



CLASS NOTES-ANSWERS

Comprehension Check

1: What did the author find in a junk shop?

Ans: The author found a very old 19th century roll-top desk in a junk shop. It was made of oak. It was in a very bad condition. The roll-top was broken into several pieces. One of the legs was clumsily mended and there were scorch marks down one side.

2: What did he find in a secret drawer? Who do you think had put it in there?

Ans: In a secret drawer of a roll-top desk, the author found a small tin box. There was a piece of lined note paper sello-taped to its top. It had 'Jim's last letter, received January 25, 1915. "To be buried with me when the time comes" written on it. Most likely, it was put there by Mrs. Jim Macpherson, who was Jim's wife. Her name and address were on the envelope inside the box.

Comprehension Check

1: Who had written the letter, to whom, and when?

Ans: Jim Macpherson had written the letter to his wife Connie Macpherson on December 26, 1914.

2: Why was the letter written-what was the wonderful thing that had happened?



Ans: Jim wrote the letter to tell his wife about a wonderful thing that had happened on Christmas day. The British and the Germans were engaged in a war, yet on this day, both the troops met in no man's land. It was a thing of wonder because right in the middle of a war, the warring soldiers were making peace.

3: What jobs did Hans Wolf and Jim Macpherson have when they were not soldiers?

Ans: Hans Wolf was from Dusseldorf. He played the cello in the orchestra. Jim Macpherson was a school teacher from Dorset.

4: Had Hans Wolf even been to Dorset? Why did he say he knew it?

Ans: No, Hans Wolf had never been to Dorset. He had learned all about England from school and from reading books in English

5: Do you think Jim Macpherson came back from the war? How do you know this?

Ans: No, it is most likely that Jim Macpherson did not come back from the war. In the sellotaped notepaper it was written that the letter was Jim's last letter. Connie Macpherson did not receive any more letters from him. It indicates Jim Macpherson's demise. The incident took place around the earlier part of the World war I in which the Germans had been victorious which implies the defeat of the British and the demise of Jim Macpherson.

Comprehension Check

: Why did the author go to Bridport?



Ans: The author went to Bridport because that was the address where Mrs. Macpherson lived. The address on the letter read "Mrs Jim Macpherson, 12 Copper Beeches, Bridport, and Dorset. He wanted to give that letter back to her.

2: How old was Mrs. Macpherson now? Where was she?

Ans: Mrs. Macpherson was a hundred and one years old. She was in a nursing home in Burlington house, on the Dorchester road, on the other side of town.

Comprehension Check

1: Who did Connie Macpherson think her visitor was?

Ans: Connie Macpherson thought that her visitor was her husband Jim.

2: Which sentence in the text shows that the visitor did not try to hide his identity?

Ans: The sentence which shows that the visitor did not try to hide his identity is, 'I explained about the desk, about how I had found it, but I don't think she was listening.'

Working with Text

1. For how long do you think Connie had kept Jim's letter? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans: Connie must have kept Jim's letter for a long time. This is because she told the narrator how she read it quite often every day so that she could feel that Jim was near her.

2. Why do you think the desk had been sold, and when?



Ans: The desk must have been sold when the house in which Connie Macpherson lived had caught fire. She was taken to a nursing home. All the burnt up things must have been sold after that.

3. Why do Jim and Hans think that games or sports are good ways of resolving conflicts? Do you agree?

Ans: Jim and Hans thought that games or sports are good ways of resolving conflicts because nobody dies in matches. No children are orphaned and no wives become widows.

Due to these reasons, games are good ways for resolving conflicts. Wars only lead to death and devastation.

4. Do you think the soldiers of the two armies are like each other, or different from each other? Find evidence from the story to support your answer.

Ans: The soldiers of the two armies were like each other. Below are some instances from the story to prove:

→ Both the armies celebrated Christmas

→ Both the armies shared their food and spent time together in smoking, laughing, talking, drinking and eating.

→ They played a football match and agreed that conflicts and disputes may be resolved by football match

→ They agreed about the negative aspects of war and longed peace.



→ They exchanged carols and hoped to unite with the families again.

5. Mention the various ways in which the British and the German soldiers become friends and find things in common at Christmas.

Ans: The British and the German troops celebrated Christmas with each other. They enjoyed each other's food. All of them were smoking, laughing, talking, drinking and eating. Hans Wolf and Jim Macpherson shared the cake Connie had baked. They talked about Bathsheba, Gabriel Oak, Sergeant Troy and Dorset. They even talked about the books they liked. They agreed about everything. Both the troops played a game of football for which both Hans and Jim cheered, clapped hands and stamped feet. They also exchanged carols at night. In this way, they celebrated Christmas together, finding a lot in common between them.

6. What is Connie's Christmas present? Why is it "the best Christmas present in the world"?

Ans: When the narrator came to see Connie and gave her the box, she mistook him for her husband Jim. She thought that Jim had come home for Christmas. This was Connie's Christmas present. It was the best Christmas present in the world for her because Jim had written in the letter that he would come home for Christmas. She had read that letter several times every day to feel that he was near her. Now that he was finally there with her, she was extremely happy.



7. Do you think the title of this story is suitable for it? Can you think of any other title(s)?

Ans: Yes, the title of the story is suitable for it. The spirit of Christmas is the theme that prevails throughout the story. The message of Christmas peace and good will to all is brought out so clearly through the story. It was on a Christmas day, in the middle of a raging war, that two warring troops made peace. The moment of peace that the soldiers shared with each other was the best Christmas present for them. Again, it was on a Christmas day that the narrator went to see Mrs Macpherson. He went to return her husband's letters to her. The letter was precious to her, but even more precious was her delusion that the narrator was her husband Jim, who she believed had returned as promised on a Christmas day. This was the best Christmas present in the world for her.

Suitable titles could be "A Christmas wish comes true!", "Someday at Christmas..." "The Christmas Message".

Working with Language

1. (i) Read the passage below and underline the verbs in the past tense.

A man got on the train and sat down. The compartment was empty except for one lady. She took her gloves off. A few hours later the police arrested the man. They held him for 24 hours and then freed him.



Ans: A man got on the train and sat down. The compartment was empty except for one lady. She took her gloves off. A few hours later the police arrested the man. They held him for 24 hours and then freed him.

(ii) Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

My little sister is very naughty. When she _____ (come) back from school yesterday, she had _____ (tear) her dress. We _____ (ask) her how it had _____ (happen). She _____ (say) she _____ (have, quarrel) with a boy. She _____ (have, beat) him in a race and he _____ (have, try) to push her. She _____ (have, tell) the teacher and so he _____ (have, chase) her, and she _____ (have, fall) down and _____ (have, tear) her dress.

Ans: My little sister is very naughty. When she came (come) back from school yesterday, she had torn(tear) her dress. We asked (ask) her how it had happened (happen). She said (say) she had quarrelled(have, quarrel) with a boy. She had beaten (have, beat) him in a race and he had tried (have, try) to push her. She had told (have, tell) the teacher and so he had chased (have, chase) her, and she had fallen (have, fall) down and had torn (have, tear) her dress.

(iii) Underline the verbs and arrange them in two columns, Past and Earlier past.

(a) My friends set out to see the caves in the next town, but I stayed at home, because I had seen them already.



(b) When they arrived at the station, their train had left. They came back home, but by that time I had gone out to see a movie!

(c) So they sat outside and ate the lunch I had packed for them.

(d) By the time I returned, they had fallen asleep!

Ans: (iii)

(a) My friends set out to see the caves in the next town, but I stayed at home, because I had seen them already.

(b) When they arrived at the station, their train had left. They came back home, but by that time I had gone out to see a movie!

(c) So they sat outside and ate the lunch I had packed for them.

(d) By the time I returned, they had fallen asleep!

Past	Earlier past
set out	had seen
stayed	had left
arrived	had gone
came	had packed
sat	had fallen
ate	
returned	



2: Find these phrasal verbs in the story.

burn out	light up	look on	run out	keep out
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Write down the sentences in which they occur, consult a dictionary and write down the meaning that you think matches the meaning of the phrasal verb in the sentence.

Ans:

(i) burn out

House number 12 turned out to be nothing but a burned-out shell, the roof gaping, the windows boarded-up.

(ii) light up

That was the moment her eyes lit up with recognition and her face became suffused with a sudden glow of happiness.

(iii) look on

Hans Wolf and I looked on and cheered, clapping our hands and stamping our feet, to keep out the cold as much as anything.

(iv) run out

The time came, and all too soon, when the game was finished, the schnapps and the rum and the sausage had long since run out, and we knew it was all over.



(v) keep out

Hans Wolf and I looked on and cheered, clapping our hands and stamping our feet, to keep out the cold as much as anything.

3: The table below contains a list of nouns and some adjectives. Use as many adjectives as you can to describe each noun. You might come up with some funny descriptions!

Noun	Adjective
elephant	circular, striped, enormous, multicoloured, round, cheerful, wild, blue, red, chubby, large, medium-sized, cold
face	
building	
water	

Ans:

Noun	Adjective
elephant	enormous, cheerful, wild, large, medium-sized,
face	round, cheerful, chubby
building	multi-coloured, blue, red, large, medium-sized
water	blue, cold



Speaking

Question 1:

In groups discuss whether wars are a good way to end conflicts between countries. Then present your arguments to the whole class.

Answer:

War means bloodshed, hate and destruction. It shows the animalism in man. Even the animals fight for some sound reason. But nations go to war to settle some petty dispute or in the name of religion. War solves no problem. Understanding alone can end differences. All religions condemn greed and bloody quarrels. Let us learn this great lesson from history.

Question 2:

What kind of presents do you like and why? What are the things you keep in mind when you buy presents for others? Discuss with your partner. (For example, you might buy a book because it can be read and re-read over a period of time.)

Answer:

Personally I am against the practice of exchanging expensive gifts. A rose or a token of affection suits every person and every pocket. This is why some guests offer bouquets or greeting cards alone. In case the gift is essential, it should satisfy some need and have utility. When I go to buy a present, I first take into account the liking of my classmate, relative or friend.



Writing**Question 1:**

Imagine that you are Jim. You have returned to your town after the war. In your diary record how you feel about the changes you see and the events that occur in your town. You could begin like this

25 December,

1919 It's Christmas today, but the town looks.....

OR

Suppose you are the visitor. You are in a dilemma. You don't know whether to disclose your identity and disappoint the old lady or let her believe that her dear Jim has come back. Write a letter to a friend highlighting your anxiety, fears and feelings.

Answer:

25 December, 1919

It's Christmas today, but the town looks very much different from what I had imagined. It has been ravaged by war. Buildings are in ruins and there is graveyard silence. My own house burnt when it was hit by a bombardment. The events of war have taken a toll of civilians as well as soldiers. I hate the fighting instinct in us and curse the war makers (monger). Can't we live in peace like brothers?

OR



Answer:

12-A, Block 4,

Dorset

August 10, 2009

Dear Smith,

I am in a dilemma. It seems to be insolvable. I, therefore, seek your help in making a decision.

You know I had purchased an old desk. Inside it I got a box containing an old letter. It was written by Jim, a British soldier, to his wife. I decided to deliver that letter to Mrs. Jim at Briport.

I reached her house. She was 101 years old. When I gave her the letter, her eyes lit up. She thought I was her long lost husband Jim, who had come home to keep his promise. She was excited and she kissed me. She didn't listen to what I tried to tell her about my identity.

I don't know whether or not I should tell who I am. I only walked away from her quickly.

Your friend,



Question 2:

Given below is the outline of a story. Construct the story using the outline.

A young, newly married doctor——— freedom fighter——— exited to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands by the British——— infamous cellular Jail——— prisoners tortured —— revolt by inmates——— doctor hanged——— wife waits for his return —— becomes old——— continues to wait with hope and faith.

Answer:

It was the year 1930. India was a British colony. But English education enlightened a section of people. They started fighting for freedom. A young, newly- married doctor was implicated in a conspiracy case. He was sent to Black Waters (*Kalapani*). It was a group of islands in the Bay of Bengal. Many freedom fighters and revolutionaries were sent there for life. They were put in cellular Jail for a few years. They were subjected to torture. The doctor was hanged. But his wife kept waiting for the return of her husband. She grew old. However, her hope and faith did not fade.