1. Where was the portrait of the grandfather hanging?
2. How long was the beard of the grandfather?
3. How was grandfather’s turban?
4. How old did the grandfather look?
5. How is the grandmother described as?
6. How were the wrinkles on her face?
7. How did she walk in the house?
8. What did she do with the other hand?
9. How were her lips and what she used to chant [sing prayer]?
10. How did her silver locks look like?

1. Where did author’s parents go?
2. With whom did they leave the author?
3. What did the grandmother do in the morning?
4. Why did she sing prayer loud, although she always sang silent prayers?
5. How did she care for the author?
6. How can we say that she was protective?
7. Where would she sit when the author would attend the school?
8. What would she do when the author would study at the school?
9. Give two examples that she was religious.
10. How do we know she cared for other creatures too?
11. Mention any four qualities of the grandmother along with examples.
1. Where did the author and his grandmother leave from the village?
2. How did the author go to the school in the village?
3. How did the author go to the school in the city?
4. What was the first turning point in their relationship?
5. Which area the grandmother couldn’t help the author in?
6. What was the difference between the village school and the city school?
7. What did grandmother strictly dislike about the city school?
8. What was the second turning point in their relationship?
9. Give examples to show that the grandmother was adjusting in nature.
10. When was the only link of their friendship broken?

1. For how long the author went abroad?
2. What fear he had while leaving?
3. How did the grandmother react when he was leaving?
4. How did the grandmother welcome the author when he returned?
5. What was unusual about that welcome?
6. What was unusual about grandmother’s prayers that day?
7. Why was she taken to bed?
8. What did she stop doing?
9. What did she continue even in her last moments?
10. What did thousands of sparrows do when the grandmother died?
11. What did the author’s mother give to the sparrows and why?
12. What did the sparrows do when the body was taken away?
FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The author started his journey from __________
2. __________, who was a local girl gifted him a __________, as he was going for __________ and she felt his clothes were not warm enough.
3. __________ was Nick Middleton's driver and along with them was Daniel, who was going to __________ so he was tagging along with them to __________.
4. They went along with the hills of __________ where they saw __________ who were __________ and when they saw them coming they would rush off.
5. Further on they saw __________ which were the wild asses who were __________.
6. They even saw shepherds on their way who were called __________
7. They even saw tents of __________ who had a black dog and the breed was __________ which were __________ and were not __________ by anyone.
8. As the climb __________ and they reached __________, __________ started feeling its effect and felt __________.
9. They drove to a place where rocks __________ as if to __________
10. They took turns around as __________.
11. They had lunch inside a tent which had a __________ near it.
12. Labour was at work and was collecting salt. By late afternoon they reached __________, which was a __________ place and quite in contrast to __________.
13. He had heard that __________, a __________ monk had burst into tears upon __________.
14. __________of Sweden had felt similar effects of the lake.
15. He considered the state of Hor to be unfortunate because the town was ________, which is considered as the source of ________ great Indian rivers the ________, ________, ________, ________

16. On the old trade route from ________ to ________, Daniel got down as he had to go to Lhasa and the author waited for ________ to ________.

17. They left for ________ and reached by night.

18. The author could hardly sleep as ________, the ________and ________ kept him awake.

19. He was taken to a ________ by ________.

20. He was given ________and his perspective changed and he saw a very relaxed town.

21. There were few general stores selling cigarettes, soap and such basic provisions.

22. Men were playing pool and women were washing their hair.

23. He had come a little ________.

24. He was sitting ________ and trying to think ________ when he met ________

25. He had been writing ________ about ________ and its ________ so he wanted to attempt it once.

26. Nick was happy to have him as his partner but ________.

27. Norbu was ________ and almost as ________.

28. He decided that ________to ________ and Nick felt it would be best to go with Norbu.
1. Who are the main characters in the Chapter “We’re not afraid to die.”?
2. Whose round the world voyage was planned by the author?
3. When had James Cook undertaken his round the world voyage?
4. From which place, the author’s voyage started?
5. Which ocean was the voyage supposed to cross?
6. In which year and month the author began the voyage?
7. From which place two crewmen were picked up and who were they?
8. How was the climate on December 25, 1976?
1. The weather was atrocious.
2. There were gigantic waves and strong gales.
3. At 6 p.m., there was ominous silence.
4. A huge wave attacked the boat turning it upside down.
5. Another wave made the boat upright.
6. But decks were smashed; there were gaping holes; water entered; electric pumps got short-circuited and hand pumps were choked with debris; Larry and Herb threw water outside whole night with buckets.
7. The author banged his head against the steering wheel; his teeth broke; mouth was filled with blood; his ribs broke; he was thrown down by the mighty wave.
8. His wife took control; Suzanne was badly wounded above one of her eyes.
9. The author tried to seal the gaping holes with canvas sheets.
10. No response to May Day calls.
JANUARY- 2, 1977

1. The weather was ______________.
2. There were ______________ waves and strong ______________.
3. At 6 p.m., there was ______________.
4. A ______________ attacked the boat turning it ______________.
5. Another wave ______________.
6. But decks ______________; there were ______________; water entered; electric pumps ______________ and hand pumps ______________; ______________ threw water outside whole night with ______________.
7. The author banged ______________; his ______________; mouth ______________; his ______________; he was thrown down ______________.
8. ______________ took control; ______________ was badly wounded ______________.
9. The author tried to ______________ with ______________.
10. No response to ______________.
JANUARY 3, 1977
1. Somehow one electric pump was found working.
2. The auxiliary engine stopped working.
3. Only hope was to reach one of two tiny islands in Amsterdam which were like pinpricks in the vast ocean.

JANUARY 4, 1977
1. They had their meals after forty-eight hours.
2. After thirty-six hours, they were able to throw water outside but it continued trickling in.
3. At 4 p.m., there were black clouds again and gigantic waves continued.

JANUARY 5, 1977
1. Situation was dangerous.
2. Jonathan said that there was no fear of death if they were all together.
3. The author got determined to save his family at any cost.
JANUARY 6, 1977

1. Suzanne made a card with caricatures of her parents and wrote that she loved them.
2. This boosted the morale of the author and his wife.
3. The narrator expected to reach the tiny island by 5 p.m. but he dozed off and got up at 6 p.m. fearing that he had missed.
4. But the kids came running to him and told him that the island was in front of them.
5. A tiny island with twenty-eight inhabitants saved their life and became the most beautiful place in the world.
JANUARY 3, 1977
1. Somehow _________ was found working.
2. The _________ stopped working.
3. Only hope was to reach _________ which were like _________.

JANUARY 4, 1977
1. They had their _________ after _________.
2. After _________, they were able to throw water outside but it _________.
3. At 4 p.m., there were _________ and _________ continued.

JANUARY 5, 1977
1. Situation was _________.
2. Jonathan said that _________.
3. The author got _________.

JANUARY 6, 1977
1. Suzanne made _________ with _________ and wrote _________.
2. This _________ of the _________.
3. The narrator expected to _________ but he dozed off and got up at 6 p.m.
   fearing that _________.
4. but the kids came running to him and told him _________
5. A tiny island with _________ inhabitants saved their life and became ____.
DISCOVERING TUT- THE SAGA CONTINUES

- A.R Williams

GIST

1. King Tut’s death a mystery
   • King Tut became an emperor when he was only a teenager.
   • He died also as a teenager.
   • But the reasons of his death are unknown till date.
   • Because of this, his body is examined time and again.

2. Damage caused by Howard Carter
   • Howard Carter wanted to know more about King Tut and his sudden demise.
   • He took out his coffin and kept it open under the blazing heat of the sun.
   • His intention [aim] was to melt the resins which glued the body with the coffin.
   • But when he could not do so, he tried to chisel out body parts and caused grave damage to the body.
1. Why is King Tut’s death a mystery?
2. What is the possible reason of his death?
3. Why is King Tut’s body examined repeatedly?
4. What was Howard Carter’s intention?
5. What did Carter do with King Tut’s coffin? Why?
6. What did Carter do with King Tut’s mummy? Why?
7. How did Carter justify what he did?
3. Things King Tut was buried with.
   - King Tut was buried in a three nested coffin.
   - He was buried along with gold artefacts, necklace, bracelet, board game, razor, linen undergarments and cases of food and wine.
   - Egyptians believed in life after death.
   - They believed that the king would need everything even after his death.

4. King Tut’s Past
   - After Amenhotep III, Amenhotep IV came.
   - Amenhotep IV stopped worship of Amun God.
   - He started worship of Aten God.
   - He changed his name to Akhenaten.
   - He changed the capital from Thebes to Amarna.
   - He closed temples of Amun God and smashed idols of Amun God.
1. How’s the coffin of King Tut?
2. What was King Tut buried with?
3. Why were the things King Tut loved kept in his coffin?
4. Who succeeded Amenhotep III? What name did he adopt?
5. Whose worship was initiated by the new pharaoh?
6. What was the change in the capital?
7. Which temples were closed by the new pharaoh?
CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS

• Tutankhamun or King Tut died as a teenage pharaoh and was buried laden with gold. He was the last king of a powerful family that ruled Egypt for centuries.

• On 5th January, 2005 his mummy was brought out of his tomb and a CT scan was done to ascertain the reason of his death.

• Multitudes of tourists from around the world came to visit the tomb to pay their respects.

• Zahi Hawass, Secretary General of Egypt’s Supreme Council of Antiquities, said that the mummy was in a very bad condition because of what Carter did to it.

• Howard Carter, the British archaeologist, discovered king Tut’s tomb in 1922 and investigated its contents.

• Carter faced difficulty in extracting the mummy out of the coffin. The ritual resins had hardened, resulting in cementing King Tut’s mummy to the bottom of his gold coffin.

• Howard Carter tried to loosen the resins using the sun, but in vain. His men thus removed the mummy’s head and cut off nearly every major joint before reassembling it.
1. King Tut’s mummy was brought out second time on _______ in the year ________.

2. Tourists visited the place at that time to ________.

3. Some praised the murals; some read from the guidebook about King Tut and some prayed fearing King Tut’s curse upon getting disturbed.

4. ________, the secretary general of Egypt’s supreme council of antiquities said that ________ because of ________.

5. Howard Carter was a ________ who discovered ________ in the year ________.

6. The difficulty Carter faced in ________ because of the ________ which resulted in ________.

7. Howard Carter first tried to ________ by keeping ________ and then ________ causing severe damage to the mummy.
• In 1968, an anatomy professor X-rayed the mummy and revealed a startling fact. He claimed that the breast bone and the front ribs of the mummy were missing.

• Amenhotep III — King Tut’s father or grandfather — was a powerful king. He was succeeded by Amenhotep IV, who promoted the worship of Aten, the sun disk, and changed his name to Akhenaten. He made some other changes.

• King Tut’s mummy was one of the first mummies to be scanned. The CT scan showed a grey head, neck vertebrae, a hand, several images of the rib cage and a section of the skull.

• Zahi Hawass was relieved to find that nothing had gone seriously wrong with the mummy. After their observations, when they left, the wind had stopped and there was complete silence. Just above the entrance to King Tut’s tomb stood Orion, the constellation watching over the boy king.
CLASS 11
ENGLISH CORE
LANDSCAPE OF THE SOUL
- Nathalie Trouvero
Wu Daoji's, [a painter] first painting was a landscape commissioned by the Tang Emperor. His first painting was a landscape to decorate the roof of the palace. The painter had hidden his work so that no one could see it. The cave was on the FOOT of the mountain. The painter entered the cave and the door of the cave closed. The Emperor was astonished that the artist and the painting both disappeared.
1. What was the name of the painter?
2. Who asked him to create his first painting?
3. What was the painting about?
4. What was the painting supposed to decorate?
5. What did the painter do with the painting?
6. Why did the painter hide his painting?
7. Where was the cave situated?
8. Where did the painter enter?
9. What happened when the painter entered the cave?
10. What astonished the emperor?
Such stories/anecdotes played an important part in China’s classical education. The books of Confucius and Zhuangzi are full of them. Helped the master to guide his disciple in the right direction.
1. Whose books are mentioned?
2. How are they helpful?
A painter would not draw the eye of the dragon because he was scared it would fly out.
What did the painter leave while drawing the dragon?

What stopped him from drawing the eye?
In Antwerp, a goldsmith fell in love with a painter’s daughter. Quinten painted a fly on the latest panel of the painter.

The painter tried to fly off the fly!

The painter was impressed by Quinten and got his daughter married to him.
1. Which is the place mentioned here?
2. Who fell in love and with whom?
3. What was the name of the goldsmith?
4. What did he draw and where?
5. Why was the painter impressed?
6. What award did he give to the goldsmith?
PART - 2

1. A Classical EUROPEAN landscape is meant to reproduce an actual view.

2. A European painter wants you to borrow his eyes and look at the painting from a specific angle.

3. A Chinese painter doesn’t choose a single viewpoint and it is possible to enter in it as one wants.

4. Chinese painting requires both physical and mental participation.

5. The Chinese landscape is an inner one, a spiritual and conceptual space.
1. Which painting is meant to produce an actual view?
2. What does a European painter intend to do?
3. Which painting is about single viewpoint?
4. What kind of participation a Chinese painting expects?
5. How would you describe a Chinese landscape?
CHINESE painting is about the essence and inner life and spirit.

EUROPEAN painting is about a perfect illusionistic likeness.

Dao means the path or the method and the mysterious works of the Universe.
1. What is the European painting about?
2. What is the Chinese painting about?
3. What is Dao?
1. Shanshui means mountain water which together represents the landscape.
2. Daoist view of the Universe involves Yang, the mountain and Yin, the river.
3. Yang represents the masculine aspect and Yin, the feminine one.
4. The interaction of Yang and Yin is the fundamental notion of Daoism.
5. In the yogic practice of Pranayama, meditation occurs in the void retaining breath.
6. There is white unpainted space in Chinese painting representing the void.
7. Man is the conduit of communication between the heaven and the earth.
1. What do you understand by Shanshui and what does it represent?
2. What does Daoist point of view of the Universe involve?
3. What does Yang represent?
4. What does Yin represent?
5. What is the fundamental notion of Daoism?
6. When does meditation occur in Pranayama?
8. What is the void in a Chinese painting?
9. What is the role of the man in Daoism?
PART-3

1. Delicate realism refers to the quality of the art which makes it seem real.
2. Illusionistic likeness refers to an illusion created by semblance [likeness/similarity] of something.
3. Figurative painting refers to the metaphoric representation of a piece of art through the eyes of the creator’s imagination.
4. Conceptual space refers to the relation with the abstract than the factual representation.
1. What is delicate realism all about?
2. What do you understand by illusionistic likeness?
3. What is meant by figurative painting?
4. What is conceptual space?
1. Outsider art refers to the art of those artists who have not received formal training.
2. Art Brut or the raw art are the works of art in their raw state as regards cultural and artistic influences.
3. The untutored genius mentioned in this chapter is Nek Chand who made the world famous rock garden at Chandigarh. He used stone, recycled material, anything and everything to form an artistic piece. One of his famous creations are “Women by the waterfall.”
1. What do you understand by Outsider art?
2. What is Art Brut?
3. Which artist is mentioned here?
4. What is that artist famous for?
5. What has that artist used in his creations?
6. Which is considered as one of his best creations?