

# O P JINDAL SCHOOL SAVITRI NAGAR

Worksheet : 27 (18/6 2020)

Class: IX

Subject: English

1. Read the passage given below and answer the question complete the sentences that follow :

People the all over the world wash their hands with water. Using soap adds to the time spent in washing, breaks down the grease and dirt that carry most germs by facilitating the rubbing and friction that dislodge them and leaves hand smelling pleasant. Good hand washing techniques include washing your hands with sop and water or using an alcohol based sanitizer. It has been reported that washing with soap is one of the most effective ways to prevent diarrhoeal diseases. It is also the cheapest way. In addition hand washing with soap can limit the transmission of respiratory disease, a killer of children under five. More hand washing with soap would make a significant contribution to meeting the millennium development goal of reducing death among children under the age of five by two thirds by 2015.

Hand washing with soap is among the most effective and inexpensive ways to prevent diarrhoeal diseases and pneumonia, which together are responsible for the majority of child deaths. Every year, more than 3.5 million children do not live to celebrate their fifth birthday because of diarrhoea and pneumonia. Yet, despite its lifesaving potential about hand washing with soap is seldom practiced and is not always easy to promote. On the other hand, lack of education about hand washing with scap not only increases the risk of diseases among children/people but also increases the number of deaths which is occurring because of less knowledge about hand washing. A cute respiratory infections like pneumonia are the leading causes of child death.

Evidence suggests that better hygiene practices like washing hands with soap after defecation and after eating could cut the infection by about 25 percent. It seems pretty simple a step to make such a big change in the lives of the people. The best time to get accustomed to this habit is during childhood.

- a. To break down grease and dirt form the hands, one should.....
- b. The advantage of washing hands with soap is .....
- c. The cheapest way to prevent diarrhoeal disease is .....
- d. For better hygiene practices, we should wash hands .....
- e. The leading causes of child death are .....
- f. How can the risk of discases and deaths among children be reduced?
- g. Which is the best time to inculcate this habit?
- h. The word means the same as 'cause to pass on from one place, person or thing to another' is ..... (para 1)

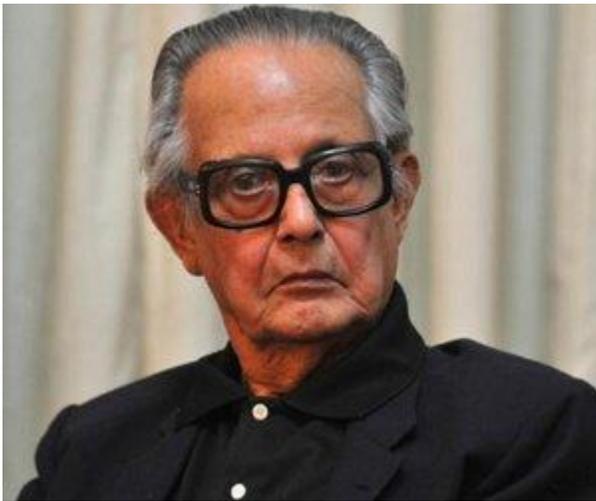
## Class 9 - English (Moments)

### Ch. 3 - Iswaran the Storyteller

By – R. K. Laxman

#### About the Author:

**R.K. Laxman**, in full **Rasipuram Krishnaswami Laxman**, (born October 24, 1921, Mysore [now Mysuru], India—died January 26, 2015, Pune), Indian cartoonist who created the daily comic strip *You Said It*, which chronicled Indian life and politics through the eyes of the “common man,” a bulbous-nosed bespectacled observer dressed in a dhoti and a distinctive checked coat who served as a silent point-of-view character for readers.



Laxman was the youngest of seven siblings, and he developed an affinity for drawing at an early age. While at Maharaja’s College in Mysore, he illustrated stories by his novelist brother, R.K. Narayan, in *The Hindu* newspaper. He subsequently turned to creating political cartoons for local newspapers. He worked at *The Free Press Journal* in Mumbai (Bombay) with Bal Thackeray, who was a cartoonist before founding the Shiv Sena political party. In 1951 Laxman moved to *The Times of India*, where he created *You Said It*, which adorned the newspaper’s front page into the 21st century. Laxman’s “common man” was witty and sarcastic but never venomous, and his outlook was said to represent that of countless average Indians. The comic strip also served as the basis for a comedy series on Indian TV, *R.K. Laxman Ki Duniya* (2011–13).

Laxman published numerous short stories, essays, and travel articles, some of which were collected in *The Distorted Mirror* (2003). He also wrote the novels *The Hotel Riviera* (1988) and *The Messenger* (1993) and an autobiography, *The Tunnel of Time* (1998). In addition, numerous collections of Laxman’s cartoons were published. In 2005 he was awarded the Padma Vibhushan, India’s second highest civilian honour.

## Introduction to the lesson

The title of this chapter- “**Iswaran the storyteller**” tells us that this story is about Iswaran. He is called the storyteller because as storytelling is an art, he is good at it. Iswaran uses special effects, does voice modulation, uses his body language to make the story realistic so that the listener, i.e. Mahendra gets attracted and captivated in his story. The writer wants to highlight this quality of Iswaran - that he was so good at telling stories that they appeared to be real. His stories were a source of entertainment for Mahendra.

## Summary of the Chapter:

Mahendra’s job -

Mahendra was a junior supervisor in a firm. The firm offered, on hire supervisors at construction sites, factories, bridges, dams, etc. Mahendra’s job was to keep an eye on the activities at the work site. He had to go from one place to another. He was a bachelor. He could adjust himself to all conditions.

Iswaran, Mahendra’s amazing cook -

Mahendra had a cook named Iswaran. Iswaran had an amazing capacity. He could produce vegetables and cooking things from nowhere. He would conjure up the most delicious dishes made with fresh vegetables within an hour or so. Mahendra would go to work early in the morning with some food.

Iswaran’s job -

After Mahendra’s departure, Iswaran would make up the shed. He washed the clothes. He would take a bath praying. He used to read a Tamil thriller to doze off after lunch. He had a strange method of narrating stories. His stories had the effect of the thriller.

Iswaran’s method of narrating stories -

Iswaran had a strange way of narrating even the smallest incident. He would work up in suspense. He would add a surprising end. This was because he was very imaginative. Mahendra would listen to him uncritically.

Iswaran narrates the story of a tusker -

One day Iswaran told a story of a tusker. One day a tusker escaped from the timber yard. It roamed here and there. It tore up creepers and broke branches. Iswaran would get so affected with the story that he would jump about here and there.

The tusker creates panic among the people -

The tusker reached a town. It smashed all the stalls of fruits. People ran here and there. The students hid themselves in the classrooms. The streets were empty. Iswaran was then a junior student. He didn’t know what happened to him. He got a cane and followed the elephant.

How Iswaran concludes the story -

The elephant grunted and stamped its feet. The people were hypnotised. Then Iswaran struck the elephant's toenail. It shivered from head to foot and fell down. A veterinary doctor was called. After two days the tusker was taken by the mahout. Iswaran was asked how he did that. He told that he did so with a Japanese art, karate or ju-jitsu etc.

Iswaran's other story of a ghost -

One day Iswaran told Mahendra something about the place. That factory area was once a burial ground. He himself once came across a human skull lying on the path. He also saw ghosts at night. He was not frightened as he was brave. But there appeared a horrible ghost of a woman. It had matted hair and dried-up face. It was ugly. It held a foetus in its arms.

Mahendra's reaction -

Hearing Iswaran, Mahendra shivered. He called Iswaran crazy. He told him that there were no ghosts. These were the product of the mind. He asked Iswaran to get himself medically examined. Mahendra then retired for the night.

Mahendra was affected -

From that time Mahendra had unease every night. Every night he peered into the darkness to see if there was any movement. He always liked to admire the sky on full-moon nights. But after Iswaran's story he avoided looking out of the window.

Mahendra sees a ghost -

One night Mahendra was awakened up from his sleep by a moan. It was near his window. He resisted to look out. But the wailing became louder. He looked out. He saw a dark cloudy form. It was clutching a bundle. He perspired and panted. Later, he thought that it might h&ve been some trick from his sub-conscious mind.

Mahendra decides to leave the place -

Next morning, Mahendra was ready to go to office. The horror of the night had faded. But Iswaran came to him. He told him about the ghost. He told Mahendra that he also heard the moan the previous night. He saw him (Mahendra) see the ghost himself. A chill went down Mahendra's body. He went to office the next morning. He handed in his papers. He had determined to leave the haunted place the very next day.

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