

लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय, म.प्र. भोपाल द्वारा जारी, प्रश्न बैंक उत्तर सहित



QUESTION BANK

ENGLISH - 12th

Time : 3 Hours]

Blue Print of Question Paper

[M.M. : 80

| S. No. | Unit and Content | Unit wise Allotment of Marks | objective type ques. | Number of questions Marks wise | | | | Total Questions |
|--|---|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| | | | | 1 Mark | 2 Marks | 3 Marks | 4 Marks | |
| Section A Reading Skills (14 Marks) | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Unseen Passage | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | - | |
| 2. | Note Making (Title + Notes) | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | |
| Section B Writing Skills (12 Marks) | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Notice / Advertisement / Poster | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | |
| 4. | Letter Writing (Formal / Informal) | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | |
| 5. | Long Composition (Article / Report / Speech / Debate / Paragraph) | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | |
| Section C Grammar (10 Marks) | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Sentence Corrections / Fill ups | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | |
| 7. | Do as directed | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Section D Textbooks (44 Marks) | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Extract from Prose (Flamingo) | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | |
| 9. | A. Extract from Poetry (Flamingo) B. Extract from Supplementary Reader. (Vistas) | 3 4 | 3 4 | - - | - - | - - | 1 (A-B) | |
| 10. | Short Answer Type Questions from Prose (Flamingo) | 10 | - | 5 | - | - | 1 | |
| 11. | Short Answer Type Questions from Poetry (Flamingo) | 6 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | |
| 12. | Short Answer Type Questions from Supp. Reader (Vistas) | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | |
| 13. | Long Answer Type Questions from Prose (Flamingo) | 6 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | |
| 14. | Long Answer Type Questions from Poetry (Flamingo) | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | |
| 15. | Long Answer Type Questions from Supp. Reader (Vistas) | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | |
| Total | | 80 | 32 | 20 | 12 | 16 | 15 | |

ENGLISH - XII : 2022-23

Special Instructions for making question paper -

- (1) There will be 40% objective type questions, 40% objective questions, 20% analytical questions. Question numbers 1, 6, 7, 8, and 9 will be objective type questions. Each question carries 01 mark.
- (2) There will be provision of internal choice in all questions except objective type questions this option from and respect to the difficulty level. The word limit for answers to these questions will be as follows -
- Very Short Answer Type Questions - 02 Marks - about 30 words
 Short Answer Type Questions - 03 Marks - about 75 words
 Analytical Questions - 04 Marks - about 120 words
- (3) Difficulty Level - 40% Easy Questions, 45% General Questions, 15% Difficult Questions.

DELETED LESSONS (ENGLISH) SESSION 2022-23
CLASS - XII

Book-Fleming
 Poetry Section :
 An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum

Book - Vistas
 Should Wizard Hit Mommy
 Evans Tries an O - Level

ENGLISH - Class XII

SECTION-A READING**READING COMPREHENSION**

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below them.

Passage-1 : The choices we make on a daily basis—wearing a seatbelt, lifting heavy objects correctly or purposely staying out of any dangerous situation—can either ensure our safety or bring about potentially harmful circumstances.

You and I need to make a decision that we are going to get our lives in order. Exercising self-control, self-discipline and establishing boundaries and borders in our lives are some of the most important things we can do. A life without discipline is one that's filled with carelessness. We can think it's kind of exciting to live life on the edge. We like the image of "Yeah! That's me! Living on the edge! Woo-hoo!" It's become a popular way to look at life. But if you see, even highways have lines, which provide margins for our safety while we're driving. If we go over one side, we'll go into the ditch. If we cross over the line in the middle, we could get killed. And we like those lines because they help to keep us safe. Sometimes we don't even realize how lines help to keep us safe.

I'm not proud of this, but for the first 20 years of my life at work, I ignored my limits. I felt horrible, physically, most of the time. I used to tell myself "I know I have limits and that I've reached them, but I'm going to ignore them and see if or how long I can get by with it." I ran to doctors, trying to make myself feel better through pills, vitamins, natural stuff and anything I could get my hands on. Some of the doctors would tell me, "It's just stress." That just made me mad. I thought stress meant you don't like what you do or can't handle life, and I love what I do. But I kept pushing myself, traveling, doing speaking engagements and so on— simply exhausting myself. Finally, I understood I was living an unsustainable life and needed to make some changes in my outlook and lifestyle.

You and I don't have to be like everyone else or keep up with anyone else. Each of us needs to be exactly the way we are, and we don't have to apologize for it. We're not all alike and we need to find a comfort zone in which we can enjoy our lives instead of making ourselves sick with an overload of stress and pressure.

Questions :

- (i) **Which of the characteristics are apt about the writer in the following context: "I know I have limits and that I've reached them, but I'm going to ignore them and see if or how long I can get by with it."?**
- (a) Negligent (b) Indecisive
 (c) Spontaneous (d) Purposeless
- (ii) **The reason why living on the edge has become popular, is because of the -**
- (a) Constant need for something different.
 (b) Population being much younger.
 (c) Exhausting effort to make changes.
 (d) Strong tendency to stay within our limits.
- (iii) **The phrase "potentially harmful circumstances" refers to circumstances that can -**
- (a) Certainly be dangerous
 (b) Be fairly dangerous.
 (c) Be possibly dangerous
 (d) Seldom be dangerous
- (iv) **The author explains the importance of discipline and boundaries in our lives using the example of -**
- (a) Road accidents
 (b) Traffic rules
 (c) Lines on the highway
 (d) Safe driving.
- (v) **The author attempts to the readers through this write-up.**
- (a) Rebuke (b) Question
 (c) Offer aid to (d) Offer advice to

(vi) Which of the following is the 'noun' form of the word 'unsustainable' -

- (a) unsustain (b) sustain
(c) unsustainability (d) unsustainable

(vii) What does the author mean when he says, "to get our lives in order"?

- (a) To resume our lives
(b) To organize our lives.
(c) To rebuild our lives
(d) To control our lives.

(viii) Noun form of 'dangerous'.

- (a) Danger (b) endanger
(c) dangerous (d) none of these

Ans. (i) (a), (ii) (a), (iii) (c), (iv) (c), (v) (d), (vi) (c), (vii) (b), (viii) (a).

(ix) What had the narrator finally understood?

Ans. The narrator finally understood that he was living an unsustainable life and needed to make some changes in his out look and life style.

(x) What do people need to find according to the narrator?

Ans. According to the narrator people need to find a comfort zone in which they can enjoy their lives.

Passage-2 : Cataract is the major cause of blindness, which is also caused by damage to the cornea. It occurs more often in old age. As one starts growing old, the lens of the eye hardens, loses its transparency and becomes opaque. It obstructs the light rays from entering the eye. The onset of cataract blurs the vision. Sometimes, the cataract patient sees multiple images instead of a single object image. Because of the gradual development of cataract, the afflicted person loses his/her vision and the world becomes dark to him/her. The development of cataract is a complex process. However, the following factors can be attributed to its formation. Cataract generally develops in old age but sometimes, children are born with cataract because of hereditary defect. Eye injuries too, can cause cataracts.

People exposed to sun rays for longer periods develop cataract earlier than others. Researchers

opine that the smoke inhaled while smoking carries substances internally damaging the eyes. Ultraviolet radiation, invisible to the human eye, is linked to skin cancer. The victim loses vision and the world becomes dark to him.

Questions :

(i) What is the major cause of blindness?

- (a) pollution (b) mobile phones
(c) cataract (d) None of these

(ii) Why does the lens of the eye become opaque in old age?

- (a) it loses its transparency
(b) it becomes dirty
(c) it becomes old
(d) All of these

(iii) How does cataract affect its victim ultimately?

- (a) Leads to partial loss of vision
(b) leads to complete loss of vision.
(c) both of these
(d) None of these

(iv) How does one detect cataract in early stages?

- (a) Vision becomes clear
(b) vision becomes blurred
(c) see multiple images
(d) both (b) and (c)

(v) Find the word from Para 1 that means 'that through which light cannot enter'.

- (a) transparent (b) opaque
(c) semitransparent (d) none of these

(vi) Noun form of patient.

- (a) patient (b) patience
(c) passionate (d) None of these

(vii) Type of cancer caused by ultraviolet radiation is.....

- (a) blood cancer (b) breast cancer
(c) skin cancer (d) lung cancer

(viii) The onset of cataract.....the vision.

- (a) blurs (b) distracts
(c) diffracts (d) protracts

Ans. (i) (c), (ii) (a), (iii) (d), (iv) (d), (v) (b), (vi) (b), (vii) (c), (viii) (a).

(ix) When does cataract generally occur?

Ans. It generally occurs in old age.

(x) How is smoking responsible for the development of cataract?

Ans. Smoking is responsible for the development of cataract because it carries substance internally damaging the eyes.

Passage-3 : Then all the windows of the grey wooden house (Miss Hilton used to live here. She expired last week), were thrown open, a thing I had never seen before.

At the end of the day a sign was nailed on the mango tree: FOR SALE.

Nobody in the street knew Miss Hilton. While she lived, her front gate was always locked and no one ever saw her leave or saw anybody go in. So, even if you wanted to, you couldn't feel sorry and say that you missed Miss Hilton.

When I think of her house I see just two colours, grey and green. The green of the mango tree, the grey of the house and the grey of the high iron fence that prevented you from getting at the mangoes.

If your cricket ball fell in Miss Hilton's courtyard you never got it back. It wasn't the mango season when Miss Hilton died. But we got back about ten or twelve of our cricket balls.

The house was sold and we were prepared to dislike the new owners even before they came. I think we were a little worried. Already we had one resident of the street who kept on complaining about us to our parents. He complained that we played cricket on the pavement; and if we were not playing cricket, he complained that we were making too much noise anyway.

One afternoon when I came back from school Pal said, "Is a man and a woman. She pretty, but he ugly like hell." I didn't see much. The front gate was open, but the windows were shut again. I heard a dog barking in an angry way.

One thing was settled pretty quickly. Whoever these people were they would never be the sort of people to complain that we were making noise and disturbing their sleep.

A lot of noise came from the house that night. The radio was going at full volume until midnight

when the radio station closed down. The dog was barking and the man was shouting. I didn't hear the woman

Questions :

(i) Nobody went into Miss Hilton's house because her front door was always...

- (a) locked (b) settled
(c) open (d) None of these

(ii) Her house had only two colours

- (a) Black and white (b) red and green
(c) grey and green (d) purple and green

(iii) The high iron fence did not let the boys get

- (a) at the mangoes (b) at the guavas
(c) at the bananas (d) at the oranges

(iv) They never got it back if their fell into her courtyard.

- (a) Cricket ball (b) tennis ball
(c) volleyball (d) badminton shuttle

(v) The boys were ready to dislike the

- (a) new children (b) new owners
(c) new neighbours (d) none of these

(vi) One resident of the street always about them.

- (a) Talked (b) complained
(c) discussed (d) none of these

(vii) The noun form of settle is

- (a) Settling (b) settled
(c) settlement (d) settlement

(viii) The adjective form of 'station'

- (a) Stationed (b) stationary
(c) stand (d) stational

Ans. (i) (a), (ii) (c), (iii) (a), (iv) (a), (v) (b), (vi) (b), (vii) (d), (viii) (b).

(ix) How were the new owners of Miss Hilton's house?

Ans. The pretty woman, her ugly husband and their pet dog.

(x) Whose house was put on sale?

Ans. Miss Hilton's house was put on a sale.

Passage-4 : (1) Caged behind thick, glass the most famous dancer in the world can easily be

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missed in the National Museum, Delhi The Dancing Girl of Mohenjo - Daro is that rare artifact that even school children are familiar with. Our school textbooks also communicate a wealth of our 5000 years heritage of art. You have to be alert to her existence there, amid terracotta animals to rediscover this bronze image.

(2) Most of us have seen her only in photographs or sketches; therefore the impact of actually holding her is magnified a million times over. One discovers that the dancing girl has no feet. She is tall, a little over 10 cm tall, the length of a human palm, but she surprises us with the power of great art, the ability to communicate across centuries.

(3) A series of bangles of shell or ivory or thin metal clothes her left upper arm all the way down to her fingers. A necklace with three pendants bunched together and a few bangles above the elbow and wrist on the right-hand display almost modern.

She speaks of the undaunted, ever hopeful human spirit. She reminds us that it is important to visit museums in our country to experience the impact that a work of art leaves on our senses, to find among all the riches one particular vision of beauty that speaks to us alone.

Questions :

- (i) **The Dancing Girl belongs to:**
 - (a) Mohenjo-daro (b) Greek culture
 - (c) Homo sapiens (d) Tibet
- (ii) **In the museum she's kept among :**
 - (a) dancing figures (b) bronze statues
 - (c) terracotta animals (d) books
- (iii) **Which information is not given in the passage?**
 - (a) the girl is caged behind the glass
 - (b) she is a rare artefact
 - (c) school books communicate the wealth of our heritage
 - (d) she cannot be rediscovered
- (iv) **Great AK has power because;**
 - (a) it appeals to us despite a passage of time
 - (b) its small and can be understood
 - (c) it is seen in pictures and sketches
 - (d) its magnified a million times

- (v) **The jewellery she wears consists of**
 - (a) Bangles of shell (b) necklace
 - (c) anklets (d) all these
- (vi) **She reminds us of**
 - (a) Our culture (b) our past
 - (c) our traditions (d) why museums of our country are exciting
- (vii) **Synonym of the word 'among' in para 1 -**
 - (a) Amid (b) between
 - (c) rediscover (d) communicate
- (viii) **Antonym of the word magnify is**
 - (a) Amplify (b) enhance
 - (c) verify (d) compress

Ans. (i) (a), (ii) (c), (iii) (d), (iv) (a), (v) (a), (vi) (d), (vii) (a), (viii) (d).

(ix) **What is the size of the dancing girl?**
 Ans. The size of the dancing girl is 10 cm.

(x) **What does the dancing girl speak of?**
 Ans. She speaks of the undaunted, ever hopeful human spirit.

Passage-5 : Once upon a time, there lived a queen in the city of Benaras. Her name was Khema and she was the wife of King Bahuputtaka. One night, the Queen had a dream of a beautiful golden goose that spoke with great wisdom, almost as if he was a sage. She told her husband that she desperately wanted to see a bird just like the one in her dream. So the King asked his ministers to find out all that they could about a bird such as this. He was told that such a bird did exist but was extremely rare and difficult to find. They advised him to build a beautiful lake on the outskirts of Benaras so that he may attract such a rare and lovely creature to reside there. In this way, the queen might have her wish. Towards the north, on Mount Cittakuta, there lived about ninety thousand wild geese headed by a beautiful golden goose called King Dhatarattha. He got to hear of this exquisite lake surrounded by water lilies and lotuses floating on the surface. The King had invited all the birds to come and live on it; promising that none of them would ever be harmed. Corn was scattered on a daily basis in order to attract the birds. So a couple of geese

went up to their King, the golden goose and told him that they were quite tired of living up on the mountains and would like to see this wonderful lake where they had been promised food and protection. The king agreed to their request and took the flock down towards Benaras. Meanwhile, at the lake King Bahuputtaka had placed hunters all around in order to capture any golden goose that happened to pass by. So the next morning, when the headhunter saw this flock of geese approaching he was very excited to see their golden leader. He immediately went about setting up a snare amongst the water lilies and lotuses, as he knew that the leader would definitely be the first to alight. The whole flock came flying down in one mighty swoop and as expected it was the King's foot that touched the water first. He was ensnared and could not escape. Seeing this, the other geese flew into a panic. But none had the courage to try to free their king and so flew back to Mount Cittakuta for safety. All except one. He was the chief captain, Sumukha. King Dhatarattha entreated him to fly to safety too, as he would surely be captured if he stayed by his side. But Sumukha replied that he would never desert his master in the face of danger and would either try to save him or die by his side. At this point the hunter approached and as Sumukha saw him he decided to appeal to his compassion. The hunter asked the golden goose how come he had not noticed the trap that was set. The golden goose replied that when one's time was up it was no use to struggle against what was fated and one must just accept it. The huntsman was very impressed with his grace and wisdom. He then turned to Sumukha and asked why he had not fled with the other birds even though he was free to do so. Sumukha answered that the golden goose was his King, best friend and master and that he could never desert him even at the cost of his own life. Hearing this, the hunter realized that these were a couple of rare birds of great nobility. He didn't care much for his own King's reward and decided to do the right thing and set them free. He told Sumukha that as he was ready to die for his King he would set them both free to fly wherever they wished.

Questions :

- (i) **Why were the geese keen on visiting the lake in Benaras?**
 - (a) They were invited personally by King Bahuputtaka
 - (b) They were tired of their cold lake
 - (c) They were amused by the water lilies and lotuses
 - (d) The lake was not very far from the mountains
 - (e) The lake was to be a source of good food and protection
- (ii) **Why did the king approach the ministers?**
 - (a) In order to find out the best location for the lake
 - (b) In order to find out if a golden goose existed
 - (c) To enquire about his wife's dreams
 - (d) To devise a plan to capture all rare bird species
 - (e) To enquire about the best hunter in the locality
- (iii) **Why did the headhunter release the King, golden goose?**
 - (a) He was impressed by his wisdom and nobility
 - (b) The geese were a rare species of birds
 - (c) The golden goose, King Dhatarattha promised him a handsome reward
 - (d) The hunter sympathised with a golden goose
 - (e) The hunter did not want the chief captain to lose a friend
- (iv) **What was the king's intention behind building a lake?**
 - (a) To attract all rare species of living animals and birds
 - (b) To beautify the city of Benaras
 - (c) He did not want to go against the wishes of his wife
 - (d) He wanted to capture the golden goose
 - (e) He enjoyed bird watching and wanted to create a natural habitat for them

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(v) Why did the flock of geese panic and retreat to Mount Cittacuta?

- (a) Their King took the wrong route to the lake and they lost their way
- (b) Their King, the golden goose, was captured
- (c) Their chief captain, Sumukha betrayed the King
- (d) They spotted many hunters by the lake
- (e) None of these

(vi) What advice did the ministers give to the king?

- (a) That no such golden goose existed and he was only wasting his time searching for one
- (b) To create an artificial golden goose, for the queen
- (c) To build a lake in order to attract the golden goose
- (d) To open a sanctuary of rare birds for the queen
- (e) To have a beautiful garden surrounded by flowers and trees

(vii) Which of the following statements would best describe the qualities of Sumukha?

(1) Betrayer of the flock (2) The Selfless Goose (3) Loyal towards the king (4) The native and ignorant goose

- (a) Only (1)
- (b) Only (2)
- (c) Only (3) and (4)
- (d) Only (1) and (4)
- (e) Only (2) and (3)

Instructions: Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning to the word asked.

(viii) Exquisite

- (a) Expensive (b) Delicate
- (c) Elaborate (d) Wonderful
- (e) Efficient

(ix) Snare

- (a) Trap (b) Alarm (c) Plan
- (d) Arrangement (e) Efficient

(x) Desert

- (a) Displease (b) Encourage (c) Instigate
- (d) Escort (e) Abandon

Ans. (i) (e), (ii) (b), (iii) (a), (iv) (d), (v) (b), (vi) (c), (vii) (e), (viii) (d), (ix) (a), (x) (e).

Passage-6 : Akbar was the son of humble parents. His father was a schoolmaster. There was never very much money in the house, so he didn't enjoy any luxuries. All he wanted was to learn more and more. Books were not easily available then as they were handwritten and very expensive. Akbar read all the books he could lay his hands on. In due course, he mastered Arabic, Persian, Philosophy and Astronomy and dreamt of getting a position at court. But for this, one had to really excel in some field. Also one needed a patron close enough to the Emperor to recommend a newcomer. It was a few months before he could find a patron and a few more months before he could find a suitable opportunity to recommend him to the Emperor who asked what he had learnt and what work he could do. On hearing the same, he said, "We are pleased to give the young man a chance. Let him take charge of the royal poultry house! When he heard the news Akbar was heartbroken. He, a scholar, capable of debating with the most learned men, was asked to look after chicking hens! All the same, he got down to work with great determination. His only concern was hens. He saw to it that they were well fed and had clean water, that their living quarters were clean and if a fowl took ill that it was separated from the others and given proper treatment. Meanwhile, the Emperor had forgotten about the scholar he had packed off to mind the hens. But one day while his Finance Minister was reading out the palace accounts to tell the Emperor how much money had been spent on the royal household, he mentioned such a low figure that the Emperor sat up. "Have most of the hens died?" he asked. "No, your Majesty was the reply - "The hens are not only alive but are plump and fit. "Send for the scholar, the Emperor demanded. When Akbar came to the palace, the Emperor demanded "Aren't you feeding them properly? "I am, sire, only the food is different - I'm feeding them what cannot be used in the

royal kitchen, vegetable peels and dough used to seal the vessels while cooking for your Majesty. The hens not only enjoy it but it is also very good for them. "Good work, we hereby promote you to the rank of royal librarian. Akbar was bitterly disappointed. He had spent the first thirty years of his life gaining knowledge. How he wished to gain that knowledge and help people. Instead, as head of the royal library he would be seeing only books and no people. But he buckled down to organizing the library. A year later the Emperor came to visit the library. He was surprised to find each book covered with a packet of silk, velvet or brocade. There were hundreds of books and not one without a cover. "You have used expensive material to cover the books but have not charged us. Surely you are not spending your own money? Akbar bowed low, "Your Majesty, these covers did not cost anything. Everyday dozens of people come to the court with humble grievances on sheets of paper which are folded and placed inside a bag of the most expensive material that they can afford. I have used them. The Emperor was very pleased and gave him a bigger responsibility.

Questions :

(i) Which of the following can be said about Akbar's family?

- (1) They were poor and uneducated.
- (2) They discouraged him from becoming courtier.
- (3) He was ashamed of them and did not introduce them at Court.
- (a) None (b) Only (1) (c) 2 and 3
- (d) Only 3 (e) All of these

(ii) Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (1) Akbar was aged when he was finally made a courtier.
- (2) Akbar excelled at whatever job the Emperor assigned him.
- (3) The Emperor did not value a person's education but his family background.
- (a) All of these (b) Only 2
- (c) 1 and 2 (d) 2 and 3 (e) Only 1

(iii) How many years of Akbar's life was spent gaining knowledge?

- (a) 50 (b) 20 (c) 10
- (d) 30 (e) None of these

(iv) Choose the word which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the word BITTERLY as used in the passage

- (a) Sweetly (b) Angrily (c) Sourly
- (d) Freezing (e) Gladly

(v) How did Akbar handle his appointment as royal librarian?

- (a) He was angry and was waiting for an opportunity to tell the king so
- (b) He was thrilled since he loved books.
- (c) He was disappointed but put his best efforts into the job
- (d) He considered it a good opportunity to learn more
- (e) He was very happy since he preferred reading to interacting with people.

(vi) How did Akbar manage the cover for books?

- (a) He used the used-sheets of papers
- (b) He spent his own money for this.
- (c) He borrowed covers for books
- (d) He was not aware of it.
- (e) None of the above

(vii) Why did the Emperor send Akbar when he was in charge of poultry?

- (a) To test Akbar's knowledge of poultry.
- (b) To see if Akbar was worthy of higher responsibility.
- (c) To understand why the poultry was thriving despite reduced expenditure on them.
- (d) To scold him for feeding the poultry leftovers instead of healthy food.
- (e) To demand an explanation for the poultry being overweight and unfit.

(viii) What lesson can be learnt from the story?

- (a) Patience and hard work will help one achieve success.

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- (b) Pursuit of riches and wealth is all that matters
- (c) One should use any means of possibility to attain a promotion.
- (d) One should be satisfied with whatever job one gets and not much more.
- (e) It is very difficult to get something in life without bribing.

(ix) Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word LOW as used in the passage.

- (a) Small
- (b) Gentle
- (c) Unhappy
- (d) Short
- (e) Soft

(x) Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word CLOSE as used in the passage.

- (a) Shut
- (b) End
- (c) Neighbouring
- (d) Dear
- (e) Careful

Ans. (i) (a), (ii) (b), (iii) (d), (iv) (a), (b) (e), (vi) (d), (vii) (c), (viii) (a), (ix) (a), (x) (d).

Passage-7 : Oscar Wilde once remarked, "Most people are other people. Their thoughts are someone else's opinions, their lives a mimicry, their passions a quotation." As he so wryly observed, their lives a mimicry, their passions a quotation." The vast majority of us are not who we have been pretending to be, and the lives we've been living until now are molded according to rules and values that are not our own. Most of humanity is stuck in someone else's discarded chewing gum and, is yet to break free. Unless you have been brave enough to forsake this trap, here is your likely portent: your religious convictions are those of your parents or community and your political allegiances conform to the party system that society offers. These are desirable choices that hold societies together. They make you who you are, you might argue. True, but only if you might argue. True, but only if you are content with admiring the wrapping and never looking inside the box. If you dared to look you'd discover how these basic

thoughts originate in a fundamental belief formed during the first years of your life. Children usually bend their perceptions and interpretations of reality to match those who care for them. They find ways to please in order to receive attention. As they grow up, the issues may change, but the initial patterns of conformity remain ingrained in them. The price for surrendering to consensus is steep. It is nothing less than the loss of individuality. You disengage from the grandness of creation and implode into the holographic illusions humans have come to call reality. You become one of Oscar Wilde's other people thinking someone else's opinions and assuming they are your own. This condition is virtually universal. It is also the underlying cause of the world as we know it. People cling so tightly to their personal and social identities that they are blinded to anything that does not validate them. The way out is easier than anyone might imagine. However, very few summon the courage, for it requires them to leave the comfort of their own world and walk alone, unaided by the crutch of dogma. Most people would rather get caught up in the business of earning a living, raising a family unwillingly or helping their community, than deal with the unsettling immensity of all that. Yet it seems that all humans are meant to take this epic journey of discovery at some point in their series of lives on this planet.

Questions :

- (i) In spite of the dismal scenario depicted in the passage, the writer talks of his epic journey of discovery. This discovery pertains to the-
 - (a) longing for immortality
 - (b) Yearning for utopia
 - (c) quest for excellence
 - (d) search for reality
- (ii) The expression 'holographic illusions' means -
 - (a) sense of bewilderment
 - (b) shady dealings
 - (c) self-created phantasm
 - (d) artificial images

(iii) In the context of the passage, children adjust their ideas of reality, so that they -

- (a) are in conformity with their beloved ones
- (b) can modify them according to the need of the situations
- (c) may not be considered arrogant
- (d) can use them to their advantage

(iv) Which of these is not true in the context of the passage?

- (a) We generally imitate others in everything
- (b) People are happy to take on others' roles
- (c) We speak in other people's voices most of the time
- (d) People are genuine in expressing their feelings

(v) In the context of the passage, 'wryly' means -

- (a) repulsively
- (b) hesitatingly
- (c) disapprovingly
- (d) unwillingly

(vi) In the context of the passage, how can humanity get stuck in someone else's discarded chewing gum?

- (a) By using discarded things
- (b) By appreciating others' ideas
- (c) By giving preference to others' views over one's own views.
- (d) By choosing a product which is sponsored by some great personality

(vii) What does the expression 'lives a mimicry, passions a quotation' mean?

- (a) Lives an imitation, feelings a borrowing
- (b) Lives a sham, feelings a deception
- (c) Lives a parody, feelings a repetition
- (d) Lives a duplication, feelings a recitation

(viii) 'Unless you have been brave enough to forsake this trap' implies that one has to be -

- (a) very pretentious to discard one's convictions

- (b) coaxed to come out of the clutches of tradition.
- (c) quite serious to give up the old values
- (d) daring enough to break free from the stranglehold of others' views

(ix) To which of the following does the picture presented in the passages, not conform?

- (a) Adopt a dogmatic approach towards life
- (b) Subscribe to others' views
- (c) Profess borrowed conviction
- (d) Cast themselves according to their own ways

(x) The writer of this passage envisages a world where people will -

- (a) desire to make these choices which hold the societies together
- (b) profess implicit allegiance to social institutions
- (c) have the courage to chart their independent course of action
- (d) take pride in an unquestioned loyalty to old values

Ans. (i) (d), (ii) (d), (iii) (a), (iv) (b), (v) (c), (vi) (c), (vii) (a), (viii) (d), (ix) (a), (x) (c).

Passage-8 : The task which Gandhiji had taken in hand was not only the achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood, and maximum freedom for all. This unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom. Political struggle involved fight against a foreign power and all one could do was either join it or wish it success and give it his moral support. In establishing the social order of this pattern, there was a lively possibility of a conflict arising between groups and classes, of our own people. Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life because in the former he sees the means for perpetuation and survival of his descendants even after his body is reduced to ashes. A new order cannot be established without radically chaining the mind and attitude of men towards property and at some stage or the other, the 'haves' have to yield

place to the 'have-nots'. We have seen, in our time, attempts to achieve a kind of egalitarian society and the picture of it after it was achieved. But this was done, by a large amount, through the use of physical force. In the ultimate analysis, it is difficult if not impossible, to say that the instinct to possess has been rooted out or that it will not reappear in an even worse form under a different guise. It may even be that, like a gas kept confined within containers under great pressure, or water held by a big dam, once a barrier breaks, the reaction will one day sweep back with a violence equal in extent and intensity to what was used to establish and maintain the outward egalitarian form. This enforced egalitarianism contains, in its bosom, the seed of its own destruction. The root cause of class conflict is possessiveness or the acquisitive instinct. So long as the ideal that is to be achieved is one of securing the maximum material satisfaction, possessiveness can neither be suppressed nor eliminated but will grow on what it feeds. Nor will it cease to be such - it is possessiveness, still, whether it is confined to only a few or is shared by many. If egalitarianism is to endure, it has to be based not on the possession of the maximum material goods which cannot be shared by others or can be enjoyed only at the expense of others. This calls for substitution of spiritual values for purely material ones. The paradise of material satisfaction that is sometimes equated with progress these days neither spells peace nor progress. Mahatma Gandhi has shown us how the acquisitive instinct inherent in man could be transmuted by the adoption of the ideal of trusteeship by those who 'have' for the benefit of all those who 'have not' so that, instead of leading to exploitation and conflict it would become a means and incentive, for the amelioration and progress of society, respectively.

Questions :

- (i) **The unfinished task of Mahatma Gandhi was -**
- fighting against the foreign power
 - establishment of a peacefully coexistent non-violent society
 - achievement of political freedom
 - None of these

(ii) **Select the best option to complete the sentence. Gandhi aimed at**

- establishing a non-violent society
- universal brotherhood
- achieving political freedom
- all of these

(iii) **According to the passage, people ultimately overturn the form of a social order-**

- which is based on conciliation and rapprochement
- which is not congenial to the spiritual values of the people
- which is based on coercion and oppression
- which does not satisfy their basic needs.

(iv) **According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?**

- It is difficult to change the mindset of people towards property.
- In an egalitarian society, material satisfaction can be enjoyed only at the expense of others.
- A social order based on truth and non-violence alone can help the achievement of maximum freedom for all.
- In establishing the social order of Gandhiji's pattern, the possibility of a conflict between different classes hardly exists.

(v) **In the context of the passage, what is meant by adoption of the ideal of trusteeship?**

- The privileged class voluntarily renounces the possessive instinct
- Substitution of spiritual values by material values by those who live in the paradise of material satisfaction.
- To equate peace and progress to material satisfaction.
- 'haves' to adopt the ideal for the benefit of the society.

(vi) **Choose the most appropriate title for the passage.**

- The social order of Gandhi's vision

- The renunciation of the possessive instinct
- Material values vs. Spiritual values
- Class conflicts in an egalitarian society

(vii) **Answer the following questions in the context of the passage.**

Why does man value his possessions more than his life?

- To get recognition in society
- To preserve his name even after death through his possessions.
- He has the instinct of possession.
- Possessions are essential to lead a comfortable life.

(viii) **Egalitarianism means -**

- violence
- inequality
- suppression
- social and political equality

(ix) **In the context of the passage, which of the following statements is false?**

- Satisfaction of material needs cannot earn peace and progress.
- Conflicts between groups and classes are bound to arise.
- The instinct of possession causes conflicts.
- The instinct of possession can be rooted out completely.

(x) **In the passage, the metaphor of 'paradise' has been given for**

- fulfilling spiritual needs
- renunciation of material goods.
- taking care of material needs
- acquisitive instinct.

Ans. (i) (b), (ii) (d), (iii) (c), (iv) (d), (v) (d), (vi) (a), (vii) (b), (viii) (d), (ix) (d), (x) (c).

Passage-9 : In November 1918, Dr. Ambedkar joined Sydenham College as a professor of political economics and worked there for two years. With his little savings, some help from the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and with a loan of five thousand rupees from his friend, Naval Bhathena, he left for England in 1920 to complete his studies in Law and Economics. He

resumed his studies at the London School of Economics and kept his terms at Gray's Institute of Law. He turned his attention to the London Museum where the relics of the saintly and scientific thoughts are preserved, where the ruins of the antique world are displayed and where Karl Marx, Mazzini, Lenin and Savarkar had dug for knowledge and digested it. In the Museum, he pored over books from morning till evening. Time was an important factor with him. To save both money and time, he would go without lunch. After this, the second round of reading begins at his residence. The endless reading would go on till early morning. He told his roommate that his poverty and lack of time required him to finish his studies as early as possible.

During these studies in London for his academic eminence, he had not forgotten the real aim in his life. He could not for a minute forget the dumb faces of the untouchables in India. He took up this matter with the Secretary of State for India and also held discussion with Mr. Vithalbai Patel in London. Neither could he forget the alien political realities of the nation. In a paper read before the Students Union and also in his famous thesis, "The Problem of the Rupees", he exposed the hollowness of the British policies in India, which caused a stir in the academic world of London and Ambedkar was suspected to be an Indian Revolutionary.

Questions :

(i) **Where did Dr. Ambedkar teach?**

- London School of Economics
- Sydenham College
- London Museum
- Gray's Institute of Law

(ii) **Dr. Ambedkar was a teacher of -**

- Political Economics
- Law
- Literature
- Political Science

(iii) **Who amongst the following was Dr. Ambedkar's benefactor?**

- Raja of Kathiawar
- Queen of England
- Raja of Kolhapur
- Lord Gray

(iv) **Name Dr. Ambedkar's friend who helped him to go to England.**

- Nawal kishore
- Karl Marx
- Lenin
- Naval Bhathena.

14 / G.P.H. Question Bank

- (v) Why did Dr Ambedkar try to finish his studies as early as possible?
 (a) Due to illness
 (b) For lack of resources and time
 (c) due to adverse climate
 (d) Due to nostalgia
- (vi) What was Dr. Ambedkar's real aim in life?
 (a) Upliftment of the downtrodden caste
 (b) Upliftment of his family
 (c) Academic eminence
 (d) Successful career as a lawyer.
- (vii) What was the core slogan raised by Dr. Ambedkar?
 (a) Self-awareness amongst the oppressed.
 (b) Open revolt
 (c) Pacification of the untouchables.
 (d) Revolt of the oppressors
- (viii) Where did Dr. Ambedkar spend most of his time in London?
 (a) Courtrooms (b) India House
 (c) Royal House (d) London Museum
- (ix) How many years did Dr. Ambedkar expose in his thesis?
 (a) 1 year (b) 2 years
 (c) 3 years (d) 4 years
- (x) What did Dr. Ambedkar expose in his thesis?
 (a) Marginality of the rulers
 (b) Infallibility of the British Rule
 (c) Universal laws of brotherhood
 (d) Hollowness of the English policies in India.

Ans. (i) (b), (ii) (a), (iii) (c), (iv) (d), (v) (b), (vi) (a), (vii) (c), (viii) (d), (ix) (b), (x) (d).

Passage-10 : The great sage once had a group of disciples. They were all very bright and eager students and the sage had all the reasons to be proud of them. One day the sage realized that he had imparted enough knowledge to his disciples. Now they were all very learned. There was only one thing the sage had not taught them, and that was the special verse that could bring the dead back to life. The sage knew that such

knowledge was too wonderful and could prove to be a dangerous thing in the hands of someone who was not very wise. The sage pondered over this for a long time. But he also knew that if he did not pass on this secret verse, it could die with him. So, at last he called his cleverest disciple aside and said, "I am going to teach you a very special verse. If you chant this you can bring to life a dead person or animal. Use only when you need it to and never misuse, or test your powers vainly. He then called all the disciples together and said, "I am sending you all into the forest for forty days. Go together and come back together. Each one of you has to guide one another and do good things. So the disciples started out together into the forest. They were all united. But the clever disciple who knew the verse wanted to show he was better than the others, as they walked into the forest, they came across a dead tiger on the way. It was huge and looked wickedly fierce even when dead. The clever disciple stopped and said to the others, "Now I am going to show you what our teacher had taught me alone. He has taught me how to bring life back into the dead. The others would not believe him and he said, "I would prove it to you by bringing this tiger back to life. But the other disciples said, "Do not do anything to prove your knowledge vainly. Moreover, if you put life into this tiger, it will only turn on us and kill us all. This will not be a wise thing to do. But the clever disciple had decided to prove himself and prepared to recite the verse. But before he did so, the other disciples scrambled up to the topmost branch of a big tree nearby. The disciple then recited the magical verse. The tiger slowly began to breathe, "It's working, cried the disciple in excitement and joy. The tiger opened its eyes and saw him jumping and shouting in front of him. Roaring loudly, the tiger pounced on the poor disciple and killed him. The other disciples on the tree watched helplessly as the tiger threw down the dead body of the disciple and went away into the forest. After some time the disciples came down, took the body and went to the sage. The sage looked at them and said, "Now you see what can happen if you don't use your learning wisely. Let this be a lesson for you. With that, the sage uttered the magic verse and brought the dead disciple back

to life. The sage then taught the verse to all his disciples and sent them into the world to do well. He was sure that after such a lesson, they would be wiser and use their knowledge learning only for doing good.

Questions:

- (i) What did the sage say to his disciple while teaching his secret verse?
 (a) Not to share it with others
 (b) Not to practice it on animals
 (c) Not to use it to prove his superiority
 (d) Never to misuse the power of the secret verse.
- (ii) Why was the sage proud of his disciples?
 (a) Because they never misused their knowledge
 (b) Because they were very friendly with each other.
 (c) Because they were very obedient
 (d) Because they were very brilliant
- (iii) Why did all the disciples except one, climb up to the highest branches of the tree?
 (a) Because they did not know the secret verse.
 (b) Because they wanted to watch the scene of the tiger coming to life, from a distance.
 (c) Because they felt their lives were in danger.
 (d) Because they did not approve of the behavior of one of their fellows
- (iv) Why were the disciples sent to the forest by the sage?
 (a) He wanted them to be eliminated
 (b) So that the disciple could show them the magic of the secret verse.
 (c) He did not want to teach them anything more.
 (d) To teach them the lesson not to use their learning unsafely.
- (v) What is the message conveyed in the passage?
 (a) A teacher must pass on all his knowledge to others before he dies.

- (b) Knowledge and learning should never be misused.
 (c) Teachers should impart equal knowledge to all their disciples.
 (d) None of these.
- (vi) Why did the sage decide to pass on his secret verse to his disciple?
 (a) So that the cleverest disciple could revive the tiger.
 (b) We wanted to see if the cleverest disciple abided by his instructions.
 (c) He did not want the verse to die with him.
 (d) So that the cleverest disciple could take his place.
- (vii) Why did the clever disciple recite the verse to the dead tiger?
 (a) To carry out the instructions of the sage.
 (b) To flaunt the power of the verse to the other disciples.
 (c) So that the tiger may come back to life.
 (d) So that he could test the power of the verse.
- (viii) How did the other disciples react when the clever disciple decided to bring the tiger back to life?
 (a) They tried to deter him from doing so
 (b) They remained indifferent
 (c) They were quite surprised
 (d) They felt quite happy
- (ix) Who is referred to as wicked and fierce by the author?
 (a) All the disciples (b) The tiger
 (c) The sage (d) the clever disciple
- (x) In the context of the passage, which statement is false?
 (a) The sage was prejudiced against the clever disciple.
 (b) The sage wanted the disciples to use their learning only for doing good.
 (c) The sage brought the clever disciple back to life.
 (d) The sage taught the secret verse to all his disciples.
- Ans. (i) (d), (ii) (d), (iii) (c), (iv) (d), (v) (b), (vi) (c), (vii) (b), (viii) (a), (ix) (b), (x) (a).

NOTE MAKING

Read the following passage carefully and make notes on them also give a suitable title to them.

(1) Destruction of forests has a major impact on the productivity of our crop lands. This happens in two ways. Soil erosion increases manifold and the soil literally gets washed away, leading to an accentuated cycle of floods and droughts. But equally important is the impact of the shortage of firewood on the productivity of crop lands. When fire wood becomes scarce, people begin to burn cow dung and crop wastes. In many places cow dung and crop wastes are now the major sources of cooking energy. Thus, slowly every part of the plant gets used and nothing goes back to the soil. Over a period of time this nutrient drain affects crop productivity. Add to this the technology of the Green Revolution, the technology of growing high yielding varieties on a limited diet of chemical fertilizers like nitrogen, phosphates and potash. The total biomass production goes up and so does the drain of the nutrients from the soil.

Ans. Notes :

- (1) Major impact on the productivity of croplands
- (2) Soil erosion
- (3) shortage of firewood
- (4) technology of green revolution
- (5) biomass production.

Title : Impact of Forest Destruction.

(2) Women's education in India is one of the foremost concerns of the Government of India as well as of the society at large. It is due to the fact that at the present time, the educated women play a very significant role in overall development and progress of the country. Women hold a prominent position in Indian society and all over the world. However, since the prehistoric times women were denied opportunities and had to suffer for the hegemonic masculine ideology. This unjustifiable and unwarrantable oppression had resulted into a movement that was fought to achieve the equal status of women all over the world. Women's education in India is the consequence of such progress and this led to the

tremendous improvement of women's condition throughout the world. Nevertheless eradication of female illiteracy is considered as a major concern today. In the present era, Indian society has established a number of institutions for the educational development of women and girls. These educational institutions aim for immense help and are concerned with the development of women. In modern society, women in India have come a long way. Indian women are at par with men in all kinds of tasks like reaching the moon, conquering Mount Everest, and participating in all fields. All this is possible just because of education and the profound impact it has had on women.

Ans. Notes :

- (1) A foremost concern to the Government of India.
- (2) Educated women play a significant role in progress of the country.
- (3) Women have suffered a lot.
- (4) Women's education has led tremendous improvement of women's condition.
- (5) Women education has resulted in women empowerment.

Title : Power of women's education in India.

(3) Life is not a bed of roses, but a bed of thorns. It is full of dangers and difficulties. In the race of life, we should not be afraid of the risk, which is but natural. Success in any work in life goes to those persons who welcome risk. Science would not have made such wonderful achievements if our scientists had not risked their lives and comforts. The more difficult the work is, the harder our efforts should be to perform it. Life is not smooth sailing. Petty difficulties frighten a weak heart, who is not prepared to take a risk. But brave hearts achieve fame and honour because they enjoy taking risks. In short, risk brings success and works miracles.

Ans. Notes :

- (1) Life : (i) Not a bed of roses but a bed of thorns.
- (ii) Full of dangers and difficulties.
- (2) One not afraid of risks.
- (3) Modern science
- (4) Life not a smooth sailing
- (5) Risks : (i) Brings success and works miracle

Title : Life : A real risk.

(4) Conversation is indeed the most easily teachable of all arts. All you need to do in order to become a good conversationalist is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners. There are, for example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important thing is that you must talk about other fellow's hobby rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. Talk to your friends about the things that interest them, and you will get a reputation for good fellowship, charming wit, and a brilliant mind. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interest. It is just as important to know what subjects to avoid and what subjects to select for good conversation. If you don't want to be set down as a wet blanket or a bore, be careful to avoid certain unpleasant subjects. Avoid talking about yourself, unless you are asked to do so. People are interested in their own problems, not in yours. Sickness or death bores everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is the doctor, but he gets paid for it.

Ans. Notes :

- (1) Conversation is easy.
- (2) Good representation.
- (3) Be mentally quick and wit
- (4) Avoid unpleasant subjects.
- (5) Don't bite lips, click tongue.

Title : Art of Conversation.

(5) In the world have we made health an end in itself? We have forgotten that health is really a means to enable a person to do his work and does it well. A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health. Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health; but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspaper, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of the television programme and all those books on medicine we talk about health all the time. Yet for the most the only result is more people with imaginary illnesses. The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible.

Ans. Notes :

- (1) health in an end in itself.
- (2) health is a blessing.
- (3) health is only a means to an end.
- (4) we should not talk about health.

Title : Importance of Good Health.

(6) Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech signals, signs, symbols and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of a signal is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, as for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign, for example, conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theatre provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages. Although signals, signs, symbols and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods are based upon speech. Radio, television and the telephone are only a few of such means.

Ans. Notes :

- (1) signals
- (2) form of communication
- (3) cultural perception of communication
- (4) complicated form of communication
- (5) gestural communication

Title : Various Mode of Communication.

(7) Fat comes in two types; Omega-3 which is found in marine life and Omega-6 which is concentrated in vegetable oils. The first is good, the other is plain rotten. The best source of Omega-3 is preferably sea-fish. But frying it in Omega-6 rich vegetable oil kills all its goodness. Ageing brains have low levels of thiamin, which is concentrated in wheat germ and bran, nuts,

must talk about other fellow's hobby rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. Talk to your friends about the things that interest them, and you will get a reputation for good fellowship, charming wit, and a brilliant mind. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interest. It is just as important to know what subjects to avoid and what subjects to select for good conversation. If you don't want to be set down as a wet blanket or a bore, be careful to avoid certain unpleasant subjects. Avoid talking about yourself, unless you are asked to do so. People are interested in their own problems, not in yours. Sickness or death bore everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is the doctor, but he gets paid for it.

Ans. See for answer Note Making Q.No. 4.

(10) In the world have we made health an end in itself? We have forgotten that health is really a means to enable a person to do his work and does it well. A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health. Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health; but very much attention to the health makes some people imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspaper, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of the television programme and all those books on medicine we talk about health all the time. Yet for the most the only result is more people with imaginary illnesses. The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible.

Ans. See for answer Note Making Q.No. 5.

SECTION-(B) : (WRITING)

POSTER MAKING/ADVERTISEMENT/NOTICE


(1) You are the secretary of "Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals". Prepare an attractive poster appealing the people to be kind to animals.

talk about. But the important thing is that you There are, for example, numberless hobbies to subject that interests you and your listeners. to become a good conversationalist is to find a teachable of all arts. All you need to do in order to become a good conversationalist is to find a (9) Conversation is indeed the most easily teachable of all arts. All you need to do in order to become a good conversationalist is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners. There are, for example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important thing is that you

POSTER

Ans.

Don't Be Cruel to Animals
 STOP ANIMAL CRUELTY
 AND ABUSE
 They Create beauty of forests.
 They balance the Nature
 Don't beat them.
 They help us in many ways.



NOTICE

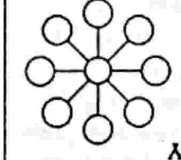
Ans.

It's time to roll up your sleeve to same a life.
 "Donate Blood"
 Feel real satisfaction Divine Blessings.

(2) You are the Cultural Minister of your school Your school Govt. H. S. S. Datta is going to organize a "Bal Mela" on Children's Day. Design a poster to inform the students about the various activities in the Mela. Ask the students to participate in it.

Ans.


CHILDREN'S DAY
 BAL MELA ON
 14, NOVEMBER, 2022
 FUN GAMES,
 FOOD
 FREE GIFT
 ACTIVITIES



(3) Prepare an attractive poster against the use of drugs.

Ans.

Don't use drugs.
 Drugs are harmful
 for health.
 Drugs destroy society,
 family and weakens
 the country.
 Drugs spoils the economy of the country.



(4) Design an attractive and instructive poster of the Bhopal Police to educate and warn the people not to touch unclaimed articles-like toys, boxes, bags, mobiles etc.

Ans.

BOMB BLAST
 A
 When you notice any unclaimed :
 Doll, tiffin, box, mobiles, toys, bags in a public place immediate contact to Bhopal Police.

(5) Design an attractive poster with catchy slogans on 'Blood Donation Camp'.

(6) You are Ankita Gupta. You have found a school bag in your school compound. Prepare a 'Lost and Found' notice.

Ans.

30 July 2022
 School Bag Lost
 A blue colour school bag loss steel bucket and having book was lost today. The one who if finds requested to contact the undersigned.
 Ankita Gupta
 Class - 12th

NOTICE

(7) You are Alok Khare, the secretary of the cultural activities of your school. Draft a notice giving information about the selection of two participants from your school to take part in the inter-school debate competition.

Ans.

NOTICE
 Date :

Inter School Debate Competition
 All the students of this school will be glad to know that Mr. Rajesh Mathur, Class XII (C) and Mr. Anand Jain, Class XII (A) have been selected to take part in Inter-School Debate Competition on 25th December at Marwari Higher Secondary School, Indore at 10 AM sharp.
 Vinod Sharma
 Secretary
 Cultural Activities

(8) Design an attractive and instructive poster of the Delhi Police to educate and warn the people against-unclaimed articles like dolls, tiffin boxes, suitcases, bags,

transistors, mobiles lying in public places/ trains/buses.

Ans. See for answer Poster Making Q.No. 4.

(9) Your father has been transferred to another city. You want to sell certain household goods. Design a suitable advertisement to be published in local newspaper.

Ans.

FOR SALE

One colour TV, washing machine, one refrigerator, all in good quality good condition owner shifting to another city.

Contact Soon

Rishi Sahni

Mob. No. 9827651590

(10) You are Aishwarya Patel, student of class XII of Govt.HSS, Dewas. You have found a bag in the school playground. Prepare a notice for the school notice board.

Ans. GOVT HSS SCHOOL, DEWAS NOTICE

17th July, 20xx

Found
All the students are informed that I found a school bag in the playground in sports period who is the owner of bag immediately contact me.

Aishwarya Patel
Class 12th

(11) You are S. Rajan of Barwani. You want to let your flat. Write out an advertisement to be published in the classified column of a newspaper

Ans. TO LET

To let a three bedroom corner flat Dwarka, fully furnished, well-ventilated, 24x7 water supplies.

Contact at 9900xxxxxx

(12) You are Rishi Sahni Your father has been transferred to Delhi. You want to sell certain household goods. Draft an Advertisement in not more than 50 words.

Ans.

FOR SALE

One colour TV, washing machine, one refrigerator, all in good quality good condition owner shifting to another city.

Contact Soon

Rishi Sahni

Mob. No. 9827651590

Report/Paragraph/Article Writing

Q.1. With the help of the following words given below produce a write up on 'NSS Camp' (in about 120 words).

- NSS Camp in Rampur village
- 100 volunteers
- Planting of trees
- cleaning of drains
- Adult literacy classes.

Ans.

N.S.S. CAMP

The NSS unit of Govt. Higher Secondary School Indore organised a camp at Rampur Village during the summer holidays. The camp lasted for 10 days. 100 volunteers were divided into four groups. The task was the planting trees, cleaning the drains and to take adult-literacy classes. They have to tell the villagers about the atmosphere and surroundings in which they live. Streets and drains were cleaned. The villagers participated in the campaign. The villagers were told about the danger of degradation and pollution of the environment. Everyone did their best. The adults took part in literacy classes. The camp was successfully completed.

Q.2. With the help of the following inputs produce a write up on Value of Games.

- Necessary for life
- Removes monotony.
- Make our body healthy
- Learning good habits
- Develop quality and brotherhood

Ans.

THE VALUE OF GAMES

Games and sports are an essential part of our life. They develop the strength of the body and the mind. A healthy mind resides in a healthy body. The games remove the dullness and monotony of life. They make our body strong and also make us fresh and happy. Games teach us many good habits. They develop a team spirit and unity among the players. It teaches us to take victory and defeat equally.

Q.3. You have witnessed an accident. Write a report for a newspaper about the accident using the following details; (in about 120 words)

- Where, when and how did the accident happen.
- people, vehicle involved, loss of life and property
- The scene of accident,
- details of casualties-deaths, injured, hospitalized

Ans. Indore (Newspaper Report) : Yesterday night, the dangerous accident had happened between a car and a bike on 'Ring Road'. There were two men, a lady and a child in the car. In accident, the bike damaged badly and the bike rider injured. The people who were stood there came and gathered on accident point. They quickly took the injured person in a nearest hospital and admitted him. One of them call his parents. Since he was not injured badly, so the doctors gave him primary treatment and sent him his home. The injured person thanked the people for their great co-operation.

Q.4. You are Kunal, as a responsible citizen you have organized a campaign on 'Say No to Polythene Bags' in your locality. Write a report using the following inputs. (in about 120 words)

- campaign in our locality
- disastrous effects of polythene
- chokes the sewage system
- to make public aware of its harm
- to make locality polythene free

Ans. Last week, the Environment Awareness Club of our school initiated say no to polythene

bag campaign in the school campus. The main objective of this campaign was to make students and people aware of the bad effect of polythene bags on environment, human beings and animals.

The S.D.M of the city led the campaign. The campaign carried many activities. The principal gave a motivation speech and told that polythene bags causes drainage problem and make the city ugly.

The chief guest enlightened the people about drawbacks of the use of polybags.

Q.5. Last Monday you went to the hospital to see your friend who was admitted there. Using the following input produce a small write up on 'A visit to a hospital' (in about 120 words)

- registration counter
- people in front of doctors room
- surgical ward
- nurses attending
- medical ward-patients lying on their beds

Ans. A visit to a hospital is an experience in itself. During last summer, one of my friends met with an accident. He was admitted to the hospital where I paid him a visit. I took the opportunity to see the entire hospital.

First of all I visited to the general ward where my friend was admitted. He was quite better now as his wounds had healed. Then I visited the surgical ward. The plight of the patients and the seriousness of the prevailing atmosphere touched me deeply.

Q.6. Write an article on 'Man, Computer and Mobile' for your school magazine using the following inputs. (in about 120 words)

- So many technical devices
- computer: a great invention
- stores large data
- a reliable device
- mobile : a basic necessity
- wonderful various purposes
- internet: a home of knowledge

Ans. Man, Computer & Mobile

With the development in technology and increasing needs of devices now we are in a world of so many technical devices. There is a technical de-

vice for every business, every job, and every task. One such great invention is the computer computer have become such a useful tool for many kind that it is being used in every field and every job.

One such benefits of using a computer is it can store large data, overall computers are very reliable device.

After computers, we got mobiles which are like mini-computers and have become a necessity of mankind. In the present world, human cannot imagine a life without mobile phones.

With computers and mobiles becoming an integral part of our lives the internet has done the role of providing connectivity to these devices and now it is a source of knowledge, information, learning and many more.

Q.7. Write a short paragraph on any one of the following topics in about 120 words.

- The Problem of Unemployment
- Value of Games and Sports
- Pollution Problem : A Great Challenge
- COVID-19 : its impact on our life
- Harmful Effects of Junk food
- Online Education: Boon or Bane
- Importance of English

(A) THE PROBLEM OF UN-EMPLOYMENT

Ans. The most difficult problem which our country is facing now, is that of un-employment. This is a socio-economic problem. It is very serious problem. It needs immediate solution because it threatens the peace and prosperity of our country. All the development plans have failed to provide employment to our youngmen and women. There are several causes of for the increased un-employment in India. Rapid industrialisation is one of them. We are multiplying ourselves. Population and Production increase in geometrical and arithmetical progress respectively. Hence, the means of employment cannot keep face with the growing population.

The defective system of our education is also responsible for this serious problem. The emphasis on literary education and neglect of technical education is the greatest cause of unemployment among educated people. After his education our young men think it below his dignity to do a work which requires physical labour. India is rich in

natural resources but they need exploitation. There is still a great scope for expansion on all fronts. It will provide work to millions.

(B) VALUE OF GAMES AND SPORTS.

Ans. Games and sports do not merely keep us healthy and physically fit, they also inculcate in young people the duty of loyalty. These qualities can be summed up in a word "sportsmanship". The first and the foremost thing that games teach us is to take victory and defeat alike. In every game, there are two parties. One wins and the other loses. The winners need not be over-zealous and the loser ones should not get asperated. Both the parties should greet each other heartily after the game. Secondly, games and sports teach us discipline. Every player must obey his or her captain. He has to play obeying all the rules of the games. He has also to abide by the decision of the referee or umpire. Thirdly, games broaden our outlook. The players need have no bias. They should treat other player alike. The players ought not to differentiate between one another on the basis of nationality, caste, creed or colour. The games promote international brotherhood and affection amongst the people of the world. Thus they promote world peace too. The Reliance Cup 1987 organised jointly by Pakistan and India is an example.

(C) POLLUTION PROBLEM : A GREAT CHALLENGE

Ans. Pollution is deafening our ears. It is poisoning our breathes. It is poisoning our food. It is causing dangerous diseases. It is causing out life short. Air pollution is causing tension, blood-pressure and heart diseases.

Our unplanned economic progress is causing air, water and soil pollution. Cutting a lot of forests is also responsible for air pollution.

To get rid of this problem we should plan our progress. We should have a thought for human welfare. We must not cut trees. We must reserve our forest. We must work for controlling pollution in as many ways as possible.

It is our duty to control pollution. Government should take all possible steps to control it. We must co-operate all the efforts. Then only we can get rid of this problem.

(D) COVID-19 : ITS IMPACT ON OUR LIFE

Ans. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARSCOV-2 virus. Most people infected with the virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. However some will become seriously ill and require medical attention.

Impact on Individuals, families and communities

Data collected from CLOSER's various longitudinal studies will explore the short and long-term impact of the pandemic on individuals, families and communities across the UK, assessing life before, during and post-COVID19. The data focuses on the effects of the various restrictions the UK has had in place, looking at health, social, economic and behavioural change. It represents ill age groups, from adolescents to older generations. Importantly, it provides insights for research and policy and helps to inform the UK's response to the immediate and after-effects of COVID-19.

(E) HARMFUL EFFECT OF JUNK FOOD

Ans. Fast food or junk food is a generic term for all kinds of foods which are rich in energy, because they contain a lot of fat and sugar, as well as salt, but are relatively low in other important nutrients such as protein, fiber, vitamins and minerals.

However fast food is extremely attractive to most children because of the taste, comparatively lower price, and convenience, some children typically do not understand how this kind of food negatively impact their health, it can be quite addictive.

(F) ONLINE EDUCATION : BOON OR BANE

Ans. In the current Coronavirus pandemic situation online education is new and interesting. It is the need for the hour and has opened a new way in the teaching-learning process. In this present pandemic situation online education is new and interesting. The biggest advantage of online education is that it is suitable for all but the biggest disadvantage of online education is that it is still not recognised on par with regular education mode.

(G) THE IMPORTANT OF ENGLISH

Ans. English has remained with us so long that now it has become a part and parcel of our daily life. It is such an inexhaustible treasure of knowledge that we will only impoverish ourselves if we decide to go without it. It is an international language through which we can know the whole world. It has become language of trade through e-commerce and internet online. It has brought the world very near through Internet. It is compulsory language for commerce, higher technical and scientific studies round the globe. People know it all over the world. It has become means for earning livelihood. The countries those have English as their national language they are very advance in each and every field comparing to others. It is an international window through which we can see the whole world and make progress.

LETTER WRITING

INFORMAL LETTERS

1. You are Praveen Mahajan, residing at 23 Janki Nagar Indore. Write a letter to friend Jaideep describing him about your preparation for the upcoming Board examinations.

Ans. 23 Janki Nagar Indore

Hi friend,

As you know that our final examination is over head so today I am going to write about my preparation. I am quite busy with my studies. I have completed all my lessons now I am revising it. As you know I am a little bit week in maths so I have attended coaching class also and now I hope to score good marks.

Your affectionate friend

Praveen Mahajan

Q.2. You are Mohan Verma living at 121 Sharda Colony Jabalpur. Write a letter to your father about your hostel life as you have joined the hostel recently.

Ans. 121, Sharda Colony, Jabalpur

Dear Papa,

My dear father, I was glad to receive your affectionate letter today. As you asked me about hostel life, so, I am penning down a brief description about it. The hostel life here is entirely different

from the village life, I enjoyed so far. I have made few friends as well and I promise you that I would stand by all your aspirations. Take care and say hello to Mummy and my sister.
Your's lovingly
Mohan Verma

Q.3. Write a letter to your friend Amar giving him tips to prepare for JEE mains exams.

Ans. My Friend, Amar,

Hi dear, you know that my JEE mains exam are coming closer. I quite busy in my studies. I have completed all the chapters and I am revising my chapters did you now when exam will start I will solve all the question. And last I suggest you that I will work hard and I will give my best.

Your sincerely

Aman

Q.4. You are Amit Nema, living at 123-Gagan Hostel Ratlam. Write a letter to your father describing him about a picnic spot you have visited last Sunday.

Ans. 123, Gagan Hostel, Ratlam

14, January 2022

Dear Dad,

Thanks for your last letter. I wasn't able to reply back because of exams.

As you know, I passed these exams with good marks. Our teachers had planned a school picnic for us. We really enjoyed there. Apart from enjoyment, we learnt a lot of things. You know, I'm nature lover. So, It was a great chance for me to click those beautiful scenes in my camera. After a long time I enjoyed on swings.

I can't forget those poses which my friends made for clicking pics.

I was missing you all. How's mom and brother? I hope they are doing well I'll visit you all very soon.

Take care

Amit Nema

Q.5. Write a letter to your friend Sujata inviting her to spend the summer vacation at your place Bhopal.

Ans. 14, January 2022

Dear Sujata,

I am glad to know that your school has

closed for the summer vacation and our summer vacation has already started. I think you are the same condition. So, I have written this letter to invite you to spend your vacation with in Shimla. Let us enjoy this vacation together. So, come up without any delay.

I assure you that this will be an enjoyable experience for you.

Your lovely friend

xyz

FORMAL LETTERS

(A) Write a letter to M/s Deepali stationary mart, New market, Ratlam asking them to send their rates and terms of supply of stationary items

Ans. To,

M/S Deepali Stationary Mart
New Market, Ratlam

Dear Sir,

With due respect, it is to inform you that we are needed some stationary items in our office. Please send the quotation of the items as soon as possible.

Kindly process our request on an urgent basis.

Thank You

Yours sincerely

xyz

(B) Write a letter to the collector of your district about the lack of facilities and malfunctioning of the government hospital of your area.

Ans. To

Date Aug, 10,

The Collector,

Collectorate office, Indore

Subject : Lack of facilities and malfunctioning of Govt. hospital

Sir,

Most respectfully I have to state that I am a resident of Raj Nagar colony at Dhar road. The govt. hospital in our area is not having the facilities of Ultrasonography. There is malfunctioning in different departments. There is no proper distribution of medicine, attendants do not attend patients, doctors are unpunctual etc.

I request you to take a strict action and arrange a Ultra-Sound machine for the patients relief.

Please have a surprise visit and see yourself the mismanagement of the hospital.

Please do the needful for the betterment of the patients.

Thanking you in an anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

Mayank

(C) Write a letter to the collector of your district about the nuisance of loudspeakers in your area requesting him to impose a ban on the use of loudspeakers.

Ans. 15-A, Green Avenue

Civil Lines

Ludhiana

February 26, 2017

The Collector

The collectorate

Ludhiana

Sub. : The Nuisance of loudspeaker

Sir, Mam

I write this letter to express my anguish and annoyance over the problem of loudspeaker during the examination days. I am a student and the final examinations are just round the corner. During the day and night loud noise from speakers create many nuisance. I could not study at all. I am hopeful you will take prompt action in this regard.

Thanking You

Yours truly

xyz

(D) Write an application to the principal of your school requesting him to issue a School Leaving Certificate, Transfer Certificate. You are Mohan student of class XII Govt. Higher Secondary School, Dindori.

Ans. To

The Principal,

Govt. Higher Secondary School

Dindori

Sub. : An Application for T.C.

Sir, Madam

Most humbly I beg to say that my father is a teacher. He has been transferred to Bhopal. My all family members are going with him. So I am unable to live here alone and to continue my study.

Kindly issue my transfer certificate as early as possible and oblige.

Thanking you.

Yours obediently

Mohan

Class XII C

Date :

(E) Write an application to the Principal requesting him to issue you a character certificate as you have to submit it in the office of Collector for your selection in the revenue department.

Ans. To,

The Principal

Govt. H.S.S., Mangalia

Indore,

Respected Sir / Madam

I am a student of Class XII "A" of your school. I am applying for a job. I have to submit the character certificate alongwith the application.

I request you to kindly issue me my character certificate and oblige me.

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully

Bhuvansingh Chouhan

XII "A"

Date :

(F) You are Aditya Pandey, residing at 53, Vikas Nagar, Ujjain. Write a letter to the Postmaster complaining against the Postman of your area.

Ans. To

The Post Master,

G.P.O.

Indore (M.P.)

Sub. : Application for complaint against postman.

Sir,

With due respect I beg to state that Mr. Amit Bhat, the postman of our area is a very careless fellow. He does not visit the area regularly. He does not deliver posts to proper hands. When we complain him he makes this or that excuse.

Therefore, we request you to ask him to work properly or transfer him to some other area. An early action is requested.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully

Aditya Pandey

53, Vikas Nagar, Ujjain

SECTION-(B) : (GRAMMAR)

Fill in the blanks :

DETERMINERS**(A) Complete the following sentences using 'some/any'.**

- (1) I am going to buy _____ clothes.
- (2) There is not _____ orange juice in the fridge.
- (3) Has he got _____ friends?
- (4) Can I have _____ soup, please?
- (5) Come and see me _____ time you want.
- (6) Don't make _____ noise. He wants to get _____ sleep.
- (7) I am thirsty. Can I have _____ water, please?
- (8) Would you like _____ tea?
- (9) George and Alice haven't got _____ children.
- (10) They have hardly _____ Knowledge of English.
- (11) My mother has not purchased _____ apples.
- (12) He crossed the frontier without _____ difficulty.
- (13) They bought _____ books.
- (14) Are there _____ letters for me?
- (15) He has given me _____ money to start my business.

Ans. (1) Some, (2) any, (3) any, (4) some, (5) any, (6) any, (7) some, (8) some, (9) any, (10) any, (11) any, (12) any, (13) some, (14) any, (15) some.

(B) Complete the following sentences using 'much/many'.

- (1) I made a good _____ friends.
- (2) There is not _____ water in the lake this year.
- (3) Have you read _____ English poems?
- (4) The boys made _____ noise in the class.
- (5) Does he do _____ work daily?
- (6) How _____ times did you meet him?

(7) How _____ time do you take to reach your school?

(8) I don't know how _____ things he has stolen.

(9) He had too _____ work to do.

(10) How _____ sugar do you take in your tea?

(11) My brother doesn't take _____ interest in games.

(12) We do not spend _____ money on books.

(13) How _____ languages do you know?

(14) _____ words are missing in this paragraph.

(15) He did not make _____ mistakes.

(16) He may take as _____ pens as he likes.

Ans. (1) some, (2) much, (3) many, (4) much, (5) much, (6) much, (7) many, (8) many, (9) many, (10) much, (11) much, (12) much, (13) many, (14) many, (15) many, (16) many.

(C) Complete the following sentences using 'each/every'.

(1) There were four books on the table. _____ Book was a different colour.

(2) Mohan loves reading. He has read _____ book in the library.

(3) He goes for a walk _____ day.

(4) There is a bus _____ ten minutes.

(5) Study _____ sentence carefully.

(6) _____ sentence must have a verb.

(7) In a football match, _____ team has 11 players.

(8) I was away ten days and it rained _____ day.

(9) It rained _____ day during my holidays.

(10) There were six shirts on the shelf. _____ shirt was a different colour.

(11) The Olympic Games are held _____ four years.

(12) There are two girls here and _____ girl has a beautiful pen.

(13) In a game of tennis there are two or four players. _____ player has a racket.

(14) The trees have been planted on _____ side of the road.

(15) The sun rises in the east _____ day.

(16) I tried to phone her two or three times, but _____ time there was no reply.

(17) He comes to me _____ five days.

(18) He has two sons. _____ son has a bike.

(19) He goes to church _____ Sunday.

Ans. (1) each, (2) every, (3) every, (4) every, (5) each, (6) every, (7) each, (8) every, (9) each, (10) every, (11) every, (12) each, (13) each, (14) every, (15) every, (16) every, (17) each, (18) each, (19) every.

(D) Complete the following sentences using 'either/neither'.

(1) There are two restaurants here. We can't go to _____ restaurant because _____ restaurant is very good.

(2) Mohan has given me two books but I have not read _____ book.

(3) Mohan has given me two books but I have read _____ book.

(4) Come on Tuesday or Thursday. _____ day is ok.

(5) _____ accusation is true. He is sure to be acquitted.

(6) He can write with _____ hand.

(7) There were trees on _____ side of the road.

(8) _____ twin was invited to the party so they did not go there.

(9) He may join _____ party but he found _____ party acceptable.

(10) There were flowers on _____ side of the river.

(11) He could not meet me on Monday or Tuesday because I was at school on _____ day.

Ans. (1) either, (2) neither, (3) neither, (4) either, (5) Either, (6) either, (7) either, (8) Neither, (9) either, (10) neither, (11) either.

(E) Complete the following sentences using 'all/whole/both'.

(1) _____ exercises are not equally easy to do.

(2) The _____ world wept at Gandhiji's death.

(3) _____ his legs have been injured in the accident.

(4) He spent _____ the money.

(5) He paid his _____ attention to his studies.

(6) He can play badminton with _____ the hands.

(7) Please take the _____ loaf of bread.

(8) _____ my friends help me.

(9) We spent _____ day on the beach.

(10) We spent the _____ day on the beach.

Ans. (1) Both, (2) whole, (3) Both, (4) all, (5) whole, (6) both, (7) whole, (8) All, (9) all, (10) whole.

(F) Complete the following sentences using 'few/a few/the few/little/a little/the little'.

(1) He is not popular. He has _____ Friends.

(2) I enjoy my life here. I have _____ friends and we meet quite often.

(3) He wants to spend _____ days that are left to him in solitude.

(4) We must be quick. There is _____ Time.

(5) Let's go and have a drink. We have got _____ time before the train leaves.

(6) He spent _____ money that was left in his purse.

(7) I have got _____ questions to ask.

(8) I don't think Rohit would be a good teacher. He has got _____ patience.

(9) Listen carefully. I'm going to give you _____ advice.

(10) This city is not a very interesting place to visit, so _____ tourists come here.

(11) _____ public gardens that we have are not maintained properly.

(12) _____ milk that he had has turned sour.

28 / G.R.H. Question Bank

- (13) We must hurry up. We have got only.....time.
 (14) The village was very small. There were only.....houses.
 (15) Would you like.....milk in your coffee?
 (16) Do you mind if I ask you questions?
Ans. (1) five, (2) a few, (3) five, (4) little, (5) little, (6) little, (7) a few, (8) few, (9) a little, (10) the few, (11) The few, (12) The little, (13) a little, (14) a few, (15) a little, (16) few.

MODALS

Fill in the blanks using the appropriate modal given in the bracket.

- (1) He is the chief guest. Heto be here on time. (can, should, must, ought)
 (2)you lend me a few hundred dollars? (could, may, must)
 (3) It is dangerous to go out alone at night. Younever do it. (could, should, shall)
 (4) If you start in the morning, you reach there by evening. (will, would, could)
 (5) They sell the best pizza in town. You definitely try it. (should, would, could)
 (6) If it rains, we get wet. (would, could, will)
 (7) If she spoke a little French, she find a better job. (will, can, could)
 (8) He be an introvert during his university days. (should, would, used to)
 (9) you like to come with me? (could, would, should)
 (10) you solve this puzzle? (can, may, will)
 (11) Although she tried, shesolve the problem. (could not, cannot, will not)
 (12) My grandmother is ninety. Shestill read without glasses. (can, will, could)

- (13) Youregret this. (shall, will, can)
 (14) Igo no matter what. (will, shall, can, would)
 (15)you mind moving a bit? (will, would, should)
 (16) Younot repeat this. (shall, may, might)
 (17) Youpay for this. (shall, should, would)
 (18) I call the doctor? (should, would, will)
 (19) All studentssubmit their assignments by Friday. (would, should, could)
 (20) If I knew his name, Itell you. (will, would, should)
 (21) Howyou call me names? (will, dare, must)
 (22) I sing better when I was younger. (should, would, could)
 (23) Younot play with fire. (should, must, need)
 (24) I think itrain today. (may, must, can't)
 (25) Work hard lest youfail. (would, could, should)
 (26)God bless you with a grand success. (can, could, may)
 (27)her soul rest in peace. (would, could, may)
 (28) He played well so that he win the game. (will, may, might, would)
 (29) Ram earns money so that he buy a bike. (will, may, might, could)
 (30) We follow the rules of the road to avoid accidents. (must, should, ought)
 (31) I do that sum for you? (shall, will, can, may)
 (32) He said that hecome the next day. (will, would, may)

- (33) Mohan asked me if Ihelp him. (can, could, may)
 (34) Sita asks him what hedo for her. (can, shall, may)
Ans. (1) must, (2) could, (3) should, (4) will, (5) should, (6) will, (7) could, (8) would, (9) would, (10) can, (11) could not, (12) can, (13) will, (14) will, (15) will, (16) may, (17) should, (18) should, (19) would, (20) would, (21) will, (22) could, (23) should, (24) may, (25) would, (26) May, (27) may, (28) would, (29) will, (30) must (31) can, (32) would, (33) could, (34) can.

DO AS DIRECTED

CLAUSES

Combine the following pairs of sentences to make a compound sentence using one of the conjunctions given in the bracket.

- (1) Let me come in. I will break down the door. (but, else, and)
 (2) She may call a physician. She may consult a Vaidya. (either.....or, but, otherwise)
 (3) You can't get stamps today. The post office is closed. (and, still, so)
 (4) He ran fast. He could not catch the ball. (otherwise, or, but)
 (5) She worked pretty hard. She failed in the examination. (yet, and, therefore)
 (6) He drinks wine daily. He gambles in the club. (but, else, not onlybut also)
 (7) They did not look at him. They did not talk to him. (not only..... but also, neither.....nor, or)
 (8) You can take a pen. You can take a book. (either.....or, but, else)
 (9) Hire a tax(i) You can't catch the train. (and, but, otherwise)
 (10) He came late. He was not allowed to enter the hall. (and, but, therefore, else)
 (11) She washed clothes. She ironed them. (and, but, else)

- Ans.**
 (1) Let me come in else I will break the door.
 (2) Either she may call a physician or consult a Vaidya.
 (3) You can't get stamps today still the post office is closed.
 (4) He ran fast otherwise he could not catch the ball.
 (5) She worked pretty hard yet she failed in the examination.
 (6) He not only drinks wine daily but also gambles in the club.
 (7) They neither look at him not talk to him.
 (8) You can take either a pen or a book.
 (9) Hire a taxi otherwise you can't catch the train.
 (10) He came late therefore he was not allowed to enter the hall.
 (11) She washed clothes and ironed them.

Combine the pair of sentences into a complex sentence having an adverbial clause of reason/cause.

- (1) You are honest. I will help you.
 (2) He was ill. He could not come.
 (3) I did not buy the house. I did not like its location.
 (4) He had to go. His wife was not feeling well.
 (5) I was tired. I could not play in that match.
 (6) He did not study well. He failed.
 (7) He succeeded. He laboured hard.
 (8) There was no rain this year. The paddy crops dried up.
Ans.
 (1) You are honest so I will help you.
 (2) He could not come because he was ill.
 (3) I did not buy the house as I didn't like its location.
 (4) He had to go because his wife was not feeling well.
 (5) I was tired so I could not play in that match.
 (6) If he did not study well, he would be failed.
 (7) He would be succeeded if he laboured hard.

- (8) The paddy crops dried up because there was no rain this year.

Combine the pair of sentences into a complex sentence having an adverbial clause of contrast.

- (1) Our team played extremely well. They could not win the match.
 (2) I shall come. It rains.
 (3) I would not do this illegal thing. You paid me.
 (4) I knocked the door. Nobody opened it.
 (5) I rang the bell. No one came out.
 (6) You don't like him. You can still be polite.
 (7) He has been very unfortunate. He is always cheerful.

Ans..

- (1) Although our team played extremely well, they could not win the match.
 (2) I shall come even though it rains.
 (3) In spite of you paid me, I would not do this illegal thing.
 (4) Nobody opened it while I knocked the door.
 (5) I rang the bell however no one came out.
 (6) You can still be polite even if you don't like him.
 (7) He has been very unfortunate in spite of he is always cheerful.

Combine the pair of sentences into a complex sentence having an adverbial clause of manner.

- (1) You have treated me in a certain way. I will treat you in the same way.
 (2) Men may sow much or little. They will reap accordingly.
 (3) I did it. The way you told me.
 (4) Do this. The way you are directed.
 (5) You may do this work. The way you please.

Ans..

- (1) You have treated me in a certain way just like I treat you.
 (2) Men may sow much or little as though they will reap accordingly.
 (3) I did it like the way you told me.

- (4) Do this as though you are directed.
 (5) You may do this work, as you please.

Combine the pair of sentences into a complex sentence having an adverbial clause of time.

- (1) There is life. There is hope.
 (2) There is unity in our country. We will remain strong.
 (3) The train reaches the station. The passengers rush towards the compartments.
 (4) The thieves saw the police. They ran away.
 (5) The peon rang the bell. Students go to their classes.
 (6) Many years have passed. India became free.
 (7) He has lived with his father. He arrived in this city.

Ans.

- (1) There is life, where is hope.
 (2) There is unity in our country till we will remain strong.
 (3) As soon as the train reaches the station, the passengers rush towards the compartments.
 (4) As the thieves saw the police, they ran away.
 (5) While the peon rang the bell, students go to their classes.
 (6) Many years have passed after India became free.
 (7) He has lived with his father since he arrived in this city.

Combine the pair of sentences into a complex sentence having an adverbial clause of purpose.

- (1) He works hard. He may pass.
 (2) He plays well. He wants to win the match.
 (3) He ran fast. He aimed at catching the bus.
 (4) His mother starved herself. She wanted to feed her son well.
 (5) Work hard. You might fail.
 (6) Walk fast. You might be late.
 (7) Obey the orders. You might be punished for not obeying them.

Ans.

- (1) He works hard so that he may pass.
 (2) He plays well as he wants to win the match.
 (3) He ran fast in order to catch the bus.
 (4) His mother starved herself in order to feed her son well.
 (5) Work hard best you might fail.
 (6) Walk fast best you might be late.
 (7) Obey the orders. Best you might punished for not obeying them.

Combine the pair of sentences into a complex sentence having an adverbial clause of condition.

- (1) You speak the truth. You will be pardoned.
 (2) You work hard. You can get success.
 (3) It does not rain. The crops will ruin.
 (4) I had a calculator. I would give it to you for your examination.
 (5) Someone tried to blackmail me. I would inform the police.
 (6) He had tried to leave the country. He would have been stopped at the frontier.
 (7) He had worked hard. He would have passed.
 (8) He didn't visit Agra. He didn't see the Taj.
 (9) You do not work hard. You cannot get success.
 (10) It had not rained. She would not have stayed home.

Ans.

- (1) If you speak the truth, you will be pardoned.
 (2) If you work hard, you can get success.
 (3) The crops will ruin if it does not rain.
 (4) I had a calculator that I would give it to you for your examination.
 (5) I would inform the police, if some one tried to blackmail me.
 (6) Whether he had to leave the country or he would have been stopped at the frontier.
 (7) If he had worked hard, he would have passed.
 (8) He didn't see the Taj unless he didn't visit Agra.

- (9) If you do not work hard, you can't get success.
 (10) She would not have stayed home unless it had rained.

Combine the pair of sentences into a complex sentence having an adverbial clause of result/consequence.

- (1) He was very weak. He could not walk.
 (2) Mohan ran very fast. He won the prize.
 (3) I am busy. I can't go to the cinema.
 (4) That conductor was experienced. He could not mind harsh words.
 (5) He is a very intelligent boy. He can pass the exam easily.
 (6) Mohan is a very brave boy. He cannot be frightened.
 (7) The box was very heavy. She could not lift it.

Ans..

- (1) He was very weak, so he could not walk.
 (2) Mohan ran very fast so that he won the prize.
 (3) I can busy so I can't go to the cinema.
 (4) That conductor was experienced so he could not mind harsh words.
 (5) He is such an intelligent by that can pass the exam. easily.
 (6) Mohan is a very brave boy so that he cannot be frightened.
 (7) The box was so heavy that she could not lift it.

Combine the pair of sentences into a complex sentence having an adjective/relative clause.

- (1) The place was a railway station. We first met there.
 (2) I saw the Taj. It is in Agra.
 (3) The boy is my friend. His father is the Principal of this school.
 (4) The man is coming to tea. You met him yesterday.
 (5) The man is his uncle. The man came to see the teacher.

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- (6) This is the man. The man stole your watch.
 (7) I know the man. You saw him at the station.
 (8) The match was very thrilling. We saw the match yesterday.
 (9) This is the school. My father teaches here.

Ans..

- (1) The place was a railway station where we first met there.
 (2) I saw the Taj that is in Agra.
 (3) The boy is my friend whose father is the Principal of this school.
 (4) The man is coming to tea to whom you met yesterday.
 (5) The man is his uncle who come to see the teacher.

- (6) This is the man who stole your watch.
 (7) I know the man whom you saw at the station.
 (8) The match was very thrilling that we saw yesterday.
 (9) This is the school where my father teaches.

Combine the pair of sentences into a complex sentence having a noun clause.

- (1) He is honest. I do not doubt it.
 (2) He will come today. I am sure of it.
 (3) You have acted wrongly. I believe so.
 (4) A lazy man injures no one but himself. This is not true.
 (5) Someone has been making a great noise. I should like to know the person.
 (6) The messenger told us something about that matter. I heard it.
 (7) I don't know. Who is she?
 (8) I can't say. Is he ill?
 (9) Tell me. Where is he?
 (10) I don't know this. Where does he live?
 (11) The news is this. India has won the match.
 (12) Somebody called me. I don't know who.
 (13) Can you tell me? How have you come?

Ans..

- (1) He is honest that I do not doubt it.
 (2) I am sure of it that he will come today.

- (3) You have acted wrongly that I believe.
 (4) A lazy man injures no one but himself that is not true.
 (5) I should like to know the person who has been making a great noise.
 (6) When the messenger told us something about that matter then I heard it.
 (7) I don't know that who is she?
 (8) I can't say whether is he ill or not.
 (9) Tell me that where is he?
 (10) I don't know where he lives?
 (11) The news is that India has won the match.
 (12) Who called me I don't know.
 (13) Can you tell me that how have you come.

Combine the pair of sentences using a non-finite clause.

- (1) He lied in the bed. He was reading a novel.
 (2) He sat in the tree. He was cutting off a branch.
 (3) He opened the box. He took out a gun.
 (4) He heard the news. He felt very happy.
 (5) He reached home. He had a bath.
 (6) The sun rose. The fog disappeared.
 (7) He was defeated. He fled away.
 (8) They were beaten up. They began to cry.
 (9) I was asked. I replied.
 (10) He studied well. He failed.
 (11) He called them loudly. They gave no answer.
 (12) He is healthy. He is intelligent also.
 (13) He was late. He was punished.
 (14) The king entered the court. He was followed by the courtiers.
 (15) We saw the children. They were playing in the garden.

Ans..

- (1) He, who lied in the bed, was reading a novel.
 (2) He, who sat in the tree, was cutting off a branch.
 (3) He open the box and took out a gun.
 (4) When he heard the news, he felt very happy.

- (5) When he reached home he had a bath.
 (6) As soon as the sun rose, the fog disappeared.
 (7) He fled away as he was defeated.
 (8) They began to cry when they were beaten up.
 (9) I replied as I was asked.
 (10) He failed though he studied well.
 (11) He called them loudly but they gave no answer.
 (12) He is healthy as well as intelligent also.
 (13) He was punished because he was late.
 (14) The king who was followed by the courtiers entered the court.
 (15) The children whom we saw were playing in the garden.

Do as directed :

- (1) As soon as he knew my result, he informed me. (Rewrite the sentence using 'no sooner.....than')
 (2) No sooner does the peon ring the bell than the students go to their classes. (Rewrite the sentence using 'as soon as')
 (3) As soon as the guard waved the green flag, the train started moving off. (Rewrite the sentence using 'hardlywhen')
 (4) I had to take a taxi so that I might reach there in time. (Rewrite the sentence using 'to')
 (5) We eat so that we may live. (Rewrite the sentence using 'to')
 (6) If he does not have time, he will not help you. (Rewrite the sentence using 'unless')
 (7) If it rains, we will not play. (Rewrite the sentence using 'unless')
 (8) If you hire a taxi, you can catch the train. (Rewrite the sentence using 'unless')
 (9) Unless you speak the truth, you will not be pardoned. (Rewrite the sentence using 'if')
 (10) Unless I have money, I cannot buy this car. (Rewrite the sentence using 'if')
 (11) He was so drunk that he could not drive home. (Rewrite the sentence using 'too.....to')

- (12) Suresh is too deaf to hear the thunder. (Rewrite the sentence using 'so.....that')
 (13) The tea is too hot for him to drink. (Rewrite the sentence using 'so.....that')
 (14) The light was so dim that we could not read by it. (Rewrite the sentence using 'too.....to')
 (15) The tree was too high to climb up. (Rewrite the sentence using 'so.....that')
 (16) No other boy is as intelligent as Mohan in this school. (Rewrite the sentence using 'comparative degree')
 (17) Rose is more beautiful than any other flower in this garden. (Rewrite the sentence using 'positive degree')
 (18) Few men are as great as M. K. Gandhi in India. (Rewrite the sentence using 'superlative degree')

Ans..

- (1) No sooner did he know my result than he informed me.
 (2) As soon as the peon rings the bell, the students go to their classes.
 (3) The train hardly moving off when the guard waved the green flag.
 (4) I had to take a taxi to reach there in time.
 (5) We eat to live.
 (6) Unless he have time, he will not help you.
 (7) Unless it rains, we will not play.
 (8) Unless you hire a taxi, you can't catch the train.
 (9) If you speak the truth, you will not be pardoned.
 (10) If I haven't money, I can't buy this car.
 (11) He was too drunk to drive home.
 (12) Suresh is so deaf that he cannot hear the thunder.
 (13) The tea is so hot that he cannot drink.
 (14) The light was too dim to read by it.
 (15) The tree was so high that no one can climb up.
 (16) None of the boy is more intelligent than Mohan in this school.
 (17) Rose is a beautiful flower in this garden.

(18) Four men are the greatest person like M.K. Gandhi in India.

Identify the underlined clauses in the following sentence and tell if they are adverbial clauses/ adjective clauses/ noun clauses.

- (1) I know where he lives.
- (2) I know the place where he lives.
- (3) You may go where you like.
- (4) Where there is will, there is a way.
- (5) I know the man who is wearing a blue shirt.
- (6) I don't know who made this mistake.
- (7) The news that he has been arrested is true.
- (8) He is so weak that he cannot walk anymore.
- (9) He asked me if I was going to Delhi that day.
- (10) Give attention to what he says.

Ans. (1) adverbial clause, (2) adverbial clause, (3) noun clause, (4) adverbial clause, (5) adjective clause, (6) adjective clause, (7) noun clause, (8) adverbial clause, (9) noun clause, (10) noun clause.

TEXT BOOKS

EXTRACT FROM FLAMINGO - PROSE SECTION

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

Extract-1 : Poor man! It was in honour of this last lesson that he had put on his fine Sunday clothes, and now I understand why the old men of the village were sitting there in the back of the room. It was because they were sorry, too, that they had not gone to school more. It was their way of thanking our master for his forty years of faithful service and of showing their respect for the country that was theirs no more.

Questions :

- (i) Who does the narrator refer to as 'poor man'?
 - (a) the villager
 - (b) Franz
 - (c) M. Hamel
 - (d) None of the above

(ii) Why does the narrator call the French teacher as 'poor man'?

- (a) He sympathises with the teacher as he had to leave the village.
- (b) He believes that the teacher was poor.
- (c) He feels sorry for the teacher as it was his last lesson.
- (d) None of the above.

(iii) How many years had the teacher given his service in the school?

- (a) thirty years
- (b) forty five years
- (c) fourteen years
- (d) forty years

(iv) Who sat on the back benches on the last lesson?

- (a) Franz
- (b) the village people
- (c) the new teacher
- (d) M. Hamel

(v) Who is the writer of the lesson The Last Lesson?

- (a) Alphonse Daudet
- (b) Selma Lagerlof
- (c) William O Douglas
- (d) Anees Jung

Ans. (i) (b), (ii) (c), (iii) (d), (iv) (b), (v) (a).
Extract-2 : When I passed the town hall, there was a crowd in front of the bulletin-board. For the last two years all our bad news had come from there—the lost battles, the draft, the orders of the commanding officer—and I thought to myself, without stopping, "What can be the matter now?" Then, as I hurried by as fast as I could go, the blacksmith, Watcher, who was there, with his apprentice, reading the bulletin, called after me. "Don't go so fast, bub; you'll get to your school in plenty of time!" I thought he was making fun of me, and reached M. Hamel's little garden all out of breath.

Questions :

- (i) Where had all the bad news come from for last two years?
 - (a) school
 - (b) Prussia
 - (c) Alsace
 - (d) Bulletin-board
- (ii) What did the blacksmith say to Franz?
 - (a) to read the bulletin-board
 - (b) to complete his homework
 - (c) to hurry to school
 - (d) to not go so fast

(iii) What has M Hamel's 'little garden' been referred to in this extract?

- (a) his home
- (b) his school
- (c) his country
- (d) his garden

(iv) Which of these means 'apprentice'?

- (a) mentor
- (b) amateur
- (c) engineer
- (d) writer

(v) What was the motive of the blacksmith Watcher?

- (a) To ridicule Franz
- (b) To boost the morale of Franz
- (c) To dominate little Franz
- (d) To make him realize the importance of his mother tongue

Ans. (i) (d), (ii) (d), (iii) (d), (iv) (b), (v) (d).

Extract-3 : "My children, this is the last lesson I shall give you. The order has come from Berlin to teach only German in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. The new Master comes tomorrow. This is your last French lesson. I want you to be very attentive. What a thunderclap these words were to me! Oh, the wretches; that was what they had put up at the town hall! My last French lesson! Why, I hardly knew how to write! I should never learn anymore! I must stop there, then! Oh, how sorry I was for not learning my lessons, for seeking birds' eggs, or going sliding on the Saar! My books, that had seemed such a nuisance a while ago, so heavy to carry, my grammar, and my history of the saints, were old friends now that I couldn't give up."

Questions :

- (i) Which of these orders has come from Berlin?
 - (a) closure of school
 - (b) no French to be taught
 - (c) rustication of Franz
 - (d) transfer to M. Hamel
- (ii) Why does M. Hamel want the students to be attentive?
 - (a) because the order has come from Berlin
 - (b) because it is his last French lesson
 - (c) because he is about to tell important questions for their exam because the government officer is on a visit

(iii) Which of these seemed 'old friends' to Franz?

- (a) M. Hamel
- (b) the blackboard
- (c) his classmates
- (d) his books

(iv) "What a thunderclap these words were to me!" Which of these expresses the meaning of the underlined word in the above line?

- (a) loud and clear
- (b) startling and unexpected
- (c) pleasant and welcome
- (d) encouraging and full of zeal

(v) Which of these moods did Franz express when he was told that it was his last French lesson?

- (a) inspired and cheerful
- (b) repenting and sorrowful
- (c) optimistic and serious
- (d) romantic and humorous

Ans. (i) (b), (ii) (b), (iii) (d), (iv) (b), (v) (b).

Extract-5 : "Why do you do this?" I ask Saheb whom I encounter every morning scrounging for gold in the garbage dumps of my neighbourhood. Saheb left his home long ago. Set amidst the green fields of Dhaka, his home is not even a distant memory. There were many storms that swept away their fields and homes, his mother tells him. That's why they left, looking for gold in the big city where he now lives. "I have nothing else to do," he mutters, looking away. "Go to school," I say glibly, realizing immediately how hollow the advice must sound. "There is no school in my neighbourhood. When they build one, I will go."

Questions-

- (i) Who is 'I' in the above lines?
 - (a) Anees Jung
 - (b) Jack Finney
 - (c) Alphonse Daudet
 - (d) Collin Dexte
- (ii) Which chapter has this extract been taken from?
 - (a) Lost Spring
 - (b) The Last Lesson
 - (c) Deep Water
 - (d) The Rattrap

- (iii) What does the word 'Amidst' mean?
 (a) In the middle of (b) In the corner of
 (c) In the right side of (d) In the left side of
- (iv) Why does the word 'Glibly' mean?
 (a) Superficially (b) Intrinsically
 (c) confidently (d) None of these

Ans. (i) (a), (ii) (a), (iii) (a), (iv) (a).

Extract-6 : "If I start a school, will you come?" I ask, half-joking. "Yes," he says, smiling broadly. A few days later I see him running up to me. "Is your school ready?" "It takes longer to build a school," I say, embarrassed at having made a promise that was not meant. But promises like mine abound in every corner of his bleak world. After months of knowing him, I ask him his name. "Saheb-e-Alam," he announces. He does not know what it means. If he knew its meaning - lord of the universe - he would have a hard time believing it.

Questions :

- (i) Why does the narrator feel embarrassed?
 (a) For making a fake promise
 (b) For making a promise that she can keep
 (c) For making a real promise
 (d) For not making any promise
- (ii) Which literary device is there in sahib's name?
 (a) Satire (b) Irony
 (c) Paradox (d) Hyperbole
- (iii) What does phrase 'Abound in' mean?
 (a) Pullulate with
 (b) Teem in
 (c) Exist in large quantity
 (d) all of these
- (iv) Find out the synonym of the word 'Bleak' from the following-
 (a) Black (b) Dim
 (c) Hopeless (d) All of these

Ans. (i) (a), (ii) (b), (iii) (c), (iv) (d).

Extract-7 : It had happened when I was ten or eleven years old. I had decided to learn to swim. There was a pool at the Y.M.C.A. in Yakima that offered exactly the opportunity. The Yakima River

was treacherous against of each pool at the deep pair to Bu

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(i) Which of the above lines?
 (a) Roosevelt
 (b) Lincoln
 (c) Douglas
 (d) Daudet

(ii)

the word 'Treacherous'
 (a) Dangerous (b) Safe
 (c) Treacherous (d) All of these

(iii) How was YMCA pool safer?
 (a) For it had instructors
 (b) For it had life guards
 (c) For it had shallow water to learn swimming
 (d) All of these

(iv) What does the speaker mean by 'I subdued my pride'?
 (a) Put pride down by force
 (b) Brought pride out of control
 (c) raised his pride
 (d) all of these

Ans. (i) (c), (ii) (a), (iii) (c), (iv) (b).

Extract-8 : From the beginning, however, I had an aversion to the water when I was in it. This started when I was three or four years old and father took me to the beach in California. He and I stood together in the surf. I hung on to him, yet the waves knocked me down and swept over me. I was buried in water. My breath was gone. I was frightened. Father laughed, but there was terror in my heart at the overpowering force of the waves. My introduction to the Y.M.C.A. Swimming pool revived unpleasant memories and stirred childish fears. But in a little while I gathered confidence.

Mother continually warned fresh in my mind the details of the river. But the Y.M.C.A. pool was only two or three feet deep and while it was nine feet deep a drop was gradual. I got a pair of shorts and went to the pool. I hated to show my skinny legs, but I did it.

Questions :

- (i) Who is the author of 'Deep Water'?
 (a) John Updike (b) Geoffrey Hammons
 (c) William Blake (d) None of these
- (ii) What does the word 'Resuscitated' mean?
 (a) Given fresh life
 (b) Restored to consciousness
 (c) Resuscitated (d) All of these
- (iii) What does the speaker mean by 'I was buried in water'?
 (a) That he was drenched
 (b) that he was drowned
 (c) That he lost his breath in the pool
 (d) All of these
- (iv) Why did he go to Y.M.C.A. pool?
 (a) Because it was safer
 (b) Because it was riskier
 (c) Because it had personal instructor
 (d) All of these

Ans. (i) (d), (ii) (b), (iii) (b), (iv) (a).

Extract -9 : When Frank Buchman's Moral Rearmament Army, some two hundred strong, visited Madras sometime in 1952, they could not have found a warmer host in India than the Gemini Studios. Someone called the group an international circus. They weren't very good on the trapeze and their acquaintance with animals was only at the dinner table, but they presented two plays in a most professional manner. Their 'Jotham Valley' and 'The Forgotten Factor' ran several shows in Madras and along with the other citizens of the city, the Gemini family of six hundred saw the plays over and over again. The message of the play were usually plain and simple homilies, but the sets and costumes were first-rate.

Questions :

- (i) What is the full form of M. R. A.?
 (a) Main River Area
 (b) Moral Rearmament Army
 (c) Main Road Access
- (ii) When did MRA visit Madras?
 (a) 1952 (b) 1962 (c) 1942

- (iii) What things attracted the audience in the plays staged by MRA?
 (a) their make-up
 (b) their sets and costumes
 (c) their dialogues

(iv) How many people were there in the Gemini family?
 (a) 400 (b) 500 (c) 600

(v) Madras is known as — in present time.
 (a) Chennai (b) Chennai (c) Chennai

Ans. (i) (b), (ii) (a), (iii) (b), (iv) (c), (v) (a).

Extract -11 : In all instances of frustration, you will always find the anger directed towards a single person openly or covertly and this man of the make-up department was convinced that all his woes, ignominy and neglect were due to Kothamanglam Subbu. Subbu was the No. 2 at Gemini Studios. He couldn't have had a more encouraging opening in films than our grown-up make-up boy had.

Questions :

- (i) The boy in the make-up department was jealous of—
 (a) Subbu (b) Greta Garbo (c) Asokamitran
- (ii) Who was No. 2 at the studios?
 (a) Robert Clive (b) Rati Agnihotri
 (c) Kothamangalam Subbu
- (iii) Who was frustrated?
 (a) A boy of make-up department
 (b) Subbu (c) Gemini Studios
- (iv) Who is the author of 'Poets and Pancakes'?
 (a) William Douglas (b) b-Louis Fischer
 (c) Asokamitran
- (v) What is adjective form of anger?
 (a) angry (b) anger (c) agree

Ans. (i) (a), (ii) (c), (iii) (a), (iv) (b), (v) (a).

Extract-12 : Lewis Carroll, the creator of Alice in Wonderland, was said to have had 'a just horror of the interviewer and he never consented to be interviewed. It was his horror of being lionized which made him thus repel would be acquaintances, interviewers, and the persistent petitioners for his autograph and he would

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interviews when the status is to success in silencing all such people with much subtlety and amusement.

Questions :

- (i) 'Alice in Wonderland' is created by.....
(a) Lewis Carroll (b) Richard Scaring
(c) V. S. Naipaul
- (ii) Lewis Carroll's opinion that interviews and auto-graph create—
(a) wonder (b) terror (c) horror
- (iii) Who has expressed on the interviewers negatively?
(a) Richard Scaring (b) Lewis Carroll
(c) Christopher
- (iv) The above extract has taken from—
(a) The Last Lesson (b) Last Spring
(c) The Interview
- (v) Who is the author of the lesson—
(a) Alphonse Daudet
(b) Christopher Silvester
(c) Ashokamitran

Ans. (i) (a), (ii) (c), (iii) (c), (iv) (c), (v) (c).

Extract-13 : Since its invention a little over 130 years ago, the interview has become a commonplace of journalism. Today, almost everybody who is literate will have read an interview at some point in their lives, while from the other point of view, several thousand celebrities have been interviewed over the years, some of them repeatedly. So it is hardly surprising that opinions of the interview—of its functions, methods and merits—vary considerably. Some might make quite extravagant claims for it being, in its highest form, a source of truth and in its practice an art.

Questions :

- (i) The interview has become a commonplace of—
(a) positivism (b) ethicism (c) journalism
- (ii) Interview has been invented a little over — years ago.
(a) 160 (b) 130 (c) 140
- (iii) Some say that interview is a source of—
(a) truth (b) invention (c) lies

(iv) The opinion about the interview — considerably.
(a) very (b) any (c) via

(v) Almost everybody who is — will have read an interview at some point in their lives.
(a) illiterate (b) versed (c) literate

Ans. (i) (c), (ii) (b), (iii) (b), (iv) (b), (v) (c).

Extract-14 : And then I have a secret. Did you know what will happen if you eliminate the empty spaces from the universe, eliminate the empty spaces in all the atoms? The universe will become as big as my fist. Similarly, we have a lot of empty spaces in our lives. I call them interstices. See you are coming over to my place. You are in an elevator and while you are coming up, I am waiting for you. This is interstice, an empty space. I work in empty spaces. While waiting for your elevator to come up from the first to the third floor, I have already written an article.

Questions :

- (i) What is interstices?
(a) empty space (b) a book (c) universe
- (ii) What Umberto Eco has done while waiting for the interviewer's elevator to come up?
(a) read a book (b) wrote an article
(c) took a nap
- (iii) How does Eco find so much time to write so much?
(a) working all the day
(b) working in interstices of time
(c) working at home
- (iv) What will the universe become if the empty space is eliminated?
(a) as big as a fist (b) as big as a thumb
(c) as big as a finger

Ans. (i) (a), (ii) (b), (iii) (b), (iv) (a).

Extract-15 : Sophie watched her back stooped over the sink and wondered at the incongruity of the delicate bow which fastened her apron strings. The delicate-seeming bow and the crooked back. The evening has already blacked in the windows and the small room was steady

from the stove and cluttered with the heavy-breathing man in his vest at the table and the dirty washing piled up in the corner. Sophie felt a tightening in her throat. She went to look for her brother Geoff.

Questions :

- (i) How did Sophie feel to see the bow which fastened her apron strings?
(a) She felt amazed
(b) she felt ashamed
(c) she felt wondered
(d) none of these
- (ii) What was the condition of the small room?
(a) It was well lighted
(b) It was dark there
(c) It was steamy
(d) All of these
- (iii) What did Sophie do when she felt tightening in her throat?
(a) She drank some water
(b) She felt dizzy
(c) She went out to look for her brother Geoff
(d) She stayed in the room
- (iv) Name the writer of this chapter —
(a) Christopher Silvester
(b) Ashokamitran

Ans. (i) (c), (ii) (b), (iii) (c), (iv) (b).

Extract-16 : "It was nothing like that, Geoff. It was me spoke first. When I saw who it was, I said, 'Excuse me, but aren't you Danny Casey?' And he looked sort of surprised.

And he said, "Yes, that's right." And I knew it must be him because he had the accent, you know, like when they interviewed him on the television. So I asked him for an autograph for little Derek, but neither of us had any paper or a pen. So then we just talked a bit. About the clothes in Royce's window. He seemed lonely. After all, it's a long way from the west of Ireland. And then, just as he was going, he said, 'If I would care to meet him next week he would give me an autograph then. Of course, I said I would."

Questions :

- (i) Who looked sort of surprised and why?
(a) Sophie (b) Jansie
(c) Geoff (d) Danny Casey.
- (ii) How did Sophie confirm that he was Danny Casey?
(a) By his accent (b) by his face
(c) by his voice (d) None of these
- (iii) What did Sophie ask Danny Casey?
(a) For a meeting with him
(b) for his autograph
(c) for his photograph
(d) All these
- (iv) While going, what did Danny Casey ask her?
(a) A meeting with her
(b) her photograph
(c) her contact no
(d) none of these

Ans. (i) (d), (ii) (a), (iii) (a), (iv) (a).

Extract-17 : After dark she walked by the canal, along a sheltered path lighted only by the glare of the lamps from the wharf across the water, and the unceasing drone of the city was muffled and distant. It was a place she had often played in when she was a child. There was a wooden bench beneath a solitary elm where lovers sometimes came. She sat down to wait. It was the perfect place; she had always thought so, for a meeting of this kind. For those who wished not to be observed. She knew he would approve.

Questions :

- (i) After dark, where did she walk along?
(a) highway
(b) a congested street
(c) a sheltered path
(d) a canal
- (ii) Why that place was suitable for meeting?
(a) The city was noisy
(b) There was a crowd in the city
(c) The city was muffled and distant
(d) All of these

- (iii) **Where did she sit?**
 (a) In a room (b) on a bench
 (c) under a shade
 (d) kept standing there in sunshine
- (iv) **Why it was a perfect place?**
 (a) It was close to her house
 (b) It was a peaceful place to sit
 (c) Nobody could observe them there
 (d) All of these

Ans. (i) (c), (ii) (c), (iii) (b), (iv) (c).

Extract-18 : The old man was just as generous with his confidences as with his porridge and tobacco. The guest was informed at once that in his days of prosperity his host had been a crofter at Ramsjo Ironworks and had worked on the land. Now that he was no longer able to do day labour, it was his cow which supported him. Yes, that bossy was extraordinary. She could give milk for the creamery every day, and last month he had received all of thirty kronor in payment. The stranger must have seemed incredulous, for the old man got up and went to the window, took down a leather pouch which hung on a nail in the very window frame, and picked out three wrinkled ten-kronor bills. These he held up before the eyes of his guest, nodding knowingly, and then stuffed them back into the pouch.

Questions :

- (i) **What was the profession of the host?**
 (a) milkman (b) ironsmith
 (c) crofter (d) shopkeeper
- (ii) **Which of these has similar meaning to the word 'incredulous'?**
 (a) simple (b) doubtful
 (c) naive (d) innocent
- (iii) **What did the crofter do with the milk?**
 (a) consumed himself
 (b) sold to neighbours
 (c) supplied to dairy
 (d) stored for cheese making
- (iv) **From which lesson the above extract has been taken?**
 (a) Indigo (b) The Third Level
 (c) The Enemy (d) The Rattrap

- (v) **Porridge is -**
 (a) food (b) bird (c) game (d) all of these
- Ans. (i) (c), (ii) (c), (iii) (b), (iv) (d), (v) (a).

Extract from Flamingo - Poetry

Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below by choosing the correct option.

Extract-1

Driving from my parent's
 Home to Cochin last Friday
 Morning, I saw my mother,
 Beside me,
 Doze, open mouthed, her face
 Ashen like that
 Of a corpse and realized with pain
 That she was as old as she
 Looked but soon
 Put that thought away
 And looked out at young trees sprinting...

Questions :

- (i) **Which of these best applies to the given extract?**
 (a) conversation (b) a piece of advice
 (c) a recollection (d) an argument
- (ii) **Which of these literary devices has been used in the line 'her face ashen like that of a corpse'?**
 (a) personification (b) alliteration
 (c) simile (d) metaphor
- (iii) **Which of these is the tone of the poet in the given extract?**
 (a) happy and romantic
 (b) gloomy and fearful
 (c) cheerful and humorous
 (d) angry and frustrated
- (vi) **Which of these figures of speech has been used in the line 'the young trees sprinting'?**
 (a) personification (b) metaphor
 (c) simile (d) alliteration

- (v) **Find out the word from the extract that means 'dead body'.**

Ans. (i) (c), (ii) (c), (iii) (b), (iv) (b), (v) Corpse.

Extract-2

But after the airport's
 security check, standing a few yards
 away, I looked again at her, wan, pale
 as a late winter's moon.
 And felt that old
 Familiar ache, my childhood's fear
 But all I said was see you soon, Amma,
 All I did was smile and smile and smile.....

Questions :

- (i) **Why did the poet look at her mother again?**
 (a) to see if she was sleeping
 (b) to check if she was well
 (c) to bid her good bye
 (d) to say something to her
- (ii) **Which of these has the poet compare mother's face to?**
 (a) full moon brightness
 (b) late winter's moon
 (c) young children
 (d) young tree
- (iii) **Which of these was the reason of mother's pale face?**
 (a) mother's old age
 (b) mother's depleting energy
 (c) mother's illness
 (d) both (a) and (b)
- (iv) **What was the poet's childhood fear?**
 (a) mother's illness
 (b) mother growing old
 (c) losing her mother forever
 (d) shifting to a new city
- (v) **Why did the poet say, "See you soon, Amma?"**
 (a) bidding farewell
 (b) being hopeful to meet mother again
 (c) to comfort her mother
 (d) none of these

- (vi) **Why did the poet smile again and again?**

- (a) pretending to smile
 (b) trying to hide her fear from mother
 (c) to distract her mother
 (d) both (a) and (b)

Ans. (i) (c), (ii) (b), (iii) (a), (iv) (c), (v) (b).

Extract-3

Now we will count to twelve
 And we will all keep still.
 For once on the face of the Earth
 Let's not speak in any language,
 Let's stop for one second,
 And not move our arms so much

Questions :

- (i) **The poem from which has the above text been taken is**
 (a) My Mother at SixtySix
 (b) An Elementary School Classroom School in a Slum
 (c) Keeping Quiet by Pablo Neruda
 (d) Thing A Beauty
- (iii) **Who is the poet of Keeping Quiet?**
 (a) Kamala Das (b) Stephen Spender
 (c) Pablo Neruda (d) John Keats
- (iii) **What does the poet want others to do?**
 (a) To keep quiet and introspect
 (b) To make noise and find fault
 (c) To spread wars all around
 (d) None of these
- (iv) **Why should we keep quiet according to the poet?**
 (a) For attaining peace
 (b) for maintaining brotherhood
 (c) for silence (d) All of these

Ans. (i) (Poem name : A Thing of Beauty, Poet : John Keats, (ii) (b), (iii) (a) - tale, (b) grandeur.

Extract-4.

And such too is the grandeur of the dooms
 We have imagined for the mighty dead;
 All lovely tales that we have heard or read;

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An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from heaven's brink

Questions :

- (i) Name the poem and the poet of the above text.
- (ii) What is the effect of this 'immortal drink' on us?
- (a) gives immortality
(b) gives immense joy and pleasure
(c) gives wealth (d) gives power

- (iii) Write the words from the extract which mean-

(a) stories (b) magnificence

Ans. (i) (d), (ii) (d), (iii) (d), (iv) (b), (v) (d).

Extract 5.

Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth
Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,
Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways
Made for our searching: yes, in spite of all,
Some shape of beauty moves away the pall
From our dark spirits.

Questions :

- (i) What removes pall from our life?
- (a) dark spirit
(b) Trees old, and young
(c) all the unhealthy things
(d) Nature's beauty

- (ii) What is the meaning of gloomy?

(a) all the unhealthy things
(b) dark spirits
(c) dull and depressive
(d) none of these

- (iii) Why are we despondent?

Ans. (i) (d), (ii) (c), (iii) We are despondent because of unhealthy and over darkened ways.

Extract 6.

The little old house was out with a little new shed
In front at the edge of the road where the traffic sped,
A roadside stand that too pathetically pled,
It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread,

But for some of the money, the cash, whose flow supports
The flower of cities from sinking and withering faint.

But for some of the money, the cash, whose flow supports
The flower of cities from sinking and withering faint.

The flower of cities from sinking and withering faint.

Questions :

- (i) Name the poem and the poet of the above text.

- (ii) What do the flowers of cities in a roadside stand refer to?

(a) city people (b) city cars
(c) urban crowd
(d) The pleasures of cities

- (iii) What is a Roadside Stand in the poem?

(a) a bus stop (b) a waiting point
(c) a shed outside a roadside old house
(d) none of these

Extract 7.

It is in the news that all these pitiful kin
Are to be bought out and mercifully gathered in
To live in villages, next to the theatre and the store,

Where they won't have to think for themselves
Anymore,

While greedy good-doers, beneficent beasts of prey,

Ans. (i) (a), (ii) (a), (iii) (c).

Questions :

- (i) Who are the greedy Doers?

(a) the government
(b) old people
(c) The rural people
(d) The polished city folk

- (ii) Who are beasts of prey in the poem?

(a) the government officials (b) Rural folk
(c) The city folk (d) All the above

- (iii) What promise was the government making to relocate the villagers?

(a) to give them all the luxuries
(b) to show them movies
(c) their all needs will be looked after
(d) all the above

Extract 8.

When Aunt is dead, her terrified hands will lie
Still ringed with ordeals she was mastered by.
The tigers in the panel that she made
Will go on prancing, and unafraid.

Questions :

- (i) The above extract has been taken from-

(a) Keeping Quiet
(b) Aunt Jennifer's Tigers
(c) A Roadside Stand

- (ii) Who will go on prancing?

(a) aunt (b) panel (c) tigers

- (iii) The word 'terrified' means—

(a) frightened (b) excited (c) tired

Ans. (i) (b), (ii) (c), (iii) (a).

Extract 9.

Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen,
Bright topaz denizens of a world of green.

They do not fear the men beneath the tree;

They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

Questions:

- (i) The poem "Aunt Jennifer's Tigers" is written by—

(a) Kamala Das (b) Robert Frost
(c) Adrienne Rich

- (ii) "a world of green" means—

(a) farm (b) field (c) forest

- (iii) Who do not fear the men?

(a) Aunt Jennifer (b) tigers (c) denizens

Ans. (i) (c), (ii) (c), (iii) (b).

EXTRACT FROM VISTAS

Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below by choosing the correct option.

Extract-1 : Yes, I've taken the obvious step: I talked to a psychiatrist friend of mine, among others. I told him about the third level at Grand Central Station, and he said it was a waking dream wish fulfillment. He said I was unhappy. That made my wife kind of mad, but he explained that he meant the modern world is full

of insecurity, fear, war, worry and all the rest of it, and that I just want to escape. Well, who doesn't? Everybody I know wants to escape, but they don't wander down into any third level at Grand Central Station.

Questions :

- (i) Why did the narrator go to a psychiatrist?

(a) Because he went through an experience no one else did.

(b) Because he wanted to know why he was unhappy.

(c) Because he was depressed.

(d) Because he wanted to meet him.

- (ii) What is 'Waking dream wish fulfillment;' according to the psychiatrist?

(a) Charley's finding of a third level at the station

(b) Charley's realization of his wish to visit Galesburg Illinois

(c) Charley's escaping into his daydreaming everyday

(d) Charley's post stamp collecting habit

- (iii) What was the third level?

(a) A third platform on the station

(b) A third storey on the station

(c) A level in the game that Charley had been playing

(d) None of the above

- (iv) What does the psychiatrist explain to Charley?

(a) That the modern world is not an ideal one

(b) That the modern world has many mysteries

(c) That the third level is just a movie

(d) That it was the result of stress and anxiety of his mind

Ans. (i) (a), (ii) (c), (iii) (a), (iv) (d).

Extract-2 : Everyone stood transfixed in stupefaction. They looked wildly at each other and blinked. "O wise prophets! It was I who spoke." This time there were no grounds for doubt. It was the infant born just ten days ago

who had enunciated the words so clearly. The chief astrologer took off his spectacles and gazed intently at the baby. "All those who are born will one day have to die. We don't need your predictions to know that. There would be some sense in it if you could tell us the manner of that death," the royal infant uttered these words in his little squeaky voice.

Questions :

- (i) **Who is 'I' in these lines?**
 (a) The Tiger King (b) the prophet
 (c) The tiger king's father
 (d) The Tiger King's wife
- (ii) **Who spoke at the age of 10 days?**
 (a) The Tiger King (b) Dr. Sadao
 (c) Evans (d) Jack
- (iii) **What did the royal infant want to know?**
 (a) The exact manner of his marriage
 (b) The exact manner of his death
 (c) The exact manner of his sitting on his throne
 (d) The exact manner of his life
- (iv) **Find out the synonym of 'utter' from the following-**
 (a) to speak (b) to express
 (c) to let out (d) All of these
- Ans.** (i) (a), (ii) (a), (iii) (b), (iv) (a).
- Extract-3 :** Crown prince Jung Jung Bahadur grew taller and stronger day by day. No other miracle marked his childhood days apart from the event already described. The boy drank the milk of an English cow, was brought up by an English nanny, tutored in English by an Englishman, saw nothing but English films — exactly as the crown princes of all the other Indian states did. When he came of age at twenty, the State, which had been with the Court of Wards until then, came into his hands.
- Questions :**
- (i) **How was the Tiger King brought up?**
 (a) By royally (b) By penury
 (c) Beggarly (d) None of these
- (ii) **What is nanny?**
 (a) Nurse (b) Nursemaid
 (c) Custodian of a child
 (d) None of these
- (iii) **At what age was he handed in throne.**
 (a) 10 Years (b) 15 Years
 (c) 10 Years (d) 20 Years
- (iv) **What is court of wards?**
 (a) A legal body created by East India Company.
 (b) An illegal body created by East India Company
 (c) A neutral body created by East India Company
 (d) None of these
- Ans.** (i) (d), (ii) (b), (iii) (d), (iv) (a).
- Extract-4 :** Early this year, I found myself aboard a Russian research vessel the Akademik Shokalskiy heading towards the coldest, driest, windiest continent in the world: Antarctica. My journey began 13.09 degrees north of the Equator in Madras, and involved crossing nine time zones, six checkpoints, three bodies of water, and at least as many ecospheres.
- Questions :**
- (i) **Name the chapter.**
 (a) Evans Tries an O Level
 (b) Memories of Childhood
 (c) The Tiger King
 (d) Journey to the End of the Earth
- (ii) **Who is 'I' in the above lines?**
 (a) Tishani Doshi (b) Kalki
 (c) Pearl S Buck (d) William Saroyan
- (iii) **What was Akademik Shokalskiy?**
 (a) A Boat (b) A Canoe
 (c) A Watercraft (d) All of these
- (iv) **Where was the narrator travelling to?**
 (a) Amsterdam (b) Antarctica
 (c) Australia (d) America
- Ans.** (i) (d), (ii) (d), (iii) (d), (iv) (b), (v) (d).
- Extract-5 :** Later on, when it's a bit cooler, I'll get the ladder and a stick, and pull down those crab apples. They're ripe for it. I make jelly. It's a

good time of year, September. Look at them—orange and golden. That's magic fruit. I often say. But it's best picked and made into jelly. You could give me a hand.

Questions :

- (i) **From which lesson the extract has been taken?**
 (a) The Third Level (b) The Enemy
 (c) On The Face of it.
- (ii) **Who has spoken these words?**
 (a) Mr. Lamb (b) Derry (c) Mother
- (iii) **What will be made of the crab apple?**
 (a) Juice (b) jelly (c) sweets
- (iv) **What is orange and golds?**
 (a) mango (b) banana (c) apple

Ans. (i) (c), (ii) (a), (iii) (b), (iv) (c).

Extract 6 : You think....'Here a boy'. You look at me and then you see my face and you think. "That's bad. That's a terrible thing. That's the ugliest thing I ever saw." You think, "Poor boy." But I'm not. Not poor. Undereath, you are afraid. Anybody would be. I am. I look in the mirror, and see it. I'm afraid of me.

Questions :

- (i) **Who is the boy in the above extract?**
 (a) Lamb (b) Derry (c) None
- (ii) **What does 'the ugliest thing' refer to?**
 (a) face of the Derry
 (b) face of Mr. Lamb
 (c) face of the mirror
- (iii) **What does the boy feel when he look in the mirror?**
 (a) excited (b) happy (c) afraid
- (iv) **The above words are spoken to....**
 (a) Derry (b) Lamb (c) Mother

Ans. (i) (b), (ii) (a), (iii) (c), (iv) (b).

Extract -7 : Early this year, I found myself aboard a Russian research vessel — the Akademik Shokalskiy — heading towards the coldest, driest, windiest continent in the world: Antarctica. My journey began 13.09 degrees north of the Equator in Madras, and involved crossing nine time zones, six checkpoints, three bodies of water, and at least as many

ecospheres. By the time I actually set foot on the Antarctic continent I had been travelling over 100 hours in a combination of a car, an aeroplane and a ship; so, my first emotion on facing Antarctica's expansive white landscape and the uninterrupted blue horizon was a relief, followed up with an immediate and profound wonder. Wonder at its immensity, its isolation, but mainly at how there could ever have been a time when India and Antarctica were part of the same landmass.

Questions-

- (i) **What were the writer's feelings on reaching the continent?**
 (a) of relief and amazement
 (b) tired and fatigued
 (c) sad (d) none
- (ii) **The word 'isolation' means-**
 (a) separation (b) society
 (c) company (d) connection
- (iii) **What kind of atmosphere does Antarctica have?**
 (a) coldest (b) driest
 (c) windiest (d) All these
- (iv) **Find out the word from the above passage which means 'part of the Earth's environment in which living organisms are found'.**

Ans. (i) (a), (ii) (a), (iii) (d), (iv) (ecosphere).

Extract -8 : The injured man was an American. As his cap fell off, they saw his wet, yellow — coloured hair which had not been cut for a long time. He was young, his face had such marks which indicated that he had been tortured. He had a rough, unkempt yellow — coloured beard. As he had fainted, he did not know of the presence of Sadao and Hana.

Now Sadao remembered the wound, and with his expert fingers he began to search for it. Blood flowed freshly at his touch. On the right side of his lower back Sadao saw that a gun wound had been reopened. The flesh was blackened with powder. Sometime, not many days ago, the man had been shot and had not been tended. It was bad chance that the rock had struck the wound.

Questions :

- (i) **Who was the injured man?**
 (a) British (b) American
 (c) Japanese (d) Indian
- (ii) **How did the man get injured?**
 (a) by gun (b) by stones
 (c) by sword (d) none
- (iii) **Who was Sadao?**
 (a) a soldier (b) a fisherman
 (c) a doctor (d) a farmer
- (iv) **The face of the injured man indicated-**
 (a) that he was in pain
 (b) that he was tortured
 (c) that he was old
 (d) that he was handsome

Ans. (i) (b), (ii) (a), (iii) (c), (iv) (c).

Short Answer Questions-

FLAMINGO (PROSE)

Instructions :

Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

THE LAST LESSON

- (1) **What was Franz expected to be prepared with for school that day?**

Ans. Franz was expected to be prepared with the use of 'participles' that day. His teacher M. Hamel had said that he would question the children on participles.

- (2) **What did Franz notice that was unusual about the school that day?**

Ans. When Franz reached the school he noticed that there was a great silence like Sunday morning. When he entered into the class, he saw that the last benches of the class were full of villagers. These situations were unusual for him.

- (3) **What had been put up on the bulletin-board?**

Ans. An order came from Berlin had been put up on the bulletin-board. The order was "Only German was to be taught to students in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine."

- (4) **What changes did the order from Berlin cause on school that day?**

Ans. After the order from Berlin, everyone was upset, sad and shocked in Alsace and Lorraine. Everything was silence like Sunday morning. M. Hamel became more sympathetic to his students and taught his last lesson with more patience. The students became more attentive in their classes.

- (5) **How did Franz's feelings about M Hamel and school change?**

Ans. Franz was an average student. He hated school and M. Hamel. But when he heard about the order of Berlin he became more sympathetic towards his teacher and school. He developed an interest for M. Hamel. In the last class of French taken by M. Hamel in the school Franz realised with pen how much French meant to him and regretted not being attentive in his classes earlier.

- (6) **Why did Franz not want to go to school that day?**

Ans. Franz dreaded going to school that day because he was afraid of getting scolded by his teacher Mr. Hamel who had said that he would question the students about participles and Franz did not know the first word about participles.

- (7) **What tempted Franz to stay away from school?**

Ans. Franz feared a scolding at school as he had not prepared his lesson on participles. Besides, the warm, bright weather, the chirping of birds and the sight of the marching prussian soldiers also tempted him to stay away from school.

- (8) **What was unusual about M Hamel's dress on his last day in the school?**

Ans. M. Hamel had put on his ceremonial clothes on his last day in the school. He was wearing a beautiful green coat, a frilled shirt, and a little black embroidered silk cap.

- (9) **Why the order from Berlin is called a thunderclap by Franz?**

Ans. The order from Berlin was called a thunderclap by Franz because it was a shock for him to know that the study of the French language had been prohibited in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. They would hence forth start teaching German. This also meant that it would be his last French lesson with M. Hamel.

- (10) **Why were the villagers sitting in the classroom?**

Ans. The elderly villagers occupied the back benches in the classroom on the day of the last lesson. They did this to show their affection for the French language and pay respect to the teacher M. Hamel.

- (11) **Who did M Hamel blame for the students' poor performance in study?**

Ans. M. Hamel blamed the parents of Alsace as they preferred sending their children to go to work to earn some more money then encourage them to learn their lessons. He also blamed himself for sending his students to water his flowers instead of helping them learn their lessons.

- (12) **How did M Hamel praise the French language?**

Ans. M. Hamel told them that French was the most beautiful language in the world. It was the clearest and the most logical language. He asked them to guard it among them and never forget it.

- (13) **What words M Hamel write on the blackboard before leaving the last class? What did they mean?**

Ans. Before dismissing the last class, M. Hamel turned to the blackboard, and wrote the phrase, 'Vive La France!' as large as he could. These words meant 'Long Live France', and spoke M. Hamel's great love for his country and his deep sense of patriotism.

- (14) **What was the fear in little Franz's mind when he started for school in the morning?**

Ans. Franz's teacher had asked the students to prepare a lesson on participles but he knew nothing about them and he was late for school so, he thought that he would be scolded by M. Hamel that is why he was scared of going to school that morning.

- (15) **What did Franz see while he was going to school?**

Ans. On his way to school, Franz found that the day was warm and bright. The birds were chirping at the edge of woods and in the open woods, the prussian soldiers were drilling. When he passed the town hall there was a crowd in front of the bulletin board.

- (16) **Why was Franz not scolded for reaching the school late that day?**

Ans. The order from Berlin allowed only German language to be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. Hence their teacher, M. Hamel, was in a sad mood. So he did not scold Franz for reaching school late that day.

- (17) **How did M Hamel dress himself on his last day at school?**

Ans. M. Hamel had put on his ceremonial class on his last day in the school. He was wearing a beautiful green coat, a frilled shirt and little black embroidered silk cap.

- (18) **What information did M Hamel give to his students in his last class?**

Ans. M. Hamel told his students that it was their last French lesson as an order had come from Berlin that henceforth only German was to be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. This announcement seemed to the thunderclap to Franz as he was surprised and shocked on hearing them.

THE LOST SPRING

- (1) **What does the writer mean when she says, 'Saheb is no longer his own master'?**

Ans. The writer says that Saheb is no longer his own master because Saheb is carrying a steel canister. It seems heavier than the plastic bag that he used to carry on his shoulder. The bag was his. This canister belongs to the shop owner Saheb is no longer his own master.

- (2) **How is Mukesh different from the other bangle makers of Firozabad?**

Ans. Mukesh who hailed from the city of Dhaka, was different from other bangle makers of Firozabad because he liked to dream, unlike others who followed the family lineage of making bangles. He wanted to be a motor mechanic and drive cars.

- (3) **What does the title, 'Lost Spring' convey?**

Ans. The title Lost Spring conveys how millions of children in India lose out on living the 'spring' of their lives, that is their childhood. Poverty forces these young children to work in the most

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inhuman conditions as a result of which they miss out on the fun of childhood which hampers their growth.

(4) Who is Mukesh? What is his dream?
Ans.

(5) Is Saheb happy working at the tea stall? Why/ Why not?

Ans. No, Saheb is not happy working at the tea stall. He is no longer his own master. His face has lost the carefree look. The steel canister seems heavier than the plastic bag he would carry to lightly over his shoulder. The bag as his. The canister belongs to the man who own the tea shop.

(6) Mention any two problems faced by the bangle sellers.

Ans. Boys and girls sit in dark hutments in front of the flickering lamps with their father and mother. They weld coloured pieces of glass bangles. Due to this, they often end up losing eyesight before they become adults. Even the dust from polishing the glass of bangles is injurious to eye. Many workers have become blind. The furnace have very high temperature and therefore very dangerous.

(7) Why did Saheb's parents leave Dhaka and migrate to India?

Ans. People migrate from villages to cities in search of livelihood. Their fields fail to provide them means of survival. Cities provide employment, jobs or other means of getting food. The problem in case of the poor is to feed the hungry members. Survival is of primary concern.

(8) What is Mukesh's dream? Do you think he will be able to fulfil his dream? Why? Why not?

Ans. Mukesh is the son of poor bangle maker of Firozabad. Most of the young men of Firozabad have no initiative or ability to dreams, but Mukesh is an exception. He has the capacity to take courage and break from the traditional family occupation. He has strong will power also. He insists on being his own master by becoming a motor mechanic. Patience, hardwork, firm will, and the determination to learn will help realise his dream.

(9) What does Saheb look for in the garbage dumps?

Ans. Saheb is looking for gold in the garbage dumps. He is in the neighbourhood of the author. Saheb has come from Bangladesh. He came with his mother in 1971. His house was set amidst the green fields of Dhaka. Storms swept away their fields and homes. So they left the country.

(10) Why was Saheb unhappy while working at the tea-stall?

Ans.

DEEP WATER

(1) What is the "misadventure" that William Douglas speaks about?

Ans. William Douglas had just learn swimming. One day an eighteen years old boy, for fun, picked him up and tossed him into the deep end of the Y.M.C.A pool. He hit the water surface in a sitting position. He nearly died in this misadventure.

(2) What were the series of emotions and fears that Douglas experienced when he was thrown into the pool? What plans did he make to come to the surface?

Ans. Douglas started going down gradually into the water. He decided to jump as soon as his feet touched the bottom of the pool. However, as he jumped, he did not spring upward. Rather he went down. There was all around water. He started his downward journey once again. An irresistible force brought him down. He felt afraid & paralysed with fear. He called for rescue but no one came. After the blackness swept over. He lost fear. He felt relaxed lost consciousness.

(3) How did this experience affect him?

Ans. The near death experience of drowning had a very strong impact on his psychology. He was shaken by the whole experience. A haunting fear of water took control of his physical strength and emotional balance for many years. He was deprived of enjoying any water related activity.

(4) Why was Douglas determined to get over his fear of water?

Ans. Douglas regretted being deprived of enjoying water activities regain his lost confidence, made him try every possible means to get rid of his

fear. He was finally overcome this mental handicap by getting himself a swimming instructor.

(5) How did the instructor "build a swimmer" out of Douglas?

Ans. The instructor built a swimmer out of Douglas piece by piece. For three months he held high on a rope attached this belt. He went back and forth across the pool. Panic seized the author every time. The instructor taught Douglas to exhale and inhale under water. After seven months, the instructor told him to swim the length of the pool.

(6) How did Douglas make sure that he conquered the old terror?

Ans. Even after the swimming training was over, Douglas wasn't confident about his swimming. He was determined to get rid of it forever. He swam alone in the pool. He went to Lake Wentworth to dive. He taught back the tiny vestiges of terror that gripped him in middle of the lake. Finally, in his diving expedition in the warm Lake, he realised that he had truly conquered his old terror.

(7) What sort of terror seized Douglas as he went down the water with a yellow glow? How could he feel that he was still alive?

Ans. As absolute, rigid terror seized Douglas. It was a terror that knew no understanding or control and was beyond comprehension of anyone who had not experienced it. He was paralysed under water stiff and rigid with fear. His screams were frozen.

(8) Why did William Douglas develop aversion to the water when he was three or four years old?

Ans. Douglas had a keen desire to wade into the water since his childhood. But he had developed an aversion from the water. When he was at the age of three or four, his father took him to the California both were standing together at the surf. There came a wave that knocked him down and swept over him. Consequently, he was buried in the water. His breath was gone and a deep terror overpowered his heart.

(9) What misadventure did William Douglas experience at the YMCA pool?

Ans. William Douglas had just learn swimming. One day an eighteen year old boy, for fun, picked him up and tossed him into deep end of the Y.M.C.A pool. He hit the water surface in a sitting position. He nearly died in the misadventure.

(10) Why did Douglas go to Lake Wentworth in New Hampshire?

Ans. Douglas went to Lake Wentworth in New Hampshire to test whether he still had any fear of water. After his vigorous swimming practice he was still not very sure if his terror for water had left him. So he wanted to try out his swimming skills at Lake Wentworth.

(11) Which factors led Douglas to decide in favour of YMCA pool?

Ans. The Yakima River was treacherous and had drowned many. So, he decided in favour of the YMCA pool.

(12) What did Douglas learn from his experience at the YMCA pool?

Ans. After his experience at the YMCA there was haunting fear in Douglas's heart. The experience of fear and death and its conquest made him live intensely. Conquering fear made him realise the true value of life and helped him enjoy every moment.

THE RATTRAP

(1) From where did the peddler get the idea of the world being a rattrap?

Ans. The Peddler once got lost in the woods and thought of his rattraps, when the idea of the world being a rattrap struck him.

(2) Why was he amused by this idea?

Ans. The Peddler believed that the world with all its riches and joys, food and shelter appears as a rattrap to tempt people. He was amused to think to many other people the knew, who were already caught in the trap and some others who were circling around the bait.

(3) Did the peddler expect the kind of hospitality which he received from the crofter?

Ans. The peddler did not expect to receive the

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kind of hospitality he received from the crofter. He usually used to meet sour faces and was turned away without even a word of kindness.

(4) Why was the crofter so talkative and friendly with the peddler?

Ans. The crofter was so talkative and friendly with the peddler because he always lived alone and he needed company. He wanted to share his feelings with somebody.

(5) Why did he show the thirty kronor to the peddler?

Ans. The crofter felt proud of the cow that gave him enough milk to support him. So he told the peddler that he had got thirty kronors from the creamery as the payment of previous months supply. However he felt that the peddler did not believe him. Thus, he showed the money to convince him.

(6) Did the peddler respect the confidence reposed in him by the crofter?

Ans. The peddler had no respect for the crofter's confidence reposed in him. In fact, he came back, smashed the windowpane and stole the money.

(7) What made the peddler think that he had indeed fallen into a rattrap?

Ans. After stealing the crofter's money, the peddler believed that it was not safe to walk along the public highway. So he went into the woods. He walked there but could not get out of it. So he thought that he had fallen into a rattrap.

(8) Why did the iron master speak kindly to the peddler and invite him home?

Ans. The ironmaster considered the peddler as an old regimental comrade, who had fallen on evil days. So he invited the peddler to come home with him.

(9) Why did the peddler deny his invitation?

Ans. The peddler was afraid as he was carrying stolen money with him. The peddler knew that the ironmaster had mistaken him for an old regimental comrade and feared that the ironmaster would send him to the police. He felt it was like walking into a lion's den.

(10) What caused the peddler to accept Edla Willmansson's invitation?

Ans. The peddler accepted her invitation as she spoke kindly to him, she realised that he was afraid. Thus, she assured him that no harm would come to him and he was at liberty to leave whenever he wanted.

(11) What doubts did Edla have about the peddler?

Ans. Edla thought that the peddler had stolen something or had escaped from jail she did not believe him to be educated, thus she did not think of him as her father's old regimental comrade.

(12) When did the iron master realise his mistake?

Ans. The ironmaster had seen the peddler in the dim light of the furnace. When the peddler came well groomed in the broad daylight, the ironmaster realised he was mistaken.

(13) What did the peddler say in his defence when the iron master had mistaken him for someone else?

Ans. The peddler told that he never pretended to be what he was not. He only desired to be permitted to sleep in the forge for the night he had declined the ironmaster's invitation again and again. He even wanted to put on his rags again, and go away.

(14) Why did Edla still entertain the peddler even after knowing the truth about him?

Ans. Edla served him not as her father's old comrade. She always thought him to be a homeless poor tramp. She wanted to feed supper to the poor man on Christmas even thus she let him stay.

(15) Why was Edla happy to see the gift left by the peddler?

Ans. Edla was the daughter of the ironmaster. She had invited the peddler to her house, but when she was in Church, she came to know that the peddler had stolen the money from the crofter's house. She was worried that he might have stolen things from her house too. But later she was overjoyed to see that gift and all things untouched.

(16) Why did the peddler sign himself as Captain Von Stahle?

Ans. The ironmaster has invited the peddler to his house mistaking him for captain von stable. He was welcomed there and looked after as captain even after the reality became known the peddler got a chance to redeem himself from dishonest ways by acting as an honourable captain.

INDIGO

(1) Why did the servants think Gandhi to be another peasant?

Ans. Shukla led Gandhi to Rajendra Prasad's house. The servants knew Shukla as a poor yeoman. Gandhi was also clad in a simple dhoti. He was the companion of a peasant. Hence the servants thought Gandhi to be another peasant.

(2) What did the British landlords want the peasants to pay as rent?

Ans. The peasants paid the entire Indigo harvest, which they had to cultivate on 15% of the land, as a rent to the British. The British then wanted to release the peasants from this arrangement, provided they compensate for being released.

(3) What would be the impact of synthetic Indigo on the prices of natural Indigo?

Ans. The effect of synthetic Indigo on natural Indigo was such that the landowner now did not want to grow natural indigo and thus, they obtained agreements from the sharecroppers to pay them compensation for being released from the 15% arrangement.

(4) Why did Gandhi agree to a settlement of 25 percent refund to the farmers?

Ans. For Gandhi the amount of the refund was less important than the fact that the landlords had been forced to return part of the money, and with it, part of their prestige too. So, he agreed to settlement of 25% refund to the farmers.

(5) How did this episode change the plight of the peasants?

Ans. The peasants were saved from spending time and money on court cases. After some years the British planters gave up control of their states. These now reverted to the peasants. Indigo sharecropping disappeared.

(6) How was Gandhi able to influence lawyers?

Ans. Gandhi asked the lawyers what they would do if he was sentenced to prison. They said that they had come to advise him if he went to jail, they would go home. Then Gandhi asked them about the injustice to the sharecroppers. The lawyers held consultation. They came to the conclusion that it would be shameful desertion if they went home. So, they told Gandhi that they were ready to follow him into jail.

(7) Why did Gandhi consider the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life?

Ans. The Champaran episode began as an attempt to ease the suffering of large number of poor peasants. He got spontaneous support of thousands of people Gandhi admits that what he had done was a very ordinary thing. He declared that the British could not order him about in his own country. Hence he considered the Champaran episode as a turning point in his life.

(8) Why did Gandhi chide the lawyers of Muzaffarpur?

Ans. Gandhi chided the lawyers for the collecting big fee from the poor sharecroppers. He thought that taking such fees to the court did little good to the crushed and fear stricken peasants. The relief for them, according to Gandhi was to be free from fear.

POETS AND PANCAKES

(1) Why is Pancakes related to Gemini Studios?

Ans. Pancake was the brand name of the make up material that Gemini Studio's bought in truckloads. Greta Garbo must have used it, Miss Gohar must have used it, Vajrayanthimala must also have used it but Rati Agnihotri may not have even heard it.

(2) What does Pancakes refer to?

Ans. Pancakes refers to the popular brand of make up materials. This make up brand was used by most of the actors and actresses to change their looks. This brand was most preferred by the actors and actresses of that time.

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(3) What work did the 'office boy' do in the Gemini Studios?

Ans. The office boy was in charge of a highly important task. On the day of the crowd filming he was supposed to handle crowd makeup. He would mix his paints in a large vessel and slap them on the crowd players to seal every pore on their faces for the crowd shot.

(4) Who was Subbu's principal?

Ans. Mr. S.S. Vasan, the founder of the Gemini Studios, was Subbu's Principal.

(5) Who was the English visitor to the studios?

Ans. The English visitor to the Gemini Studios was Stephen Spender. He was the editor of the encounter, a British Periodical, and a famous English poet, essayist and novelist of the twentieth century.

(6) Who was the boss of Gemini Studios?

Ans. Mr. S.S. Vasan was the Boss of Gemini Studios. He founded the Gemini Studios in 1940.

(7) How was the make-up of the crowd done?

Ans. The make department, according to him, used heaps of make-up to turn them into ugly looking creatures. The players who played the crowd were the responsibility of the office boy. He used to mix his paint in a giant vessel and slap it on the crowd players.

(8) Who was Subbu?

Ans. Subbu was the hard worker and he has his boss and only principal in the studio. He earned the loyalty of his boss in the studios. He was a very loyal and honest person who worked hard.

(9) Where was Gemini Studios located?

Ans. Gemini Studios was an Indian film Studio based in Madras, (Tamil Nadu). It was launched when S.S. Vasan, a businessman of many ventures bought motion pictures.

(10) What did the story department of the studio comprise of?

Ans. The story department was comprised of many poets and writers and also a lawyer with them. But later it was closed.

(11) What was the general dress in that Gemini Studios?

Ans. He wore a part, a tie and sometimes a coat also. Others put on a khadi dhoti with a slightly over sized clumsily tailored white khadi shirt which looked like everyone uniform.

(12) Who was the poet that visited the Gemini Studios?

Ans. Stephen Spender! Suddenly the book assumed tremendous significance. Stephen Spender, the poet who had visited Gemini Studios.

(13) What was the special talent that Subbu possessed?

Ans. Subbu had the ability to look cheerful at all times. His sense of loyalty made him turn his entire creativity to his principal's advantages literature. He was an amazing doctor. He had a charitable and loving nature.

(14) Did the people at Gemini Studios have any particular political affiliations?

Ans. The people at Gemini Studios did not have any particular political affiliations. The common political motions of the day managed to influence them but that was limited to wearing khadi and admiring the Gandhian philosophy.

(15) What does 'The God that Failed' refer to?

Ans. The God that Failed was a compilation of six essays written by six eminent writers, namely, Andre Gide, Richard Wright, Igrazo Silore, Arthur Koestler, Louis Fischer and Stephen Spender. In each of the essays, the respective writers described "their journey into communism and their disillusioned return."

THE INTERVIEW

(1) How does V. S. Naipaul comment on interview?

Ans. Some people like V.S. Naipaul are wounded by interviews and feel a part of their personalities stolen. Naipaul feels wounded.

(2) What is the belief in some primitive cultures about being photographed?

Ans. Some primitive culture believed that photographing a person is no less than stealing his/her soul out of the good and rendering him incomplete and slighted.

(3) What does Caroline write in her diary on 14 October 1892?

Ans. His wife Caroline, writes in her diary for 14 October 1892 that their day was 'wrecked by two reporters from Boston', she reports her husband as saying to the reporters. Why do I refuse to be interviewed? Because it is immoral!

(4) What are interstices?

Ans. Umberto Eco explains to Mukund Padmanabhan in an interview that all the people have a lot of empty spaces. These he call interstices.

(5) How many copies of the novel 'The Name of The Rose' have been sold?

Ans. The novel has sold over 50 million copies world wide, becoming one of the best selling books ever published.

(6) What is semiotics?

Ans. Semiotics is the study of the use of symbolic communication. Semiotics can include sign, logos, gestures and other linguistic and non linguistic communication methods.

(7) Who has written the novel 'The Name of The Rose'?

Ans. The novel 'The Name of the Rose' was written by an Italian author Umberto Eco.

(8) How does some celebrities despise the interview?

Ans. Celebrity writers believe that interviews unduly interfere in their private lives. They regard themselves as victims of interviews.

(9) Give the name of the two celebrities whom H. G. Wells interviewed?

Ans. (1) Rudyard Kipling

(2) V.S. Naipaul

(10) Why was Roland Barthes frustrated?

Ans. Ronald Barthes was an essayist and not a novelist. So he remained frustrated throughout his life. He had a strong desire to do some creative writing one day or the other but he died before he could do so.

(11) How does Eco find time to write so much?

Ans. Eco was able to write so much. In his own words, the life of every person has sample spaces periods with no important jobs. He says that he

did most of his writing during these free intervals. All his works were linked with the thread of common interests. It saves his time and to could write a lot in a short period of time.

(12) Who were the celebrities that disliked interviews?

Ans. Celebrity writers believe that interviews unduly interfere in their private lives. They regard themselves as victims of interviews. Certain celebrities like V.S. Naipaul have claimed that interviews leave them wounded. White others like Rudyard Kipling have referred to it as a crime and a immoral act.

(13) What do celebrities think about interviews?

Ans. Most of the celebrities do not like to be interviewed at all. They consider it as an unwarranted intrusion into their lives. According to V.S. Naipaul that a man loses a part of himself during an interview.

(14) What was believed in primitive culture?

Ans. Some primitive cultures believed that photographing a person is no less than stealing his/her soul out of the body and rendering him incomplete and slighted.

(15) For how many copies Umberto Eco was given advance?

Ans. His publisher gave Eco an advance for 3,000 copies but 2 to 3 million copies of the novel were sold in the U.S.A. alone. The total sale raise up to 10 to 15 million copies.

(16) What do you understand by 'thumbprints on his windpipe'?

Ans. The expression means having been strangled. The interview is an assault on a person as it makes him/her so tense that he/she feels as good as being choked.

(17) What are some of the positive views on interviews?

Ans. Interview, in the 130 years of its existence, has become an inherent part of journalism. It is a useful means of communication that is, at times considered to be an art, serving as a source of truth. Denis Brain has stated that in to day's world we get to know "our contemporaries" through their interview.

(18) How does Denis Brian express about interview?

Ans. Denis Brian is one of the journalists who seem to consider interviews are powerful. He also believes that an interviewer hold unprecedented power as he/she is the person who asks the other man the questions.

(19) What did The English novelist and academic David Lodge comment about Umberto Eco?

Ans. The English novelist commented that he cannot understand how one man can do all the things Eco does.

(20) Do you think Umberto Eco likes being interviewed? Give reasons for your opinion.

Ans. Yes Umberto Eco, beings interviewed. He felt just at ease with the interviewer and answered all the questions fully and patiently without showing any hurry. He stated his achievement in a very modest manner and explained his philosophical views and interest clearly.

(21) What type of novel is 'The Name of The Rose'?

Ans. The Name of the Rose' is different sort of novel. It is quite serious novel. It is a detective story at one level. But also probes into metaphysics, theology and medieval history, the reasons for the success of the book, however, remain a mystery.

(22) What did Rudyard Kipling say about interviews?

Ans. Rudyard Kipling disliked being interviewed as he believed it is an immoral and criminal activity to invade into a person's personal life. He also termed interviews as a cowardly act and that no respectable man would want to be a part of an interview.

(23) What puzzled the journalists and the publishers?

Ans. Journalists and publishers are puzzled when something unexpected happens. They believe that people like trash and do not like difficult reading experiences. But Eco's novel The Name of the Rose, a serious work sold between 10 and 15 million copies. This puzzled them.

(24) Why Eco was popular?

Ans. Umberto Eco, a novelist and Semiotician

best known for his novel, The Name of the Rose, (25) Why did Kipling dislike being interviewed?

Ans. Rudyard Kipling disliked being interviewed as he believed it is an immoral and criminal activity to invade into a person's personal life. He also termed interviews as a cowardly act and that no respectable man would want to be a part of an interview.

GOING PLACES

(1) Where was it most likely that the two girls would find work after school?

Ans. The two girls Sophie and Jansie, were already destined for a job in the biscuit factory and it was likely that they would work there after school.

(2) What were the options that Sophie was dreaming of?

Ans. Sophie dreamt of starting a boutique with money she would earn as a manager. She visualized herself as the English fashion designer Mary Quant, with the best shop in the city or else of becoming an actress. Infact she wanted to do something that she thought was sophisticated.

(3) Why did Sophie wriggle when Geoff told her father that she had met Danny Casey?

Ans. She wriggled when Geoff told her father that she had met Danny Casey because she was well aware of her father's short-tempered nature. She knew that he would scold her for spreading wild stories. Moreover she was aware that no one could believe her.

(4) Did Sophie's father believe in her story of meeting Danny Casey?

Ans. No, Sophie's father does not believe her story though he is a fan of Danny Casey. When Geoff tells his father about Sophie's meeting with Casey.

(5) Which country did Danny Casey play for?

Ans. Danny Casey played for Ireland.

(6) Why didn't Sophie want Janie to know about her story with Danny?

Ans. Sophie didn't want Jansie to know about her encounter with Danny because she feared

that Jansie would spread her story to the whole neighbourhood.

(7) Did Sophie meet Danny Casey?

Ans. No, Sophie didn't really meet Danny Casey. She was very fascinated by the young Irish footballer. She imagined his coming. She sat in the park, waiting for him.

(8) Which was the only occasion when she got to see Danny Casey in person?

Ans. The only occasion when Sophie got to see Danny Casey in person was when the family went to watch United on Saturday. Sophie, her father and little Derek went down near the goal.

(9) Why did Sophie long for her brother's affection?

Ans. Sophie thought that Geoff had access to the world where she had not got even a chance to visit. She had not got even a chance to visit. She wanted to be the part of her brother's world. That is why she longed for his affection.

(10) Who was Danny Casey? How was he adored by Sophie's family?

Ans. Danny Casey was a famous football star who was greatly admired, most importantly by Sophie's older brother Geoff. He is described as a young, bright, believed "prodigy".

(11) Why did Sophie choose to walk by the canal? What did she do there?

Ans. Sophie walked by the canal along a sheltered path. It was far from the noise and crowd of the city. It was a place where she had often played when she was a child.

(12) Why did Sophie not want Jansie to know about her meeting with Danny Casey?

Ans. Sophie didn't want Jansie to know about her encounter with Danny because she feared that Jansie would spread her story to the whole neighbourhood.

(13) What did Sophie want to keep as a secret from her father and why?

Ans. In case her father knew about it, there would be a great relaxed that Geoff did not tell about the data bit. She requested Jansie to keep it secret.

(14) Why is Sophie attracted towards Danny Casey?

Ans. Sophie was a school going teenager filled with fantasies and desires. She fantasised about Danny Casey, an Irish footballer whom she had seen playing in Immunerable matches. He was a popular local celebrity and hence Sophie was fascinated by him.

(15) Why is Jansie so critical of Sophie?

Ans. She was critical of Sophie because Sophie had unrealistic dreams and ambitions. We can find friend sensibility in her attempts to remind her friend that they were earmarked to work at the biscuit factory. She always warned Sophie that expensive dreams were very inappropriate for their financial status.

(16) What is wrong with Jansie's outlook on life?

Ans. This shows that Jansie had a very restricted and pessimistic outlook on life. She had no goals aspirations and had restricted herself to her working class status.

Short Answer Questions Flamingo (Poetry)

MY MOTHER AT SIXTY-SIX

(1) What is the kind of pain and ache that the poet feels?

Ans. The childhood fear of separation and the sadness associated with the thought of losing her mother is what the poetess feels while leaving her native place. The poetess feels guilt of not being able to take good care of her mother in her old age and hence she is sad and pained.

(2) Why are the young trees described as 'sprinting'?

Ans. This young trees are quite opposite to the poets old mother who is pale aged. A tree symbolises youth and is full of life. Trees seem to be sprinting while her mother is in the last stage of her life.

(3) Why has the poet brought in the image of the merry children 'spilling out of their homes'?

Ans. The poets while returning from her native place, sees the joyous children rushing out of their homes, into the open to play. These youth children, full of energy & life are a sharp contrast

to the ashen face of her mother who is weak, dull lifeless at the age of sixty six.

(4) Why has the mother been compared to the 'late winter's moon'?

Ans. The dull, weak pale and aged face of the mother is compared to a late winter's moon which looks dull and lacks shine and strength. Hence the comparison is quite appropriate and the simile used is apt & effective.

(5) What do the parting words of the poet and her smile signify?

Ans. The poetess had to leave her mother and her native place to go to her own home. She felt guilty to leave her mother at this old age. Her mother needed love, respect and affection which the poet is unable to give her mother. Hence to hide her pain of separation and loss, she puts a long cheerful smile on her face and says see you soon Amma.

(6) What were the poet's feelings at the airport? How did she hide them?

Ans. At the airport the poet Kamala Das, feels fearful of leaving her pale, ageing mother alone and unattended. She has an ache and fear inside her heart and is not sure if she will be able to see her mother again. She hides her feelings of anxiety by giving a long and cheerful smile to her mother as she bids her good bye.

(7) How does the poet try to put away the thoughts of her ageing mother while driving to Kochi airport?

Ans. Kamala Das tried to divert her mind from the thought of her mother by looking outside of the car and observing nature. The poet had a fear from childhood about ageing and death, and her mother's condition brought it back to her mind. As the car was moving, the young trees were felt to be sprinting.

KEEPING QUIET

(1) Do you think the poet advocates total inactivity and death?

Ans. No, the poet Pablo Neruda does not advocate total inactivity or death. He only wants inhuman war to be stopped. He wants inhuman and destructive activities specially those which are involved in war to be stopped. He wants the human race to live in peace and harmony.

(2) What is the 'sadness' that the poet refers to in the poem?

Ans. The sadness that the poet refers to is the sadness of isolation of which the modern man has become a victim. This sadness has made man selfish. Man forgets the needs of his fellow men.

(3) What symbol from Nature does the poet invoke to say that there can be life under apparent stillness?

Ans. The earth has been personified as a teacher like a teacher the earth teaches us the best lesson in silence. It sends us a strong message that when everything on earth seems silent quite, it murters so much life underneath life moves on like an ongoing process and the cycle of birth and death, decay and renewal continues.

(4) How would keeping quiet affect the life in and around the sea?

Ans. Keeping Quiet will prevent sea life from being harmed and the person collecting salt would look at his hurt hands. It will thus, help in maintaining an ecological balance and give everyone sometime to introspect.

(5) 'Life is what it is about; How is keeping quiet related to life?

Ans. This exercise of counting upto twelve will help us to sit still, away from the hendrum of life, meditate, reflect and introspect in silence. It will help us to achieve a sense of togetherness away from the mandane activities of life.

(6) Why does one feel 'a sudden strangeness' on counting to twelve and keeping quiet?

Ans. One feels 'a sudden strangeness' on counting to twelve and keeping quiet because this is an exotic moment which builds a sudden and strange feeling of universal brotherhood. This feeling of togetherness and brotherhood is rather new and inexplicable.

(7) How will 'keeping quiet' protect our environment?

Ans. When we keep quiet it helps to introspect our surrounding environment. Keeping quiet helps to develop sustainable healthy habits which in turn protects the environment. Hence, by keeping quiet we can flush out all the negative and destructive habits that harm the environment.

(8) What does the poet want us to tell?

Ans. The poet wants us to tell that by keeping quiet and remaining still for few moments, we will be able to do our work in a more effective way. We can analyse our past actions and not repeat our past, mistakes.

(9) What does the poet mean by saying 'victory with no survivors'?

Ans. Victory comes at the price of losing someone or something. Hence, the phrase, 'victory with no survivors' is the sacrifice and loss of fello humans and species, the cost at which nations and people might be victorious.

(10) What are the different types of wars mentioned in the poem?

or
What is Neruda's attitude towards these wars?

Ans. Green wars, gas wars, and fire wars are among the conflicts mentioned by Neruda in his poem. These chemical and nuclear wars, as well as man's war against nature, according to Neruda, would contribute to humanity's demise.

A THING OF BEAUTY

(1) What pleasure does a beautiful thing give us?

Ans. In such moments, a beautiful thing gives us everlasting joy and helps us forget our sorrows. Yes, a beautiful thing is worth treasuring because even its memory soothes our nerves and inspires us to overcome the challenges of life.

(2) Are beautiful things worth treasuring?

Ans. Yes, a beautiful thing is worth treasuring because even its memory soothes our nerves and inspires us to overcome the challenges of life.

(3) What image does the poet use to describe the beautiful bounty of the earth?

Ans. The poet uses the expression an endless fountain of immortal drink, pouring into us from the heaven's brink. Through these lines, the poet describes the earth and its beautiful bounties that cannot be replaced by anything.

(4) Why is 'grandeur' associated with the 'mighty dead'?

Ans. 'Grandeur' is associated with the mighty dead because certain tombs and other grand

constructions are created in the memory of the dead.

(5) How long do we experience things of beauty?

Ans. John Keats believes that beautiful things always have a lasting impression on the human mind. All beautiful objects are a source of joy forever. This beauty survives the trials.

(6) List the things that cause suffering and pain.

Ans. The things that cause suffering and pain are despondency, dearth of noble nature, gloomy days and overdarkened ways. The pain and sufferings that Keats had experienced in his life made him realise that sadness, pain and suffering are present in everybody's life even the hostile and inhuman attitude makes our days gloomy and darkness our ways.

A ROAD SIDE STAND

(1) Why does the poet call the car selfish?

Ans. Here the 'cars' means the car owners. The poet calls the car owners selfish because they think only of themselves, their journey and self interest.

(2) What was the plea of the folk who had put up the roadside stand?

Ans. The rural folks pleaded pathetically for some customers to stop by and buy some of their goods. City folks used to pass by on this road and hence the rural folk set up the roadside stand to attract their attention and sell their goods.

(3) Have you ever stopped at a roadside stand? What have you observed there?

Ans. Having stopped a couple of times on such stalls, I have observed their pitiable condition. These roadside stands normally were set up on broken down and dirty sheds. The food sold seemed unhealthy and contaminated, as flies could be seen hovering around.

(4) What is the 'childish longing' that the poet refers to? Why is it 'vain'?

Ans. The poet thinks that the person who are running the roadside stands, suffer from a childish longing. They are always expecting customers. They become sad when no one turns up. They are always waiting to hear the squeal of

brakes, the sound of a stopping car. But all their efforts go in vain.

(5) Which lines tell us about the insufferable pain that the poet feels at the thought of the plight of the rural poor?

Ans. Filled with empathy, the poet is unable to bear the plight of the unassuming and innocent rural people. The lines below show his insufferable pain. "Sometimes I feel myself I can hardly bear the thought of so much childish longing in vain, the sadness that lurks near the open window there that waits all day in almost open prayer."

(6) What was the request made by the rural people who had put up the roadside stand?

Ans. The folk who had put up the roadside stand pleaded to the city dwellers to stop and buy their wares so as to enable them to earn some extra money for a decent living.

(7) What did the sign offer?

Ans. That the party in power is said to be keeping from us. The poet says that these people who have opened the shed are keeping faith in a promise which was never done to them. Here the promise is their expectation that the cars passing by will stop at the shed and buy some stuff from them.

(8) Why did the farmers curse wealthy city people?

Ans. The farmer cursed wealthy city people for not stopping and buying something from the stand.

(9) Why has a new shed been put up at the roadside stand?

Ans. It was as if by putting up the shed the owner was desperately pleading to the rich city folks to stop by at his roadside stand and buy things from there so that they could earn some extra money.

(10) How did the good-doers want to help the poor village people?

Ans. On the roadside stand, the poor villagers wait all day for the polished city traffic passing through, to stop for a while there. They have put good quality poet hopes that the city people will

take the poor villagers out of their pain by helping them.

(11) What is meant by polished traffic?

Ans. Polished traffic refers to the more wealthier or posh individuals from the city. They do not even pause to buy something from the roadside stand. It landscape which was supposedly 'marred' by the clumsy shack.

(12) Why was the roadside stand in a miserable condition?

Ans. The open window is that of the roadside stand where they wait expectantly for a car to stop by sadness lurks there because no city dweller halts there and thus the hopes of the country folk are believed as no customer stops there.

(13) What did the country people complain?

Ans. They complain that the roadside stand had marred the scenic beauty of the landscape.

(14) What is the demand of the roadside stand?

Ans. The roadside stand pleaded not for a dose of bread but demands for some of the money, some cash which supports cities from sinking and withering faint.

(15) What attitude does the polished traffic show?

Ans. The polished traffic refers to the insensitive attitude and gentlemanly appearances of the city men. These people who passed by the roadside stand were self-centered and their minds were restless with greed for money and ambitions for great profits in their business.

(16) What is sold by the roadside sellers?

Ans. The roadside stand offered some of the ordinary things of daily use for sale. They included wild barriers. They were sold in wooden quarts, the quarter of the gallon. Crook necked gourds with silvery hard lumps were also offered for sale at the roadside stand.

AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGER

(1) How do 'denizens' and 'chivalric' add to our understanding of the tiger's attitude?

Ans. The poet also mentions that tigers move in an elegant chivalric way. This shows the majestic

and honourable position they occupy in the wild among all animals. They are proud and fearless creatures. In this way 'denizens' and 'chivalric' add to our understanding of the tigers' attitude.

(2) Of what or of whom is Aunt Jennifer terrified with?

Ans. Aunt Jennifer is, probably, terrified of the oppression of her chauvinist husband. She lives her life under constant pressure of duties and responsibilities of a married lady.

(3) Why are the tigers called Aunt Jennifer's tigers?

Ans. The tigers are called Aunt Jennifer's tigers because they have been created by her, she has embroidered a panel of prancing tigers. They are described here as yellowish brown (topaz) coloured inhabitants of the jungle.

(4) What does wedding band stand for?

Ans. The poet uses many images and symbols to describe the unpleasant experience of Aunt Jennifer's married life. Massive weight of 'Uncle's wedding band' is a symbol of harsh and bitter experiences of married life of Aunt Jennifer. The wedding band also stands for unbreakable bond of marriage between the husband and wife.

(5) What is the result of fluttering?

Ans. Aunt Jennifer's fingers are fluttering because she is nervous and terrified. As a result of her fluttering fingers, Aunt Jennifer finds it difficult to pull even the ivory needle.

(6) Why are the tigers not afraid of men?

Ans. The tigers are not afraid of men because they are gallant and fearless creatures who are undeterred by any obstacles or hindrances and thus are not afraid of the men.

(7) What does the tiger symbolize in the poem?

Ans. The tigers in the poem symbolise bravery and freedom. They also reflect Aunt Jennifer's innermost desire to the fearless and break free from her husband's oppression. The trembling fingers symbolise Aunt Jennifer's plight under the tyranny of her husband.

(8) How are Aunt Jennifer's tigers described?

Ans. The poet describes Aunt Jennifer's tigers as 'bright topaz denizens' of the forest. They are

fearless and ferocious in sharp contrast to their creature. Aunt Jennifer's nervousness and timidity. Gallant and confident, they are sure of their purpose and move ahead undeterred by any kind of hinderance or obstruction.

(9) What is Aunt Jennifer doing with her wool?

Ans. Aunt Jennifer is embroidering some tigers with the wool. She finds it difficult to pull her ivory needle as she is burdened by the massive weight of Uncle's wedding band.

(10) What is Aunt Jennifer's state of mind?

Ans. Aunt Jennifer is depressed. She is burdened with the thoughts of oppression's by her husband she had suffered. That's why she is knitting a tiger which is strong and not scared of anyone. She is creating the image of the tiger which is just her opposite.

Short Answer Questions (Vistas)

THE THIRD LEVEL

(1) What does 'The Third Level' refer to?

Ans. The Third Level signifies an escape from the modern world that is "full of insecurity, fear, war, worry and all the rest of it ..." The period of 1890s represents a peaceful life not possible in the present era. From this level, the protagonist wants to travel to Galesburg, Illinois, with his wife Louisa.

(2) Would Charley ever go back to the ticket-counter on the third level to buy tickets to Galesburg for himself and his wife?

Ans. No, Charley would never go back to the ticket counter on the third level to buy tickets to Galesburg for himself and his wife because third level was his imagination.

(3) How did Charley reach the third level of the Grand Central Station?

Ans. He ducked into an arched doorway that headed to subway. Then he got lost knowing that he was going wrong he continued to walk downward. The tunnel turned a sharp left and then taking a short flight of stairs he came out on the third level at the Grand Central Station.

(4) Why doesn't Charley consider 'stamp collecting habit' a way of escapism?

Ans. Charley refuted the idea that collecting stamps is a kind of escapism by using examples of his Grandpa and President Revsevelt. Charley rejects the case presented by his psychiatrist buddy. Even though Charley's grandfather collected stamps, he was a positive individual who never attempted to run away from reality.

(5) What things at the third level of the Grand Central Station made Charley ascertain that he had reached the 1894 world?

Ans. Charley goes down the steps to the first level. Then he walks down the second level. The suburban trains leave from there. Then he finds himself on the third level. He was convinced that he had reached the third level at Grand Central Station. He found it a different world of gas lights, brass spit toons, derby hats, beards, sideburns and fancy moustaches.

(6) Why did Charley run away from the third level?

Ans. When Charley took out the modern currency to pay for the two tickets to Galesburg, the ticket clerk accused him of trying to cheat him. He threatened to hand Charley over to the police. Charley was frightened and he decided to rush back from the third level, last he was arrested and put into prison.

(7) What is referred to as 'a temporary refuge from reality'? Why?

Ans. Imagination is a temporary refuge from reality. It was a waking dream, perhaps wish fulfilment. Modern world is full of trials and tribulations, worries and insecurities. Charley was to unhappy and wanted to escape this world.

(8) How did the narrator's psychiatrist friend react to the former's experience about the third level?

Ans. The psychiatrist friend interpreted Charley's finding the third level was the result of stress, fear and insecurity of the modern world. He explained to him that the stress and fear had urged him to find an escape to a world that was peaceful and had plenty of leisure.

THE TIGER KING

(1) What were the different names given to the King of Pratibandapuram?

Ans. The Maharaja of Pratibandapuram is the hero of this story. He may be identified as His Highness Jamedar General, Khiledar Major, Sata Vyaghra Samhari, Maharajadhireja, Visha Bhuvana Samrat, Sir Jilani Jung Bahadur, M.A.D etc. But this name is often shortened to The Tiger King.

(2) How did the Tiger King acquire his name?

Ans. The Maharaja of Pratibandapuram was known as The Tiger King. He got the name of Tiger King as tigers dominated his life and his mission to live. He killed seventy tigers in ten years and also married a girl from a state which had a large number of tigers in order to kill the next 30 tigers.

(3) When he was only ten days old, a prediction was made about the future of the Tiger King. What was ironic about it?

Ans. A prediction stating a tiger would be the cause of The Tiger King's death was made when he was ten days old. Although The Tiger King killed all the hundred tigers to prove the prediction wrong, it was ironic that he was killed by a wound caused while playing with a wooden tiger.

(4) Why did the Maharaja decide to get married?

Ans. The Maharaja had killed seventy tigers and thus the tiger population became extinct in the forests of his kingdom. It was then that he decided to get married to a girl in a royal family of a state which had a large tiger population.

(5) When was the Tiger King stand in danger of losing his kingdom?

Ans. The Tiger king was in danger of losing his kingdom when he annoyed a senior British Officer by refusing him permission to not only hunt a tiger in Pratibandapuram but also rejected the officer's request of being photographed with a tiger by him.

(6) How did the Tiger King manage to retain his kingdom?

Ans. To retain his kingdom, the Maharaja asked

a famous British company of jewellers to send samples of fifty expensive diamond rings to the Duraisane (officer's wife) worth three lakh rupees. Though he lost three lakh rupees, he managed to retain his kingdom.

(7) Why did the Maharaja ban tiger hunting in his state?

Ans. The Maharaja wanted to prove that the prediction of the state astrologer was wrong. Hence he restricted the hunting of tigers in all the tiger rich forests of Pratibandapuram, so that he could hunt them down.

(8) What sort of hunt did the Maharaja offer to organise for the high-ranking British officer? What trait of the officer does it reveal?

Ans. The Maharaja offered to organize a boar hunt, a mouse hunt or a mosquito hunt for the high ranking British Officer. He offered to organize any hunt other than a tiger hunt. This reveals that the officer was a meek man who the Maharaja felt, would be satisfied with any sort of hunt.

(9) How did the king 'kill' the tiger?

Ans. The Dewan realized the disastrous results if the hundredth tiger was not found. So a tiger was brought in from the people's park in Madras and taken directly to the forest where the Maharaja was hunting. The King aimed, and the tiger fell in a heap. The Maharaja was pleased to have finally killed the hundredth tiger.

(10) Why did the king order the dewan to double the tax?

Ans. The Maharaja went to hunt hundredth tiger who was responsible for the disappearances of the sheep. However, he could not find the tiger. So in a fit of rage, the Maharaja ordered the Diwan to double the land tax.

(11) Why was the dewan not in favour of doubling the tax? What did the king then ordered him to do?

Ans. The Maharaja went to hunt the hundredth tiger who was responsible for the disappearances of the sheep. However, he could not find the tiger. So in a fit of rage, the Maharaja ordered the Diwan to double the land tax.

(12) How was the royal infant brought up?

Ans. The royal infant grew up to be the king of Pratibandapuram who was obsessed with the idea of killing one hundred tigers. He wanted to do so to disprove the propheey which said that his death would come from the hundredth tiger. This made him kill all tigers of Pratibandapuram.

(13) Why did one of the hunters kill the hundredth tiger?

Ans. The chief astrologer had told the king that his death would come from a tiger, and he should be especially wary of the hundredth tiger. So to prove astrologers wrong, the king decided to kill a hundred tigers.

(14) Why did the dewan arrange the hundredth tiger for the king?

Ans. When the Maharaja threatened him with dire consequences he understood that the only way to save himself was to plant a tiger for the kill. So he and his aged wife dragged the tiger to the forest where the king hunting.

(15) What happened to the tiger provided by the dewan?

Ans. The tiger provided by the Dewan Saheb was very old and stood in complete submission. The Maharaja look aim and fired but actually the bullet missed the tiger and the tiger only fainted from the sharp sound of the bullet. As nobody wanted the Maharaja to know about it one of the hunters himself shot the tiger later on.

(16) What present did the king brought for his son on his third birthday? How much did he pay for it?

Ans. The King brought a wooden tiger on the third birthday of his son. The shopkeeper quoted his price to be three hundred rupees. But the king did not pay him anything and took the offering to the crown prince from the shopkeeper.

(17) How did the Tiger King meet his death?

Ans. The Tiger King, met his end through the wooden tiger which he had brought as a gift for his son on his third birthday. While he was playing with his son, a splinter of the partly made toy tiger pricked the King's hand.

(18) Why was the Maharaja sunk in gloom even after having killed seventy tigers?

Ans. During ten years the Maharaja had managed to kill seventy tigers. As a result the tiger population became extinct in his Kingdom. This made the Maharaja anxious because he thought he would not be able to achieve his target of killing a hundred tigers and so his life would be in danger.

(19) How did the royal infant grow up?

Ans. The royal infant grew up to be the King of Pratibandpuram who was obsessed with the idea of killing one hundred tigers. He wanted to do so to disappear the prophecy which said that his death would come from the hundredth tiger. This made him kill all the tigers of Pratibandpuram.

(20) What did the Maharaja do to find the required number of tigers to kill?

Ans. To get the required number of tigers to kill, the Maharaja asked his Dewan to find a suitable girl for him to marry. A suitable girl for marriage would be one who would not only come from a royal family but also belong to a state with a large tiger population.

JOURNEY TO THE END OF THE EARTH

(1) How do geological phenomena help us to know about the history of humankind?

Ans. The study of the half million year old carbon records that are trapped in its layers of ice has the potential to reveal answers of a lot of questions about the history of human kind. The geological phenomena can help us understand evolution and extinction.

(2) What are the indications for the future of humankind?

Ans. The future of the humankind can get in danger if the emission of carbon dioxide and other poisonous gases go on in the same manner. These gases deplete the ozone layer and allow the ultra violet rays of the sun to enter the earth's environment.

(3) 'The world's geological history is trapped in Antarctica'. How is the study of this region useful to us?

Ans. The research of this Antarctic region gives us insight into the geological past of the planet. It gives an idea of how the world was before

dividing into continents and nations. It shows how minor climate changes can change the shape of the region.

(4) What are Geoff Green's reasons for including high school students in the Students on Ice Expedition?

Ans. Geoff Green started the program, students or ice, for high school students because he wanted to give them an opportunity to understand and value our planet. Students being the future generation need to take a closer look at the depleting environment situation.

(5) 'Take care of the small things and the big things will take care of themselves.'

What is the relevance of the statement in the context of the Antarctica environment?

Ans. The above statement has a universal relevance. Although the author has explained it with the example of phytoplankton, the underlying meaning is that every person can contribute in his own little way to protect environment and society.

(6) Why is Antarctica the place to go to understand the Earth's present, past and future?

Ans. The ice sheets are breaking and thus global warming is setting in. Also the beauty of the existing ice covered oceans is a source of inspiration to do whatever is possible to save and preserve its natural resources. Thus, Antarctica is definitely the place to go to understand the world.

(7) What emotions did the author experience when she reached Antarctica at last?

Ans. The author experienced profound wonder at the immense white landscape with pure blue horizon. She also wondered at the fact that Antarctica which is so cold now once was part of the same landmass in which India was also present.

(8) How would you describe Gondwana?

Ans. Gondwana was an ancient super continent that broke up about 180 million years ago. The continent eventually split into landmasses we recognize today. Africa, South America, Australia, Antarctica, The Indian subcontinent and the Arabian Peninsula.

(9) What is that thing that can happen in a million years and would be mind-boggling?

Ans. The author says that in a million years India may push northwards, jamming against Asia. It will buckle its crust and form the Himalayas- South America may drift off to join North America.

(10) In what respect, Tisane Dashi's encounter with Antarctica is a chilling prospect?

Ans. Tishani Doshi, is a sum worshipping South India and for her to spend two weeks in a place where 90 percent of the earth's total ice volumes are stored is a chilling prospect both in terms of circulatory and metabolic functions and for the imagination.

(12) What is the visual experience in Antarctica?

Ans. In Antarctica the visual scale ranges from the microscopic to the mighty midjets and mites to blue whales and ice-bergs as big as countries. The writer refers to it as walking into a giant ping-pong ball devoid of any human makers, without trees.

(13) How, according to the author, has mankind etched its dominance over nature?

Ans. In indiscriminate use of nature's resources has resulted in the depletion of resource levels. The industrialisation has added bouts of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. Global warming is now a reality. Therefore, mankind has etched its dominance over nature.

(14) How has Antarctica sustained itself and managed to remain pristine?

Ans. Antarctica sustained itself and managed to remain pristine. Antarctica on account of being the coldest, windiest and driest continent in the world, has never sustained a human population and has thus managed to remain pristine.

(15) How is global temperature increasing? What are the immediate fears due to it?

Ans. Global temperature is increasing due to the increasing burning of fossil fuels. It has now created a blanket of carbon dioxide around the world. This has given birth to questions like will the west Antarctica ice sheet melt entirely.

(16) How is Antarctica a crucial element in the debate of climate change?

Ans. Antarctica is a crucial element in the debate on climate change because it is the only place in the world which has never sustained a human population and thus remains relatively pristine. Moreover, it holds in its ice-caves half million year old carbon records trapped in its layers of ice.

(17) What are the reasons for the success of the Students on Ice programme?

Ans. The program 'Students on Ice' was successful because it offered a life changing exposure to the future generation of policy makers at an age when they could absorb, learn and act.

(18) What is that beauty of balance that a trip to Antarctica unfolded to the author?

Ans. The author was wonderstruck by the beauty of balance in play on our planet.

THE ENEMY

(1) Who was Dr. Sadao?

Ans. Sadao was a famous surgeon and scientist of Japan. He was a sympathetic man who remained loyal to his profession even in adverse situations. He lived in his ancestral square stone house in Japan which was built upon rocks, above a narrow beach on the Japanese coast.

(2) Why was Dr. Sadao kept in Japan and not sent abroad with the troops?

Ans. Sadao was a famous surgeon and scientist. The old general of Japan had full faith in his abilities as a surgeon. He did not believe any other doctor. He was not keeping good health and could require surgery any time, so, Sadao was not sent with the troops abroad.

(3) Where did doctor Sadao and Hana meet?

Ans. Dr. Sadao met Hana in America when he was studying surgery there. He met her at a get together arranged by an American professor at his home for foreign students.

(4) In what condition did Dr. Sadao and Hana find the white man at the seashore?

Ans. Sadao found the American soldier at the seashore in a wounded condition. He was very weak and pale, had a bullet stuck in his wound

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and his back was stained with blood. He was almost at the verge of death.

(5) What did Dr. Sadao and his wife do with the man?

Ans. Dr. Sadao and Hana found an unconscious wounded war prisoner who posed a huge threat to their own safety. However Dr. Sadao decided to go with his gut feeling and operate on him. He saved his life even though it was for the time being. Though half heartedly both took good care of the patient's health and other needs.

(6) What was the reaction of the servants when they were told about the wounded white man?

Ans. The servants were frightened and puzzled. The old gardener told Hana that the master ought not to heat the wound of the white man.

(7) How did Dr. Sadao help Tom, the white man to escape?

Ans. Dr. Sadao told Tom, the white man, that he was quite well then, he offered to put his boat on the shore that night. It would have food and extra clothing in it. Tom might be able to row to the little island which was not far from the coast.

ON THE FACE OF IT

(1) Who is Mr. Lamb? Where does he live?

Ans. Mr. Lamb is an old man who lived in a big house with a lovely and enormous garden. Due to a bomb explosion, he had lost one of his legs, and it was not replaced with a tin leg. He enjoyed talking to people and making them his friends, so he always kept his garden gates open.

(2) How does Derry get into his garden?

Ans. Mr. Lamb is sitting in his garden when Derry climbs over the garden wall to get into his garden. Though the gate is open the boy does not use it.

(3) How does Derry get his face burnt?

Ans. Actually Derry's face did not get burnt in a fire. He got acid all down that side of his face and it burned it all away. Derry says that this acid not only ate his face up, it also ate him up.

(4) How does Mr. Lamb get the leg of Tin?

Ans. Lamb has a tin leg. One of his legs was

blown off in the war. He became a physically disabled person. He had to walk on an artificial tin leg.

(5) What does Mr. Lamb do in his garden?

Ans. There is a garden near the house. It has ripe crab apples looking orange and golden in colour. Mr. Lamb is sitting in his garden when Derry climb over the garden wall to get into his garden. Though the gate is open the boy does not use it.

(6) How does some kids call Mr. Lamb?

Ans. Children called him "Lamey Lamb" because he had lost his one leg in a bomb explosion. It did hurt him. But he says that it does not hurt him because he has only one leg and Lamey Lamb suits him. Thus there is no harm in calling him Lamey Lamb.

(7) When does the leg of tin hurt Mr. Lamb?

Ans. Mr. Lamb lost one of his legs in a war. There is a tin leg in its place. The children would mockingly call him 'Lamey Lamb'. Also no one ever comes to see him. People have spread many stories about him.

(8) Why does Mr. Lamb leave the gate of his house always open?

Ans. Mr. Lamb always keeps his gate open because he does not mind strangers entering his house. He is an extremely social person and is ever ready to welcome anyone who enters his garden.

(9) Why is Derry worried all the time?

Ans. Derry was worried all the time because people look at his face and call it a terrible thing. They call it the ugliest thing they ever saw. Therefore according to Derry, people are afraid to him.

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD

(1) What did she notice about the Indian girls in the school?

Ans. The Indian girls were clad in stiff shoes and closely clinging dresses. The writer noticed that Indian girls seemed not to care about the feet that they were even more immodestly dressed than the writer herself in their tightly fitting clothes.

(2) What was Zitkala-sa's idea regarding short-shingled hair?

Ans. Zitkala's idea regarding short, shingled hair was that only unskilled warriors who were captured had their hair shingled by the enemy. Among their people short hair was worn by mourners and shingled hair by cowards.

(3) Why was the girls tied to the chair in Memories of Childhood?

Ans. According to the culture of the whites they wanted to cut her long hair. But she refused to obey their decision. She was dragged out and tied fast with a chair for cutting her hair.

(4) When did the narrator experience untouchability?

Ans. Bama, a girl from Tamil Dalit community is very upset to experience the curse of untouchability. The elders of her community have to bow low before the the upper caste. They have to work hard for them. Such people do not get respect and honour.

(5) Why did the narrator feel terribly sad and provoked?

Ans. Bama, the narrator felt terribly sad after she got to know that the people of her caste have no respect, honour or dignity. Because they belonged to a low caste and suffer untouchability.

(6) What advice did Annan offer Bama?

Ans. Annan advised Bama to study with care and learn all that she could. If she was always ahead in her lessons, people would come to her of their own accord and attach themselves to her.

(7) What do you know about Bama?

Ans. Bama was a Tamil Dalit. She was an innocent child who was spending her childhood in a village. She used to walk back home when school was over. She had to do walking to reach home.

(8) What type of child was Bama?

Ans. Bama belonged to marginalised communities. Bama, who belonged to a Dalit community was a victim of the caste system.

(9) What was Bama interested as a child?

Ans. Bama was suggested to be keen in her

studies and siad, If she always ahead in her lessons, people will come to her of their own accord. So she should work hard and loon. These words left a deep impression on her.

(10) What was the elder doing that amused Bama?

Ans. One day when Bama saw an elder carrying small packet held by its string. He was holding it out so as not to touch it. It was a funny scene because that way the packet could get undone and vadais could fall out.

(11) What did her elder brother say about the way the elder was carrying the packet?

Ans. Bama's elder brother, Annan, told her that the big man was not being funny when he carried the package by the string for his landlord. The upper caste people believed that others must not touch them. If they did so, they would be polluted.

(12) Why did Zitkala-sa resist the shingling of her hair?

Ans. Zitkala-Sa was terrified. Their mothers had taught them that only unskilled warriors who were captured had their hair shingled by the enemy. In their culture short hair was worn by mourners and shingled hair by cowards. That's why she resisted the cutting of her hair.

(13) How did Annan's advice to his sister Bama impact her?

Ans. Annan advised Bama to study with care and learn all that she could. If she will always ahead in her lessons, people would come to her of their own accord and attach themselves to her. Bama followed her brother's advice and studied hard. She stood first in her class, and because of that, many people became her friends.

(14) What were the indignities that Zitkala-sa had to suffer for being from a marginalized community?

Ans. Zitkala-Sa had suffer many indignities on account of belonging to marginalized community. She had been started at; she had been thrown here and there like a puppet, her blanket and moccasins had been taken from her. She had to wear light flitting clothes, and finally her hair was shingled.

(15) Why did Zitkala-sa begin to cry when others started eating at the dining table?

Ans. At the dining table, Zitkala-Sa cried because she was very embarrassed. She did not know the practices involved while eating. When the first bell was sounded everyone pulled their chairs.

Long Answer Questions :

FLAMINGO (PROSE)

Instructions : Answer the following questions in about 75 words.

THE LAST LESSON

(1) How did the order from Berlin change the atmosphere in the school?

Ans. The order from Berlin brought all the routine hustle-bustle of the school life to a standstill. The teacher, M. Hamel, became more sympathetic to his students and taught his lessons with more patience. The students became more attentive in their classes. The villagers were sitting at the usually empty back benches and had come to show their respect and gratitude to M. Hamel. They regretted not going to school. The order also brought about a great change in people's feelings towards their country and their native language. There was a general sadness about not being able to utilise the opportunities of learning French when it was easily accessible.

(2) What did Mr. Hamel, Franz and the villagers regret for during the last lesson?

Ans. M. Hamel told the students and villagers that henceforth only German would be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. Those who called themselves Frenchmen would neither be able to speak nor write it. He praised French as the most beautiful, the clearest and most logical language in the world. He said that for the enslaved people, their language was the key out of prison. Only then the people realised the importance of their language. This shows people's love for their own culture, traditions and country. Pride in one's language reflects pride in motherland.

(3) Justify the title of the story 'The Last Lesson'.

Ans.

THE LOST SPRING

(1) Give a brief account of life and activities of the people like Saheb-e-Alam settled in Seemapuri

Ans. Saheb is a poor boy belonging to a refugee family from Bangladesh. His family came to Delhi and settled in the trans-Yamuna area called Seemapuri. Here they have no work to do. They pick garbage to make their livelihood. Saheb also, like others, looks and searches the garbage dumps for some coins. They leave their houses in the morning with a bag on their back to collect something from the garbage. They remain barefoot.

It has become their habit not to wear any footwear. Thus the families like Saheb leave behind a life of abject poverty in flood-hit areas of Bangladesh and India. They come to big cities in the hope of getting some work. In the absence of work, they begin rag picking.

(2) How is Mukesh's attitude towards his situation different from that of Saheb? Why?

Ans. Mukesh's granamother thinks that the god given line can never be broken. Her son and grandsons are born in the caste of bangle makers. They have seen nothing but bangles. Mukesh father has taught them what he knows- the art, of making bangles. But Mukesh wants to be a motor mechanic. He will go to a garage and learn though the garage is far away his home.

(3) Who was Mukesh? What did he want to do in his life and what did he not want to follow?

Ans. Mukesh is the son of poor bangle bangle maker of Firozabad. Most of the young men of Firozabad have no initiative or ability to dreams, but Mukesh is an exception. He has the capacity to take courage and break from the traditional family occupation. He has strong will power also. He insists on being his own master by becoming a motor mechanic. Patience, hardwork, firm will, and the determination to learn will help him realise his dream.

(4) Children like Saheb often go for private jobs in very small age. Is this their final destiny? How can such situation be overcome?

Ans. Mukesh is definitely more ambitious than Saheb. Unlike most of his friends in Firozabad, Mukesh did not want to follow the profession of making bangles. No one else could dare to think of breaking the conventional style of living. Mukesh dreamt of becoming a motor-mechanic. He had already decided to go to a garage and learn about cars. Though the garage was a long way from his home, he was prepared to walk that distance. He insisted on becoming his own master. Saheb, on the other hand had sacrificed his freedom as a ragpicker to take up a salaried job that would pay him 800 rupees and give him all his meals. Now he was no longer his own master. He had lost his carefree look (which he had when he was a ragpicker). The can that he carried seemed heavier than the bag he carried as a ragpicker, for this job was not to his liking.

(5) What did the narrator notice in the locality where Mukesh lived? What was the condition of bangle makers?

Ans. Certain forces conspire to keep the worker in bangle industry of Firozabad in poverty. These include the moneylenders, the middlemen, the policemen, the keepers of law, the bureaucrats and the politicians- Together they impose a heavy burden on the child.

(6) Every other house in Firozabad is engaged in glass industry. Even then the makers remain in miserable condition. What are the reasons? Explain with the suggestions to overcome this situation.

Ans. Boys and girls sit in dark hutments in front of the flickering lamps with their father and mother. They weld coloured pieces of glass bangles. Due to this, they often end up losing eyesight before they become adults. Even the dust from polishing the glass of bangles is injurious to eye. Many workers have become blind. The furnace have very high temperature and therefore very dangerous.

(7) Who was Saheb? What was the plight that compelled him to wander in the streets of Delhi for ragpicking?

Ans. Saheb was a rag picker who had left Dhaka

and came in search of gold in the big city of Seemapuri. His house and the lush green grounds of Dhaka were destroyed by the shorm. The memory of their homes was not far away. Saheb was a very poor child, so he left Dhaka city, and came to Seemapuri, Delhi in search of gold or money. Now he became a ragpicker and wandered here and there in the street of Delhi in search of coins in the garbage heap.

(8) What is the vicious circle of middlemen? How are they trapped since the time of their forefathers? Can they get organised? If not, why? Explain.

Ans. The bangle makers complain that they are trapped in a vicious circle which is very hard to break. The police, the meddlers, the keepers of law, the bureaucrats and the politicians have joined hand to imposed perennial poverty on them. Saheb was a poor ragpicker of Seemapuri who had migrated from Dhaka as shorms swept away their home and fields. His complete name was "Saheb-e-Alam" meaning the lord of the universe. He used to do ragpicking to earn his living.

(9) 'Lost Spring' explains the grinding poverty and traditions that condemn thousands of people to a life of abject poverty. Do you agree? Why/Why not?

Ans. Yes, I fully agree that 'Lost Spring' explains abject poverty. Saheb-e-Alam came along with his family from Bangladesh to Delhi. His family settled on the banks of the Yamuna river. Here, they have no work to do and no house to live in. So they began the work of rag-picking. His family lives a hand-to-mouth existence. Thus this lesson deals with the plight of street children like Saheb-e-Alam, and Mukesh of Firozabad working in a glass bangle factory. The children of such families are forced to labour early in life and denied the opportunities of going to school. These children are trapped in the vicious circle of social stigma, known as poverty and exploitation. Thus the title of the story rightly explains and brings out the depravity of child labour in our country.

(10) The bangle makers of Firozabad make beautiful bangles and make everyone happy but they live and die in squalor. Elaborate.

Ans. The bangle makers of Firozabad live in utter

poverty, generation after generation. They believe that they are the people who are destined to work as glass bangle-makers. They make beautiful bangles for women but they live in the dark. The workers have to look at the hot bright furnaces while polishing bangles. While welding -pieces of coloured glass into bangles they have no other option but are forced to sit near flickering lamps. Hence, they are forced to stay in dark room huts and their eyes are not in a position to see the daylight outside. They become blind quite early in life. They are in a vicious circle drawn between moneylenders, middlemen and politicians. Instead of helping them, the law enforcing authorities only prey on them.

DEEP WATER

(1) How does Douglas make clear to the reader the sense of panic that gripped him as he almost drowned? Describe the details that have made the description vivid.

Ans. Roosevelt has appropriately said "All we have to fear is fear itself" These words have a deeper meaning for all of us. It implies that we fear, fear the most. Those who have undergone this experience of fear can only appreciate its worth. William Douglas had faced it twice in life. He had a terrible fear of water. He could not go for swimming, canoeing, boating, rafting, etc. He realised that it would ruin his life since it was following and haunting him wherever he went. Fear is our hard core enemy. We must get rid of it at the earliest like Douglas. I too had a terrible experience in my life. He did not spring upwards. Rather he went down. There was water all around. Only his nose was out of water. He started his downward journey once again. An irresistible force brought him down. He felt afraid and was paralysed with fear. Terror seized him, and he trembled with fright. He called for rescue but no one came. After that, blackness swept over him. He lost fear. There was no panic. He felt relaxed and lost consciousness.

(2) How did Douglas overcome his fear of water?

Ans. Douglas regretted being deprived of enjoying water activities like -canoeing, boating, swimming, fishing, etc. The wish to enjoy them and the craving to regain his lost confidence,

while being in water, made him try every possible means to get rid of his fear. He was finally able to overcome this mental handicap by getting himself a swimming instructor and further ensuring that no residual fear was left. Even after the swimming training was over, Douglas wasn't confident about his swimming or about the fact that he had overcome the fear. He was determined to get rid of it forever. He swam alone in the pool. He went to Lake Wentworth to dive. There, he tried every possible stroke he had learnt. He fought back the tiny vestiges of terror that gripped him in middle of the lake. Finally, in his diving expedition in the Warm Lake, he realised that he had truly conquered his old terror.

(3) When Douglas realised that he was sinking, how did he plan to save himself?

Ans. Once Douglas was thrown into the swimming pool by a boy. He did not know swimmi by that time. He could not come out of it by himself and was nearly drowned. Therefore, he became very much afraid of water. He dropped the idea of swimming and developed a fear of it. He made many efforts but all were in vain. He could not control his feeling of terror. The writer had near death experience in the pool. The writer made one more effort to come out but that also failed. He could not forget his first experience of drowning when he was swept away by a sea wave. At that time, he was with his father but he was afraid. Now the writer was so afraid of water that he could not even wade into it. He could not bathe in the river and could not enjoy any water sports.

(4) What did Douglas experience as he went down to the bottom of the pool for the first time?

Ans. Douglas started going down gradually into the water. He decided to jump as soon as his feet touched the bottom of, the pool. However, as he jumped, he did not spring upward. Rather he went down. There was all around water. He started his downward journey once again. An irresistible force brought him down. He felt afraid and paralysed with fear. He called for rescue but no one came. After that blackness swept over. He lost fear. He felt relaxed lost consciousness.

(5) How did William Douglas's aversion to water begin?

Ans. Douglas developed an aversion to water first as a child when he went to the beach -in California with his father. It so happened that when he was three or four years old, he went to the beach with his father. The waves knocked him down and swept over him. He was buried in water and his breath was gone. He was frightened and there was terror in his heart at the overpowering force of the waves. At the YMCA pool, a strong boy threw him in the deep end of the pool. Douglas hit the water in a sitting position and slowly went to the bottom. He tried to come out thrice but failed. He could not breathe. His head was throbbing and his lungs were aching. Finally he gave up and fainted. Although he was saved later, but terror stayed with him. As a result, he could not sleep or eat for days and did not go near the water for years.

(6) Why did William Douglas use the YMCA pool and not Yakima River to learn swimming?

Ans. William Douglas used the YMCA pool and not the Yakima river to learn swimming because the river was treacherous. His mother continuously warned him against it and kept the details of each drowning in the river fresh in his mind. On the other hand the YMCA pool was safe, only two or three feet deep at the shallow end.

(7) What happened when 'a big bruiser of a boy' tossed Douglas into the YMCA pool? How did Douglas plan to come out?

Ans. Douglas used the YMCA pool and not the Yakima river to learn swimming. He landed inside the pool in a sitting position, swallowed water and went at once to the bottom. He was frightened but on the way down he planned how he would come out. When his feet would hit the bottom, he would make a big jump, come to the surface, lie flat on it and paddle to the edge of the pool.

(8) Which two incidents in Douglas' early life made him scared of water?

Ans. At the age of ten or eleven when he was trying to learn swimming in the YMCA swimming pool in Yakima, a big boy suddenly played a

dangerous prank and pushed him into water. Both those incidents left a deep impact on William Douglas and created an aversion to water.

(9) Why did Douglas prefer to go to YMCA swimming pool to learn swimming?

Ans. When he decided to learn to swim, Douglas choose the YMCA pool as the Yakima river was too dangerous. The pool on the other hand was only two or three feet deep at the shallow end and even at the deep end, the drop was gradual. So it was the perfect place for him to learn swimming with the help of water wings.

(10) What did Douglas feel and do when he was pushed into the swimming pool?

Ans. Douglas landed in the pool in a sitting position, swallowed water and went at once to the bottom. Though he was frightened on the way down he planned that when his feet would hit the bottom he would make a big jump and come to the surface.

THE RATRAP

(1) How does the peddler interpret the acts of kindness and hospitality shown by the crofter, the iron master, and his daughter?

Ans. The peddler had been a man selling small rattrops of wire. All around he led a sad and monotonous life of a vagabond. He knocked at the door of the house of the crofter, who was an old man without wife and children. He showed kindness and hospitality unexpected by the peddler. Still the rattrop peddler stole his thirty kronors. So, he betrayed the confidence reposed in him by the crofter. Later, the ironmaster thinking him to be an old acquaintance, invited him to his house. The peddler went to his house thinking that ironmaster might give him a couple of kronors. He did not reveal his true identity. Edla Willmansson, the ironmaster's daughter asked him to come to her home in a very compassionate and friendly manner. He agreed to go to their home. But while he was riding to the manor house, he had "evil forebodings". He felt guilty for stealing the crofter's money. The ironmaster, after realising that he was not the captain, told him to go out of the house immediately. However, the insistence of Edla

allowed him to spend the Christmas evening in their house. The peddler wondered about it. However, he interpreted it to be her nobleness, kindness and generosity.

(2) Describe the instances in the story that show that the character of the iron master is different from that of his daughter in many ways?

Ans. There are several instances in the story to prove that ironmaster's character is different from his daughter's in many ways. The ironmaster mistook the peddler to be an old acquaintance. So he invited him to his house to spend Christmas evening. The peddler however, declined his invitation. So the ironmaster sent his daughter with the hope that she would have better ways of persuasion. The compassionate manner of the daughter won the confidence of the peddler, who agreed to go to her home. However, as the valet bathed the peddler, cut his hair and shaved him and dressed him in a good-looking suit, the ironmaster had the realisation that he was someone else. The ironmaster told him to get out of his house immediately. However, his daughter said that he should stay with them that day, for Christmas. She felt sympathetic to 'the poor hungry wretch' as compared to her father. She believed that he could have a day of peace with them—just one in the whole year. She even told him to take his father's suit as a Christmas gift. Her attitude changed the peddler who left with her the money he had stolen.

(3) What made the peddler finally change his ways?

Ans. The peddler, in addition to selling small rattaps of wire was even a petty thief. From house of the crofter, he stole thirty kronors. This was in spite of the fact that he sheltered the peddler in his house for a night and gave him best possible hospitality. How the kind and generous behaviour of Edla Willmansson, the ironmaster's daughter finally changed him. The ironmaster invited him to his house, mistaking him his old regimental comrade. But realising that the peddler was not his old acquaintance but someone else, he held him to leave his house. However, Edla felt pity on him and persuaded her father to permit him to spend the Christmas with them. Her behaviour changed his conscience

and while giving her gift of a rattrap he requested her to return the thirty Kronors of the crofter which he had. A complete transformation takes place in the peddler due to Edla.

(4) How does the metaphor of the rattrap serve to highlight the human predicament?

Ans. The world entices a person through the various good things of life such as riches and joy, shelter and food, heat and clothing etc. These were just like the baits in the rattrap. Once someone is tempted by the bait, the world closed on him. The peddler was tempted by thirty kronor of the crofter of the crofter. Therefore he walks through the wood and afraid to go to the manor house. He gets peace only after returning the bait (money).

(5) The story focuses on human loneliness and the need to bond with others. Elaborate this statement.

Ans. There are at least three characters in the story who suffer from loneliness and express the need to bond with others. The peddler is called a tramp a vagabond and stranger at various points of the story. He moves from one place to another. He seeks shelter for night and people look at him with sour faces. The old crofter suffers from loneliness. Hence he feels happy when he gets the peddler's company. The ironmaster is also lonely in his house. There is no one except his daughter who shows his need for human bonding. The stranger refuses because he fears being caught with stolen money.

INDIGO

(1) Why is Rajkumar Shukla described as being resolute?

Ans. Rajkumar Shukla is described as being resolute because even after being told about the prior engagements of Gandhi at Kanpore and other parts across the country, he does not quit. He continues to accompany Gandhi everywhere. He had come all the way from Champaran district in the foot hills of Himalayas to Lucknow to speak to Gandhi. Shukla accompanied Gandhi everywhere. Shukla followed him to the ashram near Ahmedabad for weeks he never left Gandhi's side till Gandhi asked him to meet at Calcutta.

(2) What was the attitude of the average Indian in smaller localities towards advocates of 'Home Rule'?

Ans. The average Indians in smaller localities were afraid to show sympathy for the advocates of home rule. Gandhi stayed at Muzaffarpur for two days at the home of Professor Malkani, a teacher in a government school. It was an extraordinary thing in those days for a professor to give shelter to one who opposed the government.

(3) What was Gandhi's politics intertwined with?

Ans. Gandhi's politics was intermingled with the day to day problems of the million of Indians. He opposed unjust laws. Gandhi's politics were intertwined with non-violence and Satyagraha.

(4) Discuss the qualities of a good leader with reference to Gandhi's role in Champaran movement.

Ans. A leader is someone who leads the minds of others and convinces them to follow set of ideas and beliefs. As such, there are some qualities inherent in the person a leader that sets him apart from the rest. One of these qualities includes dedication one's work. His enthusiasm is evident in his work and life, and this inspires others to follow him. A good leader is courageous in the face of adversity and never quits. He motivates and encourages others, bringing out the best in them. He appreciates the efforts of others and is not biased or impartial.

(5) How do we know that ordinary people also contributed to the freedom movement of India?

Ans. Professor J. B. Kriplani received Gandhi at Muzaffarpur railway station at midnight. He had a large body of students with him. Share croppers from Champaran came on foot and by conveyance to see Gandhi. Muzaffarpur lawyers too called on him. A vast multitude greeted Gandhi when he reached Motihari railway station. Thousands of people demonstrated around the court room. This shows that ordinary people too contributed to the freedom movement in India.

POETS AND PANCAKES

(1) What is the example of the national integration that the author refers to?

Ans. The make-up division of the Gemini Studios was an example of national integration. According to the author, this is so because people from different regions and religious groups worked together in the same department. The department was headed by a Bengali who was succeeded by a Maharashtrian. The other helpers included a Dharwar Kannadiya, an Andhra a Madras Indian Christian, an Anglo-Burmese and the local Tamils.

(2) Subbu is described as a many-sided genius. List four of his special abilities.

Ans. Four special abilities of Subbu:

(i) Subbu had the ability to look cheerful at all times.

(ii) His sense of loyalty made him turn his entire creativity to his principal's advantage. Film making was quite easy with Subbu around.

(iii) He was literarily inclined too a poet and novelist. He was an amazing actor.

He had a charitable and loving adventure.

(3) Why was the moral Re-Armament Army welcomed at the studios?

Ans. Frank Buchman's Moral Re-Armament Army was welcomed at the studio mainly because of their political association. The people at the Gemini Studios were averse to communism and hence were ready to play host to the MRA. Apart from that, the studio people hardly had any occupation and suffered from boredom.

(4) Name one example to show that Gemini Studios was influenced by the plays staged by MRA?

Ans. Madras and Tamil drama community included scenes of 'sunset and sunrise in the manner of Jotham Valley' in almost all of their plays. This shows how the plays, staged by MRA, influenced Gemini Studios.

(5) What made the lawyers stand out from the others at Gemini Studios?

Ans. The lawyers were pants and a lie and sometimes a wat whereas everyone else in the

story department were similar khadi dhoti with a slightly oversized and clumsily tailored white khadi shirt. Thus the lawyer stood out from others at Gemini Studios as if he is a dispassionate man who did not take sides. Moreover, he was a logical man with no emotional attachment whatsoever.

(6) Why was the office boy frustrated? Who did he show his anger on?

Ans. The office boy was frustrated because despite getting a good opening, he remained only an office boy. He had had a good formal education and would write poetry also. But his great literary talent was being allowed to go waste. He showed his anger on Kothamangalam Subbu, the No.2 at Gemini Studios.

(7) How did the author discover who the English visitor to the studios was?

Ans. The Hindu had made an announcement about a short story contest organized by a British periodical *The Encounter*. He had never heard of *The Encounter* so he went to British Council Library to find out about it. When he read the editor's name he heard a bell ringing in his ears. It was the poet Stephen Spender who had visited Gemini Studios. He felt as if he had found his long lost brother like those of Indian films.

(8) What does the writer mean by 'the fiery misery' of those subjected to make-up?

Ans. The make up room of Gemini Studios looked like a hair cutting saloon. It had around half a dozen mirrors with incandescent lights at all angles around them. The artists would feel the heat emanating from these lights. Thus, the writer uses the term 'fiery misery' to denote the uncomfortable situation of those subjected to make up.

(9) Why was the author appear to be doing nothing at the studios?

Ans. The author's work included cutting clippings from newspapers on various subjects and starting them in files. Many of these cuttings had to be written by hand. The work that wasn't that significant. Moreover he worked in a cubicle. So he appeared to be doing nothing at the studios. The on lookers noticed him merely learning up newspapers clippings. Hence to them he seemed to be doing next to nothing.

(10) What caused the lack of communication between the Englishman and the people at Gemini Studios?

Ans. Most of the people at Gemini Studios spoke Tamil and not English. Moreover, The Englishman delivered his speech to them in English, that too in a British accent, which was more difficult for the people to understand. They didn't even know why he had come to Gemini Studios. So, that caused the lack communication between the Englishman and the people at Gemini Studio.

(11) Why was the legal adviser referred to as the opposite by others?

Ans. A lawyer used to be a part of the story department at the Gemini Studios. Though, a legal adviser was supposed be invited in legal matters, his eagey yet stupid idea led to the end of an actress's career. Due to this, he was referred to as the opposite of a legal advisor, by the people.

(12) Why is the Englishman's visit referred to as unexplained mystery?

Ans. The Englishman's visit to the Gemini Studios is referred to as an unexplained mystery because no one could decipher his identity whether he was a poet or an editor. Besides, when he spoke no one at the studios understand what he intended to say as his accent was beyond their comprehension.

(13) Why was Kothamangalam Subbu considered No. 2 in Gemini Studios?

Ans. Kothamangalam Subbu was a cheerful person who was very loyal in nature. He used to help the Boss whenever the Boss was in a fix or needed some help. He was thus very close to the Boss considering this. He was considered No. 2 in Gemini Studio, i.e. next only to the Boss. He was not brilliant but a rather cheerful person and exceedingly loyal to the Boss. He offered solution whenever The Boss was in a fix.

(14) How does the author describe the incongruity of an English poet addressing the audience at Gemini Studios?

Ans. The English poet was addressing the Tamil audience at Gemini Studios in English with a typical provincial accent. He was talking about the thrills and travails of an English poet to a

dazed and silent audience. This was the incongruity because his audience could not understand him at all.

(15) What do you understand about the author's literary inclinations from the account?

Ans. Though the author had a very tedious and unchallenging job at the studios, his interest in literature and writing is apparent in his willingness to participate in the short story contest organised by the British periodical, *The Encounter*. Moreover, the author appears to be a keen reader visiting libraries and buying books on wide ranging topics whenever he could afford them. Besides the narrative also establishes the fact that the author was one of the most knowledgeable person in Gemini Studios. His idea about how prose writing was not meant for geniuses but for these with patience and perseverance highlight his reflective and deep thoughts on literature and creative writing.

THE INTERVIEW

(1) What do you understand by 'thumbprints on his windpipe'?

Ans. Here, "thumbprints on his windpipe" suggests the attempt to strangle a person. Similar to the way one would face difficulty in breathing if someone tried to held their windpipe, interviewers too make a person feel choked or uncomfortable by asking inappropriate and personal questions.

(2) What are some of the positive views on interviews?

Ans. The positive views on interviews include acknowledging it's importance as a medium of communications and a source of truth and information. These days we know about various celebrities and other big personalities through their interviews. Some even look at the process as an interviewer holds a position of great power and confidence.

(3) How does Denis Brian express about interview?

Ans.

(4) What did The English novelist and academic David Lodge comment about Umberto Eco?

Ans. Umberto Eco's primary work was in the academic field itself and he wrote novels occasionally. He also mentioned that he participated in academic conferences over meetings of Pen Clubs and writers. Thus, we can conclude that Umberto Eco considered himself as an academic scholar first.

(5) Do you think Umberto Eco likes being interviewed? Give reasons for your opinion.

Ans. Yes, Umberto Eco in all possibilities likes being interviewed. He felt just at ease with the interviewer and answered all the questions fully and patiently without showing any hurry. He stated his achievement in a very modest manner and explained his philosophical views and interest clearly.

(6) What type of novel is 'The Name of The Rose'?

Ans. Mukund changed the topic and mentioned that *The Name of the Rose* was a very serious novel and still it managed to attract a large audience. It dealt with detective stuff and also metaphysics, theology and mediaeval history. He asked Umberto if he was at all surprised by his success.

(7) What did Rudyard Kipling say about interviews?

Ans. Rudyard Kipling disliked being interviewed as he believed it is an immoral and criminal activity to invade into a person's personal life. He also termed interviews as a cowardly act and that no respectable man would want to be a part of an interview.

(8) What puzzled the journalists and the publishers?

Ans. According to Umberto Eco, journalists and publishers are puzzled when something unexpected happens. They believe that people like trash and do not like difficult reading experiences. But Eco's novel *The Name of the Rose*, a serious work, sold between 10 and 15 million copies. This puzzled them.

(9) Why did Kipling dislike being interviewed?

Ans. Ruayard Kipling disliked being interviewed as he believed it is an immoral and criminal activity to invade into a person's personal life. He also termed interviews as a cowardly act and

that no respectable man would want to be a part of an interview.

(10) What is the reason for the huge success of the novel 'The Name of The Rose'?

Ans. According to Umberto Eco, the reason for the huge success of the novel is a mystery to him as well. He says that being set in the medieval history period is one of the possible reasons for its success. He even adds published could also have been influential in its sale.

(11) Write a note on writing style of Umberto Eco?

Ans. Eco's writing style was a personalised and interesting one, contrary to regular academic writings. In his writings, he told the story of his research, instead of simply presenting his research, which gave his academic writing a narrative quality.

(12) What did one of the professors say about Eco's Doctoral dissertation?

Ans. The Professor told that the scholars learn a lot from their subject. They make a list of false hypothesis. Then they correct and put the conclusions. Eco told that he himself had adopted the mode of trial and error method and he was found right in his approach. Accordingly his dissertation book was published.

(13) What was distinctive about Eco's academic writing style?

Ans. The hallmark of Umberto Eco's writing is simplicity. It doesn't matter what Eco wrote about - medievalism, media, astronomy or occult sciences - he would make the narrative a breeze to read. And, he used to do it with short sentences. Eco's writing style was a personalised and interesting one, contrary to regular academic writings. In his writings, he told the story of his research, instead of simply presenting his research, which gave his academic writing a narrative quality. Was this answer helpful?

(14) Express your opinion on 'Interviews'

Ans. Interviews include acknowledging its importance as a medium of communication and a source of truth and information. These days we know about various celebrities and other big personalities through their inter. 7/53 Some even look at the process as an art.

GOING PLACES

(1) How would you describe the character and temperament of Sophie's father?

Ans. Sophie's father has a plumpy face looking grimy and sweaty. He doesn't seem to be a soft or sophisticated man. Sophie fears his aggressive manliness. He is a realist and does not believe in his daughter's wild stories. Sophie's father was an authoritarian, somewhat short-tempered person and a sports lover. He seemed to be fun-loving as whenever the United team won, he went to the pub to celebrate. He had a plump face. When Geoff told his father that Sophie met Danny Casey, he looked at her with an expression of contempt. Later, he started discussing about the young, talented Irish, Danny Casey. When Sophie told him that Danny Casey was going to buy a shop, he made an ugly face to show disgust. He told Sophie that it was another of her wild stories. He did not believe at all that Sophie might have met Danny. Sophie seems to be somewhat scared of her father. Sophie told Jansie that there would be a "right old row" if her father gets to hear about it. She even told Jansie about her father. 'you know what a miser he is'.

(2) Why does Jansie discourage her to have such dreams?

Ans. Sophie was dreaming of having a boutique, becoming a manager, being an actress and becoming a fashion designer. Jansie discouraged Sophie from having such dreams because she knew it would need a lot of money and her father would not allow her to do so.

(3) What are the indicators of her family's financial status?

Ans. Sophie belonged to a middle class socio-economic background. There are many indicators that point towards that. First indicator is Jansie's and Sophie's conversation about them working, after leaving school. Sophie longed for a good life but Jansie knew that they were both earmarked for the biscuit factory. She also told Sophie to first buy a 'decent house to live in before buying a boutique. Second, as Sophie enters her house, she sees her father's face still grubby and sweaty after a days hard work. Third, she observes her mother stooping over the sink. The small room was steamy from the stove and cluttered with the dirty washing piled up in the corner. Fourth, her

brother Geoff was an apprentice mechanic. Fifth, they travelled by bus to watch United play. Last, on her way back home from the solitary place where she spent time in the evening sometimes, outside the pub, she passed her 'father's bicycle' propped against the wall. All these details points towards their middle class status.

(4) Why did Sophie like her brother Geoff more than any other person? From her perspective, what did he symbolize?

Ans. Sophie was quite fond of her elder brother, Geoff, who was an apprentice mechanic. He had to travel each day to the far side of the city for his work. He was almost grown up though he had left school only three years ago. Geoff did not speak much. Sophie felt that when he was not speaking, he was away somewhere out there in the world in those places she had never been to. These places had a special fascination for Sophie as they were unknown to her and remained out of her reach. She believed that there were even exotic and interesting people, of whom Geoff never spoke. She longed to know about them. She wished that her brother some day might take her there. So from Sophie's point of view, her brother symbolised a person, who could acquaint her with "the vast world out there", which was totally unknown to her. Her love and likeness is known by the fact that she told Geoff only about her meeting with Danny Casey.

(5) Sophie and Jansie were classmates and friends. What were the differences between them that show up in the story?

Ans. Both Sophie and Jansie were classmates and friends belonging to mediocre families. However, Sophie was much more ambitious than Jansie. Sophie tells Jansie that she wants to own a boutique. Jansie, who is more practical, advises Sophie that a lot of money is needed for a boutique. Sophie says that she would earn the money. Then Jansie tells her that it takes a long time to save that much money. So Sophie says that initially she would be a manager till she gets enough money. Jansie tries to explain to Sophie that they would not make Sophie a manager right away. Sophie still believes that she would have the most wonderful shop in the city. So Sophie besides being impractical had a wavering mind also.

Jansie felt sad thinking that both of them were likely to work in the biscuit factory after school. Jansie also tries to make Sophie understand that she should be sensible as they do not pay well for the shop work. Sophie however, thought that she would become an actress and have a boutique. Besides that, she said that she might even be a fashion designer. So we see Sophie as an overambitious, impractical day-dreamer. On the other hand, Jansie is more practical and has a firm mind.

(6) What impression do you form of Sophie on reading the story "Going Places"?

Ans. Sophie: She is a teenage girl from a middle-class family, who dreams of being either a manager or an actress or fashion designer. She also wishes to own a boutique but without earning money or having the necessary qualification. Her father wants her to take up a job at the biscuit factory. Sophie's father has a plumpy face looking grimy and sweaty. He doesn't seem to be a soft or sophisticated man. Sophie fears his aggressive manliness. He is a realist and does not believe in his daughter's wild stories.

(7) What socio-economic background does Sophie belong to?

Ans. From the story 'Going Places', we realise that Sophie belonged to a mediocre of father poor socio-economic background. But she aspired to have a boutique, though she had.

Sophie is a young school-girl belonging to a lower middle-class family. She wants to rise from the situation in which she finds herself. She is an incurable dreamer and escapist. She dreams of opening a boutique. Her classmate Jansie, who had her feet firmly planted on the ground, tells Sophie that opening a boutique requires a lot of money and experience and she has neither of them. Sophie, who floats in a dreamy world of her own, dreams of becoming an actress or a fashion designer. She has dreams of a hero also. She develops fascination for Danny Casey, the wonder-boy of football. She sees him in action only once when he scores the second goal for United. She imagines him coming to her and tells her brother about the meeting. She goes on

waiting for him on the next date but he does not turn up. She becomes sad and carries the burden of sadness all the times. Thus, her dreams and disappointments are the creations of her mind.

(8) Sophie's dream and disappointments are all in her mind. Discuss.

Ans. From the story 'Going Places', we realise that Sophie belonged to a mediocre or father poor socio-economic background. But she aspired to have a boutique, though she had.

Sophie is a young school-girl belonging to a lower middle-class family. She wants to rise from the situation in which she finds herself. She is an incurable dreamer and escapist. She dreams of opening a boutique. Her classmate Jansie, who had her feet firmly planted on the ground, tells Sophie that opening a boutique requires a lot of money and experience and she has neither of them. Sophie, who floats in a dreamy world of her own, dreams of becoming an actress or a fashion designer. She has dreams of a hero also. She develops fascination for Danny Casey, the wonder-boy of football. She sees him in action only once when he scores the second goal for United. She imagines him coming to her and tells her brother about the meeting. She goes on waiting for him on the next date but he does not turn up. She becomes sad and carries the burden of sadness all the times. Thus, her dreams and disappointments are the creations of her mind.

(9) It is natural for teenagers to have unrealistic dreams. What would you say are the benefits and disadvantages of such fantasizing?

Ans. Teenagers have boundless enthusiasm and ambitions. They have sweet dreams and go on fantasizing. It is natural for them to do so. Every youth is a dreamer. Every great scientist or writer has a dream. Without some thing to aspire for one can't strive to achieve that goal. Dreams lead to the golden gate of success. Some teenagers float in the world of fantasy. They have unreal dreams. It is just like a child asking for the moon. Their feet are in the mud and they dream of the stars in the sky. Such fantasizing results in disappointment and disillusionment. A dreamer who fails to realise his dream is labelled a failure. Those who realise their dream become heroes

and achievers in their spheres. I think, it is better to have dreams even if we fail to realise them. Who would have dreams if the teenagers don't will these grey-headed, grey persons have dreams? Let the teenagers indulge in their natural activity and dream of a golden future.

(10) What was Sophie's dream? How was it unrealistic?

Ans. Sophie is a teenage girl from a middle-class family, who dreams of being either a manager or an actress or fashion designer. She also wishes to own a boutique but without earning money or having the necessary qualification. Her father wants her to take up a job at the biscuit factory.

(11) How was Jansie different from Sophie? How were Sophie and Jansie different?

Ans. Sophie and Jansie are classmates. They belong to lower middle class families. Both of them are earmarked for biscuit factory. Jansie's feet are firmly planted on the ground. But Sophie is totally blind to the harsh realities of life. She dreams of big and beautiful things. She wants to have a boutique. She thinks of becoming an actress as there is a lot of money in this profession. If need be, she can also be a fashion designer. In short, she loves to be grand and sophisticated. All her dreams are beyond her reach and resources. Jansie advises her to be sensible, but she remains a romantic dreamer.

Sophie and Jansie differ in thinking and temperament. Sophie is lost in her dream world. She shares her secret with only one person. It is her elder brother, Geoff. Jansie is 'nosey'. She takes interest in learning new things about others. She can spread the story in the whole neighbourhood; so Sophie does not want to share secrets with her.

(12) Differentiate between Sophie and Jansie's attitude towards life.

Ans. Sophie and Jansie differ in thinking and temperament. Sophie is lost in her dream world. She shares her secret with only one person. It is her elder brother, Geoff. Jansie is 'nosey'. She takes interest in learning new things about others. She can spread the story in the whole neighbourhood; so Sophie does not want to share secrets with her.

(13) Attempt a character sketch of Sophie in your own words.

Ans. Sophie is a young girl of a lower middle class family. She wants to open a boutique and also become an actress or a fashion designer or a manager. She wants to come out of her poor economic situation. She is an incurable dreamer and an escapist. Although she is warned against such dreams by her friend, Jansie and her father, she ignores them. As no one believes her, she shares her dreams only with her brother, Geoff, who is an introvert. She also hero-worships the football player, Danny Casey. She fantasises about meeting Danny at the market place and later near the canal.

(14) How is Sophie a daydreamer?

Ans. Sophie dreams of her future life are far removed from her reality. She dreams of owning a boutique, of becoming an actress but the fact was that she was earmarked for the biscuit factory. Sophie drifts into a world of fantasy and wants to live her dreams by stepping out of her middle class status.

(15) How Sophie's father is a good guardian?

Ans. Sophie's dream was to own a boutique that would be the most amazing in her city. It was unrealistic as she was from a lower middle class family and didn't have the money required to own a boutique. When Jansie asked her how she planned to buy a boutique, Sophie replied that she would get a sophisticated job. To save up money for her business she would start at a manager's position. Realising it may be a tough job to get, she said that she wanted to be like Mary Quant. As she was a natural, she would be able to pull off the role. Then she decides that she should rather be an actress and work part time while setting up her boutique when she was free.

Long Answer Questions: Flamingo (Poetry)

MY MOTHER AT SIXTY-SIX

(1) Write the central idea of the poem 'My Mother at Sixty-Six'.

Ans. This poem shows the fear of losing her mother of the poetess. Her mother is in the last phase of her life. So the poetess feels that she

will pass away soon. Poetess gets scared of this thought, I come out of this negative thought, she looked outside of car. The world outside was full of life and activity. The young trees seemed running fast. Children looked very happy. At the airport, they had to undergo a security check. The poetess was standing a few yards away from her mother. She felt pained to look at the colourless and pale face of her mother. But hiding her tears, the poetess said, "See you soon Amma".

KEEPING QUIET

(1) Write the central idea of the poem 'Keeping Quiet'.

Ans. The central idea of the poem Keeping Quiet is to keep silence for a moment and do nothing. Instead introspect ourselves and understand what we are doing. This poet asks us to stop wars, hate, pollution, killing of animals and heating ourselves and spare some time to go deep into the soul. Silence is the universal language barrier we all will be one, we won't have greed and hate. The poet believes this silence will change our perspective and thinking because it does not mean inactivity but patience like the nature.

A Thing of Beauty

(1) What makes human beings love life in spite of troubles and sufferings?

Ans. The things of beauty bring love and happiness in life by removing sadness and troubles. As nature is the best healer, it helps man to fear the sorrows and strengthens the belief to continue living despite sufferings.

The things of beauty that Keats refers to in his poem are the sun, the moon, the trees the innocence of the sheep, the blossoming of the daffodils in the meadows, the musk-roses blooming the mass of form and the clear streams among mountains.

(2) Explain the gist of the poem 'A Thing of Beauty'.

Ans. Man has always shared a special bonding with all beautiful things. Though the world is a beautiful place to live in, there is a lot of pain and suffering too. This can be enjoyed by treasuring the happiness and joy that beautiful things give us. Keats believes that man and

nature are woven into an unbroken bond. He believes that beautiful things present around us are like beautiful flowers and we should wreath them into a flowery band that keeps us connected to the earth.

A Roadside Stand

(1) What will be a great relief to the poet? How can the problems of the rural people be solved?

Ans. The poet criticizes the double standards of the government and other social service agencies who promise to improve the standard of living of the poor farmers and show them the rosy side of life. Yet, when the time comes to deliver their promise, they either forget them or fulfill them keeping in view their own benefits. The poet calls them "greedy good doers" and "beneficent beasts of prey", who swarm over their lines. The poet says that these greedy people make calculated and well thought out shrewd moves, to which the innocent unaware farmers fall prey. These humble and simple farmers are robbed of their peace of mind by these clever people.

The poet says enforcing benefits that are calculated to soothe them out of their wits, and by teaching them how to 'steep they sleep all day, Destory their sleeping at night the ancient was.

(2) The economic well-being of a country depends on a balanced development of the villages and the cities. Explain.

Ans. Filled with empathy, the poet is unable to bear the plight of the unassuming and innocent rural people. The lines below show his insufferable pain :

"Sometimes I feel myself I can hardly bear the thought of so much childish longing in I vain, The sadness that lurks near the open window there That waits all day in almost open prayer.

The rural folks pleaded pathetically for some customers to stop by and buy some of their goods, city folks used to pass by on this road and hence the rural folk set up the roadside stand to attract their attention and sell their goods.

Aunt Jennifer's Tiger

(1) Why do you think Aunt Jennifer's hands are 'fluttering through her wool'? Why is she finding the needle so hard to pull?

Ans. She finds it very hard to pull a light weight ivory needle because while she is cre her work of art, which is a creation of her desires and feelings, she feels fearful uncle. She finds it hard to pull, more because of mental suppression and not because.

Like all beasts of prey, the tigers are the denizens of forest. They live far away from human settlements. They are called 'chivalric.' This indicates the majestic and honourable position that they occupy in the world of animals. So the use of the words 'denizens' and 'chivalric' add to our understanding of the tigers' attitudes.

(2) What is suggested by the image 'massive weight of Uncle's wedding band'?

Ans. The 'wedding band' that the poet talks about was -the-wedding ring worn by Aunt Jennifer. The image 'massive weight of Uncle's wedding band' suggests that she was overburdened with duties and responsibilities, post her marriage.

Even after death, Aunt would carry her fear of her domineering husband as she would yet bear the burden of the wedding band on her finger. The ordeals faced by her in an oppressive marriage would continue to terrify her.

(3) What are the 'ordeals' Aunt Jennifer is surrounded by? Why is it significant that the poet uses the word 'ringed'?

Ans. Aunt Jennifer has been living her life in accordance with the rules laid down by her husband. Her life lacks expression and is overburdened by the demands and duties of her married life. Although old and weak, she still has to face her husband's oppression. These are the ordeals that the poet talks about.

The use of the word 'ringed' in the poem, is significant and appropriate because it correctly represents the vicious cycle from which Aunt Jennifer is unable to free herself. The word 'ringed' not only indicates that she is wearing her wedding ring but also that she is bound by the responsibilities, fear and oppression of her marriage for entire life and, probably, after it too.

(4) How does Aunt Jennifer express her bitterness and anger against males?

Ans. To express her bitterness and anger against male dominance, Aunt Jennifer chooses to

embroider tigers on the panel. The nature of tigers symbolizes strength, fearlessness and splendour which is in sharp contrast to her own meek nature because of which she has suffered endlessly.

(5) What are the difficulties that Aunt Jennifer faced in her life?

Ans. Aunt Jennifer spent her life in accordance to the rules laid down by her husband her life was overburdened by demands and duties and lacked self expression. She was feeble and was oppressed by her husband.

(6) Interpret the symbols found in 'Aunt Jennifer's Tigers'?

Ans. Yes, the character of Aunt Jennifer wins our sympathy as a reader. Her ordeals and sufferings move the reader. Even the speaker in the poem shows sympathy and pity towards her. The speaker says that even after Aunt Jennifer's death, she will be terrified of her husband and the ordeals of her marriage.

The tigers created by Aunt Jennifer are eternal. They will keep on prancing even after her death. These tigers are born out of her imagination in response to the oppression she goes through in the patriarchal society.

(7) Do you sympathize with Aunt Jennifer? What is the attitude of the speaker towards Aunt Jennifer?

Ans. **Wedding band** : Symbol of oppression in an unhappy marriage. Marriage is socially and legal binding, making women silently accept their subjugation and male domination, especially in a patriarchal society. Its weight refers to the burden of gender expectations. Ringed means encircled or trapped, losing individuality and freedom.

Aunt Jennifer : A typical victim of male oppression in an unhappy marriage, who suffers loss of individuality, dignity and personal freedom silently. She becomes dependent, fearful and frail.

Tigers : Symbolise untamed free spirit. Here they are antithesis of their creator's personality. The use of colours implies that Aunt Jennifer's tigers and their land are more vital and enjoy a sense of freedom far greater than her. Yellow (bright topaz) connotes the sun and fierce energy, while green reminds one of spring and vitality.

They pace and prance freely, proudly, fearless, confident and majestic in their bearing.

Embroidery : Symbol of creative expression. The artwork expresses the Aunt's suppressed desires and helps her escape the oppressive reality of her life.

Aunt (last stanza) : As opposed to Aunt Jennifer. It shows that she has lost her identity completely, thus lost even her name.

Long Answer Questions: Vistas

THE THIRD LEVEL

(1) The third level was a medium of escape for Charley. Explain the statement in the light of the story 'The Third Level'.

Ans. See Answer of Q.No. 1.

(2) Do you think that the third level was a medium of escape for Charley? Why?

Ans. Yes, I think that the third level was a medium of escape for Charley. In modern world is full of insecurity, fear, war, worries and stress. Man has to conform then-all the times. The harsh realities of life make living quite unpleasant and even unbearable so he wants to escape into a wishful world. Charley talks to his psychiatrist friend about the third level at the Grand Central station. His friends call it a walking dream wish fulfillment. Charley poses an escapist tendency even his stamp collecting is a temporary refuge. Reading with insight.

(3) "The modern world is full of insecurity, fear, war, worry and stress." What are the ways in which we attempt to overcome them?

Ans. We can overcome the anxieties and insecurities bred by our invertible existence in the modern world by getting involved in some practical and beneficial activities cultivating hobbies spending time with family and friends going on trips and excursions pursuing meditation and exercises help us live a balanced and healthy life. Reading good books is equivalent to having good friends with great insight, they not only enrich us with the vast store of knowledge but also help us to learn from other's experience and stay rooted to some basic qualities of humanity. Joining hobby classes or gym, attending social events like birthdays and weddings going for

outdoor games, interacting meaningfully through social networking sites and writing diaries etc can also help us relieve our worries and stay focussed and disciplined in life. Simple activities like listening to music, playing with pets an occasional dinner out, watching cinema or plays or going to places like parks etc can go a long way in helping us get rid of stress, boredom and insecurities.

(4) Describe briefly Charley's strange experience in the third level.

Ans. The Way Charley came across Sam's letter was surrounded in mystery. Among his oldest first day covers he found an envelope. The envelope containing the letter bore the address of his grand father. It was written on July 18, 1894. The postmark showed the picture of president Garfield. Generally, the first day covers have blank papers in them, but this one contained a letter. The letter was addressed to Charley. In the letter, Sam had informed Charley that he was living on the third level. He had also told Charley and his wife to keep looking for the third level clearly the letter was a product of Charley's imagination.

(5) Justify the title of the story 'The Third Level'.

Ans. The Third Level signifies an escape from the modern world that is full of insecurity, fear, war, worry and all the rest of it. The period of 1890s represents a peaceful life not possible in the present era. From this level, the protagonist wants to travel to Galesburg, Illinois, with his wife Louisa. Since the chapter deals with the third level at the Grand Central Station, New York, 'The Third Level' is perfect for the story.

THE TIGER KING

(1) How did the Tiger King stand in danger of losing his kingdom? How was he able to avoid the danger? Explain.

Ans. Tiger King, to disprove the astrologer's prediction started to hunt and kill tigers. He also banned tiger hunting by anyone except the Maharaja. Anyone who disobeyed him was punished and all his wealth and property was confiscated. A British high ranking officer wished to hunt tigers. The Maharaja told that the officer could hunt any other animal except the tiger. The

British officer's secretary wanted the Maharaja to allow the British officer to take a photograph of himself holding a gun and standing over a tiger's carcass. The Maharaja refused permission because he did not want anybody to kill a tiger. At this the Maharaja stood in danger of losing his kingdom. Hence, he offered a bribe of 50 gold rings which were valued at three lakhs, to the wife of the British officer. By this act the Maharaja was able to avert the danger.

(2) What rumour was rife in Pratibandapuram about the crown prince Jung Jung Bahadur?

Ans. Jilani Jung Jung Bahadur, the king of Pratibandapuram, is known as the Tiger King. At the time of his birth, the astrologers declared that the prince would have to die one day. The ten-day-old prince asked the astrologers to reveal the manner of his death. The wise men were baffled at this miracle. The chief astrologer said that his death would come from a tiger. The young prince growled and uttered terrifying words: 'Let tigers beware!' He decided to kill one hundred tigers. He thus got the name 'Tiger King'.

(3) The astrologers predicted about the king, "The child will grow up to become the warrior of warriors, hero of heroes, and champion of champions." Do you think this prediction was right?

Ans. The story "The Tiger King" is a supreme example of dramatic irony. The character acts in a way grossly inappropriate to the actual circumstances or expects the opposite of what fate holds in store for him. Kalki has used a very dexterous use of dramatic irony in the story. After killing the first tiger, the King flaunts its dead body before the astrologer to show that he is more powerful than the tiger. However, the astrologer warns the king that he should be "careful with the hundredth tiger". The king chooses to prove the astrologer wrong once again and makes frantic efforts to kill hundred tigers. Thus, having shot at the old tiger, the Tiger King believes that he has killed the hundredth tiger. But the reader as well as the king's officers and minions soon come to know that the emaciated tiger does not get killed but only faints. The king feels happy about killing the tiger but in reality is ignorant of his ironical fate. The prediction proves right and a mere

splinter from a wooden tiger's body causes his dramatic death. Quite ironically the hundredth tiger kills the king instead and the astrologer's predictions stands vindicated.

(4) The astrologer's prediction about the death of the Tiger King came to be true. Do you agree with this statement?

Ans. The astrologer dies before the king of Pratibandapuram gets an opportunity to kill one hundred tigers. Disproving his prophecy seems to be the sole reason for the king's existence. Except for killing hundred tigers, everything else takes a backseat for the king.

The prophecy cannot be indisputably disproved as the king was ultimately killed by a tiger, though neither by a real one nor by the hundredth one. Looking at the weak, old and almost lifeless tiger that was the hundredth one, no one would have thought that it would escape the king's bullet by fainting at the shock of the bullet whizzing past. It was the "tiny little wooden tiger" from the toy shop that caused the death of Tiger King.

(5) What values of life does the story "Tiger King" give us?

Ans. Modern age is the age of ecology— A new consciousness has arisen among human beings. Animals and birds are as much part of human beings. The destruction or haphazard killing of one species may not only lead to its extinction, but it will adversely affect the ecological balance. Those animals which serve as food for the wild animals will increase in large number if the beasts of prey are wiped out. Each species, housewrecker, fierce, deadly, ferocious or poisonous has its own role in the scheme of things. We must devise a new system. It must focus on the care of all living beings on the earth as well as the Earth itself and all life vegetative or animal living on it. Steps have to be taken to preserve ecological balance in nature and prevent environmental pollution. Unpolluted air, water and food can make all living beings healthy and enable them to enjoy longer lives.

(6) How can you say that the dewan was a comical character?

Ans. The dewan in this story is indeed a comical character. He is sycophant, hypocrite and flatterer. When the tigers became extinct in the

Tiger King's Kingdom, the King decided to marry a princess of a kingdom where there was a large population of tigers. The king sent for his dewan and told him brandishing his gun that there remained thirty more tigers to be killed. Dewan became frightened and told the king that he was not a tiger. He thought perhaps the king wanted to kill him. And he replied senseless words in depression. That indicates that he was a comical character.

(7) Who was the Tiger King? Why did he get that name?

Ans. The Maharaja of Pratibandapuram was called the tiger king. At the time of his birth the astrologers declared that the prince would have to die one day. The ten-day-old prince asked the astrologers to reveal the manner of his death. The wise men were baffled at the miracle. The chief astrologer said that his death would come from a tiger. The young prince growled and uttered terrifying words: 'tiger beware?' He decided to kill one hundred tigers. He thus got the name 'Tiger King'.

(8) What happened to the astrologer? Do you think the prophecy was indisputably disproved?

Ans. In order to save his skin, the dewan got an old tiger brought from the people's park in Madras. It was kept hidden in his house. One midnight, with the help of his aged wife, he dragged the tiger to the car and shoved it into the seat. He himself drove the car straight to the forest where the Maharaja was hunting. The dewan hauled the beast out of the car and pushed it down to the ground. Next day the same old tiger 'wandered into the Maharaja's presence. The Maharaja was overjoyed. He took careful aim at the beast. The tiger fell down in a crumpled heap. The Maharaja was extremely happy that he had killed the hundredth tiger. The hunter found that the old tiger was not dead. It had fainted on hearing the sound of the bullet. They did not want the Maharaja to know this fact, and lose their jobs. So one of them shot at it and killed it. The dead tiger was taken in procession through the town and buried there. A tomb was erected over it.

The prophecy was now disproved as the king met his death with the infection caused by the splinter of

a wooden tiger. The astrologer was already dead. He could not be punished or rewarded.

(9) The story is a satire on the conceit of those in power. How does the author employ the literary device of dramatic irony in the story?

Ans. On surface level, 'The Tiger King' seems to be a simple story about a royal prince, his growth and exploits as a king. The prophecies at his birth about the manner of his death make the story interesting by introducing the element of surprise and suspense. On a deeper level, the story is a satire on the conceit of those in power. It is actually seen that those in power have too much pride in them selves and what they do. Two such specimens in the story are the tiger king and the British officer. The author employs dramatic irony and humour to show their faults and weaknesses. The words of those characters carry an extra meaning. They do not know what is going to happen. The tiger king resolves to disprove the prediction of the astrologer. In his stubbornness, he falls prey to a wooden tiger. The high ranking British officer is equally vain. He is more interested in photograph with cossacs than hurting himself. The tiger is a any other hunt except tiger hunt. It may be a bear - hunt, mouse - king officer to organ hunt or a mosquito hunt of his refusal. The ego of the British officer is satisfied when his wife is pleased to get diamond rings sent by the Maharaja.

JOURNEY TO THE END OF THE EARTH

(1) What is the significance of the title 'Journey to the End of the Earth'?

Ans. The journey being to the extreme south of the earth, was really towards the end of it. Another meaning of this title is more significant as the warnings that the Antarctica gives are shocking and much concerning the humanity and the millions of other species on the earth.

(2) The author says, 'It was nothing short of a revelation: everything does connect. What does it mean? By whom and with what objective was Students on Ice programme started? How far has it achieved its goals?

Ans. Cecil Green took the high school students to one end of the world, to provide them the opportunity to develop the respect and

understanding for the earth. He wanted to make the future policy-makers to experience how difficult it would have been for the earth to sustain life by rising its temperature. He wanted them to understand that any interference in nature can cause drastic mishappenings in the future when the students see the ice shelves melting and collapsing, they can estimate the kind of environmental troubles ahead in their future.

(3) What makes Antarctica an ideal subject of study?

Ans. This statement has great relevance in the context of the antarctic environment. A small change in the environment can rise to drastic developments. Antarctica has give a small biodiversity. The example of small grass called phytoplankton can be studied in this context. These microscopic grasses undergo the process of photosynthesis and serve as food for number of marine birds and animals. The author says if there is further depletion of the ozone layer, it will affect the phytoplankton's and the carbon cycle on the globe. This whole process can jeopardize the existence of all the marine birds and animals. So if we take care that processes carried over by these small grasses are carried out properly, the bigger animals and birds will fall into the place on their own.

(4) The author states that her Antarctic experience was full of epiphanies, but the best occurred just short of the Antarctic Circle of 65-55 degrees south? Explain.

Ans. Antarctica gives us an idea, how the earth would have been, five millions of year ago and how it got divided into various earth masses. The melting and colliding ice masses also give us an insight into how our future is going to be if we continue with interference in the working of the nature moreover, Antarctica holds into the depths of its ice half million year old carbon records, which are helpful in understanding the past present and future of the earth. Therefore Antarctica is the place which reveals our past. Shows our present and visualizes our future.

(5) Why does the author conclude the chapter by saying that a lot can happen in a million years, but what a difference a day makes?

Ans. The geological phenomenon of separating various continents and water bodies from one compact landmass tells us about the age of existence of human race on the earth. Six hundred and fifty million years ago, no human We existed on the earth because the environment was not favorable. After the time when the dinosaurs were wiped out, the mammals started existing and after the separation of landmass the human race started flourishing on the earth.

(6) What are phytoplanktons? What is their importance?

Ans. This statement has great relevance in the context of the antarctic environment. A small change in the environment can give rise to drastic developments. Antarctica has a small biodiversity. The example of small grass called phytoplankton can be studied in this context. These microscopic grasses under go the process of photosynthesis and serve as food for number of marine birds and animals. The author says if there is further depletion of the ozone layer, it will affect the phytoplankton's and the carbon cycle on the globe. This whole process can jeopardize the existence of all the marine birds and animals. So if we take care that processes carried over by these small grasses are carried out properly, the bigger animals and birds will fall into the place on their own.

(7) Why does the author feel that the prognosis for the human beings is not healthy?

Ans. The span of 12,000 years of human existence is quite insignificant in comparison to earth's history but man has created ruckus i.e. increasing human population, limited resources exert pressure on land, melting ice caps, burning fossil fuels, depletion of ozone layer and global warming. All these will lead to uncertain and bleak future.

(8) Why is it necessary to remain fully equipped while walking on ice?

Ans. While walking on ice, the troupe was fully kitted out in Gore-Tex (type of spiked boots that help in walking on ice) and glares. The spiked boots protect them from falling down on ice which might result in injury and the glares protect the eyes because the sunglasses can injure their eyes, particularly the retina.

THE ENEMY

(1) Describe the difficulties faced by Dr. Sadao and his wife Hana when he tried to help the enemy soldier?

Ans. Dr. Sadao and Hana -both -loved their country. They didn't have any liking for the white people. They felt that Americans practiced racial prejudice. Both of them were happy that Japan was fighting against the white people. But Dr Sadao had been trained as a doctor, even to save a dying enemy. Handing him over to the police would have meant throwing him into the jaws of death. Hence, he put aside all other considerations and respected the ethics of his profession. Hana was a woman with a tender heart. She couldn't bear the sight of a wounded and bleeding soldier. Hence, she herself helped Sadao to carry the wounded man into the house. No doubt, the behaviour of the old General defies logic. Certainly, he lacks national loyalty. He can also be accused of dereliction of duty. Being a General, it was his duty to get the prisoner of war arrested at once.

(2) How would you explain the reluctance of the soldier to leave the shelter of the doctor's home?

Ans. On the, third day after the operation, the young man asked Dr. Sadao what he was going to do with him and if he was going to hand him over. Dr. Sadao said that he did not know himself what he would do with the man. He ought to hand him over to the police as, he was a prisoner of war. The young man saw that Dr. Sadao and his wife Hana were different from other Japanese. They spoke English well, looked after him and served him food. Seven days after the operation of the man, Dr. Sadao was called to the palace to see the general. Hana thought that the police had come to arrest Dr. Sadao. Dr. Sadao confided in the general and he promised to send his personal assassins to kill the man and remove his body. Dr. Sadao waited for three nights. Nothing happened. Then he made a plan to let the prisoner escape. He told Tom, the young American, about it. The young man stared at him and asked if he had to leave it seemed he was reluctant to leave. Dr. Sadao told him that he should understand everything clearly. It was not hidden that he was there and this situation

was full of risk for himself as well as for the doctor and his family. Thus it is quite clear that the reluctance of the soldier was caused by the single motive of self-preservation. He knew from the treatment he had, received from the couple that they would save him.

(3) Write a character sketch of Dr. Sadao.

Ans. Dr. Sadao was a famous Japanese surgeon and a scientist. He was researching on a discovery to make wounds entirely clean. His house was located next to a narrow beach. The beach was outlined with bent pines. A little uninhabited island also existed near his house. In storm, it had been submerged. A mile or two on either side of the house was a fishing village, but near his house, there existed only the bare and lonely coast, dangerous with rocks. The water beyond the beach was spiked with rocks.

Dr. Sadao operated on the wounded man. The operation was successful. Dr. Sadao knew that the wounded man would now be out of danger. Dr. Sadao and his wife decided to give him to the police as a prisoner of war. However, the man was very weak. Thus, they decided to keep him till he recovered, so that later they could decide, what to do with him.

ON THE FACE OF IT

(1) What is it that draws Derry towards Mr. Lamb in spite of himself?

Ans. Both Derry and Mr. Lamb suffer from physical impairment. Derry has one side of his face disfigured and burnt by acid. The old man has a tin leg because his real leg got blown off during the war. Apart from these physical disabilities, Derry finds signs of loneliness and disappointment in Mr. Lamb's life. The old man tries to overcome these feelings but the sense of alienation felt by him is more painful than the pain caused by physical disability. Derry tries to avoid by meeting people because they consider his face-frightful and ugly. They avoid him as they are afraid of him. His parents seem worried about him talk about him and his future.

Mr. Lamb provides him a new approach to things. He tells him to see, hear, feel and think about things around him. He should not hate others. Hatred is worse than acid because it burns the inside. He has all the God-given limbs. He

must take a firm decision and work towards it. He will succeed. He should not be afraid of people and they will not be afraid of him. All these factors draw Derry towards Mr. Lamb.

(2) Mr. Lamb is lonely and disappointed. How do you

Ans. It is in the middle section of the first scene of the play that Mr. Lamb displays signs of loneliness and disappointment. He says that when it is a bit cooler, he will get the ladder and a stick, and pull down these crab apples. He makes jelly. Derry could help him. Then he says he is interested in anybody or anything that God made. It may be 'a person, flower, fruit, grass, weeds or rubbish. There are plenty of things to look at. Some of them are his crab apples or the weeds or a spider climbing up a silken ladder or his tall sun flowers. He also likes to talk and have a company. He has a hive of bees. He hears them singing. He sits in the sun and reads books. He likes the light and the darkness. He hears the wind coming through open windows. There aren't any curtains at the windows as they either shut things out or shut things in. These are the ways in which Mr. Lamb tries to overcome his loneliness.

(3) How should one behave with the physically challenged persons?

Ans. It is very true that our society accepts only healthy and hearty people. The handi-capped try to be alone avoiding public and others' eyes.

Derry and Mr. Lamb both live a life of alienation due to their handicaps. Derry was a young boy of fourteen whose face was burnt by acid. He is often subjected to stares from people who are either afraid of his ugliness or disgusted by it. This led him to withdraw and he is locked in a world of his own. Same is the case of Mr. Lamb, who had lost one of his legs in the war. People tease him by calling 'Lamey-Lamb'. So he lives all alone. Such people are not able to face the society because of their impairment. It destroys their self-confidence.

(4) What explanations does Derry offer for coming into the garden?

Ans. Mr. Lamb is an old man. Probably he had served in the army where one of his legs was blown off in the war. Now he has a tin leg. He stays in a big house and has a garden. He even

keeps the gate of his garden open. Everyone is welcome in his garden. Most of his time is spent in reading books or sitting in the garden.

Mr. Lamb has adjusted himself with his physical impairment, and had rather got over it with the passage of time. He has learnt how to keep himself steady on the ladder while plucking apples from the branches. Children call him 'Lamey-Lamb' when he goes down the street but he is undisturbed, taking it as fun. Thus, they are not afraid of him. They come into his garden for apples and pears. So, Mr. Lamb has a jolly good time. Derry gets into his garden by climbing the wall even though the gate is open. Perhaps he does not want to be noticed by the people while entering through the gate.

(5) How do people react and try to console those suffering from some physical impairment?

Ans. Derry's main problem was his burnt face. One side of his face was eaten up by acid. He suffered from a tremendous sense of inferiority complex. He was always conscious that his face was "bad", "terrible" and "the ugliest thing". People were "afraid" of him. He tries to escape people. He allows himself to be alienated from the world. On the other hand, Mr. Lamb doesn't allow his physical disability to come in his way. He accepts life as it comes. He has a positive attitude towards life, things and people. He doesn't find solace in escapism. Children tease him by calling "Lamey-Lamb" but he doesn't mind it. One of his legs was blown off in the war. But he is full of life and enjoys it at his best. He enjoys sitting in the sun, reading books and growing weeds and flowers.

Derry is withdrawn and defiant. He doesn't trust people. He thinks that no one will ever love and kiss him except his own mother. He can't stand people staring at him or passing uncharitable remarks. He is touchy and hypersensitive. Mr. Lamb is open-minded and open-hearted. All are welcome in his house. He loves everybody and everything. He teaches Derry how to handle people and things.

(6) Why does Mr. Lamb leave his garden open?

Ans. Mr. Lamb leaves his gate always open to welcome children. He did not have his own

children. He has an apple orchard. He offered them apples and jelly. Unlike the other people who were horrified on looking at Derry, Mr. Lamb did not show any dislike or horror at the way Derry looked. This surprised him. He also found it strange that even though the man himself was handicapped, he lived happily.

(7) Handsome is as handsome does. Explain.

Ans. True beauty lies skin deep appearances change and outer beauty fades away, but our actions live on after lies. 'Handsome is as handsome does' is an apt statement. Our actions define who we actually are! If we are kind and generous, honest and sincere, proactive and helpful, we are likeable and affable. We become attractive to others when we behave well, we assist them, we make relevant social changes. Derry realises the fact that his face should not make much of a difference to him because people will judge him by his appearance forever but his actions can make them think good about him and respect him. This value was inculcated in him by Mr. Lamb, who made him believe in himself and not be shy because he had a half burnt face.

(8) How did meeting with Mr. Lamb become a turning point in Derry's life?

Ans. Mr. Lamb turned Derry into a confident boy from a self-pitying one. Both were physically handicapped but had a different outlook towards life. Derry had a pessimistic attitude and felt that life cannot be lived happily with a handicap. Derry was a defiant and withdrawn boy who hated socialising. He felt frustrated with people, their staring and their jibes at him. Meeting Mr. Lamb had a positive effect on Derry. Mr. Lamb, though handicapped, had a very optimistic outlook towards life. He felt that life can be lived happily irrespective of whatever one's handicap was. Derry could be himself in front of Mr. Lamb and Mr. Lamb never pitied him. Mr. Lamb did not have a leg and even then he was happy with his life. He taught Derry to take life the way God had given and live to the full rather than just being forlorn and complain throughout. Derry made his mother understand that his handicap was something immaterial and would not affect his happiness or hamper his progress in life. Meeting

Mr Lamb had in fact led him to turn a new leaf in his life.

(9) Do you agree that Derry was reluctant to meet people? If yes why

Ans. Mr. Lamb teams from Derry that the latter does not like being near people. They stare at his burnt by acid and looks very ugly. Mr. Lamb offers him a new way of thinking. He tells him about a person who was afraid of everything and locked himself in a room. A picture fell off the wall on his head and killed him. Derry finds that the old man says peculiar things. He is further surprised to learn about the old man's habits. He loves to read book. His house has many books. There aren't any curtains at the windows. He likes the light and the darkness. He keeps the windows open to hear the wind.

Derry says that he too likes to hear the sound of rain on the roof. But he also hears people talking about him and his future. The old man tells him that he has all the God given organs. He will get on the way he wants, like the rest. He could even get on better than them, if he made a firm decision. He tells Derry that hatred is worse than acid because it can burn man from inside. He should not worry about his burned face or what people say about it. All this brings a positive change in Derry's attitude towards Mr. Lamb. He promises to come back after informing his mother. He asks Mr. Lamb about his life and friends ends and recognises his loneliness and disappointment. He keeps his promise and returns only to find Mr. Lamb lying on the ground.

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD

(1) How did Zitkala-sa feel when her long heavy hair was cut?

Ans. Judewin had overheard a talk about shingling of hair of all girls. Zitkala-sa belonged to a native American warrior tribe. Their tradition was to keep long and heavy hair. Only those warriors captured by the enemy had their hair shingled. Short hair was worn by mourners, and shingled hair by cowards. Therefore for her, this was absolutely atrocious and terrifying. Therefore she decided to rebel by hiding herself. Zitkala-Sa was terribly shocked. She was in tears. She cried for her mother. However, no one came to comfort or reason out with her.

(2) "Eating by the formula was the hardest trial in that first day." says Zitkala-sa what does she mean by eating by formula?

Ans. "Eating by Formula", Zitkala Sa means a set pattern of eating. Accordingly there goes a long bell and the children move in lines to the dining room. Then there goes another small bell and all the pupils will draw a chair from under the table. After that there goes the third bell. It signals all to sit on their respective seats. Then a man addresses them. After the talk, another bell goes and the eating will start.

(3) How did Zitkala-sa react on various sounds coming continuously when the long bell rang for breakfast?

Ans. Zitkala Sa's first day in the land of apples was a bitter-cold one. The snow covered the ground and the trees were bare. A large bell rang for breakfast, its loud metallic sound crashing into their sensitive ears. The annoying clatter of shoes and the constant clash of harsh noises gave her no peace.

(4) The distance from the narrator's school to her home could be covered in ten minutes. Why did she then cover it usually in half an hour to an hour? What were the things that stopped her?

Ans. There were many reasons why Bama took long to reach home. She would watch fun and games going on the road. She would also look at the shops and bazaar loved looking at the performing monkey and the snake charmers. Bama loved to watch the bazaar, the performing monkey, the snake charmer, the various food stalls, the street plays, the political meetings, the Maariyaata temple, the pongal offerings being cooked in front of the temple-she could just go on and on looking at the beautiful sights. All these things held up Bama and she would take more than half an-hour to cover the ten minutes distance.

(5) How did the narrator find her new place?

Ans. The first day of the narrator in the land of apples was a bitter cold one. The snow still covered the ground; the trees were bare. Noise and other disturbances irritated her sensitive ears. People mattered in an unknown tongue. Her spirit struggled for peace and freedom.

(6) It may take a long time for oppression to be resisted, but the seeds of rebellion are sowed early in life. Do you agree that injustice in any form cannot escape being noticed even by children?

Ans. The world has been gripped in the web of stratification, oppression and discrimination at many levels. While the adults have grown used to this, the innocence of childhood does not understand hatred and prejudice. However, their keen observant eye is capable enough to notice any form of injustice and discrimination. When subjected to such evil practices, their sensitive minds and hearts are deeply affected. Perplexed, they often resist in their own simple ways.

In the lesson, the two girls describe their encounters with inequality. Zitkala-Sa, in the very first line reports that her first day in school was "bitter-cold". For her, it not only describes the weather, but also represents the atmosphere of the boarding school. The overly disciplined students of the school and the European staff were unfriendly or "cold" towards her, and the vain struggle against her hair being shingled was a "bitter".

Experience for her. On the other hand Bama walked on her brother's footsteps to protest against the practice of untouchability through education.

(7) Bama's experience is that of a victim of the caste system. What kind of discrimination does Zitkala-Sa's experience depict? What are their responses to their respective situations?

Ans. While Bama was subjected to caste discrimination and untouchability, Zitkala-Sa was a victim of racial prejudice. Her precious long and heavy hair, which was her pride, was shingled. She tried to resist but forced to give up her struggle. Zitkala-Sa is the victim of social discrimination belonging to a tribe of native Americans. The white-skinned settlers of Europe consider local tribes as inferior. They treat them like animals. Both Bama and Zitkala-Sa refuse to bow to the injustice they are subjected. Bama successfully implemented her brother's achieve to finally top in her class. While Zitkala-Sa continued to rebel by criticizing the evils of racial prejudice through her works, Bama opted for a

more subtle way to carry forth her silent yet effective remonstrance.

(8) Discrimination on any ground is unfair. Express your views on it.

Ans. Bama is a victim of the caste system as she has been born in a dalit community. Zitkala-sa is a Native American who binds that the people who have over powered the natives are out to destroy their culture. She notices the discrimination against native American culture and women. The cutting of her long hair is a symbolic of subjection to the rulers. In their culture, only unskilled warriors who were captured had their hair singled by the enemy. She is deprived of her soft moccasins- the shoes worn by native Americans and her blanket has been removed from her shoulders and she feels shy and indecent. The rules observed at the breakfast table are alien to her.

Both of them rebel against the existing circumstances. They do not bow down to their situations. Their struggle had to remove the discrimination and other barriers raised by people in, power. Their struggle is against oppression prejudice, dogma, superstition and ignorance. The tool with which they carry out their struggle is education. Both Zitkala-Sa and Bama study hard and earn a name for themselves. They take to writing and distinguish themselves in their respective fields. Their works depict their viewpoints and carry on their struggle against the discrimination that constraint and finds the free flow of their spirits.

(9) Why did Bama Stroll in the marketplace instead of hurrying back home? Describe the sights she enjoyed seeing there.

Ans. Bama strolled in the market place instead of hurrying back home because she loved to watch the bazaar, the performing monkey, the snake charmer, the various food stalls, the street plays, the political meetings, the Maariyaata temple, the pongal offerings being cooked in front of the temple she could just go on and on looking at the beautiful sights. All these things held up Bama and she would take more than half an hour to cover the ten minutes distance.

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(10) Untouchability is not a crime, it is inhuman too. Why and how did Bama decided to fight against it?

Ans. Bama first encountered untouchability when she saw an elder of her caste walking along the street from the direction of the bazaar. Initially the vision made her to laugh but then she saw the elder walk up straight to the landlord, bowing low and extending the packet towards him, cupping the hand that held the string with his other hand. Bama's brother explained her the whole incident. He advised his sister to study with care and learn all she could. These words made a very deep impression on her she stood first in class and many upper class children became her friends. In this way she rebelled against the injustice of untouchability.

(11) What are the differences between Zitkala-sa and Bama?

Ans. Zitkala-Sa was the victim of social discrimination as she belonged to a tribe of native Americans. The white-skinned settlers of Europe considered local tribes as inferior. They treated them like animals. Both Bama and Zitkala-Sa refuse to bow to the injustice they are subjected to. Both protest in their own way. Zitkala-Sa does not want her hair to be shingled as amongst her tribe, shingled hair is regarded as a sign of cowardice. She struggles with all her might when tied to a chair. Towards the end however, the little one has to give up. Bama, on her part, decides to

work hard in her studies so that others realise her worth and come to her as friends.

(12) What do you know about Zitkala-sa?

Ans. Zitkala-Sa is the pen name of Gertude Simmons Bonnin, who was an American Indian woman. She was an extraordinary, talented and educated Native American Indian Woman. She suffered discrimination on the basis of her sex and nationality. She struggled against all this. She wrote articles criticising the dogma and evils of oppression. She belonged to a marginalised community.

(13) Is Bama a rebellion? Elaborate.

Ans. No, Bama was not a rebellion. Infact she was an innocent childhood in a village. She used to walk back home when school was over, she had to do walking to reach home. Furthermore, the normal duration of the walk was ten minutes. She suffered the discrimination of the society due to her lower caste.

(14) What are the differences in the two memories of childhood?

Ans. The cutting of My Long Hair extracts depicts racial discrimination. Zitkala-Sa experienced racial differences in her boarding school. The culture to which she belonged. The second extract, we two are human beings depicts caste discrimination where low caste people are considered untouchable. Not only low caste pay respect to high caste but also anything touched by low caste will be polluted.

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