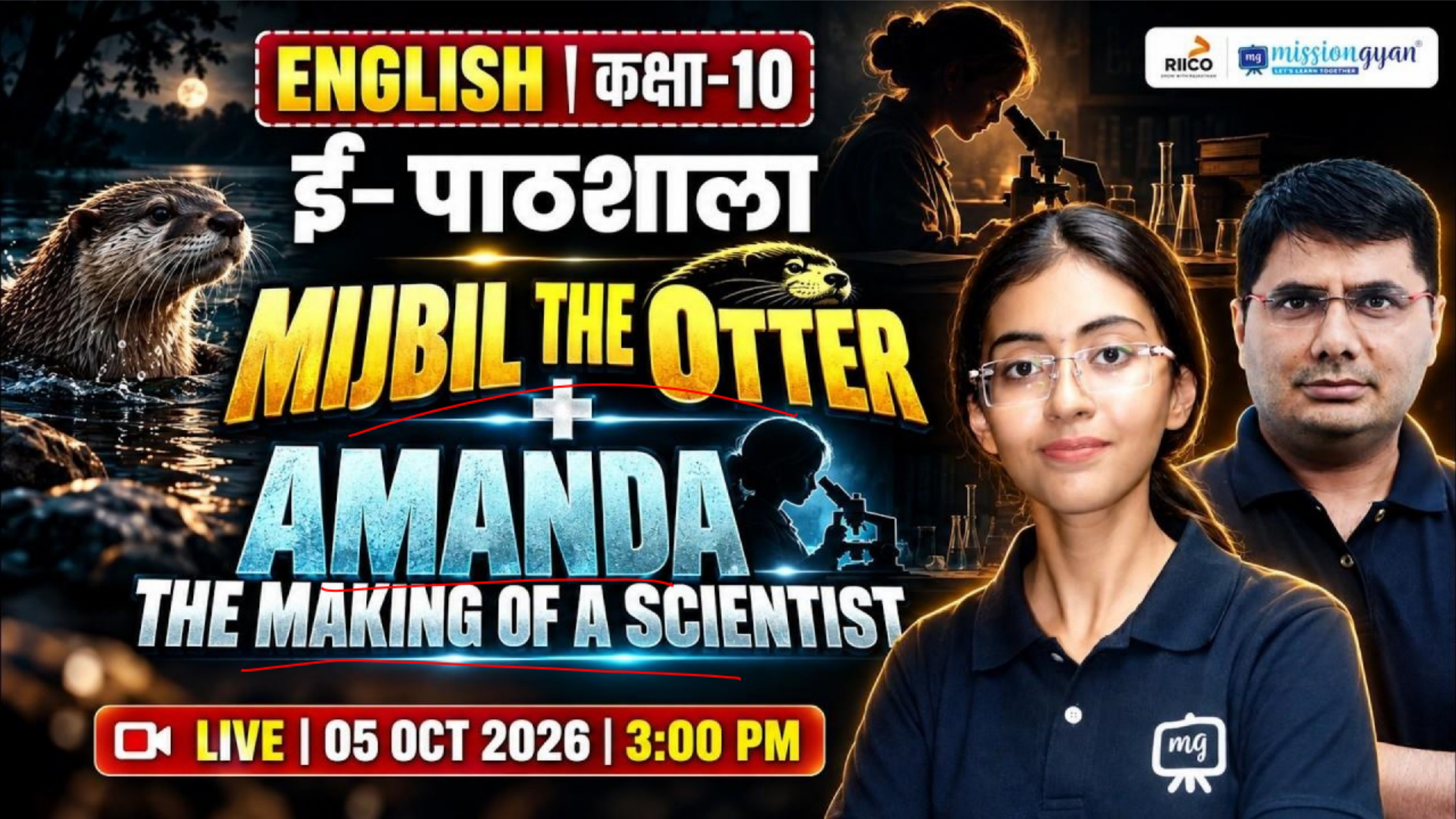

ENGLISH | कक्षा-10
ई-पाठशाला
MIJBIL THE OTTER
+
AMANDA
THE MAKING OF A SCIENTIST
LIVE | 05 OCT 2026 | 3:00 PM
RIICO
missiongyan

1. mijbil the otter
2. Amanda
3. The making of a scientist.

(First Flights)

Ch-6

Mijbil the Otter

(~ Gavin Maxwell)

Maxwell → sad / alone → new dog (death हो गई तो दुःख होगा)

→ alone में भी problem है।

Dog (death) — ×

↓

otter → Iraq → otter lene

(marshes)

Iraq → London

| (maxwell का घर)

no divert flight

(Maxwell का otter को लाने का complete adventure है।)


queen of
a/her kind

Mijbil the Otter

A New Pet Thought/
एक नए पालतू जानवर का विचार

After his dog died, Gavin Maxwell felt lonely and wanted a new pet. Instead of getting another dog, he decided to keep an otter. He thought his home in Camusfearna (Scotland), which was surrounded by water, would be perfect for an otter.

Mijbil the Otter

Getting Mijbil in Iraq/
इराक में मिजबिल का मिलना

Maxwell traveled to Iraq. His friend sent him an otter caught by Arabs from the Tigris marshes. The otter arrived in a sack. Maxwell named him Mijbil. Later, zoologists classified his species as Maxwell's Otter (Lutrogale perspicillata maxwelli).

बोरा

Mijbil the Otter

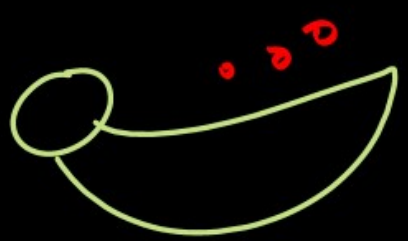


Mijbil's Love for Water and Play/ पानी और खेल के प्रति मिजबिल का प्यार

At first, Mijbil was aloof and quiet. But soon, he opened up and showed his fun nature:

1. **Water Fun :** He went crazy in the bathroom, splashing and making water overflow. Two days later, he even learned to open the water tap by himself!

Mijbil the Otter



2 **Toys**: He loved playing with marbles on his belly, juggling them, and dribbling a ping-pong ball.

Mijbil the Otter

The Fearful Flight to London/
लंदन की खौफनाक हवाई यात्रा

Maxwell had to take Mijbil to London, but the British airline refused animals. He booked another flight via Paris. The airline insisted Mijbil be kept in an 18-inch box.

सुझाव देना

① **The Box Incident :** Maxwell put Mijbil inside early. When he returned, Mijbil had torn the box lining and was blood-spattered.

Mijbil the Otter

2 **In the Plane**: Maxwell rushed to the airport. On the plane, the kind air hostess allowed him to keep Mijbil on his lap. But Mijbil escaped, scaring passengers (one yelled "A rat!"). He was eventually found and returned safely.

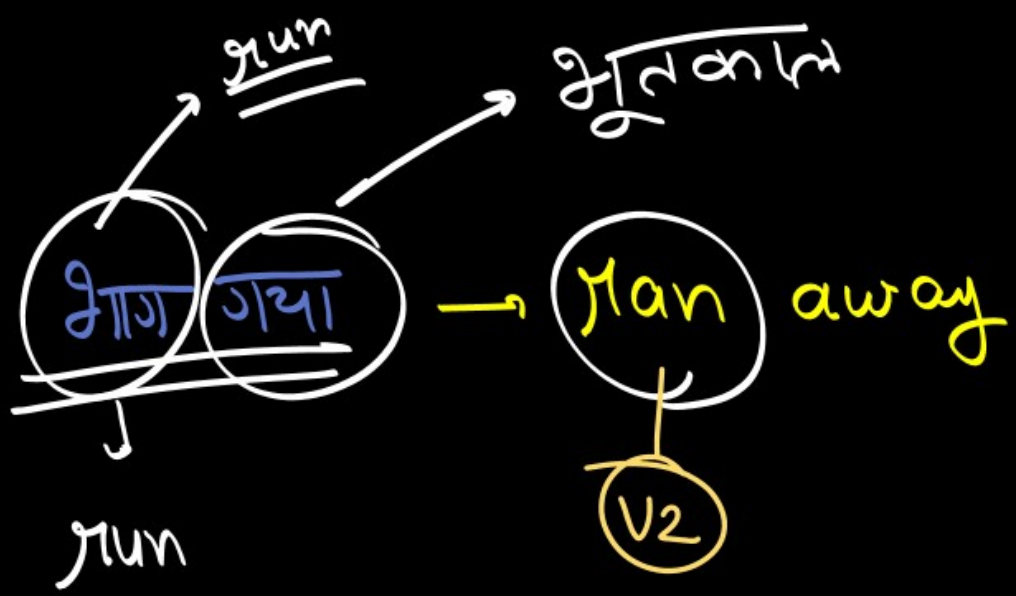
अनन्त:

Mijbil the Otter



Life and Funny Guesses in London/ लंदन में जीवन और लोगों के मज़ेदार अंदाज़े

In London, Mijbil lived in Maxwell's flat and made up games, like rolling a ping-pong ball down a sloping suitcase lid. On walks, he developed habits like jumping on a low school wall.


run
भूतकाल
भाग गया
run away
run
V2

Mijbil the Otter

guess
↓
idea लगाना

Londoners had never seen an otter and made wild guesses-calling him a baby seal, walrus, beaver, leopard, or even a brontosaur! A street laborer stood amazed, glared at Maxwell, and asked: "Here, Mister – what is that supposed to be?"

Mijbil the Otter

kill

Dead

1. Why did Maxwell decide to keep an otter?

Mijbil the Otter

And he feared that a dog will die again.

1. **Why did Maxwell decide to keep an otter?**

   Answer : After his dog died, he was lonely. Camusfearna was surrounded by water, making it suitable for an otter.

Mijbil the Otter

2. Why did Maxwell call the air hostess "the very queen of her kind"?

Mijbil the Otter

2. Why did Maxwell call the air hostess "the very queen of her kind"?

Answer : She was extremely kind and allowed Maxwell to keep the otter on his knee during the flight.

and also helped him in finding mijbil when he ran away.

Mijbil the Otter

3. How was Mijbil transported from Basra to London?

Iraq → Paris → London Iraq

18 inch box

Mijbil the Otter

3. How was Mijbil transported from Basra to London?

Said no

Answer : The British airline refused to carry animals. So, Maxwell booked a flight to Paris on another airline and then to London. The airline insisted that Mijbil must be packed in a square box and kept on the floor near Maxwell's feet.

Mijbil the Otter

4. **What happened when the box was opened inside the aircraft?**

When the box opened inside the aircraft, Mijbil ran away.

Mijbil the Otter

4. What happened when the box was opened inside the aircraft?

Answer : As soon as the box opened, Mijbil jumped out instantly. He ran down the aircraft at high speed. Passengers started screaming and shouting "A rat! A rat!". After some commotion, Mijbil returned to Maxwell on his own and bounded onto his knee.

Mijbil the Otter

5. What were the strange guesses made by Londoners about Mijbil?

Mijbil the Otter

5. What were the strange guesses made by Londoners about Mijbil?

Answer : Average Londoners had never seen an otter before, so they made many wild guesses. They guessed that Mijbil was a baby seal, a squirrel, a walrus, a beaver, a bear cub, a leopard, or even a brontosaur.

Mijbil the Otter

5. What game did Mijbil invent with the damaged suitcase and a ping-pong ball?

Mijbil the Otter

6. What game did Mijbil invent with the damaged suitcase and a ping-pong ball?

Answer : Mijbil used a damaged suitcase whose lid remained at a slope. He would place the ping-pong ball on the higher end so it rolled down. Then he would quickly dash around to the other end, hide, and spring up to catch the ball before it fell.

Mijbil the Otter

CHARACTER SKETCH

6 –

3 –

Gavin Maxwell

- Kind
- Observant
- Lonely
- Loving

Mijbil (The Otter)

- Playful
- Energetic
- Intelligent
- Mischievous

वाराणसी

(First Flight)

Poem - 4

Amanda

(~ Robin Klein)

Amanda - लड़की

माँ उसे हर बात पर

टोकती है।

तो Amanda भाग जाना चाहती है।

① Mother is scolding

② Amanda is imagining

Amanda

1. (Bad Habits) : – माँ

① कविता की शुरुआत में माँ Amanda को उसके बैठने के तरीके, ② nails काटने और कंधे ③ (shoulders) झुकाकर बैठने पर डांटती है। वह उसे सीधे बैठने को कहती है।

Amanda

2. (Mermaid Fantasy) : – सोचना।

माँ की बातों से दूर होकर Amanda कल्पना करती है कि वह एक गहरे हरे (emerald) समुद्र में अकेली रहने वाली mermaid (जलपरी) है, जो पानी में आराम से तैर रही है।

3. (Homework & Cleaning) :– माँ

माँ उससे पूछती है कि क्या उसने अपना homework पूरा किया, अपना room साफ किया और अपने shoes चमकाए या नहीं।

Amanda

4. (Orphan's Freedom) : — सोचने

लगातार टोकने से परेशान होकर Amanda सोचती है कि काश वह एक orphan (अनाथ) होती, जो सड़क पर नंगे पैर घूमती। उसके लिए वह silence सोने जैसी और freedom बहुत मीठी होती।

Amanda

5. (Chocolate & Acne) :— माँ

माँ उसे chocolate खाने से रोकती है ताकि चेहरे पर acne (मुँहासे) न हों। वह Amanda से बात करते समय सामने देखने को कहती है।

6. (Rapunzel Fantasy) : - सोचना

Amanda फिर से अपनी दुनिया में खो जाती है और खुद को एक ऊंचे tower में रहने वाली Rapunzel मानती है। वह तय करती है कि वह अपने बाल कभी नीचे नहीं गिराएगी ताकि उसकी शांति भंग न हो।

(cartoon Character ← Rapunzel → राजकुमारी)

Amanda

7. (Sulking & Moody) :— माँ

आखिर में माँ उसे sulking (मुँह फुलाना) बंद करने को कहती है और कहती है कि वह बहुत moody है। माँ कहती है कि लोग सोचेंगे कि वह उसे nag (परेशान) कर रही है।

मन

माँ उसे nag करती है

① जलपरी (शाँति से तैरना)
mermaid

② अनाथ (सड़क पर घूमना)
Orphan

③ राजकुमारी (जिसके लंबे बाल हैं)

Repunzel

Amanda

Poem – (Mother)

Don't bite your nails, Amanda!

Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!

Stop that slouching and sit up straight, Amanda!

- **Hunch** – झुकाना
- **Shoulders** – कंधे
- **Slouching** – झुककर बैठना/सुस्ती से बैठना

Amanda

(Amanda)

There is a languid, emerald sea,
where the sole inhabitant is me-
a mermaid, drifting blissfully.

- Languid – सुस्त/शांत/थका हुआ
- Emerald – हरे रंग का (पन्ना)
- Sole – अकेली
- Inhabitant – निवासी/रहने वाला
- Mermaid – जलपरी
- Drifting – बहते हुए/तैरते हुए
- Blissfully – आनंदपूर्वक/परम सुख से

Amanda (Mother)

Did you finish your homework, Amanda?

Did you tidy your room, Amanda?

I thought I told you to

clean your shoes, Amanda!

❖ **Tidy** – साफ-सुथरा करना

Amanda

Amanda

I am an orphan, roaming the street.

I pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet.

The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.

- Orphan – अनाथ
- Roaming – घूमना
- Pattern – डिज़ाइन
- Hushed – शांत/खामोश
- Bare – नंगे (पांव)

Amanda

mother

Don't eat that chocolate, Amanda!

Remember your acne, Amanda!

Will you please look at me when I'm speaking to you, Amanda!

❖ Acne – मुँहासे

Amanda

Amanda

I am Rapunzel, I have not a care;
life in a tower is tranquil and rare;
I'll certainly never let down my bright hair!)

- Tranquil – शांत/स्थिर
- Rare – दुर्लभ/अनोखा
- Certainly – निश्चित

Amanda

Mother

Stop that sulking at once, Amanda!

You're always so moody, Amanda!

Anyone would think that I nagged at you, Amanda!

- **Sulking** – मुँह फुलाना
- **Moody** – जिसका मिजाज बदलता रहे
- **Nagged** – टोकना या बार-बार शिकायत करना

Amanda

Themes

- Lack of Freedom and Control
- Escapism through Imagination
- Parental Constant Nagging and Pressure

भागना ← कल्पनाओं से

Amanda

Poetic Devices

❖ **Allusion**

- **Meaning :** Making a reference to a well-known person, place, or fictional character.
- **Example :** Mentioning the "mermaid", "orphan", and "Rapunzel" (fairy-tale character).

Amanda

❖ Anaphora

- Meaning : The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of consecutive (successive) lines.
- Example : Don't bite your nails, Amanda! Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!

Amanda

❖ Alliteration

- ➢ **Meaning :** The repetition of a consonant sound at the start of closely placed words.
- ➢ **Example :** "Stop that slouching and sit up straight" (repetition of the 's' sound)

Amanda

❖ Metaphor रूपक

- ➢ **Meaning :** An indirect comparison between two different things without using "like" or "as".
- ➢ **Example :** "Silence is golden" (comparing silence to precious gold) and "Freedom is sweet" (comparing freedom to a sweet taste).

Amanda

❖ Repetition

- Meaning : Repeating a word or phrase to create emphasis.
- Example : The name "Amanda!" is repeated at the end of almost every single stanza to highlight the continuous scolding.

Amanda

❖ Imagery काल्पनिक शब्दावली

- ➢ **Meaning :** Using descriptive language that creates a mental picture for the reader.
- ➢ **Example :** "Languid, emerald sea" or "pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet".

Amanda

❖ **Enjambment**

- **Meaning :** A sentence or thought that runs over from one line to the next without any punctuation mark at the end of the line.
- **Example :** Life in a tower is tranquil and rare; I'll certainly never let down my bright hair!

Amanda

❖ Irony

- ➢ **Meaning :** A situation where the reality is opposite to what is said.
- ➢ **Example :** The mother says, "Anyone would think that I nagged at you, Amanda!" This is ironic because the entire poem consists of the mother constantly nagging and scolding her.

Amanda

1. Why is Amanda scolded by her mother/parent?

Amanda

1. Why is Amanda scolded by her mother/parent?

   Answer : Amanda is scolded for her bad habits, such as biting her nails, slouching, not doing her homework, keeping her room untidy, eating chocolates, and sulking.

Amanda

2. Why does Amanda wish to be a mermaid?

Amanda

2. Why does Amanda wish to be a mermaid?

Answer : Amanda wants to be a mermaid so she can live alone in a calm green sea. She wants to float peacefully in the water away from her mother's constant scolding.

Amanda

3. Why does Amanda want to be an orphan?

Amanda

3. Why does Amanda want to be an orphan?

Answer : Amanda is tired of being continuously nagged by her mother. She wishes to be an orphan so she can walk barefoot on the streets in complete peace and enjoy sweet freedom.

Amanda

4. Why does Amanda say she will never let down her bright hair as Rapunzel?

Amanda

4. Why does Amanda say she will never let down her bright hair as Rapunzel?

Answer : Amanda wants to live a quiet and peaceful life alone in a high tower. She will not lower her hair because she does not want anyone to come up and disturb her peace.

Amanda

5. What message does the poem 'Amanda!' convey to parents?

Amanda

5. What message does the poem 'Amanda!' convey to parents?

Answer : The poem conveys that parents should not constantly scold or control their children. Excessive nagging suppresses a child's freedom and forces them to escape into a fantasy world.

(Footprints without feet)

Ch- 6

The Making of a Scientist

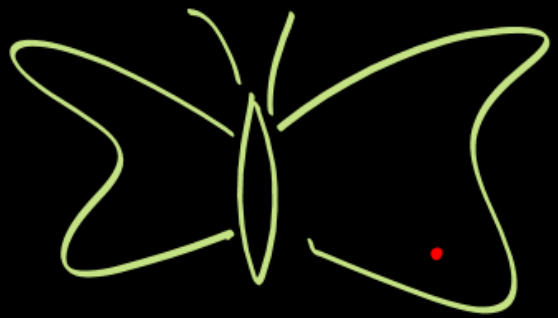
(Robert W. Peterson)

Richard Ebright — मैं book

→ पिता की death

→ उस के दोस्त नहीं हैं

(The Adventures of monarch X)



butterfly

(1) बीमारी ?

(2) पँख पर निशान ?

(3) cell blueprint : DNA

The Making of a Scientist

Early Curiosity and Collecting / शुरुआती जिज्ञासा और संग्रह

As a child in Pennsylvania, Richard Ebright was curious and loved collecting butterflies, rocks, fossils, and coins. His mother encouraged his learning by buying him telescopes, microscopes, and books. By second grade, he had collected all 25 local butterfly species.

The Making of a Scientist

The Turning Point Book/
मोड़ लाने वाली किताब

When his mother gave him the book The Travels of Monarch X, his interest in science grew deeper. The book asked readers to tag monarch butterflies for Dr. Frederick A. Urquhart. Ebright began tagging butterflies and even raised thousands of monarchs in his basement from eggs to adult butterflies.

The Making of a Scientist

A Lesson from Failure/
असफलता से मिला सबक

In seventh grade, Ebright entered a county science fair with slides of frog tissues, but he did not win any prize. He realized that science is not about making neat displays, but about doing real experiments.

The Making of a Scientist

Monarch
एक प्रजाति है
butterfly.

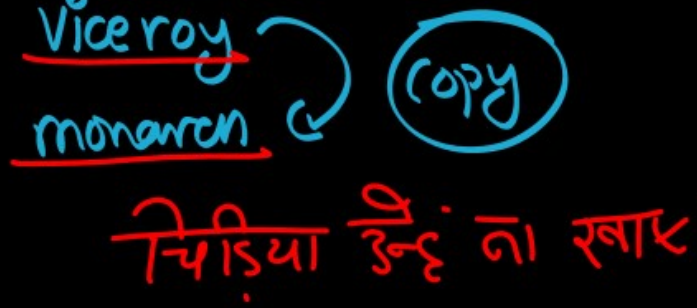
Early Science Fair Projects/
शुरुआती विज्ञान मेले के प्रोजेक्ट्स

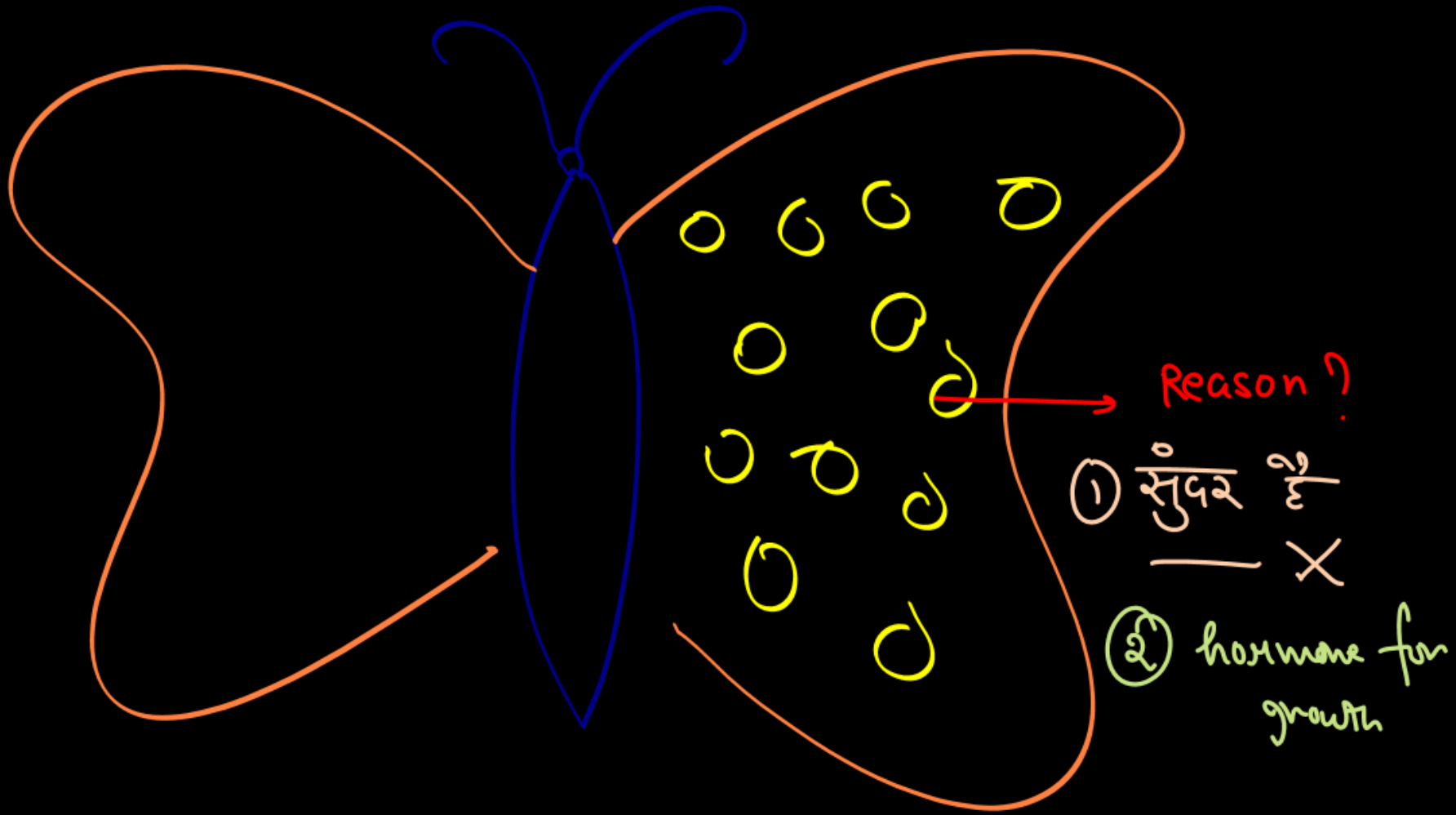
Ebright started doing real experiments based on ideas sent by Dr. Urquhart :

(1) ❖ 8th Grade : He tried to find if a viral disease in monarch caterpillars was spread by beetles. - कीड़ा

The Making of a Scientist

❖ **Next Year**: He tested whether viceroy butterflies copied monarchs to save themselves from birds (since monarchs taste bad to birds).




Reason ?
① सुंदर है
— X
② hormone for growth

The Making of a Scientist

Discovery of the Insect Hormone/ कीट हार्मोन की खोज

In high school, Ebright studied the 12 gold spots on a monarch pupa. Everyone thought they were decorative, but Ebright proved they produced a hormone necessary for the butterfly's growth. This won him top prizes at science fairs and allowed him to work at elite research laboratories.

The Making of a Scientist

(कोशिका)
Cell, DNA का blueprint कैसे read करता है

Theory on Cell Life and DNA/ कोशिका जीवन और डीएनए का सिद्धांत

At Harvard, Ebright identified the chemical structure of the pupa hormone. While looking at X-ray photos of the hormone, he discovered how cells "read" the blueprint of their DNA. Along with his roommate James R. Wong, he published a paper on this groundbreaking theory in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science.

The Making of a Scientist

Qualities of a True Scientist/
एक सच्चे वैज्ञानिक के गुण

Ebright was not only a scientist; he was also a champion debater, public speaker, canoeist, and nature photographer. His social studies teacher, Mr. Weiherer, praised his hard work and competitive spirit.

The Making of a Scientist

The key ingredients of a scientist are a first-rate mind, driving curiosity, and the will to win for the right reasons.

1) तेज़ दिमाग
2) जिज्ञासा
3) सही कारण से जीतने की इच्छा

The Making of a Scientist

1. How did Richard Ebright's mother encourage his interest in learning? (रिचर्ड एब्राइट की माँ ने सीखने में उनकी रुचि को कैसे बढ़ाया?)

The Making of a Scientist

1. How did Richard Ebright's mother encourage his interest in learning? (रिचर्ड एब्राइट की माँ ने सीखने में उनकी रुचि को कैसे बढ़ाया?)

Answer : Ebright's mother helped him in many ways:

- She took him on trips and bought him equipment like telescopes, microscopes, and cameras.

The Making of a Scientist

- She found learning tasks for him at home instead of physical work.
- She gave him the book The Travels of Monarch X, which opened the world of science to him.

The Making of a Scientist

2. What lesson did Ebright learn when he did not win anything at the county science fair? (काउंटी साइंस फेयर में कुछ भी न जीतने पर एब्राइट ने क्या सबक सीखा?)

The Making of a Scientist

2. What lesson did Ebright learn when he did not win anything at the county science fair? (काउंटी साइंस फेयर में कुछ भी न जीतने पर एब्राइट ने क्या सबक सीखा?)

Answer : In the 7th grade, Ebright showed slides of frog tissues at the science fair but did not win.

The Making of a Scientist

He realized that science is not about making a neat display, but about doing real experiments. After this, he decided to do actual research for his future projects.

The Making of a Scientist

3. What was the purpose of the twelve gold spots on a monarch pupa, according to Ebright? (एब्राइट के अनुसार मोनार्क प्यूपा पर बारह सुनहरे धब्बों का क्या उद्देश्य था?)



The Making of a Scientist

3. What was the purpose of the twelve gold spots on a monarch pupa, according to Ebright? (एब्राइट के अनुसार मोनार्क प्यूपा पर बारह सुनहरे धब्बों का क्या उद्देश्य था?)

Answer : People thought the gold spots were only for decoration. However, Ebright proved that these spots produced a hormone.

The Making of a Scientist

This hormone was necessary for the monarch butterfly's complete and normal growth.

The Making of a Scientist

4. Why do viceroy butterflies copy monarch butterflies? (वाइसरॉय तितलियाँ मोनार्क तितलियों की नकल क्यों करती हैं?)

The Making of a Scientist

4. Why do viceroy butterflies copy monarch butterflies? (वाइसरॉय तितलियाँ मोनार्क तितलियों की नकल क्यों करती हैं?)

Answer : Monarch butterflies taste bad to birds, while viceroy butterflies taste good. Therefore, viceroys copy the look of monarchs so that birds will not eat them, saving themselves from predators.

The Making of a Scientist

5. What are the essential ingredients/qualities required in the making of a scientist? (एक वैज्ञानिक बनने के लिए कौन से आवश्यक गुण चाहिए?)

The Making of a Scientist

5. What are the essential ingredients/qualities required in the making of a scientist? (एक वैज्ञानिक बनने के लिए कौन से आवश्यक गुण चाहिए?)

Answer : According to the chapter, three key qualities are needed to become a scientist :

The Making of a Scientist

Learn them

1. A first-rate mind (sharp intelligence).
2. Deep scientific curiosity (desire to learn).
3. The will to win for the right reasons (working hard to do one's best work).

The Making of a Scientist

Richard Ebright ← CHARACTER SKETCH

- Curious
- Brilliant
- Hardworking
- Determined