

BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

CLASS: XI

JUNE,2021

The Portrait of a Lady

- Q1. Write a pen portrait of the grandmother.
- Q2. The author and his grandmother were intimate friends. How?
- Q3. Was the grandmother educated? How can we say so?

A Photograph

- Q4. Why does the poet contrast the sea with transient feet?
- Q5. Did the mother enjoy her childhood? How do we know?
- Q6. Does the poet appear to be grieving?

The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse

- Q7. Describe the first horse ride of Aram.
- Q8. Why did the narrator say that the spirit of his tribe was being capricious and vagrant?
- Q9. Why did the boys return the horse near the end of the story?

Q10. On the basis of your reading of the passage above, make notes using points only, use abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title. Also, write a summary of the passage above in 80 words.

1. If one fine morning you happen to find a butterfly inside a room near a window, what do you do? You probably think, 'what a lovely thing', and open the window, to let it fly away. Well, that is quite a virtuous action to take for a pest which will lay a lot of eggs, which will in turn change to caterpillars, which will then start to eat your cabbages, other vegetables and flowers.
2. Now suppose that, instead of a butterfly, it is a spider that you see. What do you do now? You may cry out, 'Oh! Look at the horrible spider. You may even run for a broom or a slipper and kill it. If you do, you will have killed one of your best friends.
3. Why are spiders among our best friends? They destroy many harmful insects, including some of our worst enemies. These are the insects that devour our crops, cause diseases both to us and to farm animals, and torment our skins. Spiders do not prey on specific insects. They kill and eat whatever insects are available, though they do not usually prey on the large ones.
4. There are two main groups of spiders: the weaving spiders and the hunting spiders. These two groups differ in various ways. The weavers have bigger spinnerets (those parts of the body from which the silk comes out) and their legs are generally much longer, with special claws at the end. The hunting spiders (which do not spin webs) have smaller spinnerets and strong thicker legs. They have better eyesight than the weavers, but the weavers' sense of touch is more developed, and more highly evolved than the hunters.

5. The weavers do not take the trouble to hunt their prey, they set a trap and wait for the prey to get caught in it. This trap is, of course, the web, which is made from the spider's silk. The silk is produced in glands in the back half of the body and pushed out through jets or nozzles or the spinneret. These can be moved in any direction, and they also control the quantity of silk that comes out. It is liquid when it comes out and hardens when it meets the air, although it remains sticky. This is very important for the spider since the stickiness helps to prevent his prey from escaping. The spider itself, however, can run across the web because it has a kind of oil on its feet, which does not stick to the web.

.