absolutely mute. On realising that everybody is silent the rebel would create a disturbance..

Homework:

i) Write down the summary of the poem in your copy.

ii) Note down the difficult words and write their meanings.

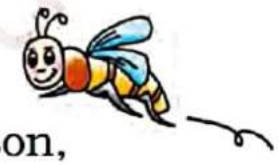
The Rebel

Do you know anyone who always disagrees with you or your friends, or likes to do the opposite of what everyone thinks they should do? Think of a word to describe such a person. Discuss with your partner some of the things such a person generally does.

Now read the poem.

When everybody has short hair,
The rebel lets his hair grow long.

When everybody has long hair,
The rebel cuts his hair short.



When everybody talks during the lesson,
The rebel doesn't say a word.

When nobody talks during the lesson,
The rebel creates a disturbance.

When everybody wears a uniform,
The rebel dresses in fantastic clothes.

When everybody wears fantastic clothes,
The rebel dresses soberly.

In the company of dog lovers,
The rebel expresses a preference for cats.

In the company of cat lovers,
The rebel puts in a good word for dogs.

When everybody is praising the sun,
The rebel remarks on the need for rain.

When everybody is greeting the rain,
The rebel regrets the absence of sun.

When everybody goes to the meeting,
The rebel stays at home and reads a book.

When everybody stays at home and reads a book,
The rebel goes to the meeting.

When everybody says, Yes please,
The rebel says, No thank you.

When everybody says, No thank you,
The rebel says, Yes please.

It is very good that we have rebels.
You may not find it very good to be one.

D. J. ENRIGHT

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5 Separation of Substances

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Paheli bought some vegetables such as french beans, lady's finger, green chillies, brinjals and potatoes all mixed in a bag. Which of the following methods of separation would be most appropriate for her to separate them?

   (a) Winnowing

   (b) Sieving

   (c) Threshing

   (d) Hand picking

2. Boojho's grandmother is suffering from diabetes. Her doctor advised her to take '*Lassi*' with less fat content. Which of the following methods would be most appropriate for Boojho to prepare it?

   (a) Filtration

   (b) Decantation

   (c) Churning

   (d) Winnowing

3. Which of the following mixtures would you be able to separate using the method of filtration?

   (a) Oil in water

   (b) Cornflakes in milk

   (c) Salt in water

   (d) Sugar in milk

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H.W- Write MCQ in copy

4. Which amongst the following methods would be most appropriate to separate grains from bundles of stalks?

   (a) Hand picking

   (b) Winnowing

   (c) Sieving

   (d) Threshing

5. Four mixtures are given below

   (i) Kidney beans and chick peas

   (ii) Pulses and rice

   (iii) Rice flakes and corn

   (iv) Potato wafers and biscuits

   Which of these can be separated by the method of winnowing?

   (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)

   (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv)

6. While preparing chapatis, Paheli found that the flour to be used was mixed with wheat grains. Which out of the following is the most suitable method to separate the grains from the flour?

   (a) Threshing

   (b) Sieving

   (c) Winnowing

   (d) Filtration

7. You might have observed the preparation of ghee from butter and cream at home. Which method(s) can be used to separate ghee from the residue?

   (i) Evaporation

   (ii) Decantation

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(iii) Filtration

(iv) Churning

Which of the following combination is the correct answer?

(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)

(c) (ii) and (iv) (d) (iv) only

8. In an activity, a teacher dissolved a small amount of solid copper sulphate in a tumbler half filled with water. Which method would you use to get back solid copper sulphate from the solution?

(a) Decantation

(b) Evaporation

(c) Sedimentation

(d) Condensation

9. During summer, Boojho carries water in a transparent plastic bottle to his school. One day he left his bottle in the school. The bottle still had some water left in it. The following day, he observed some water droplets on the inner surface of the empty portion of the bottle. These droplets of water were formed due to

(a) boiling and condensation.

(b) evaporation and saturation.

(c) evaporation and condensation.

(d) condensation and saturation.

10. Paheli asked for a glass of water from Boojho. He gave her a glass of ice cold water. Paheli observed some water droplets on the outer surface of the glass and asked Boojho how these droplets of water were formed? Which of the following should be Boojho's answer?

(a) Evaporation of water from the glass.

(b) Water that seeped out from the glass.

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(c) Evaporation of atmospheric water vapour.

(d) Condensation of atmospheric water vapour.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

11. Sheela, Saima and Ravi have to dissolve maximum amount of sugar in the same amount of milk so as to win in a game. Ravi took hot boiling milk while Saima took ice cold milk. Sheela managed to get milk at room temperature. Whom do you think would win the game and why?

12. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

(i) Small pieces of stone can be removed from rice by _____.

(ii) _____ are obtained from stalks by threshing.

(iii) Husk from wheat flour is generally removed by _____.

(iv) The process of settling of heavier particles is called _____.

(iv) Filtration is helpful in separating an insoluble _____ from a _____.

13. State whether the following statements are **true** or **false**.

(a) A mixture of oil and water can be separated by filtration.

(b) Water can be separated from salt by evaporation.

(c) A mixture of wheat grains and wheat flour can be separated by sieving.

(d) A mixture of iron filings and rice flour can be separated by magnet.

(e) A mixture of wheat grains and rice flakes can be separated by winnowing.

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Chapter 5

Multiple Choice Questions

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. d
5. d	6. b	7. b	8. b
9. c	10. d		

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Page Nrs.
Date: / /

With others.
According to cambridge dictionary, Disablity is defined as, An illness, injury, or condition that makes it difficult for someone to do the things that other people.
According to WHO, Disabilities are an umbrella term, covering impairment, activit limitations, and participation restrictio Impairment is a problem in body functio structure, an activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual i executing a task or action; while a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual involvemen in life situations.

XII CWSN chapter -> 4

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Introduction

We have seen that some people in our community have difficulties which other people do not have. For example, some people have difficulty seeing; some people have difficulty hearing, speaking, learning, or moving around in the same way as others. Some people show strange behaviour or have fits. Other people have no sensations in their hands and feet. Such difficulties are called disabilities and disorders.

Meaning

Though Disorder and Disability terms are used together they are different. Disability is an inability that the functions or movements of a person. Disability is the consequences of impairment caused to a person. It is essentially a medical condition, which doesn't allow a person to function in a normal manner. Disability can be present in a person since birth, or can come about during his/her lifetime.

Concept of Disability and Disord.

Class :- XI 11th May 2020, (Mathematics) (Trigonometry)

Ex :- 3.1

(2) (i) $\frac{11}{16}$, (iii) $\frac{5\pi}{3}$

1) (i) $25°$, (ii) $-47°30'$

Convert into radian

$180° = \pi^c$

$\pi = 3.141592654...$

$$\boxed{R = \left(\frac{D}{180} \times \pi\right)^c}$$

i) $25° = \left(\frac{\overset{5}{\cancel{25}}}{\underset{36}{\cancel{180}}} \times \pi\right)^c$

$= \left(\frac{5\pi}{36}\right)^c$

ii) $-47°30' = -47\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\overset{1}{\cancel{30}}}{\underset{2}{\cancel{60}}}\right)°$

$= -\left(47\frac{1}{2}\right)°$

$= -\left(\frac{95}{2}\right)°$

$= -\left(\frac{\overset{19}{\cancel{95}}}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{\underset{36}{\cancel{180}}}\right)$

$= -\left(\frac{19\pi}{72}\right)^c$

$1° = 60'$ (min)

$1' = 60''$ (sec)

$1' = \left(\frac{1}{60}\right)°$

$1'' = \left(\frac{1}{60}\right)'$

Class :- XI 11th May 2020. (Mathematics) (Trigonometry)

Ex :- 3.1

Convert into Degree

$$D = \left(R \times \frac{180}{\pi}\right)$$

2)(iii) $\frac{5\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{3} \times \frac{180}{\pi}$

$= 300^\circ$

9) $\frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{5\pi}{12} \times \frac{180}{\pi}$

$= 75^\circ$

2)(i) $\frac{11}{16}$

$\frac{11}{16} = \left(\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{180}{\pi}\right)^\circ$

$= \frac{11}{16} \times \frac{180}{22} \times 7$

$= \frac{45 \times 7}{8}$

$= \left(\frac{315}{8}\right)^\circ$

$\frac{11}{16} = \left(39\frac{3}{8}\right)^\circ$

$= 39^\circ\left(\frac{3}{8} \times 60\right)'$

$= 39^\circ\left(\frac{45}{2}\right)'$

$= 39^\circ\left(22\frac{1}{2}\right)'$

$= 39^\circ 22'\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 60\right)''$

$\left(\frac{11}{16}\right)^c = 39^\circ 22' 30''$

Class :- XII 11th May 2020, (Mathematics)

10) $y = \sin(\sin x)$ — (i)

d.w.r.t.x

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d\sin(\sin x)}{d\sin x} \cdot \frac{d\sin x}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(\sin x) \cdot \cos x \quad \text{— (ii)}$$

Again d.w.r.t.x

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \cos(\sin x) \cdot \frac{d\cos x}{dx} + \cos x \cdot \frac{d\cos(\sin x)}{d\sin x} \cdot \frac{d\sin x}{dx}$$

$$= \cos(\sin x) \cdot (-\sin x) + \cos x \cdot \{-\sin(\sin x)\} \cdot \cos x$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right)(-\sin x) - \cos^2 x \cdot y$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\tan x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - y\cos^2 x$$

14) $y = e^{\tan x}$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \tan x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + y\cos^2 x = 0$$ //

Class :- XII 11th May 2020, (Mathematics)

5) $y = 3\cos(\log x) + 4\sin(\log x)$ — (i)

d.w.r.t.x

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3\cdot\frac{d\cos(\log x)}{d\log x}\cdot\frac{d\log x}{dx} + 4\cdot\frac{d\sin(\log x)}{d\log x}\cdot\frac{d\log x}{dx}$$

$$y_1 = 3\{-\sin(\log x)\}\cdot\frac{1}{x} + 4\cdot\cos(\log x)\cdot\frac{1}{x}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{x}\{-3\sin(\log x) + 4\cos(\log x)\}$$

$$x\cdot y_1 = -3\sin(\log x) + 4\cos(\log x)$$

Again d.w.r.t.x

$$x\cdot y_2 + y_1\cdot\frac{dx}{dx} = -3\cdot\frac{d\sin(\log x)}{d\log x}\cdot\frac{d\log x}{dx} + 4\cdot\frac{d\cos(\log x)}{d\log x}\cdot\frac{d\log x}{dx}$$

$$xy_2 + y_1 = -3\cdot\cos(\log x)\cdot\frac{1}{x} + 4\{-\sin(\log x)\}\frac{1}{x}$$

$$xy_2 + y_1 = -\frac{1}{x}\{3\cos(\log x) + 4\sin(\log x)\}$$

$$x(xy_2 + y_1) = -y$$

$$x^2y_2 + xy_1 = -y$$

$$x^2y_2 + xy_1 + y = 0$$

14) $y = e^{\tan x}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = y_1 = f'(x) = \frac{\delta y}{\delta x}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = y'' = y_2 = f''(x) =$$

Class :- XII 11th May 2020, (Mathematics)

18) $y = at^2$, $x = 2at$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = ?$ at $t = 2$

d.w.r.t

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = a \cdot \frac{dt^2}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = a \cdot 2t \quad \text{— (i)}$$

$\because x = 2at$

d.w.r.t t

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2a \cdot \frac{dt}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2a \quad \text{— (ii)}$$

$$\because \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2at}{2a}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = t$$

d.w.r.t x

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{2a}$$

Class :- XII 11th May 2020, (Mathematics)

14) $y = e^{\tan x}$ ——— (1)

d.w.r.t. x

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{de^{\tan x}}{d\tan x} \cdot \frac{d\tan x}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\cos^2 x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = y$$

Again d.w.r.t. x

$$\cos^2 x \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{d\cos^2 x}{d\cos x} \cdot \frac{d\cos x}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\cos^2 x \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot 2\cos x(-\sin x) - \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx}\{1 + 2\sin x \cdot \cos x\} = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx}(1 + \sin 2x) = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - (1 + \sin 2x) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

Class :- XII 11th May 2020, (Mathematics).

21) $y = \frac{\sin^{-1}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ —— (i)

$\sqrt{1-x^2}\cdot y = \sin^{-1}x$

d.w.r.t x

$\sqrt{1-x^2}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} + y\cdot\frac{d\sqrt{1-x^2}}{d(1-x^2)}\cdot\frac{d(1-x^2)}{dx} = \frac{d\sin^{-1}x}{dx}$

$\sqrt{1-x^2}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} + y\cdot\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}\cdot(0-2x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$\sqrt{1-x^2}\left\{\sqrt{1-x^2}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{x\cdot y}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right\} = 1$

$(1-x^2)\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} - xy = 1$

Again d.w.r.t x.

$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \left\{x\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} + y\cdot\frac{dx}{dx}\right\} = \frac{d1}{dx}$

$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$

Class VI URDU - 11-5-20

سبق ۹
جدّوجہد

۱ - مندرجہ ذیل مشکل الفاظ و معنی کاپی پر لکھ کر یاد کیجئے۔

مشکل الفاظ - یاس - افسردگی - نمایاں - بددل
ظاہر - بدظن - ناخوش

معنی - ناامیدی - غم -

۲ - درج ذیل جملے کو کاپی پر اتار کر خط کشیدہ الفاظ یاد کیجئے۔

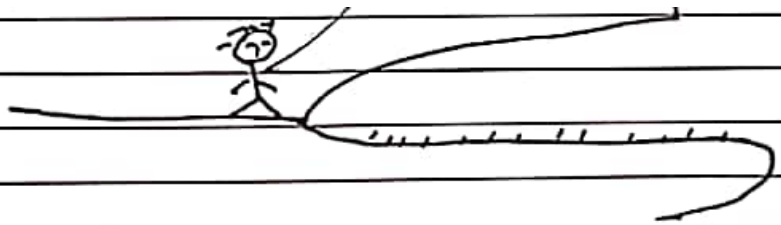
(i) بادشاہ بروس شکست کے بعد غار میں چھپ گیا۔

(ii) مکڑی چاہتی تھی چھت پر چڑھنا۔

(iii) مکڑی کی جدوجہد دیکھ کر اس کی بھی ہمت بڑھی۔

۳ - روزانہ کے حساب سے ایک ورق خوشخط ضرور لکھتے رہیئے

عبدالستار
11-5-20



"The Road not taken', the road tells our life, The poet says that the path that we don't choose in our life is 'the road not taken'. He explains his feelings about the choice that he had left in the past. The path which we have chosen, decides our future, our goal. The important message that the poet wants to give is that the choice that we make has an impact on our future. If we make a wrong choice, we regret it but cannot go back on it. Therefore, we must be wise while making choices.

MD FARRUKH ALAM

ENGLISH CLASS X B & D 11/5/2020

FIRST FLIGHT Part-I

TWO STORIES ABOUT FLYING

THE BLACK AEROPLANE

By Fredrik Forsyth.

Summary

The narrator was on his flight go to England hoping to have a good English breakfast with his family. But during flight he saw great storm clouds ahead of him & clouds are looks like mountains. He risked entering in the clouds & everything turned black.

He saw another aeroplane without lights on its wings. The pilot waved his hand to the story teller and asked him to follow him. The story teller followed that another pilot as his compass, radio went dead. Even there was not enough fuel in his tank. With the help of another pilot, he landed safely and when he went to the receptionist to thank the pilot he was informed by the lady that there was no any other plane flying in the sky that night

H.W Q1 Listen my audio very carefully

Q2 Understand the above summary.

Foundation Class

Class - XI Sub: CHEM 11.05.2020

Mole concept

1. Atomic mass unit (a.m.u)
1/12th mass of C^{12} atom is called atomic mass unit.

$$1\text{ a.m.u} = \frac{\text{Mass of } C^{12} \text{ atom}}{12}$$

2. Atomic mass - A number which indicates that one atom of an element is how much times heavier than 1/12 th mass of C^{12} atom.

H = 1 a.m.u	Mg = 24 a.m.u	K = 39 a.m.u
He = 4 "	Al = 27 "	Ca = 40 "
C = 12 "	P = 31 "	Fe = 56 "
N = 14 "	S = 32 "	Ag = 107 "
O = 16 "	Cl = 35.5 "	I = 127 "
Na = 23 "		

3. Gram molecular mass or Gram molecule
When molecular mass is expressed in gram then it is called gram molecular mass or gram molecule.
Gr. M. M of H = 1 gm
Gr. M. M of O = 16 "

Note: Gram molecular mass of any element contains the number of atoms equal to Avogadro number (6.022×10^{23})

4. Molecular mass: The sum of atomic masses of all the atoms present in a molecule of an element or compound is called molecular mass.
Mol. mass of H_2 = 2 a.m.u.
Mol. mass of O_2 = 16 + 16 = 32 a.m.u
Mol. mass of H_2O = 2 + 16 = 18 "

5. Gram molecular mass: When molecular mass is expressed in gram then it is called gram molecular mass.
gram molecular mass of H_2O = 18 gm.

Notes 11 05 2020

Q A Shopkeeper buys 80 articles for Rs 2,400 and sells them for a profit of 16%. Find the selling price of one article.

Sol^n:

C.P of 80 articles = Rs 2,400

$\therefore$ C.P of 1 article $= \frac{2400}{80} = \frac{30}{}$

$= Rs\ 30$

Profit % = 16

~~Profit = $\frac{P\%}{100} \times C.P = \frac{16}{100} \times$~~

$Profit = \frac{Profit\ \%}{C.P} \times 100$

$= \frac{16}{30} \times 100 = \frac{160}{3} = Rs\ 4.80$

S.P of one article = (4.80 + 30) = Rs 34.50 Ans

H.W * Write and learn/remember all formulas of Profit and Loss.

* The cost of an article was Rs 15,500. Rs 450 were spent on its repairs. If it is sold for a profit of 15%, find the selling price of the article.

(Chapter - 3) (Trigonometric Functions)
(Class 11)

Exercise 3.1

Question 1:

Find the radian measures corresponding to the following degree measures:

(i) 25° (ii) −47°30′ (iii) 240° (iv) 520°

Answer 1::

(i) We know that $180° = \pi$ radians

Therefore, $25° = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 25$ radians $= \frac{5\pi}{36}$ radians

Hence, $25° = \frac{5\pi}{36}$ radians

(ii) We know that $180° = \pi$ radians

Therefore, $-47°30' = -47\frac{1}{2}$ degree $= -\frac{95}{2}$ degree $= -\frac{\pi}{180} \times \frac{95}{2}$ radians $= -\frac{19\pi}{72}$ radians

Hence, $-47°30' = -\frac{19\pi}{72}$ radians

(iii) We know that $180° = \pi$ radians

Therefore, $240° = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 240$ radians $= \frac{4\pi}{3}$ radians

Hence, $240° = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ radians

(iv) We know that $180° = \pi$ radians

Therefore, $520° = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 520$ radians $= \frac{26\pi}{9}$ radians

Hence, $520° = \frac{26\pi}{9}$ radians

Question 2:

Find the degree measures corresponding to the following radian measures (Use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$):

(i) $\frac{11}{16}$ (ii) −4 (iii) $\frac{5\pi}{3}$ (iv) $\frac{7\pi}{6}$

Answer 2:

(i) We know that π radians $= 180°$

Therefore, $\frac{11}{16}$ radians $= \frac{180}{\pi} \times \frac{11}{16}$ degree

$= \frac{180 \times 7}{22} \times \frac{11}{16}$ degree $= \frac{315}{8}$ degree $= 39\frac{3}{8}$ degree

$= 39° + \frac{3}{8} \times 60$ minutes $[\because 1° = 60']$

$= 39° + \frac{45}{2}$ minutes $= 39° + 22\frac{1}{2}$ minutes

$= 39° + 22' + \frac{1}{2} \times 60''$ $[\because 1' = 60'']$

$= 39° + 22' + 30'' = 39°22'30''$

Hence, $\frac{11}{16}$ radians $= 39°22'30''$

(ii) We know that π radians $= 180°$

Therefore, -4 radians $= -\frac{180}{\pi} \times 4$ degree $= -\frac{180 \times 7}{22} \times 4$ degree $= -\frac{2520}{11}$ degree $= -229\frac{1}{11}$ degree

$= -\left[229° + \frac{1}{11} \times 60 \text{ minutes}\right]$ $[\because 1° = 60']$

$= -\left[229° + \frac{60}{11} \text{ minutes}\right] = -\left[229° + 5\frac{5}{11} \text{ minutes}\right]$

$= -\left[229° + 5' + \frac{5}{11} \times 60''\right]$ $[\because 1' = 60'']$

$= -[229° + 5' + 27''] = -229°5'27''$

Hence, -4 radians $= -229°5'27''$

By Ateef jami

Notes

11 05 2020

* Comparision of Rational Numbers.

Q To Compare $-\frac{7}{5}$ and $-\frac{5}{3}$

$-\frac{7}{5} \square -\frac{5}{3}$

$= -7 \times 3 \square -5 \times 5$

$= -21 \boxed{>} -25$

$\therefore -\frac{7}{5} > -\frac{5}{3}$

Q $-\frac{4}{5} \square -\frac{5}{7}$

$-4 \times 7 \square -5 \times 5$

$= -28 \boxed{<} -25$

$\therefore -\frac{4}{5} < -\frac{5}{7}$

HW

Q Fill in the boxes with the correct symbol out of >, < and =.

i) $-5/7 \square 2/3$ (ii) $-4/5 \square -5/7$

(iii) $-7/8 \square \frac{14}{-16}$ (iv) $-8/5 \square -7/4$

(v) $\frac{1}{-3} \square -1/4$ (vi) $\frac{5}{-11} \square \frac{-5}{11}$

(vii) $0 \square -7/6$

Q Which is greater in each of the following. i) $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{2}$ (ii) $\frac{-5}{6}, \frac{-4}{3}$

(iii) $-3/4, \frac{2}{-3}$ (iv) $-1/4, 1/4$ (v) $-3\frac{2}{7}, -3\frac{4}{5}$

been damaged by the monkeys?
Active: will he have taught her a lesson?
passive: will she have been taught a lesson by him?
Active: shall I have earned 12 lakhs by next year?
passive: will 12 lakhs have been earned by me by next year?
Active: whom will you have served?
passive: who will have been served by you?
Active: what shall I have done?
passive: what will have been done by me?

4. Negative-Interrogative Sentences:
Rule. To change them into passive voice, use 'shall/will' before the subject and 'have + not + been + past participle (V3)' after it.

Note: The rule ('shall/will' before the subject and not + have been

Poem - 'The Ball Poem'?

Ans. In this world Sometimes we lose things which we love and are attached too. We must not feel disheartened, dejected and desperate but try to stand up and bear the loss through self-understanding as the boy who lost ball he loved was trying to learn.

Ques: What does John Berryman want to convey through the poem?

V.V.I

Ans. Poet, John Berryman wants to convey the importance of loss and responsibility in life. We all should learn our responsibility and how to cope up with the loss.

Ques 4. How does the boy feel at the loss of his ball?

Ans. The boy is very much troubled at the loss of his ball. He experiences grief at the loss

P.T.O.

hardships - Severe suffering
Console - comfort (someone) at a time of grief or disappointment

Plunge - to move or fall suddenly and often a long way forward
profoundly - deeply or extremely

Jasvith Sinto

was affected profoundly by the loss of his ball because it had been with him for a long time. It was linked to the memories of the days when he played with it.

Ishita Sinha
11/05/20

Meaning
↓

Dejected - sad and depressed
disheartened - having lost determination or confidence
Desperate - very sad or bad, disappointment
cope up - to deal successfully with a difficult situation
possession - the state of having, owning or controlling something
unsuspecting - not realizing there is any danger or harm
immaterial - unimportant under the circumstances, irrelevant

of his much loved possession. Like a statue, he keeps staring at the ball with his desperate eyes.

Ques 5. Write the sum and substance of the poem 'The Ball Poem'.

Ans. In "The Ball Poem", Berryman tells us about how our childhood can quickly fly by, as quickly as a ball is lost and how we some-times unsuspectingly must grow up and face hardships, like loss.

Ques 6. "Money is external". What does the poet meant by this expression?

V.V.I

Ans. The poet makes the boy understand about his responsibility and the loss is immaterial. Money is external as it cannot buy memories, nor can it replace the things that we love, the