



CLASS-XII (CBSE)

English

Workbook Cum Question Bank with Answers



**SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES
RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE (SCSTRI)
ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
BHUBANESWAR**

ENGLISH

Workbook Cum Question Bank with Answers

CLASS-XII (CBSE)

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READING SKILLS

A. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Brain drain refers to the situation when the skilled workforce leaves their own country to permanently settle down in some other country. It is also referred to as human capital flight.

The term emerged in the 1960's when highly qualified and trained people from the poor or developing countries started immigrating to the developed countries in search of better job opportunities. This is primarily due to the fact that developing countries like India have failed utterly in providing the right kind of opportunities to the youth.

This, in turn, is leading to a great loss of national wealth. In the past few decades, a lot of Indian professionals have migrated to other countries. The human capital in terms of skills, ideas, labor and intelligence is being transferred to countries abroad from India since ages. This has become a characteristic more of the intelligentsia of the nation _____ the doctors, engineers, scientists, MBAs, CAs, lawyers and other professionals.

Today, Indians constitute a majority in large American organizations like NASA (The National Aeronautics and Space Administration). Additionally, studies show that Indians are one of the most hardworking, dedicated and sincere workers. That is why various countries and companies readily take our nationals. The facilities, packages, scholarships etc. provided by these nations are far better than what India can provide them. While this is the case of young students/professionals, the academically well qualified people prefer going abroad for higher research because they don't get the best change, resources and facilities for research in India.

The cut-offs for admissions have become close to 100% in the best Indian Universities. While these Universities are in the race for getting the best students, the ambitious youth fail to occupy seats in any of the prestigious Indian Universities. This leads them to explore the scope of higher education abroad. Most of these students prefer staying back in the best country after completing their studies due to better work opportunities and heavy pay packages. So, after getting global exposure and getting introduced to high quality life and facilities, the students become reluctant to go back to the home country.

Awakening to this fact, the Indian Government is putting the best foot forward to curb brain drain. In tune with consistent economic growth, India will see robust hiring and there is an expected double digit annual salary increase across all sectors - IT, manufacturing, finance, insurance and real estate.

Both Government and private firms are aiming towards a better and friendlier atmosphere to create better condition for their employees. Discrimination and bias at workplace are checked by making laws and strictly implementing them. Incentives are given to stop youngsters from going abroad in search of work.

After witnessing a huge brain drain of doctors, the Government was persuaded to take action. Now the medical students going abroad for higher studies will have to sign a bond with the Government, promising to return to India after completing studies. Policies to nurture higher education, better public service delivery and better sharing of data with the public (RTI) needs to be promoted to encourage a reverse brain drain. Moreover, the Government of the day needs to ensure good employment facilities for students by encouraging domestic and international investments in manufacturing, research and development. Our IT professionals and IIM graduates are the best in the world. Countries welcome them with open arms. We can use the best potential of the country to accelerate our own progress in socio-economic fields. We need to give deserving jobs to students who return to India after completing their education.

QUESTIONS

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(i) Which of the following is not an outcome of brain drain ?</p> <p>(a) Loss of national wealth</p> <p>(b) Better work opportunities</p> <p>(c) Increase in human capital of a poor country</p> <p>(d) Loss in human capital of a poor country</p> <p>(ii) How is our country stopping youngsters from going abroad ?</p> <p>(a) By providing incentive</p> <p>(b) By providing job</p> <p>(c) By increasing salary</p> <p>(d) All of these</p> <p>(iii) When did the term 'brain drain' emerge ?</p> <p>(a) In the 1960's</p> <p>(b) After India's independence</p> <p>(b) In the last decade of the twentieth century</p> <p>(d) In the first half of the twenty first century</p> <p>(iv) How is India losing its national wealth ?</p> <p>(a) Migration of Indian professional to other countries</p> <p>(b) Transfer of human capital to countries abroad</p> <p>(c) From doctors, engineers, scientists leaving India</p> <p>(d) All of these</p> <p>(v) What led to the emergence of the term 'brain drain' ?</p> <p>(a) Emigration of skilled work force from poor or developing countries to the developed countries.</p> <p>(b) Arrival of skilled work force from developed countries to the poor countries.</p> <p>(c) Lack of opportunities in poor or developing countries.</p> <p>(d) Better work opportunities in poor or developing countries.</p> | <p>(vi) Why do students explore the scope of higher education in developed nations abroad ?</p> <p>(a) The best Indian Universities have a cut off mark close to 100%.</p> <p>(b) Ambitious young men fail to get admission in prestigious Indian Universities.</p> <p>(c) Race for getting the best students in Indian Universities.</p> <p>(d) All of these</p> <p>(vii) How is the Government of India addressing the issue ?</p> <p>(a) Creation of friendlier atmosphere for employees</p> <p>(b) Negotiating with developed countries for disqualifying Indian professionals</p> <p>(c) Creating condition to make leaving India difficult</p> <p>(d) None of these</p> <p>(viii) How can India reverse 'brain drain' ?</p> <p>(a) Asking medical students to sign a bond to return to India after completing studies abroad.</p> <p>(b) Promotion of R.T.I</p> <p>(c) Policies to nurture higher education</p> <p>(d) All of these</p> <p>(ix) Which word in the passage refers to highly educated people as a group ?</p> <p>(a) Professionals (b) Academicians</p> <p>(c) Ambitious (d) Intelligentsia</p> <p>(x) Which word refers to encouragements to employees ?</p> <p>(a) Discrimination (b) Bias</p> <p>(c) Manufacture (d) Incentives</p> |
|---|--|

ANSWER KEYS

A. Comprehension Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|--------|-----|------|-----|
| (i) | (c) | (iii) | (a) | (v) | (a) | (vii) | (a) | (ix) | (d) |
| (ii) | (d) | (iv) | (d) | (vi) | (d) | (viii) | (d) | (x) | (d) |

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Air pollution is an issue which concerns us all alike. One can willingly choose or reject food, a drink or a life comfort, but unfortunately there is little choice for the air we breathe. All what is there in the air is inhaled by one and all living beings.

An air pollutant is defined as a substance which is present in air that could, in high enough concentration, harm humans, animals, plants or materials. It could either be gaseous or a particulate matter. The important and harmful polluting gasses are Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Ozone and Oxides of Sulphur and Nitrogen. The common particulate pollutants are dusts of various inorganic or organic origins. Although we often talk of outdoor air pollution caused by industrial and vehicular exhausts, indoor pollution may prove to be as or a more important cause of health problems.

Recognition of air pollution is relatively recent. It is not unknown to experience a feeling of suffocation in a closed environment. It is often ascribed to the lack of Oxygen. Fortunately, however, the composition of air is remarkably constant all over the world. There is about 78% Nitrogen and 21% Oxygen in the air _____ the other gases forming a very small fraction. It is true that Carbon Dioxide exhaled out of the lungs may accumulate in a closed and overcrowded place. But such an increase is usually small and temporary unless the room is really air-tight. Exposure to poisonous gases such as Carbon Monoxide may occur in a closed room heated by burning coal inside. This may also prove to be fatal.

What is more common in a poorly ventilated home is a vague constellation of symptoms described as the "sick building syndrome". It is characterized by a general feeling of malaise, headache, dizziness and irritation of mucous membranes. It may also be accompanied by nausea, itching, aches, pains and depression. 'Sick building syndrome' is getting commoner in big cities with small houses, which are generally over-furnished. Some of the important pollutants whose indoor concentrations exceed those of the outdoors include gases such as Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Oxides of Nitrogen and organic substances like spores, formaldehydes, hydrocarbon aerosols and allergens. The sources are attributed to a variety of construction materials, insulations, furnishings, adhesives, cosmetics house dusts, fungi and other indoor products.

By-products of fuel combustion are important in houses with indoor kitchens. It is not only the burning of dried dung and fuel wood which is responsible, but also kerosene and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). Oxides of both Nitrogen and Sulphur are released from their combustion.

Smoking of tobacco in a closed environment is an important source of indoor pollution. It may not be high quantitatively, but is significantly, hazardous for health. It is because of the fact that there are over 3000 chemical constituents in tobacco smoke which have been identified. These are harmful for human health.

Microorganisms and allergens are of special significance in the causation and spread of diseases. Most infection illness as may involve more persons of a family living in a common indoor environment. These include viral and bacterial diseases like tuberculosis.

Besides infections, allergic and hypersensitivity disorders are spreading fast. Although asthma is the most common form of respiratory allergic disorder, pneumonias are not uncommon, but more persistent and serious. These are attributed to exposures to allergens from various fungi, moulds, hay and other organic materials. Indoor air ventilation systems, coolers, air-conditions, dampness, decay, pet animals as well as production or handling of the causative items are responsible for these hypersensitivity diseases.

Obviously, the spectrum of pollution is very wide and our options are limited. Indoor pollution may be handled relatively easily by an individual. However, the good work must start from one's own home.

QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions from your reading of the passages by choosing the right option.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(i) Houses with indoor kitchen cause pollution through combustion of</p> <p>(a) LPG
(b) Kerosene
(c) Dried dung and fuel wood
(d) All of these</p> <p>(ii) Which pollutants spread viral and bacterial diseases ?</p> <p>(a) Tuberculosis
(b) Indoor environments
(c) Family members
(d) Microorganisms and allergens</p> <p>(iii) Which of the following are allergy related diseases ?</p> <p>(a) Irritation of mucous membrane
(b) Tuberculosis
(c) Asthma
(d) All of these</p> <p>(iv) Indoor pollution may be caused by</p> <p>(a) Ozone
(b) A variety of construction material
(c) Vehicular exhaust
(d) None of these</p> <p>(v) Why do we feel suffocated in closed environments ?</p> <p>(a) They do not have windows
(b) They do not have ceiling fans
(c) They cannot breathe
(d) Lack of Oxygen</p> | <p>(vi) Indoor smoking of tobacco is hazardous because</p> <p>(a) Tobacco gives out a bad smell
(b) Tobacco is unhealthful
(c) Tobacco smoke contains more than three thousand harmful chemical constituents
(d) None of these</p> <p>(vii) 'Sick building syndrome' is characterized by</p> <p>(a) Headache (b) Dizziness
(c) Nausea (d) All of these</p> <p>(viii) An air pollutant refers to</p> <p>(a) Cosmetic scents
(b) Sweet smelling flowers
(c) Substances present in air that can harm humans, animals, plants etc.
(d) All of these</p> <p>(ix) The dangers of air pollution can be overcome by</p> <p>(a) Not smoking indoors
(b) Good ventilation
(c) Provision of separate rooms to people with viral diseases
(d) All of these</p> <p>(x) What word in the passage means the opposite of 'intermittent' ?</p> <p>(a) Persistent (b) Hazardous
(c) Malaise (d) Suffocation</p> |
|---|--|

ANSWER KEYS

A. Comprehension Questions

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|----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|
| (i) (d) | (iii) (c) | (v) (d) | (vii) (d) | (ix) (d) |
| (ii) (d) | (iv) (b) | (vi) (c) | (viii) (c) | (x) (a) |

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Too many parents these days cannot say no. As a result, they find themselves raising children who respond greedily to the advertisements aimed right at them. Even getting what they want doesn't satisfy some kids; they only want more. Now, a growing number of psychologists, educators and parents think it's time to stop the madness and start teaching kids about what are really important values like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion. The struggle to set limits has never been tougher and the stakes have never been higher. One recent study of adults, who were over-indulged as children, paints a discouraging picture of their future. When given too much too soon, they grow up to be adults who have difficulties coping with life's disappointments. They also have a distorted sense of entitlement that gets in the way of success in the workplace and in relationships.

Psychologists say that parents who overindulge their kids set them up to be more vulnerable to future anxiety and depression. Today's parents, themselves raised on values of thrift and self sacrifice, grew up in a culture where 'no' was a household word. Today's kids want much more, partly because there is so much more to want. The oldest members of this "Generation Excess" were born in the late 1980's, just as PCs and video games were making their assault on the family room. They think of MP 3 players and flat-screen TVs as essential utilities and they have developed strategies to get them. One survey of teenagers found that when they crave something new, most expect to ask nine times before their parents give in. By every measure parents are shelling out record amounts. In the heat of this buying blitz, even parents who desperately need to say "no" find themselves reaching for their credit cards.

Today's parents aren't equipped to deal with the problem. Many of them, raised in the 1960's and 70's, swore they'd act differently from their parents and have closer relationships with their own children. Many even wear the same designer clothes as their kids and listen to the same music. And they work more hours; at the end of a long week, it's tempting to buy peace with yes and not mar precious family time with conflict.

Anxiety about the future is another factor. How do well intentioned parents say 'no' to all the sports gear and arts and language lessons they believe will help their kids thrive in an increasingly competitive world? Experts agree: too much love won't spoil a child. Too few limits will.

What parents need to find is a balance between the advantages of an affluent society and the critical life lessons that come from waiting, saving and working hard to achieve goals. That search for balance has to start early. Children need limits on their behavior because they feel better and more secured when they live within a secured structure. Older children learn self-control by watching how others, especially their parents, act. Learning how to overcome challenges is essential to becoming a successful adult. Few parents ask kids to do chores. They think their kids are already overburdened by social and academic pressures. Every individual can be of service to others and life has meaning beyond one's own immediate happiness. That means parents eager to teach values have to take a long, hard look at their own.

QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions from your reading of the passages by choosing the right option.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(i) The expression "reaching for their credit cards" means</p> <p>(a) Readiness to buy PCs and video games
 (b) Willing to satisfy their children's demand
 (c) Saying no as a matter of routine
 (d) None of these</p> <p>(ii) Over indulgence of children may cause problems in adulthood like</p> <p>(a) Having a distorted sense of entitlement
 (b) Open to anxiety and depression
 (c) Difficulty in handling failure
 (d) All of these</p> <p>(iii) Professionals in the field think a child is spoilt if there are</p> <p>(a) Very few limits to his demands
 (b) Too much love showered on him
 (c) Saying no to all his demands
 (d) None of these</p> <p>(iv) Parents hesitate to ask children to carry out routine household tasks because</p> <p>(a) Parents have not taught them how to do the tasks
 (b) Children will refuse to do them
 (c) They feel children are already overburdened by social and academic pressures.
 (d) They feel children will fail in carrying them out</p> <p>(v) Today's children want more because</p> <p>(a) They are raised on values of profit
 (b) Parents always say no
 (c) There are many more desirable things
 (d) None of these</p> | <p>(vi) It is necessary to set limits to children's behavior because</p> <p>(a) When they grow up they cannot cope with disappointments
 (b) They will have a distorted sense of entitlements
 (c) They do not learn the value of hard work
 (d) All of these</p> <p>(vii) Parents need to maintain a balance between</p> <p>(a) Benefits of an affluent society and necessity to work hard
 (b) Waiting and saving
 (c) Saying 'yes' and saying 'no'
 (d) None of these</p> <p>(viii) If parents give children too much too soon</p> <p>(a) Children will be prone to anxiety when they grow up
 (b) They will be always unhappy
 (c) They will be dishonest
 (d) All of these</p> <p>(ix) To be a successful adult it is necessary to learn</p> <p>(a) How to overcome challenges
 (b) Self Control
 (c) Initial life lesson
 (d) None of these</p> <p>(x) Which word in the passage means valuable</p> <p>(a) Important (b) Advantage
 (c) Precious (d) Essential</p> |
|--|---|

ANSWER KEYS

A. Comprehension Questions

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|
| (i) (b) | (iii) (a) | (v) (c) | (vii) (a) | (ix) (a) |
| (ii) (d) | (iv) (c) | (vi) (d) | (viii) (a) | (x) (c) |

4. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

First a warning : the journey is tough, steep and peppered with hairpin bends. If you are not a hardened traveler by the time you reach Tawang, your head is likely to be spinning. Add to it the breeze which pierces through all your protective clothing and you could well be wondering what prompted you to make this arduous trip to such Himalayan heights.

To get acclimatized to high attitude, the recipe is simple and strict _____ take it easy on the first day, least you find yourself out of breath and panting. Tuck yourself in a warm bed and sip some thupka (Tibetan noodle soup) and begin your adventures the following day.

In fact, when you get up the next morning, you will scarcely believe what you see. The picture postcard beauty of all the hill stations in Arunachal Pradesh will simply take your breath away. The scenery is pristine and the Himalayan ranges are lush with Pine, Oak and Rhododendron forests. There is also a rich growth of bamboo which is the favorite food of the red panda found in this part of the North East.

Located about 10000 feet above sea level, the Tawang monastery is the second oldest monastery in Asia, which explains the rush of tourists to this remote settlement. The magnificent monastery overlooks the valley and is surrounded by mountains that seem to be touring around it like guards. The monastery's enormous yellow roof and white walls stand out like a beacon. The place is completely isolated from the world.

One of the biggest attractions of the monastery is the three storey dukhang (assembly hall) that has a magnificent eight-meter-high gilded image of Buddha. The ancient library, leading onto the parkhang (main courtyard) has an excellent collection of old scriptures, images and thangka (traditional paintings) and the monastery or gompa in local language is over 350 years old and is an important center of pilgrimage for Buddhists.

The 6th Dalai Lama was born here. Also known as the Galden Namgyal Lhatse, the monastery is a repository of Tibetan Buddhist Culture.

Tawang does not have an airport or railway station of its own. It is connected with other towns in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam by road. Reaching Tawang from Kolkata is braving a long but rewarding journey. The drive through the picturesque mountain country is spectacular and can leave you breathless as you wind around steep hill roads and manoeuvre sharp hairpin bends. In parts the road can be rather treacherous. This is definitely not a drive for the faint-hearted.

The journey to Tawang starts from Guwahati on a bus or taxi to Bomdila. Past the Dirang valley with its old dzong (fort), the road climbs sharply to Sola pass at 13940 feet. This barren, desolate landscape is softened by a serene lake that lies below Sola pass.

Tawang has one main street and a warren of alleys to the houses that climb up the hillside towards the towering monastery. It also has one quaint little bazaar which sells products ranging from talismans and prayer wheel to garish sunglasses and transistors. The snack stalls are plenty, offering solja, the yak butter tea, thupka and hot momos, the delicious steamed meat dumpling with chilly sauce.

QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions from your reading of the passages by choosing the right option.

(i) The means of transport to reach Tawang from Bomdila is

- (a) By train (b) By air
(c) By road (d) By boats

(ii) If you travel from Guwahati to Tawang you will pass through

- (a) Bomdilla
(b) Kolkata
(c) Galden Namgyal Lhatse
(d) Tibet

(iii) "Gompa" in the local language of Arunanchal means

- (a) Assembly Hall (b) Monastery
(c) Main courtyard (d) Fort

(iv) The journey to Tawang is arduous because

- (a) By the time you reach it your head will be spinning
(b) The breeze pierces through all protective clothing
(c) The steep mountain road is peppered with hairpin bands
(d) All of these

(v) To acclimatize to high altitude a visitor to Tawang should

- (a) Tuck himself in a warm bed
(b) Sip Thupka
(c) Take it easy on the first day
(d) Wear protective clothing

(vi) The trees found in the forests of Arunanchal Pradesh are

- (a) Pine (b) Oak
(c) Bamboos (d) All of these

(vii) The Tawang monastery is

- (a) About 10000 feet above sea level
(b) The second oldest monastery in Asia
(c) Completely isolated from the world
(d) All of these

(viii) The snacks not available in Tawang bazaar are

- (a) Solja
(b) Thupka
(c) Burgers
(d) None of these

(ix) Tawang does not have

- (a) An airport
(b) Railway Station
(c) Both 'a' and 'b'
(d) None of these

(x) Which word in the passage has a meaning similar to "move skillfully" ?

- (a) Arduous
(b) Pristine
(c) Soften
(d) Manoeuvre

ANSWER KEYS

A. Comprehension Questions

- | | | | |
|-------|-----|--------|-----|
| (i) | (c) | (vi) | (d) |
| (ii) | (a) | (vii) | (d) |
| (iii) | (b) | (viii) | (c) |
| (iv) | (d) | (ix) | (c) |
| (v) | (c) | (x) | (d) |

5. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The effects of plastic bags on the environment are really quite devastating. While there are many objections to the banning of plastic bags based solely on their convenience, the damage to the environment needs to be controlled.

There is no way to strictly limit the effect of plastic bags on the environment because there is no disposal method that will really help eliminate the problem. While reusing them is the first step, most people don't do that. These are bags not durable enough to survive numerous trips to the store, so the best that citizens can do is to reuse them for other purposes.

The biggest problem with this is that once they have been soiled they end up in the trash, which then ends up in the landfill or is burned. Either solution is very poor for the environment. Burning emits toxic gases that harm the atmosphere and increase the level of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in the air, while landfills hold them indefinitely as part of the plastic waste problem though out the globe.

One of the greatest problems is that an estimated 300 million plastic bags end up in the Atlantic Ocean alone. These bags are very dangerous for sea life, especially those of the mammal variety. Any hunting mammal can easily mistake the size, shape and texture of the plastic bag for a meal and find its airway cut off. Needless deaths from plastic bags are increasing every year.

The environmental balance of the waterways is being thrown off by the rate of plastic bags finding their way into the mouths and intestinal tracts of sea mammals. As one species begins to die off at an abnormal rate, every other living organism in the waterways is impacted.

The indefinite period of time that it takes for the average plastic bag to break down can be literally hundreds of years. Every bag that ends up in the woodlands of the country threatens the natural progression of wildlife. Because the breakdown rate is so slow, the chances that the bag will harmlessly go away are extremely slim. Throughout the world, plastic bags are responsible for suffocation deaths of woodland animals as well as inhibiting sort nutrients. The land litter that is make up of plastic bags has the potential to kill over and over again. It has been estimated that one bag has the potential to unintentionally kill one animal per every three months due to unintentional digestion or inhalation.

While it is a noble thought to place the plastic bags in the recycling bin every week, studies have proven that there are very few recycling plants that actually recycle them. Most municipalities either burn them or send them off to the land fill after sorting. This is because it can be expensive to recycle this type of plastic. It does not melt down easily and is often not fit to be reused in its original form.

The premise of recycling these bags is nice. Yet, funding of the upgrading of the recycling units just has not happened and thus less than 1% of all bags are sent to recycling plants worldwide. Most are left to become a pollution problem in one way or another.

There are always alternatives to plastic bags and the search for more alternatives continues. Paper bags are a possible option but they also take their toll on the environment. The use of trees to increase the production of paper products will also have a negative environmental effect.

Reusable plastic bags are being introduced to regions that want to outlaw the plastic bags altogether. These are stronger and more durable and can be used for three to five trips to the store. Of course, the reusable cloth bag is fast becoming a favorite among environmental supporters. While thus far no bag is without its issues, these are the bags that are currently recommended for use to help protect environmental concerns.

QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions from your reading of the passages by choosing the right option.

- (i) **Some people object to the banning of plastic bags because**
- (a) They are durable
 - (b) They are cheap
 - (c) They are convenient
 - (d) All of these
- (ii) **According to the writer the best possible alternative to plastic bags are**
- (a) Reusable plastic bags
 - (b) Reusable cloth bags
 - (c) Wrapper bags
 - (d) None of these
- (iii) **Recycling plastic bags is not considered practical because**
- (a) It is too expensive
 - (b) Only 1% of bags are sent to recycling plants world wide
 - (c) They are strong and durable
 - (d) Many alternatives to plastic bags are available
- (iv) **A disposed plastic bag breaks down in**
- (a) A few days
 - (ii) Less than one year
 - (iii) Many year
 - (iv) Indefinite period time
- (v) **How do plastic bags endanger the life of mammals in the sea ?**
- (a) Nearly 300 million plastic bags end up in the Atlantic Ocean.
 - (b) Airway of hunting mammals are cut off when they gobbled up plastic bags.
 - (c) Deaths from plastic bags are increasing every year.
 - (d) None of these
- (vi) **What harm is done by burning plastic bags ?**
- (a) It emits toxic gases
 - (b) It increases the level of Volatile Organic Compounds
 - (c) Both 'a' and 'b'
 - (d) None of these
- (vii) **One plastic bag can kill one animal every three months because of**
- (a) Suffocation
 - (b) Unintentional digestion
 - (c) Unintentional inhalation
 - (d) Both 'b' and 'c'
- (viii) **Plastic bags in woodland threaten natural progression of wild life because**
- (a) They cause suffocation death of woodland animals
 - (b) They inhibit soil nutrients
 - (c) Their break down rate is slow
 - (d) All of these
- (ix) **Plastic bags are not placed in the recycling bin every week because**
- (a) Very few recycling plants actually recycle them
 - (b) Most municipalities burn them
 - (c) Most of them send them to the landfill
 - (d) Both 'b' and 'c'
- (x) **The word used in the passage similar in meaning to "choking" is**
- (a) Suffocation
 - (b) Inhalation
 - (c) Digestion
 - (d) Survive

ANSWER KEYS

A. Comprehension Questions

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|--------|-----|------|-----|
| (i) | (c) | (v) | (b) | (ix) | (d) |
| (ii) | (b) | (vi) | (c) | (x) | (a) |
| (iii) | (a) | (vii) | (d) | | |
| (iv) | (d) | (viii) | (d) | | |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The constitution of India has conferred on women equal rights and opportunities - political, social, educational and of employment - with men. Because of oppressive traditions, superstitions, exploitation and corruption, the majority of women are not allowed to enjoy the rights and opportunities bestowed on them. One of the major reasons for this state of affairs is the lack of literacy and awareness among women. Education is the main instrument through which one can narrow down the prevailing inequality and accelerate the process of economic and political change in the status of women.

The role of women in a society is very important. Women's education is the key to a better life in the future. A recent World Bank study says that educating girls is not a charity, it is good economics, and if developing nations are to eradicate poverty, they must educate girls. The report says that the economic and social returns on investment in education of girls considerably affects the human development index of the nation. Society would progress only if the status of women is respected and the presence of an educated woman in the family would ensure education of the family itself. Education and empowerment of women are closely related.

Women's education has not received due care and attention from the planners and policy makers. The National Commission for Women has rightly pointed out that even after more than 60 yrs of independence women continue to be treated as the single largest group of backward citizen of India. The role of women in overall development has not been fully understood, nor has it been given its full weight in the struggle to eliminate poverty, hunger, injustice and inequality at the national level. Even when we are in the 21st century, our society still discriminates against women in matters of their rights and privileges and prevents them from participating in the process of national and social progress. Various committees and commissions have been constituted before and after independence to evaluate the progress in women's education and to suggest ways and means to enhance the status of women. The female literacy rate has gone up in the 20th century from 0.6% in 1901 to 39.29% in 1991, but India still possesses the largest number of illiterate women in the world. Female literacy index for the year 1991 shows that there are eight states of the country, i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan which fall in the category of most backward states as far as female literacy is concerned.

The prevailing cultural norms of gender behavior and the perceived domestic and reproductive role of women tend to affect the education of a girl. The negative attitude towards sending girls to schools, restrictions on their mobility, early marriage, poverty and illiteracy of parents affect girls participation in education.

Women's political empowerment got a big boost with the Panchayati Raj Act of 1993, which gave them 30% reservation in Village Panchayats, Block Samitis and Zila Parishads throughout the country. The National Commission for Women was also set up in 1992 to act as a lobby for women's issues.

The educational system is the only institution which can counteract the deep foundations of inequality of sexes that are built in the minds of people through the socialization process. Education is the most important instrument of human resource development. The educational system should be used to revolutionise traditional attitudes and inculcate new value of equality.

QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1) What factors adversely affect girl's education?

Ans. The factors which adversely affect girl's education are, oppressive traditions, superstitions, exploitation and corruption. The lack of awareness among women about the importance of education also hinders the education of girls.

2) What factors adversely affect girl's participation in education?

Ans. The factors that prevent girls from participating in the educational programmes are mainly cultural. The gender norms which confine women to reproduction and domesticity adversely affect education of girls. The negative attitude toward sending girls to school, restrictions on their movement, early marriage and poverty also prevent the participation of girls in education.

3) Why are women's participation and empowerment considered necessary in society?

Ans. Women's participation and empowerment are necessary because no society can progress if the status of women does not improve. The most threatening social, economic and political problems of a nation cannot be properly solved without the participation and empowerment of women.

4) How did women benefit when the Panchayati Raj Act, 1993 was implemented?

Ans. The Panchayati Raj Act of 1993 gave women 30% reservation in village panchayats, block samitis and Zila Parishads throughout India. This gave a huge boost to the political empowerment of women.

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The latest report by 'save the children' (Forgotten casualties of war : girls in armed conflict) is revealing. It brings to us the larger issue of child soldiering. A child soldier is any person under the age of 18 engaged in deadly violence (non-criminal) or combat support as part of a state armed force or non-state armed group by conscription (compulsory/obligatory military service), voluntary enlistment or forced recruitment.

Apart from direct combat activities, children are used as spies, messengers, sentries, porters, servants, for laying and cleaning land mines and in suicide missions. Young girls, besides performing the above functions, act as sex slaves.

There are two major factors behind children being preferred for soldiering. Firstly, recruiting and maintaining children is cost-effective. They eat less, wear less and are paid less. It is estimated that expenditure on child soldiers is less than half of what is spent on their adult counterparts. But when it comes to work, they are treated like adults- fighting on frontlines, carrying heavy war supplies, cleaning, guarding and cooking. The fearlessness and ignorance of children are manipulated to employ them on the most hazardous tasks such as laying or clearing landmines and handling toxic weapons.

Secondly grooming children into soldiers is not difficult. They are highly motivated for one reason or other, which actually pushes them to join soldiering. They can be easily intimidated and are most obedient. Those children who continue to stay on in a particular armed group for a long period till their adulthood

become fanatic soldiers as a result of protracted indoctrination . Such recruits are ideal for suicide missions that demand complete indifference towards their own and other's suffering.

The United Nations Report on 'Impact of armed conflict on children' (1996) notes "one of the most basic reasons for children joining armed groups is economic". For orphan children, joining armed groups is attractive to guarantee themselves the basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter. At times, poverty forces parents to offer their children for fighting in return for money. However, the children of parents who involve themselves in armed conflict drift into soldiering by default. If there is a strong prevalence of violence within a particular community in a conflict area, there is a greater likelihood of children belonging to such communities to be part of hostilities. In these circumstances, a gun in their hands is a safer option rather than being without one.

The optional protocol to the convention on the Rights of the child in its plan known as 'Straight 18' position, prohibits governments and armed groups from using children under the age of 18 in conflict; bans all compulsory recruitment of those under 18; raises the minimum age and requires strict safeguards for voluntary recruitment. But the international protection regime has to go beyond these legal provisions and look at the humanitarian aspects of child soldiering.

QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1) What is a 'child soldier'?

Ans. A child soldier is a child under 18 years of age who is engaged in deadly combat. The recruitment of these soldiers in state controlled armed force or non-state armed groups is either voluntary or forced.

2) Apart from direct combat activities, what are the other dangerous activities in which children are used?

Ans. Children are used as spies, sentries, porters and servants. They are also used in suicide missions. In addition to all these activities girls are also used as sexslaves.

3) Why are children preferred for soldiering?

Ans. Children are preferred for soldiering primarily because recruitment of children is cost-effective. Expenditure on child soldiers is less than half of that of adult soldiers. But they can fight on frontlines like adults. They can be easily manipulated for suicide mission. If groomed early they can develop into fanatic soldiers.

4) What are the reasons behind children joining armed groups?

Ans. The primary reason for children joining armed groups is economic. Joining armed groups guarantees food, clothing and shelter to orphan children. Poor parents often offer their children for fighting in exchange for money.

5) What is the position of V.S. protocol 'Straight 18'?

Ans. The U.N. protocol "straight 18" bans use of children by government or armed groups. It prohibits compulsory recruitment of children. It also requires strict safeguards against voluntary recruitment.

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Alpine marmots hibernate in family groups. At the end of summer each animal carries its own store of hay into communal shelter. This material is not used for food (for it will not eat anything else until the following spring) but to line the hibernation chamber. Having made their nest, the marmots block off access to the burrow by filling the tunnel with earth, stones and more hay before settling down to hibernate, curl up next to one another for warmth.

When they awake the next spring, the weakened marmots have to feed at a great rate to regain their strength before mating can begin.

Much of the marmot's mating behaviour takes place underground, deep within the warm winter burrow. The preliminary displays, however, take place outside. The males are very tolerant of each other and show no sign of aggression or rivalry, but the encounters between males and females usually take the form of mock battles with the animals taking it in turns to overpower one another. While the mating ritual goes on, the animals utter low mewing sounds and repeatedly drum the ground with their back feet.

QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1 Each animal carries its own store of the hay for the purpose of _____.

Ans. Each animal carries its own store of the hay for the purpose of lining the hibernation chamber.

2. How do marmots ensure that nothing can enter the burrow?

Ans. The marmots ensure that nothing can enter their chamber by blocking off access to the burrow by filling the tunnel with earth, stones and more hay.

3. Why do marmots feed at a great rate in spring?

Ans. The marmots feed at a great rate in spring to regain their strength before mating can begin.

4. Find words in the passage that mean :

- a) A hall
- b) Contest
- c) Shared
- d) Exhibitions, shows

Ans. a)	A hall	Chamber
b)	Contest	Encounter
c)	Shared	Communal
d)	Exhibitions, shows	Displays

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

This event occurred in the summer of 1919. I had a long day's work at the War Office, and motored down with Colonel Scott to the Croydon Aerodrome for an evening flight. I took the machine off the ground myself. The engine was pulling well, and we rose to 70 or 80 feet smoothly and swiftly. The Croydon Aerodrome was in those days bordered at several points by high elm trees, and it was necessary to make two half circles, first to the right and then to the left, in order to gain a height to pass over these.

The machine took its first turn perfectly, and the dial marked over sixty miles an hour, a thoroughly trustworthy flying speed. I now turned her to the left, as I had so often done before, and having put her on her back, I began to centre the guiding-stick slowly and gently in order to resume an even keel. To my surprise the stick came home at least a foot without producing the slightest effect. The Aeroplane remained inclined at about 45 degrees and began gradually to increase its list. 'She is out of control', I said through the microphone to my pilot. Instantly I felt the override of his hand and feet on stick and rudders, as with a violent effort he sought to plunge the machine head-downwards in the hope of regaining our lost flying speed. But it was too late. We were scarcely 90 feet above the ground, just the normal height for the usual side-slip fatal accident, the commonest of all. The machine rushed earthwards helplessly, above two hundred feet there would have been no danger; in-fact at a thousand or fifteen hundred feet we had over and over again deliberately stalled the machine, made it fall out of control, waited till the side-slip turned (as all side-slips do) into the ultimate nosedive, and then as the speed increased to eighty or a hundred miles an hour and the controls began again to answer, had pulled her gently out into a normal flight.

But there was no time now.

The Aeroplane was just turning from its side-slip into a nosedive when it struck the ground at perhaps fifty miles an hour with terrific force. Its left wing crumpled, and its propeller and nose plunged into the earth. Again, I felt myself driven forward as if in some new dimension by a frightful and overwhelming force, through a space I could not measure. There was a sense of unendurable oppression across my chest as the belt took the strain. Streams of petrol vapour rushed past in the opposite direction. I felt, as a district phase, the whole absorption of the shock. Suddenly the pressure ceased, the belt parted, and I fell forward quite gently onto the dial board in front of me. Safe! Was the instantaneous realisation. I crept out of the shattered fuselage and ran to my companion. He was senseless and bleeding. I stood by ready to try and pull him out should the machine catch fire. Otherwise, it was better to leave him till skilled help arrived.

QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. He first realized something was wrong when _____

Ans. He first realized something was wrong when he tried to land, the stick came to its original position without the slightest change in the plane's position.

2. We contributed most to the aircraft's danger in a side-slip was _____

Ans. We contributed most to the aircraft's danger in a side-slip was its constant inclination at 45 degrees and its head long plunging towards the ground.

3. The writer was not hurled out of the airplane because _____

Ans. The writer was not hurled out of the airplane because the belt across his chest took the strain and prevented his fall.

4. On escaping from the fuselage, the writer _____

Ans. On escaping from the fuselage, the writer ran to his companion who was senseless and bleeding (and decided) to pull him out or to wait for the skilled help.

5. Find another word or phrase to replace each of the following words in the passages without changing the meaning.

a) Sought b) Plunge c) Deliberately d) Instantaneous

Ans. a) Sought

b) Plunge nosedive/ nose-downwards

c) Deliberately

d) Instantaneous instantly/suddenly/immediately

5. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Leadership makes the world go round. The idea of leadership affirms the capacity of individuals to move, inspire and mobilise masses of people so that they Act together of an end. The basic concept of leadership implies that individuals can make a difference. According to William James, "Mankind does nothing save in human progress. Individuals of genius show the way, and set the patterns, which common people then follow".

Leadership, in general, means leadership in thought as well as in action. In the long run, leaders in thought may make the greater or lasting difference to the world. But, as Woodrow Wilson once said, "Those only are leaders of men, in the general eye, who lead in action. It is at their hands that new thought gets its translation into the crude language of deeds". Leaders in thought often invent in solitude and obscurity, leaving to later generations the tasks of imitation. Leaders in action have to be effective in their own time.

An effective leader cannot be effective in isolation. He must Act in response to the rhythms of his times. His genius must be adapted to the receptivity's of the moment. A leader is useless without followers. "There goes the mob", said the French Politician hearing a clamor in the streets. "I am their leader. I must follow them".

Great leaders turn the inchoate emotions of the mob to purposes of their own. They seize the opportunity of their time, the hopes, fears, frustrations, crises and potentialities. They succeed when events have prepared the way for them, when the community is waiting to be aroused, when they can provide the clarifying and organizing ideas. Leadership ignites the circuit between the individual and the mass and thereby alters history. Leaders have been responsible for the most extravagant follies and the most monstrous crimes that have beset suffering humanity. They have also been instrumental in such gains as humanity has made in individual freedom, religious and racial tolerance, social justice and respect for human rights.

In a democratic world, the concept of leadership takes a new form. It is easy to issue commands and enforce them by the rope and the stake, as well as the concentration camp. It is much harder to use argument and achievement to overcome opposition and with consent. Government by reflection and choice calls for a new style of leadership requiring them to be responsive to popular concerns and it requires followers to be active and informed participants in the process. Democracy does not eliminate emotion from politics; sometimes it fosters demagoguery; but it works on a well proven principle that you cannot fool all people all the time.

The great benefit which the great leaders confer to us is to live according to our best selves; to be active insistent and resolute in affirming our own sense of things. For great leaders attest to the reality of human freedom against the supposed inevitabilities of history. They attest to the wisdom and power that may be within us, which is why Abraham Lincoln remains the supreme example of great leadership. "A great leader", said Emerson, "exhibits new possibilities to all humanity". We feed on genius. Great men exist that there may be greater men.

QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. With reference to the first paragraph, state what a leader is expected to do in order to achieve his goal. _____

Ans. With reference to the first paragraph, state what a leader is expected to do in order to achieve his goal.
A leader should try to inspire and mobilise the people to make them work for a common cause.

2. Leaders in thought may make _____

Ans. Leaders in thought may make a long or lasting difference to the world.

3. In order to be effective, a leader must _____

Ans. In order to be effective, a leader must be effective during his time only.

4. Democratic leadership is harder than traditional leadership because _____

Ans. Democratic leadership is harder than traditional leadership because it is very difficult to use arguments and achievements to overcome opposition and win the public.

5. Great men produce greater men by encouraging all to _____

Ans. Great men produce greater men by encouraging all to be insistent, active and should believe in our action.

6. Find words in the passage that are the antonyms of the following:

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| a) Regress | b) Inaction |
| c) Fail | d) intolerance |

Ans. Find words in the passage that are the antonyms of the following:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| a) Regress | Progress |
| b) Inaction | Action |
| c) Fail | Succeed |
| d) intolerance | Tolerance |

LETTERS

Business Letters (Within 120-150 words)

1) Write an application to the Principal of your school to allow you to go on a Picnic.

The Principal
Stewart School,
Bhubaneswar

Date:- 27th June, 2022

Sub. : Request for permission to go on a Picnic to Nandankanan.

Respected Sir,

We, the students of Class-XII, of your school, request your permission to allow us to go on a picnic on 4TH July, 2022.

20 students have given their consent.

Yours faithfully,

Students of Class - XII

2) Write an application for the post of English Teacher in Stewart School, Bhubaneswar.

To

3rd July, 2022

The Principal,
Unit-1, Stewart School,
KV Lane, Bhubaneswar.

Sub.: Application for the post of English Teacher.

Respected Sir,

In response to your advertisement in 'The Times of India' I may be considered for the post of Junior Teacher in English in your School.

My bio-data and attested copies of my original certificates are enclosed herewith. Hope to receive a positive response.

Yours faithfully,

Suman Jena.

Enclosed: Bio-data and attested copies of certificates.

BIO-DATA

Name :

Father's Name :

Address for Communication :

Contact No. :

e-mail :

Date of Birth :

Educational Qualification :

(Higher degree First, Matriculation Last)

Work Experience :

Language(s) Known :

Extracurricular Achievements :

CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS

NOTICE

1. You are Vijay of Class - XII. As the Cultural Secretary of your School, draft a notice for an Inter School Dramatic Competition.

Write the word Notice	DAV School, DELHI ←	Name of the School
	→ NOTICE	
	Date:- 27TH June, 2022 ←	Write the Date
	Inter School Dramatics Competition ←	Heading of Subject
	An Inter School Dramatic Competition is being organized an 12TH July at Tagore Theatre. Those willing to take part in the items which our school will be presenting should come for selection on 1ST July, 2022 at 12:30 pm in the Assembly Hall. Only Class - VI to XII students are eligible. Dress should be arranged by the Participates.	← Contnts
Name & Designation of the Person issuing notice	Vijay (Cultural Secretary)	

NOTICE FOR MEETING

Date:- 27TH June, 2022

Inter School Dramatics Competition

Details Required:

- Who has called the Meeting
- Date and Time (duration) of the Meeting
- Venue
- Purpose of the Meeting (agenda)
- Details of the persons to attend
- Specific institutions for the persons called for the meeting

You are Ankita of Class - IX, Swami Vivekananda Public School, Delhi. Draft a notice to all other Activity Coordinators, to discuss and plan the activities for X'-mas celebration.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA PUBLIC SCHOOL, DELHI

Date:- 27th June, 2022

Activities for Celebration X'-Mas Day

All the Activity Council Members are informed to discuss the activities for Christmas Day. You should come with your ideas and the estimated cost as well as the infrastructure required. For further details, please contact the undersigned.

Ankita

Class - XII

(Activity Coordinator)

Mobile No.- _____

REPLY TO THE INVITATION ABOVE QUESTION, ACCEPTING IT

Date:- 30th June, 2022

To

Abhijit,
Sector - 1,
Bhubaneswar.

Dear Ankita,

Thanks for the invitation for X'mas celebration Two students and I, myself, of Class - VIII of Saraswati Vidya Mandir, would be glad to present "The Star" on the aforesaid day.

Wishing you good luck.

Abhijeet.

INVITATION

As the Secretary of Literacy Club of Stewart School, Bhubaneswar, draft a formal invitation in not more than 50 words, for the inauguration of the Club in your School.

To
The Principal,
Staff and Students of Stewart School,
Bhubaneswar

Take great pleasure in inviting you the inauguration of Literacy Club

On Saturday, 4TH June, 2022 at 3:00 p.m. in the School Auditorium

RSVP,

Secretary,
Literacy Club
Phone - 00602022

ARTICLE / REPORT WRITING

To be answered is 120 / 150 words (5-marks).

There are 3 (Three) types of report writing:

- 1) Eye - witness Report
- 2) Work Report
- 3) Investigative Report

EYE – WITNESS REPORT

SUICIDE INSIDE PURI TEMPLE

Puri : 28.7. A transgender suddenly ran and climbed up the temple on 27/07/2022. While many devotees were watching with bated breath 'they' jumped to death. Though the reason is unknown, Police is investigating the matter.

Pointers:

- Must have a title / heading.
- The first few words provide 'What, Who and How' of the matter.

BUSINESS REPORT / WORK REPORT

To

Mr. Swain,
Managing Director PPT,
Industrial Estate, Chandaka, Bhubaneswar.

We recommended that the standard of the bread supplied by you to our School, be improved.

Yours sincerely

S.K.Mishra
Principal, SKDAV School,
Bhubaneswar.

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

Deforestation and effect on life

Bhubaneswar 4.10, The two days Regional Level Conference on Desertification of Odisha, held at Pollution Control Board, brought to light the horror of Deforestation.

The programme was inaugurated by Dr. K.K.Das, Director, Pollution Control Board. He expressed his concern and addressed the participants who were trying to bring to general notice this urgent matter, through their papers.

The participants presented the gradual drying up of Mahanadi, the major life-line of Odisha. Though charts and maps they showed the gradual dwindling of the river basin which will result in desertification, starting with Sambalpur, which is our rice-bowl.

The plenary judges applauded the participants for their noble suggestions which would help not only Odisha but also make the world a much better place to live-in.

Mrs. Susmita Samal, Deputy Director, thanked all the participants and also the Organisers.

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. You are Mr. Ranjan Pradhan of V.S.S Nagar, Bhubaneswar. You have to print an invitation card for your daughter Sthiti's marriage.
 - (i) Select the option that is best for the first line of the invitation
 - (a) Mrs and Mr. Ranjan Pradhan
 - (b) Mr. and Mrs Ranjan Pradhan
 - (c) Mr. Ranjan Pradhan and Family
 - (d) None of these
 - (ii) The best option for inviting
 - (a) Solicit your benign presence
 - (b) Invite you
 - (c) Call your attention
 - (d) Bring to your notice
 - (iii) The names of the bride and bridegroom are written
 - (a) Sthiti weds Pravas
 - (b) Sthiti with Pravas
 - (c) Sthiti and Pravas
 - (d) Both 'a' and 'b'
 - (iv) The order of the programme is
 - (a) Reception of barat, wedding ceremony, dinner
 - (b) Dinner, reception of barat, wedding ceremony
 - (c) Wedding ceremony, dinner reception of barat
 - (d) None of these
 - (v) Venue and time are best put in this manner
 - (a) At Hotel Crown, Bhubaneswar on 11 December 2021
 - (b) On 11 December 2021 at Hotel Crown, Bhubaneswar
 - (c) December 11, 2021 Hotel Crown, Bhubaneswar
 - (d) All of these
2. As Principal, B.J.B Junior College, you have to invite Mr. P.K.Singh, District Magistrate to be te Chief Guest at the Annual Function of your college. Tick the correct option for your letter.
 - (i)
 - (a) The address of the college, date, address of the dignitary invited
 - (b) The address of the dignitary, date, address of the college
 - (c) Date & place, address of college, address of the dignitary
 - (d) None of these
 - (ii) The subject invitation for the Annual Function comes
 - (a) Before the address "Respected Sir"
 - (b) After the address "Respected Sir"
 - (c) Both 'a' and 'b'
 - (d) None of these
 - (iii) The last line of the letter is
 - (a) We shall consider it a great honour if you grace the occasion as Chief Guest
 - (b) Soliciting a line in reply
 - (c) Both 'a' and 'b'
 - (d) None of these
 - (iv) The salutary ending should be
 - (a) Yours sincerely
 - (b) Yours faithfully
 - (c) Yours truly
 - (d) Yours
 - (v) The preferred punctuation is
 - (a) No comma or full stop
 - (b) Comma after each line and full stop at the end
 - (c) No commas only full stop at the end
 - (d) None of these

3. Write a reply to the invitation in Q.2 accepting it

(i) The letter should have

- (a) Address at the top followed by date
- (b) Date followed by the address
- (c) Only address no date
- (d) Address and date on the same line

(ii) Address and date are followed by

- (a) Respected Principal
- (b) Dear Sir
- (c) Dear Principal
- (d) All of these

(iii) The body of the letter best appreciated is

- (a) I thank you for the invitation
- (b) It is an honor to be invited
- (c) I consider myself lucky to be invited
- (d) Thanks

(iv) The ending most appropriate is

- (a) Wishing you the best
P. K. Singh
- (b) Thank you
P. K. Singh
- (c) Regards
P. K. Singh
- (d) Wishing you good luck
P. K. Singh

4. Write an application in response to the advertisement below

- (a) Wanted A qualified TGT (English)
- (b) Candidate should be an M. A. (English)
- (c) With teaching experience in a public school
- (d) Salary as per rules
- (e) Send your application to the Principal,
D.A.V School, Koraput

(i) The application should have

- (a) A cover letter followed by a resume
- (b) A resume followed by a cover letter
- (c) A cover letter only
- (d) A resume only

(ii) The list of qualification has

- (a) The highest qualification first, the lowest last
- (b) The lowest first and the highest last
- (c) Only the highest qualification
- (d) Only the lowest qualification

(iii) (a) The resume contains the signature at the close

- (b) The resume does not contain a signature at its close
- (c) It ends with reference
- (d) Both 'b' and 'c'

5. You are Pavan Verma. You are the Secretary of the College Union. Write the Annual Report to be presented in the Annual Function of the College Union.

(i) The report starts with

- (a) Respected President, Respected Chief Guest, Ladies and Gentlemen
- (b) Ladies and Gentlemen
- (c) Good evening
- (d) My dear student friends

(ii) The next part of the report is

- (a) I. Pawan Verma, the Secretary of the College Union, am presenting this Annual Report for your appreciation
- (b) Here is the Annual Report
- (c) Let me read out the Annual Report
- (d) This is the Annual Report from Pawan Verma

(iii) The main part of the report comes like this

- (a) The College Union came into being after the college election in September 2021 with the following office bearers.
- (b) The office bearers of the College Union are as follows
- (c) The Collage Union is a statutory body
- (d) None of these

(iv) The report ends with

- (a) Yours faithfully / Pawan Verma / Secretary
- (b) Pawan Verma / Secretary
- (c) Secretary / Pawan Verma
- (d) None of these

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. (i) (a) | 2. (i) (a) | 3. (i) (a) | 4. (i) (a) | 5. (i) (a) |
| (ii) (a) | (ii) (c) | (ii) (c) | (ii) (a) | (ii) (a) |
| (iii) (d) | (iii) (b) | (iii) (a) | (iii) (a) | (iii) (a) |
| (iv) (b) | (iv) (b) | (iv) (a) | (iv) (d) | (iv) (b) |
| (v) (a) | (v) (a) | | | |

1. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Dragging feet, slurring along an unknown road
Dull eyes deadened by lifelong fear,
Lank faces, suspiciously regarding authority,
For authority killed their loved ones;
Drove them from their homes to wander in a foreign land,
To shelter in cardboard shacks provided by some friendly organisation.
Trudging desolately away,
Leaving all they know,
Clutching their few possessions,
Children squalling, frightened,
Families fleeing, with their lives
Held in the hands of warriors,
Here are the sufferers from the senseless wars,
The reminders of war's destruction, the ones who are perpetual reminders.
Of all that man creates in order to destroy
The hopeless ones the refugees.

QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

A.1 "An unknown road" signifies _____.

Ans. "An unknown road" signifies that the refugees are going along a path and a destiny unknown to them.

2. Their faces have been described as lank because _____

Ans. Their faces have been described as lank because they are afraid of being under the clutches of law at any moment.

3. "All they know" in line 8 refers to _____

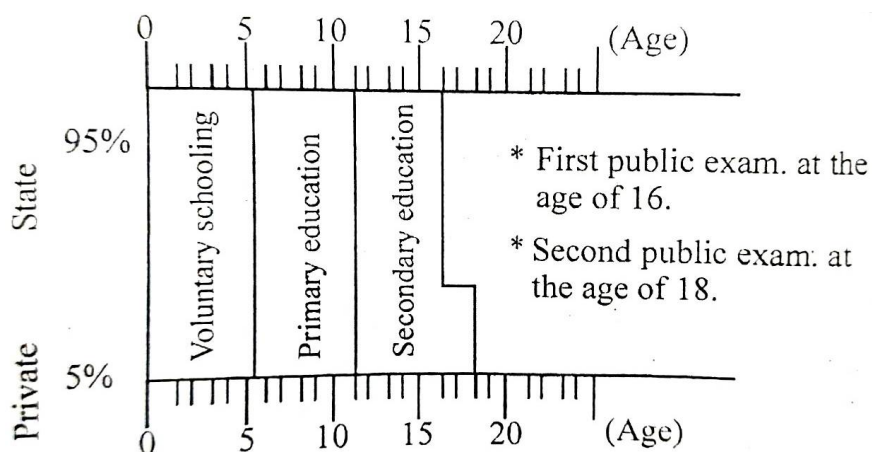
Ans. "All they know" in line 8 refers to all things with which the refugees had previous acquaintance.

4. Pick out four words from the poem that reveal the emotional state of the refugees.

Ans. a) Pathetically
b) Desolately
c) Suspiciously
d) Frightened

B. Graphs, charts, tables diagrams are important methods of presenting and communicating information of late we see information being displayed clearly through it. The users need to in understand how to present and interpret information.

Example : Given below is a diagram on the British School system. Examine it carefully and write a paragraph.



Diagram

QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

Q-a) How many types of schools are there in England?

Ans. There are two types of schools in England, namely, Private School and State School.

Q-b) What percentage of the pupils goes to state run schools?

Ans. Ninety-five percent of the students go to state-run schools.

Q-c) What percentage goes to private schools?

Ans. Only five percent go to private School.

Q-d) When do children start primary education in England?

Ans. Children start primary education in England at the age of five.

Q-e) When do they get into secondary education?

Ans. They get into secondary education at the age of eleven.

Q-f) When do they take their first and the second public examinations?

Ans. They take their first and the second public examinations at the age of 16 and 18 respectively.

Q-g) Is pre-primary education compulsory in England?

Ans. No, pre-primary education is not compulsory in England. It's voluntary.

2. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

How often one hears children wishing they were grown up, and old people wishing they were young again. Each age has its pleasures and pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting his time in useless neglects.

Childhood is time when there are few responsibilities to make life more difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is improbable that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child things that have lost their interest for older people because, they are too well known. A child finds pleasure in playing in the rain, or in the snow. His first visit to a seaside is a marvelous adventure. But a child has his pains, he is not free to do things or being punished for what he has done wrong. His life is therefore not perfectly happy.

When the young man starts to earn his own living, he becomes free from the discipline of school and parents, but at the same time he is forced to accept responsibilities. He can no longer expect others to pay for his food, his clothes and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time in playing about in the way that he used to as a child, he will go hungry and if he breaks the laws of the society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of trouble and has good health he can have the great happiness of seeing himself make steady progress in his job and building up for himself his own position in society.

QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1 Based on your understanding of the passage complete the following table by choosing from the possible answers given in the boxes:

- a) According to the author, the happiest person is _____
 b) The child is happy chiefly because _____

- 1) A grown-up person
 2) He starts earning his own living
 3) One who accepts every age cheerfully and does not regret.
 4) He does not have any age.
 5) He has few responsibilities and all freedom.
 6) He works hard, keeps out of trouble and his sound health.

Ans. 1 (a) 3) One who accepts every age cheerfully and does not regret.
 1 (b) 5) He has few responsibilities and all freedom.

2. Fill in the blanks:

- a) A child's life is not perfectly happy because _____ and _____.
 b) The plus points of childhood are _____ and _____.
 c) The young man is happy because he _____ and _____.
 d) But the young man's problems are that _____ and _____.

Ans. a) A child's life is not perfectly happy because he is not free to do things and always gets punished for doing wrong things.
 b) The plus points of childhood are that he is fed, looked after and loved (and) finds pleasure in playing in the rain and loves the sea side.
 c) The young man is happy because he is free from the discipline of School and parents and does not expect anybody to pay his bills.
 d) But the young man's problems are that he is forced to accept responsibilities, has to work hard (and) has to keep out of trouble and maintain good health.

3. Find one word in the passage which has the same meaning as each word or phrase shown below:

- a) To be sorry, repent
 b) Impossible, unlikely
 c) Exciting, astonishing
 d) All the time, time and again

Ans. a) To be sorry, repent Regrets
 b) Impossible, unlikely Improbable
 c) Exciting, astonishing Marvelous
 d) All the time, time and again Constantly

LITERATURE SECTION

FLAMINGO (PROSE)

THE LAST LESSON

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Who is the author of The Last Lesson:**
 - a) Alphonse Daudet
 - b) Anees Jung
 - c) William Douglas
 - d) Louis Fischer
2. **Why Franz did not stop in front of the billboard? What did he think?**
 - a) It was too crowded for Franz to find out what news was up in the board
 - b) He was too short to read it
 - c) Bad news had become very normal, so he did not stop
 - d) Nobody in Franz's family was in the army, so it did not matter
3. **There was usually great bustle and noise when school began, but it was all very quiet. Which of the following describes Franz's reaction:**
 - a) Shock
 - b) Distress and Confusion
 - c) Bad news had become very normal, so he went about his work
 - d) It was too crowded for Franz to find out the news on the bill board
4. **What Franz thought M. Hamel to be?**
 - a) Miserable, Proud, Reproachful
 - b) Patient, Dignified, Courageous
 - c) Patient, Proud, Nostalgic
 - d) Miserly, Irritable, Vindictive
5. **Where did they get to know the bad news?**
 - a) Newspaper b) Grapevine
 - c) School d) Bulletin board
6. **What was the specialty of M.Hamel's dress?**
 - a) Wore cloths he wore on inspection or prize days
 - b) Wore cloths shabbily
 - c) Wore cloths like a film star
 - d) Wore cloths of a beggar
7. **What order had come from Berlin?**
 - a) To close the School
 - b) To teach German in School
 - c) To teach the music of Mozart in Schools
 - d) To change the School uniform
8. **Franz was always looking for**
 - a) Errant students b) Bird's eggs
 - c) Lost pencils d) Chocolates
9. **Who sat on the back bench on the last lesson?**
 - a) The village people
 - b) People in administration
 - c) The teachers
 - d) Only students who were poor in studies
10. **Why did Harnel blame himself?**
 - a) Not being strict
 - b) Not being kind
 - c) Giving students holidays at times
 - d) Making the students look for bird's eggs

11. Notice the underlined words and tick the option that best explains the meaning:

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) What a <u>thunderclap</u> these words to me! | b) I never saw him <u>look so tall</u> |
| i) Loud and clear | i) Had grown physically taller |
| ii) Startling and unexpected | ii) Seemed confident |
| iii) Pleasant and welcome | iii) Stood on a chair |

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 3. (c) | 5. (d) | 7. (b) | 9. (a) | 11. (a) |
| 2. (c) | 4. (c) | 6. (a) | 8. (b) | 10. (c) | 12. (b) |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. What tempted Franz to stay away from School?

Ans. Franz was afraid to go to school that day as he had not prepared his lesson on 'Participles'. His teacher had told that the students would be asked questions on that. Besides, the chirping of birds, the warm weather and the marching of Prussian soldiers also tempted Franz to stay away from school.

2. What difference did Franz find in the classroom and in the School?

Ans. He found his school unusually quiet and solemn. He had expected to be scolded. But instead M.Hamel spoke kindly and allowed him to enter the class room.

But what was stranger was that he found the villagers sitting in the last rows.

3. Why did the villagers attend the last lesson?

Ans. The older villagers sat in the last rows of the class, to attend the last lesson, as they were sorry not to have come to the school more often.

Also, they wanted to pay their respect to M.Hamel for his faithful service.

4. What was the impact of M. Hamel's retirement announcement on Franz?

Ans. After hearing the announcement, Franz was sorry, as he would be deprived of learning his mother-tongue. His books suddenly felt like old-friends to him.

5. How did Franz perform, when it was his turn to recite?

Ans. At first Franz mixed up his first words and stood still waiting for the scoldings of his teacher.

6. How did M.Hamel praise the French language?

Ans. M. Hamel called French the most beautiful language in the world. He said it was the most clear and logical language.

7. How is mother tongue important to a person?

Ans. M.Hamel said that, mother tongue is the representative of a nation's identity. It acts as a binding force among the citizens. When people are enslaved, knowledge of one's language would function like a key to their freedom.

8. What made M.Hamel cry toward the end of his lesson?

Ans. M.Hamel cried because he loved the French language and felt pity for the villagers, as they would not be able to learn their mother-tongue any longer.

9. Why French language could not be taught in the school any longer?

Ans. French could not be taught in the schools any longer as there was an order from Berlin to teach German instead.

10. What words did M.Hamel write on the black-board?

Ans. M.Hamel wrote the words "Vive La French" in big letters on the black board before dismissing the last class. The words meant "Long Live France."

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

1. How different was the atmosphere of the School from the usual days?
2. What was the order from Berlin? How did it change the situation in the School?
3. Why everyone during the last lesson was filled with regret?
4. How the presence of village elders in the classroom and M.Hamel's last lesson establish the fact that our mother tongue is part of our culture and pride?
5. The order from Berlin created a fervour and a love for French Language. Explain:

LOST SPRING

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **What the story "Lost Spring" is about?**
a) Stolen Childhood b) Stolen Property
c) Stolen Shoes d) Stolen Cars
2. **What is the name of the author of "Lost Spring"?**
a) Mukesh b) Saheb
c) Anees d) Anil Ambani
3. **What was the work of Saheb?**
a) Tea - seller b) Rag - picker
c) Driver d) Pilot
4. **Did the author have an attitude of sympathy for Mukesh or not?**
a) Yes, he is sympathetic
b) No, he is not sympathetic
c) Do not know
5. **That's why they left, looking for "gold" in the big city. What does 'gold' signify here?**
a) Wealth b) Means of survival
c) Luxury d) Misfortune
6. **Which of the following efforts would help Mukesh to be a driver?**
a) Hard work
b) Going to a Garage
c) Following his owner's instructions
d) All of the above
7. **What are the hazards of working in bangle industry?**
a) Impaired vision
b) Miserable life
c) Mental health problem
d) Both (a) and (b)

8. **Why do the workers in bangle factory remain poor?**
 a) It is cheap
 b) Government apathy
 c) Society
 d) No one buys bangles
9. **Why garbage is called "gold" by the author?**
 a) The ragpickers find gold in it sometimes
 b) They sell the garbage and get money
 c) They have survival tactics
 d) They deserve gold
10. **What of the followings is a state of perpetual poverty?**
 a) Walking barefoot
 b) To term 'walking bare foot' a tradition
 c) To reuse the 'worn-out' shoes
 d) Not to bring chappals out of the shelf
11. **How did Saheb feel after working in a tea shop?**
 a) He has no time to play
 b) Lost his care-free look
 c) Earns more money
 d) He starts going to school now
12. _____ means 'canister' in the book:
 a) Vessel b) Implication
 c) Fuss d) Shoes

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 5. (b) | 9. (b) |
| 2. (c) | 6. (d) | 10. (b) |
| 3. (b) | 7. (d) | 11. (b) |
| 4. (a) | 8. (a) | 12. (a) |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. Describe the irony in Saheb's name:

Ans. Saheb's full name was "Saheb-e-Alam", without realising the real meaning of his name. it means - lord of the universe. But the irony lies in here that he has nothing, not even a pair of shoes.

2. What does the reference to chappals tell us about the rag pickers?

Ans. The manner in which Saheb answered the author about their bare feet is both witty and sad. He does not have money to buy shoes but avoids the truth by saying that his mother did not have time to take it down from the shelf.

3. Did Saheb change of job, working in a tea-stall, made him happy?

Ans. Saheb's got more money by doing odd jobs in the tea-stall. But still then he was unhappy because he is now tied down to one place and lost his independence of moving freely as a rag-picker.

4. What makes the city of Firozabad famous?

Ans. Firozabad is famous for its bangle-making industry. Every other family is engaged in this work where families have spent generations working around famous.

5. What are the hazards of glass bangles industry?

Ans. Working long at glass-bangles industry hampers the eye sight. Bangles are manufactured in glass furnaces with high temperature. The dingy places, without sufficient air and light and long working hours affects the worker's eye sight and even developing brain and lung diseases.

6. How is Mukesh different from his family?

Ans. Mukesh's attitude to his situation is different from his family. Though her husband had gone blind due his work at the bangle factory, the grandmother thinks it 'his Karam'.

But Mukesh wants to break away from this traditional family profession and become a motor mechanic.

7. Why the poor migrated to town from the villages?

Ans. The main reason for the poor people migrating to the town is to search for a better livelihood. Poverty and poor facility in the villages forced them to adopt this method. Also, the life of a farmer is difficult and poverty goads them, while town has a charm of its own that attracts the villagers.

8. Why does the author say that the bangle-makers are caught in a vicious web?

Ans. The workers in the bangle - industry are exploited at the hands of the 'shahukars', the middlemen and the politicians alike and kept in poverty. They are prevented from forming cooperatives which might better their lot. Moreover, their children are also forced into the same profession at an early age, thus remaining in the vicious web.

9. Why should child labour be eliminated and how?

Ans. Child labour should be eliminated to bring back the 'Lost Spring' in their lives. We can do this by instilling strong will, ensuring basic education.

They might even join open school system to get freedom to move in and out.

At the same time, create opportunity for better employment for the parents.

Creation of awareness about the under privileged, so people in power can help all.

10. Which industry is both a boon and a bane for the people of Firozabad? Why?

Ans. The bangle - making industry is both a boon and a bane for the workers. It is a boon for the workers because it gave them a livelihood. It is also a bane as they are bound to the profession for generations. The unhygienic working situation usually takes away their eye-sight and general health condition deteriorates.

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

1. "Seemapuri, a place on the periphery of Delhi, yet miles away from it, metaphorically." Explain:
2. 'Saheb is no longer his won master'. Explain.
3. Describe the difficulties of bangle makers of Firozabad.
4. It his "Karam" that makes Mukesh's father go blind. How did Mukesh fought against such 'Karam'?
5. 'Lost Spring' stands for the hopelessness the poverty, the diseases in the life of the rag pickers. Do you agree? Why?

DEEP WATERS

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Who is the author of "Deep waters"?**
a. Anees Jung b. William Douglas
c. Louis Fischer d. Umberto Eco
2. **What is the meaning of the word Oblivion?**
a. Unconsciousness b. Jock
c. A fresh water fish d. Alarmed
3. **In what sense the metaphor 'deep water' is used?**
a. Dangerous depth of anything
b. Lack of security
c. Fear of water
d. A very deep pool
4. **Douglas practiced in the pool**
a. Everyday b. Thrice a week
c. Twice a week d. 5 days a week
5. **Though Douglas was afraid, he was not**
a. Afraid of water b. Going to survive
c. Depressed d. Out of his wits
6. **When Douglas regained his consciousness, he**
a. Told about it to his master
b. Laughed about it
c. Shook, cried and didn't eat that night
7. **The pools and depth at the deep end was**
a. Six feet b. Ten feet
c. Nine feet d. Twelve feet

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 3. (a) | 5. (d) | 7. (c) |
| 2. (a) | 4. (c) | 6. (c) | |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. What shocking experience did Douglas have at the YMCA pool?

Ans. The writer speaks about a 'misadventure' that happened at the YMCA swimming pool when he was about ten or eleven years old. A bully threw Douglas into the deep end of the pool when no one was around. While he realized that he was drowning, he made several attempt's to save himself, but all in vain. Finally, he lost consciousness.

2. What did Douglas feel and do when he was pushed into the swimming pool?

Ans. When Douglas was thrown into the pool, he was seared but did not lose his mind. He planned to make a big jump when his feet would touch the bottom. Unfortunately, the plan failed. Douglas then grew panicky and he felt that he would die. He started suffocating and lost consciousness.

3. What did Douglas learn from his experience?

Ans. This drowning experience had a deep impact on Douglas. He was always haunted by this experience. He avoided water or going near it. It deprived him of the wonderful experiences of boating and fishing.

4. How did the instructor build a swimmer out of Douglas?

Ans. Very gradually, the instructor tried to build Douglas confidence and lose his fear of water. First, he made Douglas cross a pool by attaching a rope through pulley to his belt. This went on for three months. Then Douglas was taught to exhale under water and raise his nose above water and inhale. Then he was made to kick with his legs until they were relaxed. Finally, after seven months, the instructor told him to swim the pool.

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

1. How the writer conveys his sense of panic that gripped him when he almost drowned?
2. How did Douglas overcome his fear of water?
3. What lesson did Douglas learn when he get rid of his fear of water?

THE RATTRAP

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **The topic 'Rattrap' is about**
 - a. Killing rats
 - b. Mischiefs of rats
 - c. Peddler of rattrap
 - d. None of the above
2. **What does the Peddler's conception of the world as a rattrap signify about him?**
 - a. The peddler was a useless person with stupid thoughts
 - b. The peddler was a reflective man whose wisdom was quite different from his profession
 - c. The peddler was an idler without much wisdom.
 - d. The peddler was a lonely person trying to make sense of his fortune.
3. **"Yes, that was a fine fellow you let into the house said the father. What does this line speak about the iron master?**
 - a. The ironmaster was disapproving of his daughter's decision.
 - b. The ironmaster blamed his daughter for allowing a criminal into the house.
 - c. The ironmaster supported his daughter's decision.
 - d. The ironmaster though loved his daughter thought her to be foolish and idealistic.
4. **What was the name of the daughter of the ironmaster?**
 - a. Edla
 - b. Seema
 - c. Ruby
 - d. Emily
5. **The Ironmaster lived in the manor with his**
 - a. Wife and daughter
 - b. Wife
 - c. Old mother
 - d. Oldest daughter
6. **The iron master initially thought the rattrap peddler as:**
 - a. An old regiment comrade
 - b. An old acquaintance
 - c. An old relative
 - d. A rascal
7. **Why was the crofter so friendly and talkative with the peddler?**
 - a. Because he was an old acquaintance
 - b. Because he knew him very well
 - c. He was a neighbour
 - d. None of the above
8. **Why did the crofter show 30 kroner to the peddler?**
 - a. To show off
 - b. Because they were friends
 - c. Out of pride
 - d. None of the above

9. **The peddler entered the gate of the iron mill to:**
 - a. Beg for food
 - b. To meet the master smith
 - c. To get shelter from rain and cold
 - d. To talk with his friends
10. **What gift did Edla receive from the Peddler?**
 - a. Ten kronor notes
 - b. Three kronor notes
 - c. Thirty kronors notes
 - d. Thirty kronors
11. **Why was the ironmaster not pleased with the peddler the next morning?**
 - a. Because he was poor
 - b. Because he was not Nils Olof
 - c. Because he was not a captain
 - d. Because he was a rattrap seller
12. **Why did the peddler turn towards the forest?**
 - a. Highway was full of cops
 - b. Highway was full of traffics
 - c. He was afraid of being caught
 - d. The forest interested him more
13. **Why was the peddler's life monotonous and sad?**
 - a. Because he had no family
 - b. Because he had to work hard
 - c. Because he was poor and lonely
 - d. Because no one respected him
14. **The peddler describes the whole forest as:**
 - a. A circle
 - b. An endless line
 - c. A lifeless place
 - d. An impenetrable prison
15. **What made the peddler finally change his heart?**
 - a. Elda's words
 - b. Elda's appearance
 - c. Elda's father
 - d. Elda's care and innate goodness
16. **Why did the peddler sign himself as caption statile?**
 - a. He didn't want to hurt them
 - b. Because he forgot his name
 - c. Because he wanted to rise upto the expectations of Elda

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 3. (b) | 5. (d) | 7. (d) | 9. (c) | 11. (b) | 13. (c) | 15. (d) |
| 2. (d) | 4. (a) | 6. (a) | 8. (c) | 10. (d) | 12. (c) | 14. (d) | 16. (c) |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. Why did the peddler compare the world to a rattrap?

Ans. The peddler was tramp given to idle thinking. One day he thought the world as a rattrap where all good things like food, meat. They are like the cheese put in the trap to attract rats. People will be tempted by these baits and caught in the trap.

2. Why did the peddler knock on the cottage door by the road side. How was he treated by owner?

Ans. The peddler knocked on the cottage to seek shelter for the night. The owner, a crofter, treated the peddler as a guest, giving him food, playing cards with him and putting him up for the night.

3. What is the nature of Crofter?

Ans. The crofter was a lonely person without any family. He was happy to get someone to talk to in his loneliness. He was also a generous and trusting person because he hosted the peddler for the night, even showing him where he kept his money.

4. Why did the crofter show the thirty kroner to the peddler?

Ans. The Crofter showed his money to the peddler to share his joy of earning thirty kronor in a month by selling cow's milk. Also, he suspected that his guest seemed not to believe him.

5. Why did the ironmaster speak kindly?

Ans. In the dim light of night, the ironmaster had mistaken the peddler for his old comrade, Nils Olof. He was delight to see him and invited him home for Christmas.

6. Why did the peddler decline the invitation of the ironmaster?

Ans. The Peddler was afraid that his true identity might be revealed and he would be handed over to the police for stealing the thirty kronor of the crofter.

7. Why did Edla entertain the Peddler even after she know the truth about him?

Ans. Edla thought that the peddler was poor, homeless tramp. When his true identity was revealed, she felt very bad for him and his situation in life and pleaded for him.

8. Why did the peddler not tell the ironmaster that he was not Nils Olof?

Ans. The peddler did not tell the ironmaster that he was not Olof because he thought that if the ironmaster thought him to be an old friend, he would take pity and give him some money.

9. What conclusion did the ironmaster reach when he heard that the crofter had been robbed by the peddler?

Ans. When the iron master heard that the crofter had been robbed by the peddler, he thought that the peddler might run away with all the silvers in his house.

10. What was the content of the package left by the peddler for Edla?

Ans. The package left by the peddler for Edla contained a rattrap, thirty kronor in crumpled notes and a short note explaining his conduct.

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

1. Why did the crofter respond faithfully to the peddler? How did the peddler repay that?
2. Why did the ironmaster invite the peddler to his house? How did the peddler repay his hospitality?
3. The story "The Rattrap" is both entertaining and philosophical. Explain.
4. How did the peddler get caught in the metaphoric rat trap?
5. How does the story "The Rattrap" exemplify the innate goodness of man and how the peddler turned around in the story?

INDIGO

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Who is the author of 'Indigo'?**
a. Anees Jung b. William Douglas
c. Selma Lagerlof d. Louis fischer
2. **'Indigo' is an extract from the book**
a. The life of Mahatma Gandhi
b. Times Educational supplement
c. The White Tiger
d. Sun and the Moon
3. **Rajkumar Shukla was**
a. Poor b. A sharecropper
c. Delegate d. A landlord
4. **Who received Gandhi at Muzaffarpur?**
a. Shukla b. Rajendra Prasad
c. Jakur Hussain d. J.B. Kripalani
5. **Where is Champaran?**
a. Bihar
b. Odisha
c. Madhya Pradesh
d. Tamilnadu
6. **Why did Shukla come to the Congress Session?**
a. To complain about the injustice faced by the farmers.
b. To receive Gandhi
c. To accompany Gandhi in his journey
d. To join the Congress
7. **Why Gandhi was treated as an untouchable by Rajendra Prasad's people?**
a. Rajendra Prasad was not present
b. His people thought him to be a peasant
c. Gandhi quarreled a lot
d. Police was not called
8. **What did the people of Champaran's age old profession?**
a. Carpentering b. Farming
c. Weaving d. Share cropping
9. **How the Champaran project was the turning point in Gandhi's life?**
a. It gave spark to civil disobedience movement.
b. It dissuaded Gandhi from action
c. It started the quit India moment
d. It was the last action of Gandhi
10. **What did Gandhi Teach the lawyers and the sharepersons?**
a. Self-reliance b. Selfishness
c. Self-respect d. Selflessness
11. **What spread quickly through Muzaffarpur of Champaran?**
a. Gandhi's popularity
b. The news of Gandhi's mission
c. Gandhi's arrest
d. Gandhi's attire

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 3. (b) | 5. (a) | 7. (a) | 9. (a) | 11. (b) |
| 2. (a) | 4. (d) | 6. (a) | 8. (d) | 10. (a) | |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. **Why the servants thought Gandhi to be another peasant?**

Ans. Gandhi came along with Rajkumar Shukla, who was a peasant, to Rajendra Prasad's house. He also, had dressed very simply. So the servants thought him to be another peasant, so untouchable. Therefore, he was not allowed to drink water from the well.

2. What did the peasants pay the Britishers as rent? What did the Britishers want now? What would be the impact of synthetic indigo on the prices of natural indigo?

Ans. According to the terms and conditions of Indigo contract, the peasants, were sharecroppers. They were bound to plant indigo in 15% of the land held on rent from British landlords. The entire produce of indigo must go to the landlords.

When the landlords learnt that Germany had developed synthetic indigo, they wanted to dissolve the arrangement. In return they wanted compensation for the release of these 15% land.

3. How Gandhi reacted to this information? What did he do to help the peasants? How did it affect Satyagraha?

Ans. First of all, Gandhi tried to learn all the angles of the problems. He approached the authorities. He refused to leave Champaran and accepted a meagre 25% refund to the farmers. All these led to his formulation of a plan for Satyagraha.

4. Why did Gandhi agree to a meagre 25% settlement?

Ans. The landlords considered 25% compensation as a meagre amount which they were sure, the peasants would not accept. But Gandhi foiled their attempt to further harass the peasants by accepting it. This caused the landlords to lose face and money.

5. How did the return of 25% share from the landlords change the plight of the peasants?

Ans. This episode removed the fear of the Britishers from the heart of the peasants and instilled courage. They knew their rights and also to fight for it. The British landlords returned the lands to the peasants. Indigo share cropping disappeared in due course from Champaran.

6. Why did Gandhi think Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life?

Ans. Gandhi considered Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life because it was the first successful disobedience movement for him. Though it was a simple struggle for the rights of poor peasants, it removed the fear of the Britishers from the hearts of the farmers.

7. What was the attitude of the average Indians towards advocates of 'home rule'?

Ans. The average Indians, were afraid to show solidarity with advocates of 'home rule'. They were afraid of negative reputations.

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

1. Give an account of Gandhi's fight for the right of poor peasants of Champaran.
2. Why is the Champaran episode considered to be the turning point of Indian Freedom Struggle?
3. What was the problem faced by the indigo sharecropper? How Gandhi helped solve the problem?
4. How Gandhi used non-violence and satyagraha to give justice to the sharecroppers of Champaran?
5. Describe briefly the characteristics of Gandhiji that we came to know from the topic 'Indigo'.

POETS AND PANCAKES

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **"Poets and Pancakes" is a humorous account at Gemini Studio?**
 - a. A Sokamitra b. Dilipkumar
 - c. Ashok Kumar d. Chitrangada
2. **The make-Up Department was a building which belonged to:**
 - a. Robert Clives stable
 - b. Nehru's garage
 - c. A well at Champaran
 - d. Gandhi's place of stay at champaran
3. **The make-up man could _____ the looks of a person**
 - a. Beautify
 - b. Horrify
 - c. Mar
 - d. Change man into a dog
4. **What was the job of the narrator in the studio?**
 - a. Cut newspaper clippings and store them in files
 - b. Put pancake and paint mixture on the faces of actors
 - c. Write songs for films
5. **There was a man in the Make-up Department who would wish the 'direst' thing for Subbu. What is the meaning of 'direst'?**
 - a. Urgent b. Disastrous
 - c. Desperate d. Dreadful
6. **'An extremely talented actress once blew over' on the sets. What is this idiomatic phrase 'below over' means?**
 - a. Get bent out of shape
 - b. Sneeze
 - c. Blew the tea
 - d. Got in the storm
7. **Why the writer says the make-up Department was a sign of national integration?**
 - a. Different people belonging to different states occupied positions there
 - b. There was harmonious living
 - c. There was violence there every day
8. **Why was the office boy disappointed with his job in Gemini Studio?**
 - a. It was monotonous
 - b. No one made him a star
 - c. His boss was cruel
9. **Sabhu was described as a genius by the narrator because:**
 - a. He was flatterer
 - b. His capacity to manage things
 - c. His capacity for acting
 - d. His dialogue delivery
10. **The office boy's age was about**
 - a. Twenty b. Thirty
 - c. Forty d. Ten
11. **Though Sabbu was not well educated he got the job because he was:**
 - a. Very talented b. A Brahmin
 - c. A professor d. A gardener
12. **In what tone the author writes the topic 'Poets and Pancakes'?**
 - a. Melodious b. Irritating
 - c. Humorous d. Sarcastic

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) |
| 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. What does the write mean by 'misery' of the artists undergoing make up?

Ans. The make-up room was filled with mirrors and candles at all angles. When the artist sat there for make-up with pancake, the heat and flashly lights made it really unbearable.

2. What the writer referred to as national integration?

Ans. The make-up department of Gemini Studio was a congregation of people from different parts of India. It was headed by a Bengali and then a Maharastrian headed it. He was assisted by an Andhraite, a Christian, some Tamils even an Anglo-Burmese. The writer, jokingly, calls it national Integration.

3. What was the nature of work of the 'office-boy'? Why was he disappointed?

Ans. The office-boys main duty was make-up of the artists who played the crowd. On the day of crowd-shooting, he would 'slap-it' on them. Though the office-boy was in his early forties, he had joined the studio late. He wanted to be a star, or a top screen writer, director or lyric writer. As he failed to realise any of his dreams, he was disappointed.

4. What was the job description of the author? Why others thought that he did nothing?

Ans. The author's job was to scan various news items and keeping a record of it. He was always seen at tearing up newspapers. This gave the impression that he was doing nothing.

5. Why did the office-boy ill treated Subbu?

Ans. The office boy was frustrated because he could not become someone great and famous. So, he took out his frustration on Subbu and denigrated him constantly.

6. Give a description of Subbu's genius?

Ans. Subbu had many-sided qualities-primary among them was being cheerful all the time. He was also so loyal to the boss that he was called sycophant. But his loyalty also made the boss believe that having Subbu around made film-making process easier. He had an inclination towards literature; he was both a poet, novelist and actor. His greatest characteristics was his charitable nature.

7. Why the legal advisor was seen as different from others?

Ans. While the artists are a crowd of 'dreamers' the lawer was a man of cold logic. Also, the crowd comprised mostly of Gandhi's followers and wore khadi, the lawyer had a different ideology, wore tie and pants and at` times a coat. All these made him stand out in the crowd.

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

1. How did the people of Madras and those at the Gemini Studios respond to the plays staged by the 'Moral Rearmament Army'?
2. What caused the lack of communication between the Englishman and the people at Gemini Studios?
3. Who was the English visitor to the studios?
4. What is the tone and texture of the narration that makes this writing an interesting read?
5. What was the reason behind Subbu's importance in the Gemini Studios?

THE INTERVIEW

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The author of "The Interview" is:
 - a. Christopher Silvester
 - b. Wordsworth
 - c. Jane Austen
 - d. Lows Fischev
2. He was a student of :
 - a. English
 - b. Physics
 - c. History
 - d. Geography
3. Why many celebrities hate interview?
 - a. They hated the encroachment on their privacy
 - b. They hate taking photographs
 - c. They love selfie instead
 - d. They hate journalists
4. V. S. Napaul hates interview: As as per his opinion it takes away -
 - a. Ones privacy
 - b. Soul
 - c. Part of themselves
 - d. Ones peace
5. Rudyard Kipling condemned interviews. As his wife describes his view
 - a. Interviews are immortal so a crime
 - b. Interviews make one popular
 - c. Interviews waste one's time
 - d. Interviewer generally caricatures the interviewee
6. H.G. Wells considered interview as an ordeal; but he himself interviewed
 - a. Obama
 - b. Joseph Stalin
 - c. Putin
 - d. Narendra modi
7. Despite its advantages interview is -
 - a. An excellent medium of communication
 - b. An excellent medium to propagandize one self
 - c. A medium to spoil one's image
 - d. Meant to spread scandal
8. What is the meaning of "interstices" as per umberto Eco?
 - a. It is space outside earth
 - b. Intercontinental train
 - c. Gap left behind by a book
 - d. An unreadable book
9. Umberto Eco feels that :
 - a. He has written novels on various subjects
 - b. He has written nothing
 - c. Has written novels with same ethical interest
 - d. His books are failures
10. All writings are :
 - a. Factual
 - b. Symbolic
 - c. irrelevant
 - d. None of the above

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. () | 10. (d) |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. What are some of the positive aspects of an interview?

Ans. Interview is very commonplace aspect of Journalism. It gives us a first-hand impression of a person. It is an excellent method of communication.

2. Why do most writers despise being interviewed?

Ans. Most celebrities hate interviews as they feel it diminishes them. V.S. Naipaul feel wounded and also that a part of oneself loses during interview. Rudyard Kipling condemns interviews and expect them to be punished. Saul Bellon feels suffocated during interview.

3. What is the belief of some primitive cultures about being photographed?

Ans. Some primitive cultures hate photography and view them with suspicion. They have a fear that their soul would be robbed if they are photographed.

4. What is Umberto Eco's feeling about being interviewed?

Ans. Umberto Eco does not specifically dislike being interviewed. He gave long and elaborate answers to the questions posed by Mukund Padmanabhan. He was straight forward and truthful.

He smiled and struggled during the interview, which shows his interest.

So, we may say that he liked being interviewed.

5. How does Eco find time to write so much?

Ans. As per Eco he utilizes 'Interstices', i.e., the gap between any two writings of his. Thus he utilizes time in the most fruitful manner and able to produce so many works.

6. Why the book 'The Name of the Rose' is so popular?

Ans. The unconventional style, the subject matter, personalized narrative lends to the popularity of 'The Name of the Rose'.

It is a detective story that explores meta-physics, theology and medieval history at once. But, the writer, humbly, says that it is the right time, right subject that made it so popular.

7. Does the fact, that most people thought Eco only as a novelist bother him?

Ans. Yes, it because he considers himself a university professor, who writes novels on Sundays. He also attends conferences, which shows his scholarly bent of mind. This is what bothers him about the stamp of only novelist.

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

1. Why did the American publisher think that the novel 'The Name of the Rose' won't sell in America? What was the secret of its success?

2. What impression of Umberto Eco do you gain from the interview?

GOING PLACES

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **The central theme of 'Going Places' is**
 - a) Adolescent fantasysy and hero worship of Sophie
 - b) Sophie's experience as a young actress
 - c) Sophie's failure in school exam
 - d) Quarrel in a school auditorium
2. **Sophie dreams about**
 - a) Being an actress
 - b) Owning a boutique
 - c) Becoming an Olympic medalist
 - d) None of the above
3. **Sophie's family members**
 - a) Do not support her ideas
 - b) Support her ideas
 - c) Scold her
 - d) Drive her out of the house
4. **Sophie's brother Geoff is**
 - a) A truck driver
 - b) An apprentice mechanic
 - c) School student
 - d) Married man
5. **What is the meaning of the idiomatic title of the story 'Going Places'?**
 - a) System of going to watch football match
 - b) Sophie's desire to date Danny Lasey
 - c) Sophie's day-dream about vising places
 - d) Sophie's desire to be a tour guide, so she can visit places
6. **Sophie's friend Jansie is**
 - a) A realist and a practical girl
 - b) An immature person
 - c) Gossip monger
 - d) Irrational
7. **Why both the girl Sophie and Jamsie thought they would work for the biscuit factory?**
 - a) Both of them were from lower middle-class family and did not have money for higher education
 - b) Both of them were ambitious
 - c) Both of them were rich enough to own a biscuit factory
 - d) None of the above
8. **When did Sophie meet Casey, the football player?**
 - a) In a hotel
 - b) In a secret place near canal
 - c) In a shopping mall
 - d) In the match
9. **Why does Sophie day dream?**
 - a) To get away from reality
 - b) To ignore home-work
 - c) To please Geoff
 - d) None of the above

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 4. (b) | 7. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 5. (c) | 8. (d) |
| 3. (a) | 6. (a) | 9. (a) |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. Why did the two girls Sophie and Jansie want to work at the biscuit factory?

Ans. The two girls Sophie and Jansie were from lower middle-class-family and could not think of higher education. The biscuit factory was the only factory in that locality. So, they thought they would join there.

2. Was Sophie happy with the thought of working in the biscuit factory?

Ans. Yes, Sophie was happy to work in the biscuit factory, but only as a manager, so she could save a lot of money for a boutique, which was her real ambition.

3. Why Jansie dissuaded Sophie from day-dreaming?

Ans. Jansie was a practical girl and knew dreaming of opening a boutique would be impossible for them. So, she wanted Sophie to face the hard realities of life.

4. Why did Sophie wriggle when Geoff told her father that she had met Danny Casey?

Ans. Sophie wriggled as she knew her father would scold her for having such wild fantasys as meeting Danny Casey. They all knew her to be a day dreamer and tried to make her realistic.

5. Does her father believe her story?

Ans. Sophie's father did not believe her at all and dismissed it as another of her wild ideas. He was a realist and critical towards her.

6. Who is Danny Casey?

Ans. Danny Casey was an Irish prodigy. He was a famous football player.

7. Did Sophie really meet Casey?

Ans. No, Sophie never really met Danny Casey. She had just seen him once playing a match. She was only a spectator.

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

1. Why the writer calls this story "Going places"?

2. How different was Janisie from spotive?

3. Why did soptive like her brother so much? What did he symbolize for her?

4. Sophie's dreams and disappointments are all in her mind. Discuss.

FLAMINGO (POETRY)

MY MOTHER AT SIXTY-SIX

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the name of the poet of "My Mother at Sixty-Six"
 - a) Anees Jung
 - b) Patha Sarathy
 - c) Kamal das
 - d) Kuntala Kumar Sabat
2. The tone of the poem is -
 - a) Apprehension and disappointment
 - b) Disappointment and dejection
 - c) Hatred and anger
 - d) Careless and heartless
3. The poet was driving towards the -
 - a) Railway station
 - b) Airport
 - c) Bus stand
 - d) Market
4. Out of the car window the poet's mother saw -
 - a) Caws and Buffaloes
 - b) Trees sprinting backward
 - c) Birds on the electric lines
 - d) People going to work
5. 'Winter's moon' is a reference to -
 - a) The mother's old age
 - b) the mother's tears
 - c) Beautiful moon
 - d) Faded moon
6. "Trees sprinting" is a poetic device -
 - a) Alliteration
 - b) Rhyme
 - c) Repetition
 - d) Personification
7. The poet is using her smile only as a cover up for -
 - a) Her pain
 - b) Her detachment
 - c) Happiness at going away
 - d) Her emotion
8. Which of the following is a childhood fear of the poet?
 - a) Mother's illness
 - b) Mother's anger
 - c) Separation from the mother
 - d) Death of her mother
9. After security check at the air-port the poet looked again at her mother. Why?
 - a) To check if she was sleeping
 - b) To check if she was doing well
 - c) To say something to her
 - d) To bid her good bye
10. Mother's face has been compared to -
 - a) Full moon
 - b) Late winter's moon
 - c) Young childish face
 - d) Young tree
11. Why did the poet smile again and again?
 - a) Trying to hide her fear from her mother
 - b) To distract her mother
 - c) She was careless
 - d) She was pretending

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 3. (b) | 5. (d) | 7. (c) | 9. (d) | 11. (a) |
| 2. (a) | 4. (b) | 6. (a) | 8. (c) | 10. (b) | |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. What did the poet Kamal Das think when they looked at her mother?

Ans. The poet's mother was sleeping open-mouth in the car as they drove to Kochi airport. The poet thought she looked old and withered. The poet was disturbed as she doubted whether the mother would be alive on her return. Her childhood fear of losing the mother surfaced to haunt her.

2. How did Kamala Das try to drive away the thoughts on her aging mother?

Ans. Even as Kamal Das tries to put away her childhood fear of losing her mother, she sees her mother's aged and wan face. She forcibly tries to put away such idea by looking outside the window.

3. What is the poet's childhood fear?

Ans. During her childhood, Kamal Das was afraid of losing her mother. Looking at the old mother the old fear comes back to haunt her.

4. What do the parting words and smile of the poet signify?

Ans. the parting words of the poet signify that she wants to meet her mother again. Through her smile she tries to cover her pain and to give hope to the mother.

5. Why the word 'smile' is repeated in the last line?

Ans. The repeated word 'smile' signifies her pain of parting. She also wanted to give hope and reassurance to her.

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

1. Bring out the significance of the smile of the poet as she bade farewell to her mother.
2. Bring out the poetic devices used in the poem.
3. Analyse the concept of losing our dear ones on account of old age in the context of the poem.

KEEPING QUIET

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Who is the poet of "Keeping Quiet"?</p> <p>a. Kamala Das b. Pablo Neruda</p> <p>c. John Keats d. Robert Frost</p> <p>2. The poem about the necessity of :</p> <p>a. Happiness b. Silence</p> <p>c. Introspection d. Inactivity</p> <p>3. The number '12' in the poem stands for:</p> <p>a. The 12 months of the year</p> <p>b. The 12 hours of the day</p> <p>c. All of the above</p> | <p>4. In this poem, the poet uses a conversational style to :</p> <p>a. teach an important lesson to mankind</p> <p>b. tell something important to mankind</p> <p>c. show what is intimate bonding to mankind</p> <p>d. to make an important impression</p> <p>5. As per the poet, how does mankind harm environment?</p> <p>a. by killing sea-enclosures</p> <p>b. polluting the rivers</p> <p>c. by noise pollution</p> <p>d. by killing whales</p> |
|--|---|

6. **Why does the poet ask people to keep quiet?**
- as it creates noise
 - as it creates misunderstanding
 - as it results in bitterness
 - as it leads to wars
7. **The moment of silence is exotic because:**
- it allows introspection
 - allows rest to all
 - allows peace and harmony
 - makes us realise that we are all one

ANSWER KEYS

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (c)

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. **What is the exotic moment the poet refers to in 'Keeping Quiet'?**

Ans. The poet refers to the moment of stillness and quietness as an exotic moment because it will initiate peace and brotherhood. There would be no movement, no talk, no activity and so no in silence.

2. **Why does one feel 'a sudden strangeness' on counting to twelve and keeping quiet?**

Ans. People are always active and so are machines. When things became quiet and we introspect, it would be an unfamiliar moment. Thus, we will feel a sudden strangeness, at that moment.

3. **How will 'keeping quiet' protect our environment?**

Ans. Keeping quiet and introspection will initiate peace, halting all destructive activities like war. War destroys people and environment. Thus, 'keeping quiet' will protect environment.

4. **What are the different kinds of wars mentioned in the poem 'Keeping Quiet' What is Neruda's attitude to war?**

Ans. The poet in this poem speaks above war against humanity and nature, green wars, wars with poisonous gases, wars with fire. Neruda rejects wars of all kinds. He feels wars may bring victory to one side but there would be hardly any survivors to enjoy it.

5. **How, according to Neruda, keeping quiet can change our attitude to life?**

Ans. Keeping quiet will help one introspect on one's action. So, one will think twice before waging war or harming the environment.

6. **How is keeping quiet related to life?**

Ans. Keeping quiet does not imply complete inactivity, but stillness or quietness to introspect. This will imply stopping all works to reflect on our actions. Thus, it is related to life.

7. **How can man learn from nature?**

Ans. Being alive yet be still is what one can learn from nature. Nature is a living thing, trees breath and eat. Yet, one finds stillness all around.

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

- Analyse the importance of twelve in 'Keeping Quiet'
- Why the poet appeals for complete stillness?
- Analyse the poetic device of 'Keeping Quiet'.

A THING OF BEAUTY

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Complete the sentence: "A thing of Beauty....."
 - a. is a disaster
 - b. is responsible for Trojan War
 - c. is a joy forever
 - d. will built the next day
2. "A Thing of Beauty" is an excerpt from which epic poem?
 - a. Endymion
 - b. Fairie Queen
 - c. Paradise Lost
 - d. None of the above
3. The quality that the poet associates with beauty is :
 - a. peaceful
 - b. mounful
 - c. relaxing
 - d. everlasting
4. What are the sources of beauty?
 - a. Old memory
 - b. Old friendship
 - c. Old moments
 - d. Old people
5. Which example of beauty of nature the poet has given us?
 - a. sound sleep
 - b. flowers
 - c. a study place
 - d. good food
6. The expression "pass into nothingness" implies that beauty
 - a. never increase
 - b. never decrease
 - c. never fade away
 - d. never gives mental peace
7. What does this quote 'from our death spirits' refer to
 - a. our own evil action
 - b. our demoralized spirit
 - c. feeling of hopelessness
 - d. all of the above
8. Which of the following provides us with joy and respite during hot days
 - a. shades of trees
 - b. mangoes
 - c. air-conditioner
 - d. none of the above
9. Describe the role of clear rills.
 - a. Cool stream
 - b. Cool shelter
 - c. Cool green surrounding
 - d. Cool drink

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (a) | 9. (b) | |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. What does a thing of beauty do for us?

Ans. A thing of beauty provides endless joy to us so we are able to overcome sadness, hopelessness and problem. The memory of such a thing provides us endless joy.

2. What are the things of beauty Keats refers to in this poem? How do they influence us?

Ans. Keats speaks about beauty in nature and literature in his poem. They help us by making us overcome sadness and gloom. They also uplift our mood and soul.

3. How does 'a thing of beauty' provide comfort?

Ans. 'A thing of Beauty' provides shelter and comfort in many ways. It is like a bower, a shade under a tree, that provides us shade and rest. It gives us cool water, green forest and a comfortable place to live.

4. What, according to Keats, is an endless fountain of immortal drink?

Ans. Keats considers the beauty of nature as an endless fountain of immortal drink. The water is immortal as the pleasure and delight given by it never diminishes. It only increases with time.

5. What message does Keats give us through the poem "A thing of Beauty"?

Ans. The poem "A thing of Beauty" conveys the message of the power of beauty. It gives us endless joy and helps us to overcome sadness and hopelessness. The memory of such beauty provides us with everlasting happiness.

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

1. Analyse the poetic device used in the poem "A Thing of Beauty"
2. Justify the title "A thing of Beauty is a joy forever".
3. Explain 'An Endless fountain of immortal drink'.

A ROADSIDE STAND

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Who is the poet of "A Roadside stand"**
a. Robert Frost b. John Keats
c. Wordsworth d. None of the above
2. **The poem "A Roadside stand" speaks of the plight of**
a. Urban masses b. Hospital staff
c. Rural people d. Railway station
3. **The poet is _____ with the rural masses.**
a. Angry b. Hate
c. Sympathetic d. Sad
4. **The poem brings the issue of unequal progress and development between**
a. Rich and poor
b. Different countries
c. Cities and villages
d. Road and sea
5. **Why was the roadside stand built?**
a. to shelter people
b. for people to wait there
c. to earn money from polished city traffic
d. to give direction to people
6. **What is the childish longing the poet speaks about?**
a. Travel to city malls
b. Travel to cold places in summer
c. Going to a circus
d. Hope of getting financial help from city traffic
7. **Who are the beasts of prey?**
a. The government officials
b. The city people
c. The rural masses
d. None of the above

8. 'The polished traffic' refers to
- Sophisticated city people in those vehicles
 - Shiny cars on the roads
 - Extremely rich people on those roads
 - Well organised traffic

9. 'The urban and educated people have their minds ahead' What does this mean?

- People are well educated and aware about the condition of the poor
- People concentrate on the road ahead, so that they can drive safely
- People care only about their safety
- People try to improve the countryside.

10. Identify the figure of speech used in "polished traffic"

- metaphor
- simile
- alliteration
- transferred epithet

ANSWER KEYS

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 6. (d) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (b) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (a) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (c) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (d) |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. Why didn't the 'Polished traffic' stop at the roadside stand?

Ans. The city people, termed as 'polished traffic' by the poet, are selfish. They care only to have money. They want only to make more profit from their business.

2. What is the 'Childish longing' that the poet refers to and calls it vain?

Ans. The poor people foolishly wait for help from the rich city people. So the poet calls it 'Childish longing' It is 'vain' as the city people are selfish and do not have generosity.

3. Why doesn't Frost sympathise with the rural folks and is anguished by the plight of the stand owners?

Ans. Frost is anguished at the plight of the stand owners because the city cars stop rarely and even then, they have some selfish motive.

4. What role does money play in the lives of poor people?

Ans. Money gives the confidence of growth and 'lift of spirit' with many in reach.

5. Why does the poet seek an unrealistic solution to the problem of the poor, even though he had called their 'longing' 'Childish'?

Ans. The poet has a genuine wish to do good for the poor rural masses unlike the hypocritical, greedy rich. He is very sad to see that there is no real help coming forth to help the needy. This makes the poet helpless. So this leads the poet to seek an unrealistic solution.

AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGERS

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. In the poem 'Aunt Jennifer's Tiger' the poet Adrienne Rich speaks about the oppression of
 - a. rural masses
 - b. poor people
 - c. women
 - d. none of the above
2. The poem provides an alternate
 - a. world of freedom for women
 - b. relation for husband and wife
 - c. world for tigers
 - d. vegetative world
3. The wedding band feels heavy on the hand of Aunt Jennifer because
 - a. the ring is heavy
 - b. it has a big diamond
 - c. it is a metaphor oppressive marriage
 - d. none of the above
4. The woman works throughout her life to glorify the 'tiger' What is this tiger?
 - a. Husband
 - b. Father
 - c. Son
 - d. Servant
5. The poem embodies an alternative root for woman to
 - a. express her repression
 - b. express her artistic capacity
 - c. express her hunger
 - d. express her need for a pet
6. Which of the following does not represent the contrast between Aunt Jennifer and the tiger?
 - a. Uncertainty and confidence
 - b. Fear and fearlessness
 - c. Slavery and freedom
 - d. Authority and Autonomy
7. The Poem describes
 - a. A happy married life
 - b. Oppression of women in marriage
 - c. Aunt Jennifer as an artist
 - d. Helplessness of the tiger.
8. The characteristic of the tiger is
 - a. Fearless
 - b. Graceful
 - c. Timid
 - d. Fearful
9. Aunt Jennifer is different from her tiger as she is ____
 - a. Graceful
 - b. Independent
 - c. Submissive
 - d. Old
10. The fluttering finger stands for _____
 - a. Anxiety
 - b. Scared
 - c. Angry
 - d. Sad

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. Justify the title of the poem "Aunt Jennifer's Tiger"

Ans. The title refers to Aunt Jennifer's knitted tigers which is an alternate world available to a woman. This is an illusion of freedom from burden afforded to her. She is expressing, through her art, her fear and struggle in her marriage through knitting.

2. How do 'denizen' and 'chivalric' add to our understanding of a husband?

Ans. 'Denizen' refers to courtesy and fearlessness. In the jungle the tiger fights for his supremacy and his space. Once he wins, he fears no one. He lives on his own terms. So also, a husband in a marital life. Husband is the supreme authority and broach no dispute.

3. Why do Aunt Jennifer's hands flutter through her wool?

Ans. Aunt Jennifer's hands flutter as she is traumatized in her marital life and suffocates under male dominance.

4. What does the metaphor 'massive weight of Uncle's wedding band' Signify?

Ans. The wedding bond stands for marriage. It is 'massive' and weighty on her hand as she is oppressed, burdened and subjugated, but she cannot express herself.

5. What Aunt Jennifer is terrified it?

Ans. Aunt Jennifer is terrified of her husband, who dominates and subjugates her. She is the perfect example of male dominance and societal exploitation.

6. What are the 'ordeals' that Aunt Jennifer is surrounded by? What is the significance of the word 'ringed' in this context?

Ans. The poet calls the male dominance and subjugation that Aunt Jennifer undergoes as 'oredeal'. The word 'ringed' projects her bonded and chained situation. The society completely surrounds her and compels her to tolerate male supremacy.

7. What is the significance of 'tiger' in Aunt Jennifer's works?

Ans. Though Aunt Jennifer is gentle and docile she creates the picture of 'tiger' through her needle works because she lacks the dominance of the tiger. She desires to be bold and fearless as of the tiger. The poet suggests that women need to have those qualities to fight against the injustice against them.

8. What are the symbols used in the poem? Justify them.

Ans. The primary symbol in the poem is that of the tiger which stands for fearlessness and dominance that woman lack but need to have. The second is the heavy ring of marriage that is too heavy and oppressive for a woman but she cannot fight it. Finally, Aunt Jennifer symbolizes universal womanhood, oppressed and subjugated under marriage and age old customs.

VISTAS

THE THIRD LEVEL

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The story "The Third Level" is about:
 - a) Narrator's imagination of a mysterious world
 - b) The character coming first is class - 3
 - c) The character walking to a hospital room
 - d) The narrator's imagination of railway station
2. The Grand Central Railway Station has:
 - a) 3 - levels b) 2 - levels
 - c) 3 - levels d) Only 1 - level
3. What does the third level refer to?
 - a) Man's desire to climb
 - b) Man's desire to escape from the mundaneness
 - c) Man's desire to be a leader
 - d) Man's desire to walk
4. Metaphorically, what "The Third Level stands for?
 - a) The bridge between city and Hudson River
 - b) The oppressing monotony of life
 - c) The imaginative, creation
 - d) The request for friendship
5. What does Charlie imagine his grandfather's life like?
 - a) An ideal world
 - b) A dreamy perfection
 - c) Drudgery
 - d) Both 'a' and 'b'
6. What is Charley like as a person?
 - a) Imaginative nostalgic
 - b) Adventures
 - c) Realistic
 - d) Friendly
7. What is the genre of the fiction 'The Third Land'?
 - a) Historical fiction
 - b) Tragedy
 - c) Comedy
 - d) Fantasy
8. What do you conclude about the gist of the story ?
 - a) Reality is stranger than fiction
 - b) Modern life is full of worry
 - c) Imagination is the only escape
 - d) Past is better than Present
9. What is the setting of the story?
 - a) Chicago b) Seattle
 - c) New York d) Galesburg
10. Philately is a hobby about
 - a) Collecting old stamp
 - b) Selling old stamp
 - c) Collecting stamp
 - d) Buying and Selling stamp
11. Why does Charley want to visit Sales buy?
 - a) To escape from the maintain world
 - b) To enjoy
 - c) To watch the tower top
 - d) To meet his friends everyday

- 12. What happens when Charley enters the station?**
 a) He finds a huge tree like station
 b) New staircases, corridors and travels
 c) Free spreading its roots the worry rooms and windows
 d) All of the above
- 13. The story is a:**
 a) Metaphor b) Simile
 c) Symbol d) None of the above
- 14. What did Charlie expect his Psychiatrist friend to say when he spoke his idea:**
 a) It is a lively dream, why don't you write it
 b) You are in a mess you need to nest
 c) The third level is a movie
 d) That it won the result of stress and anxiety
- 15. Why did the no-water go for a Psychiatrist?**
 a) Because he went through a difficult time
 b) Because he was unhappy and disturbed
 c) Because he went through an unusual experience
 d) Because he wanted to meet his friend the Psychiatrist
- 16. Was the waking dream a wish fulfilment as per the Psychiatrist?**
 a) Yes b) No
 c) Hallucination d) All of the above
- 17. What was the third level?**
 a) A third story on the Grand Central Station
 b) An imaginary representation
 c) A big tunnel underground
 d) A level in the chess game
- 18. When did this experience of third level take place?**
 a) When he was going to the station
 b) While he was returning late from work
 c) While he was going to meet his friend
 d) While he was going to the office
- 19. When the narrator_____ compares the station to a tree he subconsciously feels that:**
 a) The station is under construction
 b) The station is always expanding
 c) He had visited many stations but not like the Grand Central
 d) He feels he has gone into Narnia
- 20. As per the Psychiatrist friend the narrator's habit of collecting stamp is a :**
 a) Refuse
 b) Nostalgia
 c) Heredity
 d) None of the above

ANSWER KEYS

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. What does 'The Third Level' refer to:

Ans. 'The Third Level' refers to man's innermost and deepest desire to escape from the world full of tension, war, insecurity and fear. It stands man's quest for peace in contrast to the materialistic world of today.

2. How did Charley reach the third level of the Grand Central Station?

Ans. One evening Charley reached the Grand Central Station and walked down to second level to buy a ticket to go home by train. Surprisingly he happened to notice a doorway down and followed the steps that led him to the third level of the station.

3. Why did the narrator talk to his psychiatrist friend? What did he have to say about the third level?

Ans. The narrator talked to his psychiatrist friend because no one else believed him. The Psychiatrist interpreted it as mental disorder and explained that the narrator might be trying to escape from insecurity, fear, war and worry.

4. Does Charley believe that stamp collecting habit is a way of escapism? Why?

Ans. No, Charley doesn't agree with the claim of his psychiatrist friend. He replied that his grandfather was a stamp collector so was President Roosevelt. All of them were happy, realistic personalities. So his hobby was not a means of escapism.

5. How did Charley come to the conclusion that he had reached 1894 world?

Ans. By the dim gas light, brass spittoons, old styled clothing of men and woman, moustaches and string watches, Charley concluded that he must have reached the 1894 world.

6. Why did Charley ran away from third level?

Ans. Charley wanted to buy two tickets to Galsburg. But when the clerk saw the old currency, he threatened Charley with police and imprisonment. Seeing that it was 1894, he did not want to fight with the system or go to jail.

7. Do you see the intersection of time and space in the story 'The Third level' ?

Ans. Yes, there seems an intersection of time and space in the story 'The Third Level'. Both of them have been reduced to nothingness as all barriers related to them are broken. Charley reaches 1894, there is a third level in space-that in reality was otherwise. Thus, we find an intersection of time and space in the story.

THE TIGER KING

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. "The Maharaja's anxiety reached a fever pitch..... Which one of these sentences does not present this in essence?
 - a. When the bidding reached a fever pitch, one of the team's absence was notable.
 - b. The scenic beauty of the place reached a fever pitch
 - c. The excitement of the crowd reached a fever pitch
 - d. None of the above
2. The story conveys the idea of transience of life and power. Pick the one proverb not related.
 - a. Don't put all your eggs in one basket.
 - b. Morning shows the day
 - c. Black will take no other hue.
3. 'Even the threat of a Stuka bomber will not throw me off track'. This shows that the king has-
 - a. a stubborn mind
 - b. a humorous personality
 - c. madness
 - d. Symbolic way of presenting things
4. Identify the character of the prince when he says "Let tigers Beware".
 - a. stupidity b. stubbornness
 - c. arrogance d. humbleness
5. What is the literary device used in the story?
 - a. Simile b. Metaphor
 - c. Sarcasm d. Irony
6. If the hundredth tiger is killed by the king the astrologer will
 - a. Cut his hair
 - b. Leave the country
 - c. Commit suicide
 - d. None of the above
7. Why did the king send precious rings to the British officers' wife ?
 - a. to please them and save the country
 - b. to make them greedy
 - c. to make others jealous
 - d. it was his habit
8. Why the Maharaja was so eager to kill the hundredth tiger?
 - a. to show off to the world
 - b. to prove his power
 - c. to prove the prediction wrong
 - d. he loved killing tigers.
9. Who killed the hundredth tiger?
 - a. Prince b. king
 - c. General d. One of the hunters

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 4. (c) | 7. (a) |
| 2. (c) | 5. (d) | 8. (c) |
| 3. (b) | 6. (a) | 9. (d) |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. What gave the astrologers the greatest surprise while they were studying the horoscope of the ten-day old prince?

Ans. When the astrologers were studying the horoscope of the ten-day old prince, in the infant suddenly started speaking clearly and wisely. This miracle surprised the astrologers very much.

2. What made the chief astrologer put his hand to his nose?

Ans. When the astrologers were studying the horoscope of the prince, the ten-day old started talking. He asked the chief astrologer as to the manner of his death. This made him put his finger to his nose.

3. What prediction did the astrologer make? Did it come true?

Ans. When the Maharaja killed the first tiger, the astrologer predicted that he should be cautious while killing the hundredth tiger. His prediction came true. The Maharaja was not able to kill the hundredth tiger.

4. Why did the Maharaja ban tiger killing in his state?

Ans. The Maharaja banned tiger killing due to a prophecy. The astrologer had predicted, when he killed the first tiger, that he would have to kill hundred tigers to escape the prophecy. So he banned tiger killing by other people, so he could kill the required number.

5. What made the Maharaja kill tigers?

Ans. During his birth, a prophecy was made that he would be killed by a tiger. The astrologer also said that he could overcome this prophecy if he killed hundred tigers. So, the Maharaja went on a tiger killing spree to save his life.

6. Why the British officer wanted to kill a tiger? Did the Maharaja bend his law?

Ans. No, the Maharaja did not change the law for the British officer. He offered instead a boar hunt, a mouse hunt, even a mosquito hunt, but not a tiger hunt. So, the officer ultimately said that the Raja could do the hunting, but the officer would only take a picture beside the dead animal.

7. What threatening did the Maharaja meet with when he refused the British officer's request?

Ans. When the Maharaja did not bend his rule for the British officer, he was threatened with losing his kingdom.

8. How did the Maharaja avert the danger of losing his throne?

Ans. When the Maharaja was threatened by the British officer, he sent fifty diamond rings to the officer's wife who could keep only one of them. But the officer's wife kept all the rings, thus pleasing the officer and averting a danger to his throne.

9. Did the Maharaja kill the hundredth tiger? How?

Ans. The tiger population had got depleted. The dewan, had bought a poor weak tiger from a park. To save his job and to please the Maharaja, the dewan and his wife took the tiger to the forest where the Maharaja was hunting and left it there. When the king shot at it, the weak tiger fainted, which was killed later by a soldier. But the king thought that he had killed hundred tigers and saved his life.

10. How did the king manage to kill so many tigers?

Ans. After the king killed seventy tigers, the tiger population in his country declined. So, he decided to marry a woman of a kingdom with large tiger population where he could kill the rest of the tigers.

11. Bring out the irony of the Maharaja's death.

Ans. The Maharaja had in fact killed only 99 live tigers. But a simple wooden tiger was responsible for his death, as a splinter of the wood on the tiger pierced his finger and the Maharaja died on infection. Thus, ironically, the killer of 99 tigers died by a mere wooden tiger.

JOURNEY TO THE END OF THE EARTH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Why did the writer call Antarctica as "relatively pristine"**
 - a. stays unchanged throughout the year.
 - b. a perfect place to travel
 - c. is left uncorrupted
 - d. abides by the laws of nature
2. **The central idea of the text, as propined by the students is _____. Answer correctly.**
 - a. the author wants to instil a desire to travel and explore Antarctica.
 - b. delineate the beauty of Antarctica in comparison to other places of the world
 - c. throws light on the crucial issues of our planet
 - d. draws a comparison between India and Antarctica
3. **"Take care of the small things and the long things will take care of themselves." How the writer justifies this?**
 - a. small region like Antarctica will throw light on larger world
 - b. taking care of the small grass will take care of the food chain
 - c. younger generation should overtake older ones.
 - d. small savings takes a long way.
4. **Choose the correct option**
 - a. Antarctica is a lesson for the readers.
 - b. Antarctica is an insight into the damages caused by human beings.
 - c. Both 'a' and 'b'
5. **The aim of the journey to Antarctica was**
 - a. to sensitise the students
 - b. to study the geology of Antarctica
 - c. to travel the world
 - d. to enjoy the journey
6. **Antarctica is a _____ continent**
 - a. cold, dry and windy
 - b. cold and dirty
 - c. dirty and useless
 - d. all of the above
7. **How a study of Antarctica can help the world?**
 - a. How small changes warn us of big changes
 - b. How the poles will change
 - c. Help us analyse the world from closer angle
 - d. None of the above
8. **What causes global warming?**
 - a. deforestation
 - b. increased pollution
 - c. human mischief
 - d. solar energy
9. **Phytoplankton refers to**
 - a. ocean
 - b. microscopic grasses
 - c. ocean bed
 - d. none of the above

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 4. (c) | 7. (a) |
| 2. (c) | 5. (d) | 8. (c) |
| 3. (b) | 6. (a) | 9. (d) |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

- 1. How the writer describes the geological phenomenon of Antarctica? How does it reveal the history of earth?**

Ans. The study of the geological phenomenon is necessary as they reveal evolution extinction and changes occurring on the surface of earth. 650 million years ago one land mass continent Gondwana-existed around Antarctica. Though flora and fauna abounded, human beings were yet to come. After 500 million years the land mass separated.

- 2. What the future of human kind is expected to be?**

Ans. The present day forecasts a black future. Population explosion, exploitation of resources and depletion of ozone layer point a finger at catastrophe. But immediate attention may arrest the devastation.

- 3. How Antarctica will help to arrest this devastation?**

Ans. Antarctica plays an important role in the study of the history of earth because it holds in its icy core the carbon record of earth. To study earth, Antarctica is the right place.

- 4. How Antarctica Will play an important role in the survival of the World?**

Ans. The study of Antarctica provides us with data of Earth's past-before it was separated into present day land masses. This will lead to the cause and respite from global warming.

Antarctica will also show how small changes in the environment leads to big reputation.

- 5. How is Antarctica different from the rest of the world?**

Ans. Firstly, there has never been human existence on Antarctica. There is 24 hours austral light. The visual scale ranges from microscopic to mighty-which is a different phenomenon. There are no stress, no human habitat; only vast stretches of light.

- 6. How is man responsible for global destruction?**

Ans. In a short span of human history, man has been responsible for ravages of nature. Rapid population explosion and heavy demand on the resources exert a great pressure on earth. Man's action has led to global warming, melting of ice caps, depletion of ozone layers are looming large before us.

- 7. What are phytoplankton's? How are they responsible for Earth's survival?**

Ans. Phytoplankton's is a single-cell grass that feed the entire southern ocean's marine life. These major organisms require low degree of temperature for their survival. But due to global warming, their survival is at risk.

The message for human kind is to take care of these small things for greater good.

THE ENEMY

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **What is the setting/backdrop of the story 'The Enemy'?**
a. partition b. land dispute
c. 2nd world war d. Mahabharata
2. **The story is a conflict between -**
a. two brothers b. two states
c. gift and greed d. man's head and heart
3. **The doctor was torn between**
a. his patriotism and his hypocritical oath
b. his need for money and his promise of free service
c. none of the above
4. **'She did not wish to be left with the whiteman. Why did Hana feel so, inspite of being educated?**
a. America and Japan were not allies
b. She was afraid of Americans
c. She had bitter experiences in America
d. She was cautioned by the police
5. **Sadao went to America to study**
a. Medicine b. English
c. Engineering d. Management
6. **At first Sadao thought the soldier to be a**
a. Policeman b. Postman
c. Fisherman d. Criminal
7. **The wounded soldier belonged to**
a. Japan b. China
c. India d. America
8. **How Sadao began the treatment?**
a. Give a toxoid injection
b. Get his wounds cleaned
c. Give him a wash
d. He was operated
9. **Near which portion of the body Sadao removed the bullet?**
a. Heart b. Liver
c. Leg d. Kidney
10. **Why did the General wanted only Sadao to operate upon the soldier?**
a. Because sadao was very skilled
b. Because sadao was less skilled, so low treatment would kill the enemy
c. Because the General was his friend
d. Because the General did not want to let go of the soldier.
11. **The doctor saw the flicker of terror in the eyes of the soldier. What is the meaning of 'flicker'?**
a. Shake b. Burn
c. Glimmer d. Twitch

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 4. (a) | 7. (d) | 10. (a) |
| 2. (d) | 5. (a) | 8. (c) | 11. (c) |
| 3. (a) | 6. (c) | 9. (d) | |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. What was the dream of Sadao's father for him?

Ans. Sadao's father dreamt of giving him the best education. So he was sent to America to study medical sciences. Sadao justified his father's ambition by becoming a famous surgeon and scientist.

2. Why didn't Sadao join the battle field?

Ans. Sadao didn't join the war because the General was being treated by him. The General could trust no other doctor. So he was not sent to battle field. Moreover, Sadao was on the verge of making a discovery that would leave wounds entirely clean.

3. Why do you think Dr. Sadao's father was a very traditional man?

Ans. Dr. Sadao's father was traditional because he would not allow any foreign objects to enter his house. So the Dr. though wanted to marry Hana, he couldn't do so, till he was sure that Hana was Japanese.

4. In what condition did Dr. Sadao find the American soldiers at the seashore?

Ans. When Sadao saw the soldier from a distance he thought the man probably was a fisherman washed ashore by the sea. But on closer inspection, he turned out to be a white man, seriously wounded and bleeding from a bullet wound. If he were not taken care of immediately, he would succumb to his wounds.

5. What effort did Dr. Sadao and Hanna make to save the American soldier?

Ans. Dr. Sadao and Hanna brought the American soldier to their house. Sadao operated on him to remove the bullet. Sadao even helped him to escape safely.

6. Why did a messenger come to Dr. Sadao's house. What did Hanna and the Dr. think?

Ans. The messenger came to Sadao's house to inform him that the General was ill again and to fetch the Doctor. But Hanna was afraid that they have realized that they are harbouring a fugitive in their house.

7. Why the General did not order for Dr. Sadao's arrest?

Ans. The general was ill and thought he might need a surgery any moment. Also, he did not trust any other doctor over Sadao. So, he did not order his arrest.

8. How did Sadao ensure that the soldier left his house, but he himself would avoid imprisonment.

Ans. First of all, Sadao arranged for a boat for the American soldier, when the General did not send any assassin to kill the soldier. Then Dr. Sadao told the General that the American soldier had escaped. Thus, he secured the soldier's life and his own.

ON THE FACE OF IT

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Susan Hill, the author is best at writing _____ stories.
a. Romantic b. Tragic
c. Ghost d. Detective
2. Who are the two major characters of the story?
a. Derry and Mr. Lamb
b. Berry and Mr. Sam
c. William and Mr. Keats
d. None of the above
3. What is the central idea of the play-
a. People should reserve their counsel to themselves
b. People's attitude should not stop one from experiencing life.
c. People cannot be changed
d. A person should not be judged by his looks
4. Derry didn't like _____ kind of people
a. Judgmental b. Affectionate
c. Sympathetic d. Friendly
5. What is the personality of Mr. Lamb like?
a. Depressed
b. Calm and lively
c. Fearful
d. None of the above
6. Why did Derry enter Mr. Lamb's garden?
a. Curiosity
b. To steal some fruits
c. See the flowers
d. Attracted by the apples
7. What complex did Derry suffer from?
a. Superiority
b. Inferiority
c. Claustrophobia
d. Appearance
8. How did Derry feel when he said "we are not the same"?
a. Gloomy b. Angry
c. Realistic d. Sad
9. Why did Mr. Lamb told Derry that 'You are not lost'?
a. Because he knows the address of his house
b. He is attuned to the sounds of nature
c. Because he reads books
d. Because he likes apples
10. Why Mr. lamb is interested in people?
a. He is a friendly person
b. He has a positive out look of life
c. He loves helping people
d. None of the above

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 5. (b) | 9. (b) |
| 2. (a) | 6. (a) | 10. (b) |
| 3. (b) | 7. (b) | |
| 4. (a) | 8. (a) | |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. Why does Mr. Lamb keep his gates always open?

Ans. Mr. Lamb loved people and liked to meet them and learn from them. He also said that whatever belonged to them, belonged to everyone. So, he kept his gates open.

2. How did Mr. Lamb keep busy?

Ans. Whenever Mr. Lamb had time, he would collect apples and make jelly out of them.

3. "It ate my face up. It ate me up" who said this and why?

Ans. Derry said this to Mr. Lamb when he described a horrible incident. Half of his face got burnt by acid. The acid ate up his face. He said this because the burning of face destroyed all his happiness.

4. How does Mr. Lamb react when Derry enters his garden?

Ans. Mr. Lamb tries to remove Derry's fears when he enters Mr. Lamb's garden. He tells that his garden is open to all.

5. How does Mr. Lamb try to remove Derry's fear?

Ans. Derry says that people are afraid of his face. Mr. Lamb replies that there are so many things in the world that Derry should not worry about it. There is life and beauty all around. He tells Derry to come out of his shell. Everybody has problem, but one's attitude is the most important thing.

6. Why did Mr. Lamb try to help Derry?

Ans. Mr. Lamb perhaps identified himself with Derry. He had lost his leg during war and people tease him about it. Mr. Lamb had conquered his problem and wants Derry to do so. To live life without bitterness.

7. What do you think is the bond between Mr. Lamb and Derry? How Mr. Lamb inspired Derry?

Ans. Physical problem, alienation and criticism from the society framed a bond between these two characters. Mr. Lamb did not allow physical disability to rule his life. When Derry realizes that Mr. Lamb bears no bitterness and lives life to the fullest, a change came over him.

8. Why Derry's mother did not want him to go back to meet Mr. Lamb?

Ans. Derry mother had heard many things about Mr. Lamb. She had been warned against him. She thought that Mr. Lamb might not be a good person. So, she forbade Derry from meeting him.

9. In what sense the friendship between Mr. Lamb and Derry was fruitful?

Ans. The friendship between Mr. Lamb and Derry helped him overcome his fear of a disfigured face versus society. So, he is influenced by Mr. Lamb with positive attitude to society. Mr. Lamb in his own turn, is befitted from Derry's company and shed his loneliness.

Memories of Childhood

THE CUTTING OF MY LONG HAIR/WE TOO ARE HUMAN

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The topic 'cutting & my long hair' is
 - a. an autobiography
 - b. a biography
 - c. a novel
 - d. a poem
2. 'Among our people, short hair was worn by mourners,' This statement is an example of
 - a. a myth
 - b. an opinion
 - c. a belief
 - d. a fallacy
3. 'I will not submit I will struggle first!' This statement speaks of the writer's _____ characteristic.
 - a. Resolute
 - b. Cowardish
 - c. Fearful
 - d. Negative
4. What is the meaning of the word 'harangue' used in the topic?
 - a. Harass
 - b. Long lecture
 - c. Dishonour
 - d. None of the above
5. Zitkala's experience started with her being _____ ?
 - a. Hand cuffed
 - b. Tied to a chair
 - c. Tied to a bed post
 - d. Tied to a table
6. Why did Zitkala feel like 'sinking to the floor'?
 - a. her blanket was stripped off
 - b. because she did not like her short hair
 - c. because she did not like her dress
 - d. she was frightened
7. What did Zitkala feel like when her long hair was cut?
 - a. Victimized
 - b. Angry
 - c. Like crying
 - d. Happy
8. Why did Zitkala not like her new life?
 - a. She missed her parents
 - b. Because of the indignities heaped on her
 - c. Because she was far away from home
 - d. None of the above
9. When did Bama come to know about discrimination?
 - a. When she was in class-1
 - b. When she was in class-2
 - c. When she was in class-3
 - d. When she was in class-4
10. How did the market scene change Bama's life?
 - a. Because of the discrimination she decided to study hard and fight it"
 - b. She became a coward
 - c. She became a rebel
 - d. None of the above

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 5. (b) | 9. (c) |
| 2. (c) | 6. (a) | 10. (a) |
| 3. (a) | 7. (a) | |
| 4. (b) | 8. (b) | |

B. SHORT TYPE QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

1. What does Zitkala remember about the land of apple?

Ans. She remembers her first day, in the land of apples, as bitterly cold. She also felt embarrassed in her school dress. But worst of all she remembers the feeling when her long hair was shingled.

2. Why and when did Zitkala feel like 'sinking to the floor'?

Ans. The narrator's dress was changed. She was made to wear school-dress. Her shawl was removed. When she had to go to the dining hall, she felt very uncomfortable. So, she said she wanted 'to sink to the floor'.

3. Why did Zitkala start to cry at the dining table, when others were eating?

Ans. To begin with Zitkala was uncomfortable with her new figure hugging, dress. Then, she did not know table manners. When the first bell rang, she sat down while others were standing, when the second bell rang she was going to stand up, when others sat down. Also, she did not know how to use her fork and knife. All these made her uncomfortable and she was in tears.

4. What did Judewin tell Zitkala? How did she react to it?

Ans. Judewin warned Zitkala about cutting up off their long hair, which made Zitkala horrified. It was also predicted that they would submit to these bullies. But Zitkala promised to her ownself that she would fight to the end.

5. Why did Zitkala resist cutting up off her hair?

Ans. In her community, unskilled, coward worker, who were caught by enemy soldiers, got their hair cut as an insult. So, these people were called cowards. So, she resisted cutting up her hair.

6. How Zitkala's hair was cut? How did she feel?

Ans. When Zitkala realized that her hair would surely be cut, she ran up to a dark room and hid under a bed. But she was found, dragged, tied to a chair and her hair chopped off. This made her lose her spirit.

7. What sort of entertainment interested Bama?

Ans. She liked the bazar, which was always full of people and activities. She also liked snake charmers, street plays and puppet show.

8. What articles in the shops attracted Bama?

Ans. There were a number of interesting things that attracted Bama. The dried fish stalls, the sweets stalls and the stalls selling fried snacks were some of her favorite. She also liked wild lemons, needle, clab bead, tools for cleaning out the ear. She loved to watch waiters cooling the coffee and people chopping onions.

9. When did Bama first realised the social discrimination faced by the people of her community?

Ans. When Bama was in class three she realized social discrimination faced by people of her community. She saw an important elder serving 'vadais' to a landlord without touching them. Though she felt like laughing, her brother Annan told her the horrible truth.

10. Why did the landlord's man ask Bama's brother on which street they lived?

Ans. The landlord's man asked Annan the street on which they lived. Though the question was simple, the implication was very disturbing; because all the people of a particular cast live in demarcated localities. So, by asking the street, the landlord's man was indirectly asking his cast.

11. What was Annan's advice to Bama? Did she follow it?

Ans. Annan explained to Bama that because they belonged to lower cast, they are subjected to discrimination. Only good education could liberate them from this. Bama obeyed the advice of her brother, studied hard and stood first in the class.

12. What are the similarities between Zitkala and Bama?

Ans. Both Zitkala and Bama were subjected to oppression from superior society. While Zitkala's hair was cut short, which was against their custom, Bama's social custom subjected her to untouchability.

Both of them suffered at the hands of social pressure. Both of them fought against this oppressive system and rose against their lot.

