



सत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

**KVS**

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Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

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**CHANDIGARH REGION**

**CLASS : X**

**SUBJECT : ENGLISH**

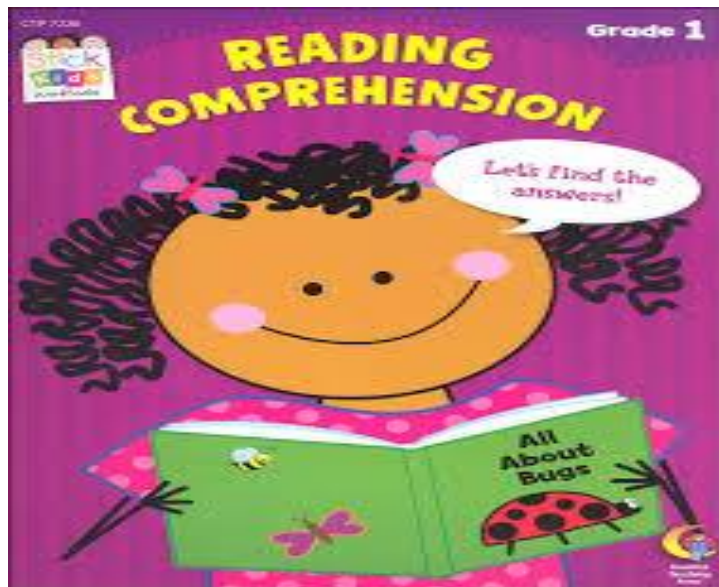
**YEAR : 2019-2020**


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# READING COMPREHENSION



 Ask yourself:

**Before you read:**

- What do I know now?
- What do I want to find out?

**While you read:**

- Which information is important for me?
- What's next?

**After you read:**

- Can I summarize the main idea & important details?
- What do I need to remember?

## PASSAGE 1

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

1. Keep your watch accurate. For some people, moving up the time on their watch will help them get up earlier. For others, they will remember that the time on the watch is wrong and will disregard it altogether. It may be helpful to set your watch just two minutes ahead instead of five or ten.
2. Keep a clock, computer or anything that displays time in each room of your house. One of the easiest ways to run late is simply by not realizing that the time is passing as quickly as it is.
3. Set all your clocks and watches to the same time. Don't be an optimist. Things usually take longer than what you'd expect, even without major delays. If you have a dinner appointment at 7:30 p.m., don't think you can work till 7 p.m., then take a bath, dress and reach on time. Realistically, calculate the time you will take at each step and then add 10 minutes more to allow for unexpected delays, or you cannot get to your job done in time.
4. Wake up when you are supposed to wake up. Don't hit the snooze button, keep on lying in bed, and watch TV at the very start of your day. May be you can try even setting your clock 10 minutes earlier than you need. If you have difficulty with this, move your alarm clock to somewhere away from your bed; that way, you will get up to turn it off. Commit yourself to being 15 minutes early for everything. If you have to reach your place of work at 8:00, don't even tell yourself this. Just tell yourself and everyone else who listens – but don't annoy them or make them think that they are late or early! "I have to be at work at 7:45." If you do this, you will be on time even with little unforeseen delays. You will be on time even with a traffic jam.

Complete the following statements using words/phrases from the passage.

Attempt any eight.

1 X 8 = 8 M

- (a) Some people believe that if ..... it will help them be earlier .
- (b) Many others know ..... they disregard it altogether .
- (c) Keep ..... in each room.
- (d) One of the things that can be done is ..... of five or ten minutes.
- (e) Many a time we do not realize that .....
- (f) Instead of pressing the snooze button .....
- (g) If you have difficulty in getting up .....
- (h) It is a good habit to .....somewhere away from your bed.
- (i) It is good to commit yourself ..... for everything.

## PASSAGE 2

Read the passage given below and below and answer the questions that follow :

1. Music is perhaps the most popular and widely practiced form of fine arts , transcending all kinds of cultural and linguistic barriers . Any form of fine art is difficult to master and almost impossible to perfect and music is no exception .
2. Nature , it is learnt , has blessed almost two – thirds of the human race with musical ability of some sort . Music has the power to bring out the deepest emotions . It can make one cry or bring a smile on one's face . In fact it is a magic medicine and many seek refuge in it , when they are depressed or stressed . It is this intimacy that makes us listen to music or even hum or sing sometimes . This singing or realistically speaking , expressing one's emotions musically sometimes takes a serious turn . This desire to show musical expression in public then becomes a serious business profession . From here the musical journey begins .
3. The desire to sing before an audience is innocent and beautiful and indeed it is perfectly alright to have such a genuine desire . But it is also important to understand that singing is an intricate art – a highly refined one at that , which requires systematic , prolonged and strict training , to be acceptable . This is an aspect we forget in our keen desire to reach the stage and perform . It is almost like preparing a formal meal for some specially invited guests , without even having learnt and trained in the basics of cooking . This is why we have more noise and less music nowadays .
4. These days almost everyone sings and it does not stop here . Most of us want to become professional singers. Result : a complete disregard for and ignorance of the training part , as the need is never felt to go through one and the urge to get the stage and perform overcomes even a little desire to learn , if any , If at all , somewhere along the ways one feels the need to gain some knowledge and training , it leads to hurried shortcut and half-hearted attempts , best described as ' crash courses ' .
5. It is observed that those who have attained the so called partial success , suddenly feel that they lack the required knowledge and are not learned enough . But it is too late by then . It should be understood here that the stage or a performance brings in a different mindset within the artist . It is always recommended and rightly said that while on stage , cover the mistakes and weaknesses if any and get along . But the contrary is true when it comes to acquiring knowledge and during the learning process . While under training , the student is expected to make mistakes under the supervision and guidance of the teacher . Therefore , it is good to make mistakes and then be corrected during the process of learning as this subsequently makes one flawless and educated .

This is a different mindset . These two mindsets discussed above , (those of a performer and that of a student ) cannot co-exist .

1. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage , answer any four of the following questions in 30-40 words each :

2X4 = 8 M

- (a) The desire to sing in public overcome the need to train . Elaborate .
- (b) How can we say that music is a magic medicine ?
- (c) What is best described as ' crash course'?
- (d) What should be the mindset of a student of music ?
- (e) Why is singing a refined and intricate art ?

2. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage , answer any four of the following :

1X4 = 4 M

(a) Almost ..... Of human population is blessed with musical ability of some sort .

- (i) Two – third
- (ii) one-third
- (iii) half
- (iv) one-fifth

(b) Any form of ..... is difficult to master .

- (i) Visual art
- (ii) audio-visual art
- (iii) fine art
- (iv) design art

(c) 'Transcending' in para 1 means :

- (i) Down under
- (ii) rise above
- (iii) surrender
- (iv) fail

(d) 'Refuge' in para 2 means :

- (i) Shelter from rain
- (ii) shelter from storm
- (iii) shelter from happiness
- (iv) shelter from sun

(e) 'Partial' in para 5 means :

- (i) unfair
- (ii) incomplete
- (iii) whole
- (iv) total

### PASSAGE 3

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows :

Great people are born to produce an influence on society. One such personality, who was so humble and lived his complete life with determination and purpose to achieve certain aims was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar . He was a great social reformer, writer, educator and worked endlessly to transform the society . He strongly protested against polygamy and child marriage. He favored widow remarriage and women’s education in India .The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856 making the marriage of the widows legal because of his efforts to solve these problems .

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar refined the way Bengali language was written and taught.His book ‘Borno Porichoy’ is still used as the introductory text to teach Bengali alphabet . Thus . he brought about a revolution in the Bengali Education System . Vidyasagar is credited with the role of completely changing the old method of teaching which prevailed in Sanskrit College . As a professor in Sanskrit College , he brought modern outlook into the method of teaching . He included English and Bengali as mediums of learning besides Sanskrit . He also introduced courses in European History , Philosophy and Science alongside Vedic scriptures. He encouraged students to study these subjects and make the best of both the worlds .

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a strong advocate of women education . He rightly viewed education as the primary way for women to achieve emancipation from the society’s oppression they had to face at that time . He exercised his power to open schools for girls and even outlined suitable curriculum to educate them . He went from door to door , requesting heads of families to allow their daughters to be enrolled in schools.

Ishwar Chandra was a man who defined his own path of action . He never listened to what others said about his work and made decisions based on his own judgement. He was famous for all these qualities . He was also known for his great courage . Vidyasagar had a very soft heart that sympathized with those in trouble . He was easily moved to tears when he saw someone in pain and was always the first one to offer his help to colleagues and friends in distress. After his death , Rabindranath Tagore said, ”one wonders how God , in the process of producing forty million Bengalis, produced a man!”

(A) Answer the following questions : (any four)

2\*4 = 8 M

(i)What kind of life did Ishwar Chandra lead ?

(ii) What changes did Vidyasagar bring about in the method of teaching at Sanskrit College ?



(iii) What was Vidyasagar 's contribution as a professor in the Sanskrit College ?

(iv) How did Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar promote women education ?

(v) How can we say that Vidyasagar was a softhearted man ?

(B) Choose the meaning of the words given below with the help of the options that follows : (

Any four )

1X4 = 4 M

(i) influence

(a) income

(b) inside

(c) impression

(d) attraction

(ii) transform

(a) improve

(b) change

(c) impress

(d) insist

(iii) advocate

(a) Caretaker

(b) promoter

(c) neighbor

(d) aggressor

(iv) emancipation

(a) Oppression

(b) control

(c) freedom

(d) contribution

(v) distress

(a) unhappiness

(b) safety

(c) calmness

(d) joy

#### PASSAGE 4

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows :

(1) It is an indisputable fact that the world has gone too far with the advancement of new technologies such as mobile phones, the internet and so on, due to which people are able to tour the cosmos virtually sitting one place using their smart devices or other technological gadgets. Though mobile, internet access is ten times hurried and short, it can still provide common internet features like alerts, weather data, e-mails, search engines, instant messages and game and music downloading.

(2) Due to the easy access of smart phones, communication has become very effective and instant. People are able to convey their message all around the globe to their loved ones without spending hefty sums of money. Adults are always fond of such gadgets and they always welcome and adopt such new technology readily. Further, young people have been able to broaden their minds and improve their skill by doing research on the internet. For instance, they use smart phones to look up any new word they come across. As we know that most of the universities have online teaching provision, smart phones assist the students to complete their assignments on time.

(3) The mobile phone has been a lifesaver for a lot of people in case of an emergency. Likewise, use of smart phones can be of vital importance in preventing crimes in the society by providing information to the security forces in time.

(4) Nonetheless, for the young, the use of mobile phone can be like an addiction and they can misuse it. Young people also prone to getting involved in undesirable activities on the internet. This might have adverse effect on their academic performance. Therefore, young people should always be mentored and made aware of its bad outcomes.

(5) Also a major contributor to its popularity is the availability of prepaid or pay as you go on services from a phone shop or an online store. This allows subscribers to load text or airtime credits to their handsets by the use of their credit cards , debit cards or by buying a prepaid card from the network they subscribe to . This plan also doesn't commit a particular customer to a contract. If prepaid card is not that appealing to you , then you can opt to subscribe using the pay by month plan .

(A) On the basis of your reading of the passage , answer any four of the following questions

:

2X4 = 8 M

(i) How are smart phones helpful in communication ?

(ii) What are the benefits of mobile phones for the young generation ?

(iii) How can mobile phones be considered 'lifesavers'?

(iv) Mention any two demerits of mobile phones .

(v) How is a prepaid card useful to mobile phone users ?

(B) On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any four of the following:

1 X 4 = 4 M

(i) In para 1 , synonym of 'innovation' is .....

(a) production

(b) sincerity

(c) invention

(d) prevention

(ii) Mobile internet can provide access to :

(a) Telegram

(b) e-mails

(c) schools

(d) university

(iii) Grown-ups should ..... the use of new technology by the young people.

(a) Reject

(b) criticize

(c) monitor

(d) accept

(iv) Meaning of the word 'adverse' in para 4 is

(a) Positive

(b) negative

(c) admirable

(d) unguided

(v) Accordingly to the passage , one can opt for ..... Plan if prepaid plan doesn't suit .

(a) yearly

(b) weekly

(c) monthly

(d) daily

## PASSAGE 5

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows :

Gandhiji was an incurable and irresistible fund raiser . He found special relish in getting jewellery from women . Ranibala of Burdwan was ten years old . One day , she was playing with Gandhiji . He explained to her that her bangles were too heavy for her delicate little wrists . She removed the bangles and gave them away to Gandhiji .

He used to talk jokingly to small girls and created distaste for ornaments and created a desire in them to part with the jewellery for the sake of the poor . He motivated them to donate their jewellery for social usage .

Kasturba didn't appreciate this habit of Gandhiji. Once she stated calmly, "You don't wear jewels . it is easy for you to get around the boys . But what about our daughters-in-law ? They would surely want them " .

"Well!" Gandhiji put in mildly , "Our children are young and when they grow up they will not surely choose wives who are fond of wearing jewellery ." Kasturba was very upset with the answer .

Gandhiji was determined to keep the jewels to raise the community fund . He was of the opinion that a public worker should accept no costly gifts . He believed that he should not own anything costly , whether given or earned. Kasturba was female with a desire to adorn. But Gandhiji moved towards renunciation and donated every penny earned in South Africa to the trustees for the service of the South African Indians.

(A) Answer the questions given below : (Any four )

2 X4 = 8 M

- (i) How did Gandhiji create a distaste for jewellery in Ranibala ?
- (ii) What was Kasturba's apprehension about their daughters-in-law ?
- (iii) What solution did Gandhiji suggest for the problem posed by Kasturba ?
- (iv) How did Gandhiji serve the community ?
- (v) How did Ranibala react to Gandhiji's explanation ?

(B) Find meaning for any four of the given words below from the options that follows:

1 X 4=4 M

(i) incurable : ( para1 )

(a) unreliable

(b) untreatable

(c) disagreeable

(d) unbeatable

(ii) motivated : (para 2 )

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Encouraged | (b) emboldened |
| (c) incited    | (d) softened   |

(iii) upset : ( para 4 )

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) Puzzled  | (b) furious    |
| (c) confused | (d) distressed |

(iv) renunciation : ( para 5 )

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) Giving up  | (b) disagreement |
| (c) opposition | (d) termination  |

(v) relish : ( para 1 )

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) sweet  | (b) tasty    |
| (c) liking | (d) interest |

## PASSAGE 6

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows :

1. Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing you wanted to do ?
  2. If your answer is yes , then you are “ not a robot “. Unlike robots , we human being have feelings , emotion and dreams . We are all meant to grow and stretch despite our circumstances and our limitations . Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true is great when life is going our way . But what happens when it’s not ? What happens when you fail despite all of your hardwork ? Do you stay down and accept the defeat or do you get up again and again until you are satisfied ? If you have a tendency to persevere and keep going then you have what experts call , grit.
  3. Falling down or failing is one of the most agonizing , embarrassing and scariest human experiences. But it is also one of the most educational , empowering and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the seven qualities that have been described as the keys to personal success and betterment in society ? The other six are : curiosity, gratitude, optimism, self control, social intelligence and zest . Thomas Edison is a model for grit for trying 1000 plus times to invent the light bulb. If you are reading this with the lights on in your room , you know well he succeeded . When asked why he kept going despite his hundreds of failures , he merely stated that they were not failures. They were hundreds of ways not to create a light bulb . This statement not only revealed his grit but also his optimism for looking at the bright side .
  4. Grit can be learnt to help you become more successful. One of the techniques that help is mindfulness. Mindfulness is a practice that helps the individual stay in the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgement . This practice has been used to quiet noise of their fears and doubts . Through the simple practice of mindfulness , individuals have the ability to stop the self-sabotaging, downward spiral of hopelessness , despair and frustration .
  5. What did you do to overcome the negative and self-sabotaging feelings of failure? Reflect on what you did , and try to use those same powerful recourses to help you today .
- (A) On the basis of your reading of the passage , answers any four of the following questions in about 30 -40 words each : 2 X 4 = 8 M
- (i) According to the passage , what are the attributes of a human ?
  - (ii) What is perceived as grit ?
  - (iii) How is ‘failing’ an educational and empowering part of human life ?
  - (iv) In what ways can grit be developed ?

(v) How does mindfulness help ?

(B) On the basis of your reading of the passage , answers any four of the following : 1 X 4 = 4 M

(i) While inventing the light bulb , Thomas Edison has failed .....

(a) 1000 times (b) 10000 times

(c) 100 times (d) 10 times

(ii) Failure is a part of ..... life .

(a) Normal (b) common

(c) human (d) ordinary

(iii) In para 2 , ..... means continue .

(a) Robots (b) satisfied

(c) persevere (d) flourishing

(iv) In para 3 , the synonym of ' distressing' is .....

(a) Embarrassing (b) scariest

(c) agonizing (d) failing

(v) ..... helps in preventing individuals from going down the lines of despair .

(a) mindfulness (b) satisfied

(c) persevere (d) flourishing

**Answers of Passage 1 :**

- (a) They move time on their watch
- (b) That the time on the watch is wrong and
- (c) A clock , phone , computer or anything that displays time
- (d) Setting your clock early by just two minutes instead of
- (e) The time is passing as quickly as it is
- (f) Wake up when you are supposed to
- (g) Try setting your clock 10 minutes earlier than you need
- (h) Move your alarm clock
- (i) To being 15 minutes early

**Answers of Passage 2 :**

1. (a) Almost everyone now wants to become professional singers . They completely discourage the training process . They just want to get to the stage and perform . They think training as a sheer wastage of time .
- (b) Music has the power to bring out the deepest emotion . It can make one cry or bring a smile on one's face. Many take refuge in it when they are depressed or stressed, Thus , we can say that music is a magic medicine .
- (c) Hurried shortcuts and half-hearted attempts at learning something are described as ' crash courses'.
- (d)The mindset should be to make mistakes during the training process and subsequently rectify those mistakes.
- (e) Singing is an intricate art because it requires systematic , prolonged and strict training .
2. (a) (i) two-thirds
- (b) (iii) fine arts
- (c) (ii)rise above
- (d) (iii) shelter from unhappiness
- (e) (ii) incomplete

**Answers of Passage 3 :**

A (i) He lived a humble and purposeful life .



- (ii) He brought modern outlook into the method of teaching .
- (iii) He included English and Bengali as the medium of learning besides Sanskrit / introduced courses of European History , Philosophy , science, vedic scriptures etc .
- (iv) He opened schools for girls , outlined suitable curriculum to educate them , went from door to door and requested heads of families to send their daughters to schools .
- (v) As he always sympathized with those in trouble , we can say that Vidyasagar was a softhearted man .

B . (i) (b) impression

(ii) (b) change

(iii) (b) promoter

(iv) (c) freedom

(v) (a) unhappiness or pain

**Answers of Passage 4 :**

(A) (i) Due to the advent of smart phones , communication has become very effective , instant and less expensive .

(ii) -able to broaden their minds and improve their skills by doing research on the internet .

-help in online learning.

-help look up new word they come across.

-help complete assignments on time .

-provide online teaching . (any four)

(iii) Can help in any emergency and prevent crimes by providing information on to security forces .

(iv) Adverse impacts/affects academics performance can lead to addiction / waste of time /misuse –get involved in undesirable activities.

(v)Allows subscribers to load text / airtime credits to their handsets , it doesn't commit a particular customer to a contract one , can opt to subscribe using the pay by monthly plan

(B) (i) (c) invention

(ii) (b) e-mails

(iii) (c) monitor

(iv) (b)negative

(v) (c) monthly

**Answers of Passage 5:**

- (A) (i) Telling her that her bangles were too heavy for her delicate little wrists  
(ii) (a) daughters-in-laws would like to have ornaments .  
(b) They would not appreciate Gandhiji's attitude  
(iii) When their sons grow up they would prefer wives who were not fond of jewellery  
(iv) (a) motivated the rich to donate their jewellery for social usage or for the poor .  
(b) Worked hard by inspiring people to raise the community fund . (any two )  
(c) Donated his earnings for the service of the South African Indians .  
(v) Ranibala removed her bangles and gave them away to Gandhiji .
- (B) (i) (b) untreatable  
(ii) (a) encouraged  
(iii) (d) distressed  
(iv) (a) giving up  
(v) (c) liking

**Answers of Passage 6:**

- (A) (i) Feelings, emotions , dreams , eagerness to grow and flourish to realize dreams are some of the attributes of a human.  
(ii) If you have a tendency to persevere and keep going , then you have what experts call grit .  
(iii) Failing teaches how to be perseverant and keep going for one's goals. Each failure makes one understand what to do and what not to do .  
(iv) Do not accept defeat; effort to overcome limitations ; not to stay down .  
(v) Mindfulness is a practice that helps the individual stay in the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgment. This practice is a technique that many have used to quieten the noise of their fears and doubts.
- (B) (i) 1000  
(ii) human  
(iii) persevere  
(iv)agonizing  
(v) Mindfulness

# WRITING SECTION



## LETTER WRITING

Letter writing is the finest way of expressing our mind on any existing issue. It can also be a medium of exchanging information and expectations in business deals. It works as a medium of conversation at times when we are making enquiries, placing orders or registering complaints.

Letters are primarily of two different types, namely:

- **Formal letters:** These are letters written for official/business purposes. These include letters of enquiry, placing orders, letters for job application, letters to the editor of a newspaper, etc.
- **Informal letters:** These are letters written to dear ones such as parents, siblings, relatives or friends. Informal letters are more personal in nature.

Questions:

### FORMAL LETTERS

**1. Atomic energy has revolutionized life. It has developed and improved the quality of life in various spheres such as health, environment, agriculture etc. on the basis of the hints given below, write a letter to the editor of a national daily in about 120 words about the improvements due to science and technology.**

- Prolonging life and ending various deadly diseases
- Advancements in space research, artificial satellites sent up
- Invention of mobile phone, internet, fax and e-mail
- Technological changes such as Bluetooth wireless service
- Wireless technology has made synchronized exchange possible
- Improved methods of irrigation, better quality seeds and use of fertilizers
- Atomic energy, when harnessed by man for peaceful purposes yields good results
- Low mortality rate- increased life expectancy

**2. You are Incharge of Physical Education in your school, Zenith Public School, Delhi. Write a letter to Spartan Sports Co., Jalandhar, placing an order for a minimum of 4 sports items with details. Ask for the discount also. Sign as Ritika/Rithvik.**

**3. Aditi/Aditya Shrivastava, a resident of 132, Raj Nagar, Patna bought an HP DeskJet 200 Printer from Computer centre, the sole dealer of the Hewlett Packard in Ranchi. The printer worked well for a month. But now, she/he has found that the print quality is poor and the ink nozzles of the print cartridge get clogged frequently. The printer has a one-year warranty against any technical fault. Write a letter to the dealer complaining about the same and requesting him to attend to it.**

**4. You are Rohan/Rohini, the Tour Incharge of G.M.A City Public School, Agra. During the summer break, you are planning to organize a tour to a place of historical importance. Write a letter to the National Travel Agency, Agra inquiring about the charges, facilities and all the other necessary details.**

Answers:

### **FORMAL LETTERS**

1. Atomic energy has revolutionized life. It has developed and improved the quality of life in various spheres such as health, environment, agriculture etc. on the basis of the hints given below; write a letter to the editor of a national daily in about 120 words about the improvements due to science and technology.

- Prolonging life and ending various deadly diseases
- Advancements in space research, artificial satellites sent up
- Invention of mobile phone, internet, fax and e-mail
- Technological changes such as Bluetooth wireless service
- Wireless technology has made synchronized exchange possible
- Improved methods of irrigation, better quality seeds and use of fertilizers
- Atomic energy, when harnessed by man for peaceful purposes yields good results
- Low mortality rate- increased life expectancy

405, Siddhivinayak Apartments  
Karnal

6<sup>th</sup> October, 20xx

The Editor  
The Tribune  
Chandigarh

Subject: The blessings of science and technology

Sir

Through the column of your esteemed newspaper, I'd like to thank the scientists who have made our life such a blessing.

To me the greatest benefit of science is that it has prolonged our life expectancy. When we won our freedom, it was about 30 years or so. Today it has more than doubled. Clearly fewer children die and the old people are living longer.

Next only to this are the various inventions that seem like miracles. Man has sent artificial satellites in the space. Among other things it has helped us to surf on internet and enjoy the pleasures of mobile phones, fax and internet.

The population of the world has increased, so has the demand for food. Science has provided us the improved methods of irrigation, better quality of seeds and organic manure and fertilizers. So we are able to feed the millions of our people. I exhort the people to use these boons of science intelligently and for the betterment of mankind.

Yours truly  
Ridhima Sharma

2. You are Incharge of Physical Education in your school, Zenith Public School, Delhi. Write a letter to Spartan Sports Co., Jalandhar, placing an order for a minimum of 4 sports items with details. Ask for the discount also. Sign as Ritika/Rithvik.

Zenith Public School  
Delhi

The Sales Manager  
Spartan Sports Co.  
Jalandhar

6<sup>th</sup> October, 20xx

Sub: Order for Sports Items

Sir

Please refer your quotation dated 26<sup>th</sup> September, 20xx. We are pleased to place an order for the following items as per your terms and conditions. In addition to 10% discount you have offered, kindly allow 5% additional cash discount on the net amount of the order. Kindly make sure all supplies reach us before 30<sup>th</sup> October, 20xx.

S.No.	Particulars	Brand	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1.	Hockey Sticks	Spartan	25	Rs. 750	18750
2.	Hockey Balls	Spartan	25	Rs. 500	12500
3.	Footballs	Golden	10	Rs. 800	8000
4.	Cricket Bats	Spartan	25	Rs. 1500	37500
5.	Volley Balls	LRG	10	Rs. 800	8000

Material received after 30<sup>th</sup> of October shall not be accepted.

Yours faithfully  
Ritika/Rithvik  
(Incharge, Physical Education)

3. Aditi/Aditya Shrivastava, a resident of 132,Raj Nagar, Patna bought an HP DeskJet 200 Printer from Computer centre, the sole dealer of the Hewlett Packard in Ranchi. The printer worked well for a month. But now, she/he has found that the print quality is poor and the ink nozzles of the print cartridge get clogged frequently. The printer has a one-year warranty against any technical fault. Write a letter to the dealer complaining about the same and requesting him to attend to it.

132, Raj Nagar  
Patna

6<sup>th</sup> October, 20xx

The Sales Officer  
Computer Centre  
Ranchi

Subject: Complaint regarding defective printer.

Sir

This is with reference to my purchase of an HP DeskJet 200 Printer from your showroom on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 20xx vide Cash Receipt No. 231AB. I wish to inform you that although the printer worked well for a month, it is malfunctioning now.

Unfortunately, now, the print quality has become poor and the ink nozzles of the print cartridge get clogged frequently. It is causing me a lot of inconvenience and trouble in the functioning of my office work. Despite my having spoken to your service engineer twice about the matter, the printer has not been checked.

You are requested to send a technician to either get the printer repaired or replaced immediately as it is still under warranty period. I also wish to inform you that if the matter is not attended immediately, I will be forced to complain to the consumer court.

Yours sincerely

Aditi/ Aditya Shrivastava

4. You are Rohan/Rohini, the Tour Incharge of G.M.A City Public School, Agra. During the summer break, you are planning to organize a tour to a place of historical importance. Write a letter to the National Travel Agency, Agra inquiring about the charges, facilities and all the other necessary details.

G.M.A City Public School

Agra

6<sup>th</sup> October, 20xx

The Manager

The National Travel Agency

Agra

Sub: Inquiry about the charges and facilities for a tour to Agra

Sir

Our school is planning to organize a tour to Fatehpur Sikri, the abandoned capital of Akbar. We are a group of seventy students. Seven teachers and four peons will also accompany us. We plan to leave Agra for Fatehpur Sikri early in the morning of 20<sup>th</sup> October. You are required to arrange for the comfortable stay of students and teachers. We expect a reasonably clean and affordable accommodation in a good hotel. Dormitories for students can be managed. However, two separate rooms with attached baths are needed for teachers.

Kindly furnish the following details regarding the charges and facilities required by us during our stay.

1. How many rooms will be required to accommodate 80 students, 8 teachers and 4 peons?
2. Tariff of the rooms with group discount.
3. What will be the charges for breakfast, lunch and dinner per head?
4. Charges for air conditioned luxury buses.
5. Any other information or relevant details regarding the tour.

Yours faithfully

Rohan/Rohini

Tour Incharge

**TOPIC :- DIARY ENTRY**

- Q1** You are Lencho (in Chapter Letter to God ), narrate your own experience both the times you went to the post office . **8 Marks**
- Q2** You are James Herriot a famous vet surgeon. Narrate your own experience how you cured the most pampered dog of Mrs Pumphrey without any surgery or medicine. **8 Marks**
- Q3** You are going to fly in an aeroplane. You are extremely thrilled about it as you have never enjoyed flying in the sky. Write a diary entry about it taking some inputs from the story 'First Flight'. **8 Marks**
- Q4** Imagine yourself as Wanda Petronski. Write a diary entry in about 100 words expressing your feelings about the behaviour of other children towards you. **8 Marks**
- Q5** Imagine yourself as Anil from the story The Thief's Story , Write a diary entry expressing your views in feelings after Hari Singh returns money and comes back . **8 Marks**

Answers

**Ans1**

**Diary Entry**

Saturday

October 2019

10:00 p.m.

Dear Diary

I am going to share with you a strange experience I had recently . You know that the hailstorm devastated my crop. You also know how much I adore God. I had immense faith in God. I always accepted what God had bestowed me. I believed that everything in this universe is being governed by the Almighty. Just because of my faith in God, I never felt disappointed as I knew God would always help me. So I wrote a letter to God and went to post office to post it myself. At the post office, I posted it putting the right stamp. I was sure that God would send me help immediately and as I expected he did help me. I went to post office the following Sunday. There was a letter waiting for me. In it there was money. But when I counted it I was shocked. 30 pesos were missing. I am sure, the crooked post office staff must have stolen them. There is nothing to worry as I have written another letter to God and requested Him to send me the rest of the money through some other post office. I am confident that it will arrive with a few days.

Lencho



**Ans.2**

**Diary Entry**

Monday

5 October 2019

10:00 p.m.

Dear Diary

I am James Herriot a vet surgeon in the hospital. I have had many great experiences of curing dogs and cats. Today I am elaborating a very interesting and touching expression of my experience. I have given the responsibility of curing Mrs. Pumphrey's dog named Tricki. It was seriously ill. To everyone's surprise, I treated the dog without any medicine or surgery.

The dog owned by Mrs Pumphrey was hugely fat. His eyes were red and rheumy. Mrs. Pumphrey gave her malt, cod liver oil and bowl of Horlicks. Still Tricki had no energy. I advised her to cut down on sweet things. Tricki felt eating and kept vomiting. He was to be hospitalised. But I gave nothing to eat for the first two days except water. On the third day there were signs of improvement. He started drinking food properly. I did not give him any medical treatment. Tricki used to run around and play with the other dogs cheerfully. Soon, he recovered completely. Mrs. Pumphrey continued enquiring about Tricki on phone. When she came to collect the dog, tears were shining in her eyes. She called this magical recovery 'A Triumph of Surgery'.

James Herriot

**Ans3**

**Diary Entry**

Saturday

8<sup>th</sup> October 2019

10:00 p.m.

Dear Diary

Today is a very memorable day in my life. Today I have travelled in flight for the first time in my life. When my parents told me that we are going in flight , I was so excited but a bit scared. The reason is it was the first flight I was boarding. I was waiting for the sun to rise before the day I had to go in flight. I had already packed my luggage. We were going to Bangalore from Chennai to meet my cousin.

We reached the airport at 9:00 am . The flight was at 11:30am. After getting the boarding passes and after all formalities we went into the flight it was not so dangerous as I thought . It was so funny to see all the human beings from such a height. They seem to be ants. I felt scared because I saw so many flight crashes. I prayed to God to make this journey as a happy journey. It was so cool. It was just about 45 to 60 minutes from Chennai to Bangalore. This would be one of my unforgettable days in my life.

**Ans.4**

**Diary Entry**

Saturday

8<sup>th</sup> October 2019

10:00 p.m.

Dear Diary

Not a single day goes by when I do not feel embarrassed by my fellow classmates. I do not understand what is my fault in all of this. Is being poor the biggest curse in the world? Does dearth of costly and beautiful dresses symbolise that my life is not worth living? I wear a blue faded dress to class and therefore every student in my class makes fun of me. Everybody laughs at me. Nobody cares about how I feel ashamed of myself. I am totally sad that not even

a single student stands by me. I was sure that Maddie would certainly intervene but she did not come forward to help me. Not even a single student in my class stops Peggy from making fun of me. I am embarrassed about my attire but there is not much that I can control in life. In addition to it, my classmates find my name to be funny. It was because everyone had easier names than Wanda Petronski. My name is different because I am a Polish Immigrant living in an American town with my family. I am poor and did not have many friends. I am quiet and in order to get rid of this I ended up lying that I have one hundred dresses at home. But now since everybody knows that I cannot prove this, I have decided not to go to school anymore.

I have to go now.

Goodbye.

Wanda Petronski.

**Ans5**

### **Diary Entry**

Saturday

4<sup>th</sup> October 2019

09:00 p.m.

Dear Diary

All these days I tried to educate Hari Singh and the good things of life. I tried to leave no stone unturned in improving the lot of Hari. But I was surprised that in spite of my teaching, Hari stole the money and ran away without informing me.

I am extremely sad that I could not give Hari the correct lesson of life. I have now given hope that Hari would come back now and repent over his folly.

I was about to sleep at night. I was just lying on my couch when I found Hari come back. I wanted to know where the conscience of Hari had changed or now.

In over to know that I lifted the mattress and found the stolen money in the

place where it was initially kept.

I was so immensely happy that I could show my positive attitude towards Hari who committed so many mistakes. Hari has now realised his mistakes and understands my love towards him. It shows that my caring nature changes the mind and heart of Hari Singh that is how he returns back.

Lastly I was overjoyed that I was able to awaken the conscience of Hari. And he remembered my good teaching and wants to return to normal life.

Anil

A struggling Writer.

## STORY WRITING

Q1. Rahul was alone at home. Suddenly the phone rang .....

Q2. It had been over two hours waiting for the train. Ruhi was getting restless. Suddenly she.....

Q3 .....Ultimately I won it as I was determined to achieve my goal.” The closing of the story is given above. You can start your own story but you cannot change the end. Write the story in 200- 250 words.

Q4. Going to Mumbai by train to attend the marriage of a friend ..... got stuck in a traffic jam ..... reached the railway station late ..... boarded a wrong train ..... realised after two hours ..... now you ...  
... ..

Q5. It was 6 o'clock in the evening and there was a lot of traffic on the road. Mohan was driving his way when suddenly two teenagers on bike overtook his car...

Q6. Went out to explore forest.... lost the way..... away from the camp..... cries of animals..... heard “thump-thump” sound..... a large elephant..... trumpeted angrily ..... came towards them..... a balloon..... started blowing..... big balloon..... hit hard with hand..... “bang-bang”..... loud noise..... elephant turned away..... saved.

Q7. Last Sunday, I was watching TV. Suddenly I heard people shouting outside.....

### 1. Rahul's Presence of Mind

Rahul was alone at home. Suddenly the phone rang. He hesitated for a moment but then picked up the receiver. Though he said 'Hello', there was no response from the other side. He repeated 'Hello' but still no one replied from the other end. The phone rang again but this time somebody asked if his father was at home. When Rahul asked who was calling, the caller refused to identify himself and kept on asking his parents' whereabouts. When Rahul refused to answer, the line was disconnected.

After some time, the doorbell rang. As Rahul peeped through the keyhole, he found a tall man with a beard outside the door. Rahul got scared and quickly ran towards the phone and called up his father's friend who lived in their colony and told him about the incident. His uncle asked him not to worry as he would reach soon. He quickly collected some other men from the neighbourhood, and with his pet dog, reached Rahul's home. The tall man was looking for a way to get into the house when Rahul's uncle's dog held his leg with its teeth. The man panicked and tried to run away but was overpowered by all the men.

Soon, the police reached Rahul's home and his parents also returned and thanked the neighbours. Everyone praised Rahul's presence of mind which saved his life.

### 2. A Childhood Saved

It had been over two hours waiting for the train. Ruhi was getting restless. Suddenly she noticed a child begging at the platform. He appeared to be a little, sweet boy who had a small bag on his shoulder. She noticed a book in his bag. Ruhi was eager to know where the child lived. There was still more than an hour left for her train to arrive. So, she got up and started following him. The boy moved out of the station and entered a slum nearby. He got into a house which appeared to be a very dirty and unhygienic place. There were other child beggars in the house who were in the age group of 5 — 12 years. They were thin and weak. They had money but nothing to eat. Just then, a burly man entered the house. The children became quiet. He asked them for the money that they had collected by begging. The poor children handed all the money they had to him.

Ruhi understood that it was a racket of child beggars. She felt pity for those small children. She decided to inform the police. The police and an NGO 'Bachpan Bachao Andolan' soon reached the place. The man was perplexed on seeing the police. The police arrested him and the children were sent under the protection of the NGO from where they would be sent to their homes. Ruhi felt

relieved and was appreciated by everyone. She was later rewarded by the government for her effort in rescuing the children.

### 3. My Success Story

I come from a very humble family background. My father was a labourer who toiled in the fields all day. My mother worked at home, making papads and selling them to the women of the village. I was the eldest of six siblings. My mother wanted me to study and achieve something in life. I too dreamt of becoming an IAS officer. The path to this achievement was very difficult as our village did not have a high school. My parents sent me to the nearby town to study. I went to school during the day and worked as a porter at the railway station at night. I felt quite lucky to have a chance of witnessing a real struggle which inspired me. There was no one who would guide me, but I was determined to fulfil my dream. In spite of the difficulties, I did not give up. I scaled the walls of success one after the other and finally reached the summit that I had set for myself. Today I am a collector of my district and my family is very proud of me. I am not ashamed of my humble beginning as the long struggle paved the way for my success. Though the struggle to achieve the IAS title was difficult, ultimately I won it as I was determined to achieve my goal.

### 4. A series of Unfortunate Events

I sat down with relief as I ticked off the last task in the checklist. I wanted everything to be perfect as it was my best friend's marriage in Mumbai. The alarm rang next morning, I woke up in excitement and booked a cab to the railway station. Everything was going perfectly until I got stuck in a traffic jam. I reached the railway station late but on the sight of the train still waiting on the platform, I hurried and somehow managed to get into the train. I breathed a sigh of relief and got comfortable. It was only when the Ticket Collector came, I realised that I had been in the wrong train for two hours. I panicked and deboarded the train at the next station. I tried booking a ticket for the next train to Mumbai but there was no availability. On coming back from the ticket counter, I realised that my luggage was missing. Even after hours of finding and reporting it, there was no trace of it. I got tired and lost hope, tried booking a cab with the minimal amount I was left with in my pocket. The cab couldn't reach on time as it was raining heavily. Disheartened, I finally walked my way to the nearest hotel, contacted my parents and recited them the series of unfortunate events that happened during the day. Alas, I couldn't even make it to my best friend's wedding.

## 5. A Great Lesson

It was 6 o'clock in the evening and there was a lot of traffic on the road. Mohan was driving his car when suddenly two teenagers on bike overtook his car and laughing, they drove on. Mohan applied the brakes of his car in the nick of time. He was very angry but since he was getting late for an important meeting at his office, he ignored the bike riders and drove ahead. He hadn't gone too far when he heard a loud crash. A bike had crashed on the divider of the road. The driver probably lost his balance. Mohan got out of his car quickly and rushed towards the accident. He could see the faces of the victims. They were the same teenagers who had overtaken his car. They both went were without helmets and were bleeding profusely. Mohan wasted no time. With the help of some passers-by, he picked them up and immediately took them to a hospital in his car. He informed their family members using one of the boys' mobile. The timely treatment saved the lives of the boys who were ashamed of their actions after meeting Mohan. Mohan forgave them and advised them to follow traffic rules as they are meant for people's safety. They promised not to drive until they were eighteen.

## 6. Two Boys in a Jungle

Veeru and Karim were young Keralites. The next week their school was going to organise a camp near a forest in Ponmuddy. The following week they joined the camp. One day they went out together. They thought of going inside the forest to explore it. Soon they lost their way. The sun had set. They were walking along the Periyar river. They heard a loud noise. They stood still and listened to it. They heard the sound of an animal coming towards them. It was the sound of a big elephant. He was just fifty metres away from them. The elephant smelled them too. He saw them standing quietly behind an oak tree. He raised his long trunk up in the air and trumpeted loudly. The boys didn't move. Veeru was a little frightened, but Karim was not. Slowly the elephant started coming nearer and nearer. Now he was only ten metres away. "Let's do something," said Karim. "Do it, before he attacks us," said Veeru. Karim pulled out a balloon from his pocket. He put it in his mouth and started blowing into the balloon. At last, it was blown to the size of a small bag. Karim hit the full blown balloon hard with his hand. "Bang-Bang!" The elephant stopped and trumpeted angrily. He was confused. The elephant turned away and disappeared into the forest. The boys ran and ran till they reached safe at the camp.

## 7. A Spaceship on Earth!

Last Sunday, I was watching TV. Suddenly I heard people shouting outside. It was about 10:30 p.m. As I opened my door, bright lights from outside dazzled my eyes. I went outside towards the place where a large crowd had gathered outside our colony park. There was a huge spaceship that had landed in the

park. It had a thousand lights blinking and from the windows, one could see a few strange figures peeping out. I was surprised to see the aliens. Meanwhile, the police had also reached the park. People were shouting and asking the police to take the aliens out of the ship. They were very excited to see them. By this time, few scientists and researchers had also reached the spot. They had brought some instruments along with them. As they started moving towards the spaceship, the sirens that were installed in it started blowing. We could notice the strange figures hurriedly moving inside the spaceship. Then, as if understanding the intentions of the scientists that they probably wanted to capture them, they started blowing green-coloured dust from their spaceship. Its wheels started moving like a blower and the spaceship started moving upwards. The scientists rushed out of the park. People tried to click pictures of the spaceship but their cameras showed only a black screen. The spaceship safely moved out of the hands of the humans who would have otherwise captured the aliens and started a study on them. I thanked God for saving their lives from the clutches of the inhuman humans.

### **ARTICLE WRITING**

**Format of an Article** – The format of an article is divided into 3 parts and they are listed below:

- Part 1 – Heading
- Part 2 – Byline
- Part 3 – Body

### **SOLVED EXAMPLES**

Q1. By 2050, India will be amongst the countries which will face acute water shortage. You are highly alarmed and terrified of the future world without water. So, write an article on “Save water- are we doing enough?” for the local daily in 150-200 words.

Q2. India is a land of diversity. One way in which it makes us feel proud of it is the number of festivals we enjoy. Write an article in 150-200 words on 'Festivals of India'. You are Karuna/Karan.

Q3. Recent floods in many metropolitan cities of the country during the monsoon season laid bare the hollowness of the claims of the civic authorities of their preparedness. The poor had to bear the brunt of the problem while no one was ever held accountable. Write an article in 150 - 200 words on the



common man's woes during the monsoons and the need for accountability of the officials concerned.  
You are Sumit/Smita .

Q4. You decide to write an article in the school magazine on how it is important to save the planet, Earth. Write the article in about 180 words. You are Vinit/ Vinita.

**Answers:**

### **1. SAVE WATER- ARE WE DOING ENOUGH?**

(By – XXX)

Many people are living with less water than they need, whether in the world`s most prosperous cities or in its bountiful agricultural heartlands. Droughts have also become more frequent, more severe, and affecting more people around the world. As many as four billion people already live in regions that experience severe water stress for at least one month of the year. With populations rising, these stresses will only mount.

Water is the precious gift of God on earth. Life exists on earth because of the availability of water. Itself being tasteless, odourless and colourless, it adds taste, colour and nice smell in the life of living beings on the Earth.

Here are different methods we can follow to save clean drinking water and deal with the water scarcity. Rainwater harvesting is one of the most effective and suitable method among save water techniques.

Afforestation is also a good method as it reduces surface runoff and recharges the groundwater. It promotes underground water conservation. By practicing such methods we can conserve more water naturally and ensure the availability of it for future generations. We should take a pledge and make it a lifelong motto to preserve water because, "If you conserve water, it means you conserve life."

### **2. FESTIVALS OF INDIA**

(By - Karan/ Karuna)

It is said that "Greatness of a culture can be found in its festivals". India has proved every word of the saying right by being famously known as the "Land of Festivals".

True to this belief, India has scores and scores of festivals, that bring happiness and joy all across the country.

This is because of the diverse cultures that exist in this subcontinent. All these different cultures and religions get tied together in bonds of love with these invisible threads of celebrations.

Every festival has a social, religious and mythological value. Accordingly, Dussehra has a great significance. Similarly, the Janmashtami festival has also a great religious and social significance. This is the occasion when Lord Krishna was born to kill Kansa and other demons and save the people from a great danger. This festival also teaches us how to fight evil and falsehood and establish truth.

On these festivals, people offer prayers to their deities, wear ethnic clothes and make merry with their near and dear ones. Ganesh Chaturthi, Eid Ul Fitr, Baisakhi, Onam, Pongal, Gurupurab, Ram Navami and Durga Puja are some of the festivals that are celebrated with immense zeal in different parts of India with some of these being specific to a particular region.

No wonder, our country is called a land of festivals.

### **3. COMMON MAN'S WOES DURING MONSOON**

(By Sumit/ Smita)

The much awaited Monsoon brings respite from the scorching heat. But Monsoon and madness walk together. Every year during the monsoons, chaos reigns supreme. The roads are flooded; the sewage system collapses; a huge loss of crops, fruits, life, and property is caused. Water logging and breeding of mosquitoes together becomes the reason for a lot of people falling ill. Network connectivity gets weak.

In spite of 71 years of independence, the Indian Government has not been able to tackle the flood problem caused by monsoons. Recent floods have laid bare the hollowness of the claims of the civic authorities of their preparedness. The poor had to bear the brunt of the problem.

One of the causes behind this chaos is the lack of strict laws and accountability of the officials and the Ministries responsible for tackling the floods. The Government formulated and pass strict laws regarding the projects launched to relieve people of their distress but there is hardly a sign of effective implementation of the scheme. There needs to be strict accountability.

When the Ministers will be accountable, they will ensure the officers, officials involved in the projects surely create foolproof systems. It is only through strict accountability laws the system can be made efficient.

## 4. SAVE THE PLANET, EARTH

(By- Vinit/ Vinita)

This is a cause of complete concern across the globe today. The global warming has accelerated the rise of temperature on earth which is said to have risen by 40 C. The sea level is also rising. The glaciers are also melting away. There has been very less rainfall in the recent years resulting in the scarcity of food around the world. The death rate due to starvation has increased immensely. We, the human beings are solely responsible for this calamity. We pollute our planet in many ways. Deforestation, industrial pollution, toxic wastes, vehicular pollution and lack of greenery are the chief causes of imbalance in the ecosystem.

The urgent need of the hour is that each one of us takes step to save the planet in every possible way. We should protect our forests, save fuel, plant trees, take care of toxic pollutants, conserve water and change our life style.

Awareness programmes must be launched by the students and NGOs to make people aware of environmental problems. The public should avoid the use of polythene bags. All of us must strive hard to save our beautiful planet for the future generations.

### QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE

Q1. Traffic jams, accidents and rash driving are a common sight in metro cities. You are Aryan/Aanchal, captain of your school. Write an article in 100-120 words, on "traffic jams, highlighting the hectic life of modern society, increase in number of vehicles, modernization leading to a rise in demand for vehicles, the cause of accidents.

Q2. The government of India has taken an initiative for clearing the rivers especially 'The Ganges'. The government has also urged the people of India to realize the dream of 'Clean India'. Write an article in 100-120 words mentioning the measures people can take for a cleaner and greener India.

Q3. According to a recent survey, school students are the worst victims of malnutrition. This leads to poor performance in their studies. Write an article in 100-120 words for your school magazine appealing to students to avoid junk food as far as possible and adhere to a healthy diet of fruits and green vegetables. You are Vaibhavi/Vaibhav.

Q4. A civilized and well rounded personality has a positive impact on others. Write an article in 100-120 words for your school magazine on "The importance of Education in personality development". You are Miki/Manish.

Q5. You are Radhika/Rahul of class X. Write an article in 100-120 words on 'ill effects of television'. You can use the following clues:

- Increasing addiction
- A great variety of programmes
- Neglect of studies
- Drop in academic performance
- Result -poor physical and mental health.

Q6. Shobhita/ Shobhit Arya recently came across several news reports regarding the acute water shortage that the country is likely to face during summers. On the occasion of World Water Day, she/ he decides to express her/ his views on the grave situation ,the causes behind this crisis and also his suggestions in an article for publication in a magazine. Using the inputs given below and your own ideas, write Shobhita's/ Shobhit's article in not more than 200 words.

Conserve water— every drop is precious --Nation faces worst ever water crisis –Water table sinking— residents get water only for half an hour a day-- parched summer ahead!

How must we celebrate World Water Day? Achieve Water Security • Harvest water • Use less water • store in ponds, tanks & aquifers • Recycle



## GAP FILLING

**Question (1). Complete the following passages by filling the blanks. Write the answers in the space provided. 4 Marks**

The constitution of India came (a)\_\_\_\_\_ force on January 26th, 1950. (b)\_\_\_\_\_ that time it (c) \_\_\_\_\_ not contain any specific provision dealing directly (d)\_\_\_\_\_ the environment related issues, legislation and provisions in India.

(a) i) into ii) in iii) with iv) to **1 Mark**

(b) i) in ii) at iii) on iv) for **1 Mark**

(c) i) which ii) do iii) did iv) had **1 Mark**

(d) i) into ii) to iii) when iv) with **1 Mark**

**Question (2). Complete the following passages by filling the blanks. Write the answers in the space provided. 4 Marks**

The Vedic rishis had forewarned the (a)\_\_\_\_\_ to protect the environment. They mentioned (b)\_\_\_\_\_ need to perform the daily yajnas (c)\_\_\_\_\_protecting ecology. Dharamshastras prohibited man (d)\_\_\_\_\_disturbing the biodiversity and ecosystem as it was against the tenets of religion.

(a) i) nature ii) people iii) age iv) air **1 Mark**

(b) i) in ii) to iii) of iv) the **1 Mark**

(c) i) to ii) from iii) for iv) in **1 Mark**

(d) i) from ii) for iii) to iv) that **1 Mark**

**Q3. In the passage given below, fill in each blank with one word only.**

Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ ( eat/eats/eaten) a food that \_\_\_\_\_ (might/what/that) thousands of Japanese and Koreans\_\_\_\_\_ (do/did/done) every year when they \_\_\_\_\_ (sit/sat/sitting) down to a delicious meals of Fugu. Fugu \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are/was) a puffer fish and their \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are/have) over 120 species of puffers in the oceans. Puffers have spikes that \_\_\_\_\_ pops/popped/pop) up when they \_\_\_\_\_ (sense/senses/sensing/sensed) danger.

**Q4. Complete the paragraph given below by filling each of the blanks with the help of the options that follows.**

The government has commanded a unique way of curbing dengue fever. Action will be taken against owners \_\_\_\_\_ water coolers which \_\_\_\_\_ found to be breeding grounds for the Aedes mosquito \_\_\_\_\_ people take action on this warning a government spokes person said, "dengue fever will grow into an epidemic."

- A) i) off    ii) of    iii) with    iv) from  
B) i) is    ii) are    iii) has    iv) have  
C) i) unless    ii) if    iii) but    iv) till

**Q5. Complete the following with grammatically with appropriate words.**

Since the beginning of human existence people a) \_\_\_\_\_ over the world have expressed where emotions and ideas b) \_\_\_\_\_ the medium of dance. c) \_\_\_\_\_ word 'folk' means people. Folk dances express the moods and feelings of d) \_\_\_\_\_ common people.

**Q6. Complete the following with grammatically with appropriate words.**

It was a rainy day. Traffic was busy on the road. A speeding car \_\_\_\_\_ hit by a bus. Five persons were badly \_\_\_\_\_ and one person died on the spot. The injured were taken \_\_\_\_\_ a nearby hospital.

#### Answers

1.                    (a) (i) into            (b) (ii) at            (c) (iii) did            (d) (iv) with
2.                    (a) (ii) people            (b) (iv) the            (c) (iii) for            (d) (i) from
3. a) eaten b) might c) what d) do e) sit f) is g) are h) pop i) sense
4. a) (ii) of    b) (ii) are    c) (i) unless
5. a) all    b) through    c) the    d) the
6. a) was    b) injured    c) to

## EDITING OMISSION

### EXERCISE 1

SNo	The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line which a blank is given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer, sheet against the correct blank number. The first has been done as an example.	INCORRECT	CORRECT	MARKS
	You will have your hair cut very short in the	e.g Will	must	
1	first month. After that you might grow it	.....	.....	1
2	longer but it shall never touch your collar.	.....	.....	1
3	Your uniform should be neat but clean too.	.....	.....	1
4	A student is expect to be neat and clean.	.....	.....	1

### EXERCISE 2

SNo	The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line which a blank is given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer, sheet against the correct blank number. The first has been done as an example.	INCORRECT	CORRECT	MARKS
	Scientists has found evidence	has	have	
1	to support much owners have long	.....	.....	1
2	believed: man's best friend really do	.....	.....	1
3	understand some of which we are . Researchers	.....	.....	1
4	on Poland scanned the brains of dogs as they were listening to their trainer.	.....	.....	1



**EXERCISE 3**

SNo	The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line which a blank is given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer, sheet against the correct blank number. The first has been done as an example.	INCORRECT	CORRECT	MARKS
	Various religion and secular organization has	has	have	
1	the stated aim on achieving world peace through	.....	.....	1
2	Addressed human rights, technology, medicine	.....	.....	1
3	engineering or diplomacy use as an end to all	.....	.....	1
4	forms of fighting to achieving world peace	.....	.....	1

**EXERCISE 4**

SNo	The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line which a blank is given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer, sheet against the correct blank number. The first has been done as an example.	INCORRECT	CORRECT	MARKS
	The inequality among men and women	among	between	
1	have started when the first human species	.....	.....	1
2	come to being. In agriculture and hunting	.....	.....	1
3	gathering societies men was responsible for	.....	.....	1
4	those jobs that requires physical strength.	.....	.....	1

**EXERCISE 5**

**SNo** The following passage has not been edited. **INCORRECT** **CORRECT** **MARKS**  
 There is an error in each line which a blank is given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer, sheet against the correct blank number. The first has been done as an example.

	About a year 1990, a small, dark haired boy	a year	the year	
1	name Charles Chaplin was often seen	.....	.....	1
2	waiting outside the back entrance of London	.....	.....	1
3	theatres. He looks thin and hungry but his	.....	.....	1
4	blue eyes was determined to get success.	.....	.....	1

**EXERCISE 6**

**SNo** The following passage has not been edited. **INCORRECT** **CORRECT** **MARKS**  
 There is an error in each line which a blank is given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer, sheet against the correct blank number. The first has been done as an example.

	England has been long famous for their	their	her	
1	dramatists, the greatest of who was William	.....	.....	1
2	Shakespeare. It is hard to find the educated	.....	.....	1
3	man in the English speaking world whom	.....	.....	1
4	has not heard for his name .	.....	.....	1

**Answers – OMISSION**

**Exercise 1**

Incorrect	Correct
(a) might	may
(b) shall	should
(c) but	and
(d) expect	expected

**Exercise 2**

Incorrect	Correct
(a) much	many

- (b) do
- (c) Which
- (d) on

- does
- what
- in

**Exercise 3**

- Incorrect
- (a) On
  - (b) Addressed
  - (c) Use
  - (d) To

- Correct
- of
  - addressing
  - used
  - for

**Exercise 4**

- Incorrect
- (a) Have
  - (b) Come
  - (c) Was
  - (d) Requires

- Correct
- has
  - Came
  - were
  - required

**Exercise 5**

- Incorrect
- (a) Name
  - (b) Entrance
  - (c) Looks
  - (d) Was

- Correct
- named
  - entrances
  - looked
  - were

**Exercise 6**

- Incorrect
- (a) Who
  - (b) The
  - (c) Whom
  - (d) For

- Correct
- whom
  - an
  - who
  - of

**EDITING -- ERROR**

**Q1** The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet against the correct question number. Remember to underline the word you have supplied. The first correction has been done as an example. **4MARKS**

	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
A rainy day in summer bring relief to all human beings and also to animal.	e.g. Bring	<u>brings</u>
A farmer welcome the rain because it gives new life for his crops. Children come out to play on the over flowing streets.	(a) _____	_____
They splash water. Elders took tea and gossip in a cool breeze. Birds also welcome the first showers. Butterflies drown them in muddy water. Everyone are in a happy mood.	(b) _____	_____
	(c) _____	_____
	(d) _____	_____
	(e) _____	_____
	(f) _____	_____
	(g) _____	_____
	(h) _____	_____

**Q2** The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and correction in your answer sheet in correct blank number. **4MARKS**

	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Folk tales offer lots of advice.	Lots	lot
Much of them deliver the message quite clear. There is a story about Birbal not being allowed to attending the king's free lunch. The reason was that he was not dressed properly	(a) _____	_____
	(b) _____	_____
	(c) _____	_____
	(d) _____	_____

**Q3 The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet against the correct number. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied** **4MARKS**

	Incorrect	correct
Pollution is one of a most serious problems faced e.g.	a	<u>the</u>
by humanity today. This problem was fairly complicate	(a)_____	_____
for much of pollution is caused of objects and activities	(b)_____	_____
that benefit mankind.	(c)_____	_____
Two-third in Delhi's appalling	(d)_____	_____
atmospheric pollution is caused on vehicles. To end an	(e)_____	_____
to reduce pollution should call for a total	(f)_____	_____
re-assessment of what are consider to be	(g)_____	_____
necessities of life		

**Q4 The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against the correct blank given against each line.** **4MARKS**

	Incorrect	correct
Research is an detailed study of a	eg An	a
Subject undertaking on a systematic	(a)_____	_____
Basis in order to increase a stock of	(b)_____	_____
Knowledge, including knowledge for man	(c)_____	_____
Culture and society, that the use of this stock	(d)_____	_____
of knowledge is to devise new applications.		

**Q5 The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line in which a blank is given. Write the incorrect word and the correct word in your answer, sheet against the number. The first has been done as an example.** **4MARKS**

	Incorrect	Correct
You will have your haircut very short in the	e.g. will	must
first month . After that you might grow it.	(a)_____	_____
longer but it shall never touch your collar.	(b)_____	_____
Your uniform should be neat but clean too.	(c)_____	_____
A student is except to be neat and clean.	(d)_____	_____

Q6 The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the error and the correction in your answer sheet the correct blank number. The first one has been done as an example. **4MARKS**

	<b>incorrect</b>	<b>correct</b>
Finally, one day, Sunita ran out in patience	e.g.in	of
Enough was enough. She decide to confront	(a)_____	_____
Suruchi. She asked her why she was been	(b)_____	_____
nasty to her.		
She had done nothing to offend you. She	(c)_____	_____
knew the confrontation will mean the end of their	(d)_____	_____
relationship .		

**ANSWER KEY ERROR** **1/2X8=4**

Q1 a. animal---animals, b. welcome----welcomes, c. for----to, d. on---in, e. took----take, f. a----the, g. drawn----drew, h. are----is **4marks**

Q2 a. much----many, b. about---of, c. attending----- attend, d. was----being **1/2X8=4**

Q3 a. was---in b. of---by c. that---those d. in-----of e. on---by f. should---needs g. consider-----considered h. is---- are **4marks**

Q4 (a) undertaking \_\_\_\_\_ undertaken  
 (b) a ----- the  
 (c) for----- of  
 (d) that----- and

Q5 a.might---may, b.shall----should, c.but----and, d. expect----expected **4MARKS**

Q6 a. decode----decided, b. was----had, c. you----her, d. the ---that **4MARKS**

### SENTENCE REORDERING

**REARRANGE THE FOLLOWING WORDS/PHRASES TO FORM MEANINGFUL SENTENCES**

Q1. a) are/Indian temples/a storehouse/Indian art/of (1 x 4 = 4 Marks)  
 b) the temple architecture/form an /the sculptures and paintings/essential part of  
 c) the architecture/engineering marvel/is both/an artistic masterpiece/and an/in some temples  
 d) is/situated in/the Konark temple/dedicated to/north-eastern corner of Puri/the sun God  
 e) of a chariot/with the /the temple/as the/sun God/is in the

form/charioteer

- Q2.** a) place to place/because I/I travel/move from/like to (1 x 4 = 4 Marks)  
b) me/the sense/it gives/of freedom/enjoy/I  
c) and/it pleases/of responsibilities/me/be/to/duties/rid  
d) odd people/I/moment/who/amuse me/meet/for a  
e) add/often tired/feel/travel/I am/to my/I can/personality/of myself/and/that by
- Q3.** a) that life began/centuries ago/scientist think/twenty million/on (1 x 4 = 4 Marks)  
earth/about  
b) endless process/the plants and animals/of evolution/are the products/of an  
c) are/their/animals/products of/all the/environment  
d) lose/habitat/human/due to/their/the animals/encroachment  
e) the habitat/regrowth/rate of/is/very slow/of
- Q4.** a) enters/millions tons/the/every year/of/ocean/plastic (1 x 4 = 4 Marks)  
b) are/waters/sightings/junk-filled/common/of  
c) population/middle-class/increasing/is/coastlines/along  
d) trash/increase/has led/waste-management/lack/of/in/to  
e) close/like/others/helping/my/friends
- Q5.** a) have become/part of/developing city/airports/an essential/a (1 x 4 = 4 Marks)  
b) service/tourism in/air taxi/will/boost/the state  
c) more runways/for/we/landing/need/facilities  
d) promote/will surely/our tourism/this sector  
e) this/increasing/will help/between cities/connectivity/in
- Q6.** a) Work and play/things/different/parents see/as two (1 x 4 = 4 Marks)  
b) Is a/of time/they/waste/think/that playing  
c) Important/games/studies/are as/as  
d) A student/to both/proper/should/attention/pay  
e) Can/life/only succeed/he/in/then

## ANSWERS

- Q1** a) Indian temples are a storehouse of Indian art. (1 x 4 = 4 Marks)  
b) The sculptures and paintings form an essential part of the temple architecture.  
c) The architecture in some temples is both an artistic masterpiece and an engineering marvel.  
d) The Konark temple situated in the north-eastern corner of Puri is dedicated to the sun God.  
e) The temple is in the form of a chariot with the sun God as the charioteer.
- Q2** a) I travel because I like to move from place to place. (1 x 4 = 4 Marks)  
b) I enjoy the sense of freedom it gives me.  
c) It pleases me to be rid of responsibilities and duties.  
d) I met odd people who amuse me for a moment.  
e) I am often tired of myself and feel that by travel I can add to my personality.
- Q3** a) Scientists think that life began on earth about twenty million centuries ago. (1 x 4 = 4 Marks)  
b) The plants and animals are the products of an endless process of evolution.  
c) All the animals are products of their environment.  
d) The animals lose their environment.  
e) Rate of regrowth of the habitat is very slow.
- Q4** a) Millions tons of plastic enters the ocean every year. (1 x 4 = 4 Marks)  
b) Sightings of junk filled waters are common.  
c) Middle – class population is increasing along coastlines.  
d) Lack of waste management has led to increase in trash.  
e) My close friends like helping others.
- Q5** a) Airports have become an essential part of a developing city. (1 x 4 = 4 Marks)  
b) Air taxi services will boost tourism in the state.  
c) We need more runways for landing facilities.  
d) This will surely promote our tourism sector.



e) Tis will help in increasing connectivity between cities.

**Q6**

a) Parents see work and play as two different things.

(1 x 4 = 4 Marks)

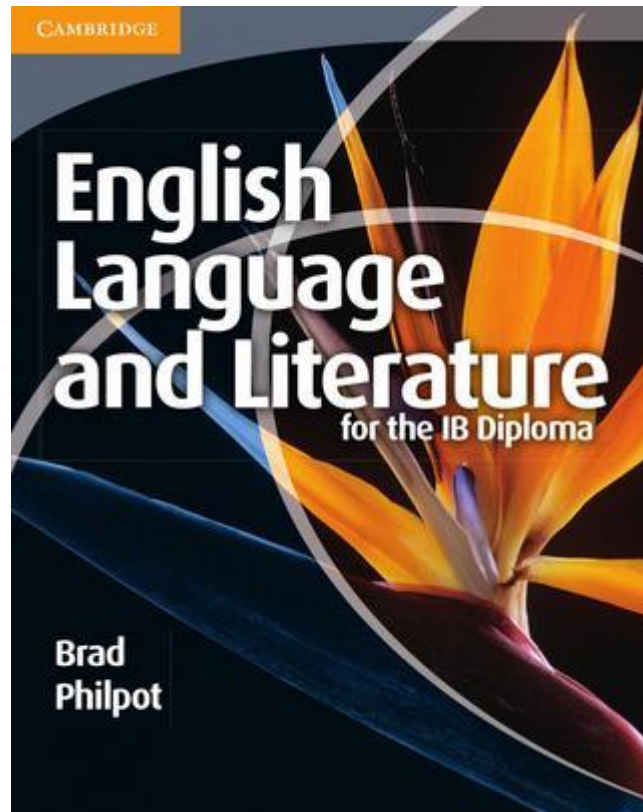
b) They think that playing is a waste of time.

c) Games are as important as studies.

d) A student should play proper attention to both.

e) Then only he can succeed in life.

# English Language And Literature



**PROSE (First Flight)**

**POETRY (First Flight)**

**Supplementary Reader (Footprints without Feet)**

## PROSE (First Flight)

### Chapter 1 – A Letter to God

Read the following extracts and answer the question

1. When he finished, he went to the window to buy a stamp which he licked and then affixed to the envelope with a blow of his fist. The moment the letter fell into the mailbox the postmaster went to open it. It said: "God: Of the money that I asked for, only seventy pesos reached me. Send me the rest, since I need it very much. But don't send it to me through the mail because the post office employees are a bunch of crooks. Lencho."

Questions:

1. What could be the reason of Lencho writing the letter this time?
2. Why did he ask God not to send the rest of the money by post mail?
3. Could God have denied Lencho for the money he had demanded? Why or why not?
4. What qualities of Lencho have been described by this extract?
5. What is ironical about this part?

2. With a satisfied expression he regarded the field of ripe corn with its flowers, draped in a curtain of rain. But suddenly a strong wind began to blow and along with the rain very large hailstones began to fall. These truly did resemble new silver coins. The boys, exposing themselves to the rain, ran out to collect the frozen pearls.

Questions :

1. Who is the speaker?
2. "With the .....rain." Are the corn crops really ripe? If no then why does Lencho visualize them to be?
3. "These truly did resemble new silver coins." What does 'truly' refer to here?
4. What are "frozen pearls"? Which literary device is used here?

3. But in the hearts of all who lived in that solitary house in the middle of the valley, there was a single hope: help from God. "Don't be so upset, even though this seems like a total loss. Remember no one dies of hunger." "That's what they say: no one dies of hunger."

1. Who lived in that solitary house?
2. What single hope were they left with?
3. How did the speaker console his family?
4. What does it show about the speaker?

Read the following questions then choose the correct option-

Q1. Lencho's faith in God sheds light on which of the following characteristics:

- A. Ignorant
- B. Naive
- C. Innocent
- D. All of the above

Q2. Lencho actually believed that God could send him money. Write True or false.

Q3. Which word in the story is a synonym of 'friendly'?

- A. Heartily
- B. Solitary
- C. Conscience
- D. Amiable

Q4. It was the postman's idea to send Lencho money. Write True or false.

Q5. The postmaster's act of charity was

- A. Appreciating Lencho's faith
- B. Sending Lencho money
- C. Sending Lencho a letter from God
- D. All of the above

Q 1.What are the raindrops compared to and why?

Q2.“One’s positivity can bring in a spark of brightness even in adverse circumstances”

Explain how this value is depicted by Lencho.

Q3.Lencho describes the post office employees as a ‘bunch of crooks’.

- (i) Were they a bunch of crooks?
- (ii) What is the irony of the situation?
- (iii) How would you describe them?

Q 4. How did Lencho’s hope change to despair?

Q 1.Lencho becoming disheartened after the destruction of his crops had only one hope – help from God. So he wrote a letter to God asking for help. Do you think it is right to always be dependent on help from God in tough situations?

Q2.“The Postmaster was a gem of a person due to his nature.” Elucidate.

#### **ANSWER KEY**

#### **CHAPTER 1 A LETTER TO GOD**

ANS 1

1 .(A) As Lencho was very optimistic about the existence of almighty so he was doubtless that he would receive money from God but the money was less than what had been demanded. So he wrote the letter again for asking the rest of money by a safer means.

2. While he had an unshaken faith in God, he mistrusted easily the motives of men. He was sure that someone had stolen thirty pesos out of the hundred sent by God. He wrote another letter requesting him to send the rest of the money immediately but not through the postal mail as he suspected the post office employees.

3. Writing a letter to God and addressing it ‘To God’ shows the writer’s unshaken faith in God. He was a simple man not distrusting that such a letter could reach God. So he was sure that God could never deny him the money.

4. Lencho was a person of utter innocence, having infinite and unwavering faith in God. He had

robust belief in the almighty but is still very malcontent to what he received.

5. It is ironical that a simpleton like Lencho could never know his real benefactor. Nor did he ever try to know how and from whom he received those seventy pesos. Naturally, this work of charity deserved better recognition and appreciation from the receiver who on the contrary embezzled them.

ANS 1 (B)1 Lencho is the speaker.

2 No, the crops aren't really ripe. Lencho is visualising them to be ripe because in the past years, his predictions had always come true and this time he was sure that after the crops had matured he would witness this scene.

3 In the given statement truly is used to remark on the Lencho's perspective towards the raindrops which he had earlier made by saying tht the big drops were silver 10 cent coins because the hailstorm closely resembled the big raindrops.

4 The writer here shows the hailstorm to resemble the frozen pearls. The literary device used here is "juxtaposition."

ANS1(C)

1 Lencho lived with his family in that solitary house.

2 They had left with the single hope of getting some help from God.

3 He consoled his family by reminding that no one ever dies of hunger.

4 It shows the speaker's unshaken faith in God .

ANS2

A1. D. All of the above

A2. True

A3. D. Amiable

A4. False

#### A5. B. Sending Lencho money

ANS 3

1 When it started raining, Lencho was very happy. He compared raindrops to 'new coins'. He exclaimed that the big drops of rain were ten cent pieces and the little ones were fives.

He said so because he needed rain for a good harvest. A good harvest, in turn, would result in more prosperity.

2 It is absolutely true that optimism can bring about a spark of brightness even in adverse situations. In the story, Lencho's crops were destroyed due to hailstorm. He could see a bleak future for him and his family. However, he did not give up hope. He believed that God would help him out and wrote a letter to God. Finally, he was able to get seventy pesos. In this way, his positivity, despite the hailstorm proved to revive his condition.

3 (i) No, the post office employees were not really a bunch of crooks. It was Lencho who thought that they cheated him so he called them a bunch of crooks.

(ii) The irony here is that the post office employees were the ones who helped Lencho to get seventy pesos in the first place. Even so, Lencho blamed them for stashing away some of the money. An ungrateful attitude was delivered by him in response to a charitable act.

(iii) They were helpful, generous and kind.

4 Lencho was hoping for a downpour in order to harvest his corn fields. It did rain, however it soon turned into a hailstorm. The field became draped with hailstones. Not a flower remained on the plants. His crops were entirely destroyed. Lencho is should became filled with sadness.

ANS 4

Ans.1 Lencho was a naïve and an extremely innocent man. He was actually an ox of a man who worked day and night on his fields. On seeing his destroyed cornfields, though he became disheartened but he was hoping for help from God. So he wrote a letter to the God demanding a hundred pesos in order to sow his field again and live until the next crop comes.

This was very impractical and thoughtless at his part. His innocence and inexperience had caused him to stay far from reality and the difficulties of life. It is indeed very tough to bear the pain of heart when the crops of a farmer which are his source of livelihood, get destroyed. Even

then, it is wrong to be dependent only and only on God. The Almighty gives us difficult situations in life so that we face them and become stronger. As it is said, "GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES." It was because Lencho had worked so hard in the past that the God, who obviously didn't send him money, ultimately created a situation in which a charitable and generous man as the Postmaster helped Lencho financially.

On the other hand, Lencho portrays blind trust. He believes in the existence of God so much which causes him to distrust humankind and humanity. His distrust on the kind people at the Post office is definitely wrong and unfair.

Hence, it is right to seek help from God if one believes in his existence but at the same time, it is wrong to be impractical and stay in a fanciful world and be dependent only and only on the Almighty.

Ans.2 The Postmaster was a fat and amiable man. From the story, he seems to be a person always having a cool mind and a pink heart open to help others. When the Postman read the address "God" written on an envelope, he brought it to the Postmaster. The gestures of the Postmaster after this clearly indicate his humanitarian nature and helpful attitude. At first, he laughed on reading the letter, then probably the pitiful condition of Lencho would have reflected in his mind and his mood changed. He became serious. This shows that an urge to do something for the betterment of the poor farmer's condition struck his heart. He was then hit by a brilliant idea. He made an announcement for collection of money from employees to help Lencho. He also contributed a great part of his salary for a noble cause, as he felt. This act of the Postmaster tells us that he was virtuous and selfless.

Generally people do not bother for other people's betterment but the Postmaster possessed moral values and behavioural qualities such as generosity, amiable and charitable nature, sympathy and empathy which made him different from other people. His nature made him a noble man and his morals made him great. Hence, the Postmaster was a gem of a person.



## Chapter 2. Nelson Mandela : A long Walk to Freedom

### PASSAGE -1

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: 4 Marks

It is from these comrades in the struggle that I learned the meaning of courage.

Time and again I have seen men and women risk and give their lives for an idea.

I have seen men stand up to attacks and torture without attacking, showing strength and resilience that defies the imagination.

Questions:

1. Who does 'these comrades' refer to here? 1
2. What defies the imagination? 1
3. Why does it defy the imagination? 1
4. What is the meaning of the word 'resilience' ? 1
  - i. to survive.
  - ii. to spring back.
  - iii. to resist

### PASSAGE -2

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: 4 Marks

Never, never and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another.

The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement.

Questions:

1. What was the wish for the country? 1
2. What does the expression "the sun shall never set on" imply? 1
3. Which experience of oppression is referred to here? 1
4. What is the meaning of the word 'glorious'? 1

- i. Splendid
- ii. Extravagant
- iii. Lavish

### PASSAGE -3

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: 4 Marks

Even in the grimmest times in prison, when my comrades and I were pushed to limits, I would see a glimmer of humanity in one of the guards, perhaps just for a second, but it was enough to reassure me and keep me going.

1. What is 'the grimmest time'? 1
2. Who were tortured there? 1
3. What did the glimmer of humanity reassure him of? 1
4. What is the meaning of the word 'glimmer'? 1
  - i. A twinkle
  - ii. A shade
  - iii. A yellow light

### OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What country was Nelson Mandela from? 1
2. What was "Apartheid"? 1
3. Who accompanied Nelson Mandela on the inauguration? 1
4. What did Nelson Mandela pledge? 1
5. What is Mandela's Long Walk to Freedom about? 1

### Short Answer Type Questions.

- Que.1 Why did Nelson Mandela feel that both the oppressor and the oppressed are robbed of their humanity and hence, both of them must be liberated? 2
- Que.2 What, according to Mandela, is 'true freedom'? 2
- Que.3 What were the transitory freedoms that Nelson Mandela yearned for as a young man? Why did he feel that his boyhood freedom was an illusion? 2

Que.4 How can people be taught to love? Which comes naturally to human heart — love or hate?

2

### Long Answer Type Questions

Que.1 How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience? 10 Marks

Que 2 Which twin obligations does Nelson Mandela mention in the lesson? Why were he and the rest of blacks able to fulfil those obligations? 10 Marks

**Answers** Nelson Mandela : A Long Walk to Freedom

#### PASSAGE -1

Answers:

1. It refers to the men of extraordinary courage and wisdom.
2. How those patriots could withstand so much oppression and torture without being broken defies the imagination.
3. It defies the imagination because it is difficult to conceive.
4. To spring back.

#### PASSAGE -2

Answers:

1. To remain free forever and no oppressor to rule over them.
2. It means that the sun of liberty shall never set and their country should always enjoy freedom.
3. The experience of oppression by the White people over the Black.
4. Splendid

#### PASSAGE -3

Answers:

1. 'The grimmest time' means the most troublesome moment of suffering.
2. Nelson Mandela and his comrades were tortured there.
3. The glimmer of humanity reassured him of his faith in general goodness of mankind.
4. A twinkle.

## OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Ans.1 South Africa

Ans.2 The policy of racial separation used by South Africa.

Ans.3 Zenani, the daughter of Nelson Mandela.

Ans. 4 He pledged to build equality and freedom to all.

Ans.5 It is about South Africa's freedom from the system of Apartheid after a long struggle.

### Short Answer Type Questions.

Ans1. Nelson Mandela rightly believes that both the oppressor and the oppressed are robbed of their humanity. A man who takes away another's freedom is a prisoner of hatred. He is locked behind the bars of prejudice and hate. A person can never be free if his freedom is taken away. Hence, the oppressed and the oppressor alike are robbed of their humanity.

Ans.2 When Mandela was a boy, freedom for him meant to run freely in the fields and to swim in the streams. As a young man, he wanted basic and honorable freedoms, e.g. to earn his living, to marry and to have a family. According to Mandela, true freedom means freedom not to be obstructed in leading a lawful life.

Ans3. Nelson Mandela felt that his boyhood freedom was an illusion. His freedom had already been taken from him. Then he began to hunger for it. At first, he wished the transitory freedoms of staying out. Later on, he yearned for basic needs of earning, marrying and having a family.

Ans4. No one is born hating another person because of his colour or race. People are taught to hate. And if they learn to hate, they can be taught to love. Love comes more naturally to the human heart than hatred.

### Long Answer Type Questions

Ans1. Mandela had different concepts of freedom at different stages of life. As a boy, he had an illusion about freedom. He thought he was born free. As long he obeyed his elders he had the freedom to run in the fields swim in the stream and ride on the back of bulls.

As a student he cared for transitory freedom — freedom to stay out at night, read the books of his choice and go where he liked. When he became a young man he yearned for basic and honorable freedoms of achieving his potential, earning his keep, marrying, having a family and living a lawful life.

Slowly his concept of freedom widened especially when he joined the African National Congress. He realized that true freedom is not individual freedom but freedom for all.

Ans2. Nelson Mandela that every man has twin obligations in life. The first obligation of a man is to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children. He has another obligation also. He has an obligation to his people, his community and his country. Every man is to do his duty according to his situation and strength. But in South Africa, it was impossible for a man like Mandela or other blacks to fulfil those obligations. If a man tried to live as a human being, he was punished and isolated. If any person in South Africa tried to do his duty to his people, he was forcefully separated from his family and his home. He was forced to lead a life of secrecy and rebellion. Nelson Mandela placed his people above his family. In attempting to serve his people, he was prevented from fulfilling his obligations as a son, a brother, a father and a husband.

### Chapter 3 Two Stories about Flying

#### Part – I

#### Passage 1

A.1. His parents and his brothers and sister had landed on this green flooring ahead of him. They were beckoning to him calling shrilly. He dropped his legs to stand on the green sea. His legs sank into it. He screamed with fright and attempted to rise again flapping his wings. But he was tired and weak with hunger and he could not rise, exhausted by the strange exercise. His feet sank into the green sea, and then his belly touched it and he sank no farther. He was floating on it and around him, his family was screaming, praising him and their beaks were offering him scraps of dog fish. (4x1=4)

- (a) What does the phrase, "this green flooring" refer to?
- (b) What made the young seagull tired?
- (c) Find out the word that means the same as 'inviting'.
- (d) The word ..... means a small piece/amount of something.

#### Passage 2

A.2. The great expanse of sea stretched down beneath, it was such a long way down..... miles down. He felt certain that his wings would never support him; so he bent his head and ran away back to the hole under the ledge where the slept at night. Even when each of his brothers and his little sister, whose wings were far shorter than his own, ran to the brink, flapped their wings, and flew away, he failed to muster up courage to take that plunge which appeared to him so desperate. His father and mother had come around calling to him shrilly, upbraiding him, threatening to let him starve on his ledge unless he flew away. But for the life of him, he could not more.

(4x1=4)

- (i) What terrified the seagull?
- (ii) How did the seagull's brothers and sister fly away?
- (iii) The word 'muster up' means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) What was the seagull afraid of flying?

### 3rd Passage

A.3. The moon was coming in the east, behind me, and stars were shining in the clear sky above me. There wasn't a cloud in the sky. I was happy to be alone high up above the sleeping countryside. I was flying my old Dakota aeroplane over France back to England. I was dreaming of my holiday and looking forward to being with my family. I looked at my watch at one thirty in the morning.

I should call Paris Control soon. I thought. As I looked down past the nose of the aeroplane, I saw the lights of a big city in front of me. (4x1=4)

- (a) How was the weather when the pilot started flying his aeroplane?
- (b) Why was the pilot flying his old Dakota aeroplane over France back to England?
- (c) Find out the word similar in meaning to 'hoping with pleasure'.
- (d) Choose from the passage the word which means 'land outside towns or cities'.

#### Part – II

#### Five Objective Type questions each carrying one mark (5x1=5)

- Q.1. What were the young seagull's parents doing the day before?
- Q.2. What did the young seagull completely forget while flying for the first time?
- Q.3. How did the young seagull feel looking at his parents?
- Q.4. What did narrate do when he saw the lights of a big city in front of him?
- Q.5. Why did the narrator feel terrified?

#### Part – III

#### III. Four Short answer type questions.

- Q.1. How did the mother 'trick' the young seagull into flying? (2)
- Q.2. Why did the young seagull feel very miserable on the ledge? (2)
- Q.3. How much fuel was there in the aeroplane when the writer started flying? (2)
- Q.4. Why did the writer follow the pilot of another aeroplane? (2)

#### Part – IV

#### IV. Long answer questions.

Q.1. Fear and lack of confidence stop one from learning new things. Do you agree? How did these two traits of the young seagull make him coward? How did he overcome these shortcomings?

(8)

Q.2. The pilot wanted to thank another pilot after his safe landing. Why? What values of the writer are reflected from his action?

(8)

## **ANSWERS**

### **Passage 1**

- (a) 'The green flooring' refers to the green surface of the sea.
- (b) The young seagull was tired because he was weak with hunger and he made a successful attempt for his first flight.
- (c) Beckoning
- (d) Scrap

### **Passage 2**

- (i) The great expanse stretching down for miles terrified the seagull.
- (ii) The seagull's brothers and sister flew away by flapping their wings
- (iii) It means 'gather up'.
- (iv) He was afraid of his wings not supporting him.

### **Passage 3**

- (a) When the pilot started flying his aeroplane, it was clear weather as the moon was up in the east, stars were shining and there wasn't any cloud in the sky.
- (b) The pilot was flying his old, Dakota aeroplane over France back to England because he wanted to enjoy his holiday and morning breakfast with his family.
- (c) Looking forward to
- (d) The word is countryside.

## **II. Five objective type questions each carrying one mark.**

- 1. The day before, young seagull's parents were flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight.



2. The young seagull completely forgot that he had not always been able to fly.
3. The young seagull felt homesick looking at his family. He was missing it very much.
4. The moment the narrator saw the lights of a big city in front of him he switched on the radio and said, "Paris Control, Dakota DS OSS here. Can you hear me? I'm on my way to England, over".
5. The narrator felt terrified as the last tank didn't have sufficient fuel.

**III. Four short answer type questions.**

1. The young seagull cried for he saw food as he was greatly hungry. He felt the fear of flying. His mother screamed back. He kept calling her. She picked up a piece of fish. She then flew across to him but not near to him. He leaned out trying to get nearer her to get food from her. She halted with the fish in her beak but did not go to him. This way she 'tricked' the seagull into flying.
2. The young seagull felt very miserable on the ledge as he was alone and his family had already flown away. He was feeling very hungry and had nothing to eat.
3. There was sufficient fuel in the tanks of the aeroplane to reach England safely when the writer started flying.
4. The writer followed another aeroplane because he had lost the way in the storm and was unable to see anything. The pilot of another aeroplane was helping him to get out of the storm and land safely.

**Part – IV**

1. Yes, it is true that fear and lack of confidence stop one from learning new things as in the story "Two stories About flying." The young seagull lacked the value of courage and confidence in his character. He was very much scared of flying. His family tried hard to make him fly but he refused to do so because of his fear of sinking in the seawater. They even scolded him for his cowardice. They tried to tempt him with food but he was not willing to learn flying. Once he dived, his fear disappeared and he enjoyed his first flight.

It is a fact that unless we try for something and overcome our fear, we can't learn anything. Confidence and motivation are the two most important traits that any learning possible.

2. The pilot (writer) of the old Dakota was caught in the storm. He lost his contact with the control room. In this troubling situation, his fuel tank was also empty. He lost all his hopes but suddenly a black strange plane appeared. The pilot of the black asked the writer to follow him. The writer landed safely. After his safe landing, he wanted to thank the pilot of the black plane. This shows his gratitude towards the pilot of the black plane. He was thankful to him for saving his life. It shows that the pilot of Dakota had a value of gratefulness in his character.

#### Chapter 4 From the Diary of Anne Frank

Q1 **Read the passage below and answer the following questions:**

1X4 = 4 M

Writing in a diary is a really strange experience for someone like me. Not only because I have never written anything before, but also because I have never written anything before, but also because it seems to me that later on neither I nor anyone else will be interested in the musing of a thirteen year old school girl. Oh well, it doesn't matter. I feel like writing and I have an even greater need to get all kind of things off my chest. "Paper has more patience than people". I thought of this saying on one of those days when I was feeling a little depressed and was sitting at home with my chin in my hands, bored and listless, wondering whether to stay in or go out.

#### **Questions :**

- (a) Whom does "I" refer to in the given passage?
- (b) "Paper has more patience than people'- Why did Anne Frank say this?
- (c) Find a word in the passage that means 'deep thought'.
- (d) When did Anne remind herself that paper has more patience than people'?

(2) **Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow**

1X4=4M

Let me put more clearly, since no one will believe that a thirteen year old girl is completely alone in the world. And I'm not. And I have loving parents and a sixteen year old sister, and there are about thirty people I can call friends. I have a family, loving aunts and a good home. No on the surface I seem to have everything, except my one true friend. All I think about when I'm with friends is having a good time. I can't bring myself to talk about anything but ordinary everyday things. We don't seem to be able to get any closer, and that is the problem. Maybe its my fault that we don't confide in each other. In any case, that is just how things are and unfortunately they are not liable to change. This is why I have started the diary.

#### **Questions**

1. Why was Anne Frank disturbed even when she had loving parents,

relatives and friends?

2. Why did Anne decide to write a diary?

3. Find a word in the passage that means same as 'unlucky'.

4. To confide in somebody is to \_\_\_\_\_

Read the passage below and answer the following questions

However, during the third lesson he'd finally had enough. Anne Frank, as punishment for talking in class, write an essay entitled 'Quack, Quack, Quack, Said Mistress Chatterbox'. The class roared. I had to laugh too, though I'd nearly exhausted my ingenuity on the topic of chatterboxes. It was time to come up with something else, something original. My friend, Sanne, who's good at poetry, offered to help me write the essay from beginning to end in verse and I jumped for joy. Mr. Keesing was trying to play a joke on me with this ridiculous subject, but I'd make sure the joke was on him.

#### QUESTIONS

- (a) Why did Mr. Keesing her teacher ask her to write an other essay?
- (b) Why did Anne want to write the essay with the help of her friend Sanne?
- (c) Find out the word which means 'deserving or inviting mockery'.
- (d) Find out a word in the passage which means the ability to invent things and solve problems in a clever and new way.

#### (3) OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- a. How old is Anne Frank?
- b. Is Anne all alone in the world?
- c. What does she say about her father?
- d. Which country was Anne born in?
- e. Why were the baby ducklings bitten to death?

1X5=5M

#### (4) SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- a. Describe your views about Mr. Keesing.
- b. What does Anne write in her first essay to support her habit of talking so much?

2X5=10M

c. Describe Anne's love for her grandmother.

d. Anne says that she doesn't plan to let anyone else read her diary. What is ironical about this?

**(5) VALUE BASED QUESTIONS**

a. Anne believed that paper has more patience than people. She could confide more in her diary than in people. Why did she feel so? Was she free from bias and stereo types?

8X2=16M

b. "From the diary of Anne Frank throw light on teacher- student relationship, class atmosphere and discipline.

**ANSWERS**

**PASSAGE 1**

'I' refers to Anne Frank in the passage.

(a)

Anne Frank said that 'paper has more patience than people' because one can rely on the paper to confide his/her secrets and it listens carefully and silently.

(b)

(c)

The word is 'musing'.

(d)

Anne was reminded of this truth on a day when she felt quite depressed and bored.

**PASSAGE 2**

a. Anne Frank was disturbed even after being surrounded by so many people because she didn't have any true friend.

b. Anne decided to write a diary because she could not confide in anyone and felt lonely.

c. The word is 'unfortunately'.

d. It means to tell somebody your secrets or personal information.

**PASSAGE 3**

a. Mr. Keesing asked her to write another essay as punishment because

she had not stopped talking in the class.

b. Anne wanted to write the essay with something original so she sought help from Sanne her friend, who suggested her to write the essay in verse.

c. The word 'Ridiculous' means 'deserving and inviting mockery'.

d. The word is 'ingenuity'.

### **OBJECTIVE TYPE ANSWERS**

a. Anne is thirteen year old.

b. No, Anne is not all alone in the world. She has loving parents, a sister, relatives and about thirty friends.

c. She says that her father is adorable person.

Germany

d. They were bitten to death by the father swan because they quacked too much.

### **SHORT TYPE ANSWERS**

- (a) Mr. Keesing seems to be a strict teacher but he actually believes taking actions with good intention and for the development of children. He tries to control her bad habit of talking too much but as soon as he is
- (b) convinced that her habit does not affect her studies he overlooks her shortcoming.
- (c)
- (d) Anne Frank supports her nature by stating that talking is a student's trait and she will try to control it. But she also says that she has got it from her mother and such inherited traits cannot be curbed.

1 When Anne's grandmother died she stated that no one could understand her intensity of her love for her grandma. She also said that no one could imagine how much she thought of her. Lighting up extra candle for her during her birthday showed her love for grandmother.

2 Anne says that she is writing her diary to confide her feelings in it since she cannot share them openly with the people around her. But it is ironical that soon after her death her father got it published first in Dutch and when it was widely read it was translated into many languages. It is

one of the most read books in the world.

### **VALUE BASED ANSWERS**

3

Anne was a very intelligent and wise girl. She had hardly a friend in and outside her school. She was not very close to her parents. There was no emotional rapport between her and her parents. Therefore she had no one to confide in. She thought that she could write anything in her diary. She could express any of her feelings without any fear or hesitation. She, therefore, decided to make her diary a real friend. She could express anything to her 'Kitty' the name she gave to her diary. She knew it well that people often get bored or tired with your talks. More importantly they had little time and patience to listen to others. On the other hand, paper has more patience than people. Paper can never feel tired, bored or moody. One can depend upon it more than even a friend thus, Anne treated her diary as a friend. She was really free from the bias and stereotypes in it.

"The Diary Of Anne Frank" clearly describes the teacher – student relationship, class atmosphere and discipline. Anne who talks a lot in the class gets punished by Mr. Keesing her maths teacher. He asks her to write essays as punishment which is learning in disguise because he wanted her to focus on studies. He cannot be blamed for the punishment as he did it for the development of Anne. The teacher student relationship is very respectful and sacred. It is about discipline and classroom manners which are essential for every student as well as teacher otherwise both teaching and learning could hamper. The relationship is clearly shown in Mr. Keesing and Anne Frank actions as they both try to joke on each other but in very humorous and healthy manner. So this healthy relationship is needed everywhere in the class for effective teaching and learning.

### **Chapter 5-Hundred Dresses-1**

**Q1. Read the following passage and answer the questions**

Today, Monday, Wanda Petronski was not in her seat. But nobody, not even Peggy and Maddie, the girls who started all the fun, noticed her absence. Usually Wanda sat in the seat next to the last seat in the last row in Room Thirteen. She sat in the corner of the room where the rough boys who did not make good marks sat, the corner of the room where there was most scuffling of feet, most roars of laughter when anything funny was said, and most mud and dirt on the floor. Wanda did not sit there because she was rough and noisy. On the contrary, she was very quiet and rarely said anything at all. And nobody had ever heard her laugh out loud. Sometimes she twisted her mouth into a crooked sort of smile, but that was all.

Wanda's absence was not noticed by anyone, not even by Peggy and Maddie who used to tease her everyday after school.

- (a) Who didn't notice Wanda's absence?
- (b) Why did Wanda Petronski sit in the last row of the class?
- (c) Find out the word which means the same as 'dragging'.
- (d) What kind of a girl Wanda was?

### **Question 2.**

No body hadn't seen her laughing or playing. Wanda didn't have any friends. She came to school alone and went home alone. She always wore a faded blue dress that didn't hang right. It was clean, but it looked as though it had never been ironed properly. She didn't have any friends, but a lot of girls talked to her. Sometimes, they surrounded her in the school yard as she stood watching the little girls play hopscotch on the worn hard ground.

"Wanda," Peggy would say in a most courteous manner as though she were talking to Miss Mason. "Wanda," she'd say, giving one of her friends a nudge, "tell us. How many dresses did you say you had hanging up in your closet?" "A hundred," Wanda would say. "A hundred!" exclaimed all the little girls incredulously, and the little ones would stop playing hopscotch and listen.

- (a) Did Wanda have any friend? Why did girls surround her?
- (b) How did the girls make fun of Wanda?
- (c) Find the word which means 'unwilling to accept'.
- (d) What did Wanda wear always?

### **Question 3.**

Sometimes, when Peggy was asking Wanda those questions in that mocking polite voice, Maddie felt embarrassed and studied the marbles in the palm of her hand, rolling them around and saying nothing

herself. Not that she felt sorry for Wanda, exactly. She would never have paid any attention to Wanda if Peggy hadn't invented the dresses game. But suppose Peggy and all the others started in on her next? She wasn't as poor as Wanda, perhaps, but she was poor. Of course, she would have more sense than to say she had a hundred dresses. Still she would not like for them to begin on her. She wished Peggy would stop teasing Wanda Petronski.

(a) Why did Maddie feel embarrassed when Peggy teased Wanda?

(b) What did Maddie want Peggy to do?

(c) Find the word which means the same as 'ashamed or humiliated'.

(d) What is the difference between Maddie and Wanda?

**Q. Objective type questions:-**

(a) Why didn't anyone notice Wanda's absence?

1) It was Monday.

2) Her seat was next to the last.

3) Wanda was a quiet girl.

4) All of the above reasons.

(b) Why did Wanda Petronski sit in the last row of the class?

1) Her feet were usually caked with dry mud.

2) She wanted to avoid the taunts of the students in the class.

3) She loved to create disturbance in the class.

4) answer 1 & 2 both

(c) Find out the word which means the same as 'dragging'.

1) Contrary. 2) Scuffling. 3) Crooked. 4) Twisted.

(d) Why was Wanda so quiet?

1) She wanted to remain unnoticed.

2) She did not like any company.

3) She lacked confidence.

4) She was dumb.

(e) Fill in the blanks with appropriate options:-



\_\_\_\_\_, he finished his work in time.

1) Rarely. 2) Exactly. 3) Usually 4) answer 1&3both

All of the above reasons.

**Four short answer type questions of two marks each**

Q1. Why did Maddie write a note to Peggy and then tore it?

Q2. How does everyone in the class react to Wanda's drawing?

Q3. Why did Wanda always mention that she had hundred dresses?

Q4. Why did Maddie wish Peggy to stop teasing Wanda Petronski?

**Two long answer type questions:-**

Question 1. Do you think Peggy actually mean to bully Wanda?

Question 2. Given their teasing, how was Wanda able to still see Peggy and Maddie as friends?

**ANSWER KEY**

Answer 1:

(a) Wanda's absence was not noticed by anyone, not even by Peggy and Maddie who used to tease her everyday after school.

(b) Wanda Petronski sat in the last row of the class because she was very quiet and wanted to avoid the taunts and trouble by girls in the class.

(c) The word is 'scuffling'

(d) Wanda was very quiet and serious girl who didn't involve in the activities with other.

Answer 2:

(a) No, Wanda didn't have any friends. Girls surrounded her as she watched little girls play hopscotch on the ground.

(b) The girls made fun of Wanda by asking her questions about the hundred dresses she once claimed of having.

(c) The word is 'incredulously'.

(d) Wanda always wore a faded blue dress, though it was clean but it had never been ironed properly.

Answer 3:

(a) Maddie felt embarrassed when Peggy teased Wanda because she herself was poor and did not want herself at Wanda's place.

(b) Maddie wanted Peggy to stop teasing Wanda as it was not good to make fun of her name or about dresses.

(c) The word is 'embarrassed'.

(d) The difference between Maddie and Wanda is that though Maddie was also poor but not as poor as Wanda. But Wanda would have more sense than to say she had a hundred dresses.

**Objective Type Answer:**

Answer a: 4) All the above reasons.

Answer b: 4) answer 1&2 both

Answer c: 1) She to remain unnoticed.

Answer d: 4) answer 1&3 both.

**Short Answer Questions:**

1) Maddie wrote a note to Peggy to stop making fun of Wanda. But she tore it because she thought that it could annoy Peggy and she would make fun of her instead.

2) Everyone clapped after having a look of Wanda's drawing. Even the boys who were not interested in drawing applauded and whistled at the jaw-dropping sketches that Wanda had made of the hundred dresses she claimed to have.

3) She mentioned so because she really had prepared the drawings of hundred dresses herself and had them with her. She also did not like others to make fun of her poverty.

4) Maddie wished so because she felt that her next target can be she herself and she dreaded that idea.

**Long Answer Questions:**

1) Peggy did not realize she was being mean to Wanda; she actually thought that Wanda was telling lies about how many dresses she owned and was trying to point out to her how ridiculous her grandiose claims were. Peggy sees it as gentle teasing and does not realize that the other children in the class look to her for their lead and consequently joined in the teasing as well. The fact that she felt guilty after Wanda has left the school also indicates that her actions were simple teasing rather than calculated bullying.

2) Wanda was essentially a bigger person than either Peggy or Maddie, but she seems to have taken their teasing as a sign of friendship rather than as something intentionally unkind. Their poking fun regarding her one hundred dresses was the most attention she ever received among the group of children and when they were not teasing her nobody was paying her any attention so framing their attention as a clumsy overture of friendship made her feel as if she had made friends in her class at school.

## Chapter 6– The Hundred Dresses-II

- Que.1. Was Miss Mason angry with the class or was she unhappy or upset? (2)
- Que.2. What does Maddie think hard about? What important decision does she come to? (1+1)
- Que.3. The girls wrote a friendly letter to Wanda telling her that she had won the contest. Did they get the reply? How do you know that the girls were quite anxious for the reply? (2)
- Que.4. Peggy says, “I never thought she had the sense to know we were making fun of her anyway. I thought she was too dumb. And gee, look how she can draw!” what led Peggy to believe that Wanda was dumb? Did she change her opinion later? (2)
- Que.5. Do you think Wanda really thought the girls were teasing her? Why or why not? (2)
- Que.6. The chapter highlights the sensitive story of a poor polish girl who becomes the victim of discrimination. Peggy and Maddie did not want to befriend her because of her poor social status. How far do you agree to judge people on the basis of money, possessions and caste? What enduring values should we actually look for in a person before developing a friendship with that person? Write in 100-120 words. (8)
- Que.7. Which act of Wanda made the girls know that she liked them even though they had teased her? How did Peggy and Maddie realise this? Explain in about 100-120 words. (8)
- Que.8. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:** (4)
- The first period was a study period. Maddie tried to prepare her lessons, but she could not put her mind on her work. She had a very sick feeling in, the bottom of her stomach. True, she had not enjoyed listening to Peggy ask Wanda how many dresses she had in her closet, but she had said nothing. She had stood by silently, and that was just as bad as what Peggy had done. Worse, She was a coward. At least Peggy hadn't 'considered they were being mean but she, Maddie, had thought they were doing wrong. She could put herself la Wanda's shoes. Goodness! Wasn't there anything she could do? If only she could tell Wanda she hadn't meant to hurt her feelings. She had to find Wanda

Petronski.

**QUESTIONS:**

1. Why Maddie had a sick feeling at the bottom of her stomach?
2. What did Maddie think about Peggy's making fun of Wanda?
3. What did Maddie think about Wanda?
4. Find the phrase from the passage which means 'lacking courage'?

Que.9. **Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:** (4)

"Well, anyway," said Peggy, "she's gone now, so what can we do? Besides, when I was asking her about all her dresses, she probably was getting good ideas for her drawings. She might not even have won the contest, otherwise."

**QUESTIONS:**

1. How was Peggy different from Maddie?
2. How did she react to Wanda's going away?
3. How did Wanda Petronski get good ideas about her drawings according to Peggy?
4. How can you say that Wanda was an intelligent girl?

**ANSWERS:**

Ans.1. Miss Mason was not angry with the class but she was unhappy and upset. She knew that the children had hurt Wanda's feelings in their thoughtlessness. They had not done it purposely. She thought of it as a very unfortunate thing to have happened and wanted everybody in the class to think about it.

Ans.2. Maddie thinks about Wanda's faded blue dress and her little house. And then she thinks of the lovely hundred pictures of dresses she had made. Clearly Wanda, though poor, was a bright girl.

Maddie now made an important decision. She would never again stand by silently if anybody was being teased for their poor dress or funny name.

Ans.3. The girls wanted to say sorry for their misbehavior but they ended in a friendly letter. However, they too did not get a reply from Wanda. Maddie was quite anxious for the reply as she thought a lot about it. She would put herself to sleep making speeches about Wanda and defending her from great crowds of girls who were trying to tease her.

Ans.4. Peggy believed that Wanda was dumb as she could not understand why Wanda said she

had hundred dresses, even when everybody knew that she was poor. She knew everybody was laughing at her but she kept giving the same answer. That is why Peggy thought that she was dumb.

She changed her opinion later when she saw the beautiful & impressive drawings of dresses made by Wanda and realized that Wanda was a very good artist.

Ans.5. Wanda would have been aware that the other children were teasing her. She would have known that the children intended to make fun of her poverty, and would have laughed at her whatever she might have said. This could have been the reason for her exaggerating everything whenever she answered their questions.

Ans.6. It is absolutely wrong to judge people on the basis of money, possessions and caste. Wanda was a polish girl at an American school. Her name sounded funny to the other students who made fun of her name. Peggy and other girls teased her about a hundred dresses which she claimed she had but wore the same faded blue dress. Fed up with her teasing Wanda left the school and went to a big city.

Before leaving she took part in the art competition and submitted a hundred drawings of different designs. They were so beautiful that all her classmates were wonderstruck. Peggy and Maddie not only realized their mistake but were also impressed by her talent. They felt guilty about their behaviour. Hence, one should actually know a person's behaviour, talent and nature before befriending him. One should not judge others with their status.

Ans.7. The letter of Wanda to Miss Mason showed that she loved room number thirteen. She had gifted her a hundred drawings to her class. She mentioned that she missed her school and friends and felt that her teacher was not equal to Miss Mason.

Wanda had gifted two of her special drawings—a green dress with a red rash to Peggy and a blue dress with colourful trimmings to Maddie. When they discovered that their faces were drawn on their respected dresses, they realised that they were drawn for them and that she liked them in spite of their teasing her In a subtle way Wanda made them realise their mistake.

Ans.8.       1. Maddie could not put her mind on her work because she felt bad that Peggy had been mocking at Wanda.  
              2. Maddie felt badly at Peggy's making fun of Wanda and thought that it was all

wrong.

3. She thought that she would find out Wanda and feel sorry before her.
4. Coward

- Ans.9.
1. Peggy was not much agitated as Maddie was, at Wanda's going away to a new big town.
  2. Peggy is indifferent and is not as deeply agitated at Wanda's going away to the big town as Maddie was.
  3. Peggy thought her questioning about Wanda's hundred dresses gave Wanda new thoughts for her drawings.
  4. Wanda Petronski was talented enough to draw a hundred designs even without Peggy's questionings.

## **Chapter 7 : THE GLIMPSES OF INDIA**

### **PART I (A BAKER FROM GOA)**

#### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK EACH)**

**1. Where were bakers especially found in India?**

- |           |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|
| (A) Goa   | (B) Karnatka         |
| (C) Assam | (D) all of the above |

**2. Who ruled over Goa?**

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| (A) British | (B) Portuguese |
| (C) French  | (D) Dutch      |

**3. In the olden days baker in Goa was known as:**

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| (A) Baker | (B) pader    |
| (C) Kabai | (D) bolinhas |

**4. What did the children like to buy?**

- |           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| (A) Bread | (B) bangle-bread |
| (C) Bol   | (D) cake         |

**5. Which name is used for the sweet bread?**

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| (A) Bol   | (B) kabai |
| (C) Pedar | (D) cake  |

**6. The bakers used to wear**

- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| (A) Kabai | (B) bol |
|-----------|---------|

(C) Pedar (D) all of the above

**7. When were the bills collected?**

- (A) Daily (B) weekly  
(C) Fortnightly (D) at the end of the month

**8. What type of people are bakers?**

- (A) Poor (B) prosperous  
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) starving

**9. Now are bakers in their physique?**

- (A) Weak (C) plump  
(B) Sick looking (D) all of the above

**10. The elders in Goa are nostalgic about:**

- (A) The Portuguese people. (B) The good Old Portuguese days  
(C) Their famous loaves of bread (D) all of the above

**SEEN PASSAGES (5 MARKS EACH)**

**PASSAGE 1**

Our elders are often heard reminiscing nostalgically about those good Old Portuguese days, the Portuguese and their famous loaves of bread. Those eaters of loaves might have vanished but the makers are still there. We still have amongst us the mixers, the moulders and those who bake the loaves. Those age-old, time-tested furnaces still exist. The fire in the furnaces has not yet been extinguished. The thud and jingle of the traditional baker's bamboo, heralding his arrival in the morning, can still be heard in some places. Maybe the father is not alive but the son still carries on the family profession. These bakers are, even today, known as pader in Goa.

**Questions:**

- (a) What do the elders remember nostalgically?  
(b) Whom do the residents of Goa still have among them?  
(c) What are the time tested things which still exist there?  
(d) How are the bakers known as in Goa?  
(e) Find a word from the passage which means 'put out'.

**PASSAGE 2**

During our childhood in Goa, the baker used to be our friend, companion and guide. He used to come at least twice a day. Once, when he set out in the morning on his selling round, and then again when he returned after emptying his huge basket. The jingling thud of his bamboo woke us up from sleep and we ran to meet and greet him. Why was it so? Was it for the love of the loaf? Not at all. The loaves

were bought by some Paskine or Bastin, the maid-servant of the house! What we longed for were those bread-bangles which we chose carefully. Sometimes it was sweet bread of special make.

**Questions:**

- (a) What was the baker's place in Goa in the author's childhood days?
- (b) What happened after the author woke up on hearing the baker's jingling sound?
- (c) Who bought the loaves?
- (d) What did the narrator long for?
- (e) Find a phrase from the passage which means 'wished for'.

**PASSAGE 3**

The baker made his musical entry on the scene with the 'jhang, jhang' sound of his specially made bamboo staff. One hand supported the basket on his head and the other hanged the bamboo on the ground. He would greet the lady of the house with "Good morning" and then place his basket on the vertical bamboo. We kids would be pushed aside with a mild rebuke and the loaves would be delivered to the servant. But we would not give up. We would climb a bench or the parapet and peep into the basket, somehow. I can still recall the typical fragrance of those loaves. Loaves for the elders and the bangles for the children. Then we did not even care to brush our teeth or wash our mouths properly. And why should we? Who would take the trouble of plucking the mango-leaf for the toothbrush '? And why was it necessary at all? The tiger never brushed his teeth. Hot tea could wash and clean up everything so nicely, after all!

**Questions:**

- (a) How did the baker make his musical entry?
- (b) What can the author still recall?
- (c) What did the author and the other kids do to look into the baker's basket?
- (d) What was thought as a nice mouth-wash to clean up everything?
- (e) Find a word from the passage which means 'chide'.

**PASSAGE 4**

Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol, just. As a party or a feast loses its charm without bread. Not enough can be said to show how important a baker can be for a village. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement. Cakes and Bolinas are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is absolutely essential.

**Questions:**

- (a) Name the chapter and the writer.
- (b) What makes marriage gifts meaningless?



- (c) When does a party or a feast lose its charm?
- (d) What has the lady of the house to do on the occasion of her daughter's engagement?
- (e) What is a must for Christmas?

#### **PASSAGE 5**

The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month. Monthly accounts used to be recorded some wall in pencil. Baking was indeed a profitable profession in the old days. The baker and his family starved. He, his family and his servants always looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique open testimony to this. Even today any person with a jackfruit-like physical appearance is easily a baker.

#### **Questions:**

- (a) When did the baker usually collect his bills?
- (b) How were the monthly accounts recorded?
- (c) How can you say that the baker and his family never starved?
- (d) What kind of a person is easily compared to a baker?
- (e) Which word in the passage means the same as 'proof or example'?

#### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS EACH)**

1. "Even today any person with a jackfruit-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker." Explain.
2. 'Baking was, indeed, a profitable profession'. Justify the statement with reference to the extract 'A Baker from Goa'.

Or

Explain with examples that baking used to be a profitable profession.

3. How did the baker attract the children?

Or

How does the writer know about the arrival of the baker? Why are they anxiously waiting for him?

Or

What role did the baker play in the childhood of the narrator?

4. How did the baker make his entry?
5. What marks of the Portuguese way of life can still be seen in Goa?
6. What does the author recall about the visit of the baker to his village?
7. How was the village baker very important for special occasions in the village?

8. Describe the bread-sellers' dress.
9. When did the baker collect his bills? What showed that the bakers were prosperous?
10. What was the attitude of the baker towards?
  - (i) The lady of the house
  - (ii) The children
  - (iii) The maidservant?

**Answer the following questions in 100-120 words:**

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 MARKS EACH)**

1. Why was it absolutely essential to have a "baker's furnace" in a Goan village?
2. Give a pen-portrait of a baker in Goa.
3. How is the effect of the traditional bread bakers can still be seen in Goa of today?
4. What was the importance of the baker in the village? What kind of dress did he wear?
5. What do our elders are often heard reminiscing nostalgically about in Goa? Did the old profession of making the famous loaves of bread end with the Portuguese?

**Part II (COORG)**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK EACH)**

**1. In which state of India is Coorg situated?**

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) Karnataka | (B) Goa       |
| (C) Kerala    | (D) Tamilnadu |

**2. Coorg is famous for its:**

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Coffee plantation | (B) evergreen rainforests |
| (C) spices            | (D) all of the above      |

**3. The best season to visit Coorg is:**

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (A) September to March | (B) April to June |
| (C) July to August     | (D) all the years |

**4. How much area of Coorg is covered by evergreen forests?**

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (A) ten per cent    | (B) twenty per cent |
| (C) thirty per cent | (D) forty per cent  |

**5. From which river do Coorgs get water?**

- (A) Krishna (B) Kaveri  
(C) Narmada (D) Tapi

**6. The Coorgi people are famous for the tradition of:**

- (A) Enmity (B) selfishness  
(C) Cleverness (D) hospitality

**7. Coorgs are descents of:**

- (A) Greeks (C) Hindus  
(B) Arabs (D) both (A) and (B)

**8. Who was General Cariappa?**

- (A) The first chief of Indian Army (B) a great political leader  
(C) A great coffee planter (D) a British officer

**9. The freshwater fish of Coorg is:**

- (A) Whale (B) shark  
(C) mahseer (D) dolphin

**10. We can reach Coorg by:**

- (A) Air (B) rail  
(C) Road (D) all of the above

**SEEN PASSAGES(5 MARKS EACH)**

**PASSAGE 1**

Midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore sits a piece of heaven that must have drifted from the kingdom of God. This land of rolling hills is inhabited by a proud race of martial men, beautiful women and wild creatures.

Coorg, or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty per cent of this district. During the monsoons, it pours enough to keep many visitors away. The season of joy commences from September and continues till March. The weather is perfect, with some showers thrown in for good measure. The air breathes of invigorating coffee. Coffee estates and colonial bungalows stand tucked under tree canopies in prime corners.

**Questions:**

- (a) Where is Coorg situated?  
(b) What does the author say about the people of Coorg?  
(c) Which crops grow in Coorg in plenty?

- (d) What is the best time of the year to visit Coorg?
- (e) Find a word from the passage which means 'health-giving'.

### **PASSAGE 2**

The fiercely independent people of Coorg are possible of Greek or Arabic descent. As one story goes, a part of Alexander's army moved south along the coast and settled here when return became impractical. These people married amongst the locals and their culture is apparent in the martial traditions, marriage and religious rites, which are distinct from the Hindu mainstream. The theory of Arab origin draws support from the long, black coat with an embroidered waist-belt worn by the Kodavus. Known as *kuppia*, it resembles the kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds.

#### **Questions:**

- (a) What does the author say about the descent of the people of Coorg?
- (b) Why did a part of Alexander's army settle here?
- (c) Which things show that their culture is distinct from the Hindu Mainstream?
- (d) What is so similar between the Kodavus and the Arabs?
- (e) Find a word from the passage which means 'different'.

### **PASSAGE 3**

Coorgi homes have a tradition of hospitality, and they are more than willing to recount numerous tales of valour related to their sons and fathers. The Coorg Regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army, and the first Chief of Indian Army, General Cariappa, was a Coorgi. Even now, Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a licence.

The river, Kaveri, obtains its water from the hills and forest of Coorg. Mahaseer — a large freshwater fish — abounds in these waters. Kingfishers dive for their catch, while squirrels and langurs drop partially eaten fruit for the mischief of enjoying the splash and the ripple effect in the clear water. Elephants enjoy being bathed and scrubbed in the river by their mahouts.

#### **Questions:**

- (a) What kind of tales do the Coorgi people tell their children?
- (b) Which famous Coorgi is mentioned in this paragraph?
- (c) What does the narrator say about the Coorg Regiment?
- (d) Which wild animals are described here?
- (e) Find a word from the passage which means 'many'.

### **PASSAGE 4**

The climb to the Brahmagiri hills brings you into a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg. A walk across the rope bridge leads to the sixty-four-acre island of Nisargadhama. Running into the forest from India's largest Tibetan settlement, at nearby Bylakuppe, is a bonus. The monks,

in red, ochre and yellow robes, are amongst the many surprises that wait to be discovered by visitors searching for the heart and soul of India, right here in Coorg.

**Questions:**

- (a) Name the chapter and its author.
- (b) What view is seen from the Brahmagiri hills?
- (c) How can we reach the Nisargadhamalsland?
- (d) How do we feel at the Tibetan settlement at Bylakuppe?
- (e) Why do the visitors visit Coorg?

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS EACH)**

1. Coorgis are hospitable by nature. Explain.
2. Why are the people of Coorg known as descendants of the Arabs?
3. The people of Coorg have a tradition of courage and bravery. How has it been recognized in modern India?
4. What do you know about Bylakuppe' as mentioned in the lesson, 'Coorg'?
5. What idea of Coorg do you form? What opportunities does Coorg offer to a tourist?

Or

Coorg is a tourist's paradise. Discuss with reference to the extract from 'Glimpses of India'.

6. What supports the theory that the people of Coorg originated from the Arabs?
7. Describe the geographical location of Coorg.
8. Describe the origin of Kaveri and the area around it.
9. How do the most laidback individuals become the life of high-energy adventures in Coorg?
10. Where and how can we have a panoramic view of the misty landscape of Coorg from?

**Answer the following questions in 100-120 words:**

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 MARKS EACH)**

1. What does the author say about the people of Coorg?What does the writer say about the natural beauty of Coorg?
2. What are popular theories regarding the descent of the people of Coorg?
3. why does the author call Coorg apiece of heaven' that must have drifted from the kingdom of God?

**PART III (TEA FROM ASSAM)**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK EACH)**

**1. Which state did Pranjol belong to?**

- (A) Assam                      (B) Goa  
(C) Karnataka                (D) Delhi

**2. Pranjol and Rajvir were students in a school in:**

- (A) Dhekiabari                (B) Marian  
(C) Delhi                        (D) none of the above

**3. Pranjol and Rajvir go to Assam by:**

- (A) Air                         (B) train  
(C) Taxi                        (D) ship

**4. Assam is famous for the production of:**

- (A) Tea                         (B) coffee  
(C) Bread                      (D) all of the above

**5. Tea was first drunk in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) China                      (B) Europe  
(C) India                        (D) America

**6. What was Pranjol's father?**

- (A) A bank manager        (B) a school manager  
(C) A tea-garden manager (D) a transport manager

**7. Tea came to Europe in \_\_\_\_\_ century.**

- (A) Fifteenth                (B) sixteenth  
(C) Seventeenth            (D) eighteenth

**8. Tea was first drunk in China in:**

- (A) 2000 B.C                (B) 2300 B.C  
(C) 2700 B.C                (D) 3100 B.C

**9. How many cups of tea are drunk across the world daily?**

- (A) eighty thousand        (B) eighty lakh  
(C) Eighty crore                (D) eighty million

**10. Tea was mainly drunk in Europe as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Medicine                (B) sleep banishing drink  
(C) soft drink                (D) all of the above

**SEEN PASSAGES(5 MARKS EACH)**

**PASSAGE 1**

The train pulled out of the station. Pranjol buried his nose in his detective book again. Rajvir too was an ardent fan of detective stories, but at the moment he was keener on looking at the beautiful scenery.

It was green, green everywhere. Rajvir had never seen so much greenery before. Then the soft green paddy fields gave way to tea bushes.

It was a magnificent view. Against the backdrop of densely wooded hills, a sea of tea bushes stretched as far as the eye could see. Dwarfing the tiny tea plants were tall sturdy shade-trees and amidst the orderly rows of bushes busily moved doll-like figures. In the distance was an ugly building with smoke billowing out of tall chimneys.

**Questions:**

- (a) What was Rajvir looking at?
- (b) What Kind of scenery was it?
- (c) What was there as far as the eye could see?
- (d) What was there in the distance?
- (e) Find a word from the passage which means 'spread'

**PASSAGE 2**

" I have been reading as much as I could about tea.-Rajvir said. "No one really knows who discovered tea but there are many legends."

"What legends?"

"Well, there's the one about the Chinese emperor who always boiled water before drinking it. One day a few leaves off the twigs burning under the pot fell into the water giving it a delicious flavour. It is said they were tea-leaves."

Tell me another!" scoffed Pranjol."We have an Indian legend too. Bodhidharma, an ancient Buddhist ascetic, cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk banished sleep.

**Questions**

- (a) What kind of water did the Chinese emperor drink?
- (b) What happened when a few leaves of the twigs fell into the water kept for boiling?
- (c) What did Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids?

- (d) What banished sleep?
- (e) Find a word from the passage which means 'tasty'.

### **PASSAGE 3**

We have an Indian legend too. Bodhidharma, an ancient Buddhist ascetic, cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk banished sleep.

“Tea was first drunk in China,” Rajvir added, “as far as 2700 B.C.! In fact words such as tea, chai and chin; are from Chinese. Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century and was drunk more as medicine than a beverage.”

#### **Questions :**

- (a) Who was Bodhidharma?
- (b) Why did he cut off his eyelids?
- (c) What grew out of the eyelids?
- (d) Where was tea drunk first?
- (e) When did tea come to Europe?

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS EACH)**

1. How does Rajvir describe the tea-garden at Dhekiabari?
2. Describe the scenery that Rajvir saw as soon as the train pulled out of the station.
3. How can you say that tea was first drunk in China?
4. What information was given by Pranjol's father to Rajvir about Assam Tea Estate?
5. What happened to the Chinese emperor in “Tea from Assam” who always boiled water before drinking it?

Or

What is the Chinese legend regarding tea?

Or

What is the Chinese story about the discovery of tea?

Or

What is the history of tea in China?

6. What was the Indian legend about the discovery of tea?

Or

Write down the Buddhist legend about tea.



7. Why didn't Pranjol share Rajvir's excitement?
8. What did Rajvir see in the Dhekiaban tea estate managed by Pranjol's father?

**Answer the following questions in 100-120 words:**

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 MARKS EACH)**

1. What details do you gather about tea from the lesson, 'Tea from Assam'? Why was he more excited than his friend Pranjol?
2. It seems that Rajvir had done a lot of homework regarding tea and its history. Do you support Pranjol's father's statement that he gave about Rajvir's knowledge in this regard?
3. Pranjol was born and brought up on a tea estate in Assam but he was Rajvir who knew much about tea leaves and the legends associated with tea. Base your answer on their visit to Dhekiabari Tea Estate in Assam.

ANSWERS

PART I

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. A    2. B    3. B    4. B    5. A    6. A    7. D    8. B    9. C    10. D

**SEEN PASSAGES-**

PASSAGE 1

**Answers :**

- (a) They remember nostalgically the old Portuguese days and the loaves of bread.
- (b) They still have the mixers, the moulders and bakers of bread.
- (c) The furnaces of the bakers are the time-tested things which still exist there.
- (d) The bakers are known as pader.
- (e) 'extinguished'.

PASSAGE 2

**Answers :**

- (a) In those days the baker was the friend, companion and guide.
- (b) He ran to meet and greet him.
- (c) The maid-servant of the house bought the loaves of bread.
- (d) The author longed for 'bread-bangles'.
- (e) 'longed for'.

#### PASSAGE 3

##### **Answers :**

- (a) The baker made his musical entry with the 'jhang, jhang' sound of his bamboo staff.
- (b) The author can still recall the typical fragrance of the loaves.
- (c) They would climb a bench or the parapet to look into the baker's basket.
- (d) 'Hot tea' was considered a nice mouth-wash.
- (e) 'Rebuke'.

#### PASSAGE 4

##### **Answers :**

- (a) Chapter: A Baker From Goa.  
Writer: Lucio Rodrigues.
- (b) Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol.
- (c) A party or a feast loses its charm without bread.
- (d) She must prepare sandwiches on such an occasion.
- (e) Cakes or bolinhas are a must for Christmas.

#### PASSAGE 5

##### **Answers :**

- (a) The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month.
- (b) The monthly accounts were recorded on some wall in pencil.
- (c) The baker and his family had a plump physique.
- (d) Any person with a jackfruit-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.
- (e) Testimony.

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

**Ans 1.** Bakers had a plump physique which meant they were happy and prosperous and hence, even today, any person with a jackfruit like physical appearance is compared to a baker.

**Ans 2.** Baking was indeed a profitable profession in the old days. The baker and his family never starved. He, his family and his servants always looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique was an open testimony to this.

**Ans 3.** The children would know about his arrival from the 'jhang, jhang' sound of his bamboo stick. They would run to meet and greet him. They tried to surround the basket but were pushed aside until the bread was delivered to the maid. Then they were allowed to choose their bread-bangles.

**Ans 4.** The baker made his musical entry with the 'jhang, jhang' sound of his specially made bamboo staff. One hand supported the basket on his head and the other banged the bamboo on the ground. He would greet the lady of the house and then place the basket on the bamboos.

**Ans 5.** Goa was once occupied by the Portuguese. They were famous for preparing the loaves of bread. They left Goa long ago. But the traditional work of the bakers can still be seen in Goa. The furnaces in which the bread was baked still exist there.

**Ans 6.** The author recalls that a baker used to visit the village twice a day. He used to be the author's friend and guide. He used to carry a bamboo stick. The sound of this stick used to wake up the author and others from sleep.

**Ans 7.** The village baker was especially important for festive occasions. The villagers were much fond of the sweet bread known as '*bol*'. Marriage gifts were meaningless without these sweetbreads. Sandwiches, cakes and bolinhas were a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. These were made with the bread.

**Ans 8.** The baker or the bread-seller wore a special, peculiar dress. It was known as the '*kabai*'. It was a single-piece long frock. It reached down to his knees. During narrator's childhood, Bakers wore trousers which were shorter than full-length and longer than half pants.

**Ans 9.** The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month. In the household, the baker's monthly accounts used to be recorded on some wall in pencil. Baking was a profitable business in those days. Their families never starved. Their plump bodies showed that they were prosperous.

**Ans 10.** (i) First of all, the baker would greet the lady of the house with "Good morning" and then place his basket on the vertical bamboo before her.

(ii) He would push aside the children with a mild rebuke.

(iii) The loaves were delivered to the maid-servant.

### LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

**Ans 1.** The Portuguese and their famous loaves of bread had made a permanent impact on Goan soil. The eaters of those loaves might have vanished but the makers of the loaves — the bakers still have an important place in the society. The Goan village still has the mixers, moulders and those who bake the loaves. There are also the age-old time-tested furnaces which exist till date. The bakers are still important in the village. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement. *Cakes and bolinhas* are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is still essential.

**Ans 2.** A baker had an important place in the village life of Goa. Marriage gifts were meaningless without bol or sweet bread, cakes and bolinhas at Christmas and other festivals. In old days the bakers used to wear a peculiar dress — kabai — a single piece long frock reaching down the knees. Later they started wearing a shirt and trousers which were longer than the shorts and shorter than the full-length pants. They used to be prosperous. They, their family and servants never starved. Their plump physique was a testimony of their prosperity and good income. The baker used to be a good friend, companion and guide for the author. He would come twice a day and then, the children of the house would crowd around his basket to choose the bread-bangles. Even today, baking and bakers are famous in Goa. They still use the traditional furnaces to bake bread and cakes. These bakers are known as paders in Goa.

**Ans 3.** The author remembers his old days in Goa when the village baker occupied an important place in life. Bread eating was very common in those days. Apart from eating bread daily, bread held an important place at the time of Christmas, marriages and other functions. Although, with the passage of time, people do not eat so much bread today, yet the village bakers are still there. The Portuguese were famous for earning the loaves of bread. They left Goa long ago. But the traditional work of the

bakers can still be seen in Goa. The furnaces in which the bread was baked still exist there. The sound of the traditional bakers' bamboo can still be heard. These bakers are known as Pader in Goa even today.

**Ans 4.** The village baker was especially important for all occasions. The villagers were much fond of the sweet bread known as 'Bor. Marriage gifts were meaningless without these sweetbreads. Sandwiches, cakes and bolinhas were a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. These were made with the bread. Thus the presence of a baker's furnace was very essential in each village. The baker or the bread-seller wore a special, peculiar dress. It was known as the 'kabai'. It was a single-piece long frock. It reached -down to his knees. During narrator's childhood bakers wore trousers which were shorter than full-length and longer than half pants. Even today if someone wears a half pant, he is said to be dressed like a pader.

**Ans 5.** Our elders in Goa are often heard reminiscing nostalgically about the good old Portuguese days. They are often heard saying nostalgically about their famous loaves of bread. Many eaters of loaves might have vanished but the makers are still alive. The profession of baking loaves of bread has not died with ending of the Portuguese rule. Goa still has the mixers, the moulders and the bakers of those loaves. The furnaces still bake those unique loaves of bread. Even today one can hear the thud and jingle of the traditional baker's bamboo in the morning. Marriages, feasts, Christmas and other festivals are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol. The baker's presence in even Goan village is absolutely essential. Baking was indeed a profitable profession in good old days. However, the tradition hasn't died completely yet.

## ANSWERS

### PART II

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. A    2. D    3. A    4. C    5. B    6. D    7. D    8. A    9. C    10. D

#### SEEN PASSAGES-

##### PASSAGE 1

- (a) Coorg is situated between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore.
- (b) The author says that the Coorg is inhabited by a proud race of martial men and beautiful women.
- (c) Spices and coffee grow in Coorg in plenty.

- (d) The best period to visit Coorg is between September and March.
- (e) 'Invigorating'.

#### PASSAGE 2

- (a) The author says that the people of Coorg are possible of Greek or Arabic descent.
- (b) They settled here because their return had become impractical.
- (c) Their martial traditions, marriage and religious rites show that they are distinct from the Hindu mainstream.
- (d) The long black coat with an embroidered waist-belt known as *kuppia* or *kuffia* is so similar to the one worn by the Arabs.
- (e) 'Distinct'.

#### PASSAGE 3

- (a) They tell them the tales of bravery of their sons and fathers.
- (b) The first Chief of Indian Army, General Cariappa, was a Coorgi.
- (c) The writer says that Coorg Regiment has won many medals and awards for actions of bravery in battlefields.
- (d) Squirrels, langurs, kingfishers, elephants. etc. are described here.
- (e) 'Numerous'.

#### PASSAGE 4

- (a) Chapter : Coorg.  
Author: LokeshAbrol.
- (b) A panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg is seen from the Brahmagiri hills.
- (c) We can reach Nisargadhamaisland having a walk across the rope bridge.
- (d) We feel calm and joyful at the Tibetan settlement at Bylakuppe.
- (e) The visitors visit Coorg searching for the heart and soul of India.

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

**Ans 1.** Coorgis are a proud race of martial men and beautiful women. They are very hospitable and entertain their guests by relating stories of bravery of their sons and fathers.

**Ans 2.** The theory of the people of Coorg as descendants of the Arabs draws support from the long, black coat with an embroidered waist-belt worn by the Kodavus known as *kuppia*. It resembles the *kuffia* worn by the Arabs and the Kurds.

**Ans 3.** Coorgis are a proud race of martial men and beautiful women. They are very hospitable and entertain their guests by relating stories of bravery of their sons and fathers. Coorg soldiers are brave. Coorg regiment is one of the most decorated ones in the Indian army. Coorgies are the only people who are permitted to carry firearms without a license.

**Ans 4.** 'Bylakuppe' in Coorg has India's largest Tibetan settlement.

**Ans 5.** Coorg is the smallest district of Karnataka, situated midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore. It is a beautiful region of 'rolling hills' and lush green rainforests. It is famous for coffee, spices, and rain forests. It is also famous for hospitality, valour, wildlife and adventure sports.

**Ans 6.** According to a theory, the people of Coorg originated from the Arabs. It is evident from the long, black coat worn by the people. It is like the kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds.

**Ans 7.** Coorg or Kadagu is the smallest district in Karnataka. It lies between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore. This piece of heaven may also be called the land of rolling hills. It is the home of evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. During the monsoons, Coorg has a lot of rains.

**Ans 8.** The river, Kaveri, originates from the hills and forests of Coorg. Mahaseer a large freshwater fish abound in these waters. Kingfishers dive for their catch. The squirrels and langurs drop half-eaten fruit for the mischief of enjoying the splash and ripples in the clear water. A walk across the bridge leads to the sixty-four-acre island of Nisargadatta.

**Ans 9.** Coorg offers many outdoor high-energy adventures. Even the most laidback individuals become converts to the life of high-energy adventures. They enjoy river rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountain biking. Numerous walking trails in Coorg are a favourite with trekkers.

**Ans 10.** The tourists are advised not to miss a climb to the Brahmagiri hills. The climb to the Brahmagiri hills gives you a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg. Then you can walk across the rope bridge. It will lead you to the sixty-four-acre island of Nisargadhama.

## LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

**Ans 1.** The writer says that the people of Coorg are independent and brave. They are of Greek or Arabic descent. According to a story, a part of Alexander's army did not return and was settled here. They married among the locals. This culture can be seen in the martial traditions, marriage and religious customs. According to another theory Coorg people originated from the Arabs. It is evident from the long, black coat worn by the people. It is like the kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds. Coorgi homes have tradition of hospitality. They are brave people. Their tales of bravery are famous. The Coorg Regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army. The first Chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa, was a Coorgi. Even today, the Kodavus are the only people in India who are allowed to carry firearms without a licence.

Coorg is situated in Karnataka midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore. It looks like a piece of heaven that must have drifted from the kingdom of God. This is a land of rolling hills. It is a home of evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen forests cover thirty per cent of Coorg district. The river Kaveri flows through Coorg. Big elephants are also found here. Birds, bees and butterflies are there to give the visitors company. The climb to the Brahmagiri hills brings (the visitors) into a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg. It is said that the people searching for the heart and soul of India visit Coorg.

**Ans 2.** Coorgi people are distinct people. Their religious practices, marriages and traditions are distinct from the Hindu mainstream. There are two theories regarding the descent of the Coorgi people. It is believed that perhaps they are of Greek or Arabic descent. According to one theory, a part of Alexander's army moved south along the coast. Their return became impractical. These people settled down there. They married amongst the locals. Another theory gives their descent to the Arabs. The theory of Arab origin draws support from their dress which resembles the traditional Arabic dress. Their long, black coat with an embroidered waist-belt worn by the Kodavus, known as Kuppia, resembles the kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds.

**Ans 3.** Coorg is among the most beautiful regions of India. The author rightly calls it 'a piece of heaven' that must have drifted from the kingdom of God. This land of rolling hills it is also the home of beautiful rain-forests. The rainforests cover more than thirty per cent of Coorg. The evergreen rain forests have a rich flora and fauna. The very air of Coorg breathes of fresh coffee. The beautiful sprawling coffee estates are dotted with colonial bungalows. The river Kaveri obtains its water from the hills and rainforests of Coorg. Kingfishers dive for Mahaseer, a large freshwater fish in these



waters. Squirrels and langurs drop partially eaten fruit into the clear water. Elephants enjoy being bathed and scrubbed in the Kaveri by their mahouts. The climb to the Brahmagiri hills gives you a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg. The sixty-four-acre island of Nisargadhama is a little paradise for tourists. So are the temples and Buddhist monks wearing red, ochre and yellow robes? All of them represent the heart and soul of India.

## ANSWERS

### PART III

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. A    2. C    3. B    4. A    5. A    6. C    7. B    8. C    9. C    10. A

### SEEN PASSAGES-

#### PASSAGE 1

##### **Answers:**

- (a) Rajvir was looking at the beautiful scenery outside.
- (b) The scenery was very beautiful. There was greenery everywhere.
- (c) There were tea bushes as far as the eye could see.
- (d) In the distance, there was an ugly building with smoke coming out of its chimney.
- (e) 'Stretched'.

#### PASSAGE 2

##### **Answers:**

- (a) He drank boiled water.
- (b) The water got a delicious flavour.
- (c) He cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations.
- (d) The tea leaves when put in hot water and drunk banished sleep.
- (e) 'Delicious'.

#### PASSAGE 3

##### **Answers:**

- (a) Bodhidharma was an ancient Buddhist ascetic.
- (b) He cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditation.
- (c) Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids.
- (d) Tea was drunk first in China.
- (e) Tea came to Europe in the sixteenth century.

## SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

**Ans 1.** On both sides of the gravel road were acres and acres of neatly pruned tea bushes. It was the second sprouting period. Women wearing plastic aprons were plucking new tea leaves and putting them in the bamboo baskets.

**Ans 2.** When the train moved ahead, there were huge fields full of green plantations. Rajvir had never seen so much greenery. He called it a 'magnificent view'. The bushes were spread like a sea against the backdrop of densely wooded hills.

**Ans 3.** There is an ancient legend about the discovery of tea. A Chinese emperor had the habit of drinking boiled water. One day a twig from the fire fell into the pot in which water was being boiled. It gave a delicious flavour to the water. It is said that those were tea leaves and that was the first tea. It is thus thought that tea was first taken in China.

**Ans 4.** He was the manager of a tea garden in upper Assam. He showed Pranjol and Rajvir the acres of tea bushes, all neatly pruned to the same height. Groups of women pluckers with bamboo baskets were plucking the newly sprouted leaves.

**Ans 5.** A Chinese emperor had the habit of drinking boiled water. One day a twig fell into the pot in which water was being boiled. It gave a delicious flavour to the water. It is said that those were tea leaves.

**Ans 6.** An Indian legend goes like this. Once there was a Buddhist, ascetic Bodhidharma who used to feel sleepy during meditations. So he cut off his eyelids. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. When the leaves of these plants were put in hot water and drunk, they banished sleep.

**Ans 7.** Pranjol had been born and brought up on a tea plantation. He was familiar with tea gardens. On the other hand, Rajvir had never visited any tea plantation ever before. A sea of bushes stretching as far as the eyes could see fascinated him. The magnificent view, orderly rows of tea bushes really excited him. But Pranjol was used to such sights.

**Ans 8.** The tea estate at Dhekiabari was managed by Pranjol's father. Rajvir saw acre upon acre of tea bushes on both sides of the gravel road. They were all pruned to the same height. Groups of tea-

pluckers, wearing plastic aprons were plucking the newly sprouted leaves. It was the second sprouting period.

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**Ans 1.** Tea was first drunk in China. Even the words 'chai' and 'chini' are from Chinese. It goes back to 2700 B.C. In the 16th century, tea came to Europe and was drunk more as a medicine than as a beverage. Assam has the largest concentration of tea plantations in the world. There are large groups of women with bamboo baskets on their backs. They pluck the newly sprouted tea leaves from the plants and store them in the baskets.

Rajvir, a classmate of Pranjol, is visiting Dhekiaban Tea Estate in Assam, for the first time. Actually, he is enjoying the train journey to Assam with his friend Pranjol whose father manages Dhekiabari Tea Estate. The beautiful scenery fascinates Rajvir. It is green, green everywhere. He sees so much greenery for the first time in his life. Now the landscape changes. The paddy fields give way to tea bushes. A sea of tea bushes is stretching as far as eyes can go. The orderly rows of bushes are pruned to the same height. Groups of tea pluckers are carrying bamboo baskets on their backs. They are plucking the newly sprouted leaves. The magnificent view fascinates Rajvir. However, Pranjol is not so much excited. These views are not new to him. He was born and brought up on a tea plantation.

**Ans 2.** It is true that Rajvir had never visited a tea estate ever before in his life. His visit to Dhekiabari Tea Estate was at the invitation of his classmate Pranjol whose father managed the estate. But Rajvir seemed to have done a lot of homework and reading about tea and tea plantations before coming to Assam. He told Pranjol that tea is one of the most popular beverages in the world. More than eighty crores of cups of tea is drunk every day throughout the world. When he saw an ugly building with smoke billowing out of its tall buildings, he at once cried "Hey, a tea garden!". Actually, he had been reading as much about tea as he could. He narrated different legends regarding the discovery of tea leaves. It was Rajvir who narrated the legends describing how tea leaves were discovered in India and China. Rajvir impressed and surprised Pranjol's father about his deep knowledge of tea-leaves. When he saw a tractor pulling a trailer load of tea leaves he recognised that it was the second-flush or sprouting period. He also knew that it continues from May and to July and yields the best tea.

**Ans 3.** It is true that Pranjol was born and brought up on a tea plantation. His father managed Dhekiabari Tea Estate in Assam. However, his friend Rajvir's knowledge about tea and its history was

more profound than him. The reason was simple. Rajvir had done a lot of reading about tea and its history. He even surprised Pranjol's father with his in-depth knowledge of the subject.

Rajvir's visit to Dhekiabari was an opportunity for him to connect his reading and knowledge to the real existing tea plantation. He was fascinated by the magnificent sea of tea bushes stretching as far as his eyes could go. He saw with his own eyes the groups of tea pluckers, with bamboo baskets on their backs, plucking the newly-sprouted leaves. His studies helped him to recognise that the trailer-load of tea leaves were the second-flush or the sprouting period that gave the best tea.

## Chapter 8: Mijbil the otter

**Read the given paragraphs carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

- 1 Mij and I remained in London for nearly a month. He would play for hours with a selection of toys. Ping-Pong balls, marbles, rubber fruit, and a terrapin shell that I had brought back from his native marshes with the Ping-Pong ball he invented a game of his own which could keep him engrossed for up to half an hour at a time. A suitcase that I had taken to Iraq had become damaged on the journey home so that the lid, when closed, remained at a slope from one end to the other. Mij discovered that if he placed the ball on the high end it would run down the length of the suitcase. He would dash around to the other end to ambush its arrival, hide from it, crouching, to spring up and take it by surprise, grab it and trot off with it to the high end once. 5marks
- (a) **How did the otter engaged itself?**
- (b) **Find a phrasal verb from the passage that means 'damaged' or 'in a bad condition'.**
- (c) What game did the otter invent?
- (d) What would Mij do after placing the hole on the high end of the suitcase cover?
- (e) Find a word from the passage which means "catch".
- 2 The second-night Mijbil came on to my bed in the small hours and remained asleep in the crook of my knees until the servant brought tea in the morning, and during the day he began to lose his apathy and take a keen, much too keen, interest in his surroundings. I made a body-belt for him and took him on a lead to the bathroom, where for half an hour he went wild with joy in the water, plunging and rolling in it, shooting up and down the length of the bathtub underwater, and making enough slosh and splash for a hippo. This, I was to learn, is a characteristic of otters; every drop of water must be, so to speak, 5marks

extended and spread about the place; a bowl must at once be overturned, or, if it will not be overturned, be sat in and splashed in until it overflows. Water must be kept on the move and made to do things; when static it is wasted and provoking.

**(a) Find the meaning of phrase 'very early in the morning'?**

**(b) What happened when the author took the otter to the bathroom?**

**(c) What is a characteristic of otters?**

**(d) What did the author make for Mijbil?**

**(e) Find a word from the passage which means 'absence of interest'.**

3 I cabled to England, and when, three days later, nothing had happened, I tried to telephone. 5 marks

The call had to be booked twenty-four hours in advance. On the first day, the line was out of order. On the second day, the exchange was closed for a religious holiday. On the third day, there was another breakdown. My friend left and I arranged to meet him in a week's time. Five days later, my mail arrived. I carried it to my bedroom to read, and there, squatting on the floor, were two Arabs; besides them lay a sack that squirmed from time to time. They handed me a note from my friend; "Here is your otter".

(a) What was the main problem in getting the mail?

(b) The phrase 'I cabled to England' means

i) I bought a phone from England.

ii) I connected wire to England.

iii) I made a call to England.

iv) I put cable between England and Basra.

(c) What did he see when he entered his room?

(d) Why did the sack squirm from time-to-time?

(e) Find the meaning of 'wriggled' from the passage.

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q1.** Why was the author's home at Camusfearna a fit place for an otter?

**Q2.** Why did the author book a flight to Paris instead of going directly to London?

**Q3.** What did the author give the air hostess?

**Q4.** What name did the scientists give to Mij's species?

**Q5.** What did Mijbil do to pass his time?

#### **Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:**

**Q1** How was 'Mijbil' a source of amazement on London streets?

Q2 Give an example from the text to show that Mijbil is an intelligent animal.

Q3 What happened when Mij disappeared at speed down the aircraft?

**Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:**

**Long answer questions**

Q1 Throughout the story, Mij is shown having human qualities. How can you say that Mij is an intelligent, friendly and fun-loving animal who needs and understands love? What does this tell you about the relationship of a human being and an animal?

Q2 What do you think is the purpose of the narrator to write in detail his relationship with his pet otter? What are the ethics to be observed with animals-either wild or pet?

Q 1

Answers:

- a) The otter engaged itself by playing with the toys that the author brought from his native marshes.
- b) Run down
- c) He had invented the game of ball. He put it on the sloping suitcase cover and run to the other side.
- d) He would dash around to the other end of the suitcase cover to ambush the ball.
- e) 'Grab'

Q2

Ans:

- (a) in the small hours
- (b) The otter became very happy when he was put into a bathtub.
- (c) They spread and splash water all over the place.
- (d) The author made a body belt for the otter.
- (e) 'Apathy'.

Q 3

Ans. (a) On the first day the line was out of order, then exchange was closed for a religious holiday and then another breakdown.

(b) I made a call to England.

(c) He saw two Arabs with an otter in a sack.

(d) This was because there was an otter in it.

(e) squirmed

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

Ans 1: It was a fit place for an otter because it was surrounded by water.

Ans 2: He did not book a flight to London as the British airline would not fly an animal.

Ans 3: He gave the air hostess a parcel which contained fish for the otter.

Ans 4: They gave his species the name of 'Maxwell Otter'.

Ans 5 :Mijbil spent most of his time in playing with rubber ball with its feet.

#### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

##### **Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:**

**Ans1:** The otter was a constant source of amazement to the Londoners as they had never seen an otter. They were filled with surprise on seeing such animal. They guessed it with different names of animals.

**Ans2:** Mijbil loved to play. He had invented many games of his own. One was rolling marbles on his flat belly, another was keeping a ball on the high end of the suitcase and waiting at the other end for its arrival.

**Ans3:** When Maxwell opened the box, Mijbil flashed out and disappeared at high speed down the aircraft. He caused a great hue and cry in the aircraft. There were sounds of shrieks across the flight.

##### **Long answer questions**

##### **Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:**

**Ans:1** There is an age-old relationship between man and animal. Both share a unique relationship. To bring out this fact, Mijbil is shown having human qualities throughout the story. Mijbil's intelligence is clear from his attempts to turn on and off the tap in the bathtub. It can even dribble the ball and juggle the objects without even dropping them. He understands the narrator's love for him and follows him everywhere. This is an example of man's age-old relationship with animals. Early man tamed animals

like cows, bulls, elephants and horses to fulfil his daily needs. Animals obey the orders of their master. It means they are capable of understanding human emotions

**Ans: 2** The narrator has revealed some interesting facts regarding his pet, Mijbil the otter. The main purpose behind this is to arouse feelings of empathy and concern for pets as well as wild animals. The text compels amusement without thinking of the animal's welfare. For example, elephants, bears, lions and tigers are trained to work in a circus in the most inhumane manner. Jugglers keep monkeys and snakes captive to earn a living. All these practices are illegal according to law. Any animal, either wild or pet, is useful to us in one way or the other. Pet animals protect our houses, carry loads for us, provide us with milk and meat, entertain us, etc. Wild animals in a forest form a food chain that is essential to maintain a balance in the ecosystem. So we all must adopt a positive approach while dealing with animals.

### **Chapter 9 MADAM RIDES THE BUS**

**A** Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

#### **PASSAGE 1**

**4x1=4M**

There was a girl named Vallianunai who was called Valli for short. She was eight years old and very curious about things. Her favourite pastime was standing in the front doorway of her house, watching what was happening in the street outside. There were no playmates of her own age on her street, and this was about all she had to do.

But for Valli, standing at the front door was every bit as enjoyable as any of the elaborate games other children played. Watching the street gave her many new unusual experiences.

The most fascinating thing of all was the bus that travelled between her village and the nearest town. It passed through her street each hour, once going to the town and once coming back. The sight of the bus filled each time with a new set of passengers, was a source of unending joy for Valli.

#### **Questions :**

- (a)** What was Valli's favourite pastime?
- (b)** Did Valli have any playmates of her own age?
- (c)** What did Valli get from her pastime as a good thing?
- (d)** What was the most fascinating thing for Valli?

#### **PASSAGE 2**

**4 x 1=4M**

Day after day she watched the bus, and gradually a tiny wish crept into her head and grew there: she wanted to ride on that bus, even if just once. This wish became stronger and stronger until it was an overwhelming desire. Valli would stare wistfully at the people who got on or off the bus when it stopped at the street corners. Their faces would kindle in her longings, dreams and



hopes. If one of her friends ride the bus and tried to describe the sights of the town to her, Valli would be too jealous to listen to tug shout, in English:

“ Proud! Proud !” Neither she nor her friends really understood the meaning of the word but they used it often as a slang expression of disapproval.

**Questions :**

- (a) What was Valli’s ‘tiny wish’?
- (b) What would Vailli wistfully stare at?
- (c) When were Valli’s longings, hopes and dreams kindled?
- (d) When would Valli be jealous?

**PASSAGE 3**

**4 x 1=4M**

Over many days and months, Valli listened carefully to conversations between her neighbours and people who regularly used the bus, and she also asked a few discreet questions here and there. This way she picked up various small details about the bus journey. The town was six miles from her village. The fare was thirty paise one way— “which is almost nothing at all.” she heard one well-dressed man say, but to Valli, who scarcely saw that much money from one month to the next, it seemed a fortune. The trip to the town took forty-five minutes. On reaching the town.if she stayed in her seat and paid another thirty paise, she could return home on the same bus. This meant that she could take the one-o’clock afternoon bus, reach the town at one forty-five, and be back home by about two forty-five.

**Questions :**

- (a) What did Valli carefully listen to?
- (b) What seemed ‘a fortune’ to Valli?
- (c) How much time did the bus take from Valli’s village to the city?
- (d) How far was the town from the village?

**B**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**5 x 1=5M**

**1 How old was Valli?**

- (A) eight years
- (B) ten years
- (C) twelve years
- (D) fourteen years

**2 Valli’s favourite pastime was :**

- (A) riding the bus
- (B) visiting the town
- (C) standing at her door
- (D) all of the above

**3 How far was the town from Valli’s village?**

- (A) four miles
- (B) six miles
- (C) eight miles
- (D) ten miles

**4 Who did Valli live with?**

- (A) her father
- (B) her mother
- (C) her aunt
- (D) all of the above

**5 What type of man was the bus conductor?**

- (A) jolly
- (C) fun loving

(B) wise

(D) all of the above

**C**

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**8x2=16M**

- 1 What was a source of unending joy for Valli ? What was her strongest desire?  
Or  
What was the most fascinating thing for Valli ?
- 2 What was Valli's favourite pastime ?  
Or  
Valli was an eight-year-old girl who was very curious about things. What was her favourite pastime?
- 3 Why Valli found the elderly woman on the bus, repulsive. Give two reasons
- 4 Why did Valli not get off from the bus when it stopped at the bus stand?
- 5 Why does the conductor refer to Valli as 'madam'?
- 6 Write down the conductor's advice to Valli?
- 7 How did Valli manage to leave the house?
- 8 What did Valli calculate and plan?

**D**

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**4 x8=32M**

**Answer the following questions in 100-120 words:**

- 1 Write a character sketch of Valla.
- 2 " Never mind" she said, "I can get on by myself." "You don't have to help me," said Valli to the conductor. She shows extraordinary courage in making the bus journey all alone. Taking inspiration from Valla's character, write how the ability and courage to take risk are essential to fulfill one's dream.
- 3 What was Valli's obsession? How did she prepare and save money for her first bus journey?  
Or  
How did Valli plan for her first bus journey?
- 4 Describe what Valli saw during her bus journey. How did the scenes and sights affect her?

**ANSWERS**

**A**

**Passage 1 :**

**4 x 1=4M**

- (a) Valli's favourite pastime was standing in the front doorway of her house, watching what was happening in the street outside.
- (b) No, she had no playmates of her own age.
- (c) Standing in the doorway gave her many new unusual experiences of life.
- (d) The sight of the bus filled each time with a new set of passengers was the most fascinating thing for Valli.

**Passage 2 :****4 x 1=4M**

- (a) Valli's tiny wish was to travel by bus.
- (b) She would stare wistfully at the people who got on or off the bus.
- (c) The sight of the bus passengers would kindle in her longings, dreams and hopes.
- (d) She felt jealous when one of her friends described the sights of the town to her.

**Passage 3:****4 x 1=4M**

- (a) Valli listened carefully to conversations of her neighbours who used the bus regularly.
- (b) 'Thirty paise' seemed 'a fortune' to Valli.
- (c) It took forty-five minutes.
- (d) It was six miles away.

**B****MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS****5 x 1=5M****ANSWERS**

- 1 (A) eight years
- 2 (C) standing at her door
- 3 (B) six miles
- 4 (B) her mother
- 5 (B) all of the above

**C****SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS****8x2=16M****ANSWERS**

- 1 Valli's source of unending joy was to have a bus ride. That was her tiny wish which grew into a strong desire with the passage of time. Her desire turned into a longing as she wistfully stared at the faces of the passengers who got on or off the bus.
- 2 Valli's favourite pastime was to stand in the front doorway of her house. She did not play like most other children because there were no playmates of her age on her street. Watching the street also gave her many unusual experiences which were equally enjoyable.
- 3 Valli did not want to make friends with the elderly woman because she found her repulsive as she had big holes in her earlobes and was wearing ugly earrings. She disliked the manner in which the woman was chewing the beetle nut.
- 4 Valli's sole purpose was to enjoy the bus ride. She neither had the money to buy anything from the shops at the town nor the courage to get down at the strange among at rangers.
- 5 The conductor was worldly wise and a man of jovial nature. He judges the

little girl's innocent behavior who was trying to look overconfident and smart. Being fun loving he is amused at her behavior and in an effort to tease her calls Valli as 'Madam'.

6 Calling Valli a child, the conductor requested her to sit down. It will make her comfortable. Standing up, again and again, can make her fall and get hurt because the bus can make a sharp turn.

7 Valli knew that after lunch her mother would nap for about one to four or so. It was Valli's habit to engage these hours for her excursions and move outside the village.

8 Valli calculated and planned that if she took one o'clock afternoon bus, she would reach the town at one forty-five. On reaching town if she stayed in her seat and pay another thirty paise she could return home by the same bus by about two forty-five.

D

### LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

4 x8=32M

1 Valli was an eight-year-old girl born in a small village. However, she was a very curious girl. She spent her time standing in the front doorway of her house, watching what was happening in the street outside. Watching the street gave her many new and unusual experiences. Her curiosity about travelling on the bus to the town urged her on to plan her trip. She was very meticulous in planning for the trip. She calculated the distance between her home and the town, the time it took for a trip up and down by bus etc. Valli also proved to be very impressive and bold by finally deciding to ride in the bus. Her childish innocence veiled by her smart and bold outlook amused the conductor who offered her a seat in the bus. Valli thoroughly enjoyed her ride to the town, and laughed and clapped when the young cow ran on the middle of the road in front of the bus. But her enjoyable bus ride became a nightmare on her return journey. She saw the same cow lying dead on the road. This sight haunted her, dampened her spirits, and saddened her. This is typical of the tendency of a matured person. She refused to look out of the window thereafter. Valli, on the whole, can be described as a curious, joyful, disciplined, smart, bold, and at the same time, a mature girl.

2 Valli is an eight-year-old village girl. She is fascinated by the bus that comes to the village every hour. She develops a desire and then a longing turning into a firm determination to ride the bus. She meticulously plans for it and saves money for the bus journey. Then she boards the bus without anyone's help. She travels all alone, confidently and independently and finally returns home successfully. Her self-dependence and self-respecting nature help her to nurture her goal. She enjoys her journey. Similarly, to achieve goals in life, we need to have such values in us. One should be confident and self-dependent. Proper planning and strong determination lead to success. Enthusiasm and excitement to achieve the goal are also needed to nurture our goals in life.

**3** The most fascinating sight for Valli was seeing the bus that travelled from her village to the nearest town. A tiny wish crept into her head. She wanted to ride on that bus, at least for once. This wish became stronger until it was an overwhelming desire. She listened to the conversations of her neighbors and people. They regularly used the bus. She found out after questioning them that both ways fare was sixty paise. It took forty-five minutes to reach the town. It was six miles from her village.

After gathering all the necessary details, Valli started saving money thriftily. She saved every coin that came her way. It was not an easy job for a girl of eight years. She had to resist her temptation of buying peppermints, toys, balloons and having a ride on the merry-go-round. When the money problem was solved, another problem was solved quite easily. She planned her journey during one to four o'clock when her mother took a nap in the afternoon. All such elaborate planning led Valli to have an enjoyable and smooth her first bus journey.

**4** Valli was really excited. After all, it was her first bus journey. She 'devoured' everything with her eyes. When she started to look outside, her view was cut off by a canvas blind. She stood up on the seat and peered over the blind. She watched the bus passing along the bank of a canal. She saw palm trees, grasslands, distant mountains and the vast blue sky. Acres of green fields stretched out as far as her eyes could see the bus went past the railway station, the bright looking shops and through the busy crossroads. One funny scene cheered her. A young cow ran in front of the bus. She was just in the middle of the road. The more the driver honked, the more frightened the cow became. Valli laughed till tears were in her eyes. However, another sight dampened her enthusiasm. The same cow which looked so lovable and beautiful a while ago was lying dead beside the road. A fast running vehicle had struck her dead. Now, the same cow was looking so horrible and frightening that Valli stopped looking outside. In short, the canal, mountains, palms, grasslands and the blue sky enthused and thrilled Valli. But, the repulsive elderly woman chewing the betel nut and the dead cow dampened her enthusiasm during the journey.

## Chapter 10 The Sermon at Benares

### PASSAGES

Read the passages and answer the questions that follow:

#### A Passage 1

Kisa Gotami became weary and hopeless, and sat down at the wayside watching the lights of the city, as they flickered up and were extinguished again. At last the darkness of the night reigned everywhere. And she considered the fate of men that their lives flicker up and are extinguished again. And she thought to herself, "How selfish am I in my grief! Death is common to all; yet in this valley of desolation there is a path that leads him to immortality who has surrendered all selfishness."

1. What had made Kisa Gotami weary and hopeless? 4 x 1=4
2. What did she see sitting at the wayside?
3. What realization came to Kisa Gotami?
4. Find a word from the passage which means 'stopped burning'?

#### Passage 2

Mark! While relatives are looking on and lamenting deeply, one by one mortals are carried off, like an ox that is led to the slaughter. So the world is afflicted with death and decay, therefore the wise do not grieve, knowing the terms of the world.

"Neither from weeping nor from grieving will anyone obtain peace of mind; on the contrary, his pain will be the greater and his body will suffer. He will make himself sick and pale, yet the dead are not saved by his lamentation. He who seeks peace should draw out the arrow of lamentation, and complaint, and grief.

- 1 What fact of life did Buddha convey to Kisa Gotami? 1
- 2 What have mortals been compared with? 1
- 3 How can peace of mind be obtained? 1
- 4 Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'killing of the animals'? 1

#### Passage 3

At about the age of twenty five, the Prince, heretofore shielded from the sufferings of the world, while out hunting chanced upon a sick man, then an

aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. These sights so moved him that he at once went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed.

- 1 Why did Gautama Buddha go out to seek enlightenment? 1
- 2 What did Gautama Buddha see while hunting? 1
- 3 Describe the thoughts of Gautama Buddha while he encountered with the different stages of a life? 1
- 4 Find a word from the extract which means the same as 'state of high spiritual knowledge'? 1

**B OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS ( 1 mark each )** 5 x 1=5

- 1 What did Siddhartha Gautama study?
- 2 When did he get married?
- 3 When did he see a sick and an old man?
- 4 What were the effects of these sights on Gautama?
- 5 Why did Gotami go from house to house?

**C SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS ( 2 marks each )**

Answer the following in 30-40 words

- 1 Why did Prince Siddhartha leave the palace ? 2
- 2 How did Kisa Gotami realize that life and death is a process? 2
- 3 According to Kisa Gotami what is the greatest grief in life? 2
- 4 What did Buddha want Kisa Gotami to understand? 2

**D LONG QUESTIONS ( 8 marks each )**

(To be answered in 100-150 words)

2 x8=16

- 1 Life is full of trials and tribulations. Kisa Gotami also passes through a period of grief in her life. How does she behave in these circumstances? 8
- 2 What did Buddha say about death and suffering? 8

**ANSWERS**

**A SEEN PASSAGE ANSWERS**

**Passage1**

- 1 She had been going from house to house to have a handful of mustard seeds as desired by the Buddha but could not find any house where no one had died
- 2 Flickering lights of the city.
- 3 The lights were extinguished after some time and there was darkness.  
All human lives got extinguished after some time. No one is immortal.
- 4 Extinguished

### **Passage 2**

- 1 No one can escape death.
- 2 Mortals have been compared to oxen that are led to be slaughtered.
- 3 By removing sorrows and becoming calm and composed.
- 4 Slaughter

### **Passage 3**

- 1 Saw a lot of suffering in the world.
- 2 A sick man, an aged man, a funeral procession and a monk begging for alms.
- 3 Went out into the world to seek enlightenment.
- 4 Enlightenment.

### **B OBJECTIVE TYPE (ANSWERS)**

- 1 Holy Books
- 2 At the age of sixteen
- 3 While out on hunting
- 4 Renounced the world.
- 5 To ask for mustard seeds from the house to house where no death had taken place.

### **C SHORT QUESTIONS (ANSWERS)**

4x2=8

- 1 One day Siddhartha Gautama, while out for hunting saw a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession and finally a monk begging for alms. He was so moved that he at once went out into the world to seek enlightenment.



- She went from house to house but was unable to find one house where nobody had died. She was tired and hopeless and sat down at the wayside looking at the lights of the city as they flickered up and were extinguished again. She realized that similar to city lights human lives also flickers up for some time and are extinguished again.
- 3 The greatest grief of life is the death of one's loved and one's inability to stop them from dying. Therefore instead of lamenting on it, the wise should not grieve. Weeping will only increase the pain and disturb the peace of mind.
- 4 The Buddha wanted to make her understand that death is common end of all. There is no medicine that can bring dead back to life. He wanted Kisa Gotami understand this very fact of life.

**D LONG QUESTIONS (ANSWERS)**

8\*2=16

- 1 After the death of Kisa Gotami's only child, she became very sad. She carried her dead child to her neighbours in order to get medicine to bring him to life. Her neighbours thought that she had gone insane as she was unable to accept the fact that man is mortal. It was then that someone suggested her to meet Gautama Buddha. When she made a request to Gautama Buddha to give life to her dead son, he asked to collect mustard seeds from a house where no one has ever died. She went from one house to another but was unable to find a single house where no one had died. This way she realised that death is a part of life and anyone who is born is bound to die one day. Thus, Buddha changed her understanding of death by this exercise. Hence she realized the truth.
- 2 After enlightenment, Buddha started spreading his teachings about life and truth of life. He told that death and suffering are the part and parcel of life. None can avoid this truth. One has to meet one's destined end one day. Whoever has come to the world, will die one day. In the hour of grief, one must remain calm and composed so that grief doesn't overcome one. People who are wise, never complain or lament over their loss. They accept the truth and be blessed with it. So, the wisdom lies in the fact that people should not get distressed with pain of suffering and death rather they should accept the reality of life.

## Chapter 11 The PROPOSAL

A Read the passages and answer the questions

### **PASSAGE 1**

- 1 Hear me out, I implore you! The peasants of your father's grandfather, as I have already had the honour of explaining to you, used to bake bricks for my aunt's grandmother. Now my aunt's grandmother, wishing to make them a peasant... 4x1=4
- a Who is the speaker here?
- b What did the peasants do?
- c Find the exact word from the extract which means 'to ask something in a very serious way'
- d What is synonym of 'high respect in the extract'?

### **PASSAGE 2**

You may take it that I know whether I have the right or not. Because, young man, I'm not used to being spoken to in that tone of voice, and so on. I, young man, am twice your age, and ask you to speak to me without agitating yourself, and all that.

1. Who is the speaker here?
2. How did the speaker wanted Lomov to talk to him?
3. Find the word from the extract which means 'to disturb, excite or anger someone'.

### **PASSAGE 3**

NATALYA : What proposal?

CHUBUKOV : Why, he came here to propose to you.

NATALYA : To propose? To me? Why didn't you tell me so before?

CHUBUKOV : So he dresses up in evening clothes. The stuffed sausage!  
The wizen-faced frump!

- a Who is being referred to as 'he'?
- b Why did he meet Chubukov?

1

1

1

- c Find the word from the extract which means 'Make an offer of marriage to someone'. 4x1=4
- d Who was dressed in as a stuffed sausage?

**B OBJECTIVE TYPE**

- a Who are Lomov and Chubukov ? 1
- b Why does Lomov come to Chubukov ? 1
- c For what did Natalya blame her father? 1
- d What kind of dress is Lomov wearing? 1
- e For what did Lomov's aunt's grandfather give the Oxen Meadow to Natalya's father's grandfather? 1

**C Short Answer Type Questions [2 Marks each]**

- 1 Which qualities are common in all three characters of the play 'The Proposal'?
- 2 How does Lomov come to Chubukov's house? What for does he come? How is he received?
- 3 How does Chubukov react when Lomov says that he has come to ask for the hand of his daughter?
- 4 Why did Lomov want to get married?
- 5 What happens to Lomov when he is in an excited state?

**D Long Answer (Value Based) Type Questions [8 Marks each] 2x8=16**

- 1 The principle 'forgive and forget', helps a lot in maintaining cordial relations with our neighbours. Do you think Anton Chekov conveys this message in the play 'The Proposal' ? 8
- 2 Neighbours must have a cordial relationship which Lomov and Natalya do not have. Describe the first fight between them 8

A1 **Answer: Comprehension**

4x1=4

a Lomov is the speaker here.

The peasants used to bake bricks for Lomov's Aunt's grandmother.

b 'Implore' from the extract means 'to ask something in a very serious way'.

c The word is 'honour'.

d Chubukov is the speaker here.

Chubukov wanted Lomov to speak to him without agitating himself.

'agitating'-from the extract means 'to disturb, excite or anger someone'.

2a

Lomov is being referred to as 'he' in the extract.

b Lomov met Chubukov's to ask for Natalya's hand.

'Propose' from the extract means 'make an offer of marriage to someone'.)

c

Lomov was dressed as a stuffed sausage.

3a

Lomov (The speaker) said the above lines to Chubukov.

b

Lomov described his people as honorable.

c

'Embezzlement' from the extract means 'theft of funds'.

d

Lomov said this line because his family members

C Short answers

5\*2=10

1

All the characters in the play are argumentative, full of pride and possessiveness. They are always ready to argue for petty things.

2

Lomov came to Chubukov's house in the evening dress with gloves on. He came to propose to his daughter Natalya. He is received with all the respect by Chubukov.

3

When Lomov says that he has come to ask for the hand of his daughter, Chubukov gets off balanced with joy. He embraces and kisses Lomov, sheds a tear of joy and calls for God's blessing for Lomov and Natalya.

4

Lomov wanted to get married as he was already 35 years old. Moreover, he was suffering due to a weak heart and sleep- sickness and wanted company

of someone to look after him.

5 When Lomov is in an excited state his heart beat increases, lips tremble and there is a twitch in his right eyebrow. When he goes to sleep in such a state something pulls him from his left side and he jumps like a lunatic

D **Long Answer Type Questions (Value Based) [8 Marks each]** 2x8=16

1 Anton Chekov does convey the message that the principle of 'forgive and forget' helps a lot in -maintaining cordial relationship with one's neighbours. Initially, the neighbours in the play, Lomov, Natalya and Chubukov were fighting over petty issues. They were putting important issues behind them and wasting their time by arguing over small things. These arguments slowly developed into fights and they started hurling abuses at one another. This damaged their relationship with each other. It was when Natalya came to know that Lomov had come to propose her that she left the topic of argument (Oxen Meadows) behind. She also asked for forgiveness from Lomov and requested him to come to the point. Hence it is mandatory to 'forgive and forget' if one wants to have cordial relationship with others.

2 Lomov and Natalya meet and rather than proposing her he gets off the point. He tells her how he inherited his land and how he respects her father. He also tells Natalya that his Oxen meadows touch Natalya's Birchwood. On hearing this, Natalya says that Oxen Meadows are theirs. They start arguing about it. Lomov clarifies that he is talking about the Oxen Meadows that are between her Birchwoods and Burnt marsh. Natalya again insists that they are theirs. Lomov refuses it. He tells her that his aunt's grandmother gave those meadows to her father's grandfather. The peasants used the land for forty years and started regarding it as their own. Natalya's father comes and also starts quarreling with Lomov. They get into a heated argument and resort to name-calling. After some time, Lomov leaves their house.

# POETRY (First Flight)

## POEM 1- THE DUST OF SNOW

**Q1** Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follows: 4\*1=4

1. The way a crow 4M

Shook down on me

The dust of snow

From a hemlock tree

Has given my heart

A change of mood

And saved some part

Of a day I had rued.

- a. Where was the crow?
- b. What did it shake on the poet?
- c. What does the word, 'rued' mean?
- d. What is the poet's state of mind?

2. The way a crow 4M

Shook down on me

The dust of snow

From a hemlock tree

- a. Where did the crow sit?
- b. We can say that the poet was.....

- c. How did the crow change the poet's mood?
- d. What fell off from a hemlock tree?

3. Has given my heart 1M  
A change of mood  
And saved some part  
Of a day I had rued.

- a. What change does the poet mention here?
- b. Whose part of the day has been saved?
- c. What is the rhyme scheme of the passage?
- d. Who is the poet?

**Q2 OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS** 5x1=5

1 What is the name of the tree? 1M  
A Sumac tree  
B Hemlock tree  
C Orchid tree  
D Cacao tree

2 Which bird was sitting on the tree? 1M  
A Crow  
B Nightingale  
C Sparrow  
D Parrot

3 Which season is shown in the poem? 1M

- A Winter
- B Spring
- C Autumn
- D Summer

4 What is the mood of the poet in the poem? 1M

- A Happy
- B Cheerful
- C Gloomy
- D Angry

5 How is some part of the day saved? 1M

- A By playing
- B By remembering old things
- C By change in mood
- D By sad nature

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS** 4x2=8

1 What underlying message is conveyed by the poem, 'Dust of Snow'? 2M

2 What happened when the "Dust Of Snow" fell on the poet? 2M

3 What happened to the poet's mood when a **crow** looked down at him? 2M  
Or, How does the crow change the poet's mood?

4 How was the poet's day before that incident? 2M

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS** 8x2=16



1 Our attitude towards a situation evokes both negative and positive response. Analyze this with reference to the poem, 'Dust of Snow' to bring out the inherent valuable lessons.

2 Poets have great power of imagination. Robert Frost also explains his imagination very well and proves that sometimes the bad symbols change into a boon. Discuss

**ANSWERS**

**PASSAGES**

1. (a) The crow was on a hemlock tree. 4x1=4  
(b) It shook dust of snow on the poet.  
(c) The word 'rued' means held in regret.  
(d) The poet was in a sad, depressive and hopeless mood that time.

2. **ANSWER** 4\*1=4  
(a) The crow sat on a branch of hemlock tree.  
(b)..... In a sad mood.  
(c) The crow changed the poet's mood by shaking down the dust of snow from a hemlock tree.  
(d) Dust of snow fell from a hemlock tree.

3. (a) The poet mentions the change of mood here. 4\*1=4  
(b) The poet's part of the day has been saved.  
(c) The rhyme scheme of the passage is abab.  
(d) Robert Frost is the poet.

**OBJECTIVE TYPE ANSWERS** 5x1=5

- 1 HEMLOCK TREE  
2 CROW  
3 WINTER  
4 GLOOMY  
5 BY CHANGE IN MOOD

## SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- 1 In the poem 'Dust of Snow', the poet wants to convey that sometimes certain moments or actions which are simple have larger significance. They can change the mood or life of a person. The way a crow shakes down dust of snow on the poet inspires and gives him the idea to shake off his depressive thoughts, become cheerful and do something useful. 4x2=8
- 2 The poet mood got refreshed completely and his some part of the day has been saved from getting ruined.
- 3 When the crow shook down dust of snow on the poet, the poet felt refreshed. With this little incidence his rest of the day was saved from getting ruined which otherwise was quite boring.
- 4 At first the poet's day was completely ruined but with that little incident, he feels so much refreshed as his rest of the day has been saved from getting ruined.

## LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

2x8=16

- 1 Whatever situation life throws at us, it evokes both positive and negative responses. The poet, in the poem 'Dust of Snow,' was in a sorrowful mood. However, when a crow shook down the 'dust of snow' on him, his bitter mood changed into a more optimistic one. Now, being in a sorrowful or bad mood already, the poet could have got angry at the crow also. However, the dust of snow becomes a positive medium of change for him. It made him cheerful to some extent and helped him forget his sadness, at least for a few moments. Thus, we see that instead of seeing the negative aspect of a happening, one should see the positive aspect, and one's response may greatly affect the outcome of incidents.
- 2 It is well known that poets have great imaginative power. On the basis of this power, the poet gives this world a new idea and pleasure. They do dip down into the ocean of imagination and carry valuable things. Then they present before the world an exotic moment. Robert Frost, in this poem, represents the

crow and hemlock tree as inauspicious. But when the crow shakes off the dust of snow from the hemlock tree, it falls on the poet. It changes his dejected mood and saves the day from being spoilt. The falling of the fine dust of snow on him brings a sudden change in his mood. He realises that all is not lost. There is still hope for redemption. No doubt, a large part of the day has already been lost. It has been rather a bad day so far. But no more now. Now a part of the day has been redeemed. The change of landscape has changed his mood. Cheerfulness had replaced the feeling of regret. His spirits are no more depressed. The sudden change outside also cheers his heart and mood.

#### POEM 2 : FIRE AND ICE

A Read the following stanzas and answer the questions that follow

1 Some say the world will end in fire 4x1=4

Some say in ice.

From what I've tasted of desire

I hold with those who favour fire.

a What do people think about the ending of the world?

b What is the poet's opinion?

c What does 'desire' mean here?

d What is the rhyme scheme of this stanza?

2 But if it had to perish twice. 4x1=4

I think I know enough of hate

To say that for destruction ice

Is also great

And would suffice.

a What does 'it' refer to here?

b How is 'ice' sufficient for destruction?

c What is the main idea of these lines?

d What is ice a symbol of?

3 *Some say the world will end in fire* 4x1=4

Some say *in ice*

*From what I've tasted of desire*

*I hold with those who favour fire.*

- a What do some people say?
- b What do others say?
- c What has the poet tasted?
- d Whom does the poet support?

**B OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

5x1=5

- a What does 'fire' represent?
- b What does 'ice' represent?
- c According to people how will the world come to an end?
- d Whom does the poet favour- the ones who think that the world will end with fire or with those who believe that the world will end by ice?
- e Why does the poet hold with those who favour fire ?

**C** Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:

4x2=8

- 1 How is 'ice' sufficient for destruction?
- 2 What is the prediction of the people about how the world will come to an end?
- 3 Why does the poet hold with those who favour fire?
- 4 Why do some people say that the world will end in ice?

**D LONG QUESTIONS ( Word Limit :120-150 words)**

3x8=24

- 1 How will fire and ice bring an end to the world?
- 2 The poem 'Fire and Ice', carries with it very deep thematic ideas. Elaborate on these darkest traits of humanity.
- 3 The poet presents two reasons which will lead to the destruction of the humanity. What values do you garner from the two possible causes provided by him?

**ANSWERS**

**A** STANZA 1

4x1=4

- a Some people think that the world will end in fire. Others say that it will end in ice.

- b The poet thinks it right that the world will end in fire.
- c Here 'desire' means man's passions and violence.
- d The rhyme scheme of this stanza is abaa.

STANZA 2

4x1=4

- a Here 'it' refers to the 'world'.
- b 'Ice' symbolises hatred. So hatred is sufficient for the world's destruction.
- c The main idea of these lines is that hatred can destroy the world.
- d Ice is a symbol of hatred.

STANZA 3

4x1=4

- a Some people believe that this existing world will end in fire.
- b Others believe that in the end this existing world will be frozen to ice.
- c The poet has tasted the passions and pangs of love and desire.
- d The poet stands with those who believe that this world will end in fire.

B OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

5x1=5

- a Fire symbolises desire/lust.
- b Ice' symbolises hatred.
- c Some people say that the world will come to an end in a fire while others say it will come to an end in ice.
- d The poet holds with those who favour fire .
- e They say so because hatred among people is increasing fastly

C Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:

4x2=8

- 1 According to the poet, 'fire' represents desire and 'ice' represents hatred. I do agree with the poet. Desires like fire spread rapidly and engulf one's whole life. Similarly 'hatred' fills the whole life with poison. It makes one hard-hearted and cruel.
- 2 Some people think that someday the world will end in fire. On the other hand. some people say. that it will end in ice. The poet has tasted both the fire and the ice. He thinks that the world will end in fire. Here fire stands for the tire of desire.
- 3 The main idea of the poem is that there are violent passions in the world. They are destructive. But more destructive than those violent

desires is the hatred between man and man. The poet thinks that one day this hatred will destroy the world.

4 Everything that has a beginning or origin, does have an end. It is the eternal law of nature. The existing world will come to an end, someday. The poet believes as many people believe that either 'fire' or 'ice' will be the cause of the end of the world.

D Answer the following question in 100-120 words:

3x8=24

1 The poet links fire and ice as the two "powerful elements of nature" to "human emotions" and human behaviour. 'Fire' is the symbol of human passions and unbridled desires. Uncontrolled fire and untamed whims and desires will bring the world to an end. The main idea of the poem is that there are violent passions in the world. They are destructive. But more destructive than those violent desires is the hatred between man and man. The poet thinks that one day this hatred will destroy the world. Hence relating fire and ice as the two "powerful elements of nature" to "human emotions" the poet wants to convey that they both are fatal.

2 Frost presents the two of the darkest traits of humanity; the capacity to hate and the capacity to be consumed by lust or desire. Of the two, he attributes the greater of the two evils, is desire. In giving desire the foremost position with regard to the destruction of the world, Frost is providing a powerful statement on the subject of greed and jealousy, saying that above all trait of humanity that is most likely to lead to its demise. Desire represents the greatest problem that attributes to the cause of the war. Frost then attributes hatred with the same capacity to do harm. However, he lessens the relative importance of hatred but still presents it as having the ability to lead to the destruction of the world if it were to happen for a second time.

3 The poet provides and deals with two possible causes for the end of the world. He points more towards the emotional and sentimental side of the issue. As for him, fire denotes deep passion and burning



- b Describe its appearance.
- c Where will you encounter the Bengal Tiger?
- d What are the rhyming words and scheme in this stanza?

**STANZA III**

If strolling forth, a beast you view,  
 Whose hide with spots is peppered,  
 As soon as he has leapt on you,  
 You'll know it is the Leopard.  
 'Twill do no good to roar with pain,  
 He'll only leap and leap again.

4x1=4

**Questions :**

- a What does the leopard have on his skin?
- b How does a leopard behave when he meets a person?
- c Will roar with pain help a person when the leopard has attacked him?
- d Which are the rhyming words in this stanza?

**STANZA IV**

If you have any doubts, I guess  
 He'll give you just one more caress.  
 Though to distinguish beasts of prey  
 A novice might nonplus,

4x1=4

**Questions :**

- a From which poem have these lines been taken?
- b Who is 'he' in the second line?
- c How will 'he' react to the human being?
- d About what may we have a doubt?

**B OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

5x1=5

- 1 What is the special feature of the Bengal Tiger?



- 2 How is the Bengal Tiger described?
- 3 What does the bear do on meeting a person?
- 4 What is the special feature of the Hyena?
- 5 What two things does a Chameleon not have?

C Answer the following questions in 30-40 words: 5x2=10

How does one identify a chameleon?

- 1 Name the different animals and birds found in the jungles of the east.
- 2
- 3 What is the famous saying associated with crocodiles and what does it mean?
- 4 Peppered spots, tawny beast and noble wild beast live in the jungles along with some others. Name them.
- 5 What is the theme of the poem — 'How to Tell Wild Animals'?

D Answer the following question in 120-150 words: 3x8=24

- 1 'Many animals can be identified according to the poets' suggestion. Name the animals. Which ones would you like to identify? Are there any lessons for us from this poem?
- 2 The poet has successfully used humour to be able to 'tell' or identify 'Wild Animals'. How do you think we need lots of it in our daily life?
- 3 Every animal is unique and has some special characteristics. What tricks does the poet adopt in distinguishing various wild animals?

### ANSWERS

- A
- 1a You should go to jungles in the east.
- b The described animal looks large and yellow-coloured.
- c It will roar at you when you are dying with fear.
- d 'The east' means the countries in the eastern part of the world.

STANZA II

- a The noble wild beast is the Bengal Tiger.  
b He has black stripes on a yellow background.  
c You will encounter him while roaming in the jungle.  
d The rhyming words are :  
    round – ground  
    you-you  
    learn – discern  
Rhyme scheme is ababcc

STANZA III

- The leopard has spots on his skin.  
a When he meets a person he leaps on him at once.  
b No. it will not help him. The leopard will only eat him up.  
c Thy rhyming words in this stanza are :  
d view – you  
    Peppered- Leopard  
    pain – again

STANZA IV

- a These lines have been taken from the 'How to Tell Wild Animals'.  
b Here 'he' is a bear.  
c 'He' will embrace tightly the human being.  
d We may have doubt about the strength of a bear.  
e Distinguishing beasts of prey can nonplus a victim.

B	<u>OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS</u>	5x1=5
1	He has black strips on his yellow body.	1
2	He is described as a noble wild beast.	1
3	The bear hugs the person very hard when he meets one.	1
4	The Hyena always comes with merry smiles.	1
5	A Chameleon does not have ears and wings.	1

- C Answer the following questions in 30-40 words 5x2=10
- 1 A chameleon resembles a lizard and is a small, wingless, fearless creature. The poet says that when there is nothing visible on the tree, there is the chameleon camouflaged with the tree. 2
- 2 Bengal Tiger, Leopard, Bear, Hyena, Crocodiles and Chameleons.
- 3 The famous saying associated with crocodiles is that of 'shedding crocodile tears'. It actually means tears or expressions of sorrow that are insincere, and are said to be so named from a belief that crocodiles wept while devouring their prey.. The leopard, the lion and the Bengal Tiger live along with the bear, hyenas, crocodiles and chameleons. 2
- 4 The theme of the poem is to create humour. The poet creates humour by suggesting dangerous ways of identifying wild animals. 2
- 5 You can identify most of the beasts while they are attacking you. Instead of shouting for help or trying to protect yourself, you are busy identifying the attacker—the idea creates humour. 2

D Answer the following question in 120-150 words: 3x8=24

- 1 Ans. The poet has listed down the ways of identifying seven animals in the poem, viz., and the lion, the Bengal Tiger, the leopard, the bear, the hyena, crocodiles and chameleons. As for me, I would like to identify the bear, the Bengal Tiger and the leopard. However, putting my life on the line just to identify the tiger and the leopard doesn't seem worth the risk! So if I see a noble beast with black stripes on yellow, I'll know the tiger, and the peppered spots will reveal the leopard. The bear hug, I wouldn't mind! The poetess, using humour, seems to warn readers against venturing too close to these animals. 8

2 Ans. Humour is the fuel of life. Without it, it would become difficult to continue living. Today, a life of the common man is typically mired in stress, tension, problems and sadness. It is amazing how the smallest problems may take on

epic proportions for a common person. In such a situation, it becomes necessary to have a little humour in life. It gives us the much-needed respite from our monotonous routine and helps us face life more positively. Thus, the poetess' successful use of humour helps liven our minds and brings a smile on our faces. 8

3  
Ans. No doubt, every animal is unique. Every wild animal has his own special trait, colour, size and characteristics. The Asian Lion is found in the jungles of the eastern regions. It is a huge and mighty creature with brownish hide. His roar is enough to terrorise a person to death. The Bengal Tiger is a 'noble' and impressive wild animal. He has yellowish hide and black stripes all over it. The Leopard has dark spots all over his body. He is very agile. The moment he sees its prey, he pounces upon it without showing any mercy. The bear is known by his strong and tight hug. It becomes rather difficult for a novice to distinguish among wild animals. However, hyenas and crocodiles can be easily recognised. Hyenas come smiling merrily while crocodiles appear to be weeping. The chameleon is a small creature like a lizard. He has no ears and doesn't have even a single wing. You can find him sitting on a tree 8

## THE BALL (POEM 5)

### A EXTRACTS

Read the following stanzas and answer the questions that follow:

**1 Stanza -1: 4\*1=4**

What is the boy now, who has lost his ball  
What, what is he to do? I saw it go  
Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then  
Merrily over--- there it is in the water!

**Questions:**

- a What has gone wrong with the boy? 1  
b What did the poet see? 1  
c Where did the ball finally land? 1  
d What is the condition of the boy after losing his ball? 1

**2 Stanza -2: 4\*1=4**

No use to say 'O there are other balls';  
An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy'  
As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down  
All his young days into the harbor where  
His ball went.

**Questions:**

- a What is the significance of the lost ball for the boy?  
b What is the condition of the boy? 1  
c What does he stare at? 1  
d What does he think of his young days? 1

**Stanza -3: 4\*1=4**

I would not intrude on him;  
A dime, another ball, is worthless. Now  
He senses first responsibility  
In a world of possessions

**Questions:**

- a Does the poet want to intrude in the matter? 1  
b What is the cost of the ball? 1

1

- c How does the boy prepare himself? 1
- d What kind of the world is it 1
- B Objective Type Questions: 7\*1=7**
- 1 Where did the ball finally land?
- 2 What was the reaction of the boy at the loss of his ball?
- 3 Why are the boy's eyes 'desperate'?
- 4 What is the boy learning?
- 5 Why does the boy say 'balls will be lost always'?
- 6 What does the poet mean by 'Money is external'?
- 7 What is external?

**C Short Answer Questions: ( word limit:30-40 words) 4\*2=8**

- 1
- 2 Express your views on the title of the poem 'The Ball Poem'
- 3 What is the theme of poem – "The Ball Poem"?
- A ball is an easy available, inexpensive thing. Then, why is the boy so sad to
- 4 lose it?
- What shows that the ball was valuable for the boy?

**D Long Answer Questions: ( word limit:120-150 words) 2\*8=16**

- 1 How is the lost ball, The metaphor of the lost childhood of the boy? Why 8  
doesn't the poet want to 'intrude on' the boy by offering him money to buy  
another ball?
- 2 What is the epistemology of loss in this world of possessions? How has the 8  
child learnt to stand up in life?

**Answer Key**

- A 1 Stanza -1: 4\*1=4**
- a The boy has lost his ball.
- b The poet saw the ball bouncing down the street and finally falling into

water.

- c The ball fell into the water.
- d The boy seemed to be upset after losing his ball.

**2 Stanza -2:**

- a There will be of no use of consoling the boy that he can have other balls in place of the lost one. **4\*1=4**
- b The boy is overpowered with grief, and stands like a statue down the harbour where the ball was lost.
- c He stars down the harbour where his ball disappeared into the water.
- d The boy feels that as the ball has been lost into the harbour. Similarly, his childhood has been lost in the harbour of life.

**3 Stanza -3:**

**4\*1=4**

- a No, the poet doesn't want to intrude in the matter.
- b The cost of the ball is just a dime, it is very cheap.
- c The boy senses his responsibility and composes himself calmly.
- d This is the world where people run after possessing and grabbing material things.

**B Objective type:**

**7\*1=7**

- 1 The ball landed finally in the water.
- 2 The boy was sad.
- 3 The boy's eyes are 'desperate' because he has lost his ball.
- 4 The boy is learning the meaning of loss.
- 5 The poet wants to say that loss of dear things is a fact of life.
- 6 The poet says so because money cannot compensate for the sense of loss it is meant to be spent.
- 7 Money is external.

**C Short answers:**

**4\*2=8**

- 1 When one reads the title 'The Ball Poem', one assumes that the poem may be a light-hearted one but perhaps about the joys of childhood. We must not feel disheartened, dejected and desperate but try to stand up and bear the loss through self-understanding.
- 2 In this world sometimes we lose things which we love and are attached to.

We must not feel disheartened, dejected and desperate but try to stand up and bear the loss through self-understanding as the boy who lost the ball he loved was trying to learn.

**3** No doubt the ball is an easily available and inexpensive item but the ball, the boy has lost is valuable for him. His memories of young days are associated with it for he had been playing with it for a long time. It was not an ordinary but special a ball for him. No other ball could take its place. So, he is sad to lose it.

**4** The ball was valuable for the boy is obvious (clear) from the way he reacts after losing it He was shocked, remained fixed, trembled with grief staring at the place where the ball has fallen. All this shows that he loved the ball and it was valuable for him.

**D Long Answers:**

**2\*8=16**

**1** The boy has a ball. Perhaps he has been keeping it for a long time. He must have developed a lot of attachment and love with the ball. Suddenly while he is playing, the ball bounces down the street. And after a few bounces, it falls down into the harbor. It is lost forever. The boy stands there shocked and fixed to the ground. He constantly goes on staring at the spot where his ball fell down into the water. Outwardly, the loss seems to be quite small. The boy seems to be making a fuss over the loss. Many boys have lost such balls and will lose so in future. A new ball can be easily bought in a dime. The metaphor of the loss of the sweet childhood. No amount of money can buy the ball back that has been lost forever. Similarly, no worldly wealth can buy back the lost childhood. The poet doesn't want to sermonize on this issue. The boy himself has to learn the epistemology or the nature of loss. He has to move ahead in life forgetting all the losses he has suffered in the past.

**2** Gain and loss are the two sides of the same coin. Getting, spending and losing things form a natural cycle of life. The boy is inconsolable at the loss of his ball. Actually, it is not the ordinary ball but his long association and attachment with it that makes the loss so unbearable. It is like the good sweet days of childhood that the boy cherishes so much but are lost and



gone forever. They will never come back again. So, what is the remedy? He can bear this loss by understanding the epistemology or nature of loss. In this world of material wealth and possessions, it seems that money can buy anything. However, it is a false conception. Money has its own limitations. Its nature is external. It cannot compensate the losses that a person suffers emotionally or internally. No wealth can buy back the ball that has been lost forever. Similarly, no wealth can buy back the lost childhood. The child will have to move ahead and stand up in life. He has to stop weeping over his past losses and start living life as it should be lived. .

### Poem 6 Amanda

**Question**      **Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow.**      **4**

**1.**

Don't bite your nails, Amanda!

Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!

Stop that slouching and sit up straight,

(a) Amanda is getting instructions for what purpose?      1

(b) Give a synonym of 'hunch'.      1

(c) What does the speaker of above lines instruct Amanda in the first stanza?      1

(d) What is the literary device used in the third line?      1

**Question**      **Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow.**      **4**

**2.**

(There is a languid, emerald sea,

where the sole inhabitant is me –

a mermaid, drifting blissfully.)

(a) Why are these lines given within brackets?      1

(b) Give the word from the passage which means free flowing act of going with the motion and force?      1

(c) What is the role of mermaid here?      1

(d) Which word in the extract means opposite of 'sorrowful'?      1

**Question**      **Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow.**      **4**

**3.**

Don't eat that chocolate, Amanda!

Remember your acne, Amanda!

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

(a) Why is Amanda not looking at the speaker? 1

(c) The speaker is so worried about acne. What does it show?

(b) Find the word in the extract which means same as consume? 1

(c) The speaker is so worried about acne. What does it show? 1

(d) Which word in the extract means the same as 'to gaze'? 1

**Question 4** **Very Short Type Questions** 6

**Choose the correct alternative:**

**(a) The poem "Amanda" was written by** 1

(i) John Berryman (ii) Carolyn Wells (iii) Robin Klein

Ans: (iii) Robin Klein

**(b) Amanda likes her** 1

(i) nails (ii) hairs (iii) her doll

Ans: (ii) hairs

**(c) The sole inhabitant in the emerald sea is** 1

(i) a shark (ii) a mermaid (iii) an octopus

Ans: (ii) a mermaid

**(d) The speaker told her to clean her** 1

(i) palms (ii) socks (iii) shoes

Ans: (iii) shoes

**(e) Amanda likes to have** 1

(i) chocolates (ii) snacks (iii) soft drinks

Ans: (i) chocolates

**(f) Life in a tower is** 1

(i) like the hell (ii) tranquil and rare (iii) tranquil

Ans: (ii) tranquil and rare

**Question 5** **Short Type Questions** 8

**1. Who is Amanda? How old is she?** 2

Ans: Amanda was a young school-going girl. She was in her teen age.

**2. What is a mermaid?** 2

Ans: A mermaid is an imaginary creature having the body of half a woman and half a fish, which

lives in the oceans.

**3. What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid?** 2

Ans: Amanda could drift blissfully in a calm, emerald sea if she were a mermaid.

**4. What does Amanda imagine doing as an orphan?** 2

Ans: Amanda imagines roaming around the streets as an orphan, patterning soft dust with her silent, bare feet.

**Question Long Type Questions** 8

6

**Q1: What picture of Amanda do you form from the poem 'Amanda'?** 4

A: Amanda is a little school going girl. She is constantly nagged by her parent. It is probably the mother. She keeps asking Amanda to do this or not to do that. But poor Amanda longs to be free and live life in her own way.

**Q2: What is Amanda asked to do or not to do?** 4

A: Amanda is asked not to bite her nails, not to hunch her shoulders and not to eat chocolate. She is asked to sit up straight, to finish her homework, to tidy her room and to clean her shoes. In fact, she is constantly asked to do this or not to do that.

### ANSWER KEY

Answers1 (a) Amanda is getting instructions as a part of her upbringing. Her conduct and manners are getting refined for future purposes.

(b) Bend.

(c) Amanda is getting instructed for biting her nails and sitting lazily with her shoulders bent.

(d) Literary device used in third line is Alliteration. 'Stop that slouching and sit up straight'.

Answers2 (a) These lines are given within brackets because they reveal the inner thoughts of Amanda. Brackets are used for visual contrast between what Amanda is saying and what her mother is instructing.

(b) Drifting means free flowing act of going with the motion.

(c) Mermaid is a part of Amanda's fantasy in her own created world. As mermaid sails in a sea carelessly and effortlessly, similarly Amanda longs to do so in a place where she is all by herself.

(d) Blissfully is opposite of sorrowful.

Answers 3 (a) Amanda is lost in her own thoughts and is paying no attention to instructions being given to her. That is why she is not looking at the speaker.

(b) Eat means same as consume.

(c) Speaker being worried about acne shows how much importance is given to physical beauty in a household. Amanda is prepared for the unforeseen future. Natural experience such as acne is also taken care of at any cost.

(d) To look means the same as 'to gaze'.

#### Question 4

Ans: (iii) Robin Klein

Ans: (ii) hairs

Ans: (ii) a mermaid

Ans: (iii) shoes

Ans: (i) chocolates

Ans: (ii) tranquil and rare

#### Question 5 Short Type Questions

1. Ans: Amanda was a young school-going girl. She was in her teen age.

2. Ans: A mermaid is an imaginary creature having the body of half a woman and half a fish, which lives in the oceans.

3. Ans: Amanda could drift blissfully in a calm, emerald sea if she were a mermaid.

4. Ans: Amanda imagines roaming around the streets as an orphan, patterning soft dust with her silent, bare feet.

#### Question 6 Long Type Questions

**Q1A:** Amanda is a little school going girl. She is constantly nagged by her parent. It is probably the mother. She keeps asking Amanda to do this or not to do that. But poor Amanda longs to be free and live life in her own way.

**Q2:** A: Amanda is asked not to bite her nails, not to hunch her shoulders and not to eat chocolate. She is asked to sit up straight, to finish her homework, to tidy her room and to clean her shoes. In fact, she is constantly asked to do this or not to do that.

### POEM 7 ANIMALS

#### Extract Based Questions

Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow

Q.1. I think I could turn and live with animals, they are  
So placid and self-contain'd

I stand and look at them long and long.

(a) Name the poet.

- (i) Walt Whitman
- (ii) Carolyn Wells
- (iii) Leslie Norris
- (iv) Adrienne Rich

(b) Who are placid, self-contained, calm and peaceful?

- (i) trees
- (ii) human being
- (iii) animals
- (iv) birds

(c) Find the word from the passage which means same as 'Serene'.

- (i) self-contained
- (ii) placid
- (iii) whine
- (iv) demented

(d) Who looks at the animals for a long time?

- (i) zoo keeper
- (ii) hunter
- (iii) the poet
- (iv) all of them

(4 marks)

Q.2 Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow

I think I could turn and live with animals, they are  
So placid and self-contain'd  
I stand and look at them long and long.

(a) The poet wants to live with animals because of their.....  
...nature.

- (i) wild
- (ii) peaceful
- (i) co-operative
- (iv) adjusting

(b) The poet wishes to live with animals because they are

- (i) happy
- (ii) friendly
- (iii) contented
- (iv) mean

(b) Animals are peaceful and

(i) satisfied

(ii) placid

(iii) intelligent

(iv) harmless

(c) Who seem to be self-contained ?

(1) animals

(i) human beings

(ii) birds

(iv) trees

(4 Marks)

Q.3 They do not sweat and whine about their condition,  
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins,  
They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God.

(a) Who does the pronoun 'they' stand for?

(i) human beings

(ii) birds

(iii) animals

(iv) trees

(b) Who weeps for their sins ?

(i) human beings

(ii) animals

(iii) birds

(iv) trees

(c) They do not.....and whine about their condition.

(i) sweat

(ii) sweat

(iii) complain

(ii) discuss

(d) Who do not discuss their duty to God?

(i) trees

(i) birds

(iii) human-beings

(iv) animals

Q.4. They bring me tokens of myself, they evince  
them plainly in their possession  
I wondered where they get those tokens,  
Did I pass that way huge times ago and  
negligently drop them?

(a) Who brings the poet tokens of himself?

- (i) birds
- (ii) animals
- (iii) trees
- (iv) people

(b) Who wonder how animals got those tokens ?

- (i) the poet
- (ii) an old man
- (iii) poetess
- (iv) trees

(c) In the passage what is meant by the word 'token' ?

- (i) morals
- (ii) virtues
- (iii) speciality
- (iv) consideration

(d) Which word in the passage refers to 'carelessly' ?

- (i) evince
- (ii) possession
- (iii) tokens
- (iv) negligently

(4 Marks)

#### Short Answer Type Questions

(30-40 words & 2 marks each)

Q.1. Why does the poet want to 'turn and live' with animals? (2 Marks)

Q.2. In the first line of the poem, 'I think I could turn and live with the animals',  
What is the poet turning from? (2 Marks)

Q.3. Why do humans kneel to other humans who lived thousands of years ago? (2 Marks)

Q.4. What are the tokens' that the poet says he may have dropped? (2 Marks)  
long ago and which the animals have kept for him? (2 Marks)

Q5. Why does the poet want to take a turn? (2 Marks)

#### Long Answer Type Question (100-150 words & 8 marks each)

Q.1. Mention three things that humans do and animals do not do ? (8 Marks)

Q.2. What are those 'tokens' and how animals have maintained them while  
humans have left them long ago? (8 Marks)

## ANSWER KEY POEM ANIMALS

Ans.1. (a) (i) Walt Whitman  
(b) (i) animals  
(c) (ii) placid  
(d) (iii) the poet

Ans.2.(a)(iii) animals  
(b)(i) human being  
(c) (i) sweat  
(d) (iv) animals

Ans.3.(a) (iii) co-operative  
(b) (iii) contended  
(c) (i) placid  
(d) (i) animals

Ans.4.(a) (ii) animals  
(b) (i) the poet  
(c) (i) virtues  
(d) (iv) negligently

Ans. 1. Animals are satisfied and self-contained. They have better values than those of the humans. The poet finds animals more comfortable than humans

Ans.2. The poet Walt Whitman says that he can identify himself better with the animals, for their qualities of serenity and calm composure. So he intends turning towards them, away from his human companions.

Ans.3. Yes, many communities of humans follow the practice of worshipping saints and sages, who lived thousands of years, and led an exemplary life of high moral values and therefore reflect the image of 'God Almighty' and are worshipped by generations of humans.

Ans.4. Humans and animals have similar basic instincts. While civilization has changed the man, these basic instincts are preserved in the animals and they help the humans to reconnect to their true self; so man seeks comfort in the company of animals.

Ans.5 The poet is fed up living in the world of humans. They are always confused. They are arrogant. They don't have a clear conscience and weep over their sins throughout the night. On the other hand, animals are contented, calm and possess all the 'tokens' of virtue that humans have given up. So, he wants to exchange places and live with animals.



### Long Answer Type Question

Ans.1. The poet Walt Whitman in his poem 'Animals compares animals to human beings and differentiates between them on the basis of their characteristics. According to the poet's perception, animals are ranked much higher than humans. Animals do not complain about their situation and are much happier than humans. Animals live in natural surroundings, they accept nature. Human beings on the other hand, do not accept nature i.e., they complain about it and try to change it leading an unhappy life. According to the poet, animals possess many qualities which humans don't. Some of these are calmness, lack of greed and the ability to stay happy and contented among others. Animals never weep for their sins, they never sweat and whine about their condition. They do not make anybody sick discussing their duty to God. Above all, human beings suffer from the mania of possessing things which animals do not.

Ans.2. The poet says that animals bring to him the 'tokens' of himself. Actually, these tokens stand for all that is good in behaviour and mutual relationships. These are the 'tokens' of love, sympathy, contentment honesty and innocence. There was a time when both animals as well as humans possessed those tokens of noble virtues. But then humans degraded themselves. While animals continued walking on the road leading to those tokens of noble virtues. Humans were led astray and followed the wrong path of life. They gave up contentment, innocence, simplicity and love. Dissatisfaction, unrest, burden of sins and misdeeds, greed, overambition and arrogance overpowered humans. Sadly enough, humans have left the virtuous path of life. On the other hand, animals have not corrupted and degraded themselves to that extent. Their "tokens' of virtuous living reminds the poet that he must arouse those lost values again. For this he will have to change sides and join the world of animals.

### **POEM 9– FOG** **POET- Carl Sandburg**

Q-1 **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:- ( 1X4=4 )**

The fog comes  
on little cat feet.  
It sits looking  
over harbour and city  
on silent haunches  
and then moves on.

[a] The poet of the above extract is : **(Choose the correct option)**

i) Adrienne Rich

ii) Carolyn Wells

iii) Carl Sandburg

iv) Walt Whitman

[b]

The poet thinks the fog is like : **(Choose the correct option)**

i) a little cat

ii) haunches

iii) a harbour

iv) a city

[c]

How does the fog enter?

[d]

How does it depart?

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Q-2

**Read the given extract and answer the following questions:-**

The fog comes  
on little cat feet.  
It sits looking  
over harbour and city  
on silent haunches  
and then moves on.

[a]

**In the third line 'it' refers to : (Choose the correct option)**

i) cat

ii) fog

iii) harbour

[b]

iv) city

**Which poetic device has been used in the line –“ It sits looking  
over harbour and city” (Choose the correct option)**

i) Alliteration

ii) Simile

ii) Repetition

iv) Personification

[c] How does the fog sit ?

[d] What does the 'it' look over?

Q-3 **Answer the following questions in one sentence :**

[2 Marks]

[a] What does Sandburg think the fog is like?

[b] How does the poet make the fog like a living creature?

[c] What does the fog look over?

[d] The fog comes on little cat feet. Which poetic device is used here?

[e] How does fog depart?

Q-4 **Answer the following question in 30 words :**

a) What three things tell us that the fog is like a cat?

b) How does the poet employ the double imagery of the fog and the cat?

c) Describe the arrival, stay and departure of the fog through the image of a metaphorical cat.

d) Describe the similarities that have been mentioned in the poem between the fog and a cat.

Q.5 **Answer the following questions in 100 – 150 words :**

[a] Difficulties come but they are not to stay forever. They come and go. Comment referring to the poem 'Fog'.

[8 Marks]

[b] Nature has many wonders that people take for granted and never pay attention to. How is the poem 'Fog' different from this perspective?

### **ANSWER KEY Fog**

Q.1 [a] iii) Carl Sandburg

[b] i) a little cat

[c] The fog enters silently like a little cat.

[d] The fog departs silently after staying for a while

**Q.2**

[a] ii) fog

[b] iv) Personification

[c] The fog sits silently on its haunches.

[d] The fog looks over the harbour and the city.

**Q.3**

**Answers in one sentence**

a) Sandburg thinks that the fog is like a small cat

b) The poet makes the fog like a living creature by comparing it to a cat.

c) The fog looks over the harbour and the city.

d) The poetic device used here is personification.

e) The fog departs silently after staying for a while

**Q.4**

**Answer in 30 words**

a) The three things that tell us that the fog is like a cat are as follows:

i) The fog comes slowly and silently like a cat.

ii) The cat sits on its haunches for some time looking around and then moves away as it came. Similarly fog spreads over the harbour and city for some time.

iii) Finally, the fog moves away like a cat.

b) The poetic device of metaphor is very effectively used in the poem. The fog is converted into a cat and the cat is morphed back into the fog.

c) The fog's arrival is silent and sudden like a small cat. It sits and stays for a while and departs silently. The poet describes the raw aspect of nature. Its silent power is felt everywhere from the harbour to the city.

d) It is a dual image that changes and merges again in the original. The fog changes into a cat and the cat changes into the fog. Both of them come silently unseen and suddenly. Both engulf everything underneath them. The fog engulfs everything, the harbour and the city in its fold. The fog sits silently as a cat sits on its haunches. Then it disappears and moves ahead.

**Q.5**

**Long Answer:**

Ans-[a] Difficulties, when faced by people, tend to leave them hopeless and shattered. It takes a lot of courage to overcome any problem and to solve it. If we take a clue from the poem and compare difficulties to fog, we find that just like fog, difficulties also come and go. One need not be hopeless and lose courage when problems come, one should rather think of it as fog, meaning

that it has not come to stay but will always leave, like fog. Problems are also temporary and they will go away like fog as they cannot stay or trouble anyone permanently.

The poet has taken utmost pleasure in nature and natural phenomena like fog. Fog is so special to the poet that he cared enough not only to write about it, but also thought of its resemblance with other things in the world. In his close attention to fog, he found fog resembling a cat, in the way it moves and sits on its haunches. The fact that such a resemblance was found by the poet shows how connected he is to various things in nature. This poem serves as a motivation for people, who take nature for granted to find such interesting comparisons and similarities around them.

Ans-[b]

Poem 11 FOR ANNE GREGORY:

**Mcq-Based questions (1MARK EACH) :**

1. " *Never shall a young man*

*Thrown into despair*

*By those great honey coloured*

*Ramparts at your ear,*

*Love you for yourself alone*

*And not your yellow hair"*

**A. 'Honey coloured ramparts' means**

- i) yellow -coloured wall ii) thick golden hair like a wall
- ii) golden-coloured soup iv) a girl with golden complexion

**B. The young men love the woman for**

- i) her inner qualities ii) her beautiful smile
- iii) her sweet face iv) her beautiful hair

**C. The poet is trying to tell the woman that**

- i) people value inner qualities of a person
- ii) people value only the external beauty
- iii) people are very truthful
- iv) people love one another like God loves us.

2. "*I heard an old religious man*

*But yesternight declare*

*That he had found a text to prove*

*That only God, my dear,*

*Could love you for yourself alone*

*And not your yellow hair."*

**A. These lines have been taken from the poem \_\_\_\_\_ composed by \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- i) Animals, Walt Whitman ii) Tree, Adrienne Rich
- iii) For Anne Gregory, W B Yeats iv) Amanda, Robin Klein

**B. The text proved that**

- i) God loves everyone equally ii) God can see everyone
- iii) God loves us for our qualities iv) God wants us to colour our hair

**C. What can the woman do to make people love her**

- i) She can get her hair cut short
- ii) she can grow her hair long
- iii) she can change the colour of her hair.
- iv) she can change the style of her hair.

**ANSWERS:**

1.

A. (i)

B.(iv)

C.(ii)

2.

A.(iii)

B.(iii)

C.(iii)

**Extract Based / comprehension test Questions and Answers of For Anne Gregory**

**Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow.**

1."I heard an old religious man  
But yesternight declare  
That he had found a text to prove  
That only God, my dear,  
Could love you for yourself alone  
And not your yellow hair."

- (a) What does the old man's text prove?
- (b) What, according to the poet, is more essential in the eyes of God?
- (c) What does 'I' refer to here?
- (d) How is God's love different from the love of the young lovers?

**Or**

- (a) Only God could love her———
- (b) Whom did he hear?
- (c) What evidence does the old man want to give?
- (d) What does the colour of hair signify?

**Or**

- (a) What did the man find?
- (b) Who is the speaker of the above lines?
- (c) What does the old religious man want to convey?
- (d) What is the listener's view in the above lines?

**Ans. 1.**(a) That only God could love Anne for herself.

(b) God loves an individual for himself/herself alone.

(c) The Poet.

(d) Young lovers love her hair that represents physical beauty whereas God loves an individual for being himself/herself.

**Or**

- (a) for herself
- (b) An old religious man.
- (c) He found a text.
- (d) Beauty.

**Or**

- (a) A text.
- (b) The young man.
- (c) God's true love for us.
- (d) That she is being loved because of her golden hair but wants to be loved for herself.

2."Never shall a young man,

Thrown into despair

By those great honey-coloured



Ramparts at your ear.

- (a) Why would a young man never be disappointed by the woman?
- (b) What creates ramparts around the young woman's ear?
- (c) The above lines have been composed by——
- (d) The colour of the hair is——

**Or**

- (a) Name the poem and the poet.
- (b) Who speaks these lines and to whom? `
- (c) Her hair is compared with——
- (d) What is the honey-coloured rampart?

**Or**

- (a) According to the narrator, why does the young man love her?
- (b) This poem is a between a young man and a young woman.
- (c) The issue of an argument between both the speakers is——
- (d) The poet through these lines suggests that human beings are incapable of seeing the——

**Ans.2**(a) He would appreciate the golden hair of the woman.

- (b) Her yellow hair.
- (c) W.B. Yeats
- (d) yellow

**Or**

- (a) For Anne Gregory; W.B. Yeats
- (b) A young man to Anne Gregory.
- (c) honey
- (d) Anne's yellow hair

**Or**

- a) He loves her for her hair.
- (b) conversation
- (c) the hair of the young woman.
- (d) inner beauty

3."But I can get a hair-dye  
And set such colour there,  
Brown, or black, or carrot,  
That young man in despair  
May love me for myself alone  
And not my yellow hair."

- (a) What different colours have been mentioned in the extract?
- (b) The speaker wants
- (c) Who does 'I' stand for?
- (d) Why does the speaker talk about changing the colour of hair?

**Ans.3**(a) Brown, black, carrot and yellow.

- (b) that she should be loved for what she is and not for the colour of her hair.
- (c) Anne Gregory
- (d) So that she would be loved for what she is and not for the colour of her hair.

### COMPREHENSION CHECK OF STANZAS

**Read the following stanzas and answer the questions that follow :(1x4=4marks)**

#### STANZA 1

*“Never shall a young man,  
Thrown into despair  
By those great honey-coloured  
Ramparts at your ear,  
Love you for yourself alone  
And not your yellow hair.”*

**Questions :**

- (a) What feature of the woman has put the young man into despair?
- (b) Who is this woman?
- (c) What is the colour of the woman's hair?
- (d) What will the man love her for?
- (e) Name the poem and the poet.

#### STANZA 2

*“But I can get a hair-dye  
And set such colour there,  
Brown, or black, or carrot,  
That young man in despair  
May love me for me alone  
And not my yellow hair.”*

**Questions :**

- (a) Who is the speaker in these lines?
- (b) How can she dye her hair?
- (c) Why does she want to dye her hair?

(d) Does the lady want her yellow hair to be loved?

(e) What colour will she give to her hair?

**STANZA 3**

*“I heard an old religious man*

*But yesternight declare*

*That he had found a text to prove*

*That only God, my dear,*

*Could love you for yourself alone*

*And not your yellow hair.”*

**Questions :**

(a) Who is the speaker of these lines?

(b) Whom did he hear the previous night?

(c) What matters for God more to love human beings?

(d) Find a word rhyming with ‘declare’.

(e) Name the poem and the poet.

**Stanza-4:**

*“Never shall a young man,*

*Thrown into despair*

*By those great honey-coloured*

*Ramparts at your ear,*

*Love you for yourself alone*

*And not your yellow hair.”*

**Questions:**

(a) Who is being addressed to here?

(b) What is the colour of her hair?

(c) What is her falling hair on her ears, compared here?

(d) Who is thrown into despair?

**Stanza-5**

*“But I can get a hair-dye*

*And set such colour there,*

*Brown, or black, or carrot,*

*That young man in despair*

*May love me for me alone*

*And not my yellow hair.”*

**Questions:**

(a) Who is speaking in these lines?

- (b) Why is the young man in despair?
- (c) What does the woman want?
- (d) How much does she like her beautiful hair?

**Stanza-6**

“I heard an old religious man  
 But *yesternight declare*  
 That he had found a *text to prove*  
 That only God, my dear,  
 Could love you for *yourself alone*  
 And not your yellow hair.”

**Questions:**

- (a) Who did the poet hear?
- (b) What did he find to prove his point?
- (c) How can God love her?
- (d) What truth of life is expressed in the above stanza?

**Answers stanza -1 :**

- (a) The portion of hair behind the woman’s ear has put the young man into despair.
- (b) This woman is Anne Gregory.
- (c) The colour of the woman’s hair is yellow.
- (d) The man will love her for herself.
- (e) Poem: For Anne Gregory,  
 Poet: W.B. Yeats.

**Answers stanza -2 :**

- (a) The speaker in these lines is Anne Gregory.
- (b) She says that she can dye her hair brown, black or carrot.
- (c) She wants to dye her hair so that young men may love her for her own sake and not for her yellow hair.
- (d) No, she does not want her yellow hair to be loved.
- (e) She will give a brown or black or carrot colour to her hair.

**Answers stanza -3:**

- (a) The speaker is the poet.
- (b) He heard a religious man the previous night.
- (c) For God, the inner qualities of human beings matter more than their physical appearance.
- (d) Despair – hair.
- (e) Poem: For Anne Gregory,

Poet: W.B. Yeats.

**Answers stanza-4:**

- (a) A young woman, Anne Gregory is being addressed to in these lines.
- (b) The colour of her hair is yellow.
- (c) The hair falling on her ears look like the ramparts walls around a fort.
- (d) A young lover is thrown into despair.

**Answers stanza-5:**

- (a) A young lady, Anne Gregory is the speaker of these lines.
- (b) The young man is in despair as he is disappointed in love.
- (c) The woman wants to be loved for herself alone, as she is.
- (d) She gives only secondary importance for her beautiful yellow hair.

**Answers stanza-6:**

- (a) The poet heard an old religious man.
- (b) He found a text to prove his point.
- (c) Only God can love her for herself alone, without caring for her external or physical beauty.
- (d) Human beings love a woman for her physical beauty and for her beautiful blonde hair while God judges and loves a woman for herself alone or as she really is.

**Answer the following questions in 30-40 words: (2marks)**

1. What was not liked by the young men?
2. The young woman's hair is yellow coloured. She is ready to change her hair colour to another colour. Why would she want to do so?
3. What is the central idea of the poem 'For Anne Gregory'?
4. What does the old religious man have to say?
- Q.5. What is the central idea of the poem 'For Anne Gregory'?

**Or**

What is the theme of the poem 'For Anne Gregory'?

- Q.6. To whom is the first stanza of the poem addressed? What does the speaker say to her?
- Q.7. What makes a young man not to love the woman referred to in the first stanza?
- Q.8. What does the woman say she can do to make herself more desirable to young men? What does this show?
- Q.9. What does the religious man tell the poet about God's love for man?
- Q.10. Why shall a young person never be thrown into despair?
- Q.11. What are those 'great honey-coloured ramparts' at the ears of that young lady? What is the poetic device used here?
- Q.12. Why should a young man never love a young woman for 'herself alone'?

**Q13. What does the lady want to do and why?**

**Q14. Why doesn't the young woman like to be loved for her yellow hair? What does she want to prove?**

**Q15. What did the old religious man declare? What did he want to prove?**

**Q16. What is the difference between God's attitude towards a young woman and the attitude of humans towards her?**

**Q17. What is the theme or the central idea of the poem?**

**Q18. What are the honey-coloured ramparts?**

**Q19. How will the hair-dye help Anne?**

**Ans1.** The young men do not love the real person but love appearances. Everyone wants one should be loved for his actual personality and not by what he looks like. The young man does not like grey or yellow hair and they do not care for inner beauty but loves.

**Ans2.** The young woman is ready to do so because she wants someone to love her. Moreover' she wants that someone should love her for her inner beauty and not for the colour of bet.

**Ans3.** The central theme of the poem is that young God often loves appearances the real person. Everyone wants that he or she should el lover for what he or she what he or she looks like. The poet feels that only

**Ans4.**The old religious man says that he has found a text which proves that only God could love us for ourselves alone and not for physical beauty. He is the one who truly loves us.

**Ans5.** The poem conveys the idea that physical beauty may be important for young men or human beings. But God does not love human beings for their physical beauty. In this poem, the poet gives an example of a lover who loves the yellow hair of a young lady but does not like her ramparts. The lady disapproves his love.

**Ans6.** The first stanza of the poem is addressed to a lady named Anne Gregory. She had a great influence on the poet. He had great respect for her. He tells her that although she is a noble lady, yet nobody would love her for herself alone.

**Ans7.** The woman has beautiful yellow hair. But the outer part of her ears is not attractive. The poet says that never shall man love her only for herself.

**Ans8.** The woman says that she would dye her hair brown, black or in carrot colour. This shows that young men give more importance to physical appearance than inner beauty.

**Ans9.** The religious man has told the poet that he has found a religious text. According to that, God loves a person, not for his or her physical qualities. He loves human beings for their inner qualities.

**Ans10.** Generally, a young man develops some fascination for a beautiful lady. Sometimes the external appearance of the lady affects him deeply. The honey-coloured hair of the lady may lead him to love her without caring for the inherent qualities of her head and heart. It may throw him into despair.

**Ans11.** The blonde hair of Anne Gregory is honey-coloured. The long honey-coloured hair falls down in curls covering her ears. The long hair falling on the ears look like the wide walls or ramparts around a fort. The poet uses 'metaphor' quite effectively to produce the desired effect.

**Ans12.** A young man is generally attracted by the outward appearances of a young woman. Her beautiful face or her blonde hair may attract him towards her. It is quite possible that a young man may never love a woman for what she actually is. He never loves her for 'herself alone'.

**Ans13.** The young lady, Anne Gregory doesn't like that a young man should love her for her external appearance or for her beautiful yellow hair. External appearances can easily be changed. She can dye her hair black, brown or of carrot's, the way she likes. She wants that she should be loved not for her yellow hair but for 'herself-alone'.

**Ans14.** The young lady has a point to prove. She wants to prove that she can change her external appearance or the colour of her hair easily. She can dye her hair brown, black or of carrot's colour. But she doesn't want to be loved for her beautiful long yellow hair. She should be loved for 'herself alone' or for what she actually is.

**Ans15.** The poet heard an old religious man declare one truth the previous night. He quoted a text to prove his point. He wanted to prove that only God can love a woman for 'herself alone' without caring for her beautiful exterior or yellow hair. Human beings can't resist external temptations or appearances.

**Ans16.** God goes beyond external appearances. God loves a woman for 'herself alone'. He pays no attention to her beautiful looks or yellow hair. On the other hand, humans can't go beyond outward appearances and beautiful yellow hair.

**Ans17.** In 'For Anne Gregory' W.B. Yeats gives a definite message. Human beings can't go beyond external appearances. Their love is just skin-deep. A young woman like Anne Gregory may be liked and loved not for what she actually is but for the colour of her hair. Only godliness in man can penetrate and go beyond these physical appearances and see the inner beauty and nobility of the soul.

**Ans18.**The ramparts are the honey-coloured or golden hair of the young woman hanging down her ears for a kind of defensive wall for her rosy cheeks, red lips and starry eyes.

**Ans19.**The hair-dye will help Anne in changing the colour of her hair from yellow to brown or black or carrot. Thus she would prove that a young lover loves her for herself alone and not for her yellow hair.

**HIGH ORDER THINKING QUESTIONS /LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS(8marks)**

**Q1. Do we love people because we like their appearances or we are fascinated by their physical appearances? How does Anne Gregory want to be loved?**

**Q2. People are not objects. They should be valued for being themselves. What lesson does the poet want to give to the readers through this poem?**

**Q3. For Anne Gregory poem is based conventional idea of 'beauty' explain.**

**Q4. What is the universal truth discussed by the old wise man in the poem 'For Anne Gregory'.**

**Q5. 'Men judge only by outer appearance' Comment.**

**Ans1.**This is the world of pomp and show. Things and people are often liked and loved not because of their merit but because of their external appearances. Anne Gregory's honey-coloured yellowish hair look like the ramparts of a fort when they fall on her ears. There are many who love Anne Gregory only for her yellow hair. However, Anne doesn't like to be liked and loved this way. After all, how does the colour matter? She can dye her hair the way she likes. She can dye them brown, black, of carrot's colour or the way she likes. If her lover likes only for her beautiful hair, she won't accept him. She should be loved for 'herself alone'. But this world doesn't go by her wish. Only God can love a person for what he is. Human beings will go on being tempted by beautiful yellow hair.

**Ans2.**Absolutely true. People are not objects. Appearances may be deceptive. A person should be liked and loved for being himself or 'herself. Outwardly appearances do tempt and dazzle us. There may be many persons who would love to see Anne's beautiful hair falling over her ears like the ramparts of a fort. Many would love Anne Gregory for her beautiful yellow hair. It would be difficult to find a real lover who loves Anne for 'herself alone'. What is so great about yellow hair? Anne ridicules the idea of being loved for her yellow hair. She can dye her hair the way she likes — brown, black, carrot or yellow. But the irony of this world is that people will go on being tempted and dazzled by glamour, show and outwardly appearances. Only God can love a person for 'himself or herself' alone.

**Ans3.**The idea of "beauty" is a cultural conception or one that has been created by human beings themselves. That is why this idea is very one-dimensional and unchanging. It is believed that women with lighter hair (and lighter skin, though that is not the issue here) are beautiful, whereas women



with darker hair are ugly. This idea is so pervasive that everyone takes it for granted and believes in it blindly. Even Anne Gregory thinks the same way about beauty. She believes that if she dyes her hair black or brown or red, then she will look ugly, as opposed to her naturally blond and honey-colored tresses that make her look beautiful. However, the poet gives us an alternate idea of beauty, he tells Anne that since she is a beautiful person on the inside, she cannot look ugly even if she wants to. That is, beauty exists within us and not outside. However, we do not see Anne responding to the poet's unconventional idea of beauty in this poem. Hence, we do not know if his idea has been accepted by her.

ANS4. The "old religious man" that the poet mentions in the last stanza are the embodiment of wise men. These are men who are very learned, and who know all there is to know about this world. The poet's man is also very well read, and in fact, in one manuscript he has read that only God loves a woman for more than her physical appearance. Of course, the poet does not mean that such a manuscript exists literally. What he means is that it is a universal truth that no man can judge a woman by anything other than her looks. Moreover, it is only God who knows people for what they really are. God also knows that Anne is a beautiful person, and therefore, God loves her for her sweet and kind nature rather than her good looks.

Ans5. Throughout the poem For Anne Gregory the poet has made a critique of men. By repeatedly telling Anne that men love her only for her yellow hair, he has made it clear that men judge women only by their physical appearance. They never look beyond women's appearance and try to get to know women for their personality or their inner beauty. However, the poet believes that this is very wrong. He feels that men should get to know who women are on the inside, and appreciate them for the same. He knows who Anne really is, and that is why he can assert that she is a beautiful person on the inside. He only hopes that some other man of her own peer group will also appreciate the same qualities in Anne that he sees in her, but he also knows that this is unlikely to happen.

# Supplementary Reader (Footprints without Feet)

## CHAPTER – 1 – A TRIUMPH OF SURGERY

### QUESTIONS

Q.1 Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow-

(a). Mrs. Pumphrey hastened to explain, "He was so listless, Mr. Herriot. He seemed to have no energy. I thought he must be suffering from malnutrition, so I have been giving him some little extras between meals to build him up, some malt and cold liver oil and a bowl of Horlicks at night to make him sleep – nothing much really." (1×4=4)

(i) Why did Mrs. Pumphrey see Tricky suffering from malnutrition?

(ii) Identify 'he' in the extract.

(iii) Why was he overfed?

(iv) Who was Mr. Herriot?

(b) I had made my plans in advance. The only way was to get Tricky out of the house for a period. I suggested that he be hospitalized for about a fortnight to be kept under observation. (1×4=4)

(i) Identify 'I' in the above extract.

(ii) What was his concern?

(iii) Who did the speaker give suggestion to?

(iv) What kind of person do you think the narrator is?

(c) They were days of deep content, starting well with the extra egg in the morning, improved and sustained by the midday wine and finishing luxuriously round the fire with the brandy? (1×4=4)

(i) Who is referred to in the above lines?

(ii) What is the tone of lines?

(iii) What do these lines tell about the rich lady?

(iv) Which days are being talked about in the extract?

Q.2 Read the following questions and choose the correct response from the alternatives given against each question- (1×5=5)

(a) Doctor of animals is called –

(i) Cardiologist (ii) Physician (iii) Veterinarian (iv) Dermatologist

(b) Hodgkin was \_\_\_\_\_ of Mrs. Pumphrey –

(i) Driver (ii) Gardner (iii) Doctor (iv) Caretaker

(c) Hodgkin was suffering from –

(i) Fever (ii) Cold (iii) Cough (iv) Lumbago

(d) Another word for “car driver” is –

(i) Pilot (ii) Chauffeur (iii) Captain (iv) Player

(e) Breed of the dog “Joy” was –

(i) Labrador (ii) Pug (iii) Greyhound (iv) Bulldog

Q.3 Answer the following questions in 30-40 words- (2×5=10)

(a) Do you think Tricki was happy to go home? What do you think will happen now?

(b) Do you think there are also parents like Mrs. Pumphrey? How do they affect their children?

(c) No surgery took place in the treatment of Tricki. Why did Mrs. Pumphrey say “This is a triumph of surgery !”?

(d) What would you have done if you were in narrator’s place?

(e) What kind of a person do you think the narrator, a veterinary surgeon, is?

Q.4 Answer the following questions in 100-150 words- (2×8=16)

(a) Do you think the title of the story “A Triumph Of Surgery” is a suitable title?

(b) Give a character sketch of Mrs. Pumphrey?

## ANSWERS

Q.1 (a) (i) According to Mrs. Pumphrey, Tricki was very weak and seemed to have no energy.

(ii) He is 'Tricki', the pet dog.

(iii) He was overfed in order to give him some energy.

(iv) Mr. Herriot was a veterinary surgeon.

Q.1 (b) (i) 'I' is Dr. Herriot.

(ii) He was concerned about Tricki's health.

(iii) The speaker gave suggestion to Mrs. Pumphrey.

(iv) The narrator, Mr. Herriot, a veterinary surgeon is an understanding, wise and and tactful person.

Q.1 (c) (i) Dr. Herriot and his family.

(ii) Dr. Herriot was contented and happy in those days and now remembering them, he feels sad.

(iii) It ridicules the pompous nature of the rich lady. In fact, for emotional satisfaction, Mrs. Pumphrey bestows all her love and care on Tricki.

(iv) The days when Tricki was being treated by Dr. Herriot.

Q. 2 (a) – (iii) Veterinarian

(b) – (ii) Gardener

(c) – (iv) Lumbago

(d) – (ii) Chauffeur

(e) – (iii) Greyhound

Q.3 (a) Tricki became fully energetic and playful in two weeks. Regulated diet and plenty of exercise cured him fully. But when Mrs. Pumphrey came to take her pet away, he jumped into her lap, and licked her face. He appeared to be quite happy to go home. But he was returning to his old routine. Mrs. Pumphrey was not likely to change herself. She might give him rich diet again to build up his strength without enough exercise. Tricki might become hugely fat again.

(b) Yes, there are parents like Mrs. Pumphrey. Rich parents are often as silly and indulgent as Mrs. Pumphrey. They provide all sorts of pastries and chocolates to their kids. They care only for their comforts and demand for food. The result is fatness and obesity. This is a very common ailment. Children in the west and even in metro cities in India are getting over-weight.

(c) Mrs. Pumphrey had no idea what made Tricki ill. She thought that he needed extra nutritive food to build up his strength. She let Herriot keep Tricki with him for a fortnight. When she found him fully recovered, she gave all credit to medical science. She never realised the cause and cure of Tricki's ailment.

(d) Mr. Herriot did his job nicely. He used tact, firmness and common sense in dealing with his patients, the ailing animals and their foolish masters. I too believe in doing my job honestly. I also must have persuaded Mr. Pumphrey to change her routine and give Tricki more of exercise than rich food.

(e) Mr. Herriot, the veterinary surgeon, is an animal doctor with a difference. He uses his common sense as well as cleverness in discharging his professional duties. He takes personal interest in the welfare of pet animals. His diagnosis is based chiefly on his common sense. He knows both the ailment and cure of Tricki. He treats Tricki according to his disease and cures him within a fortnight.

Q. 4 (a) Mrs. Pumphrey made this observation when she went to take charge of Tricki from Herriot's hospital. Tricki's condition was serious before he was hospitalized. He would not eat anything. He lay panting all day long on a rug. Initially she took it to be because of low energy and provided Tricki with extra nutritive food. But there was no improvement and Mrs. Pumphrey turned nervous. Tricki was sent for Mr. Herriot. But the vet had no fear of any kind. He knew the cause and cure of Tricki's ailment.

So he took the dog away to his hospital. He gave Tricki no medicine at all. It was a simple treatment through fasting and exercise. But he did not tell his method of treatment to the single and eccentric lady. She remarked that some wonderful medical aid had set Tricki all right. She took it to be a surgery that cured Tricki. This is why the title "A Triumph Of Surgery" seems to be appropriate.

(b) Mrs. Pumphrey was a loner in her house. Being very rich, she had a train of servants and a little pet dog, called Tricki. She gave all her care and affection to the pet in the form of feeding him. She refused to listen to Mr. Herriot's advice. She gave Tricki extra nutritive things to build up his strength. But her generous overfeeding of the pet made him hugely fat. She had ready excuses about the pet's diet. She gave him luxurious lifestyle. As a result, the dog became too fat to walk. She gave all credit for

Tricki's recovery to Mr. Herriot and his medical science. She was lonely and there was none with whom she could share her emotions. Tricki was her only source of emotional expressions.

## CHAPTER NO.2 THE THIEF'S STORY

### TOPIC-SEEN PASSAGES

Read the extracts given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: ( 1mark each)

#### PASSAGE I

."I could come and go as I pleased. He was the most trusting person I had ever met".

Q1.Other than the freedom of moment what else does the speaker feel happy about?

Q2.What does the speaker mean by 'most trusting person'?

Q3.Who is the speaker speaking about?

Q4.What character traits of the master does this line reveal?

#### PASSAGE II

He took me to his room over the Jumna Sweet Shop and told me I could sleep on the balcony. But the meal I cooked that night must have been terrible because Anil gave it to a stray dog and told me to be oft but I just hung around, smiling in my most appealing way, and he couldn't help laughing.

Q1.What does 'I' refer to?

Q2.Where did Anil take him?

Q3.How did Anil react when Hari cooked a bad meal?

Q4.How did Hari respond to his reaction?

#### PASSAGE III

Well, it's time I did some real work, I told myself, and I'm out of practice. And if I don't take the money, he'll only waste it on his friends. After all, he doesn't even pay me.

Q1.What did he tell himself?

Q2.Why did Hari decide to steal?

Q3.Does Anil pay Hari a regular salary?

Q4.What justification does Hari Singh give for stealing Anil's money?

II OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS ( 1mark each )

Q1.What did Anil do for a living?

Q2.What was Anil doing when the thief boy met him?

Q3.What did Anil do to the food cooked by the boy the first day?

4. How did Hari Singh realize that Anil knew about his theft?

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions in 30-40 words: ( 2 Marks each )

.Q1.Why was the thief grateful to Anil?

Q2.Why did he want to become an educated man?

Q3. How and when did Hari Singh meet Anil?

Q4. Why did Hari Singh justify himself to rob Anil?

Q5. Describe Hari Singh's dilemma at the station. Why didn't he jump into a compartment of the Lucknow Express when he could?

### VALUE BASED QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions in 100-150 words each

1. Anil is a real teacher, justify the statement in light of the story 'The Thief's story.

OR

How was Anil able to change Hari Singh, the thief into a good human being ?

2. Hari Singh didn't confess that he robbed Anil. Did he lack courage to do so or he really wanted to maintain his relationship with Anil at any cost? Explain the values Hari needed to imbibe in about 100-120 words.

## ANSWERS

### SEEN PASSAGES

#### PASSAGE I

Ans. (a) He was free to come and go when he pleased. Moreover, he was trusted by Anil.

(b) Anil trusted him completely.

(c) Anil, Hari Singh's master.

(d) Anil is a caring, kind-hearted, compassionate, understanding and trusting person.

#### PASSAGE II

Ans. (a) 'I' refers to Hari Singh.

(b) Anil took him to the room where he stayed, over Jumna sweet shop.

(c) Anil gave the food to the stray dogs and asked Hari to leave.

(d) Hari kept on smiling appealingly.

#### PASSAGE III

Ans. (a) He told himself that whatever he did was correct.

(b) He thought his owner would waste the money M y on his friends and was not paying him his salary. He could use the money for his own use.

(c) No, Anil did not pay n regular salary to Hari.

( d) If he did not steal, Anil would waste the money on his friends. Moreover, he did not pay him any salary so far.

### II OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

ANS 1. Anil wrote articles for magazines.

**Ans.2.** He was watching a match.



Ans.3.He threw it to a stray dog.

**Ans 4.** Anil gave him a fifty rupees note in the morning, which was still damp from the night's rain. Anil told him that he would start teaching him, how to write full sentences and smiled at him. This made Hari Singh realize that Anil knew everything

### III SHORT ANSWERS

Ans1. The thief was grateful to Anil because he gave him a job. Secondly, he promised to teach him to read and write.

Ans2. He was an uneducated person. He made his living by stealing and cheating others. He thought if he were educated there would be no limit to what he would achieve.

Ans.3. Hari Singh met Anil during a wrestling match. He found Anil easy going, kind and simple enough to suit his purpose. Anil's trusting nature could help him with stealing. Therefore, he offered himself to work for Anil. Anil had no regular income and couldn't afford to pay him. But still Had Singh exploited Anil's generosity and he forced Anil to keep him in his house.

Ans.4. No doubt, Hari Singh was experienced and clever enough to justify his actions. He justified the robbing of a careless and unsuspecting man like Anil. Hari Singh told himself that he was out of practice. He must rob. If he didn't take the money, Anil would waste it on his friends. Moreover, Anil didn't pay him.

Ans. When he reached the station, Hari Singh did not stop at the ticket office because he never bought a ticket earlier. The Lucknow Express was just moving out. He could have jumped into one of the carriages. But he hesitated. Perhaps, he had not made a final decision in this regard.

### VALUE BASED ANSWERS

1.It is love and sympathy which has transformed Hari Singh into a responsible person. Anil sympathised with Hari Singh and got ready to feed him if he could cook food for him. Anil threw the bad meal prepared by Hari Singh to dogs the first day. Out of sympathy, Anil too upon himself to teach him how to cook and read . Hari Singh made a profit when he bought the daily supplies . Anil was aware of it . However, he loved him like his younger brother . Anil even trusted him with the keys of the house. Hari Singh stole the money but his conscience urged him to return the same. Anil understood

everything but showed sympathy for him. He promised to teach him and pay him regularly. In this way love and sympathy transformed even an artful thief.

2. Hari Singh was a teenager, of 15. He was good at stealing. He chose Anil to be his next target as he was struggling author and a simple person . Hari Singh started living with Anil who is truthful , started teaching him how to read and write . Hari Singh , one day got the opportunity to steal Anil's money . He left out with the money to go away forever but his inner voice stopped him . He returned back and kept the money in place . Next morning he started with his routine work and didn't tell anything about the incident to Anil. He was a teenager and lacked courage to face Anil with his trust . He did not want to lose Anil's trust. He wanted to maintain a relationship with Anil, wanted to get education and become a respected man . So he hid the incident from Anil.

## 2. THE MIDNIGHT VISITOR

### SEEN PASSAGES:-

“You are disillusioned,” Ausable told him. “But take cheer, my young friend.

1. Presently you will see a paper, a quite important paper for which several men and women have risked their lives, come to me. Some day soon that paper may well affect the course of history. In that thought is drama, is there not?”

### Q.1 QUESTIONS:-

- a Who does Ausable say these words to?
- b What does Ausable say is coming to him and what is special about it?
- c Which word in the passage means “became sad because something didn't turn out to be as you had imagined”.
- d Find a synonym for ‘happiness’.

1\*4

- Q.2 “The report,”he murmured. “The report that is being brought to you

tonight concerning some new missiles. I thought I would take it from you. It will be safer in my hands than in yours.”

1\*4

**QUESTIONS:-**

- a Who says these words and to whom?
- b What does the speaker want and why?
- c What are missiles?
- d Find a synonym for ‘whispered’.

Q.3

I thought that such an important paper as the one we are waiting for should have a little extra protection. I told them to check on me to make sure everything was all right.

1\*4

**QUESTIONS:-**

- a What important paper were they waiting for?
- b What extra protection is the speaker talking of?
- c Explain the meaning of the phrase ‘check on’.
- d Why the paper was important?

2. **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:-**

Q 1 **How is Ausable different from other secret agents?**

2 **How has Max got in?**

3 **How does Ausable say he got in?**

1\*5

4 Who was in Ausable’s room? What was in his hand?

5 Was there any balcony outside the window? How can you say that?

3.

Q. **SHORT ANSWER {SA} Type Questions**

1 Why did Fowler want to meet Ausable?

2 Why did Max’s face turn black with anger? What did he want Ausable to do?

2\*4

3 Why did Ausable frame the story of the balcony?

4 Who actually had knocked at the door of Ausable’s room? Why did he come there?

4.

Q. **LONG ANSWER (LA) Type Questions**

- 1 Presence of mind is basically mental preparedness or the ability to think and act wisely in a dangerous or surprising situation. How would you react to the situation if you see a small child being knocked down by a speeding motorcycle or car, which speeds away after hitting the child? 8\*2
- 2 A calm mind can help you tackle direct stress. Elaborate in your own words.

### **ANSWERS OF ALL ABOVE**

#### **SEEN PASSAGE**

Q.1 **ANSWERS:-**

- a He says these words to Fowler who has come to meet him.
- b Ausable says an important paper is coming to him. He adds that several men and women have risked their lives for this paper, and that some day soon it may affect the course of history. 1\*4
- c Disillusioned = became sad because something didn't turn out to be as you had imagined
- d Cheers

Q.2

**ANSWERS:-**

- a Max, the intruder, says these words to Ausable.
- b A report concerning some new missiles being brought to Ausable that night. The speaker wants to have this report. He says it will be safer with him than with Ausable. 1\*4
- c Missiles are weapons that are sent through the air and which explode when they hit the aimed target.
- d Murmured

Q.3 **ANSWERS:-**

- a It was supposed to be a report concerning some new missiles.
- b There was, in fact, no extra protection. It was only made-up story to trap the intruder.

1\*4

- c It means to make sure that there is nothing wrong with somebody or something
- d It was a report concerning new missiles.

### **OBJECTIVE TYPE ANSWERS**

- 1 Ausable was a secret agent with a difference. Generally, secret agents are believed to be like James Bond. They are smart, they are trigger-happy and crack-shots. They are surrounded by 'dark-eyed beauties'. However, Ausable was a very fat and sloppy man. In gestures and appearance, he didn't fit any description of a secret agent. 1\*5
- 2 Max entered Ausable's room by using a passkey. He entered the room in his absence. When Ausable switched on the light, he found Max standing halfway in the room holding a pistol in his hand.
- 3 Actually, Ausable gets in his room as he has been normally getting in every day—through the door. However, just to confuse Max, he says that it is the second time in a month that someone has got into his room through that nuisance of the balcony.
- 4 It was Max who was in Ausable's room. He was another secret agent. He had a small automatic pistol in his hand.
- 5 There wasn't any balcony outside the window. We come to know of it when Max jumps out of the window. He gives a loud scream when he finds nothing under his feet. Ausable himself says that there is no balcony.

### **SHORT QUESTIONS ANSWERS**

- 1 Fowler was a writer and he had wanted to meet Ausable, a renowned secret agent. Fowler wanted to know how Ausable tackled dangerous situations. He was disappointed when he saw Ausable, as he didn't look like what Fowler thought a secret agent should look like. 2\*4

- 2 Max's face turned black with anger because he felt that his plan of extracting the important document from Ausable was in danger of failing due to the knocking on the door, which Ausable identified as the police. He wanted Ausable to send the police away.
- 3 Ausable framed the story of the balcony to counter the use of the pistol by the rival secret agent Max to threaten him. The rival would have been able to get the important report about the new missiles if Ausable had not concocted (created) this story.
- 4 The waiter in the hotel where Ausable stayed knocked at the door of Ausable's room. He had brought the drinks which Ausable had ordered when he arrived in the hotel with Fowler. So, in this way he was doing his duty of serving customer of his hotel.

### **LONG ANSWERS**

- 1 First aid should be given to the child at once. Public help may also be asked, if necessary. Depending on the seriousness of the injury, the child may be shifted to hospital. Simultaneously, we should try to note the license, plate number of the offending vehicle, so that the police may be intimated to arrest the criminal. If the child is conscious and can talk coherently, we should try to find out the name and telephone number of any of its family members to inform them about the mishap.
- 2 Certainly, a calm mind can help us to tackle direst stress. If Ausable had panicked and done something fishy, then Max probably would have killed him. But Ausable kept his cool. Apart from this story, there can be some real life examples also. We are always told to focus when we are appearing for exams or not to panic in a difficult situation because such things hamper our thinking ability. We are not able to take proper decisions at this time. If we keep our mind cool and focus, then only can, we find ways to get out of crunch .

8\*2

## Chapter 4 - A QUESTION OF TRUST

### **Q.1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions:**

**1.** Fifteen years ago Horace had served his first and only sentence in a prison library. Horace loved rare, expensive books. So he robbed a safe every year. Each year he planned carefully just what he would do, stole enough to last for twelve months, and secretly bought the books he loved through an agent. 1x4=4

- (a) What does Horace like to collect?
- (b) Why does he steal every year?
- (c) Which word in the extract means the same as 'with a lot of alertness'.
- (d) What is strange in the passage?

**Read the extract given below and answer the questions:** 1x4=4

**2.** He had seen the housekeeper hang the key to the kitchen door on a hook outside. He put on a pair of gloves, took the key, and opened the door. He was always careful not to leave any fingerprints.

- a. What did he see the housekeeper doing?
  - b. Why, do you think, he wore the gloves?
  - c. What was he always careful of?
  - d. Give the opposite of the phrase 'put on'.
- (a) take on                      (b) take out  
(c) take off                      (d) take through

**Read the extract given below and answer the questions:** 1x4=4

**3.** Horace had some hope because she seemed to be amused at meeting him. He might avoid trouble if he treated her the right way. He replied "I didn't expect to meet one of the family".

- a. Who did Horace think 'she was'. Was he right in what he thought?
  - b. What was it that gave him hope?
  - c. What had Horace had not expected?
  - d. Which word in the passage means 'to think or believe that something will happen'.
- (a) avoid              (b) except  
(c) amused              (d) troubled

### **Q.2. Objective type, short questions and answers:** 1 mark each

- 1. What is the profession of Horace Danby?
- 2. Where was Horace fifteen years ago?
- 3. What was his hobby?
- 4. Why did he rob a safe every year?
- 5. How much worth of jewels were there in the Grange's safe?
- 6. Who is Sherry?
- 7. What is the best way to keep the dog quite?
- 8. Where was the safe?
- 9. Who came while he was about to open the safe?
- 10. Why did Horace take off his gloves?

### **Q.3. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each.** 2x5=10 m

- 1. Which place did Horace Danby choose for the robbery? Briefly describe the place.
- 2. What is hay fever? How did it affect the protagonist of the story?

3. What were supposed to come up in the autumn? How did Horace plan to acquire them.
4. What made Horace think that people were foolish when they owned valuable things?
5. What promise did Horace make to the young lady?
6. Why was Horace arrested even though the lady had let him go?
7. What, according to Horace, is the best way to befriend a dog?
8. What did the woman say she would do if Horace tried to run away?
9. What convinced Horace that the lady-in-red belonged to Shotover Grange?
10. Why did Horace Danby take off his gloves? How did it affect him?

**Q.4. Answer the following questions:(100-150 words)**

2x8=16

1. A Question Of Trust is a story of multi-layered significance. Comment.
2. Horace stated that he robbed only those who had a lot of money. Was he really a threat to the society? Did he lack the qualities of a good citizen? Discuss the values he needs to imbibe to lead a path of righteousness in 100-120 words.
3. Horace was the thief who planned his work carefully. Describe what he did before attempting to rob the house at Shotover Grange.
4. Which of the two thieves lacked 'honour' in the story 'A Question of Trust'?

#### MARKING SCHEME QUESTION OF TRUST

- |          |  |  |
|----------|--|--|
| Answer 1 | (a) Horace likes to collect rare and expensive books.<br>(b) He steals every year to enable himself to make his both ends meet and to purchase expensive books.<br>(c) Carefully<br>(d) Stealing of expensive books.   | One Mark For Each Value Point.<br>1X4=4M |
| Answer 2 | (a) He saw the housekeeper hang the key to the kitchen door on a hook outside.<br>(b) He wore the gloves because he didn't want to leave any fingerprints after him.<br>(C) He was always careful of not leaving any fingerprints behind.<br>(d) Take off.   | One Mark For Each Value Point.<br>1X4=4M |
| Answer 3 | (a) Horace thought she was one of the family members. But, in fact, she was just another thief like him.<br>(b) She looked amused on seeing him. This was what gave him hope.<br>(C) Horace had not expected that he would meet one of the family members.<br>(d) (B) expect   | One Mark For Each Value Point.<br>1X4=4M |
| Answer 4 | 1. He made locks.<br>2. In the prison Library.<br>3. He loves to read rare and expensive books.<br>4. In order to buy some rare and expensive books.<br>5. About fifteen thousand pounds worth of jewels.<br>6. Sherry is the pet dog at Shotover's house.<br>7. To call them by their right names, and show them love.<br>8. In the drawing room, behind a rather poor painting.<br>9. The another lady of the same profession as she pretending herself as the owner | One Mark For Each Value Point.           |



of the house.

10. To lit her cigarette with his lighter.

- Answer 5
1. Horace Danby chose the house at Shotover Grange to rob. He had read about the place in a magazine article. Horace had studied the house for about two weeks. He knew about wiring of the house, the path and about everyone's movement. A magazine article had given a brief description of the house at Shotover Grange. The article had also said about a hidden safe behind an old painting in a wall.
2. Hay fever is a disease caused due to certain allergic contamination emerging from the pollen grains. Horace Danby was attacked by hay fever and this caused him continuous sneezing. The flower pot on the table at the dining room caused Horace's nose to tickle.
3. Horace had the news that about three new appealing books were supposed to come up the following autumn. Horace would gather a great deal out of this burglary and he could easily afford those expensive books. Horace had studied about the house at Shotover Grange in a magazine article, which was Horace's next target. He was careful with his work and finally decided to do the robbery. One afternoon, he found it just right to give his thought the final touch when every member of the house was away.
4. Horace felt that people acted foolish to report everything publicly irrespective of the fact that had collected of worthy valuables. The writer had displayed in the magazine article about the house at Shotover Grange, even mentioning that a poor painting hid a safe behind.
5. Horace Danby promised the young lady that he will never engage in any crime of burglary again. Once he got to go away from the house, he would be a good man. After breaking through the safe, he went away from there happily. For two long days, he did not break his promise.
6. Horace was arrested two days after the robbery took place at the Shotover Grange. The young lady, whom Horace had met, was after all, any mistress but a thief from the same profession. She had befooled him. The police arrested him on the account of his fingerprints that were available all over the drawing room.
7. According to Horace Danby, the best way to befriend a dog was to keep it calm through loving gestures. One must call them by the right names so that the pets don't get agitated. Therefore, he called the dog by saying "All right, Sherry".
8. The young woman warned Horace not to run away. She would call the police if he tried to run away. She would call the police if he tried to flee. The police would then easily get hold of him. Instead, Horace said that he would cut the wires of the telephone, so that she could do nothing for a few hours.
9. The lady was nicely dressed in expensive clothes. She had a quite, kind and firm voice. She came from upstairs. She was treating Sherry, the dog as her pet. She

Content 1 Mark,  
Expression 1 Mark  
2x5=10 marks

knew everything about the house. She corrected things, got a cigarette from a box. All this convinced Horace that she belonged to Shotover Grange.

10. In order to persuade the lady-in-red, Horace took off his gloves while lighting the lady's cigarette with his lighter. He, then, broke the safe without putting the gloves on. It was his biggest mistakes. It resulted in his getting arrested.

- Answer 6
1. Victor Canning had rightly justified 'A Question of Trust' as a multilayered story, which means, it involves various layers within the story. Sometime, only a simple thing is not enough to explain the significance as well as importance of an event. The story has various pieces of information compiling which, readers can portray an evident meaning about the protagonist's character. Although Horace Danby was a thief, yet he was doing so, for a good cause. On the contrary, the young lady who posed to be one of the members of the house at Shotover Grange actually portrays the real culprit in the story. Therefore, this is indeed a story within a story that attracts the reader's attention towards the tale. It rightly pictures a symbolic and psychological significance as well.
2. I don't think Horace was a threat to the society. He never threatened anyone and rather stole for a very good reason. He used to rob a safe every year to pursue his hobby of getting rare and expensive books to read. He was not a professional thief. Moreover, he never harmed anyone. He was considered a good and honest citizen by everyone. He was about fifty years old and unmarried. He had all the qualities of a good citizen. He was not a criminal or a typical thief. He did so only to fulfill his need. He was an honest and good man. He believed in the lady's story and gave away all the jewels to her. If he had been a criminal, he would have killed the lady or would have never handed the jewels to her.
3. Horace Danby was a lover of reading rare books. From a magazine article, he studied a house of Shotover Grange. It gave a plan of all the rooms and picture of the room where the safe was located. It was also mentioned that a painting hid the safe. He had studied the house, looking at its room, its electric wiring, its path and gardens for two weeks. He knew that the family lived in London and the two servants who remained in the house had gone to watch movie that afternoon. So he was sure that it was going to be a successful robbery.
4. "There is honour among thieves", means that 'dishonest people may have certain standards of behavior which they will respect'. The young lady pretend to be the owner of the house and innocently asked Horace to open the safe as she would need the jewels to wear in the party that day. Horace found himself trapped in a Tricky situation and could not make out how to escape. He readily opened the safe; unwittingly leaving his fingerprints. He was arrested and nobody believed that the lady of house asked him to open the safe. It seems the young lady befooled the experienced planner. She cheated and deceived Horace scrupulously. He was arrested after three days as there were his fingerprints all over the house.

Content-4 Marks,  
Fluency-2 Marks,  
Accuracy-2 Marks  
2 x 8=16

## Chapter 5 – Footprints without Feet

### REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT

Q.1 The air was bitterly cold and he could not do without clothes. 4 MARKS  
Instead of walking about the streets he decided to slip into a big London store for warmth.

- (a) Who is 'he' in the above extract?
- (b) Why was the air bitterly cold?
- (c) Find a word from the extract that means the same as 'quietly enter'
- (d) What is the opposite of 'warmth'?

Q.2 They naturally gave chase. In the end he was able to escape only 4MARKS  
by quickly taking off his newly found clothes. So once more he found himself invisible but naked in the chill January air.

- (a) Who are 'they' and 'he' referred to in the above extract?
- (b) Why has the author used the phrase 'once more'?
- (c) Find a word from the extract that means the same as 'run away'.
- (d) What is the opposite of 'invisible'?

### OBJECTIVE TYPE

1. What was Griffin? 1 MARK
- (A) Scientist
  - (B) Clergyman
  - (C) Shopkeeper
  - (D) landlord

2. Whose house did Griffin set on fire? 1 MARK
- (A) The landlord
  - (B) The clergyman
  - (C) Mrs. Hall
  - (D) The shopkeeper

**PAGE 3**

3. Griffin swallowed certain rare drugs and his body became as ----- as a sheet of glass. 1 MARK
- (A) Shining
  - (B) Thin
  - (C) Transparent
  - (D) Thick

4. What type of a man was Griffin? 1 MARK
- (A) Brilliant scientist person
  - (B) Lawless
  - (C) Both (A) and (B) above
  - (D) None of the above

5. Who were following the muddy footprints? 1 MARK
- (A) The landlord
  - (B) Two girls
  - (C) Mr. and Mrs. Hall
  - (D) Two boys

**SHORT ANSWERS**

**2 MARKS**

1. What did the Halls see in the scientist's room?
2. How did the visible man become invisible? What did he do then? 2 MARKS
3. What happened to Jaffers when he tried to catch the invisible scientist? 2 MARKS

4. What was the explanation of 'mystery'? (**Footprints Without Feet**) 2 MARKS

**Long Answers**

**PAGE 4**

1. Griffin was not a true scientist as he misused his scientific discovery. Illustrate this point by giving two incidents from the story. 8 MARKS
2. Describe the landlord's and his wife's experience with the strange scientist. 8 MARKS
3. What impression do you form of Griffin after reading the lesson, "**Footprints,without Feet**" 8 MARKS

**ANSWERS**

1. (a) 'He' in the above extract is Griffin, the invisible scientist.  
(b) The air was bitterly cold because the season was mid-winter.  
(c) The word is 'slip'.  
(d) Its opposite is 'chill'.
- (a) 'They' are the shop assistants and 'he' is the invisible scientist, Griffin.
- (b) The author has used the phrase 'once more' because Griffin was naked before he had entered the large store, from where he had taken the 'newly found' clothes.
- 2.

(c) The word is 'escape'.

(d) Its opposite is 'visible'.

(a) 'He' in the above extract is Griffin, the invisible scientist.

(b) 'He' was suspected for having a role in the burglary at the clergyman's home.

(c) The phrase is 'ready cash'.

(d) Its synonym is 'immediately'.

3.

### Objective type

(A) Scientist

(A) The landlord

(C)transparent

(c) both (A) and (B)

(D) two boys

### SHORT ANSWERS

1.

As the door of the room was open and nobody appeared to be inside, the Halls entered the scientist's room. They saw that the bedclothes were cold, showing that the scientist must have been up for some time; and stranger still, the clothes and bandages that he always wore were lying about the room.

2.

The invisible man got angry with Mrs Hall for asking an explanation for the mysterious happenings and threw off all he

3.

was wearing on his head so that he became a man without a head. Soon the constable Jaffers arrived to arrest him, but the invisible man threw off all his clothes to become invisible and, in

4. the ensuing scuffle, knocked Jaffers unconscious and escaped.

When constable Jaffers tried to catch Griffin, he became invisible by removing his clothes. Jaffers found himself struggling with someone who couldn't be seen. He was hit blows by Griffin and soon was knocked unconscious.

1. The two boys followed muddy footprints being made fresh without seeing anybody making the prints, which was a 'mystery' for them. The explanation was that the bewildered boys had been following a scientist who had just discovered how to make the human body transparent, and thus invisible, by swallowing certain drugs.

### LONG ANSWERS

2. A true scientist is a law-abiding person. A scientist is also called a 'natural philosopher'. Griffin was not a true scientist as he did not use his discovery of how to make himself invisible for good uses. He lost control of himself and behaved like a criminal. First, he set fire to his landlord's house and ran away. Then he stole food without paying for it in a London store. Besides, he robbed the owner of a theatrical company and stole money from a clergyman's desk

3. Both Mrs Hall and her husband were surprised to find the scientist's room door open because normally it was always locked. So they peeped in, but found nobody there. The clothes and bandages that he always wore were lying about the room. Suddenly Mrs Hall heard a sniff close to her ear and the hat on the bedpost leapt up and dashed itself into her face. Then the bedroom chair sprang into the air and pushed them both out of the room and then appeared to slam and lock the door after them. Mrs Hall became hysterical and almost fell down the stairs. She thought that her furniture was haunted. They decided to confront the scientist next time when they met him.

4. Griffin was a brilliant scientist, as he discovered a drug due to which his body became transparent as a sheet of glass after swallowing it. This made him invisible. But he was a lawless person. Because of his misdeeds, he became a homeless wanderer without clothes and money. He was an introvert with a desire for solitude. He was always seeking adventure, being fond of mysterious things. However, he was unscrupulous, as he robbed various people to finance his work, besides he got angry very quickly, which caused him to become a fugitive.



## CHAPTER -6 THE MAKING OF A SCIENTIFIC

**Q1: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow in one or two lines. (Passage 1 )**

"That probably would have been the end of my butterfly collecting," he said. "But then my mother got me a children's book called The Travels of Monarch X." For several years his basement was home of thousands of monarchs in different stages of development.

- a. Who is the speaker of these lines? 1
- b. How did the gifted book affect the speaker? 1
- c. Whose basement was home to monarchs? 1
- d. What were the different stages of the development of monarchs? 1

### **(Passage 2)**

"Everyone assumed the spots were just ornamental," Ebright said. "But Dr. Urquhart didn't believe it." "Richard would always give that extra effort," Mr. Weiherer said.

- e. Which spots were assumed to be just ornamental? 1
- f. Who was Dr. Urquhar? 1
- g. What did Dr. Urquhart believe? 1
- h. What the 'extra effort' being referred to by Mr. Weiherer? 1

### **(Passage 3)**

From the first he had a driving curiosity along with a bright mind. He also had a mother who encouraged this interest in learning.

- i. Who is 'he' in this extract? 1
- j. Which two qualities did 'he' possess, as mentioned in the extract? 1
- k. What did 'he' get interested in most? 1

- I. How did his mother encourage his interest in learning? 1

**Q2. Objective type questions**

- i. What did the theory about viceroy butterflies say? 2
- ii. What was the Science Project in the previous year? 2
- iii. How did the extra efforts help Richard? 2
- iv. What was the book "The Travels of Monarch X" about? 2
- v. Which spots were assumed to be just ornamental? 2

**Q3. Short type of Question Answer**

- a. When and why did Ebright choose to do insect work? 3
- b. How did Ebright use his time when he was in Pennsylvania? 3
- c. What type of relationship did Ebright share with his mother? 3
- d. Which book became a turning point in Richard Ebright's life? How? 3
- e. When and how did Ebright get the idea regarding cell life? 3
- f. Why is D.N.A. called the blueprint for life? 3
- g. What are the ingredients or qualities that go into the making of a scientist? 3
- h. Beside science, what were the other interests of Ebright? 3
- i. What could be the advantages if Ebright's theory on cell life is proved correct? 3
- j. How did Ebright react after looking at the photos of the chemical structure of a hormone? 3

**Q4. Long Answer type**

1. Hobbies are stepping stone to innovative ideas. Explain with reference to "The making of a scientist." 6
2. What message "The making of scientist" conveys? 6

## Hints for Answers

### A1

#### (Passage 1)

- a. The speaker of these lines is Richard H. Ebright, a renowned scientist who gave the world a theory on how cells work.
- b. Ebright developed a deep eagerness regarding the world of science after reading the gifted book.
- c. Ebright's basement was home to monarchs.
- d. Monarchs developed through the stages of egg, to caterpillar, to pupa, and finally to adult butterfly.

#### (Passage 2)

- e. The twelve tiny gold spots on a monarch pupa were assumed to be just ornamental.
- f. Dr. Frederucj A. Urquhart was a scientist in the University of Toronto, Canada.
- g. Dr. Urquhart believed that the gold spots on a monarch pupa had some role in the development of the butterfly.
- h. The extra effort was Ebright's well balanced passion for butterfly as well as his interest in debates.

#### (Passage 3)

- i. In this extract 'he' is Richard Ebright, a renowned scientist who gave the world a theory on how cells work.
- j. 'A driving curiosity' and 'a bright mind'
- k. He got interested most in butterflies and the matters related to them, like their migration pattern.
- l. She encouraged his interest in learning by taking him on trips and buying him scientific equipments.

### A2. Objective type questions

- i. The theory said that viceroy look like monarchs because monarchs don't taste good to birds and copying them saved the viceroy from falling prey to birds.
- ii. It was to find the cause of a viral disease that kills nearly all monarch caterpillars every few years.
- iii. It helps to pursue and manage varying interests with effective dedication and sincerity.
- iv. The migration pattern of monarch butterflies to Central America.
- v. The twelve tiny gold spots.

### **A3. Short type of Question Answer**

- a. He lost the chance to win a prize at the science fair, Ebright competitive spirit pushed him. He then chose to do insect work because that was a field he had been working on in the past several years.
- b. He did not have any company in this place, so he took to collecting things like butterflies, rocks, fossils and coins.
- c. Two of them were like companions. When he was still in third grade, his father died and after that he was like a 'whole life' to his mother. She encourage his interest in learning bring home friends for him and spend every evening at the dining room table with her son doing things together.
- d. Travels of Monarch X. The book told him how monarch butterflies migrate to Central America.
- e. He got the idea when he was in his junior year at the Harvard University. He got this idea while he was looking at X-ray photos of the chemical structure of a hormone.
- f. DNA is the substance in the nucleus of a cell that controls heredity. It determines the form and function of the cell.
- g. The necessary 'ingredients' or 'qualities' that go into the making of a good scientist are a first-rate mind, curiosity, and the will to win for the right reasons. Ebright had all of these qualities.
- h. He was a brilliant student. At high school, he was a straight-A student, a champion debater

and an orator.

- i. It will be a big leap towards understanding the process of life. It will help both the scientist and the mankind as it will lead to new ideas that can be used for preventing some types of cancer and other diseases.
- j. After looking at the photo of the chemical structure of a hormone. He did not shout and excited "I've got it"

#### **A4. Long Answer type**

1. Since he was the only child who grew up in a small place where much could not be done. He developed the hobby of collecting things. This hobby shaped his interest in a variety of fields like rocks, fossils, coins and even stars. He would spend entire evenings in the company of his mother who would find such work for him through which he could learn things. This interesting use of time developed in him a liking for knowledge and he started learning more and more.
2. The making of Scientist conveys the message that if one wants to succeed in life and reach great heights like Ebright, one must have sincerity of purpose, single-minded devotion and determined will. One needs to put in extraordinary and consistent efforts to achieve rare distinctions.

### **Chapter 7 – The Necklace**

#### **Read the following extracts and answer the questions**

(I)

She was one of those pretty, young ladies, born as if through an error of destiny, into a family of clerks.

- (a) Who is 'she' in these lines?
- (b) Why does the author call her birth 'an error of destiny'?
- (c) What had destiny given her?
- (d) Was she happy with her destiny? Why / Why not? ( 4 Marks )

(II)

Instead of being delighted, as her husband had hoped, she threw the invitation spitefully upon the table murmuring, "What do you suppose I want with that?"

- (a) Identify the husband hoped his wife to be delighted?
- (b) Why had the husband hoped his wife to be delighted?
- (c) Where had the invitation come from?

(d) Why did the wife throw the invitation at the table? ( 4 MARKS )

(III)

She reflected for some seconds thinking of a sum that she come ask for without bringing with it an immediate refusal and a frightened exclamation from the economical clerk.

(a) Who is 'she'? Who is the 'economical clerk'?

(d) Why did 'she' need money?

(c) Why was she worried that she might get an immediate refusal?

(d) What 'sum' did she finally ask for?

(iv) ( 4 Marks )

Finally she said, in a hesitating voice, "I cannot tell exactly, but it seems to me that four hundred francs ought to cover it."

(a) Who is she in this extract?

(b) Why was 'she' hesitant?

(c) What couldn't she tell exactly?

(d) What 'it' that 'she' wanted to cover with four hundred francs?

(v)

When they in the, street, they found no carriage; and they began to seek for one, hailing the coachman whom they saw at a distance.

(a) Who are 'they'?

(b) Why were 'they' in the street?

(c) Why didn't find any carriage?

(d) When and what type of carriage did they finally get? ( 4 Marks )

**Page NO ( 2 ) (SHORT ANSWER QUESTION)**

**(To be answered in about 30-40 word each)Each question carries only 2 Marks .**

Q1. What kind of person is Mme. Loisel? Why she always unhappy? .( 2 M )

Or

'She was simple, but she was unhappy'. Why was Matilda so unhappy?

Q2. "All these things tortured and angered her." What all tortured and angered Matilda? ( 2 M )

Q3. How was Matilda different form the woman of her rank? What sort of dreams did she have? ( 2 )

Q4. Why did Matilda marry a petty clerk although she felt that she was born for delicacies and luxuries? ( 2 )

Q5. Why did Madam Loisel avoid visiting her friend Madame Forestier? ( 2 M )

Or

Why did Matilda not like to visit her former schoolmate?

Or

Why did Matilda suffer every time she Mme forester?

Q6. Why do you think Matilda's husband was elated to get invitation to the minister's ball? ( 2 M )

Or

What did Matilda's husband bring home one evening? Why was he greatly elated?

Or

What surprise did Matilda's husband give her one evening?

Q7. How did Matilda react to the invitation to ball party? Why did this reaction upset her husband? ( 2 M )

Q8. Why was Matilda reluctant to go to the ball? ( 2 M )

Q9. How did Loisel react on learning that Matilda needed four hundred France for a new dress? ( 2 M )

Q10. Why did Matilda seem disturbed and anxious even after having bought a new dress for the ball? ( 2 M ) ( page NO 2 )

**(LONG ANSWER QUESTION)**

**(To be answered in about 100- 150 word each)**

Q1 Compare the kind of life Matilda aspired for and the kind of life she was forced to live. ( 8 )

Page no ( 3 )

Question NO 2 : - The intoxicating success of one night cost Madame Loisel drudgery for ten years .  
Discuss.

Or

“ We should be contented with what life gives us” Discuss this statement in light of this story “The Necklace.”

Question :3 “Vanity comes before a fall.” Elaborate on the statement with reference to Matilda Loisel.  
( 8 Marks )

Question NO 4. :How did Loisels arrange the money to buy the replica of the lost diamond necklace? ( 8 Marks )

Question NO :5 ,

Madame Loisel part heroically in the face of adversities. Comment.

Or

How did the Loisels face the challenge of repaying the debt.

Or

What changes occurred in Loisels' lifestyles after the necklace was lost.

Page No ( 3 )

Q2. The intoxicating success of one night cost Madame Loisel drudgery for ten years. Discuss.

Or

"We should be content with what life gives us." Discuss this statement in light of the story "The Necklace."

Q3. "Vanity comes before a fall." Elaborate on this statement with reference to Matilda Loisel.

Q4. How did the Loisels arrange money to buy the replica of the lost diamond necklace?

Q5. Madame Loisel played her part heroically in the face of adversities. Comment.

Or

How did the Loisels face the challenge of repaying the debt?

Or

What changes occurred in the Loisels' lifestyle after the necklace was lost?

### **Answer Key**

**(I)**

She was one of those pretty, young ladies, born as if through an error of destiny, into a family of clerks.

**(a) Who is 'she' in these lines?**

'She' here is Matilda Loisel, the chief character of the story "The Necklace".

**(b) Why does the author call her birth 'an error of destiny'?**

The author calls her birth 'an error of destiny' because Matilda was a charming and delicate young woman who ought to have been born in riches, whereas she was born into a poor family of clerks.

**(c) What had destiny given her?**

Destiny had given her a modest but respectable life as the wife of a clerk.

**(d) Was she happy with her destiny? Why / Why not?**

No, Matilda was not happy with her destiny because she aspired for a life of affluence and luxury. (4 Marks)

**(II)**

Instead of being delighted, as her husband had hoped, she threw the invitation spitefully upon the table murmuring, "What do you suppose I want with that?"

**(a) Identify the husband hoped his wife to be delighted?**

The husband mentioned in these lines is M. Loisel, the clerk at the Board of Education, and his wife is Mme. Matilda Loisel.



**(b) Why had the husband hoped his wife to be delighted?**

The husband had hoped his wife to be delighted because she now had an invitation to a grand party where she could enjoy herself in the company of the rich and affluent.

**(c) Where had the invitation come from?**

The invitation had come from the Minister of Public Instruction and his wife Madame George Ramponneau.

**(d) Why did the wife throw the invitation at the table?**

Matilda threw the invitation at the table because she felt that she would have to miss the occasion since she did not have an appropriate dress to wear to the party. ( 4 Marks )

**(III)**

She reflected for some seconds thinking of a sum that she come ask for without bringing with it an immediate refusal and a frightened exclamation from the economical clerk.

**(a) Who is 'she'? Who is the 'economical clerk'?**

'She' is Matilda and the 'economical clerk' is her husband Mr. Loisel.

**(d) Why did 'she' need money?**

Matilda needed money to buy a nice dress for the party.

**(c) Why was she worried that she might get an immediate refusal?**

Matilda was worried that she might get an immediate refusal because her husband's income was meager and he could not afford to part with a big amount.

**(d) What 'sum' did she finally ask for?**

Matilda finally asked for sum of four hundred francs. ( 4 Marks )

**(iv)**

Finally she said, in a hesitating voice, "I cannot tell exactly, but it seems to me that four hundred francs ought to cover it."

**(a) Who is she in this extract?**

'She' in this extract is Matilda.

**(b) Why was 'she' hesitant?**

Matilda was hesitant because she knew that the amount she was about to ask her husband to give her for buying a dress might be difficult for him to give.

**(c) What couldn't she tell exactly?**

Matilda couldn't tell exactly how much her new dress would cost.

**(d) What 'it' that she' wanted to cover with four hundred francs?**

Matilda wanted to cover the cost of her new dress with for hundred francs. ( 4 Marks )

**(v)**

When they in the, street, they found no carriage; and they began to seek for one, hailing the coachman whom they saw at a distance.

**(a) Who are ‘they’?**

‘They’ are Matilda and her husband M. Loisel.

**(b) Why were ‘they’ in the street?**

They were in the street because they were returning home after the ball had got over.

**(c) Why didn’t find any carriage?**

They did not find any carriage because it was an odd time, four o’ clock early in the morning, to find one.

**(d) When and what type of carriage did they finally get?**

They finally got an old carriage that one sees in Paris after nightfall. They got it after having walked some distance from the venue of the ball. ( 4 Marks )

**(SHORT ANSWER QUESTION)**

(To be answered in about 30-40 word each)

**Q1. What kind of person is Mme. Loisel? Why she always unhappy? Each Question carries only 2 Marks .**

**Or**

**‘She was simple, but she was unhappy’. Why was Matilda so unhappy? ( 2 M )**

Matilda was the kind of person who was not content with what life had given. She felt that her beauty and grace deserved delicacies and luxuries. She was unhappy to live a simple life within the limited means provided by her husband, who was a petty clerk.

**Q2. “All these things tortured and angered her.” What all tortured and angered Matilda? ( 2 M )**

Matilda had a general dissatisfaction with life. She expected a life of affluence and luxury but had to live in want and poverty. Her poor apartment, shabby walls and worn chairs tortured and angered her all the time and made her suffer incessantly.

**Q3. How was Matilda different form the woman of her rank? What sort of dreams did she have?( 2 Marks )**

Unlike the woman of her rank, Matilda looked very pretty, elegant and graceful. She dream of elegant dinners, shining silver, exquisite food served in marvelous dishes, jewels, dresses and every other luxury that money could buy.

**Q4. Why did Matilda marry a petty clerk although she felt that she was born for delicacies and luxuries?( 2 M)**

Matilda married a petty clerk although she felt that she was born for delicacies and luxuries because she was born into a family of clerks. With her humble family background, she did not have any means of becoming known, or getting dowry, or any chance of marrying a rich or a distinguished person.

**Q5. Why did Madam Loisel avoid visiting her friend Madame Forestier? ( 2 Marks )**

**Or**

**Why did Matilda not like to visit her former schoolmate?**

Or

**Why did Matilda suffer every time she Mme forester?**

Madame Loisel avoided visiting her friend Madame forester because her riches made her experience despair and disappointment over her own mediocre life. Every visit to her rich friend's place made her unhappy and she wept on returning home.

**Q6. Why do you think Matilda's husband was elated to get invitation to the minister's ball? ( 2 Marks )**

Or

**What did Matilda's husband bring home one evening? Why was he greatly elated?**

Or

**What surprise did Matilda's husband give her one evening?**

Matilda's husband brought home one evening a surprise invitation to a prestigious ball-party at the minister's house. This invitation made him elated because only a few selected employees were invited and he thought that it would make Matilda happy to attend such a grand party.

**Q7. How did Matilda react to the invitation to ball party? Why did this reaction upset her husband? ( 2 Marks )**

Matilda was so irritated and annoyed to see the invitation to the minister's ball party that he angrily threw away the invitation card and began to sob unconsolably. This impulsive reaction of her wife astonished her husband Mr Losel, who had expected Matilda to be extremely happy at having been invited to such a grand party. He stood in silence, absolutely shocked at the sight of his weeping wife.

**Q8. Why was Matilda reluctant to go to the ball? ( 2 Marks )**

Matilda was reluctant to go to the minister's ball party because she felt that none of her dresses were suitable enough to be worn at such a fine occasion. She feared that absence of an appropriate costume would reveal her poor status and cause embarrassment.

**Q9. How did Loisel react on learning that Matilda needed four hundred France for a new dress? ( 2 Marks )**

Loisel turned little pale on learning that Matilda needed four hundred francs for a new dress. Nevertheless, he agreed to give her the money that he had saved to buy a gun to be able to join some hunting parties the following summer.

**Q10. Why did Matilda seem disturbed and anxious even after having bought a new dress for the ball? ( 2 Marks )**

Despite getting a pretty dress, Matilda was dissatisfied as she now wanted suitable jewellery to wear with it. So her behavior was strangely disturbed, stressed and sad. She did not wish to go to the ball with a poverty-stricken look.

**(LONG ANSWER QUESTION)**

(To be answered in about 100- 150 word each) ( 8 Marks )

**Q1 Compare the kind of life Matilda aspired for and the kind of life she was forced to live.**

Delicacies and luxuries were what Matilda felt she had been born for. She yearned for riches and a life of luxury where elegant dinners and shining silver would be part of her life. She thought of exquisite food served in marvellous dishes.

However, Matilda's real life was ordinary and middle class. It was as if fate had cheated her and had deprived her of an affluent life. She was born into a family of clerks and was married to a petty clerk. Her dwelling was a modest place with bare walls, shabby furniture and limited means. She was compelled to eat simple food served in ordinary dishes. It was a sad, unfulfilled and dissatisfied life for someone like Matilda who always yearned for wealth and comfort

**Q2. The intoxicating success of one night cost Madame Loisel drudgery for ten years. Discuss. ( 8 Marks )**

Or

**"We should be content with what life gives us." Discuss this statement in light of the story "The Necklace."**

Matilda was not content with what life had given her. She aspired for a life of riches and luxury. So, determined to shine at the ministerial ball, she borrowed a diamond necklace from her friend Mme Forestier. This brought her a brief moment of glory when she was the centre of attraction at the ball. As desired by her, she was noticed and sought after by everyone. However, her dream was abruptly shattered with the discovery that the borrowed necklace had been lost. All efforts to find it failed and finally she and her husband were forced to take huge debts in order to purchase a similar necklace. The repayment of the debt took ten long years of backbreaking labour which cost Matilda her youth, beauty and grace. Hence, the intoxicating success of one night cost Madame Loisel ten long years of drudgery. Had she been content with what life had given her, she would have been spared of the trauma.

**Q3. "Vanity comes before a fall." Elaborate on this statement with reference to Matilda Loisel. ( 8 Marks )**

Matilda Loisel was a woman who took great pride in her looks. As a result, she felt that fate had cheated her and that she actually deserved a life of luxury and wealth, matching her beauty and grace. It was this dissatisfaction with her economic status that drove her to borrow a valuable necklace from a friend to

wear to a ball. She was not content to use natural flowers. Her vanity demanded some real jewels to adorn her. The subsequent loss of the necklace and her vanity that refused to let her face humiliation at the hands of a friend, led to a life of poverty and drudgery. Ten years of hard work and worry followed which deprived her of the very looks and grace that she had once prided herself in. The irony in this situation leads one to agree with the saying, "Vanity comes before a fall".

**Q4. How did the Loisels arrange money to buy the replica of the lost diamond necklace?**

**( 8 Marks )**

Matilda discovered the loss of necklace minutes after reaching home from the ball. She and her husband searched frantically for it for a week and then lost all hope. However, M. Loisel decided to replace it. The couple found a chaplet of diamonds in a shop of the Palais-Royal, which seemed to them exactly like the one they had lost. This piece was valued at forty thousand francs but, they could get it for thirty-six thousand. Loisel had eighteen thousand francs which his father had left him. He took that money and borrowed the rest eighteen thousand francs from usurers and money lenders. He then paid that money to the jeweller and got the new necklace. This new piece was returned by Matilda to Mme. Forestier without revealing the truth about the original necklace.

**Q5. Madame Loisel played her part heroically in the face of adversities. Comment.**

Or

**How did the Loisels face the challenge of repaying the debt? ( 8 Marks )**

Or

**What changes occurred in the Loisels' lifestyle after the necklace was lost?**

In the face of adversity, Madame Loisel rose to the occasion. From being a dissatisfied dreamer, she became a hardworking woman. She gave up the services of a maid and moved with her husband into some rented rooms in an attic. She took upon herself all the backbreaking housework. She cooked, cleaned dishes, washed the soiled linen, carried refuse to the street each morning and brought up the water. She gave up fine dressing and did her own shopping, bargaining hard for every sou that she could save. M. Loisel, on his part, worked hard in the evenings making up tradesman's accounts. At night, he even copied manuscripts for a mere five sous a page.

This remarkable transformation in Matilda was indeed heroic. Her behaviour during this tough time in life revealed that she had humbly accepted her fault and was determined to rise again with dignity. She did not grudge or grumble even once and took the challenge of repaying the debt with all her might.

## Chapter 8 - The Hack Driver

**Q. Read the passage then answer the questions that follow.**

### PASSAGE- 1

After graduating with honours, I became a junior assistant clerk in a magnificent law firm. I was sent, not to prepare legal briefs, but to serve summons, like a cheap private detective. I had to go to dirty and shadowy corners of the city to seek out my victims. Some of the larger and more self-confident ones even beat me up. I hated this unpleasant work, and the side of city life it revealed to me. I even considered fleeing to my hometown, where I could have been a real lawyer right away, without going through this unpleasant training period. So I rejoiced one day when they sent me out forty miles in the country, to a town called New Mullion, to serve summons on a man called Oliver Lutkins. We needed this man as a witness in a law case, and he had ignored all our letters. When I got to New Mullion, my eager expectations of a sweet and simple country village were severely disappointed. Its streets were rivers of mud, with rows of wooden shops, either painted a sour brown, or bare of any paint at all. The only agreeable sight about the place was the delivery man at the station. He was about forty, red-faced, cheerful, and thick about the middle. His working clothes were dirty and well-worn, and he had a friendly manner. You felt at once that he liked people. "I want," I told him, "to find a man named Oliver Lutkins.

Lutkins? I saw him around here about an hour ago. Hard fellow to catch though — always up to something or other. He's probably trying to start up a poker game in the back of Fritz's shop. I'll tell you, boy — is there any hurry about locating Lutkins?

Yes. I want to catch the afternoon train back to the city. I was very important and secret about it. I'll tell you what. I've got a hack. I'll get it out and we can drive around together and find Lutkins. I know most of the places he hangs out." He was so open and friendly that I glowed with the warmth of his affection. I knew, of course, that he wanted the business, but his kindness was real. I was glad the fare money would go to this good fellow.

Answer the following questions-

1. Identify the most suitable meaning of the word 'Loafing'- 1
    - a. Spend time in a busy manner
    - b. spend time in idle manner
    - c. fooling others
    - d. fighting others unnecessarily
  2. Identify the most suitable Antonym of the word 'Anxious'- 1
    - a. Concerned
    - b. worried
    - c. careless
    - d. nervous
  3. Who befriends the lawyer- 1
    - a. The waiter
    - b. the farmer
    - c. the mayor
    - d. the delivery man
  4. What does the word 'victim' mean- 1
- 
5. What does the word 'fleeing' mean- 1
    - a. hiding somewhere
    - b. running away
    - c. hitting someone
    - d. crying loudly

Short answer type questions-

1. Why was the narrator beaten up before? 2
2. What does Bill say about Lutkins? 2
3. Why do you think Bill offered help to Lawyer to find Lutkins? 2
4. The writer was not very fond of the New Mullion when he reached there initially. What made him grow fond of that place and its people? 2

Long answer type questions-

1. Describe 'Bill' as seen through the eyes of the narrator. 8
2. The narrator strikes us as a romantic idealist, Do you agree? Support your answer from the text. 8

### **PASSAGE- 2**

I managed to bargain down to two dollars an hour, and then he brought from his house nearby a sort of large black box on wheels. He remarked, "Well, young man, here's the carriage," and his wide smile made me into an old friend. These villagers are so ready to help a stranger. He had already made it his own task to find Oliver Lutkins for me. He said, "I don't want to interfere, young fellow, but my guess is that you want to collect some money from Lutkins. He never pays anybody a cent. He still owes me fifty cents on a poker game I was fool enough to play with him. He's not really bad, but it's hard to make him part with his money. If you try to collect from him, in those fancy clothes, he'll be suspicious and get away from you. If you want I'll go into Fritz's and ask for him, and you can keep out of sight behind me." I loved him for this. By myself, I might never have found Lutkins. With the hack driver's knowing help, I was sure of getting my man. I took him into my confidence and told him that I wanted to serve the summons on Lutkins — that the man had refused to be a witness, when his information would have quickly settled our case. The driver listened earnestly. At the end, he hit me on the shoulder and laughed, "Well, we'll give Brother Lutkins a little surprise." "Most folks around here call me Bill or Magnuson. My business is called 'William Magnuson Fancy Carting and Hacking'.

All right, Bill. Shall we proceed to Fritz's.

Yes, Lutkins is just as likely to be there as anywhere. Plays a lot of poker. He's good at deceiving people." Bill seemed to admire Lutkins' talent for dishonesty. I felt that if he had been a policeman, he would have caught Lutkins respectfully, and jailed him with regret

Bill led me into Fritz's. "Have you seen Oliver Lutkins around today? Friend of his looking for him," said Bill cheerily.

Fritz looked at me, hiding behind Bill. He hesitated, and then admitted, "Yes, he was in here a little while ago. Guess he's gone over to Gustaff's to get a shave.

Well, if he comes in, tell him I'm looking for him. We drove to Gustaff's barber shop. Again Bill went in first, and I lingered at the door. He asked not only the Swede but two customers if they had seen

Lutkins. The Swede had not. He said angrily, "I haven't seen him, and don't care to. But if you find him you can just collect that dollar thirty-five he owes me." One of the customers thought he had seen Lutkins walking down Main Street, this side of the hotel. As we climbed back into the hack, Bill concluded that since Lutkins had exhausted his credit at Gustaff's he had probably gone to Gray's for a shave. At Gray's barber shop we missed Lutkins by only five minutes. He had just left — probably for the poolroom. At the poolroom it appeared that he had just bought a pack of cigarettes and gone out. So we pursued him, just behind him but never catching him, for an hour till it was past one o'clock. I was hungry. But I had so enjoyed Bill's rough country opinions about his neighbours that I scarcely cared whether I found Lutkins or not.

Answer the following questions-

1. Identify the most suitable meaning of the word 'Scarcely'- 1  
 a. rarely                      b. easily                      c. terribly                      d. unnecessarily
2. Identify the most suitable meaning of the word 'Lingered around '- 1  
 a. Looked here and there                      b. waited around                      c. rested on the platform  
 d. shopped on the platform
3. Identify the most suitable Antonym of the word 'Cheerily'- 1  
 a. happily                      b. worriedly                      c. carelessly                      d. sadly
4. Which word in the extract is a synonym of 'followed'? 1  
 -----
5. What is the opposite of 'behind'? 1  
 -----

Short answer type questions-

1. The narrator was happy though he had not found Lutkins. Why? 2
2. What impressed the narrator most about Bill? Mention any two things. 2
3. How did the chief react when the narrator returned to his town? 2
4. What attitude did the lawyer have to the country life? How did his trip to New Mullion change it? 2
5. Why did the narrator worry very little about his failure and considered returning to that town to practice law? 2

Long answer type questions-

1. **Write the plan suggested by Bill for lunch and state the reason behind it. 8**
2. **Why do you think the lawyer was happy to take summons to New Mullion? How did the lawyer develop a perception about Lukens? If you would have been in the lawyer's place, what would have been your reaction towards Bill's statements?8**



### PASSAGE- 3

I know Oliver's mother. She's a terror," Bill sighed. "I took a trunk out there for her once, and she almost took my skin off because I didn't treat it like a box of eggs. She's about nine feet tall and four feet thick and quick as a cat, and she sure can talk. I'll bet Oliver heard that somebody's chasing him, and he's gone on there to hide behind his mother's skirts. Well, we'll try her. But you'd better let me do it, boy. You may be great at literature and law, but you haven't had real training in swearing." We drove into a poor farmyard; we were faced by an enormous and cheerful old woman. My guide bravely went up to her and said, "Remember me? I'm Bill Magnuson, the carter and hackman. I want to find your son, Oliver. "I don't know anything about Oliver, and I don't want to," she shouted. Now, look here. We've had just about enough nonsense. This young man represents the court in the city, and we have a legal right to search all properties for this Oliver Lutkins. Bill made me sound very important, and the woman was impressed. She retired into the kitchen and we followed. She seized an iron from the old-fashioned stove and marched on us shouting. "You search all you want to — if you don't mind getting burnt first." She shouted and laughed at our frightened retreat.

Let's get out of here. She'll murder us," Bill whispered. Outside, he said, "Did you see her smile? She was laughing at us." I agreed that it was pretty disrespectful treatment. We did, however, search the house. Since it was only one storey high, Bill went round it, peering in at all the windows. We examined the barn and stable; we were reasonably certain that Lutkins was not there. It was nearly time for me to catch the afternoon train, and Bill drove me to the station. On the way to the city I worried very little over my failure to find Lutkins. I was too busy thinking about Bill Magnuson. Really, I considered returning to New Mullion to practise law. If I had found Bill so deep and richly human, might I not grow to love Fritz and Gustaff and a hundred other slow-spoken, simple, wise neighbours? I pictured an honest and happy life beyond the strict limits of universities and law firms. I was excited. I had found a treasure. I had discovered a new way of life. But if I did not think much about Lutkins, the office did. I found them all upset. Next morning the case was coming up in the court, and they had to have Lutkins. I was a shameful, useless fool. That morning my promising legal career almost came to an end before it had begun. The Chief almost murdered me. He hinted that I might do well at digging ditches. I was ordered back to New Mullion, and with me went a man who had worked with Lutkins. I was rather sorry, because it would prevent my loafing all over again with Bill. When the train arrived at New Mullion, Bill was on the station platform, near his cart. Strangely enough, that old tigress, Lutkins' mother was there talking and laughing with Bill, not quarrelling at all. From the train steps I pointed Bill out to my companion and said, "There's a fine fellow, a real man. I spent the day with him.

What really hurt me was that when I served the summons, Lutkins and his mother laughed at me as though I were a bright boy of seven. With loving kindness they begged me to go with them to a neighbour's house for a cup of coffee. I told them about you and they're anxious to look at you," said Lutkins joyfully. They're about the only folks in the town that missed seeing you yesterday.

Answer the following questions-

**1. Who is the writer of the story 'The Hack Driver'?**

**1**

- (A) Guy de Maupassant      (B) Sinclair Lewis  
 (C) K.A. Abbas                (D) Claire Boiko
2. **What was Gustaff?** **1**  
 (A) a barber                      (B) a butcher  
 (C) a hack driver                (D) a carpenter
3. **Was the narrator successful in serving a summons on Lutkins on his second visit?** **1**  
 (A) yes                              (B) no  
 (C) maybe                        (D) may not be
4. **Who was sent with the narrator on his second visit to New Mullion?** **1**  
 (A) a relative of Lutkins  
 (B) an experienced lawyer  
 (C) a man who had worked with Lutkins  
 (D) none of the above
5. **Why was the narrator ordered back to New Mullion once again?** **1**  
 (A) to arrest Lutkins  
 (B) to serve the summons on him  
 (C) to live permanently in New Mullion  
 (D) all of the above

Short answer type questions-

1. **Discuss the character of the young lawyer as depicted in the chapter 'The Hack Driver'?** **2**
2. **How did Bill paint a picture of people in words?** **2**
3. **How was the hack driver recognized?** **2**
4. **What did the hack driver tell the narrator about Lukens' mother?** **2**

Long answer type questions-

1. **'Appearances are often deceptive'**. Comment on the statement in the light of your reading of the story. **8**
2. Do you think Lutkins was right in befooling the lawyer and earning money by using unfair means? What precautions should one take to avoid a situation like the one in which the lawyer was placed? **8**

**ANSWER KEY-**

PASSAGE 1

- 1 b
- 2 c
- 3 d
- 4 it means the person for whom the summon is sent.
- 5 b

Short answer type questions-

1 because he went to serve summons to the victims to Appear in the court which they did not like

2 he is a hard person to find, he is always busy, he owed money to many people

3 Bill himself was Lukens. He knew that the lawyer is searching for him. He wanted to play a prank on him and offered to help him find Lukens. Even he made some money in this process and made him wander here and there. He and his mother made a fool of the narrator and had great laughter

4 from the city people live a happy and pleasant life, they re simple, helpful, peaceful

Long answer type questions-

1 the narrator was much impressed with Bill, met him t the station, finds him friendly and cheerful, helpful, he offers to take him round in search of Lutkins, has unique country wisdom. He is much impressed by Bill.

2 fresh out from law school, wants real case , under training, dislikes his job, believes villages are all pure and peaceful, no ugliness in villages, people are honest and peaceful

#### PASSAGE 2

1 a

2 b

3 d

4 pursue

5 ahead

#### PASSAGE 3

1 b

2 a

3 b

## Chapter 9- BHOLI

	<b>Multiple Choice Questions</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>What was wrong with Sulekha?</b>  (A) she had black pock-marks on her face  (B) she was a backward child  (C) she spoke with halts  (D) all of the above	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>At what age did Bholi begin to speak?</b>  (A) three  (B) four  (C) five  (D) six	<b>1</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Who was Ramlal's eldest daughter?</b>  (A) Radha (B) Mangla (C) Champa (D) Sulekha	<b>1</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Why did Tehsildar come to Ramlal's village?</b>  (A) to perform the opening ceremony of the girl's school  (B) to attend Radha's wedding  (C) to meet the village people  (D) all of the above	<b>1</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ramlal was the .....official of the village.</b>  (A) administrative	<b>1</b>

(B) revenue

(C) police

(D) education

**6. What did the Tehsildar urge Ramlal about his daughters? 1**

(A) send them to school

(B) marry them soon

(C) send them to the city

(D) all of the above

**7. Of the four daughters of Ramlal, who was sent to school? 1**

(A) Radha

(B) Mangla

(C) Champa

(D) Bholi

**8. How was Bholi treated in the family? 1**

(A) she was not given new clothes

(B) none cared to wash her clothes

(C) none cared to comb her hair

(D) all of the above

**9. What was Bholi's reaction when Ramlal ask her to go to school for the first time? 1**

(A) she was not given new clothes

(B) I she was excited

(C) she cried with fear

(D) none of the above

10. **Who is the real artist in the story 'Bholi'?** 1
- (A) the teacher
- (B) Ramlal
- (C) Bholi
- (D) Bishamber Nath

Short Answer Type Important Questions

**Answer the following questions in 30-40 words:**

1. **'God cannot be everywhere, so he created Mothers'. Do you think Bholi's mother complies with this statement? Give at least three reasons supporting your answer.** 2
2. **Draw a conclusion as to why Bholi's teacher felt like an artist admiring her masterpiece.** 2
3. **What did the Tehsildar suggest to Ramlal?** 2
4. **"In time you will be more learned than anyone else in the village," said the teacher to Bholi. What was the basis of reposting such confidence in a girl who even couldn't pronounce her name properly?** 2
5. **Everyone's first day at school is generally filled with fun, joy and happiness. How was Bholi's first day at school?** 2
6. **How was Bholi different from the other children at home?** 2
7. **What idea do you form of Ramlal's personality?** 2
8. **Describe two accidents that had disfigured Bholi and made her a backward child.** 2
9. **Why was Sulekha nicknamed Bholi?** 2
10. **Why did Sulekha start stammering?** 2
11. **Why did the Tehsildar come to Ramlal's village? What did he ask Ramlal to do?** 2
12. **Why was Bholi reluctant to go to school with her father?** 2
13. **What made her feel that she was going to a better place than her home?** 2

14. Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishamher's marriage proposal? Give three reasons. 2
15. How does she become a masterpiece? 2

Long/ Detailed Answer Type Questions- to be answered in about 100 -150 words.

Answer the following questions.

1. Although Bholi never got the deserved love, care and acceptance from her family, she is ready to reciprocate like all daughters in Indian society. Discuss the character of Bholi in the light of the above-mentioned 8
2. Bholi challenged the dowry seeker. She used to be a meek girl. What changed her attitude towards life? 8
3. 'And in her smiling eyes was the light of deep satisfaction that an artist feels when he is contemplating the completion of his masterpiece.' Imagine you are Bholi's teacher. You are overwhelmed with a sense of satisfaction to see the conversion of Moll' to `Selecta'. Express your feelings in the form of a diary entry. 8
4. It was a twist of fate that Bholi's future was made better.' Rate the above statement with reference to how Bholi was sent to school and educated. 8
5. Bholi's father was worried about her. Why didn't Bholi's parents treat her at par with other siblings? Parents are the ones who the children look up to. What values should the parents possess that help their children share a strong bond with them? 8

## Chapter 9- BHOLI

### ANSWER KEY

<b>Answers- Multiple Choice Questions</b>		<b>Marks</b>
1.	(D) all of the above	1
2.	(C) five	1
3.	(A) Radha	1
4.	(A) to perform the opening ceremony of the girl's school	1
5.	(B) revenue	1

- |     |                         |   |
|-----|-------------------------|---|
| 6.  | (A) send them to school | 1 |
| 7.  | (B) Bholi               | 1 |
| 8.  | (D) all of the above    | 1 |
| 9.  | (C) she cried with fear | 1 |
| 10. | (A) the teacher         | 1 |

Short Answer Type Questions

**Answers**

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | Bholi's mother does not comply with this statement- Following are the reasons for it:<br>(i) Bholi's mother never took care of her — neither in childhood or in young age,<br>(ii) She was not concerned even about her studies or clothing.<br>(iii) She did not bother about Bholi's groom. Whether he was an aged person or a greedy one, whether he will honour her daughter or keep her as a slave in his house. | 2 |
| 2. | Bholi's teacher felt like an artist admiring her masterpiece, when she realized how her soothing words, education, and motivation gave confidence to Bholi to face the world and transformed her from a girl who was unsure about herself and a backward child, to a bold and confident girl.   | 2 |
| 3. | The Tehsildar had come to the village to open the first primary school for girls. He told Ramlal that as a revenue official he is the representative of the government in the village, and so should set an example for the villagers by sending his daughters to school.   | 2 |
| 4. | Bholi stammered and couldn't even pronounce her full name to the teacher. The teacher succeeded and made her speak: "Bh! Bh — Bho — Bholi." She asked her to come to school every day. The teacher gave her a picture book and hoped that she would finish it within a month. In time, she would be more learned than anyone else in the village. Then, no one would ever be able to laugh at her.                    | 2 |
| 5. | The teacher gave her a book having colourful pictures of animals. With every picture was a word in big black letters. The teacher told her that she would be able to read that book in a month. Then she would give her a bigger book. She liked the book very much. Thus she enjoyed her first day in school.  | 2 |
| 6  | When Bholi was 10 months old, she fell from a cot. This damaged a part of her brain   | 2 |



and affected her intelligence. She became a slow learner, a retarded child. So, she was called Bholi', a simpleton. When she was two years old, she had an attack of smallpox that left pockmarks on her face and she looked ugly. Rest of her brothers and sisters were normal.

7. Ramlal was the revenue officer of the village. He was a prosperous farmer and had seven children. He was orthodox. He did not believe in the ideology of sending girls to school as it would be difficult to find a good match for them. He wanted to get rid of Bholi as she was ugly and not intelligent. **2**
8. At birth, Bholi was very fair and pretty. When she was two years old, she had an attack of smallpox. Her entire body was permanently disfigured with deep pock-marks. When she was just ten months old, she fell off her cot. Perhaps a part of her brain was damaged. It made her a backward child. She learnt to speak at the age of five and stammered while speaking. **2**
9. When Sulekha was ten months old, she fell down from the cot on her head. Some part of her brain was damaged. That was why she remained a backward child and came to be called as Bholi, the simpleton. **2**
10. Sulekha could not speak until she was five. When at last she learnt to speak she started stammering because other children often made fun of her and mimicked her. **2**
11. The Tehsildar came to Ramlal's village to perform the opening ceremony of a primary school for girls. Ramlal was the Numberdar of the village. So, the Tehsildar asked him to set an example before the village by sending his daughters to school. **2**
12. Bholi did not know what a school was like. She thought that her father was turning her out of his house like their old cow Lakshmi. She shouted in terror and pulled her hand away from her father's grip. **2**
13. Bholi was a neglected child. But that day she was given a clean dress. She was bathed. Even oil was rubbed into her dry and matted hair. This made her feel that she was going to a better place than her home. **2**
14. Bholi's parents agreed to marry their daughter Bholi to Bishamber because : **2**
  - (i) Bishamber was a rich grocer and he did not demand any dowry.
  - (ii) He was from another village and did not know about her pock-marks and lack of sense.
  - (iii) If they did not accept the proposal Bholi was likely to remain unmarried all her life.
15. Bholi was a witless fool. She stammered. She was totally neglected. But her teacher **2**

encouraged and inspired her. She became a confident and vocal woman. She refused to marry a greedy man. She resolved to serve her parents in old age. Thus, she becomes a masterpiece.

**Long/ Detailed Answer Type Questions- to be answered in about 100 -150 words**

**ANSWERS**

1. Bholi was the fourth daughter of Ramla!. She got her brain damaged when she was only ten months old. At the age of two, she had an attack of smallpox which left permanent pockmarks on her body. She stammered while speaking. Thus she was a neglected child in her family. Nobody took care of her. Nobody loved her. Nobody had any expectation from her. Her parents called her a dumb cow and treated her so. The old dresses of her sister were passed on to her. No one cared to mend or wash her clothes. New clothes had never been made for Bholi. No one oiled her hairs or tried to teach her anything. Luckily she was sent to school and her teacher changed her life entirely. Now she was a learned girl. When her parents decided to marry her with Bishamber a fifty years old lame, greedy person, she did not speak a word and agreed to it silently for the sake of her parents. She did not even protest. Later on, when Bishamber insulted her parents and demanded 5000 rupees, she refused to marry him and declared that she will never marry anyone and will always serve her parents in their old age. Thus in spite of being a neglected child, Bholi acted like all daughters in Indian societies. **8**
  
2. Bholi used to be a meek girl. She had pockmarks on her body. Her brain got damaged when she was just ten months. She was also a slow learner. She could not speak till she was five. Later on, she started stammering while speaking. **8**  
She was sent to school just for formality. Her parents were not serious about her studies. But her teacher changed her life. She encouraged her to speak properly and to learn more and more in school. Then she knew what is good or what is bad. Now she could differentiate between right and wrong. Education totally changed her personality. Even then she behaved like an obedient girl and agreed to marry Bishamber— fifty years old person. But she could not stand his demand of dowry. She refused to fulfil Bishamber’s demand of five thousand rupees and denied to marry him. Thus education changed her attitude towards her life.
  
3. Diary entry **8**

15.2.2017

Today I felt very much satisfied as I got success in changing Bholi to Selecta. As her name signifies Bholi was really a simple girl. I cannot forget her first entry in my class. A frightened, confused and a simple girl; was her first appearance. She used to stammer while speaking. But my two words of affection filled her with confidence. She left stammering and became a confident, determined girl. She was determined to learn everything silently. In her family, nobody noticed the changes that took place in her personality and got her engaged to a fifty-year-old lame man with two children. She kept the honour of her parents and agreed to this marriage. But she could not stand with the demand of dowry. She threw away her garland in the fire and asked her father to take back the money. She raised her voice against dowry. She asked the ladies of the village why girls should be treated like a dumb cow. This was the change I always wanted to see in her personality. Today, I feel I have completed my masterpiece without any error. Today she signified her real name SULEIGIA.

4. Bholi was a weak, timid person. She was an ignored child. Her parents treated her like a burden. She was neglected. Ill-treated and considered a dumb cow by her family. She was sent, to school, her parents thought she would not be able to get a match with her slow brain and pockmarked ugly face. This was a twist of fate for her. **8**

At the school she luckily got a motivating, encouraging teacher who instilled in her traits of self-confidence, self-respect and courage. To relieve her parents from worry, she agreed to marry a lame, widower with grown-up children.

At the time of garlanding, the widower, Bishmabar noticed pockmarks on Bholi's face. He demanded Rs. 5000 as dowry money. Her father pleaded to lessen the amount but he stuck to his demand. This aroused Bholi's self-respect and she refused in front of all to marry such a greedy, mean and heartless fellow. She decided to become a school teacher and serve her parents in their old age.

Her school teacher changed her future and made it better. She transformed a timid, tame, dumb cow into a bold, courageous, confident and self-respecting person.

5. When Bholi was ten months old, she fell down from a cot. This damaged a part of her brain and affected her intelligence and speech. She became a slow learner and started speaking with a stammer. So she was called Shelf or a simpleton. Besides, at the age of two, she got an attack of smallpox which left pockmarks on her face making her ugly. This was her father's worry. She was ill-treated and ignored by her family. She **8**

remained backwards and neglected. She never got new clothes. The old dresses of her sisters were passed onto her. No one cared to mend or wash her clothes, put oil in her hair or comb them properly. She was never able to understand the reason for such differences. She could never connect herself with her parents. The values that children share with their parents were missing from them. She got these values from her teacher. She became an obedient and well-behaved daughter of her parents.

## **THE BOOK THAT SAVED THE EARTH**

### **QUESTIONS FOR HIGH ACHIEVERS**

#### **SEEN PASSAGES:-**

Q1) **A hundred million miles away from Mars. Order the invasion fleet to evacuate the entire planet of Mars. We are heading for Alpha Centauri, a hundred million miles away.**

1\*4

- a) Where were they heading?
- b) Why are they going there?
- c) Which planet do Think-Tank and other Martians escape to?
- d) How far was it from Mars?

Q.2

**The Earthlings have reached a high level of civilization. Didn't you hear? They have taught their domesticated animals' musical culture and space techniques. Even their dogs have a sense of humour. Why at this very moment, they may be launching an interplanetary attack on millions of cows! Notify the invasion fleet. No invasion**

**today, Oop.**

1\*4

- a) Who is the speaker?
- b) What could have been the recent strategy of the Earthlings?
- c) What was the second rhyme about?
- d) How did Think-Tank interpret it?

Q.3 **I wish to be placed in communication with our manned space probe to that ridiculous little planet we are going to put under our generous rulership.”** 1\*4

- a) Who is the speaker here? Which is the little planet he is referring to?
- b) What does he intend to do?
- c) Who tried to invade the earth in the twenty-first century?
- d) Who is Think-Tank?

Q.1 **Who was the deputy of Think-Tank?** 1\*5

- (A) Omega (B) Iota
- (C) Noodle (D) Oop

2 **What was the name of the sergeant spacecraft crew?**

- (A) Think-Tank (B) Iota
- (C) Oop (D) Noodle

3 **Who was the ruler of Mars?**

- (A) Omega (B) Iota
- (C) Think-Tank (D) Oop

4 **At the end who is replaced for Think-Tank?**

- (A) Omega (B) Noodle

(C) Oop

(D) Iota

**The story 'The Book That Saved the Earth' is set in:**

5

(A) twentieth century (B) twenty-first century

(C) twenty-fourth century (D) twenty-fifth century

Q. 1 **Why did Think-Tank decide to evacuate Mars?**

2\*4

2 **What does Think-Tank, first of all, guess about the books? Why does he order to eat them?**

3 **How does Think-Tank interpret the rhyme: "Mistress Mary....?" Why does he say that it is no time for laxity?**

4 **What is the time and place of the story at the beginning?**

Q.1 **Historians speak highly about books. How can books help you in preventing a catastrophe?**

8\*2

2 **What happens when the Martians land in a library on the earth? What guess does Think-Tank make about books?**

## ANSWERS

Q.1

a They were heading for Alpha Centauri a hundred million miles away from Mars.

b They were going to evacuate the entire planet of Mars.

c Alpha Centauri

d It was hundred million miles away from Mars.

Q.2

a The Think – tank is the speaker of these lines.

b The Earthlings strategy maybe to launch an interplanetary attack on millions of cows.

c This was about the cat and the fiddle, the cow jumped over the moon, the dog laughed on seeing it, etc.

d He thought that the Earthlings had reached a high level of civilization – they taught their domesticated animal’s musical culture and techniques.

Q.3

a) Think-Tank. He is referring to planet Earth.

b) He is a Martian, who along with other Martians, is planning to invade the Earth.

c) The Martians tried to invade earth. They wanted to include earth in his domain.

d) He is an arrogant, self-praising ruler of Mars.

1 **Noodle**

2 **Oop**

3 **Think Tank**

4 **Think Tan**

5 twenty-fifth century

1 **Ans.** Think-Tank misinterpreted the rhymes and thought Earthlings were a threat to him as well as to Mars. He got scared and called back Probe One, dropped the idea of invading and escaped to Alpha Centauri, a hundred million miles away from Mars.

2 **Ans.** Think-Tank views a book closely. He declares that the item (book) is called a sandwich. He tells them that sandwiches are the main staple diet of the people of the Earth. There are two slices of bread and between them is some sort of filling. He asks Omega to eat a sandwich to confirm his opinion.

3 **Ans.** As is his habit of misjudging, Think-Tank misinterprets the rhyme on Mistress Mary. He chides Oop for laughing. He says that he should realise the seriousness of the discovery. The Earthlings have discovered how to combine agriculture and mining. They can actually grow crops of silver and other metals. And for cockle shells, Think-Tank interprets them as high explosives. They can grow even explosives. He asks Noodle to contact their invasion fleet.

4 **Ans.** This is a science fantasy. This imaginary story is set in the twenty-fifth century. The place is the Museum of Ancient History. Department of the Twentieth Century. There is a historian sitting at a table. There is a movie

1       **Ans.** The Historian is placed in the twenty-fifth century. He is trying to clear of the twentieth century. He calls it as the Era of the Book and speaks highly about the books, According to him books control all life. Books teach children. Books teach people how to and when to and where to and why to. They illustrate, educate, punctuate and even decorate the life of the people.

According to Historian, only the books saved the earth from Martian invasion, for the Martians had misunderstood the meaning of the poems and got frightened of them. So they left the earth in a hurry and even evacuated the Mars and headed over to Alpha Centauri. Even in our day to days life, we get all our solutions from books whether—it is health related or anything else. So we can say that books help us in preventing a catastrophe.

2       **Ans.** The Martians land in a library. They have seen the books and the library for the first time. Think-Tank talks to Captain Omega who tells him that they have arrived on Earth without incident. As they have never seen a library before, they are not sure where they are. However, Lt. Iola tells Think-Tank that there are about two thousand peculiar items (books). She thinks that the place must be some storage barn. Sergeant Oop calls them 'hats'. Omega asks for Think-Tank's advice. Through his remote camera, Think-Tank looks at the 'books'. He says that what they have in their hands are 'sandwiches'. They are the main food of Earth diet. Think-Tank orders Omega to eat it (book) to confirm. Omega asks Lt. Iola to eat it. Iola orders Sergeant Oop to eat it. Oop bites a corner of the book. He pretends to chew and swallow and tells Think-Tank that it is delicious.