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SECTION - A

Prose

UNIT-1 A HERO- R.K. NARAYAN

1] Four alternatives are given. Choose the best answer.

1] The boy who fought the tiger stayed on the tree for half-a-day because he

- a] wanted to watch the tiger from the top.
- b] wanted to rest for some time.
- c] was waiting for help.
- d] did not like the tiger

2] Swami's father asked him to sleep alone in the office room as he ..

- a] wanted him to catch burglar.
- b] wanted him to prove that he had courage.
- c] wanted him to look after the office.
- d] wanted him to prove that he had strength.

3] "Aiyo! Something has bitten me." The something was

- a] a scorpion
- b] a tiger
- c] a devil
- d] Swami

4] A burglar is a person who.....

- a] enters a house to steal
- b] kills a tiger
- c] writes for newspaper
- d] bites other people

5] Swami decided to sleep under the bench because.....

- a] he felt it was a safe place
- b] it was near the door
- c] it was not dust
- d] it was made of wood

6] For Swami events took an unexpected turn because

- a] his father was angry with him.
- b] his father read about a newspaper report.
- c] his home work was not done
- d] his exams were near

6] Swami thought that the boy in the report was not a boy but a grown-up person because

- a] he knew him
- b] he felt he was a coward
- c] he was sure no boy could fight with tiger
- d] he was sure he was a courageous person

7] 'A Hero' is the lesson written by.....

- a] R.K.Narayan
- b] K.R.Raja Rao
- c] T.P. Kailasam
- d] Kuvempu

8] R.K.Narayan is widely considered to be the great English language.....

- a] writer
- b] poet
- c] Novelist
- d] short story writer

9] According to Swami's father, how should Swami show his courage

- a] Sleep alone tonight in his office room.
- b] Sleep besides his granny

c] Fight with the tiger d] Do brave acts

10] Swami disliked to sleep in his office room because.....

- a] There may be scorpions
- b] Room was dusty c] He had fear to sleep alone
- d] He is not interested to prove his courage

11] The report said that the boy (who fought with the tiger) stayed on the tree for half-a-day. Why did he do so?

- a] He wanted to watch the tiger from the top of a tree
- b] He wanted someone to kill the tiger
- c] He wanted to take rest for some time.

12] Swami saw a moving creature in the room. Was it.....

- a] His shadow? b] A scorpion c] A man?

13] The place where Swami usually slept besides.....

- a] Granny b] father c] friends d] police

II] Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each.

1] Swami's father drew his attention to a report in the news paper. What was the report about? OR What was the special news about the bravery of village lad?

Ans.: The news paper 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. Swami always slept beside his grandmother so any change in this arrangement made him frightful.

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 softer 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. So congratulations were showered on Swami.

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 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 his courage. He was expected to show that even he has courage.

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

Ans.: 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.

13] How did Swami's father react when Swami did not agree that courage was more important than strength and age?

Ans.: Swami's father was not ready to accept his son's views on courage. To prove his point, he put a challenge to Swami. He asked him to sleep alone in his office room that night. This would show whether he had courage or not.

14] Who do you think was wiser. Swami or his father? Justify your preference.

Ans.: Swami's father understood the importance of courage. He wanted his son to become braver and give up his fear of the dark. So he challenged him to sleep alone in the office room. He was a wise man.

15] What habit of sleeping was disgraceful according to Swami's father?

Ans.: According to Swami's father, Swami was sleeping beside granny or his mother. This habit was disgraceful to Swami.

16] "Can you prove you have courage?" Swami's father said

a] Was he joking? Or, serious?

Ans. He was not joking, he was serious about this and questioned his son.

b] Was it a challenge? Or, command?

Ans. At first, it was a challenge. Later it turned into command.

17] What do you think was the practice of granny before she went to bed?

Ans.: As usual, granny was loving her grandson and used to tell stories, patting him, taking care and showered her love.

18] Why do you think Swami looked at his granny and his mother while following his father to the room?

Ans.: Swami thought his granny or his mother would save and help him from his father.

19] "There might be scorpions before your laws books,?" Said Swami.

a] Had he seen them earlier Or were there scorpions really?

Ans.: No, he hadn't seen them earlier, really there were no scorpions.

b] Was it a trick to escape from his father?

Ans.: Yes, absolutely it was a trick to escape from his father.

20] As silence deepened in the room, what was Swami reminded of?

Ans.: Swami was reminded of all the stories of Devils and ghosts he had heard in his life before.

21] Who did father, cook and a servant stumble upon?

Ans.: Father, cook and servant stumbled upon the burglar who lay amidst the furniture.

22] Did Swami muster up courage to sleep alone after the burglar's incident?

Ans.: No, Swami did not have so much of courage to sleep alone even after the burglar's incident.

23] Why did Swami conclude that his father's proposition was frightful?

Ans.: Swami had a habit of sleeping beside his granny. He was afraid of sleeping alone. In this condition Swami concluded that his father's proposition was frightful.

24] There was absolute silence in the room. In spite of it, some noises reached Swami's ears. What were they?

Ans.: Though there was absolute silence in the room, Swami heard the ticking of the clock, rustle of trees, snoring sounds, night insects humming etc.

25] Why did father want Swami to sleep alone in the office room?

Ans.: Father wanted Swami to sleep alone in the office room to prove courage is everything. According to Swami, age and strength was more important in adventurous tasks. But in Swami's father's view, the strength and age were not important, courage is all. To prove Swami had also courage, he should sleep alone in the office room.

III] Read each of the following extracts and answer the questions given below:

1] "Leave alone strength. Can you prove you have courage?"

a] What was the view of Swami's father regarding courage?

Ans.: Swami's father felt that courage was more important than strength and age.

b] How did he want his son to prove that he had courage?

Ans.: He challenged his son to sleep in the office room.

C] When did the speaker say so?

Ans: Swami said his father, How could a boy fight the tiger? Strength is important but not courage.

2] "A frightful proposition, Swami thought"

a] What was the frightful proposition?

Ans.: The frightful proposition was that Swami's father wanted him to sleep alone in the office room that night.

b] Why did Swami regard it as frightful?

Ans.: Swami used to sleep with his granny in the passage and any change in this left him trembling and awake all night.

C] What does 'proposition' mean in this context?

Ans: The word proposition means suggestion.

3] "You must sleep alone hereafter!"

a] Who did he usually sleep with?

Ans.: Swami usually slept with his granny.

b] Why did Swami's father want him to sleep alone?

Ans.: Swami's father wanted his son to prove that he had the courage to sleep alone.

C] Where was Swami asked to sleep?

Ans: Swami's father asked his son to sleep in his office room

4] "Your office room is very dusty and there may be scorpions behind your law books".

a] Why did Swami make this remark?

Ans.: Swami made this remark because he wanted an excuse for not sleeping in the office room.

b] What does it reveal about his character?

Ans.: He did not have the courage to tell his father that he was afraid to sleep alone.

C] When did Swami make this remark?

Ans: Swami's father asked his son to sleep alone in the office room.

5] "He wished that the tiger had not spared the boy"

a] What do the underlined words imply?

Ans.: These words mean that he wished that the tiger had killed the boy

b] Why did Swami have such thoughts?

Ans.: Swami was upset because he was asked to sleep alone.

C] How can you say that swami would have been happy if the tiger had not spared the boy?

Ans: Swami would not have been asked to sleep in his father's office alone.

6] "Aiyo, something has bitten me"

a] Who is the 'me'?

Ans: The word 'me' refers to the burglar.

b] Why had he been bitten?

Ans.: Swami thought that it was the devil Who had come to attack him. So, he bit him to save himself.

c] How did the speaker suffer as a result of being bitten?"

Ans.: The speaker shouts of pain. This brings the people of the house there leading to his arrest.

7] The inspector said, "Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?"

a] Why do you think the inspector said this?

Ans.: The inspector thinks that Swami was a brave boy so he said this.

b) Do you feel Swami would be happy to do so?

Ans.: Swami had caught the burglar by accident. He did not want to join the police.

C) What was Swami's reply?

Ans: Swami's replied that he would join the police.

8] "Congratulations were showered on Swami next day"

a) Why was Swami congratulated?

Ans.: Swami had caught one of the notorious house breakers of the district.

b) Do you feel Swami deserves the praise? Give reason.

Ans.: Swami had better the burglar out of fright. He was not really a hero.

c) What does congratulation mean in the context?

Ans.: The word 'congratulation' means compliments/ Good wishes.

9] "No wonder he wanted to be asleep before I could return home. clever boy!"

a) Why do you think Swami had gone to sleep before his father's return?

Ans. Swami still did not have the courage to sleep alone. He was afraid his father would force him to do so.

b) Do you think his father was angry with him for this? Give a reason to support your answer.

Ans.: The father uses the praise 'clever boy'. This may have been said affectionately, not out of danger.

C) Why do you think Swami had gone to sleep before his father's return?

Ans.: Swami still did not have the courage to sleep alone. He was afraid his father would force him to do so.

10] "Why do you look at me when you are saying it".?

a) Who does 'me' refer to?

Ans.: Swami's mother

b) What did he say?

Ans.: Looking at his wife Swami's father said that he did not like the way his son was brought up

c) Who should he look at and why, according to the speaker?

Ans.: According to the speaker, Swami's father should look at his mother, it was she who had spoiled him.

IV] Answer each of the following questions in a paragraph of 8-10 sentences:

1] A report about a boy in the news paper was an unexpected event in Swami's life. Justify.

Ans.: The newspaper carried a report about a village lad who had fought bravely against a tiger, while he was returning home by the jungle path. Swami argued that a boy could not fight a tiger. It had to be a strong, grown-up person. His father disagreed saying that courage was more important. Swami was not ready to accept this. His father then challenged him to show his courage by sleeping alone in the office that night. While Swami was sleeping there, he saw a dark figure. Believing it to be the devil. Swami dug his teeth into its leg. It turned out to be a notorious burglar whose loud cry brought others to the scene. The burglar was caught and Swami became a hero over night.

2] What desperate attempts did Swami make to escape from his father?

Ans.: Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone in the office room that night. Swami was filled with fear tried desperately to make his father change his mind. He told his father that would sleep alone from the first of the next month. But his father did not agree. Swami then went to sleep near his granny, pulled the blanket over his face and pretended to be fast asleep. However, his father soon came there and pulled him out of bed. Swami tried to appeal to his granny and his mother to save him but his father would have none of it. So Swami's desperate attempts failed.

3] Narrate Swami's dreadful experience when he was lying under the bench.

Ans.: Swami crept under the bench, shut his eyes light and covered himself with the blanket. Soon he fell asleep. He began to have a nightmare that a tiger was chasing him and he could not escape from its claws. With a desperate effort he opened his eyes. As he lay in fright he heard a rustling sound. He tried to look out in the darkness and saw something moving. He felt that it was the devil who would surely attack him. He crawled from the bench, caught hold of the figure and bit it hard to save himself.

UNIT -2

PROSE

THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS

By-Deven Kanal

I] Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions. Choose appropriate answer.

1] The person who helped Roma was.....

- a] a truck driver b] an auto driver
c] a car driver d] a motorist

2] Roma's belongings had been found by.....

- a] Baleshwar Mishra b] Dinesh Tareja
c] a railway employee d] The truck driver

3] "There's a girl by the tracks, " the voices cried out. The voices were of...

- a] railway employees b] train passengers
c] truck driver d] railway cops

4] Baleshwar Mishra was a.....

- a] B.com graduate b] marketing officer
c] high school drop out d] call center executive

5] The..... advised Baleshwar to take Roma to a nearby hospital.

- a] truck driver b] cop
c] commuters d] on duty physician

6] Where did Baleshwar find Roma at lost?

- a] By side of the tracks b] By the side of the road
c] By the side of the Building d] On the road

7]pulled the red chain to help the wounded girl

- a] Dinesh Talreja b] Vijay
c] Baleshwar Mishra d] a railway employee

8] The other passengers did not volunteer to help Baleshwar because

- a] They thought one man was enough b] The train was moving too fast
c] They were afraid of being involved d] they did not know Baleshwar

9] "Oh, I could not thank him". Baleshwar thought. The 'him' refers to the

- a] traffic policeman b] on duty doctor
c] railway employee d] tempo truck driver

10] Baleshwar had revisited the spot to

- a] investigate b] look for her belongings
c] get assurance d] meet someone

11] Roma's fall from the train could not be heard as

- a] people were talking loudly b] the train made a loud noise
c] she fell unconscious d] the people in the train were busy

12] Baleshwar saw blood flowing out of a wound on Roma's head and he

- a] started giving her first aid b] went in search of a doctor
c] left her to her fate d] lifted her and made his way across the tracks

13] They arrived at a small hospital where

- a] they locked staff and equipment b] they refused to treat Roma
c] they operated on Roma d] they found that there was no doctor

14] A person who travels to the work place daily is called

- a] a passenger b] a commuter
c] a motorist d] personnel

15] Without any thinking, Baleshwar went and grabbed the chain. The word which can be used in place of underlined phrase is

- a] silently
c] Impulsively
- b] kindly
d] Forcefully

II] Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences

1] How did Roma fall on the tracks?

Ans.: Roma had squeezed herself near the door of the crowded ladies compartment of a Mumbai local train. Suddenly she got pushed, lost her foothold and was thrown out of the coach.

2] What did Baleshwar mishra do as soon as he saw the girl lying next to the tracks?

Ans.: On seeing the girl on the tracks, Baleshwar immediately pulled the red emergency chain of the train. As the train slowed, he asked the other passengers to go with him to help the girl. No one came forward. Then Baleshwar bravely jumped off the still moving train and rushed towards the girl.

3] Who volunteered to help Baleshwar? How did he help him?

Ans.: A tempo truck driver stopped when he saw Baleshwar standing by the road holding the injured girl in his arms. He helped Baleshwar to lay the girl down in the back of his truck and drove them to a small hospital, but it lacked facilities. So he drove them to a bigger hospital where she could be treated well.

4] How did the doctors at Divine Multi Specialty Hospital treat Roma?

Ans.: The Medical Director of the hospital saw the extent of Roma's injuries and immediately admitted her to the ICU without any paper work. X-rays were taken out and the doctors found that she needed surgery. She was taken care of very well and recovered within a few days.

5] Why did Baleshwar revisit the spot where Roma had fallen?

Ans.: Roma's brother, Dinesh had told him that her cell phone and handbag were missing. Baleshwar revisited the spot where Roma had fallen. With the help of a railway employee he was able to recover some of her belongings.

6] After Roma's recovery, what did she say about Baleshwar?

Ans.: Roma was amazed to hear about the manner in which she had been rescued. She wondered how a stranger could jump off a train and risk his life for her. She could not imagine what would have happened to her if Baleshwar had not been there. She felt that she could never repay him for what he had done.

7] 'Take the girl Airoli,' suggested the cop. But Baleshwar disagreed. Why did he do so?

Ans. Baleshwar felt that the girl needed medical help immediately. Airoli was at least 10 km away and he knew of a small hospital close by. So he did not agree with the cop.

8] Was Baleshwar right in asking Roma her name while she lay in a critical condition? Justify your answer.

Ans.: Baleshwar was absolutely right in asking Roma her name. He also got from her, her brother's name and phone number. With this he was able to call her brother and inform him about Roma's accident.

9] Baleshwar had a good memory. Do you agree with this? Give examples to support your view.

Ans.: Yes, Baleshwar had a good memory. Roma had given him her brother's cell phone number and he memorized it quickly before she lost consciousness again. Thus he was able to contact Dinesh and inform him about the accident.

10] If Baleshwar had not come forward to help Roma, what would have happened to her?

Ans.: If Baleshwar had not come forward to help Roma, she would have bled to death. Luckily Baleshwar took her to the hospital in time and got her treated.

11] "Roma Talreja tried to settle into a corner near the door in the train." Was she right in doing this?

Ans.: No, it was wrong on Roma's part to settle into a corner near the door. It was the very risky as there was a great rush. People were pushing each other to stand safely in less space and she could have fallen which she did.

12] Why was there no help in sight when Baleshwar found Roma? How did he manage to reach the road?

Ans.: Roma was lying in the spot between two stations five kilometers apart. So there was no one around to help. Baleshwar lifted Roma and made his way across the tracks searching for a way out. He crossed through some shrubbery and followed the direction of the sounds until he found the road.

14] Baleshwar remarked that the people of Mumbai were afraid. According to him, why were they afraid? Why do you think he had this opinion?

Ans.: Baleshwar felt that the people of Mumbai were afraid of getting trapped in the courts or with the police. Baleshwar had appealed to the people in his train compartment to help the girl on the tracks. No one had volunteered, Again as he stood on the road with the injured girl in his arms, several motorist drove by, but none stopped.

15] Write briefly about the personal details such as qualification and profession of Roma Talreja and Baleshwar Mishra.

Ans.: Roma Talreja was a B.com graduate from Pune. She worked as a call-centre executive in Mumbai. She loved her job, talking and connecting to customers. Baleshwar Mishra was a high school drop-out from Mirzapur, U.P. He had come to Mumbai in search of a job. He had not succeeded in getting work.

16] Where did Baleshwar find Roma at last?

Ans.: At last Baleshwar found Roma by the side of the track between the two stations approximately five kilometers apart.

17] "Behenji, aap teek hai?" But there was no response and no help in sight.

Ans.: When Roma fell on the tracks, she had a deep cut behind her head and the blood flowing out. She lost her consciousness. So she was not able to respond. Generally, the people are not walking between the tracks so no help in sight.

18] "Roma stirred and her eyes fluttered open." What could have made her react so?

Ans.: Roma was shifted to back of the tempo truck with Baleshwar, she lied on the seat. When the vehicle moved unsteadily it made her stirred and eyes fluttered open.

19] "Oh, I couldn't thank him, " Baleshwar thought. Who do you think he couldn't thank?

Ans.: Baleshwar couldn't thank the tempo truck driver because he was busy to admit Roma to the hospital and spoke with Dr. Anil Agarwal.

20] Why did Baleshwar told revisit the spot where Roma had fallen?

Ans.: Baleshwar revisited the spot to find out Roma's belongings. Dinesh told that her mobile phone and handbag were missing.

21] Baleshwar got some assurance from a railway employee.

Ans.: When he was looking for her belongings at the spot, a railway employee assured that Roma's belongings had been found already.

22] Roma said. "I think it's astonishing". What was astonishing?

Ans.: The manner in which she had been rescued was astonishing. According to Roma it was astonishing because a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for her. She was also a stranger to him.

23] The doctor at divine Multi – Speciality hospital admitted Roma without any formalities. What made him do so?

Ans.: Roma had severe injuries at her land, and the blood was flowing from the cut. So the doctor understood the critical condition of the situation and admitted her without any formalities.

III] Read the following extracts and answer the questions given:

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 fallen from the train.

2] "Take the girl to Airoli" suggested the cop. "There's a hospital there."

a] Why did Baleshwar not agree with this?

Ans.: Airoli was 10 km away and Baleshwar felt that a lot of time would be wasted in getting there.

b] What did he do instead?

Ans.: He took Roma to a smaller hospital which was much closer. The doctor attended to her and gave her treatment. She covered.

c] What had happened to the girl?

Ans.: The girl had met an accident.

3] "Roma stirred and her eyes fluttered open."

a] Where was Roma at that time?

Ans.: Roma was into the back of the truck.

b] What could have made her react so?

Ans.: As Roma was being taken to the hospital the vehicle suddenly lurched forward. This probably stirred Roma and she opened her eyes.

c] How did her reaction help Baleshwar?

Ans.: Seeing this, Baleshwar quickly asked her what her name was and whom he could call. Roma gave him her name, her brother's name and telephone number.

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

a] Who is the him?

Ans.: Him means here Truck driver.

a] Why was Baleshwar unable to thank him?

Ans.: The truck driver helped Baleshwar to get Roma to a hospital and after doing as much as he could he quietly slipped away with his truck. So Baleshwar was unable to thank him.

b] What does it reveal about the truck driver?

Ans.: The truck driver was a good man, ready to help someone in need. He did not expect anything in return.

5] Let's go and help her.

a] Who did he shout this at?

Ans.: Baleshwar shouted at the other passengers in the train.

b] What happened there?

Ans.: There was a girl by the tracks.

c] Why did they have to help?

Ans.: She had fallen from the train.

6] 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.

7] Please help me take her to hospital.

a] Who refers here 'me'?

Ans.: Baleshwar refers here.

b] Whom did he request?

Ans.: He requested the motorists who drove by.

c] Why did he have to take her to the hospital?

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

8] 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.

9] 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.

10] "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.

11] "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.

12] "I'm new to Mumbai but I have noticed that people here are afraid."

a) Why had he come to Mumbai?

Ans.: Baleshwar had come to Mumbai in search of a job.

b) When did the speaker say so?

Ans.: Baleshwar appealed to the people in the compartment to help the girl who was lying on the other side of the track but no one came forward. Again when he waited on the road with the injured girl in his arms, several motorists passed by but they didn't stop.

c) Why were the people afraid?

Ans.: The girl was injured. People in the compartment and some of the motorists feared of getting trapped in the court or with the police.

UNIT-3

GENTLEMEN OF RIO EN MEDIO

By- Juan A A Sedillo

1] Four alternatives are given. Choose the best answer.

1] It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man because he

- a) could not hear properly b) could not understand the language
c) was not in a hurry d) did not like the Americans

2] The old man was.....

- a) understanding b) quick
c) unhurried d) witty

3] 'The old man removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully'. This reminds us the action of

- a) Chaplin b) janitor
c) Senator d) prince Albert

4] The word 'innumerable kin' means that the old man had a number of.....

- a) children b) trees in his orchard
c) relatives d) followers

5] In the meeting of the old man and the Americans, they talked about rain and the old man's large family. It was.....

- a) to mock his large family b) to break the ice
c) to make everyone know that it had not rained in that area
d) to know more about the old man's family

6] 'Don Anselmo', I says, "We have made a discovery". The discovery was that the old man.....

- a) did not own the trees b) had asked for a high price
c) had many relatives d) owned more land than he thought

7] The old man had agreed to sell the land for.....

- a] **twelve hundred dollars** b] twelve thousand dollars
c] seven hundred dollars d] seven thousand dollars

8] **When the story teller offered the old man double the price he....**

- a] jumped with joy b] **stood up in anger**
c] took off his gloves d] bowed to all in the room

9] **After the survey, the Americans were willing to pay.....**

- a] twelve hundred dollars b] thrice the amount they had agreed
c] **almost twice the money they had agreed**
d] half of the money they had agreed

10] **Don Anselmo agreed to sell the land for the Americans because**

- a] they have agreed to give twice the amount
b] they are his friends
c] **they are good people**
d] they agreed to buy the land without trees

11] **Don Anselmo signed the deed**

- a] after taking twice the amount
b] **but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon**
c] without taking any money
d] after demanding more money.

12] **A piece of land where fruit trees are grown is called.....**

- a] a cottage b] a forest
c] **an orchard** d] a creek

13] **Don Anselmo took only twelve hundred dollars for the land finally because....**

- a] **Don Anselmo was a man of principle**
b] the story teller failed to convince Don Anselmo to take more money
c] The Americans refused to give more money
d] The surveyor had fixed the amount for the land as twelve hundred dollars

14] **Don Anselmo sold his land but he didn't sell his.....**

- a] Orchard b] **trees**
c] house d] river

15] **According to Don Anselmo, the real owner of trees were.....**

- a] Don Anselmo himself b] The Americans
c] **The children of Rio en Medio** d] the story teller

16] **Don Anselmo did not sell the trees because.....**

- a] trees were like children to him
b] **he thought they did not belong to him to the children**
c] he had grown them in memory of his ancestors.
d] he wanted his surroundings to be green

17] **The story teller spoke Spanish because.....**

- a] the story teller loved to speak Spanish
b] Spanish is the official language in New Mexico
c] **Spanish is the official language in America**
d] He doesn't know any other language except Spanish

18] **Seeing Don Anselmo's old coat green and faded, the author suddenly thought of.....**

- a] Chaplin b] Americans
c] Janitor d] **Senator catron**

II] **Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each:**

1] **Describe the old man's property.**

Ans.: The old man's house was small, wretched but quaint. His Orchard was gnarled and beautiful. The little creek ran through his land.

2] Where did Don Anselmo live? What work did he do?

Ans.: Don Anselmo lived in a small, quaint house in Rio en Medio. He tilled the land belonging to his ancestors.

3] Explain briefly the appearance and manners of Don Anselmo?

Ans.: Don Anselmo wore an old, green faded coat. His gloves too were old and torn and his finger tips showed through them and carried a cane which was the skeleton of a worn –out umbrella. When he entered the room he bowed to all and slowly removed his hat and gloves.

4] How did the old man greet the people who had been waiting for him?

Ans.: The old man bowed to all of them in the room. He then removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully

5] What did the Americans speak about with Don Anselmo to break the ice?

Ans.: The Americans spoke about rain and Don Anselmo's family to break the ice.

6] What did the Americans discover of the survey?

Ans.: After the survey, the Americans discovered that Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land which extends across the river.

7] The story teller offered the old man almost the double of what he had quoted earlier. Why?

Ans.: The story teller offered the old man almost the double of what he had quoted earlier because he discovered that Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land which extends across the river.

8] What was the reaction of the old man to the story teller's offer?

Ans.: The old man hung his heads for a moment in thought, stood up and stared at the story teller's offer.

9] After the survey why did the Americans offered double the quoted price for the old man's land.

Ans.: The Americans were good people and when they found that Don Anselmo owned more than eight acres of land, they offered to pay double the price they had quoted earlier.

10] Why did the story teller fail to convince Don Anselmo to accept more money?

Ans.: The story teller failed to convince Don Anselmo to accept more money because Don Anselmo felt that he was insulted by the offer.

11] Why do you think the Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land?

Ans.: The little creek ran through the land of Don Anselmo. His orchard was gnarled and beautiful. So, to lead a happy and peaceful life. The Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land.

12] Why did the story teller say that Americans buena gentla?

Ans.: The story teller said that the Americans are Buena gentla because they did not want to cheat Don Anselmo and they were willing to pay Don Anselmo twice the money for his land.

13] Why do you think Don Anselmo did not sell the trees in the Orchard?

Ans.: Don Anselmo planted a tree for a every born child and so the trees in the Orchard belongs to the children of Rio-en-Medio. Hence Don Anselmo could sell only the Orchard but not the trees in the Orchard.

14] How do you say that Don Anselmo was generous?

Ans.: Don Anselmo was generous. Because he was a man of principles he refused to take the extra money offered by the Americans for his land.

15] What did the story teller's friends complain?

Ans.: The story teller's friends complained that the children of the village were over running the property purchased by them. The children came every day, played under the trees, built play fences around them and took blossoms.

16] What changes did the Americans make to Don Anselmo's property? OR What were the changes made on the ranch after it was sold?

Ans.: The Americans replastered the old house, pruned the trees and patched the fence.

17] What did Don Anselmo do as he left the place with money?

Ans.: Don Anselmo shook hands all around, put on his ragged gloves, took his cane and walked out with the boy behind him.

18] What did the story teller request Don Anselmo to do after the complaint?

Ans.: The story teller told Don Anselmo that according to the deed, the Americans had complete possession of the property, but the children of the village over ran the orchard every day. So, he requested Anselmo to stop the children from doing this so that the Americans could live in peace.

19] What was Don Anselmo's reply to the story teller's request?

Ans.: Don Anselmo replied that he had sold his property to the Americans because they were good people, but he did not sell them the trees.

20] Why was the story teller unable to convince the old man?

Ans.: The story teller was unable to convince the old man because the old man instead that he had sold the property and not the trees which belonged to the children. So, he had not taken double the price fixed for the land.

21] Whose argument do you agree with? Don Anselmo's or the story teller's? Give reasons.

Ans.: I agree with Don Anselmo's stuck to his principles that he had sold only the land and not the trees which belong to the children of the village. His argument was stronger than the story teller.

III] Read the following extract and answer the questions given below.

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.: It took months to come to an understanding because the old man was in no hurry to sell.

c] What does 'negotiate' mean in the context?

Ans.: The word 'negotiate' means to reach 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

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] How did Don react to it?

Ans.: The speaker offered the old man double the price of what he had quoted earlier. Don stood up and stared at the story teller. He told him that he would not expect more than 1200 dollars from Americans.

4] "These Americans are Buena gente"

a] What is the meaning of Buena gente according to the context?

Ans.: Buena gente means good people

b] Why did the Speaker called Americans Buena gente?

Ans.: The speaker called Americans Buena gente because after the survey, they did not cheat Don Anselmo and were ready to pay twice the money they had quoted earlier for the additional land.

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.: He said these words when the Americans offered him twice the money they had quoted earlier for his land.

c] Who are meant by 'you' and 'I' here?

Ans.: You mean author and I mean Don Anselmo.

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.: The old man said this 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] Who did he say this to?

Ans.: He said this to the story teller.

7] Don Anselmo said, "I did not sell them the trees in Orchard"

a] Why didn't he sell the trees in the orchard?

Ans.: According to Don Anselmo he didn't sell the trees because the trees belong to the children of Reo-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.

8] "The trees in that Orchard are not mine".

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

Ans.: According to Anselmo, the tree belonged to the children of Rio-en-Medio.

b] Why did he feel so?

Ans.: He felt so because every time a child was born in the village, he had planted a tree for that child.

9] "When one signs a deed and sells real property. One sells also everything that grows on the land."

a] Who said this and to whom?

Ans.: This was said by the story teller to Don.

b] When did the speaker say these words?

Ans.: Don said that he sold his property to the Americans because of their goodness. He sold them only the land but not trees. The story teller explained that according to rules the trees also belonged to the Americans.

c] What answer did the speaker get from Don?

Ans.: Trees belonged to the children because he planted a tree when each child was born in the village.

UNIT-4

PROSE

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR

1] Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative:

1] Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a _____

A] Voracious reader B] Prominent reader C] Flair reader D] Mode reader

2] Gandhiji had termed depressed classes as _____

A] Children of God B] Harijans C] Poor people D] Dull people

3] Who got the title 'Symbol of revolt'?

A] Dr. B.R. Ambedkar B] B.N. Rao C] C. N. Rao D] Gandhiji

4] Babasaheb was elected to the Bombay legislative assembly in the elections under the Constitution of India act _____

A] 1933 B] 1934 C] 1935 D] 1936

5] What is the meaning of tyranny?

A] happy B] Cruel C] bad rule D] none of this

6] _____ was called as modern Manu

A] Nehru B] Dr. B.R. Ambedkar C] Gandhiji D] K M Munshi

7] _____ had questioned the caste discussion in India.

A] Gandhiji B] Nehru C] C. N. Rao D] Buddha

8] Babasaheb had an insatiable thirst for _____

A] Purchasing books B] reading books C] importing books D] attending conference

9] In _____ Ambedkar purchased 2,000 old books.

A] London B] New York C] France D] Italy

10] Babasaheb was greatly influenced by the life and work of _____

A] Gandhiji B] Nehru C] Mahatma Phule D] Buddha

11] Dr. B. R. Ambedkar passed away on _____

A] December 1955 B] **December 1956** C] December 1957 D] December 1958

12] _____ said Babasaheb as a symbol of revolt

A] Gandhiji B] Mahatma Phule C] **Jawaharalal Nehru** D] Avvai

II} Important points of the lesson

1. Ambedkar spent most of his life by reading books

2. What was the major influence on Ambedkar to look condition of depressed class?
The 14th amendment of USA

3. The 14th amendment of American constitution helped its black people to get freedom

4. After returned to india Ambedkar was influence by Mahatma Phule

5. Mooknaya, Bahishakrit Bharat and Samata were News paper

6. Gandhiji termed the depressed classes as Harijans

7. Though Dr.Ambedkar was made the chairman of drafting committee because of Indian Congress' farsighted objective and leadership

8. The first law minister of independent india was....Dr. B R Ambedkar

9. The British Rulers exaggerated caste distinction and divided people of India by divide and Rule

10. Ambedkar's dream of getting social equality will be fulfilled when social discrimination is completely eliminated from our society.

11. Nehru described Ambedkar as a symbol of Revolt

12. According to Bhudda Indian caste systems are divided between the people of noble and ignoble

13. Gandhiji worked to repudiate caste system by reminding higher caste duties towards lower caste.

14. Abmedkar tried to repudiate caste system by reminding of their right to equality with higher caste.

15. The quality of members of congress that made Ambedkar as the chairman of drafting committee was their farsighted objective and leadership

III} Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentence :

1. Ambedkar had a great thirst for books when he was a student. Explain.

Ans. Throughout his life Dr. Ambedkar was a voracious reader. 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?

Ans. While in U.S.A. Ambedkar was drawn to the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the U.S.A. which gave freedom to the Black Americans. He was at once 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. This made him to devote all his time and talents for the betterment of his under privileged brethren.

3. There were great luminaries on the Drafting Committee Dr. Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot. Give reasons.

Ans. Dr. Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee. He 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. He had a sense of the importance of the sole of citizens.

5. What are the significant observations of Dr. Ambedkar on the constitution?

Ans. 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. How did Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi try to wipe out caste discrimination from India?

Ans. 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.

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. Dr. Ambedkar was not in the congress party. Yet he was made the chairman of drafting committee?

Ans: Ambedkar was a good social philosopher and dignity of human beings. He made effective contribution to the debates in the assembly on the variety of subjects; his flair for legislative work impressed everyone in the whole nation. Indian Congress' farsighted and objective leadership selected him as chairman.

9. Constitution is a fundamental document to the ruler and ruled. How?

Ans. It defines the position and power of three organs of state-the executive, legislative and judiciary. It also provides the limit their authority to avoid tyranny and oppression by the legislature and the Executive.

10. Nehru chose Ambedkar as law minister for three reasons. What are they?

Ans. Nehru chose Ambedkar as Law minister of India for his skills in the field of law and legislation, for his vision of social justice which was sought to be infused into the new Indian policy. Thirdly his own campaigns against social injustice.

11. What were the opinion of Bhudda and Avvai regarding the caste division?

Ans. Bhudda said 'caste division of india are the divisions between those who are noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome. Avvai said there were only two caste in the world, namely charitable who give are superior and misers who don't give are inferior.

IV}. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.

1) "I have no doubt whether we agree with him or not in many matter, that perseverance.

a) Who said this?

Ans.: Jawaharalal Nehru

b) Who does ' Him' refer to ?

Ans.: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

c) When did the speaker say these words?

Ans.: At the time of Ambedkar's death.

2) "The who took such an important part in our activities has passed away"

a) Who said this?

Ans.: Jawaharalal Nehru

b) Who passed away?

Ans.: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

c) What is the meaning of the phrase 'passed away' ?

Ans.: It means 'dead'.

3) "They brought about a veritable revolution in social thought"

a) Who are 'they'?

Ans.: Dr.Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi

b) What 'revolution' is referred here?

Ans.: The discrimination of caste system.

c) How did they bring out revolution ?

Ans.:Gandhiji reminded the higher caste of their duty towards the depressed classes.Babasaheb did the same by reminding the depressed class about their inherent right to equality.

4) "The only valid division are the division between those who are noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome"

a) Who said these words?

Ans.:Buddha

b) When did he say these words?

Ans.:About 2500 years ago.

c) What does the word 'division' refer here?

Ans.:The caste division.

5) "A symbol of revolt" he said

a) Who made this statement?

Ans.:Jawaharalal Nehru

b) Who is the symbol of revolt?

Ans.; Ambedkar

c) Why is he described so?

Ans.: Because he fought against the discrimination of the cast system.

UNIT-5

THE CONCERT -Shanta Rameshwar Rao

I] Four alternatives are given. Choose the best answer.

1] Smita is years old.

a] 12

b] 16

c] 10

d] 14

2] The maestro who was playing at Shanmukananda Auditorium was

a] A.R.Rehaman

b] Bhisimilla Khan

c] Pandit Jasraj

d] Pandit Ravi Shankar

3] 'It's the chance of a life time', said Ananth. What was the chance of lifetime?

a] playing sitar

b] play with his sister

c] attend Pandit Ravishankar's concert

d] go to cancer hospital

4] Smitha and Ananth's home town is

a] Bombay

b] Gaganpur

c] Lacknow

d] Delhi

5] Ananth was suffering from

a] hypertension

b] tuberculosis

c] hepatitis-B

d] cancer

6] Smita's family moved to Bombay.....

a] so that Ananth could learn Sitara

b] so that Ananth could learn Tennis

c] so that Ananth could be treated at the Cancer hospital

d] so that Ananth could attend concerts.

7] In Bombay Ananth and his family stayed

a] with aunt Shushila

b] in an independent apartment

c] in a hostel

d] in a hotel

8] "They did not voice their fears". Who does the world 'they' stand for?

- a] doctors b] friends c] family members d] neighbours

9] The great wizard of music, who played Tabala with Pandit Ravishankar was

- a] Ustad Allah Rakha b] Zakir Hussain c] Amjad Alik Khan d] A.R.Rehaman

10] "Suddenly a daring thought came to her" What was the daring thought?

- a] ask music maestro to play for her brother in her house
b] to take Ananth to the music concert
c] to take Ananth to cancer hospital
d] to go to the concert with her father

11] 'He actually raised himself up without help' she said with a catch in her throat.

The underlined Phrase shows that

- a] she had cold and cough b] someone had caught her by the throat
c] she was filled with grief d] she had tied something round her throat

12] 'You know he needs all the sleep and rest he can get' Smita's mother said this because the boy.....

- a] had worked all night b] had just finished his examination
c] had come back from a long trip d] was very ill and weak.

13] "Take him home. Give him the things he likes" The doctors said this because.....

- a] Ananth had been completed cured
b] they knew he had not many days to live
c] there were too many patients in the hospital
d] Ananth gave them too much trouble

14] "They had come with high hopes". Their hopes were that.....

- a] they could get ticket to the concert
b] Pandit Ravi Shankar would come to their house
c] the doctors would be able to cure Ananth
d] they could stay with Aunt Shushila

15] "You must not bother him with such a request". The request was

- a] requesting Ravi Shankar to come to her house and play Sitar for Ananth
b] requesting the doctors to treat Ananth
c] requesting father to take Ananth to the concert
d] requesting aunt Shushila to allow them to stay in her house

16] "We perform for the boy' who said this?

- a] Ustad Allah Rakha b] Pandit Ravi Shankar
c] Mustachioed man d] Organizer

II] Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each:

1] Why did Smita get excited after reading the newspaper?

Ans : Smita got excited after reading the newspaper because it had the news of Pandit Ravi Shankar's music concert at the Shanmukhananda Auditorium the next day.

2] Why do you think the mother cautioned the girl?

Ans : Smita's brother, Ananth had been struck with cancer. He was very sick and was lying on the bed. So the mother cautioned Smita not to disturb Ananth.

3] Why did Smita's family move to Bombay?

Ans : Smita's brother Ananth was suffering from cancer. They moved to Bombay From their native town Gaganpur, so that he could be treated at the cancer hospital In the city.

4] For a moment, Smitha had forgotten something. What was it?

Ans : For a moment, Smitha had forgotten that Ananth was very ill and not in a position to go to the concert.

5] In what way was the truth frightening to Smitha?

Ans : Though Smitha and her family had pretended Ananth would get well, she had known that Ananth was going to die of cancer. This was frightening to Smitha.

6] Do you consider Ananth a talented boy? Justify your answer

Ans : Yes, Ananth was a talented boy. He was the best table-tennis player in the school and the Fastest runner. He was learning to play the Sitar and was already able to compose his own tunes.

7] “They had come with high hopes”, what hopes did Ananth’s parents have?

Ans : Ananth’s parents had high hopes in the miracles of modern science. They thought that he Would be cured. Then he could talk and run again and hoped that he would become a great Sitarist one day.

8] Aunt Sushila was a generous lady. How would you justify this statement?

Ans : Whatever Smita’s family come to Mumbai for Anant’s treatment they stayed in Aunt Sushila’s house. Her apartment was small but there was always room for them. By this We can say that Aunt Sushila was a generous lady.

9] What did the doctors say to Ananth’s parents? Were they words of hope or words of despair?

Ans : The doctors asked ananth’s parents to take him home and give him whatever he liked. They were the words of despair because his parents realized that he had not many days to live.

10] What was the chance of a lifetime for Ananth?

Ans : Ananth was a music lover and was also learning to play Sitar. Listening to Sitar maestro’s Music and attend his concert was the chance of lifetime for Ananth.

11] What was the daring thought that came to Smita?

Ans : Requesting the music wizard to come home to play Sitar for Ananth was the daring thought that came to Smita.

12] How did Smitha enjoy the concert?

Ans : Smitha was spellbound by the music. As the first notes came over the air, she felt a If the gates of enchantment and wonder were opening. But every beat of Tabala reminded her Of Ananth’s voice.

13] Do you think of Response of music maestros was unusual? Justify your answer.

Ans : No, the response of music maestros was not unusual because any person with good heart and is compassionate towards others sorrows would do the same.

14] The neighbour’s could not believe their eyes. Why do you think they felt like this?

Ans : The neighbour’s could not believe their eyes when they saw music maestro get down from the taxi in front of their blocks because they never expected such famous people to heed to the request of a small girl to fulfill her brother’s wish.

15] Did Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha keep their promise? If yes, how?

Ans : Yes, Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha kept their promise. Next day they went to Ananth’s house and played for the boy.

16] Do you like the ending of the story? Why? If you don’t, how would you like end it?

Ans : No, because I don’t like sad ending. I would like to see Ananth getting cured and back to His earlier days like playing table tennis and Sitar.

17] In the course of the story ‘The Concert’, whom do you consider to be more worried, Smitha or Ananth?

Ans : In the story, Smitha was more worried than others. Though attending the concert was a chance of lifetime, she could not enjoy it completely because Anant was not with her. She was always thinking how to fulfill Anant's wish.

18] "Her eyes filled with tears', were they tears of happiness or sorrow? Give reasons.

Ans: Smita's eyes were filled with tears, that was the tears of sorrow. Because her brother Ananth was very ill and he was not able to go to concert through he had so much of desire to attend the concert.

19] Did Smita tell what she had in her mind to the musicians? Who responded to her request immediately. What was the response?

Ans: Yes, Smita told completely what she had in her mind to the musicians. Immediately Ustad Alla Rakha responded to her request. The response was the next morning they Perform for the Ananth.

20] What was Smita's plan to help her brother ? Was she successful?

Ans: Smita's plan was to request Pandit Ravi Shankar to play for her brother. As soon as The concert was over. She went up to the stage and approached the Pandit. As he looked at her. She told him about her sick brother and of how he longed to hear him and the Ustad play. Her plan was successful because they were touched by her story and agreed to play for her brother.

III] Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow.

1] "You'll wake him up. You know he needs all the sleep and rest he can get".

a] Who does 'you' refer?

Ans: Smita

b] Who was sleeping

Ans: Ananth was sleeping

c] Why does he need rest?

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

2] "We mustn't miss the chance"

a] Who said this?

Ans: Ananth

b] What chance did the boy not like to miss?

Ans: The boy didn't like to miss the chance of attending Pandit Ravishankar's music Concert.

c] Why is he so eager to make use of it?

Ans: The boy himself was a Sitar player. He was suffering from Cancer and was very ill. He thought he might not get another chance, so he was eager to make use of it.

3] "Take him home. Give him the things he likes, indulge him".

a] Who does 'him' refer?

Ans: Ananth.

b] Who said this statement?

Ans: Doctors who were treating Ananth.

c] Why did they say so?

Ans: Ananth's condition grew worse with each passing day and the doctors knew that The boy had not many days to live. This made them to say so.

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

a] Whom does 'you' refer here?

Ans: Smita

b] Who suggested a walk in the park?

Ans: Aunt Sushila suggested a walk in the park.

c] 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] Who were 'they' here?

Ans: Parents.

b] What did Ananta's parents fear?

Ans: Ananth's parents feared that the boy had not many days to live.

c] How did they behave towards him?

Ans: They laughed, talked and surrounded Ananth with whatever made him happy. they fulfilled his every need.

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

a] Who said this statement?

Ans:

b] Who was bothering Panditji?

Ans: Smitha.

c] What was the request made?

Ans: The request was made to Pandit Ravishankar to come to the house and play for Ananth.

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

a] Who could not believe their eyes?

Ans: Neighbours could not believe their eyes.

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 Ananth.

8] "Enjoy yourself, lucky you"

a] Who said this?

Ans: Anant

b] Who is considered as lucky?

Ans: Smita is considered as lucky.

c] Why is she lucky?

Ans: She is lucky because she was going to attend the music concert of Pandit Ravi Shankar, with her father. But Ananth could not go because of his ill health.

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

a] Who does I refers?

Ans: Ananth.

b] Who has done the things together?

Ans: Ananth and Smitha

c] Why is not possible now?

Ans: It was not possible now because Ananth had cancer and was confined to bed. He could not go anywhere with Smitha.

IV] Answer the following questions in a paragraph of 8 – 10 sentences each:

1] Why do you think that Smitha and Ravi Shankar deserve the appreciation of readers?

Ans: Smitha could not take Ananth with her to the concert because he was suffering from cancer. She went to the concert with her father and enjoyed Ravi Shankar's recital. She also wanted her brother to listen to Ravishankar's music. So, she approached Ravi Shankar and told all about Ananth and requested him to come to his house and play Sitar. No one could imagine that a great musician like Ravi Shankar would agree to her request. But he along with tabla maestro Ustad Allah Rakha played for Ananth. Thus Smitha and Ravi Shankar deserve our appreciation.

2] 'Where there is will, there is way'. How is this saying apt for Smitha?

Ans: Smitha and Ananth had done things together. Now Ananth was ill and could not accompany Smitha to the music concert. Instead at sitting home and repenting for the

loss, she went to the concert with her father. She also gathered courage to request Panditji to come to her house and play for Ananth. To everyone's surprise maestro agreed to her request and came to her house and played for him. It was unbelievable for everyone. Thus we can justify that 'Where there is will, there is way' is apt for Smita.

UNIT -6 The Discovery

By- Herman Ould

- 1] "The Santa Maria will be lighter for his carcass". These words were said by
a. Diego b. Francisco c. Pedro d. **Guillermo Ires**
2. "A Good sailor knows his place", says Columbus to Diego. This statement is
a. a piece of advice b. **an indirect command**
c. an expression of sorrow d. a cry of horror
3. Columbus feels that his worst enemy is
a. the angry sea b. his vision c. **his uncontrolled tongue** d. the sailors song
4. Pepe is always eager to say that he is ever----- to Columbus
a. **loyal** b. disobedient c. disloyal d. unfaithful
5. 'Who's to put him in irons?' challenges Guillermo. The person meant by 'him' in this context is:
a. Guillermo b. **The first man to move towards Columbus**
c. Columbus d. The first man who challenged Columbus
6. Columbus set out from Spain
a. for a long holiday b. to become a new world
c. **to discover a new world** d. to make new friends
7. Columbus said that he had discovered one thing. It was
a. there were no butts to discipline b. a good sailor knows his place
c. God's will was his will d. **a man with a vision has to follow it alone.**
9. "Your best cannot be bettered", says Columbus. This implies that
a. No one is perfect at anytime
b. There is always scope for improvement
c. Once we reach the best, we cannot improve
d. **Columbus is not totally happy with Francisco**
10. 'I will perform it myself, says Columbus. What does 'it' mean here?
a. To navigate the ship forward b. **To out Guillermo Ires in irons.** c. To turn back the helms towards Spain
d. To stop the seamen singing
11. After 'a perceptible Pause', who grows more mutinous than others?
a. Pedro b. Guillermo c. **Diego** d. Francisco
12. "Everybody doubts except me" says.....
a. Pedro b. **Pepe** c. Diego d. Juan Paton
13. Columbus says, "would God implant desire to solve mystery and he doesn't provide solutions? The mood of Columbus in saying this.
a. Desperate b. **Trust/Faith in God** c. Angry d. Helplessness
14. The seamen were desperate because
a. **they were tired and wanted to return to their homes and families**
b. there was a storm in the sea
c. they were tortured by the captain

d. the food in the ship was exhausted.

15. "Your duty is to obey me as mine is to obey the Royal sovereigns of Spain who sent me". These words prove that

- a. Columbus was very loyal to the kind and queen. b. Columbus was mutinous
c. Columbus was reluctant d. Columbus was cruel

16) The captain of the discovery of The New World(America) was _____

- A. Gullermo Ires B. Pedro Gutierrez C. Francisco **D. Columbus**

17) The name of the ship that took Columbus to the New world of America

- A. Santa Maria** B Spainia C. Titanic D. Britannica

18) The seamen were singing the song to

- A. keep their spirits **B. keep away boredom**
c. enjoy their voyage D. find the New World

19) The word which was considered ugly by Diego was

- A. irons B. ship C. Spain **D. mutiny**

20) The song in the beginning of the play "The Discovery" conveys the _____

- A. sorrow mood of the seamen.** B. happy mood of the seamen.
C. active mood of the seamen. D. jealousy mood of the seamen.

21) What was Columbus' worst enemy? It was his_

- A. unbridled tongue** B. Will C. song of sailors D. ship in Storm

22) What was Columbus' best friend? It was his

- A. unbridled tongue **B. Will** C. song of sailors D. Storm

23) Who preferred the company of Columbus?

- A. Diego Garcia B. Columbus C. Francisco **D. Pepe**

24)Who did Columbus have faith? He had faith in

- A. Diego Garcia B. Guillermo Ires C. Pedro Gutierrez D. young pepe.

25) "Santa Maria will be the lighter for his carcass" whose words is Pepe quoting here?

- A. Diego Garcia **B. Guillermo Irish** C. Francisco D. Pedro Gutierrez

26) "What! Does that child stand between me and death?"who is child referred?

- A. Diego Garcia B. Columbus C. Francisco **D. pepe**

27) What does Columbus compare Loyalty to?

- A. seaweed on an outgoing tide B. a mast hollowed by worms
C. bubbles that burst at the first contact D. Storm against deep a ship

28) What does Columbus compare friendship to? _____

- A. seaweed on an outgoing tide B. a mast hollowed by worms
C. bubbles that burst at the first contact D. storm against a ship

29) What does Columbus compare Discipline, duty and obedience to?

- A. seaweed on an outgoing tide B. a mast hollowed by warms
C. bubbles that burst at the first contact D. storm against a ship

Answer in 2-3 sentence each

1]. Write about the physical features of Columbus in the play 'The Discovery'.

Ans: Columbus is a tall ,well-built man of forty six. Hair prematurely white, complexion fair, almost ruddy. A man of quick temper and irritability which he controls only with an effort .His face, in response, is melancholic.

2.The play begins with a song. What mood does this convey?

Ans.: The seamen who had been away from home for a long time had not sighted land. The song shows that the seamen were desperate.

3. 'There are limits to patience', says Diego. What does this suggest about Diego's state of mind?

Ans.: Diego along with the seamen were tired of the voyage and wanted to return home, but Columbus was firm and would not give up. So Dicgo desperately said these words.

4. Who do you think has the lives of fifty in his hands? How?

Ans.: Christopher Columbus had the lives of fifty seamen in his hands. He was their captain. The seamen were tried and wanted to return home but Columbus was firm and would not give up.

5. What does Columbus feel his worst enemy? Why do you think he feel so?

Ans.: Columbus feels that his uncontrolled tongue is his worst enemy. Columbus was a man who lost his temper soon and was easily irritated. He would often speak rudely to his men which made them angry towards him.

6. How did Pedro try to defend the drunken seamen? Was he right in defending them?

Ans.: Pedro defending that the drunken seamen were simple men and wanted to relax by drinking as they did not have the same vision as Columbus. Pedro was not right in defending the seamen because their drinking was leading to unruly behavior

7. 'Mutiny is an ugly word', says 'Diego. Is mutiny an ugly word? If so, why?

Ans.: Yes, Because mutiny leads to destruction. Mutiny curbs the development of determination, tolerance and faith in God.

8. Columbus was always furious when he heard the seamen's song. Why did it make him angry?

Ans : The song expressed the seamen's love for drinking which was a sign of their deep discontent. Columbus was angry because they did not understand what he was trying to achieve

9. Columbus feels that whatever he does, it is God's will. What will of God does he like to fulfil through this venture?

Ans.: Columbus felt that it was the will of God that he should discover a new world which would bring wealth to his country and help them to bring new souls on the path to God.

10. Columbus says, "would God implant desire to solve mystery and he doesn't provide solutions?" Identify the mood of Columbus in saying this?

Ans.: Columbus had been sailing for many days not yet sighted land. His men were turning against him. But Columbus felt that if God had sent him he would surely help him find a way. These words shows that he had faith in God.

11. Whose company did Pepe prefer? What was the reason for this?

Ans.: Pepe preferred to be in the company of Columbus because he had faith in Columbus vision.

12. Pepe warns Columbus about some people. Who are they?

Ans.: Pepe warns Columbus about the other sailors because they drank too much and were going against Columbus.

13. How did the seamen show their anger towards Columbus?

Ans.: The seamen rushed in an angry mass towards Columbus growling like wild animals.

14. "Discipline knows no buts" what made Columbus say this?

Ans.: Columbus wanted to punish Guillermo Ires, who had disobeyed Columbus. So he ordered that Guillermo should be brought to him. Francisco tried to protest, against this. Columbus then said these words.

15. Why did the Crewmates of Columbus feel desperate?

Ans.: After sailing for so many days, Columbus and his men could not sight a land. They were tired and wanted to return to their homes and families. But Columbus would not give up. So they were desperate.

16. 'Devil's track to nowhere', says Guillermo. What does this suggest about the thinking of the seamen?

Ans.: The seamen felt that Columbus was perhaps possessed by the Devil. He was risking their lives and taking them on a voyage which would take them nowhere.

17. How did Pepe prove his loyalty to Columbus?

Ans.: Pepe was the only person who had faith in Columbus and tried to warn him about how desperate the others had become. When the seamen rushed to kill Columbus, Pepe stood before them with his arms spread out and told them that they would have to kill him first. His loyalty put the others to shame.

18. "This is a voyage of discovery". What had Columbus set out to discover?

Ans.: Columbus had set out to discover a new world, where he would find new wealth and a new territory for his king and queen to rule.

19. According to Columbus, what was the one thing that he had discovered?

Ans.: Columbus said that he had discovered one thing - that if a man had a vision, he must follow it alone. He should not expect loyalty, friendship, discipline or obedience from others.

20. Pepe says, "Everybody doubts except me". Why do you think he is an exception.

Ans.: Because Pepe was loyal to his captain and believed that the captain would reach his destiny when the other seamen wanted to attack him with anger.

21. Pepe excitedly declares that he is still loyal to the leaders what effect does it have on others like Juan and Guillermo?

Ans.: Pepe was the only one who had the faith that Columbus would discover a new world. But the other sailors like Juan and Guillermo rebelled against him and even tried to attack him and abused Pepe when he came forward to save Columbus from being attacked.

Extracts

1. "A good sailor knows his place" says Columbus to Diego".

a. Was Columbus giving to Diego a piece of advice or was it an indirect command?

Ans.: It is an indirect command.

b. What was 'Diego's reaction?

Ans.: Diego tried to suppress his anger and with a scowl goes off from there.

C. Why did Columbus say so?

Ans.: Because his claim was that only the captain of the ship has the right to appear on the quarter deck.

2. "The Santa Maria will be lighter for his carcass".

a. Whose words was Pepe quoting here?

Ans.: Pepe was quoting the words of Guillermo Ires.

b. What do the words reveal about the person who said them?

Ans: These words show that the speaker was so upset with Columbus that he wished he was dead.

C. What does the word carcass mean here?

Ans: Dead body.

3. "Once clear of the Devil's track to nowhere", we'll below our way back home".

a. What does 'Devil's track to nowhere' suggest about the thinking of the seamen?

Ans.: He was risking their lives and taking them on a voyage which would take them nowhere.

b. How did they prove to be wrong?

Ans.: Very soon, land was sighted and a New World was discovered. So they proved to be wrong.

C. Why did they say so?

Ans : Because the sea men thought Columbus was trying take the lives of fifty men and they were fed up with arrogance of Columbus.

4. "Your duty is to obey me as mine is to obey the Royal Sovereigns of Spain who sent me".

a. When did Columbus say these words to Guillermo?

Ans.: Guillermo rebelled against Columbus and demanded that they should give up their search for a new land.

b. What do these words prove?

Ans.: These words prove that Columbus was not only a strong leader but was also loyal and obedient towards his king and queen.

C. Why did Columbus say so?

Ans : To calm the rebble of Guillermo and the sea men

. 5. "Why should one man have lives of fifty in his hands?"

a. Who is the speaker?

Ans.: Diego said these words to Pedro

b. What does the speaker mean?

Ans.: Diego said these words meaning that Columbus had no right to spoil their lives.

C. What made him to say so?

Ans : Diego and other Seamen were becoming impatient and they wanted to

6. "Mutiny is an ugly word, Sir"

a. Why did the speaker say these words?

Ans.: Diego said these words in reply when Pedro asked him whether he was thinking of rebelling against Columbus.

b. In what way the word is ugly?

Ans.: The word is ugly because Mutiny' is a deed which leads to destruction.

C. Why did he say so?

Ans . Because Pedro thought that Deigo and the Sea Men were entertaining the Mutinous thoughts.

7. "Discipline knows no buts" says Columbus

a. When did Columbus say this?

Ans.: when He asked Francisco to bring Guillermo Ires to him for speaking against him. Francisco hesitated to obey his order.

b. What did Columbus mean to say by these words?

Ans. : Columbus meant that one should not hesitate to enforce discipline.

C. To what does the word discipline here refer to?

Ans : It refers to the rules and regulations that the sea men and others to follow on the ships.

8. Pepe said, "Captain, be careful sometimes they are desperate"

a. Why did Pepe say these words?

Ans.: Pepe tried to warn Columbus that these could be danger from them anytime

b. Why were they desperate?

Ans.: they lost their patience as they left their family since many days back they wanted to go back to Spain

c. Whom does the word they refer to?

Ans : to the sea men.

9. "What! does that child stand between me and death?" said Columbus.

a. When did Columbus say this?

Ans.: When Columbus hears Pepe saying that he had to be killed first.

B.What had the child done?

Ans.: The child (Pepe) stood in front of Columbus to protect him from being attacked by the seamen.

C. Why did Columbus say so?

Ans : Because when the sea men rushed towards Columbus to kill him Pepe runs to the foot of the stairs and stands with arms spread out.

10. "They ought to stop that. The captain is always furious when he hears it."

A. Who should stop that?

Ans: The sailors should stop that.

B. What does 'it' refer to? Why is the captain furious to hear that?

Ans: 'it' refers to the seamen's song. The captain Columbus is furious to hear that because he did not like the attitude of sailors.

C. What made him to say so?

Ans : Juan thought that the song of the sea was having the smell of mutiny.

12."There are limits to patience, sir"

A. Who lost his patience?

Ans: Diego lost his patience.

B. Who is he speaking to?

Ans: Diego is speaking to Pedro.

C. Why did speak so?

Ans : He lost his patience and wanted to go back to Spain.

13."We're like bats trying to fly by day. It's time he gave way. Why should one man have the lives of fifty in his hands?"

A. Who is compared to bats?

Ans: The seamen are compared to bats flying in the morning.

B. What does the speaker mean?

Ans: Speaker means that the seamen are forced to continue voyage

C:Who had the lives of fifty in his hands?

Ans: Columbus had the lives of fifty in his hands.

14. A curb for my tongue-oh a curb for my unbridled tongue, my worst enemy! My will, friend, because God's will, shall that suffice"

A. Who said this to whom? Why?

Ans: Columbus said this to Pedro. Because Columbus confessed his quick temperas enemy and his will Power as friend.

B. Why did he call his will as friend and tongue as enemy?

Ans: Because his will is the will of God where as his tongue speaks words of discomfort to seamen.

C. What does the word "unbridled" mean?

Ans : Un controlled

15. "I do not claim your confidence, sir."

A. Who do 'I' refer to? Who is the 'sir' here?

Ans: 'I' refer to Pedro. Columbus is the 'sir' here

B. What was his confident in?

Ans: He was his confident in his discovery.

C. what was reason for his not being confidence?

Ans : Because he Pedro and other sea men were have become desperate and want to go back to Spain.

17. "I prefer your company to theirs."

A. Whose company does the speaker prefer to?

Ans: The speaker prefers the company of Columbus.

B. Whose company does not he like? Why?

Ans: He does not like the company of the seamen. Because he does not like their desperate and horrible behavior.

C. Why did he like his company?

Ans : he was the faithful servant of Columbus.

D. who is the speaker?

Ans : Pepe.

18. "They are simple men and must have their relaxation. We have not all your visions, Captain."

A. Who does 'they' refer to?

Ans: 'They' refers to the seamen.

B. Who is the captain? What were his visions?

Ans: Columbus is the captain. His vision was to discover the New World America.

C. What were they doing for relaxation?

Ans : They were singing for relaxation

19. "So far, I have discovered but one thing"

a. Who do 'I' refer to?

Ans.: Columbus

b. When did the speaker say this?

Ans.: When Columbus was disappointed with the behavior of seamen.

c. What had he discovered?

Ans.: he discovered that when a man is given a vision, he must follow it alone.

20. "What! Does that child stand between me and death?"

a. Who does the 'child' refer to?

Ans. : Pepe

b. When did the speaker say so?

Ans.: When Pepe stood between the seamen and Columbus.

c. What character does the child's action reveal?

Ans.: Pepe was loyal to Columbus

21. "Cowards, Cowards! You will have to kill me first"

a. Who is the speaker and whom did he call cowards?

Ans.: Pepe is the speaker. Guillermo and seamen.

b. When did the speaker say these words?

Ans.: When Guillermo and some Seamen tried to attack Columbus.

c. What character does it reveal about the speaker.

Ans.: Pepe was loyal and obedient to Columbus

22. "Stop! What is the meaning of this wild uproar? The first man to move shall spend the rest of the night in irons!"

A. Who is speaker? Who is he speaking to?

Ans: Columbus is speaking to the sailors.

B: Who was making the uproar?

Ans: The seamen were making the up roar.

C . Why did he say so?

Ans : Because they were discontented with the voyage. They were home sick.

23. "Your duty is to obey me as mine is to obey the Royal Sovereign of Spain who sent me"

a. Who is the speaker here?

Ans.: Columbus

b. When did the speaker say these words?

Ans.: When Guillermo rebelled against Columbus, Columbus reminded him of his duty to obey his order.

c. What character does this statement reveal about the speaker?

Ans.: Columbus as an efficient captain and loyal to his king and queen.

Answer the following questions in a paragraph of 8-10 sentences.

1. "Columbus had the will power and had the strength to face obstacles" Justify your answer.

Ans.: Columbus and his crew left Spain to discover the new world. He and his men sailed for a long time but did not come across the trace of any land. The sailors were fed up. They wanted to go back to their places. They asked Columbus to turn the ship back to their country. When Columbus asked them to wait for a few days, the crew became angry. The sailors thought of revolting and even murdering Columbus. One of the sailors rushed towards Columbus to murder him, Pepe another sailor interviewed him and saved the life of Columbus. Columbus had a lot of patience and encouraged his sailors not to become desperate. After a few days Columbus saw a light faintly flickering raising up and down. The land he discovered was west Indies. The crew jumped with joy.

UNIT-7 Colours of Silence- NBT of India

Multiple choice questions

1. Satish could hear Surrender only after he repeated the question three times, because_.

- A. he was busy in drawing
B. he was watching T.V
C. he did not notice him
D. he could not hear him

2.Satish asked Surrender to why he was speaking so softly because

- A. he was busy in drawing
B. he was watching T.V
C. he did not notice him
D. he could not hear him

3.Satish suffered terrible headaches and feeling as if dark and silent since_.

- A. he went to Kashmir
B. met with an accident
C. last operation on his leg
D. suffered from fever

4.Surrender gave a strange look at Satish because____

- A. he was busy in drawing
B. he was watching T.V
C. he did not notice him
D. he could not hear him

5. Satish met with an accident when he was crossing a _

- A. the road at his school
B. rickety bridge over some rapids
C. the mountain path
D. snow covered Himalaya in Kashmir

6.Satish suffered frequently from bouts of fever and infections, especially of the

- A. ears** B. head C. eyes D. legs

7. Everything seemed to Satish like scenes from some pantomime show because

- A. he was suffering from bouts of fever
B. he was operated on his legs
C. he had lost his hearing
D. he had lost his sight

8.The doctors didn't know the cause for Satish ill health except that_

- A. he was suffering from bouts of fever
B. he was operated on his legs
C. ear infection
D. effect of medicines to treat his legs

9.Satish did not want to go to another school because

- A. he was suffering from bouts of fever
B. he was operated on his legs
C. hearing problem
D. frequent absence to school

10. Satish could not talk freely with anyone because

- A. he was suffering from bouts of fever
B. he was operated on his legs
C. his neighboring children teased him
D. he was unable to hear a single sound

11. Who supported Satish in teaching words and pronunciation? It was his_

- A. father B. brother C. mother D. teacher

12. Satish's father inspired him to learn a great deal by-

- A. painting pictures B. singing songs
C. reading books D. studying words and their pronunciation

13. Satish became a voracious reader because of his_.

- A. father B. brother C. mother D. teacher

14. The books depressed and left a deep impression on Satish's sensitive mind

- A. he was not interested in reading books B. he wanted to become an artist
C. they were the serious books meant for older children or adults
D. he was depressed by his plight

15. The turning point in Satish's life was

- A. he watched a bird and drew its sketch B. his leg was operated
C. he was admitted to a new school D. he recovered his hearing

16. Sketching came naturally to Satish because he was good at

- A. drawing B. painting C. observing D. Urdu calligraphy

17. Satish's father took away all note books he had drawn because

- A. He hated his son B. he was not good at drawing
C. He did not want his son to make a living by drawing
D. that was not his field of interest

18. Who was optimistic of Satish's recovery of hearing? It was his_

- A. father B. brother C. mother D. teacher

19. The only solace for Satish was

- A. reading books B. painting C. observing birds D. Urdu calligraphy

20. Satish's father found the best school of arts for Satish so that he wants to .

- A. forget his suffering by going to school B. enjoy his life
C. make life in his chosen field D. make great name as an artist

21. Satish's eyes filled with tears and his father did an uncharacteristic thing. The 'uncharacteristic thing.'- here is that his father did was_.

- A. his father sat beside him and encouraged his art of drawing
B. He brought him armful of books
C. His father found him the best school of arts for him
D. supported him in becoming a voracious reader

2 marks questions

1. Why was Satish confined to bed? What was the worst thing for him? Why was it so?

Ans.: After the accident, Satish's legs became very weak, requiring several operations. He frequently suffered from bouts of fever and infections of the ear. So he was confined to bed. He was becoming deaf and he could not bear the silence.

2. How did Satish meet with an accident?

Ans. : On a holiday in Kashmir, Satish went hiking with his father and brother while crossing rickety bridge over some rapids, his foot slipped and he fell into the rapids.

3. Satish didn't want to go to a new school. What was the reason?

Ans.: Satish didn't want to go to a new school where he couldn't talk to the other children, where everyone would make fun of his deafness.

4. What did Satish see at the far corner of the garden? why did it attract him?

Ans. : Satish saw a bird at the far corner of the garden. Its restless energy attracted him.

5. What effect did the books he read have on Satish?

Ans.: The books that Satish read were meant for adults. That made him feel depressed and left a deep impression upon his sensitive mind. His own world is comfortable in comparison to the world outside.

6. Describe the bird in the garden, which attracted Satish?

Ans.: The bird had a long tail and black crest. It was restless and full of energy. Its eyes moved here and there and its whole body seemed ever ready to fly.

7. How did the beautiful bird inspire Satish?

Ans.: Satish stared at the bird for a long time. After it flew away he took out his note book and pencil and made a sketch of the bird. He soon began to spend a lot of time making different sketches.

8. Why was Satish's father against drawing?

Ans.: Satish's father felt that artists do not make much money. He wanted a bright future for his son. He thought that it is possible only by studying hard. He thought drawing as waste of time.

9. Satish's parents were both his well-wishers. But each cared for him in a different way. How?

Ans.: Satish's father was optimistic and hoped that Satish's hearing would come back. Instead of wasting time on drawing, he wanted Satish to study. Satish's mother did not have the hope that he would recover. She was happy that her son had found good pass time in drawing and she did not want to stop him.

10. Satish's father accepted that his son's destiny lay in canvas and paint. What did he promise to do? How did Satish express his gratitude?

Ans.: Satish's father promised to find out the best school of arts so that Satish could make his life in the field of his choice. Satish's eyes filled with tears and he hugged his father tightly.

11. Why was the school Satish going kept him out of the school?

Ans: Due his frequent absence and his hearing problem, the school he was attending till then, kept him out of the school. They forced Avtar Narain to look for a new school.

12. Why didn't Satish want to go to a new school?

Ans: Satish didn't want to go to a new school because he couldn't talk to the other children, where everyone would make fun of his deafness.

13. What made Avtar Narain angry?

Ans: Avtar Narain had to look for different schools for his son Satish. But every school didn't want him to educate as he was not able to hear. They treated his son as dumb and asked Avtar Narain to look for other school. So he was angry.

14. Why did Satish's father make expeditions to school? Was he successful? If not why? Ans: Satish was frequently absent from and he had hearing problem. So every school did not want him to admit. So Avtar Narain had to make expeditions to schools. But he was not successful. Because every school did the same thing for the same reason.

15. How did Satish's brother Inder try to help him?

Ans; Satish's brother Inder sat for hours with him and talked to hear him, teaching him words and pronunciation. He and his father spent time with him every day, talking to him trying to teach him things.

16. what did satish see at the far corner of the garden? why did it attract him?

Ans: Satish at the far corner of the garden saw a bird with a long tail and a black crest. Satish was attracted by its restless energy .Its eyes kept darting, its whole body was ready for flight any moment.

17. How do you say that Satish's parents had difference of opinion about making his life? Ans: Satish's father always wanted him to study well and earn knowledge and become successful in life. But Satish was inclined towards painting .He opposed his son for that. But his mother felt drawing as a means of entertainment for her son.

18. Which action of Satish changed his father's attitude?

Ans: Satish was busy mixing the colours on his palette. Though he saw his father standing at the staring his painting, he continued with his mixing. This action of Satish changed his father's attitude.

19. What was Satish unable to believe? Why?

Ans: One day Satish's father sat beside him and put his hand on Satish's shoulder. Then Satish was unable to believe his father who was not angry with his painting.

20. How did Satish express his gratitude to his father?

Ans: Satish's eyes were filled with tears .he hugged his father tightly, his heart was full of love for his stem father who had atleast accepted that his destiny was in canvas and paint.

21. Name the three fields in which Satish Gujral has made his name?

Ans: Satish came to be popularly known as Satish Gujral. He is the famous artist from India. He is an accomplished artist with several forms of art like painting, sculpture and architecture. He is also a writer.

Extracts

1. "We will have to look for a new school"

a. Who is the speaker?

Ans - Satish's father

b. why did Satish's father have to look for a new school?

Ans.: Due to his frequent absence and hearing problem, the school Satish was attending, informed his father that they could not keep him.

c. What was the reason?

Ans.: Satish did not want to go to a school where he couldn't talk to other children and where they would make fun of his deafness.

2. "You can learn a great deal of things just by reading"

a. Why do you think Satish's father encouraged him to read?

Ans.: To get on in life, Satish's father wanted Satish to read.

b. How did reading influence Satish?

Ans.: As Satish began to read, it was as if a whole world opened out to him. He realized that there were others who had suffered more than him.

c. Was Satish successful in reading?

Ans- yes

3. "This is an idle pass time. You would do better to read and get some knowledge".

a. who was spending idle time?

Ans : Satish was spending

b. What is an idle pass time according to the above statement?

Ans.: Drawing is an idle pass time according to the above statement.

c. Why does Satish's father give more importance to reading?

Ans.: Satish's father thinks that by reading Satish can make something out of his life, To get on in life, one has to read a lot.

4. "You made do this very badly, don't you?"

a. who is the speaker?

Ans- Satish's father

b. What do you think made Satish's father say this?

Ans.: Though his father was against it, Satish continued to draw and paint. His father realized that his son had a great love and talent for art.

c. What did he do soon after leaving the room?

Ans.: He bought paints, brushes of all shapes and sizes and several rolls of drawing sheets for Satish.

5. "You will learn arts and make your life in your chosen field"

a. Why did you think made Satish's father take this decision?

Ans. : Though his father was against it, Satish continued to draw and paint. His father realized that his son had a great love and talent for art.

b. How did Satish react to his father's decision?

Ans.: Satish's eyes filled with tears. He hugged his father tightly and his heart filled with love for his father

c. did Satish make his mark in life?

Ans : Yes he was successful as artist.

6. "It has been more than three years since he became ill, how do you possibly think that he can recover his hearing?"

a. Who asked this question to whom?

Ans : Satish's mother asked this to his father.(her husband)

b. Are these words of pessimism?

Ans: yes, these are the words of pessimism. She lost her hope Satish could not recover his hearing.

c. Who was optimistic of recovery of his hearing?

Ans : Satish's father was optimistic of recovery of his hearing.

7. "Why do you take away his source of entertainment?"

a. What was the source of entertainment? Who got that entertainment?

Ans: Drawing was the source of entertainment. Satish got that entertainment

b. Who took away his source of entertainment?

Ans: Satish took away his source of entertainment.

c. Why did speaker make this statement?

Ans : he did not want his son to make his life by drawing.

Answer the following questions on 6 – 8 lines

1. "Satish Gujral became a great artist", support this statement mentioning a few of his achievements. OR "Physical disability is no barrier to success to Satish". Justify.

Ans : Satish met with an accident at the early age of eight so he lost his hearing power. Due to frequent absence and hearing problem, the school he was attending informed his father that they could keep Satish. Other school also refused admission. His father and his brother spent much time with him and provided many books. He developed his interest in painting. In the beginning his father discouraged him but later he accepted that his son's destiny lay in canvas and painting. He admitted his son to the best school of art and made his 'life in the chosen field. Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists of India and accomplished in several art forms like painting, sculpture and architecture.

2 Narrate the circumstances of Satish's staying at home. Or everything seemed like scenes from some pantomime show to Satish? Why?

Ans: One holiday Satish was hiking with his father and brother. They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids. Satish looked down at swirling water below him. His foot slipped. He lost his balance and fell in the rapids. As a result of this his legs and ear were injured. His legs became weak. He suffered frequently from bouts of fever and infectious. He could never hear properly. The teacher did not allow him to come to school because he was weak in hearing and frequently absented for the class. His father tried to get admission to him in some other school but in vain. When he went outside to play with children they teased him. Therefore he was compelled to stay at home

3. Describe the incident that changed the lonely and despairful life of Satish?

Ans: One day he was looking gloomy in to the far corner of the garden, he saw a bird that was unlike any he had ever seen before it had a longish tail and black crest. But most interesting thing of a bird was its restless energy. For a long moment he stared at the bird. When it flew away he jumped down from his bed and took out his notebook and pencil he sketched the bird from his memory with a few deft strokes . he liked the picture and set against the stack of books on his bedside table. His father did not like panting initially but later supported well.

Unit -8 Prose

Science and Hope of Survival –Keilis Borok

I] Four alternatives are given ,choose the best answer

1. According to Keilis-Borok The following cannot enjoy a higher income_

- A. doctors B. businessmen C. lawyers D. scientists

2. "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

3. Science is an exciting adventure where major reward comes from_

- A. society B. scientists C. **discovery itself** D. every one

4. By science a Scientist cannot get

- A. camaraderie B. independence C. **money** D. freedom

5. The scientist Keilis-Borok worked on

- A. cold war B. nuclear weapons C. **seismic waves** D. biotechnology

6. 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.

7. 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**

8. 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

9. People trained in theoretical physics are head hunted by_

- A. scientific institutions B. **financial institutions**
C. mathematical institutions D. educational institutions

10. Those who trained in biological research become founders and directors in

- A. electronics industry B. **Pharmaceutical industry**
C. large scale industry D. bio industry

11. According to Keilis-Borok The indispensable guardian and care taker of humanity, is

- A. nuclear energy B. bio technology C. **science** D. industrial growth

12. 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

13. 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

14. "Immersion in science does not go with common sense," suggests_

Ans: absentmindedness of scientists

15. Which of the following qualities help the scientists to come up with a solution the problem.

- A. **self-assessment** B. self-praise C. popularity D. self-discipline

II] Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences

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

Ans.: According to the author, some people choose to be scientists because they cannot live without science. Their discovery brings the reward. Instead of money, they enjoy freedom, discovering the mysteries of nature and teamwork.

2. Why did the super powers meet in Geneva?

Ans.: The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement - ban on the nuclear weapon test. They met in Geneva to discuss the problems that could arise as a result.

3."Technical experts were summoned to solve the problem that arose" What was the problem?

Ans.: The nuclear powers wanted to sign an agreement to stop the test of nuclear weapons. There was a possibility that, one of them could secretly conduct a test. Detecting the violation was the problem.

4. How can you prove that scientists are the most practical people in the world?

Ans.: It is through the work of the scientists that we have medicines, electronics, new sources of energy, modes of transport and the green revolution. This proves that scientists are the most practical people.

5. What did Borok learn at the Geneva Summit?

Ans.: He learnt that there were people all over the world, who thought and acted the way he did. So he never felt lonely abroad. He also realized that while there was science there was hope for the survival of mankind.

6. According to the authors why do some people choose to become Scientists?

Ans.: Some people choose to be scientists because they cannot live without science. Discovery is their reward. They enjoy teamwork, independence and the joy of uncovering one of the mysteries of nature.

7. Why did the super powers meet in Geneva?

Ans.: The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement, to put a ban on the nuclear weapon test. They also wanted to discuss the problems that could arise as a result.

8.How could the Kelis Borok help to solve the problem?

Ans.: The scientist was doing research on the theory of seismic waves. It turned out that the problem had a direct connection with the theory of seismic waves.

9. What was the common thread that bound scientists from the opposite sides of the Iron Curtain?

Ans.: The scientists are able to work out a common language, based on respect to hard evidence, indisputable ranking by expertise only and persistent self-criticism.

10. How does basic science help one's career?

Ans.: The knowledge of basic science give us new sources of energy, mineral deposits, efficient defense from terrorism, cure from cancer and new forms of transportation.

III]Answer the following in 6-8 sentences:

1.What lessons did the writer learn at the Geneva Summit?

Ans.: The writer learnt many things at the Geneva Summit. The first was that there were people all around the world who think and interact the way he did. Secondly, he learnt that with those people with the same interests around him, he could never feel lonely abroad. Thirdly he realized that science is our indispensable guardian and caretaker. As long as there is science, there is hope of survival and well being for all of us.

2.Why did the scientists meet at Geneva? What conclusion did they come to?

Ans.: After the Second World War the U.S.A., U.S.S.R and U.K. became powerful countries in the world. Each of these nations had nuclear bombs. Within minutes the world could be destroyed. In order to save themselves the super powers were willing to come to an agreement of putting a ban on the nuclear weapon tests. But there was a doubt about violating this treaty. Therefore, a number of scientists all over the world met at Geneva to save the world from danger. They arrived at a decision which resulted in the formulation of Nuclear Text Ban.

3.'Iron Curtain' is referred as a barrier. It was outwardly difficult for the opposite sides of the iron curtain to find out the solution for the problem of violation of agreement. What was the reason?

Ans.: A cold war was going on the atmosphere. There were political tensions as well and at that moment it was expected from scientists and engineers to find out the solution for the problem of violation of agreement which was impossible. It was because everyone had a different cultural background. They were able to work out a common language by expertise but still the cold war and the political tensions did not allow them to break the Iron Curtain

IV. Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow:

1. It turned out that this problem had a direct connection with the theory of seismic waves. Underground nuclear explosions produced earth tremors very similar to those generated by earthquakes.

a. When did this 'problem' arise?

Ans: This problem arose during the Geneva Summit.

b. What is the 'problem' referred here?

Ans.: The 'problem' referred here is how the powers could detect the violation of agreement.

2. The three nuclear powers were willing to come to an agreement.

a. Who were the three nuclear powers?

Ans.: Soviet union, united states and united kingdom

b. What was the agreement?

Ans.: The three nuclear powers were willing to come to an agreement putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test.

3. At that time every man, and child on the Earth lived under the threat of annihilation?

a. What caused this threat?

Ans.: Nuclear weapons

b. Why did everyone live under the threat?

Ans.: Because each super power nation seemed stronger than the other as far as nuclear weapons were concerned.

4. "My theoretical knowledge had a direct application in the area of survival of humankind"

a. In which field did the author, Borok, have theoretical knowledge?

Ans.: The author was doing research on seismic waves and had theoretical knowledge in this field.

b. How would it have a direct application in the area of survival of humankind?

Ans.: Underground nuclear explosions produced earth tremors like those generated by earthquakes. With his knowledge, the author would know the difference between the two. This would help in checking the violation of the Nuclear Test Ban agreement.

POETRY-1

GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

Summarize in your own words the substance of the poem 'Grandma climbs a tree'.

Ans.: The poet's grandmother loved to climb trees while she was six. Her brother had taught her how to climb a tree. Even at her old age, she used to climb trees. But she would laugh and say that she would climb trees in the garden.

One day she climbed a tree and could not come down. She was rescued with great difficulty. The doctor strictly advised her to stay in bed for a week. The moment she felt stronger and demanded to build a house on a tree top. She got it and lived like a queen in her house on the tree.

POETRY-2

QUALITY OF MERCY

QUOTE FROM MEMORY- William Shakespeare

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven .
Upon the place beneath It is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes.

The throned monarch better than his crown.
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;

But mercy is above this scepter sway;

It is enthroned in the heart of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

UNIT-3
Poetry
I AM THE LAND
By- Merina de Bellagenta

I] Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative.

1] "I am the land. I wait." Here 'I wait' suggested the feeling of

- a] annoyance b] joy
c] Patience d] disgust

**2] "A chain line necklace
Chokes me now" Here 'chain line necklace' refers to**

- a] a garland b] a fence
c] Trees d] grass

**3] "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

4] Which line tells that the earth is asserting itself?

- a] you shout, I lie patience
b] you say you own me
c] You cannot put a fence around the planet earth
d] you buy me

5] The speaker of the poem 'I am the land' is _____

- a] the poet b] people c] children d] the land

6] The land feels choked when _____

- a] man drills holes in it. b] children play on it.
c] man makes boundaries d] man plants tree.

7] 'With muddy holes and car lot eyes' stare. The word stare means _____

- a] silently watch what one is doing b] looking at the things as they are
c] to look at the things fixedly for a long time d] express anger and dissatisfaction .

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

POETRY -4

THE SONG OF INDIA – SHRI. V K GOKAK

Answer in 2-3 sentences :

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 richness 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 Mothers 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.

10] What is the contribution of the seers and prophets, according to the poet?

Ans.: The seers and prophets have shaped the people and the society through their straight path, their knowledge and experience are the guiding forces for the common people and the children to move on their own.

Poetry-5 Jazz poem two

1] Write the substance of the poem 'Jazz player Two'.

Ans: An old Jazz musician is standing like a Black Ancient mariner. His old face is wrinkled and weary. His faded blue shirt has turned dark with sweat. His stomach is hanging loosely. His jacket is worn out and his necktie is undone and dropping loosely over the jacket. His shoes are torn and are stuffed with paper to cover the holes. His rough unshaven face shows pain. He stands alone

head down, eyes closed and ears perked. An old saxophone hangs across his chest supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger. He gently lifts the Saxophone to the parted lips. But once he starts playing music he is no longer a Black man but a bird which others his wings and flies high and higher. He seems to be spreading the message of God through his music.

2] Describe the physical appearance of Jazz. What special skill did he have?

Ans: The Jazz player has a rough unshaven face and sagging stomach. He wears a faded blue shirt, a loose necktie and an old jacket. His shoes are run down. Across his chest is an old alto Saxophone supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger. The Jazz player at first has a weary expression on his face. He keeps his head down and appears lifeless. When it is his turn to play, he lifts the Saxophone to his lips, suddenly, he is filled with a new life. He is no longer an ordinary man. He is like a bird flying higher and higher, totally lost in the beautiful music he produces

Poetry -6
Ballad of the tempest

Extracts

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 does the word 'cabin' mean?

Ans- Shelter for sleep

2. 'Tis a fearful thing in the 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. Where did the fearful thing appear? What did it shatter?

Ans: The fearful thing appeared in the mid sea. It shattered the mast of the ship.

3 "We are lost!"The captain shouted".

a. Who does 'we' refer to?

Ans: 'We' refers to the captain of the ship and his crewmates.

b. Why did he say so?

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

c. 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

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 do we refer to?

Ans : sailors

5. "But his little daughter whispered As she took his icy hand"

a] Who does 'she' refer here?

Ans.: Daughter of the captain of the ship.

b] When did she whisper?

Ans.: When the captain was desperate that ship would be wrecked.

C] What did she whisper?

Ans.: If the God would protect on the land, would he not protect them on the sea.

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

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans.: Daughter of the captain of the ship.

b) Why did she ask so?

Ans.: The daughter had faith in God.

c) What was her faith in God?

Ans.: If the God would protect on the land, would he not protect them on the sea.

Poetry – 7 The blind boy- Colley Cibber

Quote from memory.

O say what is that thing call'd light,
which I must ne'er enjoy.

What are the blessings of the sight,
O tell your poor blind boy

You talk of wondrous things you see,
You say the sun shines bright;
I feel him warm, but how can he
Or make it day or night?

My day or night myself I make,
When'er I sleep or play;
And could I ever keep awake
With me 'twere always day.

With heavy sighs I often hear
You mourn my hapless woe;
But sure with patience I can bear
A loss I ne'er can know

Then let not what I cannot have
My cheer of mind destroy
Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,
Although a poor blind boy.

Poetry – 8

Off to outer space tomorrow morning – Norman Nicholson

Answer in two or three sentence each.

1. As the astronaut is flying out of the earth he has doubts about his return. How does he convey this?

Ans.: He says that people of the earth could start the count down and take a last look at him. they could cross out his name from their telephone book. This shows there their doubt about returning.

2. The poet says “calendar and clocks” are useless in space. give reason.

Ans: In space, there would be no day and night and there would be no seasons. So there would be no need for any calendar or clock.

3. The speaker has the feeling that he is imprisoned. Why did poet feel like this?

Ans: The poet would be alone in his capsule. Nobody would visit him or talk with him. He would not write or receive any letter. So he was in like solitary confinement.

4. The speaker says, ‘Tea cups circling around me like planet around the sun’. Why does it happen only in space and not on the earth?

Ans: On the earth there is a force of gravity, so things don't fly. In space there is no force of gravity, so things are circling around.

5. How would people on the earth watch astronaut? Would it affect him in any way?

Ans: People on the earth watch the astronaut on television or track him through their telescope. But the astronaut would not care any of this .he would be in his own world in space.

6. Give some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem?

Ans; Daily routine mentioned in the poem are writing mail, posting mail, people visiting others, milkman knocking door in the morning. In the space the speaker cant do all in the space as he is alone in space.

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 Britishto 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. Canyou 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 Babuthought 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? 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

1. What were the hardships faced by Dicky Dolma before she was ready for mountaineering? What was its impact on her?

Ans: Dicky Dolma lost her mother when she was just 11. She also lost her brother. These experiences had a profound impact on her life.

2. What was Dicky Dolma fascinated by since her childhood? Why?

Ans: Dicky Dolma was fascinated by the grandeur of the snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas since her childhood. Her native place Palchan was surrounded by mountain peaks. And she was also interested in skiing.

3. How did Dicky Dolma prepare herself for her venture?

Ans: Dicky Dolma prepared herself for the venture of scaling The Mt. Everest by joining the newly opened mountaineering institute in Manali. She took up the basic training at the institute and worked with dedication and determination. She got 'A' grades and was selected by the All-India expedition to Mount Everest.

4. What was the dream of Dicky Dolma? When did her dream come true? What was her achievement?

Ans. The dream of Dicky Dolma was to scale the snow-covered Himalayas. Her dream came true when her name was cleared by an all-India expedition to Mount Everest. She climbed the Mt. Everest on 10th May, 1993 and became the youngest woman in the world to have the achievement of scaling the world's highest peak.

5. How did Dicky Dolma feel when she climbed the Mt. Everest?

Ans. Dicky Dolma could not describe the sight of Mt. Everest. She had never imagined the beauty of Mt. Everest. She felt that all the state awards and national awards are nothing when compared to the experiences of seeing the sight of Mt. Everest.

6. 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.

7. 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 to those who were interested in climbing mountains. Her friends and her family members also encouraged her to join this course. Her home, in Palchan was surrounded by beautiful mountains.

8. 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.

9. 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 follows dedication, determination and hard work. She used to practice four hours every day before the task of scaling Mount Everest.

10. 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.

11. 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.

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

Ans. Dolma said that an Everest can be felt and understood 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.

13. 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.

14. How could Dicky Dolma achieve the great feat even with her hardships?

Ans. Dicky Dolma never felt mountaineering a tough sport. She had zeal for work. She was determined and sincere in bearing the responsibilities. She knew that success follows the hard work and dedication from her earlier hardships of life.

15. How did Dicky Dolma come over her problems?

Ans. When she was getting ready for mountaineering of Mt. Everest, her father was bedridden and a lot of money was needed for his treatment. So the family had very little to offer her. But her determination never allowed her to leave the sport.

16. Mention the hobbies of Dicky Dolma.

Ans. Besides mountaineering Dicky Dolma loves to listen to music, especially old Hindi film songs. She is teaching mountaineering at the Mountaineering Institute at Manali.

3. A Great Martyr ever Cherished

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

Ans: The smile of Hanifuddin just from the photograph frame welcomes anyone who enters Hanif's house. This smile gives the memory of a twenty-five year old martyr lieutenant Hanifuddin.

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

Ans: Hanifuddin chose to join the army. Because he knew that life was short for him and to serve India in army was his mission.

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

Ans: Because Hanif lost his father when he was just eight. His mother Hema Aziz was left to take care of three young boys. But she had to leave the children alone and travel with the performance team of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry.

4. The absence of mother from home taught the children something. What was that?
Ans: The absence of mother from home taught the children something that made the children become very responsible, getting up and getting ready for school without having to tell them. It gave the children a message that one's duty is the most important thing in life.

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

Ans: An 'introvert' Hanif began to make friends only by the time he was 14 years of age. He would often go out of his way to help people because that gave him a certain kind of joy.

6. Hanif was a young man with varied talents and interest. Illustrate this statement from textual examples.

Ans: Hanif was dabbled in art, sketched very well, made beautiful cards out of waste material, read a great deal and loved playing the drums. That is why the officers at Raj Rifs made him get all his instruments from Delhi and form the music group 'Hanif 7'.

7. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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'

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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 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

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

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 Bird of Happiness caressed him?

Ans.: As the bird 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 bird 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.