

A LETTER TO GOD

Book: First Flight**(Book Exercises)****Class : 10**

Oral Comprehension Check

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1. *What did Lencho hope for?*

Lencho hoped for a good rain as it was much needed for a good harvest.

2. *Why did Lencho say the raindrops were like 'new coins'?*

Lencho compared the raindrops with new coins because they were promising him a good harvest resulting in more prosperity.

3. *How did the rain change? What happened to Lencho's fields?*

The rain changed into hailstones as a strong wind began to blow and huge hailstones began to fall along with the rain. All the crops in Lencho's field got destroyed because of the weather conditions.

4. *What were Lencho's feelings when the hail stopped?*

Lencho was filled with grief after the hail stopped as everything was ruined and there was nothing that he could feed his family with. He could see a bleak future for him and his family.

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1. *Who or what did Lencho have faith in? What did he do?*

Lencho had firm faith in God. He believed 'that God sees everything, even what is deep in one's conscience and help everyone in one's problems. He wrote a letter to God demanding him a hundred pesos to sow his field again.

2. *Who read the letter?*

Postmaster read the letter.

3. *What did the postmaster do after reading a letter?*

The postmaster laughed when he read Lencho's letter but soon he became serious and was moved by the writer's faith in God. He didn't want to shake Lencho's faith. So, he decided to collect money and send it to Lencho on behalf of God.

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1. *Was Lencho surprised to find a letter for him with money in it?*

Lencho was not surprised to find a letter with money from God as he believed that God will help him.

2. What made Lencho angry?

There were only seventy pesos in the envelope whereas Lencho had demanded a hundred pesos. The difference in the amount made him angry.

Thinking about the Text (Page 7,8)

1. Who does Lencho have complete faith in? Which sentences in the story tell you this?

Lencho has complete faith in God as he is instructed that God knows everything and helps us in our problems. There are a few sentences which show this

- But in the hearts of all who lived in that solitary house in the middle of the valley, there was a single hope help from God.
- All through the night, Lencho thought only of his one hope: the help of God, whose eyes, as he had been instructed, see everything, even what is deep in one's conscience.
- "God", he wrote, "if you don't help me, my family and I will go hungry this year".
- He wrote 'To God' on the envelope, put the letter inside and still troubled, went to town.
- God could not have made a mistake, nor could he have denied Lencho what he had requested.

2. Why does the postmaster send money to Lencho? Why does he sign the letter God?

The postmaster sends money to Lencho in order to keep Lencho's faith in God alive and firm as he was completely moved by it.

When postmaster reads the letter of Lencho to God, he becomes serious and does not want to shake his faith and decides to answer the letter. He gathers money with the help of his post office employees and friends on behalf of God and signs the letter 'God' so that Lencho's faith does not get shaken.

3. Did Lencho try to find out who had sent the money to him? Why or why not?

Lencho did not try to find out who had sent the money to him because he never suspected the presence of God and had complete faith in God. He could not believe that it could be – anybody else other than him who would send him the money.

His faith in God was so strong that he believed that he had sent money to him for his help in his problem.

4. Who does Lencho think has taken the rest of the money? What is the irony in the situation? (Remember that the irony of a situation is an unexpected aspect of it. An ironic situation is strange or amusing because it is the opposite of what is expected).

Lencho thinks that the post office employees have taken the rest of the money as he had demanded a hundred pesos from God and in the letter, there were only seventy pesos and God cannot make such a mistake. So, he assumes that they have stolen the money.

The irony in this situation is that Lencho suspects those people who helped him in his problem and tried to keep his faith alive in God.

5. Are there people like Lencho in the real world? What kind of a person would you say he is? You may select appropriate words from the box to answer the question.

greedy	naïve	stupid	ungrateful
Selfish	comical	unquestioning	

It is almost impossible to find a person like Lencho as he is a naive kind of person. His writing to God appears comical but is not stupid if he doesn't know who has sent him money or a letter will reach God without any address. It is Lencho's unquestioning faith in God. In real-world, people are selfish and greedy and Lencho is totally lovable and different. We should not call him ungrateful when he again writes a letter to God complaining against the post office employees.

6. There are two kinds of conflict in the story between humans and nature and between humans themselves. How are these conflicts illustrated?

The conflict between Humans and Nature: The conflict between humans and nature is illustrated by the destruction of Lencho's crop by the hailstorm as Lencho was expecting a good rain to have good harvest as that was the only hope he had for his earning. He worked so hard to feed his family, but nature turned violent and destroyed everything.

The conflict between Humans and Humans: The story also illustrated another conflict, between humans themselves as the postmaster along with his friends and staff sent Lencho money that Lencho demanded from God although they didn't know Lencho. Lencho blamed them for taking away some amount of money. He called them "a bunch of crooks". This shows that man does not have faith in other men, thereby giving rise to this conflict.

Thinking about Language (Page 8,9,10,11)

I. There are different names in different parts of the world for storms, depending on their nature. Can you match the names in the box with their descriptions below, and fill in the blanks?

gale	whirlwind	stupid	cyclone
hurricane	tornado		typhoon

1. A violent tropical storm in which strong winds move in a circle ___ c ___ (Ans. cyclone)
2. An extremely strong wind ___ a ___ (Ans. gale)
3. A violent tropical storm with very strong wind ___ p ___ (Ans. typhoon)
4. A violent storm whose centre is a cloud in the shape of a funnel ___ n ___ (Ans. tornado)
5. A violent storm with very strong winds, especially in the Western Atlantic Ocean ___ r ___ (Ans. hurricane)
6. A very strong wind that moves very fast in a spinning movement and causes a lot of damage ___ l ___ (Ans. whirlwind)

II. Match the sentences in column A with the meaning of 'hope' in column B.

A	B
1. Will you get the subjects you want to study in college? I hope so.	- a feeling that something good will probably happen.
2. I hope you don't mind my saying this but I don't like the way you are arguing.	- thinking that this would happen (it may or may not have happened.)
3. This discovery will give new hope to HIV/AIDS sufferers.	- stopped believing that this good thing would happen.
4. We were hoping against hope that the judges would not notice our mistakes.	- wanting something to happen (and thinking it quite possible)
5. I called early in the hope of speaking to her before she went to school.	- showing concern that what you say should not offend or disturb the other person a way of being polite.
6. Just when everybody had given up hope, the fishermen came back, seven days after the cyclone.	- wishing for something to happen, although this is very unlikely.

Answers

A	B
1. Will you get the subjects you want to study in college? I hope so.	- thinking that this would happen (it may or may not have happened.)
2. I hope you don't mind my saying this but I don't like the way you are arguing.	- showing concern that what you say should not offend or disturb the other person a way of being polite.
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6. Just when everybody had given up hope, the fishermen came back, seven days after the cyclone.	- stopped believing that this good thing would happen.

III. Join the sentences given below using who, whom, whose, which, as suggested.

1. I often go to Mumbai. Mumbai is the commercial capital of India. (which)

Ans. I often go to Mumbai which is the commercial capital of India.

2. My mother is going to host a TV show on cooking. She cooks very well. (who)

Ans. My Mother who cooks very well, is going to host a TV show on cooking.

3. These sportspersons are going to meet the President. Their performance has been excellent, (whose)

Ans. These sportspersons, whose performance has been excellent, are going to meet the President.

4. Lencho prayed to God. His eyes see into our minds, (whose)

Ans. Lencho prayed to God, whose eyes see into our minds.

5. This man cheated me. I trusted him. (whom)

Ans. This man whom I trusted cheated me.

IV. Find sentences in the story with negative words, which express the following ideas emphatically.

1. The trees lost all their leaves.

Ans. Not a leaf remained on the trees.

2. The letter was addressed to God himself.

Ans. It was nothing than a letter of God.

3. The postman saw this address for the first time in his career.

Ans. Never in his career as a postman had he seen that address.

V. In pairs, find metaphors from the story to complete the table below. Try to say what qualities are being compared. One has been done for you.

Object	Metaphor	Quality or Feature Compared
Cloud	Huge mountains of clouds	The mass or 'hugeness' of mountains
Raindrops		
Hailstones	Frozen pearls	
Locusts	a plague of locusts	An epidemic (a disease) that spreads very rapidly and leaves many people dead
Lencho	An ox of a man	

Answers:

Object	Metaphor	Quality or Feature Compared
Cloud	Huge mountains of clouds	The mass or 'hugeness' of mountains
Raindrops	Coins	Size and shape as well as the money that a good crop will bring
Hailstones	Frozen pearls	whiteness of pearls
Locusts	a plague of locusts	An epidemic (a disease) that spreads very rapidly and leaves many people dead
Lencho	An ox of a man	Very hardworking

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