

# UNIT 6

## Pre-Task

### 1. Here's a case. Let's see how quickly you solve it:

A crime was committed in Saraswati Society. The main suspect is a man named Shantilal Verma. It was said that the victim was walking along the society pathway when someone shot him directly on the chest and the impact cracked his knee cap. The suspect had brown hair, blue eyes and worn a loose khadi kurta like Shantilal's.

Police arrested Shantilal from his home and took him to the police station for questioning. He was asked to give his defence in detail. "Sir," said Shantilal, "I am innocent. I was walking on the pathway. I saw the victim walking along the same pathway about 150 metres ahead of me. As soon as he passed the neem tree, an unknown man crept from behind the tree and shot him. Then, he turned back and ran past me. Everything happened so fast that I could not see his face clearly. I was so scared that I ran home as fast as I could." The policemen asked him to describe the criminal. "He had black hair and a loose khadi kurta on."

"I think this man is telling a lie," said one of the policemen.

How did he know? \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Suppose you find an old shoe/a coin/keys lying outside your school and you want to find out how old it is. What techniques will you use?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Now share your responses with two classmates. Note down any interesting techniques that you hear.**

Name of Friend	Technique

**Now enjoy the story of the famous crime solver, Father Brown.**

## Read 1

### THE BLUE CROSS

Valentin, a famous Parisian detective, comes to London, on the trail of an equally-notorious French thief, Flambeau. Valentin notices the smallest details very cleverly. He has the extraordinary ability to place himself in the shoes of the criminal he is searching for. Thanks to this sense, Valentin notices a series of very strange clues left behind by a couple old priests. As a result, he manages to follow Flambeau's trail around London. When he sits in a quiet restaurant, he finds salt in the sugar bowl. The waiter suspects one of the two

old priests who had come there earlier in the day. One of the priests splashed soup on the restaurant walls. Valentin continues to follow their trail via a market stall and a restaurant with a broken window. The priest had upset the apples in the market stall and had changed price labels of oranges and nuts. At the other restaurant, he had increased the amount on the bill and broken a window deliberately. Eventually, Valentin is led to Hampstead Heath. There he finds the simple looking priest along with another man. Valentin is sure that this man is Flambeau. Valentin and two officers follow him and overhear the following conversation between them.

Then, with brow still bent and without changing by the faintest shade of his attitude or voice, Flambeau said:

"Just hand over that sapphire cross now. We're all alone here, and I could tear you to pieces like a straw doll."

The calm voice and attitude added a strange violence to that shocking change of speech. But the little priest only turned his head slightly. He still seemed to have a somewhat foolish face turned to the stars. Maybe he had not understood. Or, maybe, he had understood and sat frozen with fear.

"Yes," said the tall priest, in the same low voice and in the same still posture, "yes, I am Flambeau."

Then, after a pause, he said:

"Come, give me that cross."

"No," said the other, and the reply had an odd sound.

To this reply, the great robber leaned back in his seat and laughed low but long.

"No," he cried, "you won't give it me, you proud priest. You won't give it me, you little foolish man. Shall I tell you why you won't give it me? Because I've got it already in my own pocket."

The small priest replied, "Are....are you sure?"

Flambeau yelled with delight. "My goodness!! Yes, you turnip, I am quite sure. I had the sense to make a duplicate of the right parcel. Now, my friend, you've got the duplicate and I've got the jewels. An old trick, Father Brown-a very old trick."

"Yes," said Father Brown, "Yes, I've heard of it before."

The master criminal leaned over to the little rustic priest with a sort of sudden interest.

"You have heard of it?" he asked. "Where have you heard of it?"

"Well, I mustn't tell you his name, of course," said the little man simply. "He was a person who had come for confession, you know. He had lived prosperously for about twenty years entirely on duplicate brown paper parcels. And so, you see, that's how I began to suspect you."

"Began to suspect me?" repeated the outlaw sharply. "Did you really have the stomach to suspect me just because I brought you up to this field?"

"No, no," said Brown as if he was sorry. "You see, I suspected you when we first met. It's that little bulge up the sleeve. I know you people have the spiked bracelet there."

"How in the world," cried Flambeau, "did you ever hear of the spiked bracelet?"

"Oh, one's little flock, you know!" said Father Brown, rather blankly. "When I served in Hartlepool, there were three of them with spiked bracelets. So, as I suspected you from the first, don't you see, I made sure that

the cross should go safe, anyhow. I watched you, you know. So at last I saw you change the parcels. Then, don't you see, I changed them back again. And then I left the right one behind."

"Left it behind?" repeated Flambeau, and for the first time his victorious tone was gone.

"Well, it was like this," said the little priest, speaking in the same casual way. "I went back to that sweet-shop and left the original parcel with the cross there. I asked the lady to mail it to my friend in Westminster when she found it.

Then he added rather sadly: "I learnt that, too, from a poor fellow in Hartlepool. He used to do it with handbags he stole at railway stations, but he's in a monastery now." he added, rubbing his head again as if he was sorry. "We can't help being priests. People come and tell us these things."

Flambeau tore a brown-paper parcel out of his inner pocket and tore it to pieces. There was nothing but paper and sticks of lead inside it. He sprang to his feet and cried:

"I don't believe you. I don't believe a fool like you could manage all that. You have still got the cross, and if you don't give it up, I'll take it by force!"

"No," said Father Brown simply, and stood up also, "you won't take it by force. Firstly, because I really haven't still got it. And, secondly, because we are not alone."

Flambeau stopped immediately.

"Behind that tree," said Father Brown, pointing, "are two strong policemen and the greatest detective alive. How did they come here, do you ask? I brought them, of course! How did I do it? Why, I'll tell you if you like! Lord bless you, we have to know twenty such things when we work among the criminal classes! Well, I wasn't sure you were a thief. So I just tested you to see if anything would make you show yourself. A man generally makes a small scene if he finds salt in his coffee; if he doesn't, he has some reason for keeping quiet. I changed the salt and sugar, and you kept quiet. A man generally objects if his bill is three times too big. If he pays it, he has some motive for passing unnoticed. I increased your bill, and you paid it."

The world seemed waiting for Flambeau to leap like a tiger. But he was held back as by a spell; he was stunned with utter curiosity. Words spilled out his mouth, "I'd rather die than be tricked by a little priest."

"Well," went on Father Brown, "as you wouldn't leave any tracks for the police, of course somebody had to. At every place we went to, I did something that people would talk about for the rest of the day. I didn't do much harm--a splashed wall, spilt apples, a broken window; but I saved the cross. It is at Westminster by now."

"How do you know all these criminal tricks?" cried Flambeau.

The shadow of a smile crossed the round, simple face of his priestly opponent.

"Oh, by being a foolish priest, I suppose," he said. "Don't you realize that a man who simply hears men's real sins is likely to be aware of all human evil? Also, another part of my trade, too, made me sure you weren't a priest."

"What?" asked the stunned thief.

"You attacked reason," said Father Brown. "It's bad theology."

And as he turned away to collect his things, the three policemen came out from under the trees. Flambeau was an artist and a sportsman. He stepped back and grandly bowed down to Valentin.

"Do not bow to me, my man," said Valentin with silver clearness. "Let us both bow to our master."

## Glossary

**Parisian** belonging to Paris **on the trail of** in search of **suspect** (noun) person who is thought to have committed a crime **suspect** (verb) doubt **extraordinary** amazing **splash** throw liquid **upset** (here) over turn **deliberately** knowingly **eventually** ultimately **overhear** hear some talk without his/her knowledge **brow**  $\text{ਅਚਰ}$  **faintest** slightest **sapphire** blue coloured precious stone **frozen with fear** very scared **posture** position of body **leaned** bend **yelled** shouted **rustic** rural, from a village **confession** christian ritual of asking for forgiveness from the priest **bulge** inflated portion **spike** sharp and pointed part **monastery** living place of monks,  $\text{ਮਨਾਸਟਰ}$  **spell** under control of magical powers **stunned** surprised, amazed **tracks** clues left by criminal **opponent** enemy **reason** thinking ability **theology** study of religion

## Comprehension 1

**C.1.1** Given below are some passages from the text. Mimic them exactly including the facial expression and manner of speaking and perform the dialogues in class. First work in pairs and then present it before the class. Decide who performed the best:

1. Then, with brow still bent and without changing by the faintest shade his attitude or voice, Flambeau said, "Just hand over that sapphire cross now. We're all alone here, and I could tear you to pieces like a straw doll." ... "Yes," he said, in the same low voice and in the same still posture, "Yes, I am Flambeau." Then, after a pause, he said, "Come, give me that cross."

2. "No," said Father Brown, and the reply had an odd sound.

To this reply, the great robber leaned back in his seat and laughed low but long.

"No," he cried, "you won't give it me, you proud priest. You won't give it me, you little foolish man. Shall I tell you why you won't give it me? Because I've got it already in my own pocket."

3. Flambeau yelled with delight. "My goodness!! Yes, you turnip, I am quite sure. ... Now, my friend, you've got the duplicate and I've got the jewels. An old trick, Father Brown-- a very old trick."

"Yes," said Father Brown plainly, "Yes, I've heard of it before."

The master criminal leaned over to the little rustic priest with a sort of sudden interest.

"You have heard of it?" he asked. "Where have you heard of it?"

Now, pick a sentence or two from the text at home. Prepare it in the same way and present it in class before everyone.

**C.1.2** Here are some words/phrases from the text that are used to describe people. Discuss their meaning in class. Decide which phrase suits which character the most and fill in the given table:

(cunning, intelligent, little priest, famous detective, notorious thief, physically weak, resourceful, logical, over-confident)

Father Brown	Flambeau	Detective Valentin

**C.1.3 Number the incidents in the story 'The Blue Cross' correctly:**

- Valentin and the policemen catch Flambeau. ( )
- Father Brown reveals how he saved the blue cross. ( )
- Father Brown breaks the window of a restaurant. ( )
- Father Brown arrives in England with the blue cross. (1)
- Flambeau joins Father Brown dressed as a priest. ( )
- Flambeau and Detective bow to the master. ( )
- Valentin picks up the track of two priests. ( )
- Father Brown splashes soup on the wall of a restaurant. ( )
- Father spills apples at a market stall. ( )
- Valentin spots two priests at Hampstead Heath. ( )
- Flambeau reveals himself to Father Brown. ( )

**C.1.4 Work with a friend. Given below are three tricks that Father Brown learnt from his experience as a priest. Find the relevant passages in the text and write down what Father Brown did for that.**

**Example :** Doing something that people would talk about all day : For this Father Brown splashed water on the wall of a restaurant. He also broke a window. These tracks helped Detective Valentin follow them.

1. Exchanging duplicate for original object:\_\_\_\_\_
2. Criminals generally wear spiked bracelets \_\_\_\_\_
3. Leaving the stolen goods with a stranger. The stranger then sends it to our destination : \_\_\_\_\_

Which trick helped Father Brown save the blue cross? \_\_\_\_\_

**C.1.5 Father Brown is addressed using many ways in the story. For example – Flambeau addresses him as “you little foolish man”. Now, find three other phrases used to refer to Father Brown:(individual work)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Can you find a way Flambeau is addressed? \_\_\_\_\_

**C.1.6 Here are some sentences that talk about Father Brown’s competence as a crime solver. Rank them from 1 to 5. Discuss your responses in class:**

- Father Brown was a keen observer of people. ☐
- Father Brown was a quick thinker. ☐
- Father Brown used his knowledge to find out what someone really was. ☐
- Father Brown had the intelligence to do his job and save himself. ☐
- Father Brown knew his own strengths and weaknesses. He made his plan of action accordingly. ☐

### C.1.7 Father Brown wouldn't have saved the blue cross if

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Now share your response with your benchmates. If you find someone's response as good as yours or better, record it below.

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### C.1.8 Answer these questions:

1. Who turned out to be the 'master of crime' in the end? Why?
2. How did Father Brown use the criminal tricks he knew to save the blue cross?
3. Why do you think Flambeau failed in stealing the blue cross?
4. Describe the route that detective Valentin took before he finally found Father Brown and Flambeau.
5. How did Father Brown figure out that the priest with him was a criminal?

### Read 2

#### SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION

Whether you watch detective serial in TV, you must have seen DNA samples being matched. What is this DNA analysis? And why do even TV shows find it interesting and effective to use?

Fictional characters like Father Brown, Sherlock Holmes and Byomkesh Bakshi have become legendary for their skills in identifying criminals without any technology. But today, investigators rather use lots of new technologies to identify culprits. The most popular and accurate of them all is DNA analysis.

DNA is the most basic biological material that every human being has. Every cell in a human being has thousands of DNA strands. This DNA is unique. Every person has a unique 'DNA fingerprint'. This fingerprint can be identified using any available evidence like blood, saliva, etc. Even a single hair is enough to identify it.

Advanced technology helps us to find this DNA fingerprint. It is transferred on sheets in form of barcode patterns. Police use these to match them to the suspects. DNA cannot be faked. Hence, it is the most scientific and effective instrument to use in identifying suspects. That's why investigators prefer using this technique.

Other effective methods are also used in suspect identification. Photocomposites are created using special software if there is a witness. Physical evidences are used to identify suspects. Bite marks are also useful in identifying the culprits using their dental records.

### Glossary

**strand** fibre, thread **identified** recognised **evidence** proof **fake** false **culprits** wrong doer, criminal **fictional** imagined as in a story **legendary** famous **biological material** material that our body is made of **suspect identification** system of finding the criminal **photocomposites** recreated sketches of suspects based on descriptions by witnesses **DNA samples** from genes

## Comprehension 2

### 2 C.2.1 State whether true or false:

1. DNA analysis is very accurate in suspect identification because it matches the blood groups of the suspects. ☐
2. A DNA fingerprint is just as easy to generate as a general fingerprint. ☐
3. If the investigators have found bite marks, they can be used to identify the criminals. ☐

### C.2.2 Here are some sentences. Decide whether they apply to DNA analysis. Write (Y) if they do and (N) if they don't.

1. DNA fingerprints are matched using dental records of suspects. ☐
2. Mud from a suspect's shoes could be used for DNA analysis. ☐
3. If two people are very similar to each other, they might have the same DNA. ☐
4. A photocomposite may help in DNA analysis. ☐

### C.2.3 Would you prefer the detection techniques used by characters like Father Brown or Byomkesh Bakshi or would you prefer new techniques like DNA analysis? Why? Discuss in class.

### C.2.4 Read the text carefully and list the various types of suspect identification methods mentioned there. Also, write their small descriptions in the given table.

Method of suspect identification	Description
Comparison with dental records	
	Investigators use special software to recreate the sketch of suspect if there is a witness.

### C.2.5 Read the cases below and suggest methods that are best suited for suspect identification:

#### Case 1:

Two lakh rupees have been stolen from Mr. Sharma's office. The police conducted a thorough search of the office but found nothing. The night duty officer had fallen asleep and did not realise when the thief entered. But, on his way out the thief dropped his bag and the noise woke the officer up. He tried to catch him but the thief ran away.

The method/methods best suited for this case \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

#### Case 2:

A family of four was murdered while they were sleeping at night. All the cash and jewellery in the house were stolen. During the investigation, the team found half eaten sandwiches in the kitchen. It seemed like the thieves had something to eat before leaving. A strange looking object like a hockey was found in the living room.

The method / methods best suited for this case \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

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**Case 3:**

A high profile politician was killed by a professional sharp shooter in 2013. The investigation team searched all the surrounding areas to locate the position of the shooter. At last, they found out that the shooter had done his crime from the terrace of a nearby building. In a hurry, the shooter had left behind one half empty bottle of water and a used napkin.

The method / methods best suited for this case \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

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**C.2.6 Answer these questions:**

1. Name the various methods of suspect identification mentioned in the passage.
2. Which method is considered the most accurate in suspect identification? Why?
3. What kind of evidence from the site of crime would become useful for identifying the criminal?
4. What do you think would be the advantages of using some of the scientific methods mentioned in the passage?

**Read 3**

**DATING TECHNOLOGY**

Dating objects and artifacts is an interesting area of investigation. Investigators need to date objects to understand what happened around them and when it happened. It also helps to understand at what time in history a particular object was used. Such investigations are taken up by scholars studying historical civilizations, rocks, ancient cultures or crime investigators etc.

Several techniques are used to establish the ages of various ancient natural objects and artifacts. Various methods are based on radioactivity. One method is radiocarbon dating. Radiocarbon, or Carbon 14, is a form of the element Carbon. It is unstable and weakly radioactive. The stable forms are Carbon 12 and Carbon 13. Carbon 14 constantly takes form and then changes in the upper atmosphere.

Plants and animals take in Carbon 14 throughout their lifetimes. When they die, they stop exchanging Carbon and their Carbon 14 then starts to decrease at a rate determined by the law of radioactive decay. This method is designed to measure this leftover radioactivity. By knowing how much Carbon 14 is left in a sample, the age of the organism when it died can be known.

Other methods are also used like archaeomagnetic dating. This is based on reversal of magnetic field of the Earth. Tree ring dating is another useful technique. Each year changes occur within a tree by factors like rainfall, etc. These changes can be seen in form of ring patterns within the tree trunks. These are used as a date 'fingerprint' in this technique.



## Glossary

**dating** finding the period in which an object or person existed **radioactivity** process by which an unstable atom loses energy **ancient** very old **artifact** manmade object

## Comprehension 3

**C.3.1** Here is a list of words/phrases related to dating technology. Write each word in the appropriate column. One word/phrase may occur in more than one column or in none:

stable form, ancient, natural objects, artifacts, trunks, changes, decay, atmosphere, radioactive

Radiocarbon Dating	Archaeomagnetic Dating	Tree Ring Dating

**C.3.2** Tick the correct option:

- Radiocarbon dating is described in paragraph no. \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 2    (b) 3    (c) 4    (d) 2 & 3
- This text is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) radiocarbon dating and its advantages    (b) radioactivity and processes based on it  
(c) history of objects    (d) techniques of deciding how old an object is
- Tree ring fingerprinting, radiocarbon dating, and archaeomagnetic dating are related to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) radioactivity    (b) archaeological discoveries  
(c) conservation of trees    (d) investigating the age of objects
- Radiocarbon dating would fail if \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Carbon 14 kept changing form    (b) Carbon 14 would decay fast  
(c) the rate of radioactive decay was unknown    (d) the rate of radioactive decay was as fast as Carbon 14

**C.3.3** Answer these questions:

- Which dating technologies are talked about in the text?
- Why is dating technology needed? Where is it used?
- Do you think it would be advisable to blindly trust dating technologies? Why?
- If in a criminal investigation, results of such dating tests don't match, what would the investigators do to reach the truth?

## Vocabulary

**V.1** Here are some sentences in jumbled order. They form the beginning of the text. First of all arrange them in a correct order and in a paragraph form, and then replace the underlined words with the words close to the meanings given in the box.

soup, detective, earlier, ability, thief, bowl, Details, criminal, priests, clues, quiet.

1. Thanks to this sense, Valentin notices a series of very strange hints left behind by a couple of old clergy.
2. The waiter suspects one of the two old priests who had come there beforehand in the day.
3. Valentin, a famous Parisian investigator, comes to London, on the trail of an equally famous French thief, Flambeau.
4. As a result, he manages to follow Flambeau's trail around London.
5. Valentin notices the smallest portions very cleverly.
6. When he sits in a peaceful restaurant, he finds salt in the sugar container.
7. He has the extraordinary skill to place himself in the shoes of the wrongdoer he is searching for.
8. One of the priests splashed liquid food on the restaurant walls.

**V.2 Match the letter for synonym with the the text:**

In the text		Synonyms
1. leftover	( D )	A. famous
2. fake	( )	B. imaginary
3. fictional	( )	C. man-made object
4. trunk	( )	D. remaining portion
5. artifacts	( )	E. very old
6. legendary	( )	F. proof
7. ancient	( )	G. artificial
8. evidence	( )	H. doubt
9. tree ring dating	( )	I. tree body (without branches and roots)
10. suspect	( )	J. finding the period of existence through log-figure

**V.3 Study the table and learn how nouns are formed by adding appropriate suffixes.**

**Here are some Examples:**

Word	Suffix	Noun
investigate	-tion	investigation
confess	-sion	confession
appear	-ance	appearance
depend	-ence	dependence
attach	-ment	attachment

**(A) Now form nouns of the following words by using appropriate suffixes and use them in sentences of your own:**

invite, guide, confer, attend, achieve, product, civilize, deliver, add, encourage

**(B) Use a good dictionary and find out at least five nouns with each suffix.**

**Function****F.1 Here's a sentence spoken by Flambeau from the story 'The Blue Cross'. Discuss with a friend and tick the closest meaning.**

Words spilled out, "I'd rather prefer death to being tricked by a little priest." This sentence means,

- a. Flambeau wanted to die because he was trapped by the priest.
- b. Flambeau realised that Father Brown had tricked him, now there was no point in living.
- c. Flambeau was angry to know that the priest had caught him.
- d. Flambeau would like to kill himself out of shame instead of being caught by that priest.

**Why did you pick the option?**

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**Share your answers in class and decide which option is the most suitable.**

**Now discuss the meaning of these sentences.**

1. I'd rather sleep happily instead of watching a movie.

We think this sentence  
means \_\_\_\_\_

2. Seema'd rather conduct an activity than take part in one.

We think this sentence  
means \_\_\_\_\_

3. Randhir'd rather travel by train flying.

We think this sentence  
means \_\_\_\_\_

4. I'd rather walk than go by car with my brother.

We think this sentence  
means \_\_\_\_\_

5. I'd rather get punished by my father than by my mother.

We think this sentence  
means \_\_\_\_\_

**F.2 Flambeau would rather die than be tricked by a little priest. What would you rather do?**

I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ than do my homework.

I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ than fall down flat in front of the whole class.

I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ than fail in the 12th standard.

I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ than cry alone all by myself.

Share your answers with your benchmate/s.

One mother gave 25 books to her daughter and another mother gave her daughter 8 books. However, between both daughters they only increased their collection by 25 books.  
How can this be?

**F.3 Think of two movies you like. Now ask four of your classmates to decide which film they'd rather watch. The rule of the activity is that they have to answer in the given format or you can't record their response.**

Movies	Names of Friends
They like to watch	
of my choice	

**You will ask:**

Which movie would you rather watch, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_?

**Their response:**

I'd rather watch \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_.

How many friends would like to watch the movie you like? write their names in the above table.

**You can record responses in your notebook if you need more space. Talk to as many friends as you can.**

**F.4 Would you do the same or would you rather do something else?**

1. Tehmina is 14 years old. She has really long hair. Everyone at school teases her because of her hair. She has decided to go for a hair cut.

**Your response:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2. Mitesh has scored very high marks in his tenth standard board exam. His father wants him to become a doctor. His mother wants him to become an engineer. His sister wants him to become an artist. He can't decide what he should do. His best friend wants to take up Psychology. So, he selects Psychology.

**Your response:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. Rashmi is an 11th standard student. She is good in all her subjects except Physics. She gets very confused in Physics. Her tuition teacher also keeps scolding her because of it. So, she stops attending Physics tuitions.

**Your response:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4. Shanta and her friend Chris are going to school on a two wheeler. Their exams are going on. Shanta, in a hurry, doesn't realise that an old lady is crossing the road. She dashes into her. The old lady falls down unconscious. Shanta and Chris decide to call 108 but leave immediately because they don't want to be late for their exams.

**Your response:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**F.5 Go through the five previous tasks and notice how ‘would rather’ is used. Discuss it with your benchmate and decide when you would use ‘would rather’ in English:**

Note down observations like –

- **I’d rather** is used when \_\_\_\_\_

Can you find a similar usage in the text? We found the lines \_\_\_\_\_

Now, think of an example on your own and write it below. \_\_\_\_\_

**Writing**

**W.1 Write a short biographical sketch of Mother Teresa. Use the given information.**

Born : 27 August, 1910 of Albanian Parents in Skopje.  
1928 : Joined convent in Ireland, 18 years old  
1929 : Sent to Darjeeling, India  
1931 : Began teaching at Kolkata Girls’ School.  
1948 : Left teaching- worked among the poor in slums of Kolkata  
1950-1990: Worked for the downtrodden, sick and suffering people  
1979 : Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize  
Died : 5 September, 1997

**W.2 Write a paragraph about ‘Effective Interview Skills’. Use the points given.**

**Points :** preparation - entering the room - nervousness and fear - confidence - appearance and manners - positivity.

**You may use the phrases :** having cold feet, being on view, boosting up, current affairs, make sure, feel awkward, do well, common sense, presence of mind.

**W.3 Write a brief summary of a detective movie / a short story / a real news story.**

**Activity**

**A.1 How would you investigate these problems?**

1. Some ghosts scaring people on the roads late at night.
2. Stone-throwing on the roof in a village.
3. Flames of fire appearing in an abandoned house.
4. Finding fresh flowers in a locked temple.
5. When you wake up, you find one or two things displaced in your house.

**Discuss your ideas to find out the reasons and solve the problem (in groups).**

**A.2 Conduct internet search on various detective characters found in English and Gujarati literature. Come to class and discuss interesting anecdotes you have read about.**