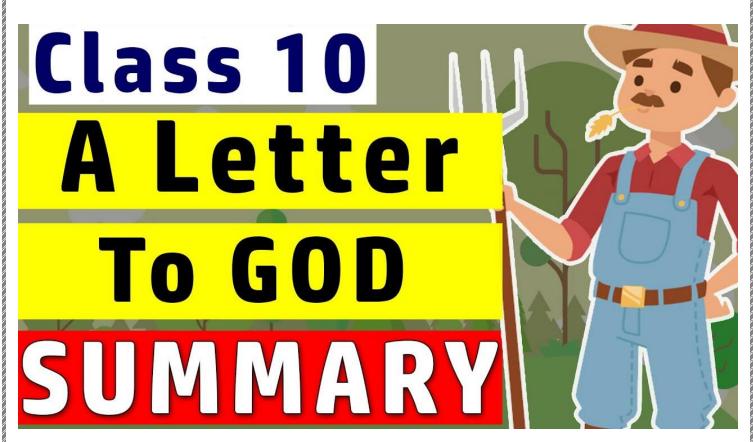


CLASS 10 ENGLISH NCERT SUMMARY



> CHAPTER1 A Letter to God Summary.

Lencho was a dedicated farmer. He was expecting a decent harvest. However, to his grief, a hail storm came and destroyed his harvest completely. Lencho was very sad. However, he had a strong belief in God. He was certain that God would help him. Also, he was an extremely straightforward man. Although working for a long time on the farm, he knew writing. Thus, he composed a letter to God. In the letter, he asked God to send him one hundred pesos. At that point, he went to the post office and put his letter into the post box.

The postman removed the letter from the letter-box. He read the address on it and laughed very much. Also, he rushed to the postmaster and demonstrated to him that strange letter. Moreover, the postmaster also laughed in the same way when he saw the address of God. However, on reading the letter, he got very serious. He lauded this man who had unquestioned faith in God and decided to help him in terms of money. He asked the employees of the post office to give

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charity. Moreover, he gave a part of-of his salary too. However, they were able to collect only a little more than 50 pesos as requested for by Lencho. The postmaster put the money in an envelope. It was addressed to Lencho.

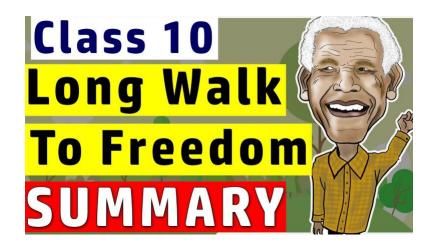
On Sunday, Lencho once again came to the post-office. He asked if there was a letter for him. The postmaster took out the letter and handed it to Lencho. Lencho was not surprised after seeing the money. But when he counted the money, he became angry on God. He was sure that God could not have made a mistake. He took paper and ink and wrote one more letter to God. Then he put it into the letter-box.

After Lencho had left the place, the postmaster and the employees read the letter. In it, Lencho had complained to God that he had received only seventy pesos. Also, he requested God to send him the rest of the money this time. However, he asked God not to send the money through the mail. He wrote that the post-office employees were a bunch of crooks and thus might have stolen the money.

Conclusion of A letter to God

We learnt that Faith has the power to give us what we want, to fulfil our needs However, one must realise that humanity still prevails.

CHAP-2: Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom



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Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom Summary.

"A Long to Freedom", by Nelson Mandela is all about the struggle of freedom of South-Africa. On May 10, 1994, Nelson Mandela has taken the vow as the first black president of South Africa. And therefore it was becoming a new-born democratic country. Nelson Mandela took the oath as the first black president.

Many dignitaries from different countries had come to be part of the most significant day. In his speech, Mandela thanked all those dignitaries. Mandela assured his countrymen that his country would never ever experience the same suppression of one by another. Democracy had been established in South Africa and as a result, a government of no discrimination was established.

The people of South Africa sang two National Anthems as a symbol of that day. Mandela recalled that the reason for this movement was that Black-skinned people were exploited by the White people. He said that this type of suppression of people of South Africa is the origin of many stars. People must learn to hate first, because if they hate then they can be taught to love, as love comes from the opposite circumstances. He also says that a brave man is not that who does not feel afraid but who conquers it.

In life, a man has two major obligations. First towards his family, to his parents, to his wife and to his children and second on the other hand obligation towards his country, people and the community. Everyone fulfils his duty as per his inclination and interest. But it was very tough to fulfil in a country like South Africa. When Mandela became an adult then he understood that his freedom was only an illusion. In fact, he was the slave of exploitation. He also understood that not only he was a slave but his other family members were also.

According to him, Freedom is also mandatory for them who were suppressing others in the past. They also have the right to have it because snatcher of other's freedom is a prisoner of the same. Thus, the oppressor is as much a prisoner as the oppressed. The oppressor too is not free.

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Conclusion of Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

The brave man is not the one who does not feel afraid, but he is the one who conquers that fear. Mandela said that every man has his duties towards his country and community too.

CHAP-3: Two Stories about Flying





Two Stories about Flying Summary.

The story of His First Flight is based on a young seagull who is afraid to fly because of distrust on its wings. All his younger siblings can fly fearlessly despite their shorter wings. On the other hand, the young bird cannot gather the courage to trust his wings. He always becomes afraid when coming forward to the brink of the ledge and attempting to fly. His mother and father come around calling him and threatening him starve on the ledge unless he flies. Despite all the upbraiding and calling to him shrilly, he could not move. All-day long he watches his parents fly with his siblings and teaching them how to skim the waves.

One day the whole family flies to a big plateau and on the opposite cliff, the seagull is sitting hungry. He begs his mother to bring him some food. His mother picks a piece of fish and flies across to him. Maddened by hunger, he jumped at the fish with a loud shout. He falls outward and downward into space and he can feel his wings cutting through the air. The next moment he is flying fearlessly and his siblings soaring and diving with him.

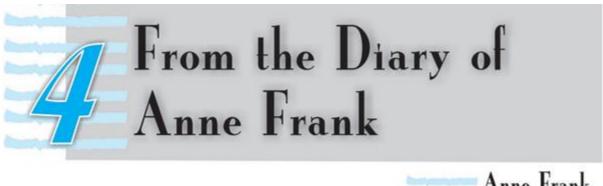
The narrator of the story, Black Aeroplane is a pilot who elaborates on his misjudgment and how it creates problems. In the lesson, the pilot is flying from Paris to London and dreams about the holiday with his family. He is flying over a FOCUS ACADEMY

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Everything gets dark and all the instruments stop working. He lost control of the plane and the hope of their survival becomes bleak. The very less amount of fuel is left and the pilot starts panicking in the situation. Suddenly he sees another plane flying next to him through the storm. The pilot turns his plane to the north in order to follow the strange Aeroplane. The pilot starts frightening again as the fuel is getting low. The anonymous pilot guides them out of the storm and disappears. After landing, the pilot asks about the other plane but is left in shock to know that there was no other plane in the sky, except his.

Conclusion of Two Stories about Flying

The first part of the story teaches us that the inner strength of the person is always helpful in overcoming difficult situations, while the second part teaches us that we should not risk the lives of others to fulfil our dreams.



Anne Frank

❖ CHAP-4 : From the Diary of Anne Frank

From the Diary of Anne Frank Summary

The author feels that it is strange and unusual for her to write a diary because it is the first time she is doing it. She feels that in the future no one will read about a

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young girl's past experiences. But then she puts these thoughts away and decides to write her thoughts. The author is feeling very lonely as she has no friends to talk to. She wants to give her need of friend a shape, hence decides to name the diary as "kitty". The writer feels that the paper has more capacity to absorb thoughts rather than people who have low patience level. She has a good time with friends but cannot share everything with them as they are not true friends. She refers to her father as the most lovable who presents her the Diary on her 13th birthday.

On June 20, 1942, she mentions how her class is nervous about their results. The author says that the only subject she is unsure about is mathematics. She and her friend, G are trying to stop the students from making noise, but to no avail. According to the author, about the quarter of the class should not pass as they do not participate in any activities.

Anne recalls how the maths professor is constantly irritated by her talkativeness. While talking in his classes he gives her extra homework as punishment. The first punishment is to write an essay on "Chatterbox", which the author thinks as weird. She imagines about the topic and decides to present concrete arguments in support of talking. She writes that she will try to better herself but cannot eliminate talking completely. The professor finds it amusing but allots another topic after she did not change her nature.

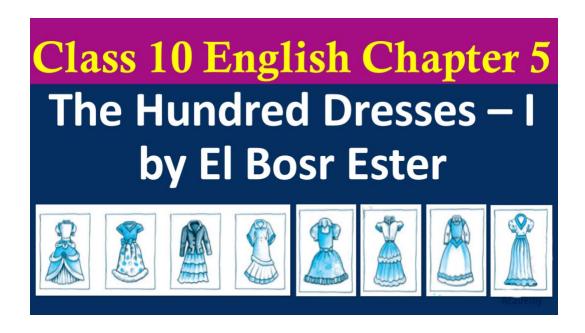
The topic is An incorrigible chatterbox which refers to a habit that is difficult to change. After keeping an eye on her, the professor gives her another topic, Quack, Quack, Quack, Said Mistress Chatterbox, as a punishment. She runs out of thought after writing two times on a similar topic. She decides to write her third topic in the form of a poem and writes a satire and luckily the professor takes it lightly. The professor recites the entire poem in front of the class and the author talked uninterruptedly after this.

Conclusion of From the Diary of Anne Frank

In the story From the Diary of Anne Frank, we can conclude that a young student needs to talk and feel joyous in order to stay mentally fit.

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❖ CHAP-5 : Summary of The Hundred Dresses – I

The Hundred Dresses – I Summary

This story revolves around a girl Wanda Petronski and her classmates, mainly Peggy and Madeline who were always making fun of her. Wanda Petronski was a Polish immigrant, and she had come to America with her family. She took admission in the school of American students. Her classmates found her name to be strange and probably, the weirdest in the classroom. This is because they all had an easier and common name.

Wanda was poor and always came to school wearing a faded blue dress. She was quiet and always found sitting in the corner of the classroom. Although she claimed that she had a hundred dresses and sixty shoes at her home. Two best friends, Peggy and Maddie were the most famous girl in school while anyone barely knew Wanda. The story is about the viewpoint of Maddie, who was the best friend of the main player in the daily taunting and teasing.

Peggy and Maddie always wait for Wanda before school even if they were late. Maddie was a poor girl, but she herself did not like it when Peggy made fun of Wanda. She was afraid that she could be a target. She wanted Peggy not to make

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fun of Wanda, but could not have the courage to face her. Because she was afraid that she may lose her best friend. Though, Peggy's purpose was never to hurt Wanda. But she was very eager to know why Wanda had to lie that she had a hundred dresses in her closet.

The truth about the same hundred dresses revealed on the result day of the drawing competition. The room was having one hundred drawings representing different dresses, each extremely beautiful. That day, she truly had a hundred dresses and all lined up, but in the classroom. At that time, Peggy and Maddie, who were awestruck and realized the theory of a hundred dresses. They felt guilty about having treated her badly

Conclusion of The Hundred Dresses - I

This story is about the matter that doesn't mistreat anyone for being different. This story is teaching everyone that we should never make fun of the unique diffeences of our fellow human beings and try to accept them as they are.



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❖ CHAP-6 Summary of the Hundred Dresses – II

The Hundred Dresses - II Summary

The lesson starts with a letter received from Wanda's father. This letter was informing the school about their decision of moving to a big city. Because there nobody would tease Wanda for her uncommon name as well her appearance. After knowing the content of the letter through the teacher the whole class was in a shock. And they realized their derogatory comments and attitude towards Wanda.

Maddie felt so bad that she is a coward and never stopped Peggy from making the fun of Wanda. This is the reason that's why she couldn't focus on her studies after knowing the facts. She desired to meet Wanda to clarify her stand that she never meant to hurt her feelings. So, she made up her mind to go to her house and tell her also that she has won the prize. When the school was over Maddie and Peggy both visited the residence of Wanda at Boggins Height to meet her.

But till that date, the girl, Wanda and her family had already left from there. So, their visit was fruitless. Then both girls wrote a friendly letter to Wanda to tell her that she had won the contest. But after many days still, there was no answer from Wanda. It was the time of Christmas when Miss Mason got a letter from Wanda. Wanda had written a letter and wished Merry Christmas to all the girls. Further, she wrote that the girls could keep those hundred dresses because in her new house she will have a hundred new ones. She gifted all special drawings to Peggy and Maddie. They accepted and pinned them in their bedrooms.

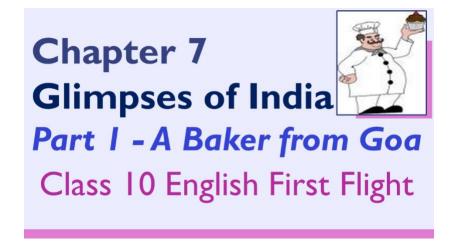
Maddie gazed for a long time at the picture and found that the face in the drawing was resembling her own face. Then she ran to Peggy's house to see her drawing too. Peggy was also happy after getting the same in the drawing. Peggy has consoled herself that Wanda will really like them. Maddie agrees to all this and blinks away the tears which came when she thought of Wanda Petronski. There are a lot of instances in the story showing how racism affects the social and personal lives. This story is making people realize and feel about such discrimination.

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Conclusion of the Hundred Dresses - II

This story is giving a message about the racial discrimination society. It is one of the ills of our society which has an adverse impact on the people.



❖ CHAP-7 Summary of Glimpses of India

Glimpses of India Summary

A baker from Goa is a story that relates to the time when there was Portuguese rule in Goa. The story is of a baker living in a Goan village. During those times people ate loaves of bread. These were made in big furnaces. The bakers known as paders would come to sell these bread in the street and would make a jingle sound with the bamboo. Although, nowadays we may not see these loaves but may sometimes see the furnaces and some bakers carrying on the traditional business of their forefathers. The author remembers the coming of the baker twice a day during his childhood days. He was the author's friend and guide. The maidservants in the author's house would buy loaves of bread which they ate with tea.

During those days, bread was an important part of any occasion especially the sweet bread, Bol. Also, the baker had a peculiar dress, Kabai. It was a single-

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piece frock that would reach up to knees. Baking was a profitable business at that time.

Coorg is a story describing the Coorg or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka. The author describes Coorg as a heavenly place that lies between Mangalore and Mysore. It is certainly God's abode as it has evergreen forests, spices and coffee plantations. From September to March, the weather is good here and thus many tourists come to visit the place. The air here has the coffee aroma in it. There's a famous story about the Greek or Arabic descent of the Coorg people that a part of Alexander's army had to settle here as it was not possible for them to return. They thus settled here and married with the locals. We may find people of Coorg wear Kuppia, a long black coat similar to the kuffia that Arabs wear.

People of Coorg are also very brave. The Coorg Regiment of Indian Army is one of the most significant regiments. Also, our first army chief, General Cariappa hails from Coorg. The forests and hills of Coorg provide a major source of water to the River Cauvery. Also, Mahaseer, the largest freshwater fish is found in these waters. From the top of the Brahmagiri hills, we can see the complete view of Coorg. Also, Buddhists monks live in Bylakuppe in the Island of Nisargadhama near Coorg.

The last story Tea from Assam starts with two friends, Rajvir and Pranjol travelling to Assam. On their way, they buy the tea from a roadside vendor. While sipping the tea, Rajvir tells Pranjol that people drink over 800,000,000 cups of tea throughout the world in a day. While Rajvir is looking at the beautiful and serene scenery, Pranjol is busy reading detective book. There were tea-bushes all over as far as one could see. They also saw a building which was a tea garden.

Assam has the largest tea plantations and no one knows who discovered the tea for the first time. But, there are many legends associated with it. According to a Chinese legend, a few branches of tea fell accidentally in the boiled hot water. The Emperor liked the delicious flavour. This is how it came into being. As per an Indian legend, Buddhist Monk, Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids as to avoid sleep during meditation. About ten tea plants grew out of these and thus, they banish sleep when put in hot water and drunk. Both of them got down at Mariani

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Junction and went to Dhekiabari Tea Estate. There they saw women plucking tea leaves. Pranjol's father had come to receive them there and said that he knew a lot about tea plantations. Rajvir says that he is keen to learn from him.



❖ CHAP-8 Summary of Mijbil the Otter

Mijbil the Otter summary.

The story starts with the writer travelling to Basra along with his pal. At some point in their journey, the author expresses his choice to domesticate an otter because after he had lost his pet dog, he feels lonely. His buddy advised that he should get one from the Marshes along river Tigris in Iraq. As they reached the destination, they discovered that only the friend's mail had arrived. After some days, the buddy left whilst the narrator is still waiting to receive his mail. After receiving it, he went to his room to discover an otter (introduced to him in a sack), accompanied by the aid of Arabs with a message. He named the otter Mijbil, and in short form Mij.

It took some time for Mij to get familiar with his surroundings. Mij cherished playing with water and learned to open the faucet himself. The time is passing smoothly in Basra, however, now it was time to go back to London. As British airlines did not permit animals, so, he had to book some other flight that allowed Mij on a flight, but in a box. The narrator put him in a box an hour before the flight

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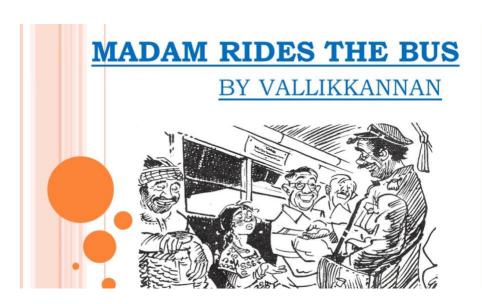
in and left for having a meal. As he comes back, he found that box was still and Mij had created holes and destroyed the internal lining. As a result, blood was coming out of the holes. He became scared and rushed to the airport as its only ten minutes left for the flight to take off.

He cleaned the box and reached the airport on time. Also, he explained the whole incident to the air hostess who suggested him to keep the container on his lap. Gavin was thankful for her kindness towards him. As soon as he opened the container, the otter leapt out and disappeared thereby developing chaos in flight. Passengers had been fearful. The air hostess had taken him again to Gavin and eventually, they reached London. Mij was fond of ping-pong balls and marbles. He even developed recreation with the narrator's broken suitcase.

The narrator took him to walk and the people of London had wild guesses about the animal. A few people think him to be an infant seal, squirrel or maybe a hippo. The utmost shocking response came from a labourer digging the hole who asked the author, "what's that purported to be?"

Conclusion of Mijbil the Otter

The story explains the bond of the author and his pet otter, and the series of incidences happened during their journey to London.



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❖ CHAP-9 Summary of Madam rides the bus

Madam rides the bus summary.

This is a sensitive story of a Tamil girl Valliammai or Valli who is only eight years old. She was curious to know about the outside world. Also, she did not have friends to play. So she keeps standing inside the doorway of her residence and watch people in the street. This was her favourite pastime. However, she was always mesmerized by the bus journey. There travelled a bus between her village and the closest city. She started collecting information about the timings of the bus from her neighbours. The bus travels to the town near her village which was approximately six miles from her village. The fare was thirty paise for one way. So, Valli started saving money for the bus fare.

She planned to travel in the afternoon when her mother was having her nap. Valli was standing on the roadside waiting for the bus. As the bus came she told the conductor she wants to go to town. The conductor was a jovial person. He called her Madam and showed her the seat. The bus was new and painted in green and white colour stripes. The bus was comfortable and seats were luxurious. On her journey, she enjoyed watching mountains, green fields, and palm trees grassland. She was experiencing it all for the first time by her own eyes. On her way to the town, she saw a young cow that came in front of the bus while crossing the road. The driver blew the whistle and the cow crossed by. All this is very fascinating for Valli. It was like a dream come true for her.

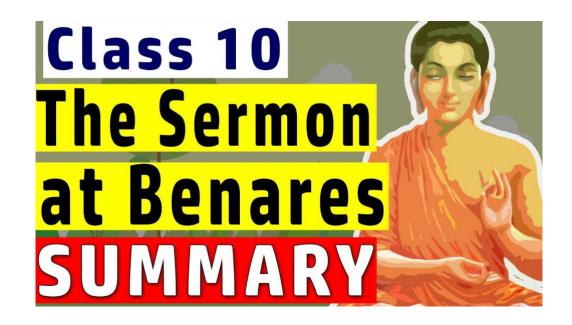
She was watching everything but the outside landscape was her prime focus. After some time the bus reached the final destination and all the passengers got down. The conductor asked her to get down but she told that she was there for the bus ride. The conductor smiled listening to her reply. Valli remained on the bus and had taken a return ticket from the conductor. The bus started and on her way back home she saw the same cow dead by the roadside. This made her heart cry. She thus became sad and tried to understand the meaning of life and death in her own terms. She came back home but did not share a word about the journey with her family.

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Conclusion of Madam rides the bus

The story illustrates the desire of a small girl and how a bad incident makes her understand the matters of life and death.



❖ CHAP-10 The Sermon at Benares

Gautama Buddha was born in a North Indian royal family. He was born as a prince. Moreover, his childhood name was Siddhartha Gautama. He was sent to a faraway place to study Hindu sacred scriptures at the age of twelve. Then, upon returning after four years, he got married to a princess. Soon, they both were blessed with a son. Then, they continued to live the royal life for about ten years. The Royals were shielded from the unpleasant experiences of the world.

However, one day, on his way to hunt, the Prince met a sick man, an aged man, a funeral procession and a monk who was begging for. Such experiences acted as an eye-opener for him Hence, he left all the royalty behind to seek a higher sense of spiritual knowledge. Then, when he attained salvation, he began preaching. His first sermon given in the city of Benares. There was a lady whose name was Kisa Gotami whose son has died. She was suffering from unending pain. Thus, she went from house to house looking for medicine to make her son alive. People thought that the lady has lost her senses.

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However, one day, she met a man who directed her towards Lord Buddha. He felt that Buddha could possibly have a solution for her problem. Then, Buddha asked her to look for mustard seeds and the seeds must be procured from a house where there had been no death. Filled with hope, Kisa Gotami once again went on a search from house to house but she could not find mustard seeds from a house according to Buddha's condition. Thus, she was disheartened and sat at the edge of the road where she realised how selfish she had been. She realised the fact that men are mortal. Also, no one could escape the cycle of life. This was the only fact that Buddha wanted her to understand.

According to Lord Buddha, feelings of grief and sorrow increases man's pain and suffering. It serves no other purpose. Moreover, it deteriorates the health. Thus, a wise person who is fully aware of nature's functioning must not grieve at something bound to happen. This is the only way in which he can be happy and blessed.

Conclusion of The Sermon at Benares

The first sermon of Lord Buddha at Benares was the holiest. It ended the suffering of a lady who had lost her son. She accepted the truth and thus freed from pain.

CHAP-11: The Proposal

The Proposal summary

The curtain rises with Lomov entering his neighbour Chubukov's house in neatly dressed up attire. Chubukov in great curiosity to see him well-dressed and asks him the occasion. Lomov reveals that he had come for a desire. Chubukov assumes that he must have come to ask for money which he does not want to

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return. After knowing that Lomov had come to invite Chubulov's daughter, Natalya's hand in marriage, Chubukov leaves to call Natalya. Lomov is a 35 years old gentleman who suffers from palpitations and gets upset very easily. He thinks it's the right age for him to marry and is happy that he is choosing Natalya. He believes, Natalya is average-looking and an honest caretaker.

On Natalya's arrival, Lomov initiates the conversation about the cordial terms of both the families. While continuing to speak about his land, he somehow mentions Oxen Meadows which earlier was a disputed property but is now his. Natalya is in the perception that Oxen Medows belong to her family. Both enter into a heated discussion and act childishly and Chubukov's entry made it more heated. They shout and scream while Lomov suffers from extreme palpitation and a numb foot. They throw Lomov out of the house and continue abusing him. While defaming him, Chubukov accidentally reveals that he had a wedding proposal for Natalya which surprises Natalya, and she suddenly regrets sending him out. She tells her father to bring him back and Chubukov banes himself for being the father of a young daughter.

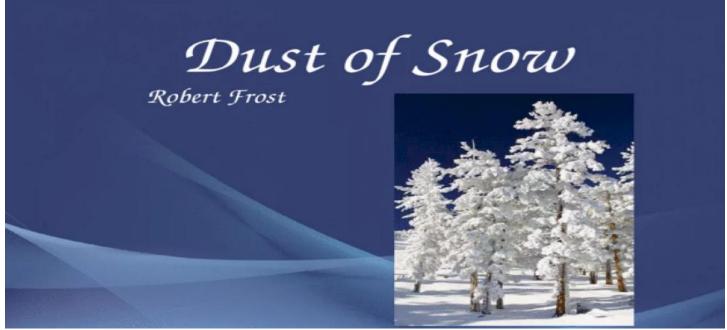
When Lomov returns, Natalya tries to deviate the topic by talking about shooting. Little later they enter into a debate on their dogs. Natalya strongly believes that her dog Squeezer is better in comparison to Lomov's Guess. They continue arguing when Chubukov enters the scene only to form things worse again. Everyone gets hyper and Lomov finally falls because of palpitations. Even then, the cursing continues when suddenly Natalya notices that he's unconscious. As they find him unable to drink water, declare him dead. After a while Lomov moves a bit, they give him some water to drink and Chubukov forcefully hands over Natalya's hands to him, gives his blessings and asks them to kiss. After regaining his senses, he expresses his excitement and kisses Natalya's hands. Natalya again keeps convincing him that Squeezer is better than Guess but Lomov, being adamant refuses to accept this and the quarreling continues.

Conclusion of The Proposal

The drama displays the greed of rich families to marry their children into other wealthy families with the aim of enhancing their wealth.

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Dust of Snow Summary

It is winter season and the poet is in a bad mood sitting quietly under the hemlock tree covered all over the snow. On spur of moment, a crow sitting on the branch of the tree shakes the tree, and the snow from tree falls on the poet. The snow is cold and velvety to touch which changes the poet's mood from bitter to elate. This fills him with a refreshing feeling. This moment was very compelling and saves his day from disappointment. The black crow usually symbolizes bad omen and emblem of death and fear. Since the crow is not related to goodwill, it is ironic that during this poem he did an honest deed by shaking off the snow.

Robert Frost did not prefer to use any other trees like oak, maple or pine. He chose the hemlock which is typically related to poison and toxicity. Similarly, he uses dust which is useless to anybody and nobody wants to be liking dust. But the poet uses it as an impulse that brings positive thoughts in mind. Anyway, the alluring snow that adorns the poisonous hemlock tree's branches is shaken off by a scary crow. We have toxic hemlock covered in pure, white snow, and a person

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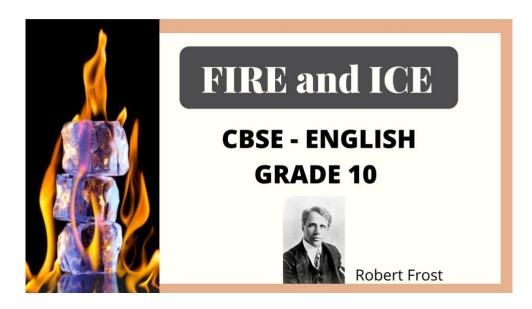
who is depressed, getting to kill himself and walking under the tree. The black crow throws the snow on the poet. The feels of pure cold snow alter his mind about sacrificing his life. On the contrary, he decides to forget the regrets of his life and sorrow to follow the path of healing of the inner soul.

This poem conveys the message that nothing in life is small. Even trivial things can bring positive changes in our life. In addition to this, it also shows that if we take things positively in life, situations do change for better. Even the small help or good gestures we do for others make large differences. Just believe those random acts of kindness we do and the way they brighten a person's day, and sometimes change their future. Noticing and appreciating all the tiny things in life will make our life happier.

Conclusion of Dust of Snow

The poem teaches us a lesson that every small act in life can illuminate our soul and motivate us to do better.

Poem-2 Fire and Ice



Fire and Ice Summary in English

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The poet is very much sure of the destruction of humanity on someday. He is talking about the two different beliefs regarding the end of this world. These are on the basis of the sayings of the people. The poet says that he is in favour of those people who say this world will end in fire. This is because he has seen the effect and result of uncontrolled and unending desires over the life of human beings. He finds that human evil desires are similar to the fire in its nature. So this fire may become a big reason to destroy humankind and this world too.

On the other hand, the second belief in this regard says that ice is also sufficient for destroying this world. Here the poet compares the nature of ice with hatred feelings of humans with the other humans. As ice can make the body numb with its prolonged contact, similarly hatred can also give the numbness to our mind and thoughts. And hence it can make us insensitive and cruel. Such cruelty towards humanity will be more responsible for the destruction of the world compared to the desire.

The speaker brings us all into the middle of the argument between two different categories of the people. One who thinks that the world will come to a fiery end and other people who think the world will freeze resulting to the end. Poet is possibly talking about the literal end of the world. But he is also talking about the power that human beings have to destroy each other.

The poet experiences the romantic desire that he has taught the passion for emotions like love and lust. These will probably have the power to turn the earth into a big fireball. But he has also experienced the other extreme side. This is about colder emotions like hate which have great destructive power. It is a common fact that love gets all the publicity, whereas hate is the silent killer. It may not have the same effect as the fireball ending, but it will do the trick.

Conclusion of Fire and Ice

The poem is revolving around the theme that human emotions are destructive, and has two possible forms.

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Poem-3 A Tiger in the Zoo



A Tiger in the Zoo Summary

This poem is showing the pitiful condition of the tiger in the zoo. It shows the poor condition of the tiger in a cage. In a zoo, the tiger walks in the limited space provided to it in the cage. He can take a few steps. There are stripes on his body which are easily noticeable. His paws are soft like velvet. He does not make any noise while walking on his 'pads of velvet'. Usually, the tiger is silent but in anger.

Poet suggests that the cage is not the proper place for the tiger, as it is not its natural habitat. Thus, the tiger in the cage is a victim of human cruelty. Generally, tigers are found sitting under some bushes or long grass near some water bodies. So that the tiger can see its prey like deer coming there to drink water, and consequently can slide silently through the grass and kill them. The poet wants to convey to all humankind that the tiger should be there in the forest and not in a cage.

Further, the poet gave a suggestion that the tiger should be sitting at the jungle's edge near the village. It may terrorize the people passing that way by showing its sharp teeth, baring its claws and producing a roaring sound of anger.

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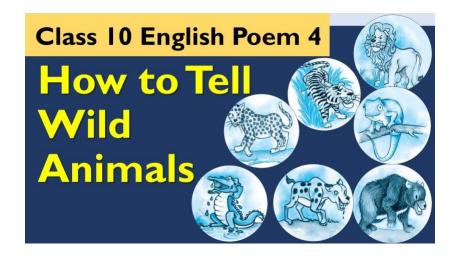
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Poet has deep sympathy due to the unpleasant situation of the tiger who is imprisoned in a cell made of concrete. Tiger is unable to come out due to the strong bars fixed at the concrete cell. So, the tiger's strength is locked behind the bars. All such circumstanced are making tiger having no interest in the visitors. And, he keeps on stalking in the limited space of the cage.

The poet is trying to make realize the people about a tiger who is sitting in the cage and feeling unpleasant and restless. Tiger is still showing no interest in the sound created by the patrolling cars of the zoo authorities. The poet is showing him staring at the shining stars with his brilliant eyes. The poet is raising a moral issue here and he intends to present a strong case against the cruelty of humans for the animals kept in cages.

Conclusion of A Tiger in the Zoo

In this poem, the poet is conveying an important message that wild animals should be in their natural habitat.



❖ Poem -4 How to Tell Wild Animals

How to Tell Wild Animals Summary.

The poet is describing the various wild animals in a very interesting and mysterious way. These animals are very dangerous, but poetess is introducing them one by one in a very funny way. First of all, she tells us about the Asian lion.

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She says that if you are visiting the jungles of the east and there we see an animal that has tawny skin and may roar that we may die out of fear. It means we saw an Asian lion. Next, she explained the Bengal tiger as a royal animal that at once attacks and kills a man. She says in a humorous way that if this beautiful black striped animal kills us and eats, then we have surely met a Bengal tiger.

After this, she says that if we met an animal with black-spotted skin and it at once jumps on him, then it is a leopard. Also, she says that if one will cry out in pain, then it may be of no use as the leopard will not stop attacking him. Then she introduces the bear that she says will hug very tightly. Because in this way bear may kill a person by hugging him very tightly.

Further, she asks a question to the readers that do we know the way of recognizing beasts that hunt their prey. Then she explains about hyenas having a smiling face always and the crocodiles which have tears in their eyes. It is quite visible when they are killing their prey. Lastly, in the list of animals, she introduces the Chameleon. She says that it is a lizard type creature which doesn't have ears and wings just like a lizard. Only this information can help us to differentiate between a lizard and chameleon. She further says that the chameleon has a quality of changing its colour as per the colour of its surrounding and surface.

Therefore, to explain this she says that if we look at the tree and if we are seeing the tree only, then certainly it means that there is a chameleon sitting on it. And it has already turned its colour to brown just like the branch of the tree.

Conclusion of How to Tell Wild Animals

This poem is beautifully introducing the wild animals in a different way analogous to the hidden human beings.

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❖ POEM-5 The Ball Poem



The Ball Poem Summary

This poem is about losing something which we love and then learning to grow up. It is about a little boy, who in his young life, for the first time, is learning what it is like to experience grief after the loss of a much-beloved possession which is here his ball. Maybe for us, the loss of a ball is of minor consequence. Our natural reaction may be that still there are many more balls. So, need not worry. But to a little boy, this is something different. One can get another ball with a very less amount of money. But, money is external and immortal here, as it cannot buy back the love and hence cannot replace the things that we love.

In this poem, the boy's ball van is easily personifying with his young days and which were happy and innocent. People may take balls just as they will take away our innocence and force us to grow up soon. And once we lose our innocence, then we cannot get it back. But, despite all of these we have to learn to stand up. Obviously we need to be strong and get on with our life, irrespective of the sadness inside. This is the only way we will survive. Therefore, we have to learn to accept and let go.

The poet has made the use of the imagery while telling how the ball personifies the spirit of the boy's childish innocence. We may visualize how the spirit of this little boy, like the ball, is sinking into the dark waters of the harbour. And as it drifts further away, the little boy will learn to grow up, and that part is linked to that ball grows up as well, until it is no longer a little boy.

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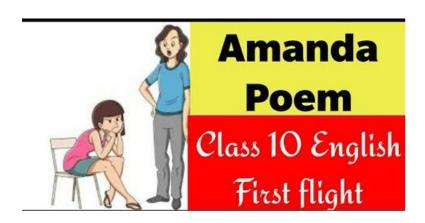
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Thus the reader may interpret this poem literally and metaphorically both. If literally, then it is a soulful picture of little boys growing up and learning to deal with the loss of the first in his possession. If metaphorically, then it is the story of mankind learning to deal with the loss of their loved things or people.

Conclusion of The Ball Poem

This poem successfully describes how we may feel to lose something that we love and grow up eventually without it.

❖ POEM – 6 Amanda



Amanda Summary

This poem expresses the state of a little girl's mind who is constantly instructed about do's and don'ts by her mother. The girl named Amanda and her mother who is irritating her for her mistakes. Her mother used to give instructions not to hunch her shoulders and to sit up straight. Her mother reminds her to finish her homework. The little girl Amanda keeps dreaming about freedom of life in the open.

Her mother also believes that she sits in a sluggish manner. To this, Amanda uses her imagination to escape her parents' day-to-day commands. She claims there is a serene, emerald sea with only me as a resident. She finds tranquilly in her own made-up universe, where there are no boundaries. Amanda imagines herself as a free-spirited mermaid gliding across the green sea's gentle waves. Amidst this,

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Amanda is also dragged out of her dreams by her mother's question on whether she cleans her room and shoes.

Amanda has another daydream in which she imagines herself as an orphan wandering freely, barefoot in golden silence and uninterrupted freedom. She utters that she would have enjoyed her freedom then, by making the patterns of her bare feet on the sand. She would live a peaceful life. Her mother's nagging complaints break her daydream. The mother forbade Amanda not to eat chocolates because of her acne and pimples. She also rebukes her for not looking at her while she is talking to her.

Amanda is enjoying another dream that now she fantasizes herself as Rapunzel, a character from a fairy tale and wants to live like her in a huge tower peacefully. She dreams that she will never let down her hair from the tower like Rapunzel. In the tower, she will live an alone and peaceful life. She will never allow anyone to come to the tower. Finally, the mother forbids her from being moody. Because she doesn't want anyone to make her feel guilty that she is harassing her daughter. At this time the poet has not written any response from Amanda's side. This constant nagging has made her so upset that she has even stopped dreaming of herself as someone else. She always tries this only in order to escape from the continuous harassment and dominance of her parents.

Amanda's parents feel that she is not reacting because she is annoyed. Her actions have made her parents look bad, and they are concerned about their image. They are anxious about how society would judge them if their youngster is constantly grumpy.

Conclusion of Amanda

This poem conveys the moral that children need to be allowed more freedom. It is true that children need to be taught good manners and etiquette but parents must also remember to give their infants their personal space, ample time to learn and enjoy their youth life. Excessive nagging may make them annoyed and disobedient and hence they may develop a type of dislike for real life. It is the moral responsibility of parents to raise their children in such a way that they understand their point of view rather than becoming frustrated.

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❖ POEM-7:Animals



Animals Summary

God shaped man and animals for dwelling on earth. He, God gave man to a high position than to that of animals. Walt Whitman, the great American poet, believes animals are better than men. The poet appreciated some qualities in animals which man don't have. He expressed his observation about animals and man through his poem "Animals".

Walt Whitman is very fond of the company of animals. The poet desires to live among the animals because according to him animals are calm and self-sufficient. They do not whine and weep about their conditions. They are always satisfied and do their duty towards God. Animals always express their love and respect for human beings. Animals spend a life of satisfaction and peace. They do not possess an obsession with possessing things. They do not show respect for others. Also, they even do not respect their thousand old descendants. Sorrow and happiness are equal to them.

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Whereas humans are crazy about material things. Humans lie awake at night. They cry for the wrong that they have done. At last, they lose their temper over trifles. Animals are quite happy. They don't idle away their time for discussing their duties to God like human beings. He observes that humans don't have those qualities which animals possess such as signs of love, quietness, kindness, selflessness, honesty, patience, sympathy, etc. These qualities are absolutely essential for a glossy life.

The poet has a deep aspiration to learn from the animals since they express their deep concern with them. They do not possess any kind of falsehood. The poet is much amazed at their quality. He desires to earn them though he had left them carelessly. He feels that the life of a man is full of stress, depression, anxiety, unhappy. So, he desires to turn away from living with other humans. He wants to live in the company of animals for good because he thinks that he will get real happiness among animals. After all, he desires to make a relationship with animals. Thus this was the summary of the poem "Animals" written by Walt Whitman.

Conclusion of Animals

In the poem 'Animals', the poet Walt Whitman admires the animals for being better than human beings. He praises them also for possessing all such qualities that humans lack or have forgotten.

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❖ POEM – 8 The Trees



The Trees Summary.

In this poem, "I" is the voice of the speaker of the poem Adrienne Rich. Poem The Trees is the voice with a body engaged in the activities and sensing intrusions that are not organic to the conventions of a nature poem. This is actually an unnatural poem that narrates the struggle of a population of trees to escape the confined surrounding of a greenhouse. Through the trees, this poem demonstrates the unsuitability of the language itself as a greenhouse. The poetess is the witness for the trees exodus but making distances herself from participating in the making of something out of the spectacle. She can sit and write too.

Even though the speaker addresses the audience, her own head is full of whispers and she is an audience as well. We, however, the audience to the poem, are compelled with the command. The speaker reaches across the barrier between the poem and the audience. A transaction that occurs on the page, and says for listening.

Poetess articulates her consciousness of the many levels of inner and outer and the blurring of the boundaries between them. In the poem, the trees are in the

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house of the poet. Their roots work all night to disengage themselves from the cracks of the floor in the veranda. The leaves are making efforts to move towards the glass. An open door is for the night and the whole moon and the sky is available to the speaker. This tree is at the same time, through this door the smell of leaves still reaches back in. The speaker's head is another interior and implicitly entered by the whispers.

The poetess is especially intrigued by the image of the trees similar to newly discharged patients. The poet is making a comparison to the long-cramped branches which are shuffling under the roof with the newly discharged patients from the hospital. As they are moving towards the hospital doors after their long illnesses. The branches have cramped under the gaps with the roof. Therefore they want to get out into the open to spread themselves in the fresh air.

Conclusion of The Trees

The Tree is a short symbolic poem and it focuses on the movement of trees that are initially indoors but seeking to escape to freedom in the forest. The trees represent the nature and womanhood in particular.

❖ POEM -9 Fog

First Flight Class - 10

Fog Poem
By Carl
Sandburg



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Fog Summary

Carl Sandburg was a well-known American editor and poet. He has won three Pulitzer Prizes. Most of his poems were about the Chicago city where he lived. Among his many collections of the poem, the "Fog" is the shortest poem. But still, this poem has strong reflections about nature. This poem does have a deeper and strong meaning. The first two lines of the poem are simply describing how fog comes in.

Fogs are visible in cold areas or in mountains or forests. But in this poem, the poet describes fog which is happening in the cities and harbour. He gave a wonderful comparison between the fog and a cat. When a cat comes around us, mostly it is coming so slowly that hardly anyone is getting notice. The same is the case with the fog and its arrival. It just comes in and engulfs the entire place. It stays on for some time, creating trouble for anyone in between it, but still stays as though it is not aware of the happenings around it.

Then the poet says that it just comes, sits at the harbour and looks at the city. It is at the silent haunches and then finally moves on. Here the poet described the happening, once the fog has arrived. Fogs as such do not cause any harm, because it is very silent and the onset it is slow too. But when the fog is around, especially in the city, many accidents may occur due to low visibility. Thus due to fog people cannot see properly anything in-between them while driving on the road. Hence sometimes fog may be very harmful to human life too.

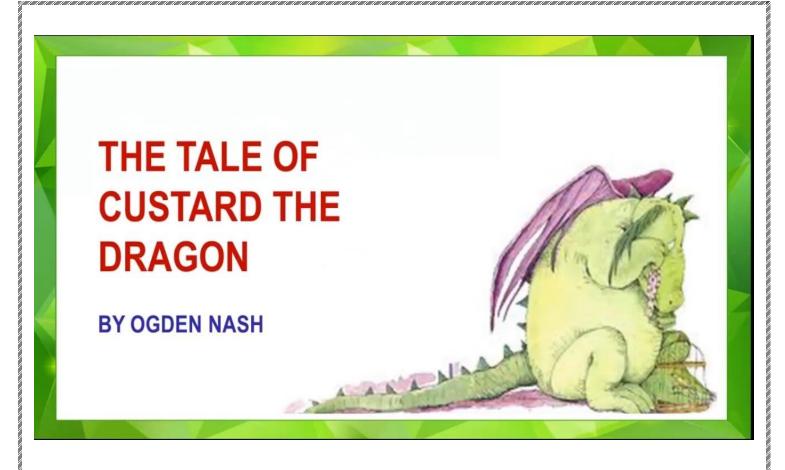
Therefore, a fog comes in similar to a small and silent kitten, and it sits and watches the beauty, while it covers the whole city.

At last, the poet is saying that as a small child gets bored playing the same game, and hence moves on to the next. Similarly, the fog does not stay in one place for a long time. Therefore, after some time the fog also moves on. Fog does not stay longer at any one place.

Conclusion of Fog

This very small poem is describing nature's act in a beautiful manner.

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❖ POEM 10- The Tale of Custard the Dragon

The Tale of Custard the Dragon Summary

Frederic Ogden Nash is an American poet, who is famous for his light verse. He was famous as the producer of humorous poetry. He wrote this poem 'The Tale of Custard the Dragon" in the style of a ballad means a song that tells a story. Ballads narrate the tales of courage or heroism. Such a humorous ballad is ending with a parody.

The poem begins by introducing the poem's main character, Belinda. Belinda lived in a little white house, with her four pets a black kitten, a grey mouse, a yellow dog, a little dragon and a red wagon too. The name of the little black kitten was lnk, the little grey mouse was Blink, and the little yellow dog was Mustard. Bu, the dragon was a coward, and Belinda called him Custard. Custard dragon was having big

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sharp teeth, spikes on top of him and scales underneath. His mouth was similar to a fireplace, and his nose was like a chimney. Also, he had daggers on his toes.

Belinda believed herself as brave as a barrel full of bears. Ink and Blink were able to chase lions down the stairs. Mustard was as brave as an angry tiger. On the other hand, Custard always acted as the weakest one. Belinda always tickled Custard ruthlessly. Other pets sarcastically called him Percival means a knight of King Arthur's court who sought the Holy Grail. Belinda and the other animals used to laugh at the dragon, who was a coward, while sitting in the red wagon (vehicle).

Whenever Custard wanted a safe cage for him, Belinda and Blink giggled to their heart's content. Not only this, Ink and Mustard asked him how old he was that he was scared of every little thing.

Belinda and her pets were awakened one day by a nasty noise. They were all terrified at the same time. When they observed a pirate climbing through the window, Ink and Belinda both raised an eyebrow. The pirate had guns in both his hands and a knife between his teeth. He had a black beard and one of his legs was made of wood. Seeing the Pirate, Belinda started crying for help. Mustard became scared and raced away, making a lot of noise. Ink and Blink raced to their holes and hid as well. The pirate shot two bullets at Custard but they did not affect him in any cause. Only Custard fought with the pirate and ate him up in his single bite.

Belinda embraced Custard, and Mustard licked him. As the dragon devoured the pirate, Ink and Blink danced around it in delight. As Custard saved everyone, all thanked him. But in the end, they realized that they used to make fun of the dragon as he was timid. So, all of them suddenly started saying that they are braver than him and hence could have handled the situation in a much better way. Custard's timid ways persisted even after this daring incident. He was still pleading for a safe cage.

Conclusion of The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Here the poet was trying to say that sometimes a timid person is an actual hero in the toughest situations of life.

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❖ POEM-11 Anne Gregory



For Anne Gregory Summary.

William Butler Yeats wrote many love poems. For Anne Gregory' is one of the best and beautiful poems by him. This poem is in the form of a conversation between a speaker, who may be the poet himself, or Anne's lover or friend and maybe Anne Gregory herself. The other speakers may be in the belief that the young man loves Anne for her external beauty. But here the speaker (maybe Anne Gregory) says that external beauty is not the real, and therefore young man should love her for herself only.

In this poem, the poet is presenting the description of a lover's love for a woman. The lover may like the yellow colour of the woman's hair. But he does not like her ramparts, means here the hair around the ear. So, the lady does not approve of his love. She wishes such a lover who loves her based on her internal qualities and not by the external and physical look. She says that her yellow hair is a temporary entity. Therefore, she may dye them into another colour like brown or black or carrot soon. And hence in this way, she may get her true love due to her internal beauty.

Then the poet says that only God loves we all humans on the bases of our soul and internal qualities and but our body and physical features. Undoubtedly, only selfless love is true, and God only gives true love.

Poet is of the view that most people love others only because they attract them by physical qualities. Thus, the complexion of the skin and the colour of the hair may

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be more important for us than the 'real' worth of the person. It means we rarely love people 'for themselves alone'.

Even the beautiful Anne Gregory does not want to be liked or loved for her external beauty or her rare qualities of her beautiful yellow hair. Shallow minded people only adore physical beauty. But rather we should look for spiritual beauty before falling in love with a lady. Physical beauty is just an illusion and momentary. Unfortunately, most of the people are merely attracted by the colour of the skin and hair.

Conclusion of For Anne Gregory

God never loves us for our looks and external beauty, but only for our inner beauty.



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