

CBSE CLASS X ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

Master Workbook • 2026–27

First Flight • Footprints Without Feet • Master Tables • Worksheets • Answer Keys

A Simple Method to Understand, Remember and Practise English Literature

*This workbook is designed to help students study Class 10 English Literature in a **structured and active way**.*

*Instead of asking students to memorise long summaries or fixed answers, the workbook organises the important content of each chapter and poem into **simple, complete sentences built around common verbs**.*

The same familiar verbs are used repeatedly across different texts, such as:

was / were • looked • thought • believed • wanted • went • saw • found • asked • said • told • helped • wrote • felt • became • learned • showed • made • received • ended

*These verbs are deliberately used as **learning and memory anchors**.*

The purpose is simple: students should be able to look at a verb and immediately connect it with an important character, action, thought, feeling, development or conclusion.

**Common
Verb**

What the student should think about

was / were

Who or what is being introduced?

looked

What did the character notice?

<i>thought</i>	<i>What was the character thinking?</i>
<i>believed</i>	<i>What did the character believe?</i>
<i>wanted</i>	<i>What did the character want?</i>
<i>went</i>	<i>What important action or movement took place?</i>
<i>saw</i>	<i>What did the character see or understand?</i>
<i>found</i>	<i>What did the character discover or experience?</i>
<i>asked</i>	<i>What question or request was made?</i>
<i>said</i>	<i>What important idea was expressed?</i>
<i>told</i>	<i>What information was communicated?</i>
<i>helped</i>	<i>Who supported whom, and how did this affect the story?</i>
<i>wrote</i>	<i>What was written or recorded?</i>
<i>felt</i>	<i>What emotion did the character experience?</i>

<i>became</i>	<i>How did the character change?</i>
<i>learned</i>	<i>What lesson or understanding was gained?</i>
<i>showed</i>	<i>What quality, idea or message was demonstrated?</i>
<i>made</i>	<i>What important result or action was created?</i>
<i>received</i>	<i>What did the character gain or experience?</i>
<i>ended</i>	<i>How did the chapter or poem conclude?</i>

*This creates a **common language for learning Literature**.*

The Workbook Has Two Main Learning Stages

Stage 1 — Learn from the Master Table

*The **Master Table** is the learning and revision section.*

It gives students a quick way to understand what happens in each chapter through simple sentence patterns.

The complete principal clauses are retained so that students can read and understand the important information directly. The supporting or subordinate portions used later in the Fill in the Blanks activity are kept separate.

*The Master Table therefore works as a **sentence bank, learning base and revision map***.**

For example, a student may see:

Lencho believed in God.

Lencho wanted one hundred pesos.

Lencho wrote a letter to God asking for help.

The postmaster helped Lencho by collecting money for him.

Lencho felt disappointed when he received only seventy pesos.

*The student can therefore follow the story through **belief, desire, action, help, feeling and outcome.***

Stage 2 — Practise with the Worksheet

*After studying the Master Table, the student moves to the **Answer-Builder Worksheet.***

*The first practice section is **Complete the Main Clause.***

Here, the supporting part of the sentence is already provided, and the student has to recall the correct main clause from the Master Table.

For example:

_____ ***that God would help him.***

The student returns to the Master Table, identifies the relevant character and verb, and constructs:

Lencho said that God would help him.

*This changes the activity from simply reading information to **actively retrieving information from memory.***

The student is therefore learning to reconstruct the answer rather than memorising a complete paragraph word-for-word.

Don't Look at the Answer Immediately

The most effective way to use the worksheet is:

- 1. Read the supporting clause.**
- 2. Identify the chapter or poem.**
- 3. Think about the character, event or idea.**
- 4. Identify the likely verb.**
- 5. Recall the complete principal clause.**
- 6. Write your answer.**
- 7. Only then check the Master Table or Answer Key.**

The Answer Key allows students to verify the complete sentence after attempting the question independently.

*This makes the worksheet a **recall exercise rather than a reading exercise**.*

Then Use the “Tick the Correct Sentences” Section

*The second major practice section is **Tick the Correct Sentences**.*

Here, students are given several statements and must select only the sentences that are relevant to the question.

Some statements are correct and relevant, while others act as distractors.

*The options are taken from the Master Table, so students are practising the ability to recognise and select the **right information for a particular question**.*

For example, a question may ask:

What made Lencho angry?

The student has to identify the sentences connected with the reason for Lencho's anger rather than simply ticking every sentence about Lencho.

This develops an important examination skill:

finding the information that directly answers the question.

Master Table

First Flight

FOCUS									
Verb	A Letter to God								
was / were	Lencho was a hardworking farmer								
looked	Lencho looked at the sky with hope								
thought	Lencho thought God would help him								
believed	Lencho believed in God								
wanted	Lencho wanted one hundred pesos								
went	Lencho went home								
saw	Lencho saw								
found	Lencho found only seven pesos								
asked	Lencho asked God								
said	Lencho said								
told	The postmaster told								
helped	The postmaster helped Lencho								
wrote	Lencho wrote a letter to God asking								
felt	Lencho felt disappointed								
became	Lencho became angry when he found								
learned	Lencho learned little about the kindness of the postmaster								
showed	The postmaster showed great kindness								
made	Lencho made another request to God								
received	Lencho received seven pesos								
ended	The story ended								

Name: _____ Class/Section: _____ Date: _____

Instructions: Complete the blank by supplying the main clause. The remaining part of every sentence is copied exactly from the master sentence table. Use the sentence bank/table to help you.

Fill in the Blanks

A Letter to God

Complete each sentence. Do not change the supporting statement.

1. _____ who depended on his crop for his livelihood.
2. _____ when he saw the clouds.
3. _____ after the hailstorm destroyed his crop.
4. _____ and had complete faith in Him.
5. _____ to sow his field again.
6. _____ after the hailstorm had destroyed his crop.
7. _____ that his entire crop had been destroyed.
8. _____ in the envelope.
9. _____ for one hundred pesos.
10. _____ that God would help him.
11. _____ his staff about Lencho's letter.
12. _____ by collecting money for him.
13. _____ for help.
14. _____ when he received only seventy pesos.
15. _____ that thirty pesos were missing.

16. _____ and his employees.
17. _____ and generosity towards Lencho.
18. _____ for the remaining thirty pesos.
19. _____ from the postmaster.
20. _____ with Lencho's unshaken faith in God.

Answer-Builder Worksheet — Tick the Correct Sentences

Name: _____ Class/Section: _____ Date: _____

Instructions: For each question, tick (✓) only the sentences that are relevant to the question. Every option below is copied exactly from the master sentence table. Some sentences are relevant and some are distractors.

A Letter to God

1. What did Lencho hope for?

- ☐ Lencho was a hardworking farmer who depended on his crop for his livelihood.
- ☐ Lencho looked at the sky with hope when he saw the clouds.
- ☐ Lencho wanted one hundred pesos to sow his field again.
- ☐ Lencho said that God would help him.
- ☐ Lencho believed in God and had complete faith in Him.
- ☐ The story ended with Lencho's unshaken faith in God.

2. What did Lencho do after the hailstorm destroyed his crop?

- ☐ Lencho saw that his entire crop had been destroyed.
- ☐ Lencho felt disappointed when he received only seventy pesos.
- ☐ Lencho went home after the hailstorm had destroyed his crop.
- ☐ Lencho wrote a letter to God asking for help.
- ☐ Lencho asked God for one hundred pesos.
- ☐ Lencho received seventy pesos from the postmaster.

3. How did Lencho show faith in God but lack faith in humanity?

- ☐ Lencho believed in God and had complete faith in Him.
- ☐ The postmaster showed great kindness and generosity towards Lencho.
- ☐ The postmaster helped Lencho by collecting money for him.
- ☐ Lencho received seventy pesos from the postmaster.

- ☐ Lencho found only seventy pesos in the envelope.
- ☐ Lencho became angry when he found that thirty pesos were missing.
- ☐ Lencho learned little about the kindness of the postmaster and his employees.

4. What made Lencho angry?

- ☐ Lencho found only seventy pesos in the envelope.
- ☐ Lencho received seventy pesos from the postmaster.
- ☐ Lencho felt disappointed when he received only seventy pesos.
- ☐ Lencho became angry when he found that thirty pesos were missing.
- ☐ Lencho believed in God and had complete faith in Him.
- ☐ Lencho made another request to God for the remaining thirty pesos.

POEMS — FOCUS POEM: DUST OF SNOW

[illegible]

All 20 common verbs included • Focus chapter/poem shown clearly • Other columns intentionally blurred

Name: _____ Class/Section: _____ Date: _____

Instructions: Complete the blank by supplying the main clause. The remaining part of every sentence is copied exactly from the master sentence table. Use the sentence bank/table to help you.

Fill in the Blanks

Dust of Snow

1. _____ when a crow shook snow onto him.

2. _____ and experienced a sudden change in his mood.

3. _____ that the simple incident had changed an otherwise unpleasant day.

4. _____ that a small natural incident could bring a positive change in life.

5. _____ natural incident could change a person's mood.

6. _____ after the snow fell on him.

7. _____ from a hemlock tree onto him.

8. _____ after the snow fell.

9. _____ small experiences can influence human feelings.

10. _____ that the incident had saved some part of an otherwise gloomy day.

11. _____ that even a small event could change his feelings.

12. _____ and change his mood.

13. _____ how a small incident could bring happiness.

14. _____ and gloomy before the snow fell on him.

15. _____ after the snow fell on him.

16. _____ that even a small incident could bring happiness during a difficult moment.

17. _____ experience could influence human feelings.

18. _____ mood change from sadness to happiness.

19. _____ happiness from the simple
natural incident.

20. _____ that a simple natural
incident could save the rest of the day.

Tick the Correct Sentences

Answer-Builder Worksheet — Tick the Correct Sentences

Dust of Snow

1. What changed the poet's mood?

- ☐ The poet was sitting under a hemlock tree when a crow shook snow onto him.
- ☐ The poet looked at the falling snow and experienced a sudden change in his mood.
- ☐ The poet believed that a small natural incident could bring a positive change in life.
- ☐ The poet saw a crow shake snow from a hemlock tree onto him.
- ☐ The poem asks readers to notice how small experiences can influence human feelings.
- ☐ The falling snow helped the poet overcome his sadness and change his mood.
- ☐ The poet learned that even a small incident could bring happiness during a difficult moment.

2. What did the poet experience from the incident?

- ☐ The poet thought that the simple incident had changed an otherwise unpleasant day.
- ☐ The poet saw a crow shake snow from a hemlock tree onto him.
- ☐ The poet said that the incident had saved some part of an otherwise gloomy day.
- ☐ The incident told the poet that even a small natural event could bring hope and happiness.
- ☐ The poet's gloomy mood became lighter after the snow fell on him.
- ☐ The poem showed that a simple moment in nature can bring a positive change in one's mood.

3. What does the poem suggest about small moments?

- ☐ The poet looked at the falling snow and experienced a sudden change in his mood.
- ☐ The poet wanted to show how a small incident could change a person's mood.
- ☐ The poet said that the incident had saved some part of an otherwise gloomy day.
- ☐ The poet felt sad and gloomy before the snow fell on him.
- ☐ The poet's gloomy mood became lighter after the snow fell on him.
- ☐ The poem ended on a hopeful note by showing that a simple natural incident could save the rest of the day.

FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET — FOCUS CHAPTER: A TRIUMPH OF SURGERY

Verb	FOCUS A Triumph of Surgery	The Thief's Story	The Midnight Visitor	A Question of Trust	Footprints without Feet	The Making of a Scientist	The Necklace	Bholi	The Book That Saved the Earth
was / were	Tricki was a small dog								
looked	Tricki looked weak and listless								
thought	Mrs Pumphrey thought								
believed	Mrs Pumphrey believed								
wanted	Mrs Pumphrey wanted Tricki								
went	Tricki went to the surgery								
saw	Dr Herriot saw								
found	Dr Herriot found								
asked	Dr Herriot asked Mrs Pumphrey								
said	Mrs Pumphrey said								
told	Mrs Pumphrey told Dr Herriot								
helped	Dr Herriot helped Tricki								
wrote	James Herriot wrote								
felt	Mrs Pumphrey felt								
became	Tricki became healthy and active								
learned	Mrs Pumphrey learned								
showed	Dr Herriot showed practical wisdom								
made	Dr Herriot made a simple plan								
received	Tricki received proper food and exercise								
ended	The story ended happily								

All 20 common verbs included • Focus chapter/poem shown clearly • Other columns intentionally blurred

Name: _____ Class/Section: _____ Date: _____

Instructions: Complete the blank by supplying the main clause. The remaining part of every sentence is copied exactly from the master sentence table. Use the sentence bank/table to help you.

Fill in the Blanks

A Triumph of Surgery

1. _____ who had become extremely fat.
2. _____ because he had been overfed and given very little exercise.
3. _____ that Tricki needed extra food and care.
4. _____ that Tricki was seriously ill.
5. _____ to receive special care.
6. _____ where Dr Herriot could treat him properly.
7. _____ that Tricki was overfed and inactive.
8. _____ that Tricki became active and healthy after a simple diet and exercise.
9. _____ to leave Tricki at the surgery.
10. _____ that Tricki looked weak and needed special treatment.
11. _____ about Tricki's eating habits.
12. _____ by controlling his diet and giving him exercise.
13. _____ about Tricki's recovery.
14. _____ worried about Tricki.
15. _____ after receiving proper food and exercise.
16. _____ that excessive feeding and pampering could harm Tricki.

17. _____ by treating Tricki with a simple diet instead of unnecessary medicines.
18. _____ to control Tricki's diet.
19. _____ at Dr Herriot's surgery.
20. _____ with Tricki returning home healthy.

Tick the Correct Sentences

A Triumph of Surgery

1. What was true about Tricki?

- ☐ Tricki was a small dog who had become extremely fat because Mrs Pumphrey overfed him.
- ☐ Tricki looked weak and listless because he had been overfed and given very little exercise.
- ☐ Mrs Pumphrey thought that Tricki needed extra food and care because he appeared weak.
- ☐ Tricki went to the surgery where Dr Herriot treated him without giving him extra food.
- ☐ Dr Herriot found that Tricki became active and healthy after being given a simple diet and regular exercise.
- ☐ Mrs Pumphrey said that Tricki looked weak and needed special treatment.
- ☐ Dr Herriot showed practical wisdom by treating Tricki with a simple diet instead of unnecessary medicines.

2. What happened to Tricki at the surgery?

- ☐ Dr Herriot found that Tricki became active and healthy after being given a simple diet and regular exercise.
- ☐ Dr Herriot asked Mrs Pumphrey to leave Tricki at the surgery so that he could treat him properly.
- ☐ Mrs Pumphrey said that Tricki looked weak and needed special treatment.
- ☐ Mrs Pumphrey told Dr Herriot about Tricki's eating habits and his lack of exercise.
- ☐ Mrs Pumphrey learned that excessive love and feeding could harm her pet.
- ☐ Dr Herriot showed practical wisdom by treating Tricki with a simple diet instead of unnecessary medicines.
- ☐ Tricki received proper food, exercise and care at Dr Herriot's surgery.

3. What lessons are shown in the story?

- ☐ Tricki went to the surgery where Dr Herriot treated him without giving him extra food.
- ☐ Mrs Pumphrey felt worried when Tricki became ill and had to stay at the surgery.
- ☐ Dr Herriot showed practical wisdom by treating Tricki with a simple diet instead of unnecessary medicines.
- ☐ Dr Herriot made a simple plan to control Tricki's diet and increase his exercise.
- ☐ The story ended happily when Tricki recovered and Mrs Pumphrey realized the importance of proper care.

Answer Keys

Fill in the Blanks — Answer Key

A Letter to God

1. Lencho was a hardworking farmer
2. Lencho looked at the sky with hope
3. Lencho thought God would help him
4. Lencho believed in God
5. Lencho wanted one hundred pesos
6. Lencho went home
7. Lencho saw
8. Lencho found only seventy pesos
9. Lencho asked God
10. Lencho said
11. The postmaster told
12. The postmaster helped Lencho
13. Lencho wrote a letter to God asking
14. Lencho felt disappointed
15. Lencho became angry when he found
16. Lencho learned little about the kindness of the postmaster
17. The postmaster showed great kindness
18. Lencho made another request to God
19. Lencho received seventy pesos
20. The story ended

Dust of Snow

1. The poet was sitting under a hemlock tree.
2. The poet looked at the falling snow and experienced a sudden change in his mood.
3. The poet thought.
4. The poet believed.
5. The poet wanted to show.
6. The poet's mood went from sadness to happiness.
7. The poet saw a crow shake snow from a hemlock tree onto him.
8. The poet found a positive change in his mood.
9. The poem asks readers to notice.
10. The poet said.
11. The incident told the poet.
12. The falling snow helped the poet overcome his sadness and change his mood.

13. Robert Frost wrote the poem to show.
14. The poet felt sad and gloomy.
15. The poet's gloomy mood became lighter.
16. The poet learned.
17. The poem showed.
18. The falling snow made the poet's mood change from sadness to happiness.
19. The poet received a sudden feeling of happiness from the simple natural incident.
20. The poem ended on a hopeful note by showing.

A Triumph of Surgery

Tricki was a small dog.

Tricki looked weak and listless.

Mrs Pumphrey thought.

Mrs Pumphrey believed.

Mrs Pumphrey wanted Tricki.

Tricki went to the surgery.

Dr Herriot saw.

Dr Herriot found.

Dr Herriot asked Mrs Pumphrey.

Mrs Pumphrey said.

Mrs Pumphrey told Dr Herriot.

Dr Herriot helped Tricki.

James Herriot wrote.

Mrs Pumphrey felt.

Tricki became healthy and active.

Mrs Pumphrey learned.

Dr Herriot showed practical wisdom.

Dr Herriot made a simple plan.

Tricki received proper food and exercise.

The story ended happily.

Tick the Correct Sentences — Answer Key

A Letter to God

1. Tick 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
2. Tick 1, 3, 4, 5.
3. Tick 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
4. Tick 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.

Dust of Snow

1. Correct sentences:

- 1. The poet was sitting under a hemlock tree when a crow shook snow onto him.
- 2. The poet looked at the falling snow and experienced a sudden change in his mood.
- 3. The poet believed that a small natural incident could bring a positive change in life.
- 4. The poet saw a crow shake snow from a hemlock tree onto him.
- 5. The poem asks readers to notice how small experiences can influence human feelings.
- 6. The falling snow helped the poet overcome his sadness and change his mood.
- 7. The poet learned that even a small incident could bring happiness during a difficult moment.

2. Correct sentences:

- 1. The poet thought that the simple incident had changed an otherwise unpleasant day.
- 2. The poet saw a crow shake snow from a hemlock tree onto him.
- 3. The poet said that the incident had saved some part of an otherwise gloomy day.
- 4. The incident told the poet that even a small natural event could bring hope and happiness.
- 5. The poet's gloomy mood became lighter after the snow fell on him.
- 6. The poem showed that a simple moment in nature can bring a positive change in one's mood.

3. Correct sentences:

- 1. The poet looked at the falling snow and experienced a sudden change in his mood.
- 2. The poet wanted to show how a small incident could change a person's mood.
- 3. The poet said that the incident had saved some part of an otherwise gloomy day.
- 4. The poet felt sad and gloomy before the snow fell on him.
- 5. The poet's gloomy mood became lighter after the snow fell on him.
- 6. The poem ended on a hopeful note by showing that a simple natural incident could save the rest of the day.

A Triumph of Surgery

1. Correct sentences:

- 1. Tricki was a small dog who had become extremely fat because Mrs Pumphrey overfed him.
- 2. Tricki looked weak and listless because he had been overfed and given very little exercise.
- 3. Mrs Pumphrey thought that Tricki needed extra food and care because he appeared weak.
- 4. Tricki went to the surgery where Dr Herriot treated him without giving him extra food.
- 5. Dr Herriot found that Tricki became active and healthy after being given a simple diet and regular exercise.
- 6. Mrs Pumphrey said that Tricki looked weak and needed special treatment.
- 7. Dr Herriot showed practical wisdom by treating Tricki with a simple diet instead of unnecessary medicines.

2. Correct sentences:

- 1. Dr Herriot found that Tricki became active and healthy after being given a simple diet and regular exercise.
- 2. Dr Herriot asked Mrs Pumphrey to leave Tricki at the surgery so that he could treat him properly.
- 3. Mrs Pumphrey said that Tricki looked weak and needed special treatment.
- 4. Mrs Pumphrey told Dr Herriot about Tricki's eating habits and his lack of exercise.
- 5. Mrs Pumphrey learned that excessive love and feeding could harm her pet.
- 6. Dr Herriot showed practical wisdom by treating Tricki with a simple diet instead of unnecessary medicines.
- 7. Tricki received proper food, exercise and care at Dr Herriot's surgery.

3. Correct sentences:

- 1. Tricki went to the surgery where Dr Herriot treated him without giving him extra food.
- 2. Mrs Pumphrey felt worried when Tricki became ill and had to stay at the surgery.
- 3. Dr Herriot showed practical wisdom by treating Tricki with a simple diet instead of unnecessary medicines.
- 4. Dr Herriot made a simple plan to control Tricki's diet and increase his exercise.
- 5. The story ended happily when Tricki recovered and Mrs Pumphrey realized the importance of proper care.