

English
Holiday Homework
Grade XI

A. Attempt the following questions in about 120-150 words:

1. Imagine an alternate ending to The Tale of Melon City where the people of the kingdom finally question their blind obedience and decide to bring about meaningful change. Write this new ending, highlighting the shift in public consciousness in about 120- 150 words. (CBQ)
2. Write a debate for or against the motion: “Blind Obedience Is More Dangerous Than Corrupt Leadership.” Use examples from The Tale of Melon City to support your views in about 120- 150 words. (CBQ)
3. Both Childhood and Birth explore moments of self-realisation and transformation. Compare how the loss of innocence and awakening of awareness are presented in these two texts. Support your answer in about 120-150 words with relevant ideas from both texts. (CBQ)

B. Attempt the following Assertion- Reason Questions:

1. Assertion (A):The king in The Tale of Melon City is portrayed as a symbol of irresponsible authority.
Reason (R): The king prioritises rigid justice and personal pride over logic and welfare of his people.
2. Assertion (A): Childhood presents adulthood as a phase of loss rather than gain.
Reason (R): The poet associates growing up with loss of honesty, faith and innocence.
3. Assertion (A): The chapter, The Address links physical displacement with loss of identity.
Reason (R): The speaker feels disconnected from places and things that once defined her existence.
4. Assertion (A): The poet believes childhood ends with the arrival of rational thinking.

Reason (R): Logical reasoning replaces imagination and unquestioning faith.

5. Assertion (A): The poem glorifies adulthood as a stage of moral clarity.
Reason (R): Adults are portrayed as honest and consistent in their beliefs.
(Poetry: Childhood)
6. Assertion (A): The poem highlights emotional estrangement despite physical closeness.
Reason (R): The father and son share a home but lack emotional connection.
(poetry Father to Son)
7. Assertion (A): The father blames himself entirely for the broken relationship.
Reason (R): He acknowledges his inability to understand his son's world.
(poetry Father to Son)
8. Assertion (A): The story criticises blind obedience through satire.
Reason (R): Citizens follow absurd laws and judgments without questioning authority. (poem: The Tale of Melon City)
9. Assertion (A): The king's sense of justice is logical and humane.
Reason (R): Punishments are decided after careful investigation.
(poem: The Tale of Melon City)
10. Assertion (A): The journey on the Silk Road tests both physical and mental endurance.
Reason (R): Extreme climate, altitude sickness and isolation challenge the traveller.
11. Assertion (A): The text Silk Road presents travel as effortless and smooth.
Reason (R): The narrator enjoys uninterrupted comfort throughout the journey.

Choose out of the following options for all the questions above:

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

C. Attempt the following Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The title Silk Road symbolically refers to:
- a) A trade route for silk only
 - b) A spiritual journey of the narrator
 - c) Cultural exchange and historical connectivity
 - d) A dangerous mountain pass

2. In Father to Son, the emotional gap between the father and son is primarily due to:
- a) Financial problems
 - b) Generation gap and lack of communication
 - c) Social pressure
 - d) Absence of the mother

D. Write True or False against every statement.

- 1. Birth reflects a sense of celebration and joy at the arrival of a child.
- 2. The people of Melon City are depicted as politically aware and responsible citizens.
- 3. The Address questions the idea of identity and belonging.
- 4. Silk Road highlights both physical hardship and inner resilience.
- 5. Silence and absence are central themes in the chapter The Address.
- 6. The speaker feels emotionally settled in the present, responding with regard to The Address.
- 7. The poem- Childhood suggests that childhood ends at a specific age.
- 8. Hypocrisy is associated with adulthood in the poem Childhood.
- 9. Self-awareness marks a turning point in the poet's life, in the poem Childhood.
- 10. The son openly communicates his feelings to his father, in the poem Father to Son.
- 11. The poem reflects parental helplessness and longing, in the poem Father to Son.
- 12. The conflict in the poem is resolved by the end, in the poem Father to Son.
- 13. The people of Melon City actively oppose unjust decisions.
- 14. The melon symbolises the absurdity of power structures.
- 15. The poem The Tale of the Melon City promotes unquestioned loyalty to rulers.
- 16. The narrator experiences severe physical discomfort during the journey in the chapter, Silk Road.

E. Attempt the following Short Answer Questions in about 40-45 words.

● **The Address:**

1. What does the word “address” symbolise beyond its literal meaning in this chapter?
2. What role does memory play in shaping identity in this text?

● **Childhood:**

1. Why does the poet associate adulthood with hypocrisy?
2. How does rational thinking replace innocence in the poem?

● **Father to Son**

1. How does the poem portray emotional distance within a family?
2. How does the poem reflect parental helplessness?

● **The Tale of Melon City:**

1. How does satire function as the core technique of the story?
2. Why do the people accept absurd judgments without protest?

● **Silk Road:**

1. How does altitude sickness affect the narrator psychologically?
2. What does the text reveal about human endurance?

F. Attempt the following Writing Compositions as per the word count mentioned:

1. Draft a classified advertisement for the Situations Vacant column of a newspaper for the post of Content Writer on behalf of a reputed educational publication. Include details such as eligibility, experience, contact information and deadline in about 50 words.
2. Write a debate in about 120- 150 words, either for or against the motion “Modernity and Tradition can’t go hand in hand.” You are Amit/Amita.