

		MCQ	2-MARKS QNS	EXTRACTS	4-MARKS QNS
PROSE	FIX	4 & 8	4 & 8	2 & 3	7
	POSSIBILITY	5,1,6 (anyone)	1,5,6 (any one)	1,5,6 (any one)	5,1 (any one)
POETRY	FIX	3	4,8	6	1/5
	FIX				2/7 QM
SUPPLEMENTARY READING	FIX		any-3 (1,2,3,4)		

MCQ - 4 / 8 (5)
DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR

Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternatives.

1. To achieve social justice , Dr. B.R.Ambedkar stressed the importance of

a) agitation b) non violence c) **constitutional methods** d) satyagraha

2.Dr. B.R.Ambedkar was a voracious reader. The word voracious means

a) fast /brisk b) **very eager for knowledge** c) reading with concentration d) reading in between the lines.

3. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar bought books by curtailing his daily needs.This shows that Dr. Ambedkar

a) did not waste money b) did not like to spend money

c) was fond of reading books d) spent more money for his daily needs.

4. One of the following was not the member of the Drafting Committee of the constitution

a) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar b) K M Munshi **c)Dr. Rajendra Prasad** d) Gopalaswamy Ayyangar

5. Dr. Ambedkar came to be greatly influenced by the life and works of

a) Mahatma Phule b) Mahatma Gandhiji c) Avvai d) the Buddha

6. One of the following statements is incorrect. Pick it out

a) Limitations should be imposed on the three pillars of the state. b) judiciary is independent

c) The legislature can be questioned by the executive

d) The President of India is the head of the executive.

7. Dr. Ambedkar fought against

a) social injustice b) political justice c) social justice d) economic inequality

8. Dr.Ambedkar was offered the post of the Law Minister of India because

a) he was the chairman of the committee of the constitution

b) he had great skill in law and legislature c) he belonged to the Depressed Class

d) he expressed his desire to become the Law Minister

9. Which one of the pairs ,according to Dr. Ambedkar is ‘grammar of anarchy’?

a) truth and non- cooperation b) non-violence and cooperation

c) civil obedience and cooperation **d) Satyagraha and non cooperation**

10. According to Dr. Ambedkar ,misdirected and volatile agitations result in

a) change of Government **b) loss of lives and public property**

c) dictatorship d) the formation of a good Government

11. Gandhiji termed the Depressed Classes as

a) Samata **b) Harijans** c) Mooka Nayaka d) Wholesome

12 How did Nehru describe Dr. Ambedkar on his passing away ?

a) a great soul b) a great patriot c) a great leader of the Depressed Classes **d) a symbol of revolt.**

13. The constitutional adviser to Dr. Ambedkar was
 a) K M Munshi b) Pandit Nehru c) **B N Rau** d) Sardar Patel
14. Ambedkar spent most of his life by
 a) **reading books** b) travelling to other countries.
 c) making public speeches d) meeting great people

Answer briefly

1. What was the major influence on Ambedkar to think about the condition of depressed classes in India?
The 14th amendment to the Constitution of USA
2. The 14th amendment of American constitution gave **freedom** to its black people .
3. After returning to India Ambedkar was influenced by **Mahatma Phule's works**
4. Mooknaya, Bahishakrit Bharat and Samata were **News paper of** Dr. Ambedkar
5. Gandhiji termed the depressed classes as **Harijans**
6. To wipe out cast distinction in India, Dr. Ambedkar **reminded the Depressed Classes of their inherent rights to equality with the higher castes.**
7. To wipe out cast distinction in India, Mahatma Gandhiji **reminded the higher castes of their duty towards the Depressed Classes**

Unit - 8

SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL

1. If you are so clever, why are you so poor? The 'you' in the statement refers more to a
 a. **Scientist** b. Lawyer c. Doctor d. Businessman
2. Every one on the Earth lived under the threat of annihilation by
 a. **Nuclear Weapon** b. Super Powers c. Natural Calamities d. Earthquakes
3. "Immersion in Science does not go with common sense" suggests
 a. foolishness of scientists b. **absentmindedness of scientists**
 c. that scientists do not bother about the results of their work d. that scientists are practical people
4. The three super powers were willing to put a ban on
 a. **nuclear weapon test** b. nuclear war c. possession of ammunition d. cold war
5. Which of the following qualities helped the scientists to come up with a solution to the problem.
 a. **self-assessment** b. self-praise c. popularity d. self-discipline
6. According to Keilis-Borok The following cannot enjoy a higher income_
 A. doctors B. businessmen C. lawyers D. **scientists**
7. "A writer is not a writer merely a person who writes: a writer is a person who cannot live without writing."-this is a saying by
 A. Keilis-Borok B. Rabindranath Tagore C. **Leo Tolstoy** D. A scientist
8. Science is an exciting adventure where major reward comes from_
 A. society B. scientists C. **discovery itself** D. every one
9. By science a Scientist cannot get
 A. camaraderie B. independence C. **money** D. freedom
10. The scientist Keilis-Borok worked on
 A. cold war B. nuclear weapons C. **seismic waves** D. biotechnology
11. The scientist Keilis-Borok was summoned by
 a) **the President of Russian Academy of Sciences** b) the palace of Nations in Geneva
 C. the President of America D. the President of United Kingdom.
12. In 1960, every man and child on the earth lived under the threat of annihilation by
 A. cold war B. bombs C. great countries D. **nuclear weapon**
13. The technical experts were summoned to the Palace of Nations in Geneva to solve the problem of
 A. **nuclear weapon test ban** B. nuclear test C. power politics D. annihilation
14. People trained in theoretical physics are head hunted by_
 A. scientific institutions B. **financial institutions**
 C. mathematical institutions D. educational institutions
15. Those who trained in biological research become founders and directors in
 A. **electronics industry** B. Pharmaceutical industry
 C. large scale industry D. bio industry
16. According to Keilis-Borok The indispensable guardian and care taker of humanity, is
 A. nuclear energy B. bio technology C. **science** D. industrial growth

17. If you are so clever, why are you so poor? -The professional addressed as 'you' in the statement refers more than others to a _
 A. lawyer B. **scientist** C. doctor D. businessman
18. The writer says, "I found myself in Geneva." It expresses ,more than anything else, the writer's
 A. pleasure B. **surprise** C. anxiety D. annoyance
19. Which of the following qualities help the scientists to come up with a solution to the problem.
 A. **self-assessment** B. self-praise C. popularity D. self-disciplin
20. Who can best ensure the safety of the world?
 A. Super powers B. Politicians C. Government **D. Scientists**
21. Earth tremors are caused by seismic waves and
 A. environmental catastrophes **B. underground nuclear explosion**
 C. man made disasters D. release of radio activity
22. Science becomes the guardian and care taker if it is used
 A. promptly C. by scientists only **C. humanly** D. inhumanly
23. The super powers (UK, USSR, USA) were under the threat of of '**annihilation**'. The underlined word means
 A. **complete destruction** B. danger C. war D. suffocation
25. When the author Borok received summons from the President of Academy of Sciences, he was in
 A. Geneva **B. Moscow** C. the USA D. the UK

Unit -5 The Concert

Answer the following choosing the right option:

- 1) Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert was arranged at _____.
 A. **Shanmukhananda Auditorium.** B. Gaganpur C. Pune D. Cricket stadium
- 2) Pandit Ravi Shankar is the maestro in playing _____.
 A. Tabla **B. sitar** C. violin D. drum
- 3) The chance of life time for Anant was _____.
 A. To talk to Ravi Shankar B. to welcome Ravi Shankar his home
 C. to be a part of concert **D. To hear and see Pandit Ravi Shankar**
- 4) The announcement in the newspaper that excited Smita was _____.
 A. there was a cricket match at wankhede_ stadium
 B. five men were killed in an accident
 C. flower show had been arranged at the nearby park
D. Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert was arranged at Shanmukhananda Auditorium.
- 5) Smita's mother asked her to be silent because _____.
 A. **her brother was ill and needed bed rest** B. she did not like noise
 C. girls are not allowed to excitement in Indian families D. they were in their Aunt's apartment
- 6) Anant raised himself and his eyes were shining even in his sick bed because _____.
 A. he was ill B. he knew the truth about his death
 C. he saw a nightmare **D. he heard the name of Pandit Ravi Shankar**
- 7) Smita was so excited that she had forgotten that her brother was _____.
 A. **ill** B. a table tennis player C. going to die D. in rest
- 8) The word which hung in the air in Smita's family was _____.
 A. Table Tennis B. Children's Education **C. Cancer** D. death
- 9) The known frightening truth to Smita was _____.
 A. **her brother Anant was going to die of cancer** B. she would be failed in the exam
 C. The doctors would visit her home frequently D. she would go to concert with her father
- 10) The native place of Smita's family was _____.
 A. Bombay B. Delhi **C. Gaganpur** D. Kolkatta
- 11) Anant's guru was astonished because _____.
 A. **Anant could compose his own tunes** B. Anant was the fastest runner
 C. Anant was good at Table Tennis D. Anant was going to die of cancer
- 12) Smita's family used to stay in Bombay at _____.
 A. the hospital **B. Aunt Sushila's apartment in Bombay**
 C. Resort in Bombay D. their rented house
- 13) Smita and her family had come to Bombay so that _____.

- A. the children get good education B. they can spend Holidays at their Aunt's apartment
 C. **Anant could be treated at the cancer Hospital in the city** D. they can attend the concert
- 14) Smita's family came to Bombay with high hopes in the miracles of _____.
 A. modern Science B. God C. medicines D. modern surgery
- 15) Anant wanted to become a great _____.
 A. flutist B. singer C. musician **D. sitarist**
- 16) The last wish of Anant was to _____.
 A. recover from cancer B. take part in the forth coming table tennis tournament
 C. become a fastest runner again **D. see and listen to Ravi Shankar's concert**
- 17) Smita cried out in a choked voice because _____.
 A. **she could not accompany Anant to the concert** B. she lost hope in her life
 C. her brother was struck by cancer D. Her brother was going to die shortly
- 18) The suggestion given by Aunt Sushila to Smita to feel better was _____.
 A. **to walk in the park** B. watch a movie C. play Sitar D. play tabla
- 19) The audience respected the Great master Pandit Ravi Shankar by _____.
 A. clapping loudly B. shouting slogan on him C. **a standing ovation** D. praying silently
- 20) The person who made a long boring speech at the concert was _____.
 A. the singer B. Ravi Shankar C. Allah Rakha **D. A large moustachioned man**
- 21) Smita wriggled through the crowd. Because she wanted to _____.
 A. **meet and see Pandit Ravi Shankar** B. Meet the music band
 C. congratulate Ravi Shankar D. Invite Ravi Shankar home
- 22) Who was a frequent accompanist to Pandit Ravi Shankar _____?
 A. Ustad Bismilla Khan **B. Ustad Allah Rakha** C. his friend D. His guruji
- 23) Who discouraged Smita to meet Ravi Shankar? _____.
 A. **large mustachioed man** B. Alla Rakha C. The audience D. Ravi Shankar.
- 24) Who suggested the time of concert? _____.
 A. large mustachioed man **B. Alla Rakha** C. The audience D. Ravi Shankar.
- 25) Who gave the consent to the home concert finally? _____.
 A. large mustachioed man B. Alla Rakha C. The audience **D. Ravi Shankar.**

POETRY

I AM THE LAND

- 1) The speaker uses the phrase "I wait" in the poem to show her
 A. disgust B. Annoyance **C. Patience** D. anger
- 2) The earth stares with
 A. **car lot eyes** B. dark eyes C. angry eyes D. merciful eyes
3. Then 'someone tickles me' says the earth refer to
 A. mining of the earth B. digging the earth for selfish activities
 C. Joking the earth **D. the farmers ploughing the earth.**
- 4) Man has fenced between the countries. But the earth feels at the fence between the countries as
 A. a beautiful garland to her B. Protection to her property
 C. mischief of man **D. chain link necklace choking her**
5. The line from the poem "I am the land" which expresses the self assertion of the earth is
 A. I am the land, I wait B. You come with guns
C. you can put a fence around the earth D. I lie patient
6. Who does 'you' refer to in the poem 'I m The Land'?
 A. **people** B. farmers C. soldiers D. living beings
7. "Chain link necklace chokes me"- The figure of speech employed here is
 A. **personification** B. metaphor C. Simile D. synecdoche
8. "muddy holes" refers to
 A. intention of the **B. virtual holes in the land**
 C. commotion created by the reader D. holes full of mud
9. In the poem I am The Land 'the line' 'car lot eyes' refer to
 A. ploughing of the earth B. light reflected by the earth
 C. Moon light reflected by the earth

D. Perception as if the earth were staring with the lights of the car parked on it

10. The speaker in the poem 'I am the Land' is
A. The sun B. The moon C. A woman **D. The earth**
11. "A chain line necklace Chokes me now" Here 'chain line necklace' refers to
A. garland **B. a fence** C. trees D. grass
12. "You cannot put a fence Around the Planet Earth" The speaker here is showing a tone of
A. weakness B. Patience C. excitement **D. self assertion**
13. Which line tells that the earth is asserting itself?
A. you shout, I lie patient B. you say you own me
C. you cannot put a fence around the planet earth D. you buy me

II. Answer the following questions in a word/phrase/a sentence

1. Who do you think is the speaker of the poem 'I am the land'?
Ans.: The speaker is 'mother earth'.
2. You cannot put a fence around the planet earth" What is the tone of the speaker?
Ans.: It is the tone of self assertion.
3. "I wait" is repeated in the poem. What quality of the speaker is highlighted?
Ans.: The word "I wait" highlights the speaker's patience.
4. Who is the speaker referring 'you' in the poem 'I am the land'?
Ans.: 'you' in the poem are the people/human beings.

2-MARKS QUESTIONS (SA -1) UNITS-4-8 (1)

4. DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

I. Answer the following questions briefly

1. Ambedkar had a great thirst for books when he was a student. Explain.
- Throughout his life Dr. Ambedkar was a voracious leader.
 - He had an insatiable thirst for books.
 - He bought books by curtailing his daily needs.
 - In New York he purchased about 2,000 books and that they to be sent to India in 32 boxes.
2. How did the fourteenth amendment to the US Constitution and Mahatma Phule influence on Ambedkar? Which gave freedom to the Black Americans. He at once thought the parallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India. On returning India he was greatly influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule, the votary of a classless society and women's upliftment.
3. There were great luminaries on the Drafting Committee Dr. Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot. Give reasons. Dr. Ambedkar was tactful, frank and had utmost patience. He explained clearly the meaning and scope of the different provisions of the Draft constitution. He explained the most complicated legal concepts which could be easily understood even by a layman.
4. Write a short note on Dr. Ambedkar's idea/perception of the three pillars of state.
Ans. Dr. Ambedkar had a clear idea about mutuality of the legislature, the Executive and the judiciary. He said that the jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled.
5. What are the significant observations of Dr. Ambedkar on the constitution?
- The constitution is a fundamental document
 - which defines the position and power of the three organs of the state – the executive, the judiciary and the legislature.
 - It also defines the powers of the executive and legislature as against the citizens.
 - The other purpose of constitution to limit their authority to avoid tyranny and oppression by the legislature and the Executive.
6. Nehru choose Dr. Ambedkar as the law minister. What might have influenced Nehru to do so?
Ans. :Ambedkar had a great skill in law and legislation. He had the vision of social justice.
7. What made Dr. Ambedkar describe the methods of civil disobedience, Non-cooperation and Satyagraha as the "Grammar of Anarchy"?
- Ans.:According to Ambedkar, methods of civil disobedience non-cooperation and Satyagraha are necessary in a state which is ruled by foreigners. But in a democratic country, these methods should not be used. If used there would be loss of lives and public property.
8. How did Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi try to wipe out caste discrimination from India?
- Gandhiji reminded the higher castes, their duty towards the depressed classes.
 - Babasaheb Ambedkar did the same by reminding them of their inherent rights to equality with the higher and more powerful castes. One stressed the duties, the other stressed the rights.

UNIT 8

1. According to the author, why do some people choose to become scientists though they may not earn much money?

- Because the scientists cannot live without science.
- To them science is an adventure and the discovery made, is the reward.
- Instead of money they enjoy freedom, friendship and the joy of uncovering one of the mysteries of nature.

2. Technical experts were summoned by the then Soviet Academy of sciences to solve the problem. What was the problem or What was the 'problem' that the nuclear powers had faced? Was it a violation of the agreement or was it the detection of violation? Explain briefly?

Ans. The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test. But there was a possibility that one of the participants could secretly make an underground nuclear explosion. The problem was how the other powers could detect this violation

3. Technical experts from the super power nations met in Geneva. Why?/What was the purpose?

Ans.: The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test.

4. Who will be head hunted by financial institution and pharmaceutical industries? Why?

Ans.: The people trained in theoretical physics are head hunted by financial institutions, those trained in frontiers of biological research became founders and directors in the pharmaceutical industry.

5. Give a few examples which illustrate the writer's stand that scientists are the most practical people in the world.

Ans.: All new technologies, all new brands of industry are the results of research by scientists. It is through their work that we have medicines, electronics, synthetic fibres, modes of transport and the green revolution. This proves that scientists are the most practical people.

6. "A paradox may refer to a person, a thing or a situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strange". In the light of this definition how is MAD a paradox?

Ans.: The agreed nations had the nuclear pact signed to stop the nuclear weapons. But if any country violated the agreement and how it could be detected is the paradox.

7. Make a list of lessons that the writer learnt at the Geneva Summit.

Ans.: As a scientist, the author had people like him all over the world, who could think and interact as the author, when he is abroad, he need not feel lonely. Science gives us hope of survival and well being for the whole mankind.

8. Who can best ensure our safety in the world and how?

Ans.: The world is threatened by natural and man made disasters. Scientists and their scientific research can really save us. Through science we can develop new methods of disaster preparedness and prevention.

9. Why did the Super powers meet in Geneva?

Ans.: The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test.

10. Which are the two factors that cause Earth tremors?

Ans: The earth tremors are caused by two factors. 1. by the seismic waves during the earthquake 2. by the underground nuclear explosion

11. Write the subjects that come under the category of basic (fundamental) sciences.

Ans : The subjects that come under the category of basic (fundamental) sciences are:

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

UNIT-1

1. Swami's father drew his attention to a report in the newspaper. What was the report about?

OR What was the special news about the bravery of a village lad?

Ans.: The newspaper carried a report about the bravery of a village boy who had come face to face with a tiger while returning home by the village path.

2. What comment did Swami make when he heard the newspaper report? How did his view differ from that of his father?

Ans.: Swami felt that it was not possible for a boy to fight a tiger and it must have been a strong and grown up person who had done this. His father disagreed saying that strength and age were not so important. What really needed was courage.

3. What challenge did Swami's father put to him?

Ans.: Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone in his office room that night which was a frightful proposition.

4. In which part of the office did Swami decide to sleep. Why did he select this place?

Ans.: Swami spread his bed under the bench in the office and crept in there to sleep. It seemed to be a much safer place more compact and reassuring.

5. As the night advanced Swami felt that something terrible would happen to him. What would it be? How would it happen?

Ans.: As the night advanced Swami remembered all the stories of devil and ghost. He expected the devils to come up and carry him away.

6. What did Swami feel when he saw something moving in the darkness? What did he do?

Ans.: When Swami saw something moving in the room he imagined that it was the devil. He crawled out of the bench, caught hold of it and dug his teeth into it.

7. Why were congratulations showered on Swami?

Ans.: Swami had bitten the burglar taking him to be the devil. The burglar's cry brought Swami's father and others to the scene leading to his arrest.

8. Why did Swami feel relieved at the end?

Ans.: The next day Swami slept beside his granny. His father did not protect much. Swami felt relieved.

9. How was Swami honoured by his classmates, teacher and the headmaster?

Ans.: Congratulations were showered on Swami. His classmates looked at him with respect and his teacher patted on his back. The headmaster said that he was a tree scout.

10. Do you think Swami really wanted to join the police? If not, what did he want to be?

Ans. No, Swami was not interested to join the police. He wanted to become an engine driver, railway guard or a bus conductor.

11. "You must sleep along hereafter", said Swami's father. By doing so, what was Swami supposed to prove?

Ans. By sleeping alone, Swami was supposed to prove that he has courage.

12. What were the excuses given by Swami in order to escape from sleeping along?

- Swami said that he would sleep alone from the first of next month.
- He also said that the office was dusty and full of scorpions.

POETRY 4/8

SONG OF INDIA-4

1. Identify the two speakers in the poem. What does the poet want to sing about?

Ans. The two speakers in the poem are the poet and the mother India. The poet wants to sing about wonderful culture, heritage, and wealth of India.

2. What are the epics? Why does the poet call the temples as 'epics in stone'?

Ans. Epics are the stories narrating deeds and adventures of heroic or legendary characters of past or past history of nation. In India temples are called the cradle of Indian heritage and culture. The every temple which was built by great kings tells about Indian great stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata.

3. What does the poet mean by 'of your children that died to call you their own'?

Ans. The poet calls our Freedom fighters as children that died to call you their own. Many freedom fighters who fought against British to get freedom. Innumerable children of India sacrificed their lives for mother India

4. Why is the poet querulous? What does he want to do?

Ans. The poet didn't get any songs to sing for Mother India. So he is querulous. He wants to sing a song about great culture, heritage, tradition and all its richness.

5. How does the poet describe the Mother's anger? Name the figure of speech mentioned in stanza 2?

Ans. He describes Mother's anger by saying that the path that the seers and prophets followed beat into her ears like going because they have flown about her as pitiful thing. The figure of speech is 'Simile'

6. How was the nature of India described by the poet?

Ans. The ranges of Himalayan Mountains are covered with snow all the time. The country is surrounded by the three seas and every morning there should be clear with golden rays which washes palm of mother India.

7. Explain the lines 'A song bathed in the stain less blue Unvapouring in the void'?

Ans. The poet worried whether he wouldn't get any pure song to sing. He feels that a song should be pure and permanent without being vapoured like water in the sky. He wants a song that without affecting our motherland Like Poverty disease, environmental degradation, ignorance, illiteracy, unemployment, caste, and class conflicts and a hundred forms of exploitation.

8. What does 'the Motherland writing the book of the morrow' signify?

Ans. As poet said our mother India has to write the book of our destiny, cancelling all our sorrow. Tomorrow should be clear dawn. Our nightmare should fled in the night. We have to write our bright future

9. Write in brief your vision of the future of India.

Ans. The future of India should be like fresh and clear morning. All our social evils of country should be fled in over a night as nightmare. There should be no poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, castes and unemployment.

Poem-8 off To Outer Space Tomorrow Morning

1. State the reason for the poet to say 'Calendars and clocks are useless in space'?

Ans. The poet says this because there are no seasons and no day and night.

2. The speaker has the feeling that he is imprisoned. What might have been the reason for him to have such a feeling?

Ans.: The speaker is alone and he feels lonely. He cannot have contact with anybody. No one can speak and visit him.

3. Give some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem 'Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning'?

Ans. Writing letters, people visiting, knocking at the door phone contact. The speaker cannot do all these things because he is in space.

1. State reason for the poet say "calendars and clocks" are useless in space.

Answer: Because the space craft rotates around the earth. In each rotation there will be a day and night. So the poet say "calendars and clocks" are useless in space.

2. Why does the poet in the poem 'off To Outer Space Tomorrow Morning' feels that he is imprisoned. What might have been the reason for him to have such a feeling?

Answer: In space the astronaut will have no letters, no mail, no friends, or nobody to visit to share happy moments. He is just confined to a solitary confinement as in jail in the capsule door of the spacecraft.

3. The speaker in the poem 'off To Outer Space Tomorrow Morning' says, "Tea cups circling round me like the planets round the sun." Why does it happen only in space and not on the earth?

Answer: On the earth, each object is bound to earth surface by the attraction of the earth called gravity. They rest or move keeping balance on the Centre of Gravity. But in space the objects lose weight and the gravitational power of the earth which then move freely around some objects of more weight. So the Tea cups circling round the poet like the planets round the sun.

4. What does the astronaut deprive off in the space?

Answer: The astronaut is deprived of many things in space. There will be no calendars or clock. There will be no bond of friendship or relation. They are just confined to the capsule door of the space sealed.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

1. NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

1. Why were the students marching in the street? Why was it termed uncommon?

Ans.: The students were marching to give a notice to the collector, for the British to quit India. It was uncommon because they walked silently without shouting slogans or behaving in a violent manner. Even though there were policemen, they marched as if the policemen didn't exist.

2. Can you guess what the police officer had been talking to the student leaders?

Ans. : The students met the D.S.P. and one of them handed him a piece of paper. The Police Officer didn't even glance at it. This shows that he might have advised them to go back. He might have told them to stop their agitation.

3. Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way students were marching. What was the reason?

Ans.: The students marched back to their homes silently and Manju and Babu thought that the students were scared of the police. According to them, the students should have protested. Hence, they were disappointed.

4. What had the police expected about the way of protest? How did the student leaders manage the protest?

Ans.: The police expected the students to shout slogans and cause violence. This would make the police to arrest them, beat them up and imprison them. But the students leaders did not want to be arrested then, as they had a lot more to do. Therefore, they marched back silently.

5. What was there in the 'mysterious parcel'? What suspicion did the police have about that?

Ans.: The 'mysterious parcel' contained a 'cyclostyle machine'. The police suspected that Mohan and his family were making copies of Mahatma's speech. They also suspected that some people were hiding these.

6. Why had Patil, the sub - inspector come to Mohan's house? Who believed him? What was the result?

Ans.: Patil the sub-inspector came to Mohan's house to give a warning about the raid of his wife. As he was a close friend of Mohan's father, he asked Mohan to give him the cyclostyle machine and all proof pertaining to the agitation against the British. Mohan's mother believed him and allowed him to take away all these things.

7. How do you know that Mohan's mother was supportive of their struggle?

Ans.: When Suman and their friend brought the cyclostyle machine, she asked them to keep it in the puja room. When the sub Inspector came in initially, she acted as if everything was normal and nothing revolutionary took place at their home.

8. What do you think is the writer of the incident trying to impress upon the readers?

Ans.: People wanted to fight against the British and get freedom. Some Indians were working for the British but they were waiting for them to quit India. These people helped the freedom fighters secretly. The sub-Inspector Patil also indirectly helped Mohan's family.

2. ON TOP OF THE WORLD

I. Answer the following in two or three sentences only

1. What makes you think that Dicky Dolma's life as a girl was sorrowful?

Ans.:Dicky Dolma lost her mother when she was 11. She lost her elder brother too.

2. What factors encouraged Dolma to take up basic mountaineering course?

Ans.:Dolma came to know that a mountaineering institute was set up at Manali and it would give training. Her friends and her family members also encouraged her to join this course.

3. Dolma says, "It is not a difficult decision for me to take up the challenge of the lofty mountains" Why does she say so?

Ans.From her childhood, Dolma had been fascinated by the grandeur of the snow clad peaks of the Himalayas. Her home, in Palchan was surrounded by beautiful mountain peaks.

4. How has Dolma described her preparedness for the task of scaling Mount Everest?

Ans.Dolma got training in the mountaineering institute at Manali. Her determination and hard work helped her to secure 'A' grades. She believed that success always follow dedication, determination and hard work. She used to practice four hours everyday before the task of scaling Mount Everest

5. What was the biggest headache that Dolma had to face besides her physical and mental problem?

Ans.Dolma's father was bedridden. She was not financially sound and she needed a lot of money for her father's treatment, so the family had very little to offer her.

6. What does Dolma say about mountaineering after she returns from Mount Everest?

Ans."Mountaineering" is a tough sport. This thought never comes to me. It is my zeal for the work. Seeing peaks is a second nature to me. I have never been scared when it comes to hard work", says Dolma.

7. What does Dolma say about the view from the top of Mount Everest?

Ans.Dolma said that an Everest can feel and understand but cannot be described in words. It was much breath taking that she could ever be imagined. The awards that she had bestowed stand very low before the view from the above.

8. What can we learn from Dolma's life?

Ans.Whenever hurdles come, we must face them boldly. Dolma's determination and hard work, Zeal for the work is emulating.

3. A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

I. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each

1. The writer speaks of the 'smile' that welcomes anyone who enters Hanif's house. What more do we know about this 'smile'?

Ans.:Hanifudding was a soldier. He participated in the Kargil war in 1999 and sacrificed his life for the sake of the country. He was then 25 years old.

2. What did Hanif chose as his mission? Why did he do so?

Ans.Hanif knew that life for him was short; he wanted to serve the nation. Therefore he joined Indian Army as a soldier. He believed that a person working for the nation could change lives.

3. Life for Hanif in the beginning was never a smooth sail. Why was it so?

Ans.Hanif lost his father when he was just eight years old. His mother a vocal artiste, was out very often with the performance wing. Therefore he became very responsible at a tender age.

4. The absence of mother from home taught the children something. What was that?

Ans.Hanif's mother a vocal artiste, would often had to leave the children alone as she travelled with the performance wing. The kids became very responsible getting up and getting ready for school without her having told them and learnt that one's duty is the most important thing in life.

5. Share your thoughts and impression of Hanif with your classmates.

Ans.Hanif even though he lived only for 25 years, continues to live forever in our hearts. In his short life span he became a hero by sacrificing himself in the Kargil war. Because of the hardships from a tender age, he learnt that one's duty is the most important thing in life. He often went out of his way to help people and this gave him happiness. He was a young man of varied talents and interest. Life for Hanif was always 'ekdam bindas'

6. How does the writer describe the 'introvert' Hanif?

Ans.Hanif began to make friends at his fourteenth year of age. He often went out of his way to help people. By doing so, he derived joy.

7. Hanif was a young man with varied talents and interest. Illustrate this statement drawing support from the text.

Ans:Haniff dabbled in art, sketched very well. He made beautiful cards out of waste material. He read books and loved playing drums.

8. What were the dreams of Hanif? Do you think they were fulfilled?

Ans.Haniff had dreamt that he would rise up the ranks. This dream could not be fulfilled because he was killed in the Kargil war. His another dream was that a post be named after him. Those dreams came true when the sub-sector was named after him.

4. THE BIRD OF HAPPINESS

1. What did the people in the poor area in Tibet suffer from OR

How can you say that the people in the poor area of Tibet were unhappy?

Ans. The poor area had no rivers or good land, no warmth or fresh flowers, no trees or green grass. The people suffered from hunger and cold all year round. So they were unhappy.

2. What did the old folk of Tibet say about happiness?

Ans. The old folk used to say that happiness was a beautiful bird. It lived far away, on a snowy mountain in the east. Wherever the bird flew, happiness went with it.

3. "Will I ever make it?" Why did Wangjia feel so?

Ans. In anger, the first monster blew through his beard and the smooth road became a vast scree. Every stone on it was as sharp as a knife. As Wangjia walked on it his boots got torn. His

feet got cut. His hands were torn to pieces. The journey was very tough. So, he thought if he would ever make it.

4. How was Wangjia made to suffer by the second monster?

Ans. The second monster blew through his beard. His bread bag flew into the sky. The blue mountains and green rivers turned into a desert. Wangjia suffered with no food. At first his stomach rumbled with hunger, his head swam and got sharp pain in his guts.

5. What changes came over Wangjia as the Bind of Happiness caressed him?

Ans. As the bind of Happiness caressed Wangjia, his eyeballs flew back to their sockets, he saw much more brightly than before. All his wounds were healed and he was stronger than ever.

6. Why did Wangjia decide not to go back?

Ans. Though the journey was very tough, Wangjia decided not to go back. He knew that the people at home were waiting for him to bring back happiness.

7. What did the third monster warn Wangjia?

Ans. The third monster warned Wangjia that if he wanted to see the bind of Happiness. If he failed, the monster, would gouge out Wangjia's eye balls.

8. How was the last journey of Wangjia different from the previous ones?

Ans. In the previous journey, Wangjia had his eyesight and was able to see his path. But in the last journey, he did not have eyesight. His eyeballs were gouged out by the third monster. He had to move groping his way with his hands on the ground.

9. Why did the people offer Wangjia a number of things?

Ans. The girls of the village offered him barley wine. The mothers spread barley grains on his head. It was Tibetan custom to wish him a good journey.

10. What brought hope to Wangjia's life?

Ans. Wangjia climbed up the peak of a snow covered mountain. There he heard the voice of the Bird of Happiness. Wangjia was filled with joy.

EXTRACTS 2/3/5 UNIT 2

1. "There's a girl by the tracks!"

a. Who cried out?

Ans. The train passengers

b. Why was she by the tracks?

Ans. She had lost her balance and was thrown out of the train.

c. Who is the girl referred here?

Ans: Roma Talreja

2. "Let's go and help her."

a. What happened there?

Ans. There was a girl by the tracks.

b. Why did they have to help?

Ans. She had fallen from the train.

c. Who made this cry?

Ans : Baleshwar Mishra

d. Nobody volunteered to help her, why? Ans: They were afraid of the police and court.

e. Who does 'her' stand for? Ans: : Roma Talreja

f. Who were 'us' there? Ans: Baleshwar and other passengers.

3. "I hope I'm not too late."

a. What did he have to do? Ans. He had to take her to the doctor

b. Why did he hope so? Ans. He knew she was hurt badly and hoped he could help her.

c. Who is 'I' here? Ans: Baleshwar

4. "Please help me take her to a hospital."

a. Whom did he request? Ans. He requested the motorists who drove by.

b. Why did he have to take her to the hospital?

Ans. She was hurt badly and was unconscious due to the fall.

c. Who is the speaker ?/ Who said this?/ Who does 'me' stand for? Ans: Baleshwar

5. "I can't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there".

a. Why was Baleshwar there? Ans. Baleshwar was there to help Roma.

- b. What would have happened? Ans. She would have died on the tracks without his help.
 c. Who is the speaker ?/ Who said this?/ Who does 'I' stand for? Ans.: Roma Talreja.
 d. Where was the speaker then ? Ans : The speaker was in the hospital.
 e. What does the word 'there' refer to in this context?

Ans: The place where Roma had fallen by the tracks

- f. When did the speaker say this? Ans : When she felt better (in the hospital)

6. "They fear getting trapped in the courts or with the police."

- a. Who says this? Ans. Baleshwar Mishra

- b. Why do they fear?

Ans. They fear because they may have to go to the courts or police station several times to give witness leaving their job.

- c. Who does 'they' stand for? Ans: People of Mumbai

7. "I can never repay Baleshwar"

- a. Who is Baleshwar? Ans. Baleshwar is a young man who helped Roma.

- b. Why can't she repay? Ans. He has done a great deed. He saved her life from dying.

- c. Who is 'I'? Who said this?/ Who is the speaker? Ans : Roma Talreja.

8. "Chacha, can I borrow your mobile?"

- a. Who wanted the mobile? Ans. Baleshwar

- b. Why did he want the mobile? Ans. To inform Roma's brother, Dinesh about her accident.

- c. Who is 'chacha'? Ans: The tempo truck driver.

- d. Who is 'I'? Who said this?/ Who is the speaker? Ans : Baleshwar

9. "Take the girl to Airoli" . (Suggested the Cop.)

- a. Who had to be taken to Airoli? By whom? Ans.: Roma Talreja, Baleshwar

- b. Did he take the girl to Airoli? Ans.: No

- c. Why did he not take her there?

Ans.: Airoli was far away and a lot of time would be wasted to reach there.

- d. What did Baleshwar do instead? Ans: He took her to the nearest hospital.

- f. What happened to the girl? Ans: The girl had met with an accident and was badly injured.

- e. What do you mean by the word 'Cop'? Ans : The police officer.

- g. Who suggested so? Ans: The Cop

10. "Oh, I couldn't thank him," Baleshwar thought.

- a. Who could not be thanked? Ans.: The tempo truck driver.

- b. Why was Baleshwar unable to thank him?

Ans.: The tempo truck driver helped Baleshwar shift Roma to the hospital and quietly went away.

- c. What does it reveal about the truck driver?

Ans.: He did not expect anything in return for his help.

11. "I think it "an astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for me"

- a. Who is the speaker? Ans.: Baleshwar Mishra

- b. Why did he jump off the train?

Ans.: A girl had fallen by the tracks. So, to save her life he jumped off the train.

- c. What was the result of it? Ans.: He saved Roma Talreja's life by shifting her to the hospital.

UNIT-3

1. "It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man"

- a. What was the negotiation about?

Ans. : The negotiation was about the selling of the old man's land.

- b. Why do you think it took months to come to an understanding?

Ans. Because the old man was in no hurry to sell

- c. Who is the old man referred here? Ans: Don Anselmo

- d. Who said this?/ Who is the speaker? Ans : The narrator.

- e. What does 'negotiate' mean in this context? Ans: To come to an agreement.

2. 'The old man removed his hat and gloves carefully'

- a. Who is the old man referred here? Ans.: The old man is Don Anselmo

- b. Whose style did it remind the writer of? Ans.: It reminds the style of Charlie Chaplin

- c. From which lesson has this extract been taken? Ans : "Gentleman of Rio en Medio"

3. “We have made a discovery”

a. What did they discover? Ans. They discovered that Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land

b. What was the result of the discovery?

Ans. As a result, they offered Don Anselmo double the price of what they had quoted earlier.

c. Who does ‘we’ stand for? Ans: The Americans

4. “These Americans are Buena gente”

a. What is the meaning of ‘Buena gente’ according to the context? Ans. Good people

b. Why did the speaker called Americans Buena gente?

Ans. Because after the survey, they did not cheat but Don Anselmo and were ready to pay twice the money for additional land.

c. Who said this?/ Who is the speaker? Ans : The narrator.

5. He said, “I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner”

a. What is the mood of the speaker? Ans. The speaker felt that he was being insulted

b. What made him to react so?

Ans. When the Americans offered him twice the money they had quoted earlier for his land.

c. Who said this?/ Who is the speaker? Who is ‘I’ / ‘me’? Ans: Don Anselmo.

d. Who was it said to? Ans : To the narrator.

e. What does this statement reveal about the character of the speaker?

Ans: Don Anselmo was a man of principles and was not greedy.

6. “I have agreed to sell my house and land for twelve hundred dollars and that is the price?”

a. When did the speaker say this?

Ans.: When the Americans offered him double the price that had been quoted earlier for his land.

b. What does this statement tell about the speaker?

Ans. This statement tells that the speaker was not greedy and he was a man of principles.

c. To whom had he agreed to sell his property? Ans : To the Americans

7. “I did not sell them the trees in the Orchard”.

a. Why didn’t he sell the trees in the orchard?

Ans. Because the trees belonged to the children of Rio-en-Medio

b. How did Don Anselmo defend his statement?

Ans.: Don Anselmo defended that when a child was born in the village, a tree was planted and so the trees belonged to the children of the village.

c. Who said this?/ Who is the speaker? / Who is ‘I’? Ans: Don Anselmo.

d. Who does ‘them’ refer to? Ans : To the Americans.

8. “The trees in that Orchard are not mine”.

a. According to Don Anselmo, who did the trees belong to?

Ans. The trees belonged to the children of Rio-en-Medio

b. Why did he feel so? Ans.: He felt so because everytime a child was born in the village, he had planted a tree for that child.

UNIT-5

1. “You’ll wake him up. You know he needs all the sleep and rest he can get”

a. Who was sleeping? Ans.: Anant was sleeping

b. Why does he need rest?

Ans.: Anant was suffering from cancer and had become very weak. So he needed rest.

c. When was this said? Ans: When Smita read the news about Pt. Ravi Shankar’s concert.

d. Who is the speaker? Ans : The mother

e. Where were they then? Ans: They were in Aunt Sushila’s house , Mumbai.

2. “We musn’t miss the chance”

a. What chance did the boy not like to miss?

Ans. Attending Pandit Ravishankar’s music concert.

b. Why is he so eager to make use of it?

Ans. He was suffering from Cancer and was very ill. He thought he might not get another chance.

c. Who is the speaker? Ans : Anant

d. Who does ‘we’ refer to? Ans: Anant and Smita

3. “Take him home. Give him the things he likes, indulge him”.

- a. Who said the above statement? Ans. Doctors who were treating Anant.
 b. Why did they say so? Ans. The doctors knew that Anant had not many days to live.
 c. Who was it said to? Ans: To Anant's parents.
 d. Who does 'Him' refer to? Ans: Anant

4. "A walk in the park might make you feel better".

- a. Who suggested a walk in the park?
 Ans. Aunt Sushila suggested a walk in the park.
 b. How was her mood in the park?
 Ans. Smita felt alone in the midst of people who were walking, running, playing etc. She was lost in her thoughts.

5. "But they did not voice their fears"

- a. What did Anant's parents fear?
 Ans. Anant's parents feared that the boy had not many days to live.
 b. How did they behave towards him?
 Ans. They laughed, talked and surrounded Anant with whatever made him happy. They fulfilled his every need.
 c. Who does 'they' stand for? Ans: Anant's parents

6. "Panditji is a busy man. You must not bother him with such requests"

- a. Who was bothering Panditji? Ans. : Smitha
 b. What was the request made?
 Ans.: The request was made to Pandit Ravishankar to come to the house and play for Anant.

7. They could not believe their eyes. "It is It's not possible?" they said.

- a. Who could not believe their eyes? Ans. Neighbours of Aunt Sushila .
 b. Why couldn't they believe their eyes? Ans. They couldn't believe their eyes because Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha came to Aunt Sushila's house to play for Anant.
 c. What is 'it' not possible?
 Ans : Arrival of the greatest artists –Pt. Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha to play for an ordinary boy.

8. "Enjoy yourself, lucky you!"

- a. Who is considered as lucky? Ans. Smitha
 b. Why is she lucky? Ans. Because she was going to attend the music concert of Pandit Ravi Shankar.
 c. Whose statement is this? Ans: Anant's
 d. Who is 'you' here? Ans: Smitha
 d. Why couldn't the speaker go there? Ans: Because he had cancer and was confined to bed.

9. "No, how can I? We've always done things together".

- a. Who has done the things together? Ans.: Anant and Smitha
 b. Why is it not possible now? Ans .Because Anant had cancer and was confined to bed.
 c. Whose statement is this? Ans: Anant's

10. "I must hear him and see him."

- a. Who is "I" referred here? Ans.: Anant
 b. What did he want to hear and see? Ans.: The concert of Pandit Ravi Shankar.
 c. When did he get a chance to hear?
 Ans.: When Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha performed for the boy in his house.

11. "It is a chance of a life time."

- a. For whom was it a chance of life time? Ans.: Anant and Smitha
 b. What is a chance of a life time? Ans.: Listening to the concert of Pandit Ravi Shankar.
 c. Why did he feel so?
 Ans.: He was sick and so he could not attend the concert. He thought it is difficult to get another chance.

12. "Tomorrow morning we perform for the boy".

- a. Who would perform? Ans.: Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha
 b. Why would they perform for the boy?
 Ans. Because he was on his death bed and seeing their performance was one of his wishes.
 c. What was the result? Ans.: The boy enjoyed the performance and breathed his last.

1. 'We were crowded in the cabin, Not a soul would dare to sleep'

a. Who does the word 'we' refer to here? Ans.: 'We' refer to the sailors.

b. Not a soul would dare to sleep-why was it so?

Ans. Because the sailors were afraid that the storm would destroy the ship and their lives.

c. What happened at last? Ans : They safely reached the harbour.

d. What does 'dare' mean? Ans : be bold / have the courage.

2. 'T is a fearful thing in winter'

To be shattered by the blast"

a. What is to as a 'fearful thing'?

Ans. To be caught in a fierce storm at sea in winter is the fearful thing.

b. How did it affect the sailors? Ans. The sailors lay awake saying a silent prayer in the dark.

c. What does 'shatter' mean? Ans: To break apart

3. "We are lost!" the captain shouted

a. Why did the captain say this?

Ans. The storm was very fierce and the captain feared that the ship would be torn apart any moment.

b. How did his daughter react to the situation?

Ans . His daughter remained calm. Holding her father's hand she asked if God could protect them on land would he not protect them on sea.

c. Who does 'we' refer to? Ans: The sailors on the ship.

4. "Then we kissed the little maiden And we spoke in better cheer"

a. Who was the little maiden? Ans.: The little maiden was the captain's daughter.

b. Why did they kiss her?

Ans. The little girl brought back hope to the sailors by saying that God would protect them. So, they kissed her.

c. Who does 'we' refer to? Ans: The sailors on the ship.

**5. "Isn't God upon the ocean,
Just the same as on the land?"**

a. When did the speaker say these words?

Ans. When the captain feared the ship was caught in the storm, he shouted we are lost!

b. What does these words show the attitude of the speaker? Ans. Faith in God.

c. Who is the speaker? Ans : The daughter of the captain.

UNIT- 7.COLOURS OF SILENCE

1. "Physical disability is no barrier to success". Justify the statement with reference to the life Satish Gujral.

1. Satish Gujral met with an accident
2. He became deaf
3. He was refused admission by schools
4. Boys made fun of him.
5. One day he was attracted by the beauty of a bird.
6. He started painting
7. He learnt painting, sculpture, architecture
8. He became a famous artist and also a writer
9. His works exhibited all over the world
10. He got Awards -Order of Crown, Padma Vibhushan.

POEM-I

Grandma Climbs a Tree - Summary

- Poet calls his grandmother genius.
- She learnt to climb trees when she was six.
- Even at the age of 62 she used to climb trees.
- People said it was disgraceful.

- One day she climbed a tree and could not come down.
- Doctors advised her one week bed rest.
- Staying in bed was like hell for her.
- She demanded a house in tree top as soon as she recovered.
- Her son fulfilled her wish.

QM

