केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,रायपुर

KENDRIYA VIDYALYA SANGATHAN

REGION: RAIPUR

- **Revision Tips**
- **Revision material**

English Core: Class-XII

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	Deep Water.		
5	The Rattrap.	MR. HERMAN KIRO	RAIGARH
	Indigo.		
	Poets and Pancakes		
6	Interview	MS. P.K. PATEL	JANJGIR
	Going Places		
	My Mother At Sixty-Six.	MR. AMIT KUMAR EKKA	JASHPUR
7	Keeping Quiet.		
	A Thing of Beauty.		
8	A Roadside stand	MR. RAJESH KUMAR DEWANGAN	KORBA NO.2, NTPC
	Aunt Jennifer's Tigers		
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	The Tiger King		
	Journey to the end of the Earth		
10	The Enemy.	MR. ANIL KUMAR XESS	JHAGRAKHAND
	On the face of It.		
	Memories of Childhood		

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Raipur Region

Class XII : English Core Session : 2022-23
(As per the revised CBSE Curriculum) 80 +20 =100 Marks

SECTION– A – READING SKILLS - 20 Marks

- **Reading Comprehension (20 Marks)**
- Unseen Passage: Descriptive or literary : MCQ (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)
- Unseen Passage : Factual / Case based Passage : MCQ (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

SECTION– B – CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS - 20 Marks

Short composition (5 Marks) each .	**Long Composition (5 Marks each)**
Notice Writing (50 Words)	Job Application
Advertisement (50 Words)	Letters to the Editor (on public issues)
Formal Invitation, Informal Invitation and Reply to Invitation (50 Words)	Article Writing (120-150 words)
	Report Writing (120-150 words)

SECTION– C – LITERATURE– (40 Marks)

Flamingo	**Vistas**	**Poems**
The Last Lesson	The Third Level	My mother at Sixty -six
Lost Spring	TheTiger King	Keeping Quiet
Deep Water	Journey to the end of the Earth	A Thing of Beauty
The Rattrap	The Enemy	A Roadside Stand
Indigo	On the Face of it	Aunt Jennifer's Tigers
Poets and Pancakes	Memories of Childhood	
The Interview		
Going Places		

- Extract based questions- two extracts - Flamingo 12 Marks
- Extract based questions- one extract – Vistas – 4 Marks
- Short answer type question, from Flamingo – prose & poetry : 40- 50 words (5 x 2 = 10 Marks)
- Short answer type question, from Prose (Vistas) : 40- 50 words. (2 x 2 = 4 Marks)
- Long answer type question (Flamingo) – 120-150 words : (5 Marks)
- Long Answer type question (Vistas) – 120 -150 words : (5 Marks)

Assessment of Speaking and Listening (20 Marks)
Internal Assessment (Listening – 10 Marks & Speaking 10 Marks)
Practice throughout. Final assessment at the end of the session scheduled by the school.

Blue Print / Design of Question paper

Class – XII **English Core (301)** **M.M – 80**

Part - A (40M) - Objective (40M)

Section	Q. No	Type of Q.	No. of Q.	Marks	Total	Testing Objectives
Section A Reading Comprehension	Q. I	MCQ	5	10 x 1 = 10	10	comprehension, interpretation, inference, vocabulary
		SA	5			
Reading Comprehension	Q. II	MCQ	4	10 x 1 = 10	10	
		SA	6			
Section B (Writing)	Q.III					Format – (1M) Content – (2M) Organisation of ideas – (1M) Accuracy – (1 m)
Notice/Adv.	1	S A	1	5 x 1 = 5	5	
Formal / Informal Invitation/ Reply	2	S A	1	5 x 1 = 5	5	
Letter to Editor / Job Application	3	L A	1	5 x 1 = 5	5	
Article / Report	4	L A	1	5 x 1 = 5	5	
Section C (Lit.)	IV					
Prose Extracts (Flamingo)	1	MCQ	3	6 x 1 = 6	6	comprehension appreciation
		SA	3			
Prose Extracts (Vistas)	2	MCQ	2	4 x 1 = 4	4	comprehension appreciation
		SA	2			
Prose Extracts (Flamingo)	3	MCQ	3	6 x 1 = 6	6	comprehension appreciation
		SA	3			
Prose (Flamingo)	V	S A	6 (Any 5)	5 x 2 = 10	10	Inferential & Critical thinking
Prose Vistas	VI	S A	3 (Any 2)	2 x 2 = 4	4	
Flamingo	VII	L A	1	5 x 1 = 5	5	Comprehension(incid ents/events/ themes)
Vistas	VIII	L A	1	5 x 1 = 5	5	
Total	A	+	B	=	80	

READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGE-1

1 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (10)

Few countries which have a common border can boast of so many ties and commonalities as can India and Nepal. There is a shared proud legacy of tradition, culture, value systems and way of life going back to thousands of years. We have been privileged to be intimately associated with Nepal's development process. Add to that experience of close trade and economic linkages, an open border, a commitment to economic liberalization which cuts across the political party divide in both countries and tremendous scope for mutual cooperation based on complementarities, plus a consensus among all responsible political figures and intellectuals in India and Nepal on the need to strengthen bilateral relations: surely there is every reason to be optimistic about the future of India-Nepal ties!

It would, of course, be naïve to understate the effort which needs to be undertaken in both countries to create the right environment so that there can be a significant forward movement in the bilateral relationship. It has to be the right policy environment, the right political environment and the right people-to-people environment. So it is not simply the governments of the day in the two countries who have the responsibility of creating the right conditions. We must make a major effort on both sides to change our mindsets, free ourselves from the intellectual prison of misconceptions or misunderstandings of the past, cease to take each other for granted, resist the temptation to politicize issues which will make an enormous contribution to diplomacy, and concentrate on the few sectors of cooperation which will make an enormous contributions to addressing our common preoccupations: alleviating poverty, improving the quality of life of people on both sides of the border, reducing the trade deficit, cooperating intensively in utilization of Nepal's rich potential in tourism and water resources to our mutual benefit.

In regard to the policy environment, it is clear that a great deal must be done by both countries to provide the investment framework, discipline and incentive so that trade and investment can be picked up. But the good news is that the two countries are now irreversibly set on the road to economic liberalization and reform; it is more a question of when rather than whether, their businessmen will be able to take advantage of one opportunities waiting to be exploited. One of the good things that has happened in the last few months is that the Confederation of Indian Industry in India and Federation of National Chamber of Commerce in Nepal are actually involved in that kind of dialogue, and the two governments have blessed this dialogue and they are participating fully in it. Instead of simply exchanging trade missions once in a way or complaining about the work continuously, which will involve the two governments so that wherever there are impediments, they will be removed and we can consciously move towards a situation where bilateral trade investments and in particular, Nepalese exports to India all go up. 4. There are no easy solutions to the problem of trade deficit. India's own experience in resolving this problem with countries like the US, UA and Germany is that the only way to increase exports is to expand the basket of exportable commodities, and improve the environment for foreign investment and technology collaboration-and encourage joint ventures which can produce and export quality products- even if for a time this means more, not less, imports. It is important first to fully activise Nepal's trade access routes through Calcutta, Mumbai and Kandla. This will involve among other things the upgradation of facilities at Raxaul and the early completion of broad gauge link to Birgunj. One key sector crying out for cooperation is water resources and hydroelectric power. That is where the key to prosperity lies for both countries. We should try and move on the basis of a consensus in both countries. We cannot take the kind of long-term decisions on investments in the hydel sector, requiring huge investments which bear fruit after several years, without confidence in terms of continuity

As far as India is concerned, the basis of our cooperation is equity and mutual interests: The spirit is that India is seen as ensuring that Nepal's needs get priority. There are several other important sectors: agriculture and agro-based industries, tourism, consumer goods and services and ancillary industries which are also vitally important, and where significant progress can be made immediately. We should concentrate on these sectors and also areas which have been largely ignored all these years like Human Resources Development with SAPTA operationalized, the door is open for South Asia to join the global economic community as a regional trade, grouping with immense contribution as well as gains to make. If any two countries are to show the way as SAPTA moves towards a free trade area and eventually a cohesive regional economic player, they are simply India and Nepal.

1.1 On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions as briefly as possible. (10 marks)

(A) State two factors that can strengthen Indo-Nepal bilateral relations. (1marks)

(i)----------

(ii)----------

(B) According to the passage ,which of the following issues can contribute towards the development of India and Nepal relations? (1mark)

(i) Right political environment and Trade and economic linkages.

(ii) Hydel sector, requiring huge investments from India

(iii) Involvement of USA, Germany and UAE in developmental programmes

(iv) Commitment to economic liberalization and Dollar

(C) A healthy dialogue on economic liberalization is going on between two organizations. Name these organizations. 1

(D) How can we remove procedural problems in trade mission? Comment. 1

(E) How is a nation able to control her trade deficit? Suggest some steps . 1

(F) Supply one word substitution for the sentence put under Inverted commas “An act of common agreement of opinions”. (Clue Para .1)

(G) Select the option that conveys the opposite of ‘negotiation’ from the words used in paragraph two. 1

I Diplomacy

ii. Intellectual

iii. Misconceptions

iv. Potential

(H) Mention two foundational roost that are essential for regional collaboration between India and Nepal , in accordance with the last paragraph of the passage . 1

(I) Complete the sentence by choosing the appropriate option.

The change and good things that has occurred in the last few months in the two noted countries are---------- 1

i. Involvement in dialogue

ii. Joining the global economic community

iii. Activating Nepal's trade access routes

iv. None

(j) Select the suitable title for the above passage 1

I. Need for Right environment

Ii. Trade and Investment Prospects

iii. Human Resource Development

iv. Legacy of Tradition and Culture

Answers

1.1 (A) (i) The legacy of tradition, culture and the way of life

. (ii) Trade and Economic linkages. DET

(B) Two issues that can contribute towards the development of India and Nepal relations are: Right political environment and Trade and economic linkages.

(c) These organizations are: (i) Confederation of Indian Industry in India (ii) Federation of National Chamber of Commerce in Nepal.

(D) Procedural problems in trade missions can be removed by setting up a perennial institutional mechanism.

(E) A nation is able to control her trade deficit by increasing export and improving environment for foreign investment and technology collaboration.

(F)) Consensus

(G) I. Diplomacy

(H) Equity and mutual interests

(I) Involvement in dialogue

(J) Ii. Trade and Investment Prospects

READING PASSAGE -2

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (10)

1.Why is China cracking down on edtech ? We face the same problem but find a different solution .Recently, the Chinese government announced a bold, sweeping and almost draconian crack-down on its booming educational tuition sector. Under its new Policy, private tutoring businesses have to restructure as non-profit companies. They are banned from listing on the stock market or raising foreign capital. They are prohibited from offering tutoring classes on weekends and school

holidays. Parents and students are being encouraged to report schools and teachers who make extra income through private tutoring.

2.The consequences were immediate. Shares of Chinese edtech companies listed abroad crashed, losing value worth tens of billions of dollars or thousands of Crores. Many of these companies are staring at bankruptcy. China is no yardstick for policy-making for India. It isn't a democracy, and a blatant ban like this that destroys major corporations overnight doesn't augur well for investor sentiment

3.And yet, we in India need to acknowledge that the overemphasis on tuitions is an issue here as well. While the Chinese solution is not the best one, the underlying problem exists in India too. We drive our kids insane. We make them compete for exams that do not test true talent and operate like a lottery.

4.All parents will feel pressured to get their children 'extra' help. School is no longer enough. Schoolteachers aren't sufficient. Expert tutors connected through an app will become a requirement rather than a choice. We already have the kota factory phenomenon. Move Kota to your phone screen, and soon you will have a national tuition pandemic. Maybe we already do.

5.Children will finish school and spend several hours on tuition to keep up their marks. Gone are the evenings spent playing in the parks or relaxing on weekends. Sports, musical instruments, dramatics, art, elocutions, debates — anything that doesn't feature in entrance tests or board exams will be cut out.

6.Apart from driving children insane, private tuitions harm in other ways. They take away the level playing field. Many of these tuitions cost lakhs. How many Indians can afford that? And if those who take tuitions get an edge to get in while others don't, what is our education system testing? How rich your parents are ?

7.The solution does not lie in banning mega educational companies. That's absurd. Also, that attacks the supply of tuition, but does nothing about the huge demand for it. And if there's demand, Indian parents will find a way to circumvent the law and give their child the edge.

8.Here are some solutions. One, we need to make a cultural shift. We must let our children breathe. There are professions other than engineering and medicine, really. If you are excellent at anything, you will get somewhere in life.

9.We also need more good colleges. Why haven't we been able to open more universities with the same reputation as Delhi University? Why are new edtech startups worth billions coming up, while there are almost no new reputable universities?

10.The issue is regulations, which are messed up when it comes to opening colleges. No reputable person wants to open one, and many shady guys have entered the field. Incentivize good people to open colleges, grant prime land and create more world-class institutions. Take the pressure off the cutoffs and entrance exams.

11.Third, while a ban is incorrect, we will need to better regulate the mushrooming educational startups. Many of these companies provide excellent services, such as making people job-ready, upgrading skill-sets or teaching different vocations. All that is fine. However, the fear is that Indian parents will eventually turn these edtech companies into tuition factories, for that is all many

Indian parents would pay for. We need to regulate the sector to ensure that doesn't happen, China's massive crackdown is about how the tuition-obsession combined with tech can go too far. We need to fix this here before it is too late.

The Times of India (Abridged)

Chetan Bhagat

1.1On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions given below:

(A) Do you think India too should take steps similar to those of China to combat increasing tuition trends in the country? Comment 1

(B) State any one trait of the educational tutoring startups as mentioned in para. 9 onwards. 1

(C) List the activities which are assumed unhelpful in entrance tests are not preferred by students and their parents in India ? 1

(D) Rewrite the given sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with another one from para .6-7. 1

(E) To nurture the talent of the youth, such education policies should be introduced that provide a <u>Fair field</u> to the students.

Select the option that conveys the synonym of the phrase ‘ set of laws ’ from the words used in paragraph 9-10. 1

i. Reputation

ii. Startups

iii. Regulations

iv. Institutions

(F) Why does the author say “ Indian parents will find a way to circumvent the Law and give their child the edge “? 1

(G) Why do parents prefer tuition classes for their children?

(H) What was the impact of new policy introduced by the Chinese government to curb

tuition companies? 1

i. Companies became bankrupt
ii. Ttutoring business lost value worth thousands of crores
iii. Companies listed abroad crashed,
iv. All of these

(I) Which new policy regarding education is introduced by the Chinese government? 1
(J) Select the suitable title for the above passage . 1

i. India’s Tuition Pandemic

ii. Kota Factory Phenomenon

iii. Entrance Examination

iv. Startup: A Miracle

Answers

No doubt, India needs to take action to curb increasing tuition trends. But it should take steps similar to those of china because action taken by the Chinese government was very harsh and doesn't augur well for investor sentiment.

(A) These educational startups provide very useful services such as making students job ready, upgrading skill-sets or teaching different vocations.
(B) The activities which are not helpful in entrance tests or board exams, such as sports, art, elocutions, debates, etc. are not preferred by students and their parents.
(C) To nurture that talent of the youth, such education policies should be introduced that provide the level playing field to the students.
(D) iii. Regulations
(E) NO laws would be able to prevent parents from sending their wards to Tuition
(F) The parents feel pressured to get their children 'extra' help in studies. School is no longer enough and schoolteachers aren't sufficient in helping the children get good marks.
(G) (iv) All of these
The shares of Chinese companies involved in tutoring business lost value worth thousands of crores. All these companies became bankrupt.
(H) Under the new policy tutoring businesses will have to restructure as non-profit companies. They are banned from listing on the stock market or raising foreign capital. They are also prohibited from offering tutoring classes on weekends and school holidays.
(I) i. India’s Tuition Pandemic

READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGE -3

1 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (10)

Against the backdrop of a severe skills shortage in the country and millions of youth unemployed or unemployable, India's Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system can do with some rework. An estimated 3.5 lakh engineers and 2.5 million university graduates come out of the higher education system each year, with an estimated 5 million graduates out of work at any given point. Moreover, A FICCI-Ernst & Young report (2012) on skill development had forecast 50 to 70 million new jobs up to 2017-18, of which 75%-90% would require some form of TVET education. However, the current system is not fully kitted out to respond to requirements

of the labor market. Skills of youth even with higher degrees are mismatched with demands from industry.

Universal enrolment rate in India at the primary level (class I-V) is on par with developed countries, with around 100% enrolment in class I-V in 2014-15. However, after class VI, things change. In higher education, India's enrolment rate stands at 23%, as against about 87% in the US, 57% in the UK and 39% in China. Dropout rate from formal education peaks at the secondary level (class IX-X) at 17%, as compared to 4% in elementary school (class I-VIII) and 2% in upper secondary school (class XI-XII). Thus, it is quite disturbing if years of schooling and education are unable to produce work-ready youth. Where will millions of young people end up?

Vocational training in India is split into two forms - formal and non-formal. The former is a structured training programme leading to qua lifications recognized by public and private sector employers. Much of the formal skills training is imparted through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIS) and Industrial Training Centers (ITCs) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Non-formal vocational training, on the other hand, follows no standard curriculum, assessment or qualification. It is completely outside the ambit of the education system. It is casual, which may equip a young person with some skill to carry on an ancestral trade or occupation, such as in agriculture or traditional crafts. According to the Annual Skill Report 2016-17, a dismal 4.69% of India's workforce has formal vocational skills, as against 60%-90% in developed countries.

To participate in vocational training, a young person must have completed 8-10 years in education. Moreover, most apprenticeship posts in Indian industry and PSUs ask for minimum eight years of education plus one to three years of formal vocational training from an ITI or ITC. However, as the dropout rate from formal education in India peaks at the secondary level (class IX-X), youth who have got to this stage and are disenfranchised from the traditional schooling route with zero exposure to vocational education are left out in the cold. Hence this is a case of a serious lost opportunity where the young are leaving school with no qualifications and no skills. Increasing enrolment in lower secondary education by providing clear alternative pathways for school to work transition is an urgent need to tackle the issue of drop-outs and must form an integral part of the country's educational policies.

A way around would be to lower the entry point to vocational training for youth who have not completed secondary education, and offer more courses with lower levels of educational attainment. For instance, in Germany, after four years of elementary school, students have a choice within the three-tier school system: (a) General education leading to a university degree; (b) A middle school curriculum leading to certification in broad based education and vocational preparation qualifications(c) Secondary school, which is a customized educational programme for students with practical skills or interests which introduces real-world working.

6. Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education is a centrally sponsored scheme to implement vocational education in government secondary and higher secondary schools.

The scheme aims to

(a) Enhance employability of youth through competency based modular vocational courses;

(b) Maintain their competitiveness through provisions of multi-entry multi-exit learning opportunities and vertical mobility; (c) Fill the gap between the educated and the employable; and (d) Decrease pressure on academic higher education.

In May 2018, the ministry of HRD launched a new scheme called Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (Holistic Education for Holistic Development) where vocationalisation of education will be one of its key features from pre-school to class 12. Another route is the UGC's Bachelor of Vocational (BVoc) degrees with multiple entry-exit points such as Diplomas & Advanced Diplomas under the NSQF framework. In 2015-16, universities and colleges numbering162 were approved under the scheme.

In conclusion, notwithstanding several schemes and initiatives to strengthen the presence of TVET in mainstream education, the absence of clear data and a somewhat disjointed implementation make it difficult to gauge their impact. Where weaknesses have been found, a unified effort is required to simplify the processes. A robust vetting and monitoring system for VET in India is crucial. Given the severe skill crunch and high youth unemployment facing the country, the value of vocational education in mainstream education becomes indisputable and should become a matter of national priority.

1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions

(A) Most apprenticeships in Indian industry and PSUs require a minimum of 1

(i) eight years of schooling and one year of vocational training

(ii) eight years of schooling and three years of vocational training

(iii) ten years of schooling and three years of vocational training

(iv) None of the above

(B) What is urgently needed to tackle the issue of drop-outs in schools? 1

(C) Why is it difficult to gauge the impact of TVET in mainstream education? 1

(D) A key feature of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan is..... 1

(i) Holistic education for holistic development

(ii) Multiple entry-exit points

(iii) vocationalisation of education from preschool to class 12

(iv) None of the above

(E) What proportion of jobs would require some form of TVET education, as per the

FICCI-Ernst & Young report (2012)? 1

(F) To tackle the issue of drop-outs in schools, our educational policies should

change so as to..... 1

(i) Lower the entry point to vocational training

(ii) Offer more courses requiring lesser qualifications

(iii) Both (a) and (b)

(iv) Neither (a) nor (b)

(G) In the German education system, what programme is offered for students with

practical skills or interests? 1

(H) The aim of the vocationalisation of the Secondary and Higher Secondary Education scheme includes --------- 1

(i) Filling the gap between the educated and employable

(ii) Enhancing employability of youth

(iii) Maintaining their competencies

(iv) All the above

(I) Why are youth who drop out from secondary schools 'left out in the cold? 1

(J) What is the UGC's Bachelor of Vocational (BVOC) degree? 1

(K) Find the word in the given passage which convey the meaning similar to

‘ Incompatible’ (para 1) **1**

ANSWERS

(A) (iv) None of the above
(B) Increasing enrollment in lower secondary education by providing clear alternative pathways for school to work transition is urgent need to tackle the problems
(C) The absence of the clear data and disjointed implementation makes it difficult to gauge the impact of TVET in mainstream Education.
(D) (iii) vocationalisation of education from preschool to class 12
(E) 75% to 90% of the job would require some form of TVET education as per the FICCI-Ernst and Young report
(F) (iii) Both (a) and (b)
(G) Germany offers its students a choice of Secondary school after elementary school in which students with practical skills are introduced to real world –working
(H) (iv) All the above
(I) In UGC’s Bachelor of Vocational (BVoc) Degree , there are multiple entry and Exit points Such as Diplomas & advanced diplomas under the NSQF framework
(J) Mismatched

READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGE -4

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (10 Marks)

1. From the moment a baby first opens its eyes, it is learning. Sight and sensation spark off a learning process which will determine in large measure the sort of person it will become. Language stands head and shoulders over all other tools as an instrument of learning. It is language that gives man his lead in intelligence over all other creatures. No other creature can assemble a list of ideas, consider them, draw conclusions and then explain his reasoning. Man can do all this because he possesses language. And if thought depends on language, clearly the quality of an individual's thought will depend on that person's language-rudimentary or sophisticated, precise or approximate, stereotyped or original

2. Very young babies are soothed by a human voice uttering comforting words close to them. This essentially emotional response provides early evidence that feeling is an important component of language learning. Children learn to use language in interaction with other human beings and this learning proceeds best against a background of affectionate feedback from the person who is closest to them. This is seen to perfection in the interaction between parent and baby eyes locked together, the adult almost physically drawing a 'verbal response from the baby, both engulfed by that unique experience of intimate and joyful connecting' which sets the pattern of relationships between two people

3. Thus, long before they can speak, children are involved in a two-way process of communication which is steadily building a foundation on which their later use of language will be based. Constantly surrounded by language, they are unconsciously building structures in their minds into which their speech and reading will later fit grammatical constructions, tense sequences and so on. The forms of these structures will depend on the amount and complexity of speech they hear. The fortunate children are those who listen to articulate adults expressing ideas and defending opinions. They will know, long before they can contribute themselves, that relationships are forged through this process of speaking and listening; that warmth and humor have a place in the process, as have all other human emotions..

4. Using books is the most important means of ensuring a child's adequate language development. None of us can endlessly initiate and maintain speech with very small children; we run out of ideas or just get plain sick of it. Their lives are limited and the experience just isn't there to provide the raw material for constant verbal interaction, without inevitable boredom on the child's part and desperation on the adult's.

5. Parents and children who share books also share the same frame of reference. Incidents in everyday life constantly remind one or the other of a situation, a character or an action, from a jointly enjoyed book, with all the generation of warmth and well -being that is attendant upon such sharing. All too often, there is a breakdown ofcommunication between parents and children when the problems of adolescence arise. In most cases this is most acute when the give-and-take of shared opinions and ideas has not been constantly practiced throughout childhood. Books can play a major part in the establishment of this verbal give-and-take, because they are rooted in language

6. Young children's understanding greatly outruns their capacity for expression, as their speech strains to encompass their awareness, to represent reality as they see it. Shades of meaning which may be quite unavailable to the child of limited verbal experience are startlingly talked to the toddler. All the wonderful modifying words -later, nearly, tomorrow, almost, wait, halt, lend etc, begin to steer the child away from the simple extremes of "Yes" and "No" towards the adult words of compromise; from the child's black and white world to the subtle shades and tints of the real world. The range of imaginative experience opened up by books expands the inevitably limited horizons of children's surroundings and allows them to make joyful, intrigued, awestruck acquaintance with countless people, animals, objects and ideas in their first years of life, to their incalculable advantage.

1.1 On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions .

(A) According to the passage ,which of the following is a sign of affectionate feedback? 1

(i) Locking together eyes between parent and child.

(ii) A soothing voice uttering comforting words close to the child.

(iii) Both (i) and (ii).

(iv) None of the above.

(B) **Paragraph 1 states that quality of thoughts depend upon**---------- 1

(i) Other creatures. (ii) Originality. (ii) Reasoning. (iv) one's own language.

(C) According to passage , how do young children learn to use language? 1

i. In interaction with other human beings

ii. connecting with nature

iii. Associating with teachers & mentors

iv. Learning by doing

(D) How does language provide a lead to man over other creatures?

(E) How do books help children as mentioned in paragraph 5? 1

(F) Why is it difficult to maintain speech with small children? Choose the correct option . 1

i. Child’s life is limited and lacks experience

ii. Child is generally more practical, multi-tasking, purposeful

iii. Child is open-minded and receptive to change.

iv. Child is autonomous and motivational

(G) What adds to the incalculable advantage of children and how? 1

(H) Who is a fortunate child? 1

(I) Supply a word for the phrase as underlined Fluent and clear in speech (para 3) 1

(J) Pick out the word from the passage which mean the same as put under the inverted commas " caused to confirm to a type " .(Para 1) 1

Answers

(A) (iii) Both (i) and (ii).
(B) (iv) one's own language.
(C) i. In interaction with other human beings
(D) Language provide a Lead in intelligence as no other creatures can assemble a list of Idias, draw conclusions, explain his reasoning etc.
(E) Major role in the establishment of give and take of shared opinions and ideas because they are rooted in language
(F) i. Child's life is limited and lacks experience
(G) Books add to incalculable advantage of children as they open up the range of imaginative experience that expands the limited horizons of children's surroundings in their first few years of life .
(H) Who listens to articulate adults expressing ideas and defending opinions
(I) Articulate
(J) Stereotyped

READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGE -5

1.Today's education system has an enviable task to develop an army of lifelong learners who are primed to thrive in a globally empowered new-age knowledge economy. This is where Heutagogy comes into play as a paradigm shift from the earlier pedagogical and anagogical learning processes that are no longer sufficient to enable learners to self-develop capabilities, skills and competencies for the ever-evolving, ever-changing and increasingly complex demands of the new-age workplace

2.Heutagogy, otherwise known as self-determined learning, is a student centered instructional strategy that emphasizes the development of autonomy, capacity, and capability. Therefore, the self-directed and self-determined approach of Heutagogy has an unwavering focus on what the learner wants to learn and how he will do it? However, implementation of the heutagogical methodology is easier said than done and the challenges of facilitation, time, culture and assessment need to be addressed to make it successful. Technology can be a game-changer here.

3.The Heutagogy methodology expects a learner to look for solutions to his queries with the help of available tools and resources. Social media platforms are the most important frameworks that support heutagogical learning by providing learners with the social capital to crowdsource new insights, collaborate on learning projects and sweater communities. These platforms can access available sources of information.

4.Also, learners can use bookmarking tools to gain knowledge. Heutagogy can leverage the strengths of the social bookmarking tools that have inherent a dvantages over and more the mechanical bookmarking of online content to allow users to capitalize the power of the mob'.

Users can collaborate and create communities around shared content and practices. There are several bookmarking tools now available for the same.

5.Similarly, heutagogical learners are now empowered with websites that enable them to learn anything they want, from cooking to coding. There are several well -known universities that provide free courses and MOOCs to learners from all around the world. To top it all, a number of aggregator tools and apps for these courses allow you access them from a single place.

6.The teacher will continue to play an important role as a guide and mentor to the student. In other words, the teacher remains the first point of contact of the student for guidance. Therefore, a trainer needs to have access and knowledge to provide directions to learners. Technology is a great enabler and ensures the availability of various knowledge resources to the learner and provide solutions to trainers for understanding the learner's new 40 learning patterns.

For the Heutagogy methodology to run successfully, it is essential to make available resources for the learner to harness as much information and knowledge as possible

The Times of India

(Abridged)

Sunil Dahiya

1.1 On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions given below:

(A) According to the passage , which of the statement is correct 1

i. The role of a teacher in heutagogical learning is a mentor
ii. The Heutogogy is a kind of self- determined learning
iii. The Heutalogical methodology enables learners to find solutions
iv. The teacher is a second point of contact in all forms of learning

(a) i &B ii only
(b) I,ii,&iii only
(c) I,ii,iii,& iv
(d) I &iii

(B) The author suggests that the definition of 'Heutagogy' in the passage is-- 1

i. the study of Self-determined learning
ii. The student- teacher -centered instructional strategy
iii. The technology directed independent learning methodology
iv. The theory that asserts learning programmers with decisions

(C) Select a suitable word or phrase from paragraph 2 to complete the following sentence.
In today's competitive world technology is a..... in the education field. 1

(D) How are social media platforms supporting heutagogical learning? 1

(E) How can technology play vital role in self-determined learning? 1

(F) Why is the self-determined learning essential? 1

(G) Which word in the paragraph 1-2 means 'giving special importance or stresses? 1

(H) Complete the sentence by selecting the correct option :
Today Technology is a great facilitator because ---------- 1

i. It provides solutions and motivates in self-determined learning
ii. It harnesses learners with resources and information
iii. It is a mechanical bookmarking that has inherent advantages over teachers
iv. It is a life long teacher which has no substitute

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

(I) What should be the most appropriate central idea of this passage 1

i. Technology will be key in fostering Heutagogy
ii. The Role of the teacher will be just as a channel and adviser under Andragogy
iii. Mechanical learning has inherent advantages over heutagogical learning .
iv. Heutagogical learning is possible only for city folks .

(J) The passage enumerates various 21st century skills and competencies to be acquired through fostering Heutagogy . Mention at least four skills 1

ANSWERS

(A) (b) I,ii,&iii only
(B) i. the study of Self-determined learning
(C) Game changer
(D) Social media platforms are supporting heutagogical learning by providing learners the social capital to crowdsource new insights, collaborate on learning projects and co-create communities.
(E) The new online teaching methods, learning resources ha digital / social media pace developed with technology play vital role in self-determined Learning.
(F) Self determined learning is essential to meet the increasingly complex demands of the new age workplace and for the development of capabilities, skills and competencies.
(G) Emphasises
(H) (i) It provides solutions and motivates in self-determined learning and It harnesses learners with resources and information
(I) (i) Technology will be key in fostering Heutagogy
(J) Technology skill, collaboration, critical thinking , Information literacy.etc.

READING SECTION
CASE STUDY UNSEEN PASSAGES

PASSAGE 1:

Read the passage carefully:

1. When plastic waste is burnt, a complex weave of toxic chemicals is released. Breaking down Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) used for packaging, toys and coating electrical wires. It produces dioxin, an organochlorine which belongs to the family of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). A recent Dioxin

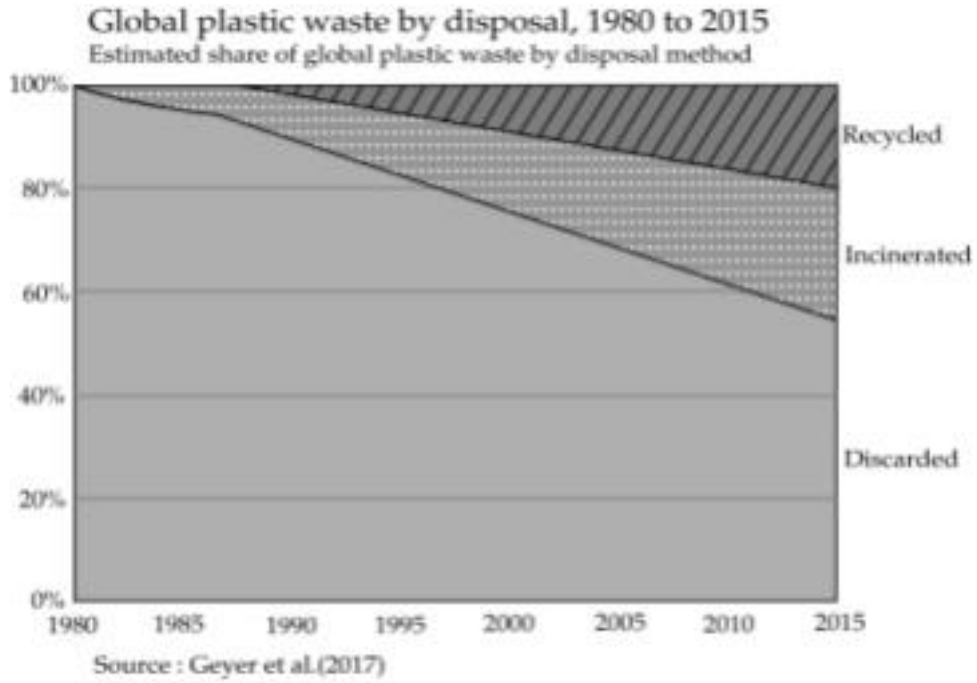
Assessment Report brought out by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) says the risk of getting cancer from dioxin is ten times higher than reported by the agency in 1994.

2. Yet the Delhi government is giving the green signal to a gasification project which will convert garbage into energy without removing plastic waste. Former transport minister Rajendra Gupta, the promoter of this project, says this is not necessary. He claims no air pollution will be caused and that the ash produced can be used as manure. Earlier a waste-to-energy project set-up in Timarpur failed. The new one, built with Australian assistance, will cost ` 200 crore. It will generate 25 megawatts of power and gobble 1,000 tonnes of garbage everyday.

3. “Technologies like gasification are a form of incineration,” says Madhumita Dutta, central coordinator with Toxics Link, New Delhi. Incineration merely transfers hazardous waste from a solid form to air, water and ash, she points out. Toxins produced during incineration include acidic gasses, heavy metals as well as dioxins and furans. “The ‘manure’ will be hazardous and a problem to dispose of,” says Dutta.

4. Municipal solid waste contains a mix of plastics. Breaking down this waste emits hydrochloric acid which attacks the respiratory system, skin and eyes, resulting in coughing, vomiting and nausea. Polyethylene generates volatile compounds like formaldehyde and acetaldehyde, both suspected carcinogenic. Breathing styrene from polystyrene can cause leukemia. Polyurethane is associated with asthma. Dioxin released by PVC is a powerful hormone disruptor and causes birth defects and reproductive problems. There is no threshold dose to prevent it and our bodies have no defense against it.

5. “Even the best run incinerators in the world have to deal with stringent norms, apart from contaminated filters and ash, making them hugely expensive to operate,” says Dutta. In Germany, air pollution devices accounted for two-thirds the cost of incineration. Despite such efforts, the European Dioxin Inventory noted that the input of dioxin into the atmosphere was the highest from incineration.



6. How has the global plastic waste disposal method changed over time? In the chart, we see the share of global plastic waste that is discarded, recycled or incinerated from 1980 through to 2015. Prior to 1980, recycling and incineration of plastic was negligible; 100 percent was

therefore discarded. From 1980 for incineration and 1990 for recycling, rates increased on average by about 0.7 percent per year.In 2015, an estimated 55 percent of global plastic waste was discarded, 25 percent was incinerated and 20 percent recycled.

7. “India does not have the facility to test dioxin and the cost of setting one up is prohibitively expensive,” says Dutta.Besides, Indian garbage has a low calorific content of about 800 cal/kg, since it has high moisture and requires additional fuel to burn. Toxics link calculates that the electricity generated from such technology will cost between ` 5-7 per unit, which is six times higher than conventional energy. India has chosen a dioxin preventive route and burning of chlorinated plastics is prohibited under Municipal Solid Waste and Biomedical Rules. Nearly 80 percent of Indian garbage is recyclable or compostable. Resident associations, the informal sector and the municipal corporation can make Delhi’s garbage disappear in a sustainable manner.

“Instead, the government promotes the end of pipeline solutions,” says Dutta.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option:

(a) Dioxin causes ……..

(i) cancer

(ii) heart attack

(iii) hypertension

(iv) sickness

(b) Which statements are NOT TRUE according to the passage?

1. India has adopted a preventive measure under which burning of chlorinated plastics is prohibited.

2. USEPA says that the risk of getting cancer from dioxin is hundreds of times higher than reported by the agency in 1994.

3. Incineration merely transfers hazardous waste from a solid form to air, water and ash. 4. Hydrochloric acid attacks the digestive system, nose and eyes which results in diabetes and nausea.

(i) 2 and 4

(ii) 1 and 3

(iii) 3 and 4

(iv) 1 and 2

(c) Garbage can be converted into energy by ……..

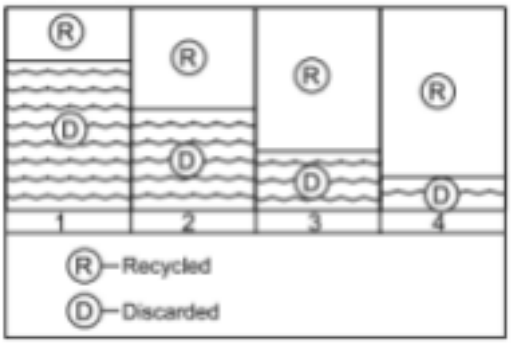
(i) gasification

(ii) gratification

(iii) a chemical process

(iv) incinators

(d) Based on the graphical chart in the passage, choose the option that correctly states the ratio between discarded waste to recycled global plastic waste in 2015.



(i) option 1
(ii) option 2
(iii) option 3
(iv) option 4

(e) Before 1980, how much global plastic waste was discarded?
(i) 40%
(ii) 60%
(iii) 80%
(iv) 100%

(f) Based on the given graphical representation of data in the passage, choose the option that lists the statements that are TRUE.
1. In the year 2015, the incinerated plastic waste disposal was 80%.
2. In the year 1980, the share of discarded plastic waste was 100%.
3. Discarded plastic waste was 60% in the year 2010.
4. Recycled plastic waste in the year 2000 was less than 70%.
(i) 1 and 3
(ii) 2 and 3
(iii) 1 and 4
(iv) 3 and 4

(g) Former transport minister Rajendra Gupta claims that during gasification, ash produced can be used as .....

(h) Converting waste to energy projects will consume how much energy?
(i) By 2015, how much global plastic waste has been incinerated?

(j) Which word in the passage means the same as ‘waste material’? (para 2) (i) gasification
(ii) garbage
(iii) pollution
(iv) manure

(k) Arrange the sentences in the order in which they occurred year wise.
1. From 1980, rates increased on average by about 0.7 percent per year for incineration.

2. 20 percent waste was recycled in 2015.
3. Prior to 1980, recycling and incineration of plastic was negligible.
4. In 2015, an estimated 55 percent of global plastic waste was discarded.

Answers:
(a) cancer
(b) 2 and 4
(c) gasification
(d) option 1
(e) 100%
(f) 2 and 3
(g) manure
(h) 25 megawatts
(i) 25%
(j) garbage
(k) 3, 1, 4, 2

PASSAGE 2

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: 1. Bhagwati Kumari, 23, was at the threshold of a promising run in athletics when she got the chance to meet ace sprinter PT Usha at a national sporting event in 2007.
2. The three-time state level athletics champion, who represented Rajasthan in various under-19 national championships and acquired the nickname 'Bhago' because of her passion for running, is living in utter penury these days, eking out a living as a National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme worker.
3. Practicing at a sporting arena is a thing of the past for Bhago, who works along with her sister-in law near Nagini village in Sirohi district. The athlete can barely afford two square meals a day now. Traditional clothes and a pair of slippers have replaced the track suits and running shoes.
4. This is in sharp contrast to her feat in 2006, when she came to Jaipur to take part in the state level athletics championship and gave her career best performance. "I became champion in 800 meters, completing the race in 2 minutes and 32 seconds," Bhago recalls proudly.
5.Bhago's passion for becoming a national champion in the open category was overtaken by a sequence of events starting with the death of her brother six years ago and that of her father two years later. Her husband divorced her too two years ago. She now lives with her mother, brother and sister-in-law helping them make ends meet.
6. Born in 1992, Bhago made her village proud when she participated in a district level athletics championship in 2002. "I was the sarpanch of Nagani village at that time," recalls Narayan Singh. "She won gold medals in different championships held in the state. Today I feel bad when I see her working as a laborer" he adds.
7. After winning the 400m race in her school in an under-14 district tournament in 2002, Bhago represented Sirohi and won gold in the 200m race in 2003 in Didwana, Nagaur. However, the defining moment of her career came when she was picked to represent the state for the national games held in Pune in 2005-06 in the under-14 category.
8. She was subsequently selected for All India Rural Sports Championships held in Assam in January 2007 and in Tamil Nadu in November 2007. "I met PT Usha in Tamil Nadu. That was the moment of my life. I wanted to become like her;" Bhago said.

9. An NGO, Society for All Round Development, has taken up Bhago's case. "We are trying to help her. She is the icon of her village. The villagers honor her during Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations, but her financial condition is really bad," says Sunita Sharma, secretary of SARD.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage answer the following questions
(a) Bhagwati Kumari, three-time state level athletic champion is presently working as a …….
(b) Bhago's dream of becoming a national champion came to an end because of ……..
(c) How did Bhagwat Kumari get the nickname "Bhago"?

(d) Where is Bhagwati working presently?
(i) Bhagwati is presently working as a laborer with her sister-in-law near Nagane village in Sirohi district.
(ii) She is working for an NGO
(iii) She is working as a coach
(iv) information not given in the passage

(e) What does she recall proudly?
(i) Bhagwati recalls her feat in 2006 at Jaipur when she became champion in 800 meters, completing the race in 2 minutes and 32 seconds.
(ii) When she met PT Usha
(iii) When she hoisted the national flag on independence day
(iv) Both (i) and (ii).

(f) When did the defining moment of her career come?

(g) Who is Bhagwati's role model and where did she meet her?
(i) Bhagwati's role model is PT Usha. She met her in Tamil Nadu.
(ii) Her mother, who gave birth to her.
(iii) Her teacher who taught her in her village
(iv) her sports coach

(h) Who has taken up Bhago's case now?
(i) An NGO-SARD (Society for All Round Development) has taken up Bhago's case now.
(ii) The Sports Authority of India
(iii) The Village Sports Association
(iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Find words from the passage which mean the same as:
(i) Extreme poverty (para 2)
(j) Symbol/ representative (para 9)

Answers :

a) laborer
b) Death of her brother followed by her father's later, divorced from her husband ,total apathy shown by the government.
c) Bhagwati got the nickname 'Bhago' because of her passion for running. d) (i) Bhagwati is presently working as a laborer with her sister-in-law near Nagane villages in Sirohi district.

e) Bhagwati recalls her feat in 2006 at Jaipur when she became champion in 800 meters, completing the race in 2 minutes and 32 seconds.
f) Bhagwati's defining moment came when she was picked to represent her state for the national games held in Pune in 2005-2006 in the under-14 category.
g) Bhagwati's role model is PT Usha. She met her in Tamil Nadu.
h) An NGO-SARD (Society for All Round Development) has taken up Bhago's case now.
(i) penury
(j) icon

PASSAGE 3:

1. A recent survey has brought back focus on teenage smoking. According to the survey 80% of smokers form the habit when they are minors. It is estimated that one out of five teenage smokers smokes about 10 cigarettes everyday. What is more, teenage smokers are no longer satisfied with nicotine and are increasingly taking to deadly contraband like marijuana and cannabis.
2. Initially, smoking starts from curiosity but soon becomes a habit. Oblivious of the fatal dangers involved, nascent smokers ignore even the statutory warning inscribed on the pack.
3. Forming the habit of smoking at an early age is often attributed to a whole lot of psychological reasons but the problem is also precipitated by the glamorous representation
of smoking by stars on the silver screen, linking it with style.
4. Peer pressure is another big reason for minors taking up smoking. Besides, locally manufactured tax free cigarettes also push them towards this habit. These cigarettes are particularly popular among the youth, as they are available at a significantly lower price than the legally manufactured cigarettes. According to a FICCI report on these cigarettes, the government suffers huge revenue loss annually due to them, while youths fall victim to smoking. While in the short term smokers get sick due to common ailments, in the long run their lungs get badly affected. Diseases such as oral cancer are associated with tobacco use in any form.
5. Smokers can quit smoking by monitoring some of their food habits. Food rich in vitamin C reduces the urge to smoke. Also milk, celery, carrot, fruits and vegetables when taken before smoking, compel the smoker to quit the habit.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage answer the following questions
(a) Why have teenagers started consuming contraband and have not remained satisfied with nicotine consumption only?
b) Why are locally manufactured cigarettes sold at a lower price?

c) Which of the following is false in context of the passage?
(i) Most of the smokers start smoking at an early age.
(ii) Smoking leads to psychological diseases leading to a weak memory.
(iii) People drawn to smoking are charmed by big stars showing smoking on the screen
(iv) Smoking affects lungs if the habit is not gotten rid of at an early stage.

d) Which of the following has been mentioned about the FICCI report in the passage? (i) Tax free cigarettes help keep a vigil on frequent smokers as they are sold at few shops only.
(ii) More and more people indulge in smoking as tax free cigarettes remain available at a reduced price.
(iii) Tax free cigarettes cause a huge revenue loss to the government.
(iv) Only 2 and 3

e) Which of the following food items do not help smokers get rid of smoking?
(i) Vegetables
(ii) Fruits
(iii) Celery
(iv) Chocolate

f) Why do people tend to ignore the statutory warning inscribed on the pack of cigarettes? (i) The warning fails to convey the message for which it is mentioned. (ii) They care little about their health. (iii) They possess little knowledge of the risks associated with its
consumption. (iv) Not mentioned in the passage

g) Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.
ANNUALLY
(i) Deliberately
(ii) Steadily
(iii) Yearly
(iv) Finally

h) Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.
NASCENT
(i) Seasoned
(ii) Smart
(iii) Conventional
(iv) New

i) Choose the word which is most nearly the opposite in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.
COMPEL
(i) Allow
(ii) Venerate
(iii) Prove
(iv) Force

j). Choose the word which is most nearly the opposite in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.
OBLIVIOUS
(i) Careless
(ii) Acquaint
(iii) Negligent
(iv) Mindful

Answers

a) Not mentioned in the passage
b) No tax is levied on these cigarettes

c) Smoking leads to psychological diseases leading to a weak memory. d) Only 2 and 3
e) Chocolate
f) Not mentioned in the passage
g) Yearly
h) New
i) Allow
j) Mindful

PASSAGE 4:

1. There were hundreds of us in the lecture hall, watching the descent of the Vikram Lander, with the Pragyan rover, descending on the lunar surface, its thrusters in full force, slowing down the free fall of the delicate component of the Chandrayaan-2 spacecraft, all 1498 kg of it hurtling down, pulled by the gravity of Moon. It had separated from the rest of the spacecraft four days ago, leaving the orbiter in its path about 100 km above the lunar surface, where it is going to spend at least 7 years, with its eight excellent instruments sending back crucial scientific information about the Moon, its environment and even the Sun.
2. We were applauding as the green dot on the plot of the landing trajectory, showing the altitude and the range of the lander, reached about two km above the surface, at which point its speed was about 50 m/s. Far too high still, we thought- it had to come well below 5 m/s for a soft landing as it reached the ground. Then our spirits fell as it deviated from the expected course, and got stuck, indicating that we had lost communication. This is the phase, which the ISRO Chairperson Dr. K. Sivan had described as the, “15 minutes of terror”. We still haven’t recovered communication, but thermal imaging from the orbiter’s cameras has located the site of the landing on Sunday. The extent of the damage to Vikram is still being assessed. If things had gone according to plan, India would have joined an elite club of three other nations that have landed in one piece on an extra-terrestrial surface–the Moon, Marsor an asteroid. If the Rover had been out on its 14 days prowl, we would have learnt about the traces of gaseous elements near the surface of the Moon and also about the low level Moonquakes from the embedded seismometer.
3. Chandrayaan-2 was launched in July on the GSLV-3, taking a complicated, fuel efficient path to the Moon lasting over 40 days. In contrast with the Apollo missions being launched on the more powerful Saturn-V launchers in the 1960s, this mission was kept affordable, but sent the mission on a long journey fraught with possible pitfalls. Till the last minute, the The entire maneuver had worked like clockwork, showing the high level of sophistication that ISRO is capable of in its planning, design, fabrication and execution. This in my mind is the major success story of ISRO so far in this mission.
4. We are now hopeful that we will gain contact with Vikram, lovingly named after the founder of ISRO in its birth centenary year. Even if some of the instruments can be made to work, we would have valuable information and images close to the lunar surface and learn more about what to do and what not to in our next attempt. It is also time to look beyond the landing event. Chandrayaan-2 is so much more than the landing event, which seemed to have caught most of the attention of the public and the media. On the rest of the vehicle in orbit, we have two very sophisticated imagers. The high-resolution Orbiter Camera photographs the lunar surface to a resolution of 0.3 m, the best in any Moon mission so far, by any nation. Another terrain-mapping camera takes photos in multiple colors. Since all previous missions have concentrated on the equatorial region and northern hemisphere of the Moon, Chandrayaan-2’s work in the southern polar region will be unique.

5. The CLASS instrument on the orbiter will quantify the amount of calcium, magnesium, iron, sodium and other useful elements on or below the lunar surface through X-ray fluorescence. The IIRS instrument, also on the orbiter, will tell us about water and minerals under the surface. In addition to detecting them, it can also help us quantify and tell us about how hard they would be to extract. Why do we need this information? It is inevitable that one day humans will have to go out into the solar system to look for resources, and even for habitation. India as the most populous nation of the earth will have to play a leading role

6. Even if we choose not to live on the Moon, we need a Moon base, as a refueling station, or as an assembly or service station. We have to know what resources are available on the Moon. What small part of this mission is not successful? In my mind, the journey of the ISRO team that has brought the mission to where it is now is more important than the task that will be performed. Similarly, the complicated journey of the spacecraft from the Earth to and around the Moon has adequately demonstrated what Indian technology can achieve.

1.1. On the basis of your understanding of the passage the following questions

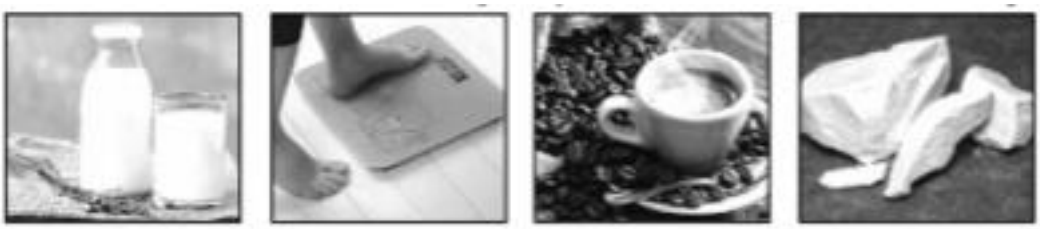
(a) How many days ago was Vikram Lander separated from the spacecraft?
(i) one day
(ii) two days
(iii) three days
(iv) four days

(b) For how long was it supposed to remain upon the lunar surface?
(i) 5 years
(ii) 6 years
(iii) 7 years
(iv) 8 years

(c) Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the CORRECT order of the sentences.
1. The extent of the damage to Vikram is still being assessed.
2. The IIRS instrument, also on the orbiter, will tell us about water and minerals under the surface.
3. Vikram Lander deviated from the expected course, and got stuck, indicating that we had lost communication.
4. Chandrayaan-2 was launched in July on the GSLV-3.
(i) 1, 2, 4, 3
(ii) 3, 1, 4, 2
(iii) 3, 2, 4, 1
(iv) 2, 3, 4, 1

(d) Chandrayaan-2 was supposed to land on.....
(i) Southern Pole
(ii) Northern Pole
(iii) Lunar surface
(iv) Equatorial region

(e) The CLASS instrument on the orbiter will quantify the amount of which of the element



(1) (2) (3) (4)

(i) image 1
(ii) image 2
(iii) image 3
(iv) image 4

(f) Chandrayaan-2 was launched in July on the..... .
(i) ALSV-5
(ii) GSLV-3
(iii) IIRS
(iv) GSLV-4 1.2

(g) Why were the scientists happy when they saw the green dot on the trajectory?

(h) What is the function of the CLASS instrument on the orbiter?

(i) Which things are required on the moon even if we don't make it our habitat?
(i) a moon base
(ii) a refueling station
(iii) a service station
(iv) all of these

j) Which word in the passage means the same as 'distinctive'? (para 4) (i) concentrated
(ii) unique
(iii) valuable
(iv) sophisticated

(k) Pick the option that tells the feeling of the writer when the Lander deviated from the expected course, and got stuck, indicating that it had lost communication. (i) frustrating
(ii) provoking
(iii) disheartening
(iv) hostile

Answers

a) four days
b) 7 years
d) lunar surface
e) image 4
f) GSLV-3
g) indicated the altitude and the range of the lander

h) it quantifies the amount of calcium, magnesium etc
i) all of these
j) unique
k) disheartening

PASSAGE 5:

1. Education in India is primarily provided by public schools (controlled and funded by the government at three levels: central, state and local) and private schools. Under various articles of the Indian Constitution, free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right to children aged 6 to 14. The approximate ratio of public schools to private schools in India is 7:5.

2. India has made progress in increasing the attainment rate of primary education. In 2011, Approximately 75% of the population, aged between 7 and 10 years, was literate. India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contributors to its economic development. Much of the progress, especially in higher education and scientific research, has been credited to various public institutions.

3. At the primary and secondary level, India has a large private school system complementing the government run schools, with 29% of students receiving private education in the 6 to 14 age group. Certain post-secondary technical schools are also private. The private education market in India had a revenue of US$450 million in 2008, but is projected to be a US $40 billion market. Education in Republic of India Ministry of Education Minister of Education Ramesh Pokhriyal National education budget Budget 4.1% of GDP General details Primary languages Indian languages,English System type Federal, State or Private Established 1 April 2010 Compulsory Education Literacy (2011) Total 74% Male 82.2% Female 69.5% Enrollment Total (N/A) Primary 95% Secondary 69% Postsecondary 25%

4. As per the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2012, 96.5% of all rural children between the ages of 6-14 were enrolled in school. This is the fourth annual survey to report enrollment above 96%. India has maintained an average enrolment ratio of 95% for students in this age group from 2007 to 2014. As an outcome the number of students in the age group 6-14 who are not enrolled in school has come down to 2.8% in the academic year 2018 (ASER 2018). Another report from 2013 stated that there were 229 million students enrolled in different accredited urban and rural schools of India, from Class I to XII, representing an increase of 23 lakh students over 2002 total enrolment, and a 19% increase in girl's enrolment.

5. While quantitatively India is inching closer to universal education, the quality of its education has been questioned particularly in its government run school system. While more than 95 percent of children attend primary school, just 40 percent of Indian adolescents attend secondary school (Grades 9-12). Since 2000, the World Bank has committed over $2 billion to education in India. Some of the reasons for the poor quality include the absence of around 25% of teachers every day. States of India have introduced tests and education assessment systems to identify and improve such schools.

6. Although there are private schools in India, they are highly regulated in terms of what they can teach, in what form they can operate (must be a non-profit to run any accredited educational

institution) and all other aspects of operation. Hence, the differentiation of government schools and private schools can be misleading.

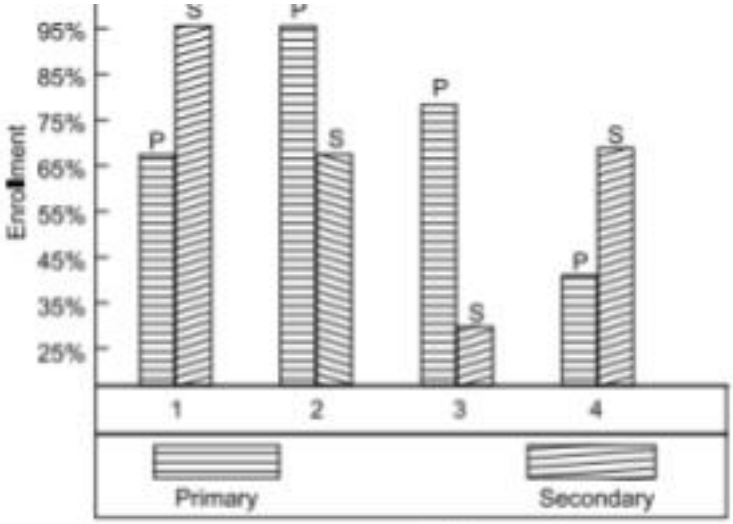
7. In January 2019, India had over 900 universities and 40,000 colleges. In India's higher education system, a significant number of seats are reserved under affirmative action policies for the historically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. In universities, colleges, and similar institutions affiliated to the federal government, there is a maximum 50% of reservations applicable to these disadvantaged groups, at the state level it can vary. Maharashtra had 73% reservation in 2014, which is the highest percentage of reservations in India.

1. On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions
(a) The approximate ratio of public schools to private schools in India
is.....
(i) 5 : 7
(ii) 1 : 9
(iii) 7 : 5
(iv) 9 : 7

(b) Pick the option that lists statements that are NOT TRUE according to the passage. 1. India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contributors to its economic development.
2. At the primary and secondary level, India has a large private school
3. A 2013 stated that there were 329 million students enrolled in different accredited urban and rural schools of India.
4. Maharashtra had 33% reservation in 2014, which is the lowest percentage of reservations in India.
(i) 3 and 4
(ii) 2 and 4
(iii) 1 and 2
(iv) 1 and 3

(c) India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contributors to its .....
(i) overall development
(ii) social development
(iii) economic development
(iv) political development

(d) Based on the Statistical data in the passage, which option represents the correct graphical representation of enrollment rate in Primary and Secondary schools



(i) image 1 (ii) image 2
(iii) image 3 (iv) image 4

(i) image 1
(ii) image 2
(iii) image 3
(iv) image 4

(e) According to the table, what was the literacy rate of females in the year 2011? (i) 74%
(ii) 82.2%
(iii) 69.5%
(iv) 69%

(f) Based on the given statistical data in the passage, choose the option that lists the statements that are TRUE with respect to the education policy.
1. Enrolment in Secondary Schools was 69%.
2. National Education Budget passed by the ministry is 3.1%
3. The literacy rate of women was 69.5% in 2011.
4. As per 2011 census, total literacy rate was 82.2%.
(i) 1 and 4
(ii) 2 and 4
(iii) 3 and 4
(iv) 1 and 3

(g) Much of the progress, especially in higher education and scientific research, has been attributed to……
(h) One of the reasons for the poor quality of education in Government-run schools in India is.....

(i) Which State of India has the highest percentage of reservations in Universities and Colleges?
(j) Which word in the passage means the same as ‘registered '? (para 4)

(i) survey
(ii) accredited
(iii) enrolled
(iv) representing

(k) Arrange the given sentences in the sequence in which they appeared in the passage. 1. In universities, colleges, and similar institutions, there are a maximum 50% of reservations applicable to the disadvantaged groups.
2. Certain post-secondary technical schools are also private.
3. The approximate ratio of public schools to private schools in India is 7:5. 4. While more than 95 percent of children attend primary school, just 40 percent of Indian adolescents attend secondary school.
(i) 1, 2, 4, 3
(ii) 4, 1, 2, 3
(iii) 3, 2, 4, 1
(iv)3, 1, 4, 2

Answers:

a) 7 : 5
b) 3 and 4
c) Economic development
d) Image 2
e) 69.5%
f) 1 and 4
g) Public institutions
h) Absence of around 25
i) Maharashtra
j) Enrolled
k) 3, 1, 4, 2

Creative Writing Skills

1. **Short Writing Task (05 marks)**

(5 **Marks** : Format : 1 ,Organisation of ideas : 1, Content : 2 , Spelling and Grammar: 1)

Notice is a written or printed information or news announcement. Notices are either displayed at prominent places or published in newspapers/ magazines. It is meant only for a select group. Since a notice contains a formal announcement or information, its tone and style is formal and factual. Its language should be simple and formal. Notice is always brief and to the point.

♦ Important Tips to be followed while writing a Notice

- Adhere to the specified word limit of 50 words.
- Write the word NOTICE at the top.
- Name and place of the school, organisation or office issuing the notice should be mentioned.
- Give an appropriate heading.
- Write the date of issuing the notice.
- Clearly mention the target group (for whom the notice is to be displayed).
- Purpose of the notice.
- Mention all the relevant details (date, venue, time).
- Signature, name and designation of the person issuing the notice.
- Put the notice in a box.

Notice Format

A NOTICE is always written in a box.

Notice
Name of the Institution/Organization/Office, Place Suitable Heading
29 June 2012

Contents. The target group for whom the notice is. Date, time, venue and all-important details and any extra information that is needed (Body of the Notice, 50 words)

Signature
(NAME)
Designation

*Marking Scheme of Notice
format title (Notice/Heading/Place/Date/Signature with Name and Designation) 1 mark
Contents
(a) Where?
(b) When
(c) Target group
(d) Agenda
(All within 50 words) 2 marks
Expression Coherence, spellings and grammatical accuracy 2 marks

Notice Writing Exercises Previous Years CBSE Examination Questions

♦ Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1

q1 As Principal of Sardar Patel Vidyalaya, Lucknow, draft notice in not more than 50 words informing students of the change in school timings with effect from the 1st of October. State valid reasons for the change.

Sardar Patel Vidyalaya, Lucknow
NOTICE
22nd September, 20xx
Change in School Timings

All students are hereby informed about a change in school timings from 1st October, 20xx. The school will now start at 9 a.m. & end at 3 p.m. In the past few years, it has been seen that winters are rather severe and it becomes quite difficult to start early due to the extreme cold weather and the dense fog. So these new timings will be followed till further notice.

Principal

Question 2.
You are Secretary of the History Club of Vidya Mandir School. Draft a notice in not more than 50 words informing students of a proposed visit to some important historical sites in your city.
Answer:

Vidya Mandir School
History Club
Notice
22nd September, 20xx
Visit Historical Sites

Members of the club are hereby informed of a proposed educational visit to a few important historical sites in our city which is likely to be scheduled between the 28th and the 30th of Sep. Interested members are required to pay Rs.550/- (inclusive of transport and snacks) during the zero periods to the undersigned by the 25th of September.

Secretary
History Club

QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE

Question 1.
An inter-class drama competition is to be held in St. Stephens School, Visakhapatnam. As Akash, Head Boy of the school draft a notice to be put up on the notice board inviting entries. Provide all necessary information in about 50 words. (Compat. Delhi 2015)

Question 2.
You are Amar/Amrita, Secretary, Cultural Club, Aryamba Public School, Kochi. A charity show has been arranged in your school in aid of cancer patients. Write a notice to be displayed on the school notice board informing the students of the show and asking them to cooperate and make it a success. Draft the notice in about 50 words giving all necessary details. (Compat. Delhi 2015)

Question 3.
Water supply will be suspended for eight hours (10 am to 6 pm) on 6th of March for cleaning of the water tank. Write a notice in about 50 words advising the residents to store water for a day. You are Karan Kumar/Karuna Bajaj, Secretary, Janata Group Housing Society, Palam Vihar, Kurnool.

Communication is a vital part in man's life and it is very important as it expresses our mind. We may share views either orally or in writing.

- We as individuals may hold many social functions such as celebrations of birthday, engagement, wedding, marriage anniversary; appointment, promotion.
- We as a part of an organisation may also design various invitations regarding conduct of Annual Day, Sports meet, Drawing competition etc.

Invitations form an important part of social dealings. An invitation is a request to an individual to come or go somewhere, or to do something.

Invitations can be both formal as well as informal. Formal invitations are formal letters. They can be printed on cards or can be drafted in the form of social letters.
Formal invitations can be of two types:

1. Printed invitation cards inviting guests to be present on a particular occasion. Such invitations do not include the name of the addressee.

2. Formal typed (handwritten) letter addressed to a VIP invited to preside over a social, cultural and educational function. In these invitations to VIPs the name of the addressee appears prominently.

Formal invitations are formal and polite, pleasant and courteous.
Informal invitations generally take the shape and form of personal letters. We use these to invite our friends, relatives and dear ones with whom we have intimate, personal and friendly relations.
In informal invitations the tone and treatment is relaxed, informal and friendly.

A. FORMAL INVITATIONS

Main Characteristics:

1. A formal invitation is normally a single sentence presentation in third person.
2. Formal invitations are generally printed invitation cards. We use them to invite guests on some auspicious occasion like birthdays, weddings, inauguration of shops, houses, etc.
3. The invitation answers the questions who, whom, when, where, what time and for what, i.e.,
    - the occasion
    - name(s) of the invitee
    - name(s) of the host
    - date, time and venue
4. The other details include name, designation and address of the organiser, sponsor or host or the name(s) of the chief guest or special invitees, in case of an official invitation.
5. Printed formal invitations don’t include the name of the addressee.
6. Invitations to VIP to preside over a function do carry the name of VIP prominently.
7. Length as per CBSE guidelines is limited to 50 words.

B. INFORMAL INVITATIONS

Main Characteristics:
Informal invitations follow the pattern of ordinary personal letters. These letters are written to relatives, friends and acquaintances.

1. These letters are first/second person presentations.
2. Personal feelings and emotions find an expression.
3. The writer's address is given in the usual place.
4. The salutation is usually "Dear' plus "Name'.
5. The date of writing is given, but the year is generally omitted.
6. The style and tone are relaxed and informal.
7. Different tenses are used as the sense demands.
8. The complimentary close is: Tours sincerely'.

(A) Formal/ Informal Invitations

Your father, Mr. Raj Kumar Gupta , residing at K-18 ,13th Cross Malleswaram, Bangalore wants to celebrate the success of your brother Rohith's clearing the IIT-JEE Entrance Examination and securing admission in IIT Powai ,Mumbai. He wants you to draft a formal invitation for him on his behalf. Draft a formal invitation on behalf of him in not more than 50 words.

Mrs. And Mr. Raj Kumar Gupta
Seek your auspicious presence at the
Grand Celebration Party
of their son Rohit's successfully passing the
IIT-JEE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION
at
8.00 p.m.
On
31st January, 2022
at
UTSAV BANQUET HALL
84-Dr. Raj Kumar, Road, Rajaji Nagar
Bangalore-55

RSVP

7587127621

You are the President, Literary Society of Kendriya Vidyalaya Bilaspur. Draft a formal invitation to the author, Ms. Manjul Bajaj requesting her to conduct a workshop on creative writing in your Vidyalaya. You are Kunal/ Karuna.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Bilaspur
(C.G.)

31st January, 2022

Respected Ms. Manjul Bajaj,

Our school is celebrating the Reading Week from February11 to February 17, 2021, to encourage literary skills among students. We would be grateful if you could grace the occasion and conduct a workshop on creative writing in our school.

Venue : CCA Hall, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Date: 11th February, 2022

For any further clarification, please contact Mr. Ramakant Mishra, the Principal at 9543210671.

Kunal

President
Literary Society
Kendriya Vidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)

You are Faiz/Falak Mazumdar living at 39, New Adarsh Colony, Korba. You decide to hold a dinner party to congratulate your grandparents on their golden wedding anniversary. Draft an informal invitation in not more than 50 words to all family members to attend a grand dinner at home.

39, New Adarsh Colony
Korba (C.G.)

31st January, 2022

Dear Uncle/ Aunt/ any other family member,

On the auspicious occasion of the Golden Wedding Anniversary of my grandparents, I invite you to the grand dinner at my residence. The dinner is scheduled to be on 18th February at 8:30 pm. Kindly confirm your presence by 15th February.

Thank you

Yours affectionately
Faiz/ Falak Mazumdar

WRITING REPLIES
(FORMAL AND INFORMAL)
OR
RESPONDING TO INVITATIONS

A formal reply is usually very short. It is brief and to the point. The quality of a good reply is that it must always be pleasant. Even while declining the invitation or expressing inability to attend

one must be polite and courteous. Formal replies demand a formal tone and treatment. There is no room for unnecessary details or superfluous matter in them.
An informal reply or private letter may, however, express personal feelings or desires in an intimate style and informal tone.

Main characteristics:
(a) Formal Replies

- Acknowledge the invitation.
- Express thanks in third person.
- Mention acceptance/regret.
- Specify the reason for refusal.
- Be brief and specific.
- Be formal in tone and treatment.
- Do not exceed the word limit (usually 50 words).

(b) Informal Replies

- Acknowledge the invitation in first person.
- Use second person for the sender of invitation.
- Mention acceptance/regret.
- Specify the reason in case of refusal.
- Use warm and simple language.
- Do not exceed the word limit (usually 50 words).

(A) Reply to the Invitation

You have received an invitation to preside over the annual function of Goodwill Public School, Noida. But due to some urgent prior engagement, you have to decline the invitation. Send a formal letter of reply. You are M. Mohan, Secretary, M.D.B. International School, Delhi.

Principal,
Goodwill Public School, Noida

17th January, 2022

Subject: Inability to accept the Invitation

Sir,

I would like to express my gratitude to the Principal and staff of Goodwill Public School, Noida for your kind invitation to preside over the annual function of your school. I regret my inability to attend the function due to a prior commitment scheduled on the same day. My wishes for the grand success of the programme.

Best wishes
M. Mohan,
Secretary,
M.D.B. International School, Delhi.

1. You are Mr. Gautam Gambhir, an eminent cricketer. Reply to the invitation received by you to attend the Annual Sports Day of Sunrise Public School, Mumbai confirming your presence.
Principal,

Sunrise Public School, Mumbai

17th January, 2022

Subject: Acceptance of invitation

Sir,

I would like to express my gratitude to the Principal and staff of Sunrise Public School, Mumbai for their kind invitation to preside over the Annual Sports Day of their school. I confirm my acceptance for the same and will make sure that I will be there at the scheduled date and time.

Best wishes

Gautam Gambhir

Questions for Practice

Q1 You are Dhruv/Deepa. Your father, Shri Dheeraj Garg of Gurugram wants you to draft an invitation to be sent to friends and relatives on the occasion of your elder sister's marriage. Prepare the invitation giving necessary details in not more than 50 words. Do not exceed 50 words.

Q 2. St. Patrick's School , Asansol organizing an Inter–School Debate Competition at the city level. Write a letter to Mr. Sukumar Sen HOD English, Burdwan University, inviting him to be the judge for this competition. You are Samar/ Samita, Secretary of Literary Club of your school.

Q3. Rohit has got success in NEET 20XX. He wants to celebrate his admission to Shivaji Medical College, Nagpur, by throwing a party for his friends. Write an informal inQ1. Your school is hosting CBSE inter-school Basketball Championship for the East Zone. Send an invitation to Mrs. Deepika Kumari , National Level Archer , to be the Chief Guest for its closing ceremony. Do not exceed 50 words.

Q4. You are Arjun / Anshuma. St. Vincient School, Rupar . You have been invited to participate in an inter-school painting competition organized by the Cultural Club of your city. As the General Secretary of the Painting Club of your school, respond to the invitation. Do not exceed 50 words.

Q5. You are Arjun / Anshuma. St. Vincient School, Rupar . You have been invited to participate in an inter-school painting competition organized by the Cultural Club of your city. As the General Secretary of the Painting Club of your school, respond to the invitation. giving details of date, time and venue. Do not exceed 50 words.

Format

Sender's Address

Date

The Editor

Name of the newspaper Address

(Salutation) (Dear Sir/Dear Madam)

Subject: _____.

Body of the letter

- 3 paragraphs -
- Paragraph 1: Introduce yourself and the purpose of writing the letter in brief.
- Paragraph 2: Give detail of the matter
- Paragraph 3: Conclude by mentioning what you expect from the editor. (For example, you may want him to highlight the issue in his newspaper/magazine).
- leave one line between paragraphs
- start fresh paragraph from the margin

Yours faithfully
(Name)

Letter to Editor Questions with Answers

Question 1.

You have realized the necessity of education and financial independence of women for their family, society and in turn for the nation. Write a letter to the Editor, 'The National Times'

highlighting your ideas bn the importance of education of women leading to a better status for them. You are Tarun/Taruna, B – 7/9, Mall Road, Delhi. (100 – 125 words)

Answer:

B – 7/9, Mall Road
Delhi 1100XX

25 March 20XX

The Editor
The National Times
New Delhi 1100XX

Dear Sir,

Subject: Necessity of women's education in India

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I would like to highlight the burning issue of women's education scenario today in India, leading to their status in the family, society and the nation as a whole.

It is unfortunate that women in India are not well – educated, especially rural women have remained illiterate for ages. Despite literacy campaigns in the villages, the female children's education is neglected due to parents lackadaisical attitude towards them.

It is also a matter of deep concern that a women's complete dependence on her husband or sons for financial needs makes her a slave in the family. Secondly, the reason for the poor status of women in the society is that sometimes the parents want to get rid of the burden of the daughter by getting her married underage.

In view of the necessity of women's education and financial independence the authorities concerned need to look into the matter seriously.

Yours faithfully
Tarun

Question 2.

In our society we do not give our women the respect and status that they deserve. Women are stared at, stalked and even molested. We need to change the male mindset about women. Write a letter in 120 – 150 words to the editor of a national newspaper giving your views on the problem.You are Omar/Amna, A 114 Mall Road, Delhi.

Answer:

A 114
Mall Road
Delhi 1100XX

14 March 2017

The Editor
The Times of India
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi 1100XX

Dear Sir,

Subject: Safety of women

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of the reader and the higher authorities to the issue of women's safety in our society. How shameful! In a country where goddesses are worshipped and people go all out to make all kinds of sacrifices for them, our women get stalked, stared at, teased and molested. Newspapers are full of incidents of such occurrences every day.

I appeal to all menfolk that it's high time they changed their attitude and mindset. My request is also to the police and judiciary to punish the offenders and enforce strict laws that would deter and set an example for others. Only then will our women get the respect and status they deserve.

Yours faithfully

Omar

Article Writing Format

Format of an Article Writing

The **format of an article** consists of the following parts –

1. **HEADING**– The heading should be catchy and in not more than 5-6 words. You can go as creative as you want with this one just make sure you do not devote too much time on it in the exam.

2. **BY LINE**– It refers to the name of the person writing the article. It is generally given in the question. If not given, then do not write your personal details.

3. **BODY**– It is the main part of your writing piece. It generally consists of 3-4 paragraphs.

   PARAGRAPH 1: It is always prescribed that you begin with a short introduction of the topic; it's meaning to be precise. Briefly tell what the article is about giving some quotations or startling facts to arouse the interest of the readers.

   PARAGRAPH 2 or PARAGRAPH 2&3: Now this part can be written in either one or two paragraphs. You are required to do a complete analysis of the subject matter in question. It may include-

1. **TYPES –** In how many forms does the problem exist? You are required to mention the various possible types (if it exists).
1. **CURRENT SCENARIO –** Then you need to explain the current situation, the problems (if any) and whether after any corrective actions, betterment in the situation has been observed or not.
2. It may include advantages/ disadvantages depending upon the topic in question.
3. **CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIP**– Develop the cause and effect relationship by supporting it with facts or data. You may also write the consequences.
4. Any other relevant and related information.

   PARAGRAPH 3 or PARAGRAPH 4: The conclusion. It is the concluding paragraph. It is important to conclude what you've started. Never leave an article open-ended. Now, it is to be remembered that wherever you elaborate a problem, you always have to mention the steps being taken to improvise the situation and suggest a few solutions as well. Predictions and personal problems may be included. This paragraph needs to be short and precise. Here also, you could add some glitter to your art piece with some quotes.

Question 1.
The present-day youth are greatly stressed due to cut-throat competition and consumerist culture. Write an article in 150-200 words on the causes of the stress on the modem generation suggesting suitable solutions.

Answer:

Causes Of Stress On The Modern Generation

The main cause of stress on the modern generation is the cut-throat competition and consumerist culture prevalent in our society. This always puts them under pressure of efficiency and productivity. The modern environment is highly competitive and calls for relentless effort on the part of each youngster. To achieve the goals they have to devote all their time and capacity, without rest. So they have no time to care even for their own selves. They have no time for relaxing or to pursue something of their own interest sounds like a luxury to them. The effects of this stress on the youth also visible in their physical being whereby they have increased pulses and a lot of tension in their muscles.

With increased professionalism and specialisation there seems no practical and suitable solution for this stress due to the competition. In this age of consumerism, it is not surprising that the youth of today are also constantly vying to outdo each other in acquiring material things. But now it is high time each one of us sat back in quiet introspection to contemplate where we are actually heading in this high-speed pace. Our health and well-being will have to be our primary concern for, as they say, “a healthy mind lies in a healthy body”. Let us stop living like robots. We are humans and have to behave likewise and not like machines which are our own creation.

Question 2.

In many parts of our country girls are still discouraged from going to school. Consequently, a sizable section of the population is deprived of education. Schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, CBSE scholarship to the single girl child and the Government’s policy of giving free education to girls have come as a boon to our society. Write an article in 150-200 words on the education of the girl child in the country.
Answer:

Education Of The Girl Child In The Country

Education of girls has been a high priority with the Government of India. In the new millennium, India has consolidated its earlier educational reforms with increased resources and stronger policy commitments for achieving elementary education, particularly for girls. Reaching out to the girl child is primary to the efforts to universalise elementary education. ‘Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan’ or ‘Education For All’ programme recognizes that ensuring the education of the girl child requires changes not only in the education system but also in society’s norms and attitudes.

A two-pronged gender strategy has hence been adopted to make the educational system responsive to the needs of the girls through targeted interventions which serve as a pull-factor to enhance access and retention of girls in schools on the one hand and generate community demand for girls’ education through training and mobilisation on the other hand. The CBSE has also come up with the novel scheme of providing free education from the sixth standard onwards to the single girl child. The need of the times is that the government should further improve the educational infrastructure and make it more accessible and meaningful for the girl child.

Question 3.
India is standing at the threshold of joining the developed nations but that is not possible till we achieve complete literacy in the country. The contribution of students may be very significant in achieving our goals. Write an article in 150-200 words on 'The Role of the Students in Removing Illiteracy'.

Answer:

The Role Of Students In Removing Illiteracy

Illiteracy is still a major blot on India, after more than sixty years of its achieving independence. To an extent it exemplifies India's failure to reach out to its masses. The removal of illiteracy has to be tackled on a priority basis and students can play an important role in achieving this goal. Since they are in the process of receiving education themselves they are most appropriate for also putting forth their services to achieve the goal of educating the illiterate masses. Students should be encouraged to carry the lamp of knowledge by organizing events such as, 'Each One, Teach One'.

If every student resolves to teach two illiterate persons in a year during his vacations, it will in the long run help to eradicate illiteracy. The government should also render full support to students in terms of infrastructure in their contribution to the Indian Literacy Campaign. Students can also play a vital role in the programme of Adult Literacy. If all our students get together and try to work towards achieving literacy among the masses, then the day is not far when India too will join the league of countries that have attained hundred percent literacy.

Format of a Report Writing

1. Headline
2. Byline (Name of the reporter)
3. Opening paragraph

4. Details (Next two paragraphs)
5. Conclusive statement
6. Report writing

(It can either be a summary of the whole situation, a conclusion, condemnation, appeal or warning)

While Writing a Report

- be factual and do not add any information on your own that may seen fictitious.
- write in indirect speech and preferably in passive voice.
- write in third person form and avoid using pronouns like I, me or you.
- avoid imposing your personal opinions and do not make any conclusions.
- answer the questions to ‘when’, ‘where’, ‘why’, ‘what’, ‘who’ and ‘how’.

Question 1.

Your state government has banned the use of plastic bags. Your are Amarjeet, a reporter of The National Herald. Write a report in 100-125 words on how the ban is being ignored and what damage the indiscriminate use of plastic bags in causing to the environment.

Answer:

Environment Unfriendly Polybags
By: Amarjeet, Staff Reporter
The National Herald

In the year 2002 the government had banned the production and use of plastic bags in our country. But unfortunately, these are now being widely used again everywhere. Not only are we using a huge number of polybags daily but we are also discarding them in our drains uncaring about the fact that they will block the flow of drain water. Polybags are also a threat to our environment. They cause pollution, kill wildlife and are responsible for using up the natural resources of the earth. They are one of the main factors that litter the landscape. If burnt, they will infuse the surrounding air with toxic fumes.

The main problem of plastic bags is that they are non-biodegradable. The decomposition of plastic takes around a thousand years, so with the plastic rubbish produced each day it is likely that this problem will never be solved. While the government works out ways to lessen the impact of polybags on the environment each one of us too should shoulder some responsibility for this problem that ultimately harms us all.

Question 2.

You are Ramesh/Rani, Sports Secretary, Government Senior Secondary School, Chandigarh. Last Monday an inter-school twenty-over cricket match was played on your school ground. Write a report in 100-125 words on the match.

Answer:

Inter-School Twenty Over Cricket Match
Ramesh, Sports Secretary

Govt. Senior Secondary School, Chandigarh 17th January, 20xx. Last Monday an inter-school twenty over cricket match played in our school grounds between Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sector-4 and Central School, Sector-37. It was one of the most thrilling match that we all had seen as the winner was decided only after the last ball of the match had been bowled. Kendriya Vidyalaya won the toss and chose to bat. They set a target of 130 runs in twenty overs for the opposition team who beat them in the last ball of the match by hitting a boundary which took their score to 131 runs. Central School had to make ten runs in the last two balls in order to win. Their star batsman ABC scored a six followed by a fantastic boundary to take his team to victory. It was a great match with a nail-biting finish and all the spectators present there thoroughly enjoyed watching it.

Question3.

You witnessed a programme performed by differently-abled persons on Zee TV. You were very much impressed by their performance and were emotionally touched. Highlighting their talent, the reaction of the judges to their performance etc., prepare a report in 100-125 words for your school magazine. You are Gopal/Gopi, Student Editor of the magazine. (All India 2011)

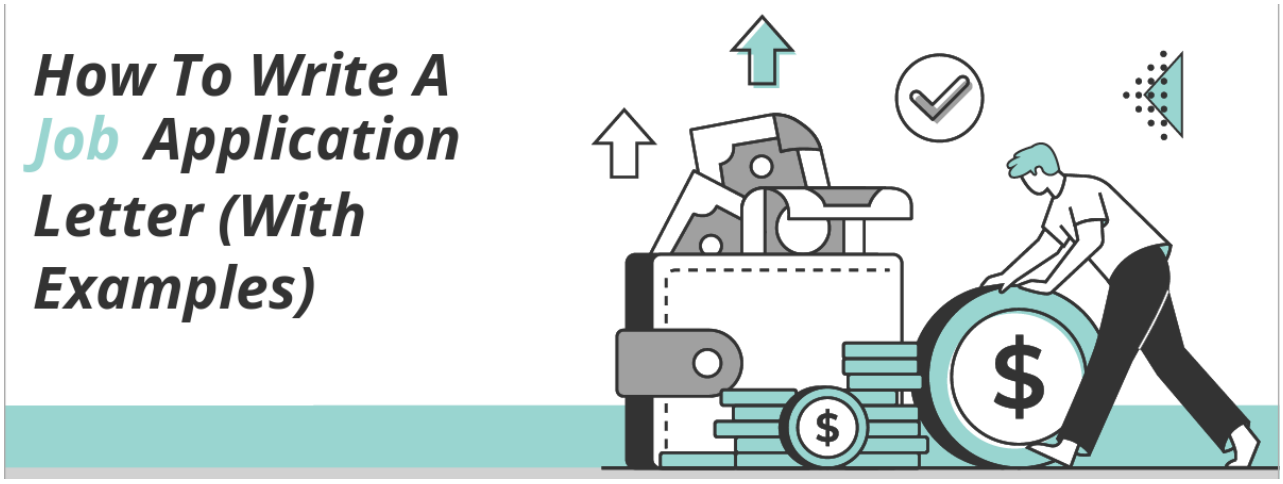
Answer:

A Special Programme On Zee Tv
Gopi, Student Editor

On the occasion of Independence Day, Zee TV organized a special programme in which differently-abled persons performed in front of a live audience and were also watched by millions of people across the globe. They displayed their talent in the fields of music and dance. Their performances left the judges, the audience and the viewers enthralled. I am sure it also touched the hearts of many.

An outstanding sequence, in which wheelchair-bound boys and girls performed ‘Bharatnatyam’, left the audience spellbound and got a standing ovation from the judges.

It was most touching to see these children performing with such perfection despite their handicaps and their zest and enthusiasm added an extra touch to their performance. I strongly feel more such shows should be telecast so that more disabled children get an opportunity to showcase their talent. This will give them self-confidence that in spite of their disabilities they too are very much a part of our society.



APPLICATION FOR JOB

Sender's address _____

Date

Designation of Receiver

Receiver's address _____

Subject: Application for the post of_____.

Sir

In response to your advertisement in the…..newspaper's name …..dated…. for the post of….._Name of the post…, I hereby offer my candidature for the same.

I have the needed qualification and experience for the above post. I have pleasant personality. I am young and dynamic. I have good communication skills in English and regional language. I have working knowledge of computers. I assure you of the best services if selected. I am enclosing my biodata.

Yours sincerely

Name

Enclosures: 1) Biodata 2) Photocopies of certificates

BIODATA/RESUME/CURRICULAM VITAE (CV)

1. Name : As you wrote in the letter

2. Father's name : Mr_____

3. Age :_____

4. Address : As you wrote in the letter

5. Email ID : _____

6. Hobbies : Photography, listening music

7. Languages known : English, Hindi

8. Nationality : Indian

9. Educational qualification:

Sl.no.	Class	Board/University	Marks	Year
1.	X	CBSE	80%	20XX
2.	XII	CBSE	85%	20XX
3.	Graduation	Delhi University	75%	20XX
4.	Diploma	Delhi University	82%	20XX

10. Experience : 02 Years in Name of company/ organisation/ school.

11. Expected Salary : Negotiable

12. References : 1. Name Address: Contact No.:

2. Name & Address : Contact No.:

1. Bal Vidya Public School, Bhilai, urgently requires a post-graduate teacher to teach political science for which they have placed an advertisement in The Bhilai Express. You are Sanjay/Sanjana Sharma from 21, Vasant Marg, Bhilai. Draft a letter including a CV, applying for the advertised post.(120 – 150 words)

Answer:

21, Vasant Marg
Bhilai

01 March, 20XX

The Principal
Bal Vidya Public School
Bhilai

Subject- Application for the post of a post-graduate teacher

Sir/Madam
In response to your advertisement in The Bhilai Express, dated February 25, 20XX for the post of a political science teacher in your renowned school, I wish to offer my candidature.

I am enclosing a copy of my bio-data for your perusal and kind consideration. I shall be available for the interview on any day as per your convenience. If given a chance to serve your prestigious institution, I assure you that I shall work with utmost sincerity and dedication up to your satisfaction.

Thanking you
Yours faithfully

Sanjay/Sanjana Sharma

Encl.: Bio-data

BIO- DATA

NAME- :Sanjay/Sanjana Sharma

FATHER's NAME- :Mithun Sharma

DATE OF BIRTH, AGE- :25 July, 1984, 28 years

ADDRESS- :21, Vasant Marg, Bhilai

PHONE- :98100XXXXX

E-MAIL- :sanjsharma@gmail.com

MARITAL STATUS- :single

NATIONALITY- : Indian

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS-

i. B.A. in Political Science

ii. M.A. Political Science

iii. B. Ed

HOBBIES- :Trekking and reading

STRENGTHS- : Good communication skills, computer literate, proficient in English, Hindi and German

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF REFERENCES-

i) Mr. Vijay Mathur, Principal

D.A.V. School, Gurudwara Rd., Delhi

ii) Mr. Satish Ohri

0Head of Commerce Department

Punjab University, Chandigarh

Questions for practice

Q1. You are Anand/Arti of 14, Model Town, Delhi. You have seen an advertisement in The Hindu for the post of Chief Chef in a 5-Star Hotel. Apply for the job with complete biodata. Write in 120-150 words.

Q2. You are Prem/Parul of 16, TT Nagar, Bhopal. You would like to apply for the post of Marketing Manager in a reputed firm in Mumbai. Write a letter to the Public Relations Officer, Chantac Enterprises, Mumbai, applying for the job. Write the letter in 120-150 words giving your biodata.

3. You see a classified advertisement in the newspaper inviting applications for the post of a Sales Executive in a reputed bank. Write a letter with bio-data in about 120-150 words to the HR Manager, HABC Bank, Lajpat Nagar , New Delhi, applying for the post advertised. You are Avani/Aviral of 120, Kirti Nagar, Delhi.

Unnati Public School, Surat, urgently requires a post-graduate teacher to teach political science for which they have placed an advertisement in The Indian Express. You are Sanjay/Sanjana Sharma from 21, Vasant Marg, Surat. Draft a letter including a CV, applying for the advertised post.(120 – 150 words)

FLAMINGO (PROSE)

- Alphonse Daudet

SUMMARY: The prose ‘The Last Lesson’ describes the year 1870 when the Prussian forces (Prussia was then a European state that consisted of Germany, Poland and parts of Austria) under Bismarck attacked and captured two provinces of France, i.e., Alsace and Lorraine. The new Prussian rulers discontinued the teaching of French in the schools of these two districts of France. The French teachers were asked to leave. The story describes the last day of one such French class under Mr. M. Hamel. Mr. Hamel could no longer remain in his old school. He gave his last lesson with utmost devotion.

Late for School

The narrator (Franz) started for school very late that morning. He feared M. Hamel. He would question the students on participles. The narrator didn't know even the first word about them. He feared a scolding, He thought of running away and spending the day out of doors. The weather was very warm and bright. But he decided otherwise and hurried off to school. Crowd in Front of the Bulletin-board As Franz passed the town hall, he saw a big crowd in front of the bulletin-board. For the last two years all the bad news had come from there. The people got the news of the lost battles and other important information only from there.

Unusual Calm at School

Usually, when the school began there was a lot of hustle and bustle. The opening and closing of desks and lessons orally repeated in unison, created a lot of commotion. But now it was all so still. He could depend on the commotion to get to his desk without being noticed. But now he went in before everybody. He blushed and was quite frightened. But nothing happened. No punishment. M. Hamel saw him and asked very kindly to take his seat. The Last Lesson M. Hamel was in clothes that he wore only on inspection and prize days. The whole school seemed so strange and silent. But the most surprising thing was the presence of the village elders sitting quietly on the back benches. M. Hamel mounted his chair and spoke in a grave and gentle tone. “My children, this is the last lesson I shall give you." He told them that an order had come from Berlin. Only German would be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. The new master would come the next day. It was their last French lesson. He wanted them to be very attentive.

Sudden Love for French

The narrator felt sorry for not learning his lessons in French. He never liked his books. He didn't have any interest in grammar and history. But now he developed a fascination for them. Even he started liking M. Hamel. The idea that he would not teach them anymore, made Franz forget all about his ruler He even forgot how cranky his teacher was. Now it was his turn to recite. But he got mixed up and confused. M. Hamel didn't scold him. M. Hamel went on to talk of the French Language M. Hamel showed his concern that people of Alsace generally gave no importance to French. They put off learning their own native language. Franz was not the only culprit. Many others also shared the same fate, He declared that French language was the most beautiful language in the world. It was the clearest and most logical. They must guard it among themselves and never forget it. It appeared that M. Hamel wanted to give them all he knew before going away. "Vive La France” ("Long Live France!”) All at once the church-clock struck twelve. The trumpet of the Prussian soldiers sounded under their windows. M. Hamel stood up, very pale, in his chair. He tried to speak but something choked him. He couldn't speak. Then he turned to the blackboard. He took a piece of chalk and wrote as large as he could: "Vive La France!" Long Live

France!") Then without a word, he made a gesture to them with his hand: "School is dismissed you may go.

THEME/S

1. The pain that is inflicted on the people of a territory by its conquerors by taking away the right to study or speak their own language.

2. Student and teacher attitudes to learning and teaching.

3. Language loyalty and language imposition.

4. Linguistic chauvinism.

5. Linguistic and cultural hegemony.

6. Linguistic and cultural imperialism.

7. Linguistic human rights/ Language rights of the citizens of a country.

8. The importance of one's mother tongue in his/her education

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS.

1**. "When a people are enslaved, as long as they hold fast to their language it is as if they had the key to their prison". Then he opened a grammar and read us a lesson. I was amazed to see how well I understood it. All he said seemed so easy, so easy!**

I. Fill in the blank with a proper word-

The name of the lesson is from which this extract is taken is…… .

Ans. The Last Lesson

II. Choose the correct option

The speaker of the words in the inverted commas is

A. M Hamel

B. Franz

C. A German officer

D. The blacksmith Wachter

Ans. A.M Hamel

III. The lesson was so easy for the narrator because:

A. The lesson was for a lower class

B. The listener was very attentive

C. he was a brilliant student

D. The teacher was a renowned person

Ans. B. The listener was so attentive

IV. The words in inverted commas mean:

A. The love for one's mother tongue is futile.

B. Mother tongue is capable of winning your lost freedom back.

C. One should stick to ones' mother tongue otherwise it will die.

D. Mother tongues make strong key passwords for jail locks.

Ans. B. Mother tongue is capable of winning your lost freedom back.

V. The listener and the speakers are in …….. mood.

A. an enthusiastic

B. a jovial

C. a pessimistic

D. a peaceful

Ans. Pessimistic

VI . .....is the author of the lesson.

A. Alfonse Daudet

B. Gustav Eiffel

C. Van Gouge

D. William Blake

Ans. A. Alfonse Daudet

2. On the roof the pigeons cooed very low, and I thought to myself, "Will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons?" Whenever I looked up from my writing, I saw M Hamel sitting motionless in his chair and gazing first at one thing, then at another, as if he wanted to fix in his mind just how everything looked in that little school room.

I. Fill in the blank with a proper word-

'I' in the above mentioned lines is …….. .

Ans. Franz

II. Choose the correct option

Hamel is…….. at this time:

A. in the class room

B. in the playground

C. in the office

D. in the assembly hall

Ans. A. in the class room

III. Assertion 1. "Will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons?"

Assertion 2. Germans won Alsace and ordered German to be taught in the schools of this province.

What is the relation between 1 and 2 assertions.

A. Both are not related to each other

B. The Germans ordered the pigeons to sing in German language is the explanation for 1

C. It is impossible to change French people and they will disobey the German orders.

D. Assertion 1 was made because of assertion 2.

Ans. D. Assertion 1 was made because of assertion 2.

IV. Pigeons: ……. :: people : mother tongue

fill in the above blank rationally.

A. Cooing

B. Teachers

C. Villagers

D. French

Ans. A. cooing

V. Complete this statement

M Hamel was sitting motionless because …….....

Ans. he was thinking what will happen to France, French language and of himself.

VI. Find out a word from the passage

…….. means look steadily and intently.

Ans. Gazing

3. For a moment I thought of running away and spending the day out of doors. It was so warm, so bright! The birds were chirping at the edge of the woods and in the open fields back of the saw mill the Prussian soldiers were drilling. It was all so tempting than the rule for participles, but I had the strength to resist, and hurried off to school.

I. Choose the correct option-

Read the statements and answer

Statement.1. Germans won the French provinces.

Statement 2. Franz did not want to go to school.

A. Both the statements are true and 1 is the cause of 2.

B. Both the statements are true but there is no relationship between the two.

C. Only the 1 statement is true.

D. Only the 2 statement is true.

Ans. B. Both the statements are true but there is no relationship between the two.

II. Franz did not want to attend the class because

A. M Hamel was going to ask rules of participle
B. he was late that day
C. he had not watered plants in the garden of M Hamel
D. only A and B options

Ans. D. Only A and B options

III. fill in the blanks.

On his way to the he did not stop at the ..... when the blacksmith called him.

Ans. town hall

IV. How was the day, when Franz hurried to school.....

A. Bright and warm

B. Dull

C. Hot and irritating

D. cold and depressed

Ans. A. Bright and warm

V. School: .....:: wood: beauty and enjoyment , complete the sequence

Ans. hard lessons

VI. The bulletin board was near the

A. town hall

B. Sawmill

C. school

D. wood

Ans. A. town hall

Short answer type questions (40-50 words)

Q1. Who called Franz near the town hall and why?

Ans. Blacksmith Wachter was reading the news with his apprentice. He shouted at Franz to stop. The order from Berlin was on the board that German Instead of French would be taught in Alsace and Lorrain onwards. Wachter wanted to share the news but his call was without effect on Franz as he ran straight to school.

Q2. What was going on in the open field back of the sawmill?

Ans. The Prussian soldiers were drilling which attracted very much boys like Franz. They would skip their classes to see the parade.

Q3. What was the reason that the bulletin board was the source of bad news in the village?

Ans. Since last two years France was at war with Germany. They had lost battles. All the orders of the commanding officer were displayed there. Even the order from Berlin to teach only German in the schools of Alsace and Lorrain was put on it only.

Q4. How did the opinion of Franz about his teacher change?

Ans. Franz thought that Hamel is a strict teacher who punishes the pupils at not learning the lessons. Now the Germans passed the orders that French would be replaced by German language. It was a shocking news for Franz. Hamel gave a clear message to every one present in the class to value French language. This will bring you freedom one day. Franz suddenly grew up and understood things. He was disappointed that he will never see him again, at the same time his feelings towards his teacher changed.

Q5. How did learning of boys like Franz was neglected in Alsace?

Ans**. In French villages study of the students was neglected. The parents wanted help from their children in the farm. The children thought they have plenty of time were busy in more attractive things like Franz, wandering and admiring the beauty of nature.**

The teachers declared holiday when they wanted to go on fishing or sent the students to take care of their household duties.

Q6. Why did M Hamel assign the students writing the words –France and Alsace in the last class?

Ans. The teacher wanted to fill the students with patriotism, self-respect and love for their culture and language, he also wanted the readers must aware of the great importance of learning their own language and never forgetting it no matter what the circumstances that is why he made them write these words.

Q7. Describe the feelings and emotions of M Hamel.

Ans. The order from Berlin was shocking for the teacher. He dressed in the best suit he had. He was full of love towards his students and did not punish them. He explained each thing very nicely. He was full of sorrow and his voice chocked, his eyes could not fix at a place He leaned against the wall and finally he wrote Vive La France and dismissed his class by gesturing of his hands.

Q8. What was the favourite time pass of Franz?

Ans. Franz would seek bird's eggs, go to river, Sar for sliding or simply go to the woods and enjoy beauty of nature.

Q9. Why the writer chose the name of the Boy as' Franz' in his story?

Ans. The name Franz is symbolic and it represents France. The boy represents French people.

Q10. Describe what happened near the bulletin board?

Ans. The bulletin board was near the town hall. The board brought all the news for public. That day there was a great rush near it but Franz did not stop for he was late. Blacksmith Wachter was reading the news with his apprentice. He shouted at Franz to stop, which was without effect.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (120-150 words)

Q1. Write the theme of the story ‘The Last Lesson’.

ANS. ‘The Last Lesson’ is an intensely poignant story about what it means to speak a certain language and how closely one’s language is linked to one’s identity. The story demonstrates how the linguistic chauvinism of one race can lead to the enslavement of another and what we as individuals can do to overcome such a challenge. Themes of war, identity, linguistic chauvinism, uncertainty and displacement are replete in the story. The conquerors show an excessive or prejudiced support for their own language. It also shows the pain and suffering of the people who have lost their freedom and thus lost the freedom to learn and speak their language.

Q2. Keeping in mind the story, The Last Lesson explain how a nation’s identity is deeply connected to the language spoken by them.

ANS. The deep connection between identity and language becomes prominent when the Prussians, out of their linguistic chauvinism impose their language on a French speaking populace of the districts they have captured. This connection between the two is also expressed in the passage where M. Hamel suggests that by neglecting the language, the residents of Alsace have given up their identity.

Any language is deeply rooted in the culture of society who speaks the language. If the language is neglected or throttled the culture also suffers a great loss. We can say that they are supplementary to each other.

Q3. Can we that the story ‘The Last Lesson’ is still relevant today. If yes explain.

ANS. ‘The Last Lesson’ is a story as relatable today as it was when it was written. With the imposition of language in different areas by various regimes, it should be amply clear that the need to learn and respect one’s language is of great importance. One should not be as naive as the residents of Alsace as presented in ‘The Last Lesson’ and commit the same mistake in the 21stcentury which they did in the 19th, especially not after having read the story. The British rule did the same injustice to Indians. Even today India being a multi lingua nation faces problems. Erstwhile East Pakistan or present Bangladesh faced the same problem when Urdu was promoted there.

2. LOST SPRING- STORIES OF STOLEN CHILDHOOD

-Anees Jung

SUMMARY

‘Lost Spring’ written by Anees Jung talks about the national shame of children being forced to live a life of poverty and exploitation. The main two protagonists of the chapter, Saheb-e-Alam and Mukesh don’t live their childhood as they have to carry the burden of poverty and illiteracy. In their miserable stories of exploitation, the author provides glimpses of fortitude and resilience. The story, “Lost Spring” deals with the deplorable condition of poor children who get forced to miss the simple joyful moments of childhood because of their socio-economic conditions. These children are not given the opportunity of schooling and are compelled to start working early in life. The author Anees Jung strives hard to eliminate child labour through her book. She propagates education for children and enforcement of strict laws against child labour by the government. The message is to put an end to child exploitation and let all children enjoy their days of the spring and joy.

Points to remember

Sheb-e-Alam-The name means – lord of the universe, He is a rag picker and lives in Seemapuri, the outskirt of Delhi. Seemapuri is without any facility, basic amenities are not available, food is earned every day. No identity of migrants, for children garbage is gold.

Mukesh is a bangle maker of Firozabad -Mukesh dreams of becoming a mechanic

Bangle making is hazardous, bad conditions of the factory’s darkness, no ventilation, poisonous gasses, ill treatment of society makes bangle making a bad occupation.

Extract based questions

1. “I will learn to drive a car,” he answers, looking straight into my eyes. His dream looms like a mirage amidst the dust of streets that fill his town Firozabad, famous for its bangles. Every other family in Firozabad is engaged in making bangles. It is the centre of India’s glass-blowing industry where families have spent generations working around furnaces, wielding glass, making bangles for all the women in the land it seems. Mukesh’s family is among them. None of them know that it is illegal for children like him to work in the glass furnaces with high temperatures, in dingy cells without air and light; that the law, if enforced, could get him and all those 20,000 children out of the hot furnaces where they slog their daylight hours, often losing the brightness of their eyes. Mukesh’s eyes beam as he volunteers to take me home, which he proudly says is being rebuilt.

I. ‘I will learn to drive a car,’ he answers, looking straight into my eyes. This sentence highlights Mukesh was

1. determined 2. fearless 3. hopeful 4. valiant 5. ambitious 6. stern

A. 1 & 5

B. 2 & 4

C. 2 & 5

D.3 & 6

Ans. A. 1 & 5

II. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE with reference to the extract?

A. Children work in badly lit and poorly ventilated furnaces.

B. The children are unaware that it is forbidden by law to work in the furnaces.

C. Children toil in the furnaces for hours which affects their eyesight.

D. Firozabad has emerged as a nascent producer of bangles in the country.

Ans. D. Firozabad has emerged as a nascent producer of bangles in the country.

III. The simile ‘dream looms like a mirage amidst the dust of streets’ indicates that his dream was

A. a reality, yet seemed distant.

B. lost in the sea of dust.

C. illusory and indistinct.

D. hanging in the dusty air.

Ans. C. illusory and indistinct

IV. Every other family in Firozabad is engaged in making bangles indicates that

A. bangle making is the only industry that flourishes in Firozabad.

B. the entire population of Firozabad is involved in bangle making.

C. majority of the population in Firozabad is involved in bangle making.

D. bangle making is the most loved occupation in Firozabad.

Ans. C. majority of the population in Firozabad is involved in bangle making

IV. Complete this statement

The main reason behind the child labour in the bangle industry is ……

Ans. unawareness of law which protects children.

VI. Fill in the blank with a proper word:

Agra: petha :: …… : bangles

ans. Firozabad

2. Wherever they find food, they pitch their tents that become transit homes. Children grow up in them becoming partners in survival. And survival in Seemapuri means rag-picking. Through the years, it has acquired the proportions of a fine art. Garbage to them is gold. It is their daily bread, a roof over their heads, even if it is a leaking roof. But for children it is even more. “I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten rupee note,” Saheb says, his eyes lightening up.

I. 'They' in the first line are
A. Bangle makers
B. Drivers

C. police
D. rag-pickers
Ans D. rag-pickers
II. The reason they live in transit homes is
A. They have to move from place to place
B. They live in hotels
C. they are refuges till now
D. both a and b
Ans. A. They have to move from place to place

Complete this statement
III. The writer of these lines is ……. .
Ans. Anees Jung
IV. For Saheb …….. is like a treasure.
Ans. Garbage
V. Elders: livelihood :: ……. : gold
Ans. Garbage
VI. Read these statements
I. Garbage is the source of survival for poor.
II. It has become almost a fine art now.
A. Both I and II are true and II is the reason of I
B. only I is true and II is false
C. both I and II are wrong
D. both I and II are true but none explains the other one
Ans. D. both I and II are true but none explains the other

3. "It is his karam, his destiny," says Mukesh's grandmother, who has watched her own husband go blind with the dust from polishing the glass of bangles. "Can a God-given lineage ever be broken?" she implies. Born in the caste of bangle-makers, they have seen nothing but bangles.

I. Read these statements

I. Mukesh is a bangle maker.

II. He is born in this lineage.

A. I is correct but II is false

B. II is correct I is false

C. I and II are not complementary

D. I and II are true and II is the reason for I

Ans: D. I and II are true and II is the reason for I

II. I. Bangle making is not Hazardous.

II. The poisonous gases and dust are removed before they reach near the worker

A. Both I and II are correct

B. only I is correct II is false

C. only II is correct I is false

D. both I and II are incorrect

Ans: D. both I and II are incorrect

III. Mukesh's grandfather lost his eyesight because …….

A. Glass Dust

B. dark hutments

C. furnaces

D. None the Above

Ans: A. Glass Dust

Write true or false

IV. Grandmother wants to continue everyone in the family in the same profession because she is an orthodox.

Ans: True

V. Dust of glass makes bangle making a charming and attractive work.

Ans: False

VI. Mukesh wants to continue in the same profession.

Ans. False

Short Answer Type Questions (40-50 words)

1.Why could the bangle-makers not organise themselves into a co-operative?
Answer: Most of the young bangle-makers have fallen into the trap of the middlemen. They are also afraid of the police. They know that the police will haul them up, beat them and drag to jail for doing something illegal. There is no leader among them to help them see things differently

2.What does the title 'Lost Spring' convey?

Answer: Spring is associated with childhood. Like spring, a child blooms in childhood. However, abject poverty and thoughtless traditions result in the loss of child-like innocence and much needed education. Millions of children like Saheb and Mukesh lose the spring in their lives because they are compelled to do hazardous work to provide a living for their family and themselves. Thus, the title brings out the dejected life of the child labourers and their deprivation of the blessings of childhood.

3. "Listening to them, I see two distinct worlds…" In the context of Mukesh, the bangle- maker's son, which two worlds is Anees Jung referring to?

Answer: The author, Anees Jung very distinctly sees the two worlds of the bangle-makers and the makers of the society. On one side exists the poverty-stricken families burdened by the stigma

of caste, illiteracy, pall and gloom, while on the other side, there is the sahukars, middlemen, policemen, keepers of law and the bureaucrats, who ensure that these poor people continue to be entangled in the vicious circle of poverty. Both these worlds are in stark contrast to each other.

4. Why did Saheb's parents leave Dhaka and migrate to India?

Answer: Saheb's parents belonged to Dhaka in Bangladesh, where they lived amidst green fields. They and the other ragpickers left their homes many years ago and migrated to India in search of a livelihood, as their homes and fields were destroyed in storms. This forced them to come to India, where they settled in the slums of Seemapuri.

5.Why is Seemapuri mentioned as far away from Delhi? Is it a truth?

Ans. No Seemapuri is not far away from Delhi. It is a part of it. Delhi is full of development and luxury but Seemapuri has not access to basic amenities.

6. **In what sense garbage is gold to the ragpickers?**

Answer. Garbage is gold to the ragpickers of Seemapuri because it provides them items which can be sold for cash, which can buy them food and is a means of survival. Moreover, it is gold also because the ragpickers can find stray coins and currency notes in it.

7. **How is Mukesh different from the other bangle makers of Firozabad?**

Answer. Mukesh has the courage to dream big in spite of all adversity, whereas the other bangle makers of Firozabad have resigned to their fate, and have suppressed all their hopes and desires. Mukesh refuses to follow the 'God-given lineage' of bangle making and wants to be a motor mechanic when he grows up.

8. **Mention any two hazards of working in the bangle industry.**

Answer. The glass bangle industry offers a very unhealthy and hazardous environment to the people working in it. They have to work in the glass furnaces with high temperature in dingy cells without air and light. Workers, including child labourers, lose their eyesight at an early age. Slogging for long, relentless hours also have adverse effects on their bodies.

9. Was Saheb happy with his new work?

Ans. Saheb is not happy working at the tea stall. He is paid a fixed wage of Rs 800, and also receives all his meals free. But the author notices that his face has lost its carefree look, which makes it evident that he is not happy. He has lost his independence, and is no longer his own master.

10. Why were Saheb and his friends barefoot?

Ans. The author offers an explanation that some say, staying barefoot is not the lack of money but a tradition. But the author thinks that it is only an excuse to explain away a perpetual state grinding poverty.

Long Answer Type Questions (120-150 words)

1.How does the story, ‘Lost Spring’ highlight the apathy of society and those in power to end the vicious cycle of poverty, ‘Lost Spring’ explains the grinding poverty and traditions that condemn thousands of people to a life of abject poverty. Do you agree? Why/Why not? Answer:

Yes, I fully agree that ‘Lost Spring’ explains abject poverty. Saheb-e-Alam came along with his family from Bangladesh to Delhi. His family settled on the banks of the Yamuna River. Here, they have no work to do and no house to live in. So they began the work of rag picking. His family lives a hand-to-mouth existence. Thus, this lesson deals with the plight of street children like Saheb-e-Alam, and Mukesh of Firozabad working in a glass bangle factory. The children of such families are forced to labour early in life and denied the opportunities of going to school. These children are trapped in the vicious circle of social stigma, tradition, poverty and exploitation. Thus, the title of the story rightly explains and brings out the depravity of child labour in our country.? Support your answer with textual evidence.

2. Certain traditions and lineage, condemn thousands of children to a life of abject poverty and choke their aspirations. Do you agree with the statement. Give reason for your agreement or disagreement.

Ans. All the traditions are not useful and beneficial today. The two protagonists in this story have eyes full of dreams and hopes, but they are never fulfilled. the paucity of money restrains them from breaking the shackles of bondage and starting something new. The luxuries of life, justice, fulfilment of dreams are the names of those dishes which are served only in the plates of the people having the clout. Those are not meant for the downtrodden.

but now there is a need of the time ask reforms, the harmful traditions should be pointed out and abolished. child marriage, sati tradition, purdah system, polygamy, devadasi system are objectionable. freedom of study and choosing occupation is one’s basic right

3. What are the hazards of working in a bangle industry?

Ans. As seen in the lesson children in the bangle industry are inducted quite early, they become experts in bangle making, mechanically working like a machine. They might not even know the significance of the bangles they make. The conditions of work are horrifying as a worker sits in gloomy and drab cells facing high temperatures from the furnaces shaping molten, coloured glass into brittle, coloured glass bangles. Both men and women face the same torrid work conditions. Over time, they lose their eyesight. One added disadvantage for women is that they are still in charge of the house and hearth in addition to bangle making which men aren't.

3 Deep Water

- William Douglas

Summary: Deep Water is about the writer's journey of overcoming the fear of water, which is deeply rooted in him since childhood. The author started fearing water since the age of four. It starts when he was visiting California with his father. He visits a beach where a wave knocks him down and sweeps over him. This terrifies the author, although the father laughs at this knowing it was no danger. However, this experience terrifies him and develops a fear of water. After that, when the author is 11 years old, he experiences another incident which escalates his fear.

He is at a YMCA swimming pool, trying to learn swimming. On one fine day, a bully decides to pull a dangerous prank. He pushes him in the deep end of the pool which frightens the author. He reaches nine feet into the water and starts struggling desperately to hold on to something.

Moreover, he yells for help but he starts feeling paralyzed and only his heart was moving now. Thus, he gives up and readies himself to die but wakes up at the side of the pool. However, the terror he experiences while drowning never goes away. It continues to haunt him for many years and even spoiled his future expeditions concerning canoeing, swimming, fishing and more.

He even visits Marine Lakes, Columbia, New Hampshire and more but is not able to enjoy it. Thus, he decides to overcome this fear by hook or by crook. He enrols himself in a swimming class and tries to learn from the instructor. The instructor teaches him many tips and tricks for swimming. He begins with the inhaling and exhaling part then he practices it for many weeks.

Further, he moves on to the kicking the legs on the side of the pool. Finally, he combines all this with the final move of swimming. Although the author knows how to swim, he is still terrified of water. Thus, in order to get rid of the fear, he decides to confront it. He mocks it by thinking what can it really do? Consequently, he plunges in to the water and to his surprise, his fear goes away. He faced it in many places and at last, manages to conquer it.

To sum up, we learn that if we are determined enough and have the courage, we can overcome any fear that comes our way without letting the fear overpower us.

Extract based questions.

1. The old sensation returned in miniature. I laughed and said, "Well, Mr. Terror, what do you think you can do to me?" It fled and I swam on.

A. Write answers in a few words.

I. Write the name of the lesson and its writer.

Ans: Deep Water, William Douglas

II. Who is Mr. Terror? What sensation the speaker is talking of?

Ans: Fear is Mr. Terror. He is talking of his nearly death and fear related to it.

III. Where is the speaker at this moment?

Ans: Lake Wentworth in New Hampshire.

B. Choose the correct option

IV. Denote the mental condition of the writer

A. hopeless

B. Curious

C. Exited

D. confident

Ans: D. confident

V. The figure of speech in the above lines is

A. personification
B. simile
C. oxymoron
D. pun
Ans A. personification

VI. statement I. The writer was fearful of water.

statement II. He never overcome it.

A. I and II are incorrect
B. I is correct but II is incorrect
C. both I and II are correct and II is the reason for I
D. both I and II are correct and I is the reason for II

Ans: B. I is correct but II is incorrect

2. “All we have to fear is fear itself”. Because I had experienced both the sensation of dying and the terror that fear of it can produce, the will to live somehow grew in intensity.

I. Who said, “All we have to fear is fear itself”.

Ans: President Roosevelt.

II. What message is hidden in the sentence, “All we have to fear is fear itself”?

Ans: There is terror only in the fear of Death.

III. How did the speaker feel the sensation of dying?

Ans. In his childhood he was about to die in the YMCA pool by drowning.

IV. Who is I in the above passage?
A. Fear

B. Terror

C. Death

D. Writer (William Douglas)

Ans: Writer (William Douglas)

B. Choose the correct option

V. The figure of speech in the sentence in the Inverted commas is .....

A. Metaphor
B. simile
C. Personification
D. Repetition
Ans: Repetition
VI. What does Deep Water signify?
A. Beauty
B. Depth of Sea
C. Depth of ocean
D. Fear
Ans: Fear

3.This handicap stayed with me as the years rolled by. In canoes on Maine lakes fishing for landlocked salmon, bass fishing in New Hampshire, trout fishing on the Deschutes and Metolius in Oregon, Fishing for salmon on the Columbia, at Bumping Lake in the Cascades- wherever I went, the haunting fear of the water followed me It ruined my fishing trips; deprived me of the joy of canoeing, boating, and swimming.

A. Answer in a few words.

I. The word 'This' is referring to in the passage.

Ans: The fear of water.

II. How did he get this fear of Water?

Ans: In his childhood he was about to die in the YMCA pool by drowning.

III. What decision the speaker took finally?

Ans: He decided to learn swimming to get rid of his fear of water.

IV. How did he succeed in his mission?

Ans: He learnt swimming from an expert coach and tried himself in the toughest situations.

V. Fill in the blank with a proper word

New Hampshire: bass fishing: .....: salmon fishing

A. Wentworth
B. YMCA
C. Gilbert peak
D. Columbia

Ans: D. Columbia

Read the statements and choose the correct option-

VI. I. The writer could never enjoy near any water body.

II. He hated to swim and fish.

A. statement I is true and II is its explanation.
B. both the statements are wrong
C. only I is correct but II is wrong
D. I is true but II does not explain it.

Ans: C. only I is correct but II is wrong.

Short answer type questions (40-50 words)

Q1. Where did the writer go when he was 3 or 4 years old in the story?

Ans. The writer went to California beach with his father. They were standing together in the surf. He had held his father tightly, even then the waves knocked him down and swept over him. He was buried in water. His breath was gone. He was frightened. There was terror in his heart about the overpowering force of the wave.

Q2What does Douglas do to save himself in the pool?

Ans. He kept the calm of his mind and planned to pushed himself up but he was out of breath so it was difficult for him to do so. Douglas was confident that he would emerge from the pool. He intended to make a big jump as soon as his feet touched the bottom of the pool, rise to the surface, and paddle to the pool's edge. He couldn't. He began searching for rope, a ladder, and water wings. All he could see was yellowish water all around him. He was dying of suffocation. He tried to yell, but nothing came out of his mouth.

Q 3. What is the theme of the story Deep Water?

Ans. We can learn that if we are determined enough and have the courage, we can overcome any fear that comes our way without letting the fear overpower us.

Q4. What factors led Douglas to decide in favour of YMCA pool?

Ans. The pool was shallow at one end having only 2-3 feet depth and at the deep end it was nine feet. This made it perfect for learning swimming.

Q5. Why did the writer go to Lake Wentworth in Hampshire?

Ans. The writer wanted to check whether he is free of fear or not so he swam 2 miles of Lake Wentworth.

Q6. How is Douglas' childhood fear being different from that of Kamala Das'?

Ans. Kamala Das expressed her fear of separation from her mother in her poem. We can say that it was a sense of insecurity which gave birth to her fear. Williams' fear is rooted in his horrible experience of facing death.

Q7 What was psychological impact of fear on Douglas' mind?

Ans. William was most uncomfortable as soon as he went near water. His fear of water was preventing him from enjoying the pleasures of boating, fishing, and canoeing. He simple could not stand being near water. his life became joyless.

Q8. Why was Douglas determined overcome the fear of water? to get rid of this fear?

Ans. Douglas was determined to overcome his fear of water because it was preventing him from enjoying the pleasures of boating, fishing, and canoeing. For months, he attended swimming lessons. The instructor required him to put in a lot of practice time. He learned a variety of swimming techniques. Every day, he practised for hours. After taking those swimming lessons, he felt a little less afraid. Douglas hadn't finished his swimming lessons yet. He went to various lakes to enhance his swimming skills. He swam from one shore to the other without assistance.

Q9. How did the author develop his aversion to water?

Ans. The aversion started when Douglas was three or four years old. His father had taken him to the beach in California. They were standing together in the surf. He had held his father tightly, even then the waves knocked him down and swept over him. He was buried in water. His breath was gone. He was frightened. There was terror in his heart about the overpowering force of the waves. Later the drawing incident filled him with fear and he completely avoided water bodies.

Q10. How did Douglas get rid of the residual fear that he had of water?

Ans. Douglas overcame his fear of water with courage, hard work, determination, strong will power, perseverance and intense desire to learn swimming. He went to various lakes to practise his swimming skills. He swam across the lakes from one shore to the other without assistance

Long Answer Type Questions (120-150 words)

Q1. Deep water is actually a psycho analysis of effect of fear on us. Explain.

Ans: Douglas was in the tight grip of a fear of swimming in water bodies and finally decided to get rid of it. He hired an instructor who taught him swimming piece by piece and when he had learnt it all, he combined all the pieces together and made Douglas a swimmer. Still, he was not confident, and the terror would seize him time and again. Douglas wanted to get rid of all the fear, he wanted to conquer it. So, he went to various lakes, dived and swam across them. He reverted sarcastically to the tiny vestiges of fear that would grip him time and again until all of it vanished away. Douglas realized that fear was merely a crop of the mind and once he had conquered it, he felt released, free to walk arduous terrains, climb peaks and brush aside fear. Douglas had faced stark terror and then by conquering it his desire to live life grew intensely. To overcomes his fear of water with courage, hard work, determination, strong will power, perseverance and intense desire to learn swimming. The most important point of this chapter is 'fear' and its 'victory' over it. The writer's experience further confirms the proverbial truth "Where there is a will, there is a way."

Q2. Deep Water by William Douglas is a saga of perseverance and courage. Elucidate.

Ans. Douglas, as an adult, recounts a childhood terror experience and his triumph over it because the experience had a deep meaning for him. He'd been through a terrifying ordeal and emerged victoriously. Determination and perseverance is a combination of attributes and abilities that drive people to set goals for themselves and then to take the initiative to achieve these goals. Douglas was able to overcome his fear of water by the values of positive attitude and courage. Initially he was afraid of water but his grit and determination made him get an instructor and overcome his fear. The larger meaning, he derived from his experience is that terror exists only in the fear of death, as Roosevelt once stated, "all we have to fear is the fear itself." Douglas had felt both the sensation of death and the terror that it can elicit; his desire to live had grown stronger.

Q3. How did the instructor build a swimmer out of Douglas?

Ans. Douglas was determined to overcome his fear of water because it was preventing him from enjoying the pleasures of boating, fishing, and canoeing. For months, he attended swimming lessons. The instructor required him to put in a lot of practice time. He learned a variety of swimming techniques. Every day, he practised for hours. After taking those swimming lessons, he felt a little less afraid. Douglas hadn't finished his swimming lessons yet. He went to various lakes to practise his swimming skills. He swam from one shore to the other without assistance.

Q4. Describe the incident of bullying at the YMCA pool.

Ans. Douglas conveys to the reader the panic that gripped him as he nearly drowned. When he was learning to swim at the Y.M.C.A. pool, he had a "misadventure." A well-built boy threw him into the pool. Despite his fear, Douglas was confident that he would emerge from the pool. He intended to make a big jump as soon as his feet touched the bottom of the pool, rise to the surface, and paddle to the pool's edge. The pool was only 9 feet deep, but Douglas believed it to be 90 feet deep. When his feet hit the bottom, he tried jumping with all his might, but the effort was in vain. He began searching for rope, a ladder, and water wings. All he could see was yellowish water all around him. He was dying of suffocation. He tried to yell, but nothing came out of his mouth. His eyes and nose emerged from the water, but his mouth did not. Douglas flailed at the water's surface. His legs stiffened and became paralyzed. He had begun his long journey back to the pool's bottom. His lungs and legs were both throbbing with pain. He began to

feel dizzy. He couldn’t move his legs or arms. He shook with fear. He wished he could call for assistance, but he was unable to do so.

4. THE RATTRAP

- SELMA LAGERLOF

Summary

There was a man who went around selling small rattraps of wire. His business was not good and so he would open indulge in little acts of thievery. One dark night he took shelter with a poor old man who lived by the roadside. The old man served him well for the night. But why leaving in the morning, the stranger stole the old man's 30 kronor. Now he took a way through a forest in order to escape being caught. But it was a confusing forest. At the end of the day, he found himself near the place where he had started. He heard the sounds of hammer strokes in a forgery and went in to warm himself. The iron master of the forgery happened to come there during his nightly inspection. He mistook the trap tramp for an old acquaintance. He took pity on him and much against the tramp's desire, took him home for it was Christmas Eve the next day. But next day when he looked at the stranger in the broad daylight, he at once realized his mistake. The stranger was not any of his old acquaintances and he asked him at once to leave his house. But the iron master's daughter pleaded on the stranger's behalf. She said that it was only a mistake and it was none of the stranger's fault. She did not want to turn the poor hungry man out on Christmas Eve. She entertained him for the Christmas Eve as best as she could. The next morning both the father and the daughter went to the church for the early morning service. They did not want to disturb the stranger in his sleep. But at the church they heard that a man who went around selling rat traps had robbed the old roadside of his 30 kronor. The young lady felt very embarrassed. But when she reached home there was a big surprise for her. The stranger had left and had not taken anything with him. On the other hand, he had left a little packet for the young girl. It had a small rattrap as a Christmas present for her. In the rat trap there were 30 kronor and also was a letter for the young girl. In it he had written," You can give back the money to the old man on the roadside. I would have been caught in the world's rat trap if you people had not treated me so nicely."

Main points:

1. A man went round selling small rattraps of wire. His business was not profitable. He had to take to begging or stealing sometimes.
2. His life was very sad. During his wanderings, he often thought of his own rat traps. One day he began to think that the whole world was just a big rat trap. Some people were already caught in the trap while others were still circling around the bait.
3. One dark evening this tramp took shelter with a lonely old man who lived in a little cottage by the roadside. The man served him generously the whole night. But while leaving in the morning, the tramp stole the old man's 30 kronor placed in leather pouch.
4. In order to escape from being caught, the tramp took way through a forest. But it was a confusing forest. By evening he found that he had been roaming about the same place from where he had started. He was feeling dead tired.
5. The Tramp recalled the 30 kronor in his pocket. He thought about the world has a rat trap. Now you thought that his own turn had come.

6. It was the time of late December evening. It was getting dark and he was afraid. Suddenly he heard the hard regular thumping of a hammer. He got up and walked in the direction of the sound.
7. It was a forgery of the Ramsjo Iron works. The master Smith allowed him to stay there and warm himself. He was in wet rags and had a long beard. But suddenly the iron master came on his nightly inspection. When he looked at the stranger closely, he took him for an old regimental acquaintance. "Captain von Stahle," he said in surprise. He pressed him hard to go with him to his house. But the tramp felt embarrassed and refused firmly. At last, the iron master went away.
8. Before half an hour had passed, a carriage stopped at the forgery door. It was the iron master's daughter who had been sent by her father to fetch the peddler. She had come with a valet. The valet was holding a long fur coat on his arm.
9. The young girl spoke to the peddler very softly. She was not pretty but she was very humble. She was able to win the peddler's confidence. She wanted him to give them company on the Christmas Eve. She assured him that he would be free to leave the place whenever he liked.
10. The peddler agreed to go with the young girl. He accepted the fur coat and threw it over his rags. The young girl was very happy to think that she would be able to feed a poor hungry man on Christmas Eve.
11. The peddler spent the night at the manor house. In the morning the valet washed him, cut his hair and also shaved him. He was also dressed well in the iron master's clothes.
12. But when the iron master looked at him in the broad daylight, he realized his mistake. The man was none of his old acquaintances. He at once ordered him to get out of the house.
13. But the young girl at once pleaded on the peddler's behalf. She said that it was none of the peddler's fault. It was just a mistake. Moreover, she did not want to lose the joy of entertaining the poor hungry person on Christmas Eve. Looking at his daughter's sentiments, the father gave in at last. But he sent," I only hope you won't have to regret this."
14. Both the iron master and his daughter served the peddler as best as they could. They made him participate in each of the festivities. But the peddler spent most of his time sleeping on a sofa. It seemed that he had not been able to sleep for years.
15. Next morning, both the father and the daughter went to Church for early morning service. The peddler was still asleep and they didn't think it proper to disturb him.
16. At the church, they heard that a man who went about selling rat traps had robbed a poor old man of his 30 kronor. On hearing this, the young girl was badly upset.
17. But when they reached home, the learnt that the peddler had already left and had not taken anything at all with him. Instead, he had left a small packet for the young girl as a Christmas present.
18. It filled the young girl with great joy. She at once opened the packet. It contained a little rattrap; three wrinkled 10 kronor notes and also a letter. The letter said, "Since you have been so nice to me all day long, I want to be nice to you. You can give back the money to the old man on the roadside. The rattrap is a Christmas present from a rat who would have been caught in the world's rattrap, if he had not been thought to be a captain"

THEME:

The theme of the story is that **most human beings are prone to fall into the trap of material benefit**. However, every human being has an essential goodness that can be awakened through understanding and love. A human being has the tendency to redeem himself from dishonest ways.

Extract based questions.

1. No one can imagine how sad and monotonous life can appear to such a vagabond, who plods along the road, left to his own meditations. But one day this man had fallen into a line of thought, which really seemed to him entertaining.

I. Who is the vagabond here?
A. Peddler
B. blacksmith
C. iron master
D. iron master's daughter
Ans: A. Peddler
II. What kind of life was he leading?
A. Happy and full of joy
B. sad and monotonous
C. nonchalant
D. meditative
Ans. B. sad and monotonous
III. What was the thought that struck his mind?
Ans: the world being a rat trap
IV. Pick up the word which has the same meaning as to walk with difficulty'
A. Vagabond
B. plods
C. entertaining
D. Monotonous
Ans: B. plods
V. Why does he plod along the road?
Ans: to sell his rattraps
VI. Why did he live sad and monotonous life?
Ans: because he was without wife or child.

2. The stranger must have seemed incredulous, for the old man got up and went to the window, took down a leather pouch which hung on a nail in the very window frame, and picked out three wrinkled 10 kronor bills. These he held up before the eyes of his guest, nodding knowingly, and then stuffed them back into the pouch.

I I) The stranger seemed incredulous.
II) He picked out three wrinkled 10 kronor bills.

A.(I) is true but (II) is wrong
B. (II) is true but (I) is wrong
C.(I) and (II) both are true
D.(I) and (II) both are wrong
Ans: B. (II) is true but (I) is wrong

II. Who is ‘the old man’ in the given lines?
Ans: The crofter

III. Why did the old man show the stranger 10 kronor bills?
A. He thought that the bills were fake.
B. He suspected that his guest did not believe him
C. He was furious with the return of his hard work
D. He wanted to show off the guest
Ans D. He wanted to show off the guest
IV, Who was the stranger?

Ans: The peddler

V. Pick out the word which has the similar meaning as 'unwilling or unable to believe something'

A. Incredulous
B. wrinkled
C. kronor
D. knowing

Ans D. Incredulous

VI. What was the stranger incredulous about?

Ans:10 kronor bills

3. Naturally, the first thing he saw was the tall ragamuffin who had eased his way so close to the furnace that steam rose from his wet rags. The iron master did not follow the example of the blacksmith who had hardly deigned to look at the stranger. He walked close up to him, looked him over very carefully, then tore off his slouch hat to get a better view of his face.

I. Who eased his way so close to the furnace?
A. Rattrap peddler
B. crofter
C. iron master
D. blacksmith

Ans: A. Rattrap peddler

I. What is the meaning of 'ragamuffin'?

Ans**: a man wearing rags**

II. How was the attitude of the iron master different from that of the blacksmiths?

A. He did not ignore the person lying near the furnace.
B. He gave food to the person
C. He combed the hair of the person
D. He invited him home

Ans**: A. he did not ignore the person lying near the furnace**

IV. Which of these statement / statements is/are suitable for the ironmaster:

1. He eased his way so close to the furnace
2. The iron master did not follow the example of the blacksmith
3. He walked close up to him, looked him over very carefully,
4. He tore off his slouch hat to get a better view of his face

A.1, 2 and 3
B. 2, 3 and 4
C. 3, 4 and 1
D. 4, 1 and 2

Ans**: B. 2,3 and 4**

V. Which word in the passage means to do something that one considers to be below once dignity?
A. Ragamuffin
B. deigned
C. tore
D. slouch

Ans: B. deigned

VI. Why did the iron master go there?

Ans: for night supervision

Short answer type questions (40-50 words)

Q. 1. What did the peddler sell and how did he make the things?

Ans. The peddler used to sell small rat traps for his living. He made them out of wire in his free times. He used to get the things or wires by begging from the stores or from the big farms.

Q.2. Why was the peddler given to begging and pity thievery?

Ans. The peddler used to sell small rat traps which he made himself in his odd moments. But his business was not profitable. It was difficult for him to keep his body and salt together. So he often indulged in begging and pity thievery.

Q.3. From where did the peddler get the idea of the world being a rat trap?

Ans. While plodding his way the man kept thinking of his rat traps. Suddenly one day an idea came to him. He thought the whole world was also like a big rat trap. Some had already been caught in the snare and the others were still circling round the bait.

Q. 4. How was the peddler received by the old crofter?

Ans. The old crofter was happy to receive the peddler in his cottage. He at once put the porridge pot on the fire and gave him supper. He gave him a roll of tobacco for his pipe. He also played the game of cards with him. He entertained him like a guest.

Q. 5. Why was the crofter so talkative and friendly with the peddler?

Ans. The crofter was a lonely person. He was without a wife or child. He was happy to have someone in his loneliness. He was happy that he had someone to talk to. That was why he was so talkative and friendly with the peddler.

Q. 6. Why did the crofter show his 30 kronor to the peddler?

Ans. The crofter told the peddler that his cow was extraordinary. She gave milk to the creamery every day. And last month he had received 30 kronor in payment. The crofter felt that the peddler did not believe what he was saying. That was why he showed him his 30 kronor.

Q.7. Why did the peddler take his way through the forest?

Ans. The peddler had the crofter's stolen money in his pocket. He was afraid that he would be chased and caught if he went by the highway. That was why he took his way through the forest from where he could not come out for it was a confusing forest.

Q. 8. Why did the iron master speak kindly to the peddler and invite him home?

Ans. The iron master had taken the peddler for an old regimental acquaintance. He was moved to pity over his miserable condition. It was Christmas Eve and you wanted to be nice to a poor hungry man. So he invited him to his home.

Q. 9. What made the peddler accept Edla Williamson's invitation?

Ans. The girl seemed full of true comparison for the peddler. Her manner was friendly. She understood the peddler's feelings. She told him that he would be free to leave the place whenever he liked. Thus, she won the peddler's confidence and he accepted her invitation.

Q. 10. What doubts did Edla have about the peddler?

Ans. The peddler looked very embarrassed. From his looks and behaviour Edla had some doubts. It also seemed to her that he could not have been an educated man. She also doubted that either he had stolen something or run away from the prison.

Q. 11. When did the iron master realize his mistake?

Ans. Ironmaster looked at the peddler in the broad daylight of the morning. Now he has been washed. His hair was cut. He had been shaved. He was also well dressed. Now the iron master could clearly see that the tramp was none of his old acquaintances. Thus, he realized his mistake.

Q 12. Why did the peddler sign himself as Captain von Stahle?

Ans. It was as a captain that the peddler had been invited to the manor house. And though all the facts about him were out, he had been entertained there as a captain. And it was in this role that his conscience shook him and he escaped from being caught into the world's rattrap. That was why he signed himself as a captain.

Long answer type questions (120-150 WORDS)

Q. 1. How does the story," The Rattrap" highlight the importance of community over isolation? Support your rationale with textual evidence.

Ans. Man is a social animal. He cannot live alone. In every field of life, he needs the help of someone for the other. Somehow, there are a few people who do not live to socialize with others. They stay away from their fellow beings. They shirk the company of their friends and become recluses. They are overpowered by negative feelings. The theme of human loneliness and the need to have someone to share one’s joys and sorrows with, runs throughout the story. To begin with the reader's attention is drawn to the peddler who is lonely and in his loneliness he makes rat traps and is left to his own meditation. When he knocks at the cottage, the crofter welcomes and entertains him. It is because the crofter is lonely. He wants someone to talk to. He finds in the peddler a good companion and tells him a lot about himself and his cow even though the peddler is a complete stranger to him. Then, we find that the iron master and his daughter are also lonely. They live in a big house and have nobody else for company. Therefore, they insisted that the peddler should spend Christmas Eve with them.

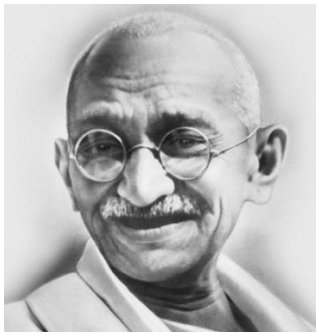
Q. 2. In your opinion, what made the peddler finally change his ways?

Ans. The world had never been kind to the peddler. It made the peddler a petty thief. However, the ironmaster's daughter proved to be an angel in his life. When her father came to know that the peddler was not one of his regimental acquaintances, he ordered him to leave his house immediately. Now, his daughter came to his rescue. She said that it was none of the peddler's mistake. As a result, her father gave in. She treated the peddler as if he were a real captain. Her kindness and sympathy completely transformed the peddler. While leaving the iron master's house, he left a small packet containing a small rat trap, three wrinkled ten kronor notes and a letter. In his letter he wrote, "Since you have been nice to me all day long, I want to be nice to

you in return. You can give the money to the old man on the roadside. The rattrap is a Christmas present from a ‘rat’ who would have been caught in the world's rattrap if he had not been raised to a captain."

Q 3. How does the metaphor of the rattrap serve to highlight the human predicament?

Ans. The world has rightly been compared to a big rat trap. All the things of comfort and luxury are mere baits. All the lands, villages, cities, seas and countries are also nothing more than baits. These things have never existed for any other purpose. They offer joys and riches. They offer food and shelter. They offer heat and clothing. But they are all exactly as the rattrap offers cheese and pork has a bait for the rats. Rat traps have bait for rats. The rattrap of the world has baits of its own kind for men. As soon as anyone is tempted to touch the bait, the rattrap closes in on him. Then there is no escape. Some people have already landed themselves in the snare. They keep going round and round in it, finding no way to escape. There are others who are still circling round the bait. Sooner or later they too will be caught in it.



5: INDIGO

- LOUIS FISCHER

Theme: The leadership shown by Mahatma Gandhi to secure justice for oppressed people through convincing argumentation and negotiation.

Summary:

This chapter is a description of Gandhi's struggle for the poor peasants of Champaran. These peasants were sharecroppers with the British planters. By an ancient agreement, they had to produce Indigo on 15% of the land and surrender it as rent to the landlords. By about 1917, it was known that Germany had developed synthetic Indigo. The British plantains now no longer wanted the Indigo crop. In order to release the peasants from the 15% agreement, they demanded compensation from them. Some of the illiterate peasants agreed to it, but others refused. They engaged lawyers to go to the court. It was at this point that Gandhiji appeared in Champaran. He fought for the poor peasants in a long battle for one year. At last he got justice for them. Now the peasants gained courage and they knew their rights also. Along with this political and economic fight, Gandhiji worked on the social level also. He arranged for the education, health and hygiene of the poor peasant families. He taught them the lesson of self -reliance. It was in a way a step forward to the struggle for Indian independence.

Important points:

1. This chapter deals in detail how Gandhi freed the poor peasants of Champaran from the clutches of the British planters.
2. In 1916, a poor peasant named Rajkumar Shukla approached Gandhiji to come to the help of the peasants in Champaran.
3. Gandhiji was very busy during those days but Rajkumar remained by his side all the time. At last impressed by Rajkumar's tenacity, Gandhiji said, "I have to be in Calcutta on such and such a date. Come and meet me and take me from there."

4. Rajkumar met Gandhiji on the appointed day. He took Gandhiji to Patna. There he took him to the house of Rajendra Prasad. But Rajendra Prasad was then out of town.
5. Gandhiji wanted to collect complete information about the plight of the peasants in Champaran. For this he decided first to go to Muzaffarpur that was on the way to Champaran.
6. Gandhiji learnt that the peasants in the district of Champaran were sharecroppers. By an ancient agreement, they had to plant Indigo on 15% of the land. The entire crop had to be surrendered to the landlords as rent. The peasants were much unhappy over this injustice.
7. By this time, Germany had developed synthetic Indigo. The British planters found that it was no longer profitable to raise the Indigo crop. So very fraudulently, they obtained agreements from the sharecroppers to pay them compensation for not planting Indigo on the 15% land. While many of the illiterate peasants signed this agreement, others protested. They got lawyers and went to court.
8. It was at this point that Gandhiji arrived in Champaran. He met many prominent lawyers of Bihar. They included Rajendra Prasad Brij Kishor Babu Maulana Mazrul Huq and many others. They concluded that it was no good for the fear- stricken peasants to go to court. First, they must be free from their fear.
9. Gandhiji met a number of government officials but each one of them tried to bully him. Now Gandhiji and the lawyers started collecting evidence of the injustice being done to the sharecroppers. Thousands of peasants gave their written statements and also offered documents for it. There was a mountain of evidence against the British planters.
10. At last, the landlords agreed to pay back the compensation they had illegally collected. But there was some disagreement about the percentage of the amount to be paid back. The representative of the landlords said that they were willing to pay only 25%. Gandhi ji agreed at once. Thus, the deadlock ended.
11. Gandhiji explained it to his followers that the amount of the refund was not important. The landlords had to surrender some of the money and, with it, their prestige. So far the planters had been behaving as lords above the law. But now the peasants saw that they had rights and also their defenders. They had gained much courage. Within a few years the British planters left their estates. These estates now came to the peasants. Indigo share -cropping and disappeared forever.
12. The struggle of Champaran occupied almost a year of Gandhi's life. But during this time, he kept an eye on the working of his ashram in Ahmedabad also. He also worked to improve the social and cultural position of the villages in Champaran. He got teachers to teach them about health and hygiene. He also got the services of a doctor to treat their various medical problems.
13. The Champaran episode was a turning point in Gandhi's life. It proved that the British could not order him about in his own country. He taught his people to be self -reliant and not to depend on any outside help. Thus, he took his people a step nearer to Indian independence.

Extracts based questions:

1. They had merely heard that a Mahatma who wanted to help them was in trouble with the authorities. Their spontaneous demonstration, in thousands, around the court house was the beginning of their liberation from fear of the British. The officers felt powerless without Gandhi's cooperation. He helped them regulating the crowd. He was polite and friendly. He was giving them concrete proof that their might, hitherto dreaded and un-questioned, could be challenged by Indians. The government was baffled. The prosecutor requested the judge to postpone the trial. Apparently, the authorities wished to consult their superiors.
2. Ans. i) c) the crowd was listening only to Gandhi
3. ii) dread instilled in the hearts of Indians had begun to lessen

4. iii) c) sarcastic
5. iv) because they had merely heard that a Mahatma who wanted to help them was in trouble
6. v) b) calm acceptance
7. vi) by giving them concrete proof

I. The officers felt powerless because
A. Of Gandhi's refusal to co-operate with them
B. Of Gandhi's polite and friendly behaviour
C. The crowd was listening only to Gandhi
D. The crowd was getting violent
Ans: C. The crowd was listening only to Gandhi

II. What did the demonstration prove?
Ans: dread instilled in the hearts of Indians had begun to lessen

III. Which style, from those given below, is being used by the author, when he says, “Apparently, the authorities wished to consult their superiors."
A. Humorous
B. Dramatic
C. Sarcastic
D. Persuasive
Ans: C. Sarcastic

IV. Why did people spontaneously join the demonstration?
Ans: because they had merely heard that a Mahatma who wanted to help them was in trouble

V. Gandhi's behaviour towards the British prior to the proposal of postponement of the trial was that of
A. Indifference
B. Calm acceptance
C. Ignorance of consequences
D. Polite helpfulness
Ans: B. Calm acceptance

vi) How did Gandhi challenge the British?
Ans: By giving them concrete proof

2. They thought he would demand repayment in full of the money which they had illegally and deceitfully extorted from the sharecroppers. He asked only 50 per cent. “There he seemed adamant” writes Reverend J.Z. Hodge, a British missionary in Champaran who observed the entire episode at close range. “Thinking probably that he would not give way, the representative of the planters offered to refund to the extent of 25 per cent, and to his amazement Mr. Gandhi took him at his word, thus breaking the deadlock.” This settlement was adopted unanimously by the commission.

I. Gandhi knew that he would not get an agreement on the demand for 50%repayment. Choose the option that offers the correct justification for the assumption made above.
A. He had anticipated the negotiating tactics of the planter’s representative.
B. He had been informed about the deleting funds of the planters.
C. He had taken the advice of the Reverend on board.
D. He had evaluated the commission’s attitude towards Indians.
Ans: A. He had anticipated the negotiating tactics of the planter’s representative

II. How much repayment did Gandhi ask from the British?
Ans: 50%

III. Given below are four real-life situations. Choose the option that perfectly describes the deadlock.

Situation 1	**Situation 2**	**Situation 3**	**Situation 4**
Mr 'A' is unable to manage the front-end and the back-end forums at his company without any support.	Mr 'B' cannot get a job because he has no experience and he can't have any experience for he has no job.	The bank employees started protesting against their receding annual salary and other incentives.	MR. 'C' was stuck between deciding whether to go to the USA or the UK for higher studies.

A. Situation 1
B. Situation 2
C. Situation 3
D. Situation 4
Ans: B. Situation 2
IV. How did Gandhiji break the deadlock?
Ans: accepting 25% refund

V. The deadlock broke because:
A. Gandhi's settlement offer was worth considering
B. All commission members agreed to adopt the representative's offer.
C. Reverend J.Z. Hodge's intervention brought both parties together.
D. The sharecroppers refused to be convinced by the commission.
Ans: B. All commission members agreed to adopt the representative's offer.

VI. How did the British extort money from them?
Ans: **illegally and deceitfully**

Q.3. He was illiterate but resolute. He had come to Congress Session to complain about the injustice of the landlord system in Bihar.

I. Who is 'he' in the above extract?
A. William Douglas
B. Gandhiji
C. Mukesh
D. Rajkumar Shukla
Ans: D. Rajkumar Shukla

II. Why is 'he' described as being 'resolute'?
A. He had followed Gandhiji wherever went
B. He had pledged to learn swimming
C. He had to master the art of bangle making
D. To complain about the problems of rag pickers
iii) **Ans: A. He had followed Gandhiji wherever he went**

III. Where had Rajkumar Shukla come from?
Ans: Champaran, Bihar.

IV. Why had 'he' come to the Congress Session?
A. To complain about the injustice of the landlords in Bihar
B. To complain about the young boy who had tossed him in water
C. To complain about the problems of bangle makers
D. To complain about the problems of rag pickers
Ans: A. To complain about the injustice of the landlords in Bihar

V. Where did Rajkumar Shukla go to meet Gandhiji?
Ans: Lucknow (Indian National Congress Conference)

VI. Who was Rajkumar Shukla?
Ans: A farmer (sharecropper)

Short answer type questions: (40-50 words)

1. Why did Gandhiji go to Lucknow in December 1916? Who met him there and why?

Ans. Gandhiji went there to attend the annual convention of the Indian National Congress. A poor peasant named Rajkumar Shukla met him there. He was from Champaran. He wanted Gandhiji to come to Champaran and help the poor sharecroppers.

2. Why has Rajkumar Shukla been described as being 'resolute'?

Ans. Rajkumar Shukla wanted Gandhiji to accompany him to Champaran. He wanted him to see the injustice done to the poor peasants. Gandhiji was too busy at that time and had several engagements. But Shukla never left Gandhi's side. He followed him wherever he went. At last Gandhiji had to find time to go with him.

3. Why do you think the servants thought Gandhiji to be another peasant?

Ans. Gandhiji was very simple in his dress and manners. He was accompanied by a farmer Rajkumar Shukla who was known to them. Gandhi ji didn't reveal him-self out as a great leader. That was why the servants thought him to be another peasant.

4. Why did Gandhiji agree to settlement of 25% refund to the farmerrs?

Ans. The British planters wanted some excuse to prolong the dispute with the peasants. But Gandhiji proved too wise for them. He at once ended the deadlock by accepting 25% refund, the planters wanted. Even so the British had to compromise with their pride.

5. Why do you think Gandhiji considered the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life?

Ans. Through this episode, Gandhiji declared it to the British that they could not order him about in his own country. He was ordered to leave Champaran but Gandhiji refused. At last the government had to relent.

6. How was Gandhi able to influence lawyers? Give instances.

Ans. The lawyers wanted Andrews to stay in Champaran and help them. But Gandhiji opposed them. He said that it would be their weakness to take the help of an Englishman. They should learn to win the battle by their own strength. They should learn to be self-reliant.

7. Why did Gandhiji decide to go to Muzaffarpur? Where did he stay there?

Ans. Muzzafarpur was on the way to Champaran. Gandhiji wanted to have a true picture of the zamindari conditions in the district. That was why he decided to go there. He stayed there at the house of Professor Malkani who was a teacher in a government school.

8. Why did Gandhiji chide the lawyers and what conclusion did he come to ?

Ans. The lawyers were charging very high fees from the poor peasants. Gandhiji chided them for this. He concluded that it was no good going to court. When the peasants were fear stricken, law courts were useless. Therefore, the first need was to rid the peasants of their fear.

9. What did the landlords compel the peasants to do as per the terms of a long term contract?

Ans. The landlords compelled the peasants to plant indigo on 15% of their land. All the indigo produce had to be surrendered as rent. The peasants were very sour about it.

10. List the places that Gandhiji visited between his first meeting with Shukla and his arrival at Champaran.

Ans. Gandhiji's first meeting with Shukla was at Lucknow. Then the two met at Calcutta. From there, the two went by train to Patna. Shukla took Gandhiji to the house of Rajendra Prasad but he was out of town. Now Gandhiji decided to go to Muzzafarpur. There he stayed at the house of Professor Malkani. Finally, he went to Champaran.

Long Answer Type Questions:

1. How did civil disobedience triumph at Motihari?

Ans.: Gandhiji began his efforts at Champaran by trying to get the facts. For this purpose, he visited the secretary of the British Landlord's Association, but he refused to give any information to an outsider. Next, he called upon the British official commissioner of the Tirhut division in which Champaran lay. The commissioner bullied him and advised him to leave Tirhut. This shows that Gandhiji was a staunch seeker and believer of truth.

Gandhiji consulted the lawyers and chided them for collecting high fee from sharecroppers. However, Gandhiji disobeyed the court's order and rather proceeded to Motihari, the capital of Champaran. He mobilized the support of the lawyers and peasants. He got an official notice to quit Champaran immediately. He disobeyed the order and was summoned to court. The spontaneous demonstration of thousands of farmers was their liberation from the fear of the British. Gandhiji just wanted the civil disobedience movement or Satyagraha in a non-violent manner. Later on, Satyagraha and non-violence became the main pillars of strength for India's freedom struggle.

2. How did Gandhiji succeed in getting justice for the indigo sharecroppers?

Ans. Gandhiji stayed at Muzzafarpur where he met the lawyers and concluded that fighting through courts was not going to solve the problem of the poor sharecroppers of Champaran. He declared that the real relief for them was to be free from fear. With this intention, he arrived in Champaran and contacted the Secretary of the British Landlord's Association. The Secretary refused to provide him any information. After this, Gandhiji met the Commissioner of the Tirhut Division who served a notice on him to immediately leave Tirhut. Gandhiji accepted the notice by signing it and wrote on it that he would not obey the order. He was even willing to court arrest for the cause of the peasants. After four rounds of talks with the governor, an official commission of inquiry was appointed in which Gandhiji was made the sole representative of the peasants. Through this commission, Gandhiji succeeded in getting 25% of the compensation for the poor sharecroppers from the British landlords. The peasants realized that they had rights and defenders. They learnt courage.

3. What did Gandhiji do to in respect of the social and cultural backwardness in the Champaran villages?

Ans. Gandhiji noticed the cultural and social backwardness in the Champaran villages. He wanted to something about it. He appealed for teachers. Mahadev Desai and Narhari Parikh were two young men who had just joined Gandhiji as disciples. They and their wives volunteered themselves for the work. Several more from Bombay, Poona and other parts of country. Gandhiji's wife Kasturbai and his youngest son, Devadas, arrived from the Ashram. Primary schools were opened in six villages. Kasturbai taught the rules on personal cleanliness and community sanitation. Health conditions were miserable. Gandhiji got a doctor to volunteer his services for six months. Three medicines were available – castor oil, quinine and sulphur ointment. Anybody who showed a coated tongue was given a dose of castor oil. Anyone with malaria fever received quinine plus castor oil. And one with skin eruptions received ointment plus castor oil.

6: POETS AND PANCAKES

- **Asokamitran**

Theme:

This is an account of the events and personalities in a film company in the early days of Indian cinema. The story is humorously based on how the film industry operated in its early years.

Summary:

The Gemini Studios, located in Chennai, was set up in 1940. Its founder was S.S. Vasan known as The Boss. In this article, the Tamil writer Asokamitran recounts his years in the Company. He had his office in a small room. His job was to take out newspaper cuttings and store them in files. He was seen doing the same thing all day. Everyone in the studios thought that he did almost nothing all day. But in this article, he gives a very interesting account of the various activities that went on in the studios and of the various people who worked there. The description is all light – hearted and full of humour. There is no trace of any ill- will against anyone. The main people he describes are - the make-up group, Kothamangalam Subbu who was the No. 2 in the studios, a lawyer who was the supposed legal adviser, the visit of a performing company known as Buchman's Moral Re-Armament Army, and lastly the visit of an unknown poet named Stephen Spender. The writer has touched all these characters with his tongue in his cheek.

Main Points:

1. First of all the writer gives a description of the make-up department. Truck- loads of make-up material were used in the make – up of various players. Pancake was the brand name of this material.
2. The make – up room looked like a hair-cutting salon. It had large mirrors with incandescent lights all around. Thus, those who came here for make-up had to bear the terrible heat of lamps.
3. The writer believes that the make-up gang turned decent-looking persons into hideous monsters. They perhaps did so to make them presentable in the movie.
4. The make-up department was headed by a Maharashtrian. Men from different states and communities worked under him. Thus, here was a perfect example of national integration.

5. A strict order of seniority was followed in the make-up department. The senior men did make-up for the chief actors and actresses. The juniors dealt with junior players in the same order. The players who played the crowd were the responsibility of the office boy.
6. This ‘office boy’ was actually no boy. He was around forty years old. He would mix his paint in a giant vessel and slap it on the crowd players. He was a frustrated person. He had joined the studios in the hope of becoming a star actor, a director, a top screen writer or a lyric writer. He was a bit of poet also.
7. Next the writer describes one whom he calls No. 2 at the Gemini Studios. His name was Kothamangalam Subbu. He too had joined the Studios in a very petty position. He had to face many problems and difficulties in his time. But by virtue of his many qualities, he had attained the position of No. 2, next to The Boss. He was involved in every important work at the studios.
8. Listening some of the qualities of Subbu, the writer says that he had the ability to be cheerful at all time. He was very loyal to his master. He seemed to be tailor-made for films. He had a solution for even the most difficult situation. He was the most important person during the golden days of the Gemini Studios. He had a talent for writing great poetry but he deliberately chose to write for the masses only. He was an amazing actor. He never aspired to the lead roles. But whatever role he played; he performed better than the so-called main players. He was very liberal in entertaining anyone who came to his house. He had a genuine love anyone he came across.
9. But even such a liberal person had his enemies for various reasons of his own. One of them was the ‘office boy’ of the make-up department. He held Subbu responsible for all his woes. He would wish the direst things for him.
10. Subbu was enrolled in the Story Department. Along with him, there was a lawyer and several poets and writers. The lawyer was officially known as the legal adviser, but everybody referred to him as the opposite. He was a spoilsport. While everyone else at the studios wore a khadi dhoti and a white khadi shirt, the lawyer wore pants and a tie. Sometimes he wore a coat that looked like a coat of arms.
11. Referring to himself, the writer says that he had a small room as his office. He sat there all-day taking cuttings from newspapers and storing them in files. Everyone in the studios thought that he had almost nothing to do.
12. Gemini Studios had an excellent mess which supplied good coffee at all times of the day and for most part of the night. It provided the staff a lot of entertainment. Most of these people wore khadi and worshipped Gandhiji. And they were all averse to the term ‘Communism’
13. Frank Buchman’s Moral Re-Armament Army visited Madras some time in 1952. They were about 200 in number. They presented two plays which ran several shows in Madras. Along with the other citizens of the city, the Gemini family of six hundred saw the plays over and over again. Madras and the Tamil drama community were terribly impressed. They copied their style for a number of years.
14. Last of all, the writer describes the visit of an English poet to the Gemini Studios. Nobody, not even The Boss, knew anything about him. The Boss spoke some words to welcome him and then the poet spoke. Nobody could understand a word of what the poet said. His visit remained an unexplained mystery for all the staff. But some years later, the writer learnt that this poet was Stephen Spender.

EXTRACTS BASED QUESTIONS:

1. On the days when there was a crowd shooting, you could see him mixing his paint in a giant vessel and slapping it on the crowd players. The idea was to close every pore on the surface of the face in the process of applying make-up.

I. Who does ‘him’ refer to?

A. Office boy

B. Subbu
C. Author
D. Director of the studio
Ans: A. office boy

II. What was his responsibility?
A. To put on make-up on the lead actors
B. Put on make-up on the second hero
C. To put on make-up on the faces of all where there was crowd shooting
D. All of these
Ans: C. To put on make-up on the faces of all where there was crowd shooting

III. What was the purpose of the giant vessel?
Ans: to mix the paint for crow make-up

IV. What did he want to become?
A. Actor
B. Writer
C. Director
D. All of these
Ans: D. All of these

V. Why was every player 'slapped' with paints?
Ans: to look presentable

VI. Where were shootings taking place?
Ans: in Gemini Studios

2. The boy in the make-up department had decided I should be enlightened on how great literary talent was being allowed to go waste in a department fit only for barbers and perverse. Soon I was praying for crowd shooting all the time. Nothing short of it could save me from his epics.

I. Who does 'I' refer to in the above lines?
A. Asokamitran, the author of 'Poets and Pancakes'
B. Asokamitran of the Gemini Studios
C. An office boy of the Gemini Studios
D. The Maharshtrian head of the Gemini Studios
Ans: A. **Asokamitran, the author of 'Poets and Pancakes'**

II. Who is the 'boy' referred to here?
A. Office boy
B. Subbu
C. Stephen Spender
D. Mr. Vasan
Ans: A**. Office boy**

III. How would the 'boy' enlighten 'I'?
A. To give vent to his frustration
B. To impress upon him that a great talent remained untapped
C. To convey him that his talent was being wasted
D. All of these
Ans: D. All of these

IV. What prayer he used to make?
Ans: prayed for crowd shooting

V. Why he used to make that prayer?
Ans: wanted to be enlightened with literary talent

VI. What did the office boy do all day long?
Ans: cut newspapers and file.

3. Often, he looked alone and helpless – a man of cold logic in a crowd of dreamers – a neutral man in an assembly of Gandhiistes and khadiites.

I. Who is 'he' referred to here?
A. Legal adviser of the Gemini Studios
B. Subbu
C. Stephen Spender
D. Mr. Vasan
Ans: A. Legal adviser of the Gemini Studios

II. What did he use to wear?
A. Shirt and pants
B. Shirt, tie and pants
C. Kurta Pajama
D. Khadi clothes
Ans: B. Shirt, tie and pants

III. Most of the people at Gemini Studios were……
A. Leather clothes
B. Khadi clothes
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. Neither (a)nor (b)
Ans: B. **Khadi clothes**

IV. What is meant by 'Khadiites'
Ans: The one who wears 'khadi'

V. Who is Gandhiites?
Ans: The one who follows Gandhiji's ideology

VI. Why has Subbu been described as 'neutral'?
Ans: because he has no enemies.
Short Answer type Questions (40-50 Words)

1. What does the writer mean by 'fiery misery' of those subjected to make-up ?

Ans. In the make-up room, there were large mirrors with incandescent lights all around at all angles. Naturally, those who went there for make-up had to bear the terrible heat of those lamps. This is what the writer means by 'the fiery misery'.

2. What is the example of national integration that the author refers to?

Ans. In the make-up department, there was a team of workers who were all from different parts of India. There was a Kannadiga, an Andhraite, an Indian Christian from Madras, an Anglo Burmese and the local Tamils. This is what the writer calls an example of national integration.

3. What work did the 'office boy' do in the Gemini Studios? Why did he join the Studios? Why was he disappointed?

Ans. The 'office boy' was, in fact, a grown-up person. He was in his early forties. The make-up of those who played the crowd was his responsibility. He had entered the studios many years ago. He had hoped to become a star actor or, a top screen writer. He had also hoped to be a director or a lyric writer. But all he could become was an 'office boy' in the make-up department. Naturally, he was disappointed.

4. Why did the author appear to be doing nothing at the studios?

Ans. The author sat in a cubicle. He was always seen tearing up newspapers. Nobody understood the importance of what he was collecting. So he seemed to be doing nothing to all other workers.

5. Why was the Moral Re-Armament Army welcomed at the Gemini Studios?

Ans. They were welcomed because they were thought to be a group of international circus. They were about two –hundred, and they afforded the Gemini Studios staff a good diversion from their dull routine.

6. Who was 'The Boss' of Gemini Studios?

Ans. Mr. Vasan was 'The Boss' of the Gemini Studios.

7. Subbu is described as a many-sided genius. List four of his special qualities/abilities?

Ans. Subbu had the ability to look cheerful at all times. He was very loyal to his Boss. He was tailor – made for films and was a very talented actor. He could write very good poetry but generally he chose to address his poetry to the masses.

8. How can you say that Subbu was an amazing actor?

Ans. Subbu was a great actor. He never aspired to any lead roles. But whatever subsidiary role he played; he performed better than the supposed main players. It shows what an amazing actor he was.

9. Why was the legal adviser referred to as the opposite by others?

Ans. The legal adviser was a good-for-nothing fellow. He was spoilsport. Once, through his folly, he finished the career of a brilliant actress. That was why he was referred to as the opposite of his official designation.

10. Why was Kothamangalam Subbu considered No 2 in Gemini Studios?

Ans. Subbu was very close to The Boss. He had a hand in almost every affair during the golden days of the Studios. He had some sterling qualities of his own. He was tailor-made for films. He was an amazing actor. He had winsome qualities. That was why he was considered No 2 in the Studios.

Long answer type questions (120-150 words)

1.Write a brief note on the make-up department of the Gemini Studios?

Ans. The make-up department of the Gemini Studios was in the upstairs of a building. It had the look of a hair cutting salon. It had big lights around half a dozen large mirrors. They were all incandescent lights. Thus, those who came there for make-up had to bear a lot of heat. The make-up department was headed by a Maharashtrian. He was assisted by men from different states and communities. Thus, there was a great deal of national integration. But they follow strict hierarchy. The chief make-up man attended to the chief actor and actresses. His senior assistant looked to the ‘second’ hero and heroine. The junior assistant dealt with the main comedian. The players who played the crowd were the responsibility of the 'office boy'. He would mix his paint in a giant vessel and slap it on the crowd players. He wasn’t exactly a ‘boy’. He was in his early forties. He was a frustrated person.

2.After reading this story, you are impressed by the author's use of gentle human foibles. Evaluate, whether using such humour contributes towards bringing about change in people's attitude and accepting their foibles.

Ans. The author, Ashokamitran, is the member of the Gemini Studios. He gives a good account of the working and the culture of the people working in the different parts of the Studios. He has created so many situations that point out gentle humour as well as human foibles. In case we peep deep into the author himself, we can note that he himself worked in a cubicle. He was to tear up and take the clippings from the newspapers and to keep them in the files. Most of the people think that he does practically nothing. Even the office boy used to advise him not to waste his literary talent in a department that was fit for barbers and perverts. But the narrator always desired for crowd shooting all the time. Further one can note that the description of the lawyers is quite humorous. Officially he was known as the legal adviser but everybody referred to him as the opposite. It was he who brought a sad end to the brilliant career of a talented actress. In the same way the office boy was not exactly a boy, he was a man in his early forties. He entered the studios to become a star actor, or a top screen writer, director or lyric writer. He was to do the make-up work for the crowd. He was disappointed that his talent was being wasted. The visit of the poet or the editor remained as an "unexplained mystery"

3.How does the writer describe the episode of the English visitor to the Gemini Studios?

Ans. There was big news that the Gemini Studios was going to have a very special visitor. All they said was that he was a poet from England. But no one exactly knew who this poet was. Someone said, "He is not a poet. He is an editor." the poet or the editor arrived at around four in the afternoon. He was a tall English man. He looked very serious. He was unknown to everyone at the studios. The Boss read out a long speech. It was obvious that he too knew little about the poet or the editor. The speech was all in the most general terms. Then the poet spoke. The audiences were all dazed and silent. No one knew what he was saying. The whole thing lasted about an hour. Then the poet left. Everyone was baffled. The poet too looked pretty baffled. His visit remained an unexplained mystery.

7. THE INTERVIEW

- CHRISTOPHER SYLVESTER

THEME

Interview has become a commonplace of journalism. It is a communication genre. An

Excerpt from an Interview with Umberto Eco (An Author)

Gist

The essay is an extract from the Introduction to The Penguin Book of Interviews. Part I gives us two contrasting opinions about interviews—their functions, merits and methods. It also tells us about the importance of interview as a medium of conversation. Our most vivid impressions of our contemporaries are through interviews. Therefore, the interviewer holds a position of power. Part II is an extract from an interview of Umberto Eco. The interview shows the philosopher, academician and novelist.

Part I

Interviews are commonplace these days. Those who look at interviews positively consider them a source of truth and an art. Among the negative views on interviews is the opinion that they are an unwanted, unprovoked and unnecessary intrusion and invasion into a man's private life; they leave people wounded and wrecked. There are some who have even described interviews as an ordeal and a thumbprint on their windpipe.

But, in the modern world, interviews are a supremely serviceable medium of communication and help to create impressions of our contemporaries. The interviewer holds a powerful position and influence.

Part II

It is an excerpt from an interview of Prof. Umberto Eco. In his interview with Mukund Padmanabhan, Umberto talks about his interests, his style and the success of The Name of the Rose. He says that his chief interests are philosophical and ethical and these are also the dominant themes of his academic work and novels. Even his books for children are about non-violence and peace.

He says that there is a playful and personal quality in his works which is an adopted one. He discovered his style when he submitted his doctoral thesis. His thesis told a story of his research, his trials and errors. He then developed on his taste for narration. Hence his academic works are not dry and boring.

Extract Based Questions:

1.Some might make quite extravagant claims for it as being, in its highest form, a source of truth, and,in its practice, an art. Others, usually celebrities who see themselves as its victims, might despise the interview as an unwarranted intrusion into their lives, or feel that it somehow diminishes them, just as
in some primitive cultures it is believed that if one takes a photographic portrait of somebody then one is stealing that person's soul.

I. Write the name the lesson.
Ans: The Interview

II. What are some of the positive views on interviews?
Ans: In its highest form it's a source of truth and in its practice, an art.

III. Why do celebrities despise interviews?
Ans: As they are the victims of unwarranted intrusion into their lives.
IV. Why do the celebrities feel embarrassed most often?
A. because of question attacks during interviews
B. because of interviewer's gestures
C. because of interviewer's appearance
D. none
Ans: D. Because of the question attacks during Interviews.
V. Why do most celebrity writers despise being interviewed?
A. they don't like journalists
B. unwarranted intrusion in their life
C. their privacy is hurt
D. none
Ans: Unwarranted intrusion in their life

VI. On which topic is the writer talking about in the paragraph?
A. Interview
B. journalism
C. Communication
D. Photography

Ans: A. Interview
2. H.G. Wells in an interview in 1894, referred to 'the interviewing ordeal', but was a fairly frequent interviewee and forty years later found himself interviewing Joseph Stalin.
Answer the following.
I. Joseph Stalin interviewed H.G. Wells. (True/False)

Ans: False
II. Find a word from the extract that means 'a person who is being interviewed'.

Ans: interviewee
III. How long after 1894, did Wells interview Joseph Stalin?

Ans: Forty Years
IV. H.G.Wells …… to be interviewed.
A. Like
B. Dislike
C. both
D. none
Ans: A. Like

V. Who is the writer of the lesson?

A. H.G.Wells
B. Joseph Stalin
C. Christopher Silvester
D. Saul Bellow
Ans: C. Christopher Silvester

VI. What is the meaning of the word ‘Ordeal’?

A. Pleasant feeling
B. Painful experience
C. Fair attitude
D. Cowardly behaviour
Ans: B. Painful experience

3 . Umberto Eco: Did you know what will happen if you eliminate the empty spaces from the universe, eliminate the empty spaces in all the atoms? The universe will become as big as my fist.
Answer the following.
I. By eliminating empty spaces in atoms, the universe will be as big as an atom. (True/False)
Ans: False

II. Besides the universe, where else does the speaker want to eliminate empty spaces.

Ans: Atoms
III. Find a word from the extract that means to ‘remove’.
Ans: Eliminate
IV. Why did Umberto start writing novels?
A. to avail an opportunity
B. to be in limelight
C. to share his views
D. to make best use of empty spaces in life.

Ans: D. to make best use of empty spaces in life
V. According to Umberto what will happen to the world if we eliminate empty spaces from the universe?
A. The world will become beautiful
B. The world will be completely ours
C. The world will shrink and will become as big as a fist.
D. The world will be round

Ans: C. The world will shrink and will become as big as a fist.

VI. Which is the phrase used by Umberto Eco for empty space in life?

A. Hypotheses

B. Interstices
C. Semiotics
D. Metaphysics
Ans: B. Interstices

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (40-50 WORDS)

1. Umberto Eco does many things, but says, “I am always doing the same thing but that is more difficult to explain”. What does he mean to say?

Ans: Umberto Eco says that he has philosophical interests which reflect in all his writings: fiction and non-fiction. In this way, he does the same thing, though he seems to pursue various activities: writing notes for newspapers, novels, teaching, writing essays, children’s books etc.

2. Despite the drawbacks, the interview is a ‘supremely serviceable medium of communication’. Explain
Ans: Despite its drawbacks, the interview has its own advantages. Though, interview is an intrusion into the personal life of the interviewee, it is always a supremely serviceable medium of communication. Through the interviews only, we get vivid impressions of our contemporary celebrities. We get a glance of their way of working.

3. What are some of the positive views on inter-views?

Ans: Interview is considered as a reliable source of truth. Contemporaries and their success can be read through the interviews. A very important part of journalism is interviewing now a days.

4. Why do most celebrity writers despise being interviewed?
Ans: Most celebrity writers despise being interviewed because they have faced the fright of interview. Among them, interview is regarded as an unwarranted entrance into their privacy.

5. Do you think Umberto Eco like, being Inter viewed? Give reasons for your opinion.
Ans: Umberto Eco surely likes being interviewed as a part of his interview is presented in this chapter. He answers every question asked by Mukund and never frustrates and criticizes the interview like many other celebrity writers.

6. What is the reason for the huge success of the novel, The Name of the Rose?
Ans: The Name of the Rose is a serious detective story but delved into metaphysics, theology and medieval history. The novel got a huge success and the reason Umberto Eco assesses is its favourable publication time.

7. How can the importance of interview be justified in modern journalism?

Ans: The interview is the most serviceable medium of communication today. It has become a commonplace of journalism. We can know about celebrities through interview.

8. Umberto Eco's written output is staggeringly large and wide-ranging? How?

Ans: Umberto Eco is a versatile Genius, a prolific writer. He has written on wide ranging subjects such as literary fiction, academic texts, essays children's books and newspaper articles. He has 5 novels and 40 non-fiction works to his credit.

9. How has Umberto Eco become popular among the general public?
Ans: Umberto Eco's novels made him popular among the people in general. Ten to fifteen million copies of the novel 'The Name of the Rose' were sold.

10. why did the American publisher think that the novel “The Name of the Rose” won’t sell well in America?
Ans: The novel 'The Name of the Rose' Dealt with a period of medieval history. The publisher did not expectvery good response in America because the Americans knew nothing about cathedral. People were ignorant about the medieval part.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. What kind of writer is Umberto Eco? What sort of writing does he have to his credit?

Ans.**:** Umberto Eco is a versatile writer. He had already acquired formidable reputation as a scholarfor his ideas on semiotics literary interpretation and medieval aesthetics before he turned to non-fiction writing. He had a narrative style of writing. He has writings like literary fiction, academic texts, essays, children's books, newspaper articles to his credit. He believes in non-violence andpeace. He has written five novels and more than forty non-fiction works.

2. Why do some celebrities despise interview? Are they justified? comment.

Ans: Because they feel unwanted intrusion in their lives. According to Naipaul people are wounded and lose a part of themselves. Lewis Carol is horrified by the name of interviewer. Kipling terms it immoral, criminal. H.G. Wells refers it as an ordeal. To an extent justified - being victims.

3. How does Umberto Eco pursue his philosophical and academic interests? How does he make use of ‘interstices? How has he developed a non-fictional style?
Ans: Umberto Eco has many philosophical interests. He pursues them through his academic works and novels. Even his children’ works are about non-violence and peace. They are the same bunch of ethical and philosophical interests. Eco wrote more than 40 scholarly works on non-fiction. Eco considers himself ‘a university professor who writes novels (only) on Sundays’. He prefers to be called an academician.
Umberto shares a secret with the interviewer. He thinks that if we eliminate the empty spaces from the universe, the world will shrink. It will become as big as a fist. Similarly, we have a lot of empty spaces or ‘interstices’ in our lives. He works in these spaces and uses them to his advantage.
Umberto Eco has evolved a distinct non-fictional style. His scholarly works have a certain playful and personal quality about them. It is different from his regular style which is ‘depersonalised and often dry and boring’. He is different from other scholars. Eco tells the story of his research. Even he includes his ‘trials and errors’. His essays always have a narrative aspect. This narrative style of his scholarly works was fully developed later on in his novels

8. GOING PLACES

- A R BARTON

THEME

Adolescent Hero worship and fantasizing. Hero worship is the natural phenomenon of adolescent stage but needs guidance and monitoring. Life is to realize our dreams with our potential, possibility and limitation. Since,when reality hits, it may shatter the dreams.

GIST OF THE LESSON

The story revolves around a teenage girl Sophie, her family and friends. She is a daydreamer, who is always lost in her dreams of becoming rich and sophisticated though in reality she is a worker at biscuit factory. The story suddenly twists up when Sophie makes a wild imagination of meeting Danny Casey, a famous footballer. She also makes a story in front of her brother that Casey will come to meet her on a fixed day as per a promise he made to her.

Points to remember:

- Sophie lives in a world of her own fantasy
- Sophie is fond of hero worshipping and fantasizing.
- Sophie's hero is an Irish player, Danny Casey
- dreams of meeting him,
- obsessed about meeting him,
- makes up stories about her meetingwith him
- starts believing her imagination as real.
- nobody believes her,
- feels disappointed still believes that she has met Danny Casey.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS:

1. It was nothing like that, Geoff It was me spoke first. When I saw who it was, I said, “Excuse me, but aren’t you, Danny Casey?” And he looked sort of surprised. And he said, “Yes, that’s right.” And I knew it must be him because he had the accent, you know, like when they interviewed him on the television. So, I asked him for an autograph for little Derek, but neither of us had any paper or a pen. So, then we just talked a bit. About the clothes in Royce’s window. He seemed lonely. After all, it’s a long way from the west of Ireland. And then, just as he was going, he said, If I would care to meet him next week, he would give me an autograph then. Of course, I said I would.”

I. Who looked sort of surprised and why?

Ans: Danny Casey looked sort of surprised because Sophie asked him about his name (identity).

II. How did Sophie confirm that he was Danny Casey?

Ans: By hearing his accent and remembering his interview on television, she confirmed that he was Danny Casey.

III. What did Sophie ask him?

Ans: Sophie asked him for an autograph for little Derek.

IV. Danny Casey was a player in the football team of
A. Ireland
B. Finland
C. England
D. Denmark

Ans: A. Ireland

V. Sophie told Geoff that Danny was unable to sign an autograph for her because
A. his secretary did not allow it
B. he didn't have paper or pen
C. he said he'd do it later
D. he was in a hurry to go home

Ans: B. he didn't have paper or pen

VI. What did Sophie tell Geoff one day that made him look surprised?
A. she had seen a ghost
B. she had met her principal
C. she had got a job
D. she had met Danny Casey

Ans: D. she had met Danny Casey

2. And afterwards you wait there alone in the arcade for a long while, standing where he stood, remembering the soft melodious voice, the shimmer of green eyes. No taller than you. No bolder than you. The prodigy. The innocent genius, the great Danny Casey. And she saw it all again, last Saturday saw him ghost past the lumbering defenders, heard the fifty thousand catch their breath as he hovered momentarily over the ball, and then the explosion of sound as he struck it crisply into the goal, the sudden thunderous eruption of exultant approbation.

I. What was she remembering about Danny Casey?

Ans: She was remembering about the scene of the arcade where he stood. She remembered the soft melodious voice and the shimmer of green eyes.

II. What titles did she use for Danny Casey?

Ans: She titled Danny Casey "No taller than you', the prodigy, the innocent genius, the great Danny Casey.
III. When and what did she see last Saturday?

Ans: Last Saturday, she saw him ghost past the lumbering defenders, heard the fifty thousand catch their breath as he hovered momentarily over the balk

IV. What is the sub theme of the story?
A. Relationships- family and friends
B. friends
C. family members
D. adolescents

Ans: A. Relationships- family and friends

V. Who is 'She' in this passage?
A. Jansie
B. Sophie
C. Sophie's mother
D. Sophie's Cousin
Ans: B. Sophie

VI. Which of the following is the verb form of the word "Explosion"?
A. Exploit
B. Explosive
C. Explode
D. Explore
Ans: C. Explode

3. "There I was looking at the clothes in Royce's Window when someone came and stood beside me and I looked around and who should it be but Danny Casey"

I. Who is I in the above extract?

Ans: Sophie

II. Whom does the word someone here refer to?
Ans: Danny Casey

III. What is she waiting for?

Ans: **Danny to come.**

IV. What did Sophie tell Geoff one day that made him look surprised?
A. she had seen a ghost
B. she had met her principal
C. she had got a job
D. she had met Danny Casey

Ans: D. she had met Danny Casey

V. What does Geoff's silence symbolise in Sophie's view?

A. his moody nature

B. his vague personality

C. his jovial nature

D. wandering of his mind to distant places

Ans: D. wandering of his mind to distant places

VI. Which theme is being exposed from the above lines?

A. Adolescent fantasizing

B. Leadership

C. Material benefit

D. Real life account

Ans: A. Adolescent fantasizing

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (40-50 WORDS)

1. Why does Jansie want sophie to be sensible?

Ans: Jansie knew Sophie's family background and financial position, She knew that both of them were earmarked for the biscuit factory. Sophie's dreams were big and needed a lot of money and experience for their fulfillment. Sophie had neither. So, Sophie asks her to be sensible.

2.Who was Danny Casey? Why did Sophie talk about him?

Ans: Danny Casey was a young Irish player of the first United team. She was infatuated by this sportsman and took him to be her lover and so wanted to date with him.

3. why was Sophie jealous of Geoff's silence?

Ans: Geoff was grown up and spoke little. Sophie was jealous of him as she wanted to share his secretthoughts. She craved for his affection.

4.Jansie and Sophie, in spite of being friends were poles apart in their approach to life. How?

Ans: Jansie and Sophie were poles apart in thinking and temperament. Sophie was an incurable dreamerand escapist. On the other hand, Jansie was realistic and practical she knows big things require money and experience money and experience which they didn't have.

5 . Why didn't Sophie want Jansie to know about her story with Danny?

Ans**:** Jansie was very interested in things that did not concern her. She wanted to know other people's affairs. She would spread the news in the whole neighbourhood. So, Sophie didn't want Jansie to know about her story with Danny. It may also be mutual rivalry and one-up manship on her part. Sophie was startled to learn that Geoff had told Jansie about her story with Danny.

6**.** Did Sophie really meet Danny Casey?

Ans: No, Sophie did not really meet Danny Casey. She was very fascinated by the young Irish footballer. She imagined his coming. She sat in the park, waiting for Casey and knowing that he

would not come. She felt sad. Sadness was a hard burden to carry. She was always lost in a dreamy world where she imagined Casey meeting her.

7. Which was the only occasion when she got to see Danny Casey in person?

Ans: The only occasion when Sophie got to see Danny Casey in person was when the family went to watch United on Saturday. Sophie, her father and little Derek went down near the goal. Geoff went with his mates higher up. United won two-nil. Her idol Casey drove in the second goal. She saw the Irish genius going round two big defenders on the edge of penalty area. He beat the hesitant goal keeper from a dozen yards. Sophie glowed with pride. She was very happy.

8.What thoughts come to Sophie's mind as she sits by the canal?

Ans: Sitting by the side of the canal Sophie waits for Danny Casey to come. The time keeps on passing. She starts feeling pangs of doubt inside her. Then she remembers Geoff saying he would never come. She thinks that she will never be able prove that the others were wrong to doubt her.

9.It is natural for teenagers to have unrealistic dreams. What would you say are benefits and disadvantages of such fantasising?

Ans: Teenage is considered the best period in person's life. In this age, the person has maximum energy and he is free from every responsibility. But it is also the age when the person has dreams and fantasies. Every teenager has some role model also. It would be beneficial for the person if he goes into the direction of his/her dreams diligently. But mere fantasising and dreaming bring nothing but disappointment.

10.How would you describe the character and temperament of Sophie's father?
Ans. Sophie's father belonged to labour class. He belonged to a low middle class. He had rough eating manners. He was quite a carefree person and didn't take much interest in the activities of his children.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (120-150 WORDS)

1. What impression do you form of Sophie on reading the Story going places?

Ans. Sophie is like any other teenager having her own dreams and fancies. She is an escapist. She is an escapist. Her ambitions have no relation with the harsh realities of life. She wants to have a boutique, bean actress or a fashion designer.
She develops a romantic fascination for Danny Casey who is a young Irish footballer. She indulges in hero worshipping. She becomes sad when Casey does not come. She suffers because of her dreams which are thecreations of her own mind.

2. Comment on the social background and the life of the people in a middle class family with reference to The lesson 'Going places'.

Ans. Sophie and her family were from the low middle-class strata of society, they are hardworking, law-abiding middle-class people. Sophie's father and brother work hard at their jobs, her mother

did all the house hold chores herself and even had a crooked back from doing so much work. Geoff is an apprentice mechanic. His jacket is shapeless. Sophie's father lacks sophistication. She lived in a small house with her family. When she returned home from school, she felt uncomfortable because of the steam and the untidy look of her house. She also worked in a biscuit factory in order to support her family All these indicators confirm their lower middle class family background.

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

Ans: Sophie belonged to a low middle class family. She had no means to gain name and fame. Therefore, she started weaving in her mind the unrealistic dreams and fantasies. First, she thought that she would open a fine boutique in the city. When her friend Jansie told her that it would take a lot of money to open a boutique, she said that she would become a manager to begin with. She did not realise that no one would make her a manager straight off. Then she thought she would become an actress. She took a chance meeting with Danny Casey as a beginning of love-affair with him. She dreamt of meeting with him. But this and her other dreams were just product of her mind and not based on any reality.

FLAMINGO (POETRY)

Poem- 1 My Mother at Sixty- Six

-Kamala Das

Gist of the poem:

The theme of the poem is 'advancing age' and the fear of loss and separation associated with it. It shows a plethora of emotions of the young generation. It depicts that aging is inevitable, and it is the law of nature.

Important Points:

• Poetess is travelling back to Cochin airport with her mother in a car.
• Looks at the wan, pale face of her dozing mother.
• Her face has a dull, colourless appearance and reminds her of a corpse.
• Old fear of losing her mother returns.
• Thought is very painful; realizes she is now an old woman and could be nearing death.
• Turns to look at sprinting trees outside; sees merry children running out of their homes.
• A welcome change from the gloomy thoughts that grip her.
• Reaches the airport, after the security check looks at the mother again.
• Sees her pale and ageing face; is reminded of the winter moon with all the vitality and brightness gone.
• Feels pained at being reminded of a childhood fear; had always been scared of losing her mother one day.
• Does not want to show her agony and fear to her mother now.
• Tries to hide her emotions by smiling.
• Bids good bye to her mother with a hope to see her again.

Poetic devices
1. Simile: It is the comparison of two things by using as or like. e.g., her face ashen like that of a corpse, as a late winter's moon.
2. Imagery: It is descriptive language used to appeal to a reader's senses: touch, taste, smell, sound, and sight. e.g., the merry children spilling.
3. Personification: When we give human characteristics to animals or plants or non-living things. e.g., trees sprinting.
4. Repetition: It is the repetition of a word or phrase to create a poetic effect in a poem. e.g., the poet repeats these words, smile and smile and smile‖.
5. Alliteration: It is the occurrence of the same sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. e.g., my mother, I said was, see you soon.
6. Enjambment: It is the continuation of a sentence or clause across a line break. Driving from my parent's home to Cochin last Friday
7. Rhyme scheme: The poem does not follow any rhyme or rhythm. It has been written in free verse.

Extract based questions:
Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow.

1. Driving from my parent's
home to Cochin last Friday
morning, I saw my mother,
beside me,
doze, open-mouthed, her face
ashen like that
of a corpse and realized with pain
that she was as old as she looked but soon
put that thought away…

Questions:
I. The poet described her mother as .....
Ans: old and pale

II. What did the narrator notice about her mother?
Ans: The narrator noticed that her mother had dozed off and she was looking old, pale and weak.

III. Assertion (A): Mothers face ashen like that of a corpse.
Reason(R): She was old.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
C. A is true but R is false.
D. A is false but R is true

Ans: Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

IV. Find words from the passage which mean same as ‘doze’

A. spell
B. dose
C. slumber
D. dosage

Ans: C slumber

V. The author put the thought about her .....away

A. childhood
B. mother
C. travel
D. old age

Ans: mother

VI. find the poetic device used in the line ‘ her face ashen like that of a corpse’

Ans: simile

2. And looked out at Young
Trees sprinting, the merry children spilling
out of their homes, but after the airport's
security check, standing a few yards away.
I looked again at her, wan, pale
as a late winter's moon and felt that old
familiar ache.....

I. The phrase 'merry children' symbolizes

1. Pain
2. Nostalgia
3. Happiness
4. Sluggishness
5. Vitality
6. Exuberance

A. 3, 5 and 6
B.1, 2, and 4
C. 4 and 5
D. only 6

Ans: A. 3, 5 and 6

II. Who does 'her' refer to here?

Ans: Poet's mother.

III. The phrase "young sprinting trees' signifies.

Ans: The fast-paced life.

IV. "...And looked at the young sprinting trees..." Which poetic device has the poet used in the above line?

A. Onomatopoeia
B. Personification

C. Simile
D. Hyperbole
Ans: Personification

V. ‘Trees sprinting’ and ‘merry children spilling’ is an attempt by the poet to create
A. suspense
B. laughter
C. visual imagery
D. chaos
Ans: C. visual imagery

VI. The author ‘s familiar ache was the fear of .....
Ans: losing her mother.

3. ...I looked again at her, wan, pale
as a late winter's moon and felt that old familiar ache,
my childhood's fear, but all I said was, see you soon.
Amma, all I did was smile and smile and smile...
I."As a late winter's moon and felt that..." Which poetic device is used in the above line?

Ans: Simile
II. What do the poetess' parting words suggest? The words suggest the _____ of the poetess
A. strength
B. fears
C. optimism
D. longing desires
Ans: optimism

III. Choose the option that completes the sentence given below.
Just as the brightness of the winter's moon is veiled behind the haze and mist, similarly, _____
A. the pain of separation has shaded mother's expression.
B. age has fogged mother's youthful appearance.
C. growing up has developed a seasoned maturity in the poet.
D. memories warm the heart like the pale moon in winter.
Ans: B. age has fogged mother's youthful appearance.

IV. Find the word from the extract that means same as ‘pale’
A. Colourless
B. Glowing
C. Fearful
D. Painful
Ans: A. Colourless

V. How did the author conceal her emotions?
Ans: By smiling

VI. What is the significance of poet’s smile?
Ans: to hide fears about mother’s old age/ to convince herself as well as her mother that they will be meeting soon.
Short answer type questions: (40-50 words)
1. What is the kind of pain and ache that the poet feels?

Ans: The poetess feels pain on seeing the pale and corpse-like face of her mother and it's said that her old familiar pain or the ache returns. The poet simultaneously feels helplessness and sadness of losing her mother due to old age.

2. Why are the young trees described as ‘sprinting’?

Ans: She looked at the young trees which she left behind as the car drove in the front direction. As the people inside the car feel like they are stationary and the things outside the car from their windows are moving, that is why the trees are said to be sprinting.

3. Why has the poet brought in the image of the merry children ‘spilling out of their homes’?

Ans: The poet has contrasted the image of children with her own mother who was old. She wants to tell us that she looked away from her mother to these young beings so that she does not feel bad and helpless about her mother.

4. Why has the mother been compared to the ‘late winter’s moon’?

Ans: The late winter’s moon is pale and calming. Just like that the mother had a calming effect on her and she looked pale because she was growing old. That is why the mother been compared to the ‘late winter’s moon’

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

Ans: The poet said to her mother that she is going to see her soon again and so she smiled. This signifies that she loves her mother and does not want to lose her. She wants to come back for her soon. She holds hope to see her again.

6. What were the poet’s feelings at the airport? How did she hide them?

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

7. What childhood fear did Kamala Das refer to in her poem? How did she hide it?

Ans: Kamala Das childhood fear was that she would lose her mother to the cruel hands of death and thus would be separated from her forever. She attempts to hide her fear through her elongated and superficial smile.

8. How did Kamala Das’s mother look during the drive to Cochin?

Ans: During the drive to Cochin, Kamala Das’s mother looked rather old and pale. As she dozed off beside the poet, she looked almost like a corpse as her face was like ash, totally colourless and it seemed to have completely lost the zest for life.

9. How does Kamala Das try to put away the thoughts of her ageing mother?

Ans: The poet started looking out of the car-window because she wanted to drive away the pain and agony, she was experiencing on seeing her aged mother. She looked outside at the world which was full of life and activity. She saw young trees running past her and merry children sprinting out of their homes to play.

10. What kind of pain does Kamala Das feel in ‘My Mother at Sixty-six’?

Ans: Kamala Das mother is old and pale and her health is deteriorating. So, the poet feels a familiar pain, which is one of her constant fears that she might lose her mother. She has an ache inside her heart that she might not be able to see her mother again.

Long Answer Type questions 120-150 words

1. In today’s fast life, children neglect their ageing parents. What do you think children can do to have an involved and inclusive relationship with their elderly parents?

Ans: Children are caught up in their own world of stress and ambition. They sometimes ignore their parents. However, if they live in the same city, they should take out some time for them. If they are in another city, the children must ring them up regularly. Birthdays and festivals are a good time to spend with their elderly parents and make them feel wanted. If children accompany their parents for the medical check-up, the parents will feel reassured. Last but not least, children must let them know how much they are loved. This is the best gift children and grandchildren can endow to the elderly parents.

2. The poem, 'My Mother At Sixty Six', brings home the theme that ageing is a natural process and is going to envelop one and all. Comment.

Ans: The narrator sees her mother dozing looking pale as a corpse. The mother's pale face arouses the narrator's childhood fears of losing her mother but she cannot stay on. She accepts her mother's ageing as a natural process. She hides her pain and guilt under a smile. The narrator delves on the complexities of life in which we have to strike a balance and sometimes part with our dear ones as we have other commitments.

3. What do the parting words of the narrator and her smile signify?

Ans:The parting words 'see you soon Amma' are used by the narrator to reassure the mother and to infuse optimism in the narrator herself. She accepts the reality of her mother's approaching death, yet keeps up the facade of a smiling, happy face in order to put up a brave front. It requires a lot of effort and hence the poet has used the poetic device of repetition to emphasize this. The poet's parting words of assurance and her smiles provide a stark contrast to the old familiar ache or fear of the childhood. Her words and smiles are a deliberate attempt to hide her real feelings. The parting words: "See you soon, Amma" give an assurance to the old lady whose 'ashen face' looks like a corpse. Similarly, her continuous smiles are an attempt to overcome the ache and fear inside her heart.

Poem-2 Keeping Quiet

- Pablo Neruda

Gist of the poem:

The main theme of the poem *Keeping Quiet* is Peace, Fraternity and Unity. Throughout the poem, the poet talks about destruction caused by greed and selfishness. We are destroying our environment, killing our brothers and hurting ourselves and while doing all this, we never introspect ourselves and our actions.

Important Points:

• The poet talks about the need of silence and quiet introspection and the importance of quietude and calmness.

• He also talks about creating a feeling of mutual understanding among human beings.

• The poet asks the readers to keep quiet for a count of twelve (which is indicative of time)
• He asks them to stop any barrier (Like language, war, exploitation etc.) which creates a divide.
• This silence will be free from the disturbing sounds of engines and rush of people due to their materialistic attitude for some time
• The importance of silence and self-introspection can transform not only the life of an individual but also the face of the earth.
• They will lead a hatred-free and peaceful life, living in harmony, giving a halt to their destructive activities.
• By quiet introspection, the poet does not mean total inactivity; instead, he wants full involvement with life.
• All kinds of wars must be stopped at once. The green wars against the environment, wars with poisonous gases, firearms, must be stopped at once.
• The earth can teach us a lesson how everything comes to a dead end and comes to life again.

Literary devices:
1. Alliteration: It is the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words. e.g. we will count, sudden strangeness, stop for one second‖, his hurt hands, clean clothes.
2. Anaphora: Two consecutive lines starting with the word. e.g. Let's not speak in any language, let's stop for one second
3. Repetition: It is the repetition of phrases in the poem for poetic effect. e.g. —without rush, without engines.
4. Symbolism: The poet uses various symbols in the poem. e.g. counting to twelve; symbolises time, Brothers; symbolise mankind, green wars; refer to deforestation, wars with gas; refers to pollution, clean clothes; symbolise change of perspective, shade; symbolises protection etc.
5. Antithesis: It is the juxtaposition of opposing or contrasting ideas. e.g., count to twelve and we will all keep still. Here counting and keeping still are contrasting activities and are put together.
6. Personification: it is the attribution of human characteristics to non-human things and animals. e.g., Earth can teach us.
7. Metaphor: It is used to make a comparison between two things that aren't alike but do have something in common. e.g. shade refers to protection.
8. Enjambment: It is the continuation of a sentence to the next line/stanza. In the poem, many sentences continue to multiple lines. e.g. i) Now we will count to twelve and we will all keep still. ii) For once on the face of the Earth let's not speak in any language let's stop for one second, and not move our arms so much.

Extract based questions:

1. Fishermen in the cold sea
would not harm whales
and the man gathering salt
would look at his hurt hands.

I. what does the symbolism 'fisherman' in the given extract mean?
Ans: man's indiscriminate exploitation of nature for his vested interest

II. What is the poet's message for the man gathering salt?
Ans: To give time for the wounds to heal.

III. What kind of image is created by the poet in the last lines?
A. The image of stillness
B. The image of suffering
C. The image of destruction
D. None of these.
Ans: B. The image of suffering

IV. What is the rhyming scheme used in the poem?

A. enclosed rhyme
B. Monorhyme
C. sonnet
D. Free verse

Ans: Free verse

V. ‘Cold Sea’ is a poetic device
A. personification
B. transferred epithet
C. metaphor
D. alliteration
Ans: B. transferred epithet
VI. what should the man gathering salt do?
Ans: The man gathering salt should look after his wounded hands.

2. “What I want should
not be confused
with total inactivity.
Life is what it is about.
I want no truck with death.”

I. What does the phrase 'want no truck with death' mean.
Ans: not dealing or associated with death
II. What is it that the poet wants?
A. He wants us to rush through life.
B. He appeals to the readers to pause, maintain silence and observe introspection.
C. To direct us towards keeping quiet.
D. Both B and C
Ans: Both B and C

III.. Read the statements given below carefully. Choose the option that best describes these statements with reference to the extract.
Statement I: The poet warns us not to mistake inactivity advocated by him for death.
Statement II: According to the poet, life is an on-going process and cannot come to a standstill under any circumstances.
Statement III: Man should take a break from being engaged relentlessly in activity that cause damage to nature and human self.
A. Statement I is true, statement II is false and statement III cannot be inferred.
B. Statement I and II cannot be inferred, statement III is true.
C. Statement I is true, statement II and III cannot be inferred.
D. All of the statements are true.
Ans: D. All of the statements are true.

IV. Why is life not associated with inactivity?
Ans: because the life is always active but quiet.
V. What symbol from nature the poet uses to prove that keeping quiet is not total inactivity?
Ans: Nature and earth

VI. What does man threaten himself with?
A. death
B. birth
C. robbery

D. Suicide

Ans: A. Death

3. "For once on the face of the Earth
Let's not speak in any language,
Let's stop for one second
And not move our arms so much."

I. Name the poet of the poem.

Ans: Pablo Neruda

II. Why does the poet want us to keep quiet?

A. to maintain silence
B. to avoid noise
C. tranquil moment will help find solutions to our problem
D. in the hope of becoming more thoughtful

Ans: tranquil moment will help find solutions to our problem

III. What does he want us to do for one second?

A. to be still for one second
B. To keep quiet and not speak
C. stop all activities
D. All the above

Ans: D. All the above

IV. What does Neruda mean when he says 'not move our arms'?

Ans: There should not by any war or violence.

V. Exotic moment is meant by.....

A. Ordinary silence
B. Bizarre moment
C. extraordinarily tranquil
D. familiar moment

Ans: C. extraordinarily tranquil

VI. write an example of 'anaphora' in the given extract

Ans: Let's not speak in any language
Let's stop for one second.

Short answer type questions:

1. In the poem 'Keeping Quiet', what is the appeal made by the poet?

Ans: The poet appeals the people to keep quiet for a short time. This would help them take stock of their mindless activities and conduct self-analysis. All this will help save mankind from its imminent doom.

2. "Under the apparent stillness there is life." Justify this statement giving an example from the poem, 'Keeping Quiet'.

Ans: The poet says that just as there will be life below the snow once it melts, similarly, there will be life even in the apparent stillness.

3. What are the different kinds of wars mentioned in the poem? What is Neruda's attitude towards these wars?

Ans: Green wars – cutting the trees, war with environment; war with gas—chemical or nuclear; war with fire, and war with ammunition. Every type of war is useless and must be given up. Whenever there is victory after a war, there are no survivors. War is only destructive.

4. When everything seems dead, what remains alive?
Ans: When everything seems dead, only the earth remains alive.

5. What is 'the fisherman' symbolic of?
Ans: The fisherman symbolises man's indiscriminate exploitation of nature for his vested interests.

6. How can suspension of activities help?
Ans: The poet believes that suspension of activities will allow men to introspect, which can help them by solving many of the problems based on caste, religion and nationality.

7. According to the poet, what is that human beings can learn from nature?
Ans: Life under apparent stillness in attitude is important. Just like nature carries on its work even when there is stillness all around, similarly, stillness in attitude will help in retrospection.

8. Why does one feel 'a sudden strangeness' on counting to twelve and keeping quiet?
Ans: The absence of hustle and bustle of life would create feeling of peace and quietness, which would make us united in our natural commitment. It will create a strange feeling of universal brotherhood.

9. How will 'keeping quiet' protect our environment?
Ans: Keeping quiet will stop man's indiscriminate exploitation of nature for his vested interests. In this moment of inactivity, fishermen will not harm the whales.
10. How is the earth a source of life when all seems dead on it?
Ans: The seeds that lie dormant throughout winter germinate or spring to life with the arrival of spring. It appears as if nature is celebrating life.

Long answer type questions: (120-150 words):
1. Write the central idea of the poem.

Ans: In this poem, the poet tells us about the value of quiet introspection. He wants us to keep quiet for twelve seconds and stop every movement of the body. He implores the fishermen not to harm the whales. He also wants the man gathering salt to stop his activities for a few minutes, since he has hurt his hands. The poet says that wars are useless. These wars leave no survivors. However, the poet doesn't advocate total inactivity. He says that something that appears to be dead now later proves to be alive. Total inactivity is death, the poet just wants us to suspend our activities for a few seconds.

2. What are the different types of wars mentioned in the poem?
OR
What is Neruda's attitude towards these wars?
Ans: The poet says that there are green wars. He means t to say that the people who destroy forests also wage a war against their own coming generations. There are wars with fire, chemical weapons and poisonous gases. The wars bring so much destruction that no side could be called victorious. The poet wants that all these wars should be stopped. These wars bring nothing but destruction.

3. What is the theme of the poem?

Ans: The poem is centred around the idea of introspection. The poet suggests silence and stillness for twelve seconds. During this period everyone will ponder over the repercussions of his acts. This period of stillness will be an exotic moment. It will be unusual because there will be no activity. The poet hopes that we all will come together and have brotherhood. We will realize the wastefulness of wars, the ill effects of harming sea life, the damage done to the environment and the harm done to our bodies while we work. He suggests that we remain quiet because languages create barriers between people. The poet wants to unify the world and wants us to act responsibly towards every living being.

A THING OF BEAUTY

-John Keats

Gist of the poem:
A Thing of Beauty summary tells us the value of beautiful things that are all around us and that one must cherish them. They provide us timeless joy and leave an unforgettable imprint on our minds; therefore, every beautiful thing is worth preserving.

Important Points:
• The poem is a tribute to beauty.
• The poet says that a thing of beauty is a source of joy for ever.
• The grace of beauty increases with the passage of time.
• It would never lose its worth.
• Beauty is like a place of solace and comfort, providing quiet rest, sweet dreams, health and relaxation.
• On every new day, we fabricate fresh flowery links which bind us to the beautiful earth.
• This is despite the depression, lack of noble values, gloom, unhealthy experiences and darkish regimen which we undergo every day.
• In the midst of all these negatives, there is always some beautiful thing in our life, which dispels the darkness in our lives.
• The poet specifies a few stock objects of beauty.
• They are the sun, the moon, a shady area providing protection from heat to the simple sheep, the daffodils and the green world they live in, cool streams which give relief from the hot season and a clearing in the middle of a forest, rich with scented flowers.
• Equally beautiful are the lives of great men who have passed away and stories and legends which we have heard or read. Such things are an endless source of immortality.
• Excerpt From His Longer Poem ‘Endymion’

Literary device:
1. Rhyme scheme: AABBC (forever, never, keep, sleep, breathing)
2. Alliteration: Use of consonant sound at the start of two words which are close in series. e.g. sleep-sweet, band to bind, noble nature, some shape
3. Metaphor: bower Quiet: calmness of the bower is compared to the calming effect of a beautiful thing
4. Anaphora: Use of same word in two consecutive lines. e.g. of noble natures- of all the unhealthy
5. Imagery: creating a sensory effect of beautiful things lined up in a string. eg. A flowery band to bind us, sprouting shady boon, Clear rills
6. Inversion: normal order of words is reversed. e.g. Are we wreathing a flowery band.
7. Antithesis: opposite words placed together. e.g. old and young

Extract based questions:

1. "Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing
A flowery band to bind us to the earth,
Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth
Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,
Of all the unhealthy and o'er darkened ways
Made for our searching: yes, in spite of all,
Some shape of beauty moves away the pall
From our dark spirits

I. Which word in the extract means same as 'lack'?

Ans: dearth

II. Pick the option that is NOT an example of 'unhealthy and o'er darkened ways.'

A. A person who is egoistic and looks down upon others.
B. A person who seeks God's help for all his problems.
C.A person who uses evil ways to deceive others.
D. A person who is corrupt and manipulative.

Ans: B. person who seeks God's help for all his problems.

III. Pick the option that enumerates what 'noble natures' would include.

1. Selflessness
2. Insensitivity
3. Enthusiasm
4. Aggression
5. Meticulousness
6. Judiciousness

a) 1, 4 and 5
b) 2, 3 and 6
c) 2, 4 and 5
d) 1, 3 and 6

Ans: 1, 3 and 6

IV. Based on the poem, choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

Statement 1: The earth without the beautiful things is a place full of despair and unpleasantness.
Statement 2: The ornate band created by human beings; ushers hope in their lives.

A. Statement 1 is true but Statement 2 is false.
B. Statement 1 is false but Statement 2 is true.
C. Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 can be inferred.
D. Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 cannot be inferred.

Ans: D. Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 cannot be inferred.

V. What keep us connected to earth?

Ans: nature and things of beauty.

VI. Which things cause suffering to human beings?

Ans: lack of virtues and inhuman acts

2. "It's loveliness increases, it will never
Pass into nothingness; but will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing.

Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing

I. What does the word 'Morrow' mean in A Thing of Beauty?
A. The previous day
B. The next day
C. The day after tomorrow
D. Next year
Ans: The next day

II. Which poetic device has been used in 'Its loveliness increases'?
Ans: Alliteration
3. What happens when we are surrounded by beautiful things?
A. We get good health
B. We can sleep peacefully
C. We can breathe well
D. All of these
Ans: D. All of these

IV. What does the phrase 'Keep a bower quiet for us' mean in the extract?
Ans: To keep a shady place for us

V. Assertion: A beautiful thing gives us sweet dreams and peaceful sleep.
Reason: Beautiful things have no impact on our minds.
A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
B) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
C) Assertion is true, Reason is false.
D) Assertion is false, Reason is true.
Ans: D) Assertion is false, Reason is true.

VI. Why do we need sweet dreams, and health, and quite breathing in our lives?
Ans: To remain calm and happy so that we do not become gloomy and depressed.

3. Such the Sun, the Moon,
Trees old and young, sprouting a shady boon.
For simple sheep; and such are daffodils
with the green world they live in; and clear rills. That for themselves a cooling covert make
'Gainst the hot season; the mid forest brake.
Rich with the sprinkling of fair musk–rose blooms'

III. Name the objects of beauty.
Ans: Such the Sun, the Moon, trees, daffodils, rills, etc.
II. What is the role of the clear rills?
A. Heat the surrounding area.
B. Cool the surrounding area.
C. Cause rainfall in the surrounding area.
D. Provide oxygen.
Ans: B. Cool the surrounding area.

III. How has the mid-forest brake become rich?
A. Due to presence of white lilies.
B. Due to presence of musk roses.
C. Due to absence of orchids.

D. Due to absence of cobras.
Ans: B. Due to presence of musk roses.

IV. What is meant by the phrase ‘sprouting a shady boon’?
Ans: The trees which are old and young sprout the branches to provide a shade and shelter to the sheep.

V**.** Pick the option that pairs the TRUE statements based on the extract, from the list below.
1. The bushes with fragrant flowers lift the human spirit and bring joy.
2. Death is inevitable and everyone faces it no matter how powerful.
3. Immortality is achieved by man when he drinks the nectar of joy.
4. Legendary heroes and their heroic deeds instil inspiration in us.
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1 and 4
(D) 2 and 3
Ans: B) 2 and 4

VI. which word in the extract means same as ‘thicket’
Ans: Brake
Short answer questions (40-50 words)
1. **How is a thing of beauty a joy for ever?**
Ans: A thing of beauty is the source of constant joy. Its beauty goes on increasing. It will never pass into nothingness.
2. **What do you understand by a ‘bower’?**
Ans: A bower is a pleasant place in the shade under a tree. It protects persons/animals from the hot rays of the sun.
3. What removes the pall from our dark spirits?
Ans: Some beautiful shapes or a thing of beauty removes the pall of sadness from our hearts or spirits.
4. What makes the mid-forest brake rich?
Ans: The mid forest brake is made rich by the blooming of beautiful musk-roses.

5. What makes human beings love life in spite of troubles and sufferings?
Ans: On this earth, man’s life is full of depression and disappointment. There is general lack of truly noble people. The shroud of disappointment is spread over human souls. But a thing of beauty makes human beings love life in spite of trouble and sufferings.

6. What image does the poet use to describe the beautiful bounty of the earth?
Ans: The poet says that there are a number of things that make the earth beautiful. These things are like a fountain of immortal drink which is pouring unto us from the heaven’s brink.

7. Mention any four things of beauty that add joy to our life.
Ans: The things of beauty that add joy to our life are the sun, the moon, the trees, daffodils, simple sheep, clear rills, the mid forest brake, musk roses and the mighty dead.

8. How do beautiful things help us to live life?
Ans. The poet says that there is so much pain and suffering on this earth. There is air of general disappointment. The poet says it is only because of things of beauty that we can live on this earth. Otherwise, the life on this earth would have become impossible.

9. What is the flowery band that binds us to the earth?

Ans: The flowery band here means things of beauty. It is only because of the things of beauty that we can continue to live on this earth.

10. Who are these mighty dead?
Ans: These mighty dead are those persons who have sacrificed their lives for the sake of mankind.

Long answer type questions:
1. How do things of beauty enrich us?
Our desire to live on this earth is to a great extent due to the presence of beautiful things that are a constant source of joy for us. Without beauty, the earth is full of gloom and sadness. There is cruelty, selfishness and mean behaviour all around and lack of good-natured people. It is this beauty, a creation of God which removes the sadness and darkness from our minds and souls. As we get wrapped up in the beautiful flowery band or this strong connection with nature, we get a reason to live further. The sun, the moon, trees old and young are all sources of happiness for us. The trees sprout and spread their branches to provide shelter within their shade for the simple sheep. The Daffodils bloom within the green surroundings in which they grow. The clear and small streams of water make a cooling shelter for themselves against the hot season. The thick mass of ferns looks grand with their beautiful musk roses. All these things enrich our lives to an extent that it is not possible to live without them.

2. What makes human beings love life in spite of all the troubles they face?
Ans: It is the occasional phases of joy and happiness that make life beautiful and make human beings love life in spite of troubles and sufferings. Natural beauty in its various forms, like the clear rivers, the gurgling brooks and forest vegetation, motivates us to live life and moves away the pall from our dark spirits. Human beings love life in spite of troubles and sufferings because of the existence of several natural and beautiful things around them. These things of beauty never fade. They give joy and optimism to human mind, and thus, help in overcoming or bearing the troubles and sufferings.

3. Write in brief the central idea of the poem.
In this poem, the poet says that a thing of beauty is a joy forever. He compares a thing of beauty with a bower, where we can enjoy sweet sleep. Then the poet mentions many things of beauty. He says that there is so much grief and sadness on this earth that we can sustain our life only because of the things of beauty. He compares the things of beauty with ‘an endless fountain of immortal drink pouring unto us from the heaven’s brink’. In this way the poet underlines the fact that we should preserve and take care of the things of beauty. They are joy not for ourselves but also for our coming generations.

POEM 4 -A ROADSIDE STAND

- **ROBERT FROST**

GIST OF THE POEM: A Roadside Stand deals with the lives of poor deprived people. Furthermore, the poet contrasts the struggling lives of the countryside people with the insensitive life of the city dwellers. The city dwellers don't even bother to ponder on the harsh condition of the roadside stand people. The city dwellers don't think about the struggles these roadside people have to go through in order to sell their goodies. These poor people have nothing to do except wait for the passing cars to stop and purchase their products. If at all a car stops by, it is to know about directions or to make complain about something. The poet deeply sympathises with these impoverished people and feels compassion for them. This sympathy is evident in the portrayal of the roadside sheds in a poignant manner.

POETIC DEVICES

TRANSFERRED EPITHET: Polished traffic, Selfish cars

PERSONIFICATION: A roadside stand that too pathetically pled

METAPHOR: Trusting Sorrow

OXYMORON & ALLITERATION: 'Greedy good-doers' and 'beneficent beasts' of prey.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS:

1. The little old house was out with a little new shed
In front at the edge of the road where the traffic sped,
A roadside stand that too pathetically pled,
It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread
I. What is a Roadside Stand in the poem?
A. a bus stop
B. a waiting point
C. a shed outside a roadside old house
D. none
Ans: C. a shed outside a roadside old house
II. What does Frost present in the poem A Roadside Stand?
A. the lives of poor deprived people with understanding and in a sympathetic way
B. the lives of people who stand on bus stand

C. lives of travellers
D. none
Ans: A) the lives of poor deprived people with understanding and in a sympathetic way
III. What do the flowers of cities in a roadside stand refer to?
A. city people
B. city cars
C. urban crowd
D. The pleasures of cities
Ans: D. The pleasures of cities
IV. Why is the word pathetic used for roadside stand?
Ans: for poor condition of the owner of the stand
V. Who made roadside stand and where?
Ans: The poor rural people made in the village
VI. '**A roadside stand that too pathetically pled'** identify the poetic device in the sentence.

Ans: Personification

2. it is in the News that all these pitiful kin
Are to be brought out and mercifully gathered in
To live in villages, next to the theatre, and the store,
Where they won't have to think for themselves anymore

I. What was the news?
A. City people will give money
B. city people will help the poor
C. Relocation and resettlement of the rural folk to make them tension free by the government
D. None
Ans: C. Relocation and resettlement of the rural folk to make them tension free by the government

II. Who are the 'pitiful kin' in the poem?
A. social agencies
B. government officials
C. city people with cars
D. The poor rural folk and farmers

Ans: D. The poor rural folk and farmers

III. What would be the state of poor rural folk at new location?
A) tension free as their needs will be looked after
B) they will be able to visit city malls
C) they will enjoy travelling malls and cinema halls
D) they will be happy
Ans: A) tension free as their needs will be looked after

IV. What more bad news is doing their ruin?

Ans: their land will be acquired for commercial development.

V. Who does these pitiful kin refer to?

Ans: these pitiful kin refer to the villagers who have been deprived of their home and land.

VI. Why are they to be placed next to the theatre and stores?

Ans: Cunning and manipulative politicians relocate them next to the theatre and stores.

3. To put these people at one stroke out of their pain.
And then next day as I come back into the sane
I wonder how I should like you to come to me
And offer to put me gently out of my pain.

I. What does I stand for in the poem?
A) owner of the stand
B) city flower who stopped on the stand
C) Poet of the poem-Robert Frost
D) None
Ans: C) Poet of the poem-Robert Frost

II. What kind of relief does the poet visualise for the poor?

Ans: frustrated by the helplessness of the villagers, to end the lives of the poor at one stroke and liberate them from grief and pain.

III. What is poet's pain?

A. absence of the requisite lift of spirit of poor
B. the iniquitous divide between the rich and poor
C. the miseries and suffering of the poor
D. all of these
Ans: D. all of these

IV. How poet finds himself helpless?

Ans: The poet finds himself helpless as he is unable to put those people out of their pain at one stroke.

V. Why was poet wondered?

Ans: The poet was wondered because he was expecting them to come to him and put him gently out of his pain.

VI. which word in the extract means the same as rational

A. insane
B. paranoid
C. sane
D. foolish
Ans: C. sane

Short Answer Type questions

Question 1. The city folk who drove through the countryside hardly paid any heed to the roadside stand or to the people who ran it. If at all they did, it was to complain, which lines bring this out? What was their complaint about?

Answer: Lines which bring this are: “The polished traffic passed with a mind ahead, or if ever aside a moment, then out of sorts; At having the landscape marred with the artless paint; Of signs that with N turned wrong and S turned wrong…” Their complaint was that the wrongly made signs had spoiled the natural beauty.

Question 2. What was the plea of the folk who had put up the roadside stand?

Answer: The plea of roadside stand sellers was the ignorance by the vehicles. They pleaded that nobody stopped there to buy their products.

Question 3. The government and other social service agencies appear to help the poor rural people, but actually do them no good. Pick out the words and phrases that the poet uses to show their double standards.

Answer: The words/phrases expressing their double standards are: pitiful kin, mercifully gathered, they won’t have to think for themselves anymore.

Question 4. What is the ‘Childish longing’ that the poet refers to? Why is it vain?

Answer: Childish longing’ seems through the desire of the poor farmer who sits near the open window all day and prays for the stopping of any car.

Question 5. Which lines tell us about the insufferable pain that the poet feels at the thought of the plight of the rural people?

Answer: The lines about the insufferable pain that the poet feels are: “Sometimes I feel myself I can hardly bear the thought of so much Childish longing in vain, the sadness that lurks near the open window there.” “I can’t help owning the great relief it would be to put these people at one stroke out of their pain.”

Question 6. Where was a little new shed situated?

Answer: Out of the little old house in front at the edge of the road, was the place where ‘a little new shed’ was situated.

Question 7. What is the demand of the roadside stand?

Answer: The roadside stand pleaded not for a dole of bread but demands for some of the money, some cash which supports cities from sinking and withering faint.

Question 8. What attitude does the polished traffic show?

Answer: The polished traffic passes with a mind ahead and does of pay little bit attention towards the roadside stands.

Question 9. What is sold by the roadside stand sellers?

Answer: They sell wild berries in wooden quarts and crook necked golden squash with silver warts.

Question 10. What is the complaint of the poet?

Answer: The complaint of the poet is about the city's money which he also wants to feel in hand and to expand their life's standard.

Long Answer Type Questions in about 120-150 words

Question 1. Write in brief the summary of the poem.

Answer: Poet, Robert Frost experienced the pain of the poor formers who established their little shaded stalls to sell various products grown or manufactured by them but the poet observed that out of thousands of the visitors and vehicles, nobody is interested in their offerings. On the other hand, the selfish travellers criticized their presentations and passed thorough proudly.

Poet is hurt by their behaviour and attitude and has a complaint for their survival as they too want to be the part of the flow of economy; presently mainly run by the city dwellers only. They too have the right to live comfortably like their ideals. But they are always used for the self-motives of the greedy good-doers. They enforce their benefits over the poor farmers, misguide them and destroy their ancient culture and way of living by lulling them. They just want to grasp their fields and houses. Poet is tired and finds his expectations failed, too much disappointed by the financial condition and struggle of the distressed peasants who for whole day sit, pray and wait for the cars to stop at least to inquire or to buy but the self-centred egoistic persons use the empty place to turn their vehicles or sometimes stop to ask about the path or fuel. Anger of farmers is natural; they reply and ask irritatingly for the common sense of the proud persons. Poet realizes that no miracle can be seen and he is unable to console the poverty-stricken farmers and it's impossible to extricate the villagers out of their pain at one stroke. He realizes, when finds himself sensible, that his call is futile, to help them and no one is ready to help them.

Question 2. Have you ever stopped at a roadside stand? What have you observed?

Answer: Yes, I've stopped at a roadside stand on a highway twice or thrice and found that the villagers have too much expectations from us, who pass from those roads. They work hard for whole day and whole family members of them sit there to sell fresh vegetables, fruits, juices and other products.

Very few of us actually purchase something but only use them for general queries like asking about road map, gas or petrol for our vehicles or many a times to use that broad empty space to turn our vehicles. I also observed that those farmers are pitiful and facing very miserable condition and fighting for their existence and survival.

Those merciful poor farmers should be helped and treated like the human beings and dwellers of cities. They should not be cheated and used for the introversion purposes. They also contribute to the growth and economy of the country as they grow crops for whole mankind.

Question 3. Analyse the poem as a critique of modernization.

Answer: The poem begins with a description of the roadside stand, and the intention behind it, which is for the farmer to earn some money from people passing in their cars. However, no cars stop and the people who do notice the roadside stand are critical of how it spoils the view because it is ugly, or that it is badly painted and the signs for North and South are wrongly pointed. No one notices the berries and the squash that are for sale. The farmer tells the travellers to keep their money if that's the way that they feel and points out that the view is not as hurt as he is by them

ignoring him. Frost expands his theme by saying that ‘good-doers’ who want to re-locate the country people into the cities so that they can access stores and cinemas are actually doing harm because they are forcing these people to become reliant and unable to think for themselves. The poem continues with the poet’s personal feelings of his despair at the dashed hopes of the farmer. The poem is a critique of modernization because of the meaninglessness and lack of emotion in the rich people. They city dwellers who are supposed to be the products of modernization only show lack of concern for the products of farmers and even find fault with them. In their mad pursuit of making profit, they cease to show kindness or compassion towards poor. Indeed, the poor villagers are victimized by property speculators, capitalists and politicians who conspire to rob them of their native land and lure them into mesmerizing world of the cities where they cease to think and act for themselves. But the villagers do not feel oneness with city life even after they settle there. Instead, they feel the hollowness of city life and face the reversal of time and work ethics. The decline of the poor, the innocent and agrarian way of life is contrasted with the unfeeling, hollow attitude of the modern. The poet tries to convey the idea that modernization diminished not only the past but the innocence of villagers.

POEM 5- AUNT JENNIFER’S TIGERS

- **ADRIENNE RICH**

THEME: The poem Aunt Jennifer’s Tigers expresses the constraints of married life a woman experiences**.** the poem” Aunt Jennifer’s Tigers” relates to the issue and subject to male dominance in society, it highlights the conflict, issues, struggles that a woman has to face in male chauvinistic society

Gist of the Poem: In the Poem a woman expresses her deep feeling through her art, Aunt Jennifer is a prey to male dominant society. Also, there is no one with whom she can share her pain, agony, so she makes tigers on the panel, the tigers represent freedom of spirit, that Aunt Jennifer wants to attain but never gets to achieve and that she manifested it in the form of her art.

POETIC DEVICES: following literary devices have been used in the poem

1. Metaphor: Bright topaz denizen

2. Alliteration: finger fluttering, prancing proud.

3. personification: Chivalric

4. Hyperbole: Massive weight of Uncle’s wedding band

5. Transferred Epithet: Terrified hands

6. Rhyming scheme: AABB

Extract based questions:

1. “Aunt Jennifer’s fingers fluttering through her wool
Find even the ivory needle hard to pull
The massive weight of uncle’s wedding band
Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer’s hand.

I. Why are Aunt Jennifer’s hand fluttering?
A. She is fearful about tigers
B. She is nervous
C. She is suffering from disease
D. None the above
Ans: D. None the above

II. What is the result of the fluttering?
A. embroidering elegant Tigers
B. can’t pull the ivory needle
C. Gained confidence
D. She could not speak
Ans: B. can’t pull the ivory needle

III. what does the meaning of the massive weight of uncle’s wedding band?
A. Bound to live with husband
B. Living away from her husband
C. Enjoying the of weight wedding band
D. All the above
Ans: A. Bound to live with husband

IV. The wedding ring is symbolic to.....
Ans: The wedding ring is symbolic of the burden of commitments and bindings, restriction and fear of married life.

V. what was hard to pull for aunt Jennifer?
Ans: Ivory needle

VI. what is the irony in the line “massive weight of uncle’s wedding band”?
Ans. wedding band brings happiness in life but Aunt Jennifer’s wedding band reminds her the misery, brutality, hardship of her married life.

2. “Aunt Jennifer’s Tigers Prance across a screen
Bright topaz denizen of a world of green.
They do not fear the men beneath the tree;
They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.”

I. who is the poet of Aunt Jennifer’s Tigers?
A. Adrienne Rich
B. Stephen spender
C. John Keats
D. Jack Finney
Ans: A. Adrienne Rich

II. which poetic device has been used in “Aunt Jennifer’s Tigers Prance across a screen”
A. Pun
B. Personification
C. Antithesis
D. simile
Ans: B. Personification

III. What does the word ‘Chivalric’ mean?
A. Brave and courageous
B. weak
C. fearful
D. timid
Ans: A. Brave and courageous

IV. How the tigers are described here?
Ans: Confident, fearless with bright golden yellow colour and denizens of world of green.

V. Tigers: bold, courageous, elegant confident: Aunt Jennifer: .....
Ans. Meek, docile, oppressed, submissive

VI. “The men beneath the tree” symbolises .....
Ans: The men who are supressing the women and oppressive patriarchal society

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

I. The attitude of the poet towards Aunt Jennifer is that of.....
A. Hatred
B. love
C. Sympathy
D. Casual
Ans: C. Sympathy

II. ‘Proud’ and ‘unafraid’. These two adjectives have been used for
A. the uncle
B. The males in the society
C. the tigers in the forest
D. The tigers on the panel
Ans: D. The tigers on the panel

III. she was mastered by is meant to.....
Ans: hardships and difficulties that Aunt Jennifer faced during her lifetime.

IV. what is the rhyming scheme of the stanza
Ans: AABB

V. what would Aunt Jennifer’s terrified hands tell after her death?
A. story of her life
B. her constrained married life
C. her strength to find her ways and beat the fears

D. All of these
Ans: D. All of these

VI. What is the tone of the poem towards the end?
Ans: sad and tensed.

Short Answer Type Questions (40-50 words)

Question1.How do ‘denizens’ and ‘chivalric’ add to our understanding of the tiger’s attitude?

Answer: Tigers are the denizen ns of the world of green. The tiger is to be considered very brave and courageous animal. They are not afraid of anyone.

Question 2. Why do you think Aunt Jennifer’s hands are ‘fluttering through her wool’ in the second stanza? Why is she finding the needle so hard to pull?

Answer2: Aunt Jennifer has become so old that it appears that her fingers are trembling through wool. She has become so weak that she even finds the needle hard to pull. The poet means to say that unending household chores have made aunt very weak.

Question 3. What is suggested by the image ‘massive weight of Uncle’s wedding band’?

Answer3: The poet says that Uncle’s wedding band lies very heavily on Aunt Jennifer’s hand. She has to work endlessly from morning till night and also have to bear Uncle’s tyranny. Aunt Jennifer has to slavishly follow all the orders of uncle.

Question 4. Of what or of whom is Aunt Jennifer terrified with in the third stanza?

Answer 4: Aunt Jennifer is terrified of endless household chores and Uncle in the third stanza. She thinks that even after her death she will not be free from these household chores.

Question 5. What are the ‘ordeals’ Aunt Jennifer is surrounded by, why is it significant that the poet uses the word ‘ringed’? What are the meanings of the word ‘ringed’ in the poem?

Answer 5: Aunt Jennifer is surrounded by household chores. These chores are no less than ordeals for her be-cause willingly or unwillingly she has to do them. The word ‘ringed’ has been used to convey that Aunt Jennifer is so surrounded by her ordeals that she can never think to come out of them.

Question 6. Why do you think Aunt Jennifer created animals that are so different from her own character? What might the poet be suggesting, through this difference?

Answer 6: Aunt Jennifer is old and submissive woman. But the tigers she is embroidering on the panel appear to be bold and chivalric. The suggestion given here is that women give birth to men but the same men tyrannise women when they grow up.

Question 7. Interpret the symbols found in this poem.

Answer 7: The poet has used the symbol of tigers in this poem. The tigers represent creative energy of women. The tigers also represent the male-dominant society. The poet wants to say that the women give birth to men, but the same men tyrannise women when they grow up.

Question 8. Do you sympathise with Aunt Jennifer? What is the attitude of the speaker towards Aunt Jennifer?

Answer 8: Yes, we do sympathise with Aunt Jennifer. Aunt Jennifer symbolises particular housewife. She has to do all the household chores without any respite. Her husband is very cruel and often tyrannises her. The poet says that perhaps Aunt Jennifer will have to continue with her household chores even after death.

Question 9. For Aunt Jennifer what do the tigers symbolise?

Answer 9: The tigers symbolise creative energy of women. The tigers also represent the male-dominant society. The poet wants to say that the women give birth to men, but the same men tyrannise women when they grow up.

Question 10. What will happen to Aunt Jennifer's tigers when she is dead?

Answer10: Aunt Jennifer has embroidered tigers on a panel. These tigers represent not only women's creativity but also tyranny of men towards women. It will continue even after the death of Aunt Jennifer. Therefore, her tigers will also keep prancing on the panel.

Long Answer Type Questions (120-150 words)

Question 1. Write in brief the central idea of the poem.

Answer: In this poem the poet narrates the tale of an old woman Aunt Jennifer. She is a typical housewife. She is embroidering tigers on a frame. Aunt Jennifer has suffered all her life because of male-dominance. The tigers she is embroidering are in fact symbol of her husband. They can also be seen as a symbol of a woman's creative energy. The women give birth to men and the same men tyrannise women when they grow up. The poet says that Aunt is crushed due to male chauvinism and it appears she won't be free from the bondage of her household chores even after her death.

Question 2. What are the 'ordeals' Aunt Jennifer is surrounded by? Why is it significant that the poet uses the word 'ringed'? What are the meanings of the word `ringed' in the poem?

Answer: The 'ordeals' that surround Aunt Jennifer are the hardships and the oppression in a male-dominated society. The poet uses the word 'ringed' to signify that after her death also, Aunt Jennifer's hands will still be affected by the dominance of a male, perhaps her husband. While the Tigers will be free, she would never be free; her only hope for freedom is through her artistic creation or the Tigers on the screen. Through them she I can depict the courage and confidence that she lacked in her own life.

Question 3. How do 'denizens' and 'chivalric' add to our understanding of the tiger's attitudes?

Answer: Denizens are animals that have become naturalized in a place or people who live there. Because tigers live in forests, the poet has appropriately classified them as "denizens of a world of green." Tigers are renowned for being masters of their territory. The poet also describes the tiger as "chivalrous." Chivalry is a phrase used to describe remarkable bravery in the face of danger. To further elucidate, the poet goes on to describe that the tigers were unafraid of the men

standing under a tree and continued to prance with 'confidence.' The poet has used the phrase 'chivalric' since tigers are fierce, ferocious, and gallant creatures.

Question 4. Interpret the symbols found in this poem.

Answer: In the poem, the author uses a variety of symbols to communicate his thoughts and concerns. Tigers, men, a screen, and most significantly, a ring are among them. On a screen, Aunt Jennifer has made tigers. Aunt Jennifer's hidden yearning for a life of independence and power is symbolized by these tigers. The screen on which she crocheted the tigers may represent the globe in general. The males beneath the tree could be individuals she knows, such as her husband. Her tigers are bold, proud, and free to strut about the screen or in the real world. The large wedding ring she wore on her finger symbolizes the trials and tribulations of her married life, which encircled her in a vicious circle that, according to the poet, will continue in death as well as in life.

VISTAS

1. THIRD LEVEL

- JACK FINNEY

Extract Based Questions:

1. I've been in and out of Grand Central hundreds of times, but I'm. Once I got into a tunnel about a mile long and came out in the lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel. Another time I came up in an office building on Forty-sixth Street, three blocks away. Sometimes I think Grand Central is growing like a tree, pushing out new corridors and staircases like roots.

I. The above extract shows that Charley was -
A. A quick observer and careful with his ways
B. Watchful about his path and destination
C. Inattentive and delusional
D. A sleep walker and walked around unknowingly
Answer: C. Inattentive and delusional

II. Charley was not getting his way out from Grand Central because
A. He was new to the place
B. He was looking for second level
C. Third level was an illusion.
D. Charley was imagining the third level and found everything new at the place.
Answer: D. Charley was imagining the third level and found everything new at the place.

III. How did Charley end up in the Roosevelt Hotel?
A. After falling into a river

B. After mistakenly entering into a tunnel
C. After getting on the third level's platform
D. After swimming in a long canal
Answer: B. After mistakenly entering into a tunnel

IV. Assertion: - "Central is growing like a tree, pushing out new corridors and staircases like roots."
Reason: - "Always bumping into new doorways and stairs and corridors"
A. Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A
B. Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
C. A is true but R is false
D. A is false but R is true.
Answer: A. Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A

V. Choose the option that correctly identifies which statements are facts and which are opinion:
1. Charley has been in and out of Grand Central hundreds of times.
2. He got into a tunnel about a mile long and came out in the lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel.
3. He thinks that Grand Central is growing like a tree
4. It always pushes out new corridors and staircases like roots.
A. Fact-1 opinion-2, 3, 4
B. Fact-1 and 2 opinion- 3 and 4
C. Fact-3 and 2 Opinion- 4 and 1
D. Fact -2 and III opinion- 1and 3
Answer: B. Fact-1 and 2 opinion-3 and 4

VI. What can be inferred from the text?
A. Narrator never visited the Grand Central Station
B. Narrator was in and out of the Grand Central Station thousands of times
C. Narrator disliked the Grand Central Station a lot
D. Narrator visited the Grand Central Station hundreds of times
Answer: D. Narrator visited the Grand Central Station hundreds of times

2. The presidents of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads will swear on a stack of timetables that there are only two. But I say there are three, because I've been on the third level of the Grand Central Station. Yes, I've taken the obvious step: I talked to a psychiatrist friend of mine, among others. I told him about the third level at Grand Central Station, and he said it was a waking dream wish fulfilment. He said I was unhappy. That made my wife kind of mad, but he explained that he meant the modern world is full of insecurity, fear, war, worry and all the rest of it, and that I just want to escape. Well, who doesn't? Everybody I know wants to escape, but they don't wander down into any third level at Grand Central Station.
I. How many levels are there in the Grand Central?
A. Two
B. Three
C. One
D. Four
Answer: A. Two

II. Why did the author say that there are three levels?
A. He heard from others
B. There are three levels

C. Timetables say so
D. He has been to level three
Answer: D. He has been to level three

III. What is ‘waking dream wish fulfilment’?
A. A pleasant wish that one wants to happen
B. A pleasant wish that takes one to the future
C. A pleasant wish which inspires to work
D. A pleasant wish that makes one forget the past
Answer: A. A pleasant wish that one wants to happen

IV. Statement 1: Sam believed Charley was unhappy and looking for an escape. Charley ‘s stamp -collection was a proof of it.
Statement 2: Charley thought all in the modern world are looking for an escape and his hobby of stamp-collection has nothing to do with it.
A. Both statement 1 and 2 can be inferred.
B. Statement 2 is false but statement 1 is true.
C. Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true
D. Both statement 1 and 2 are false.
Answer: **A. Both statement 1 and 2 can be inferred.**

V. Choose the option that correctly identifies which statements are facts and which are opinion:
I. Charley is suffering from mental sickness and he is hallucinating.
II. Charley ‘s wife is concerned and cares for her husband.
III. Charley ‘s vivid description of the Third level shows he has a strong desire to go to Galesburg.
IV. Charley’s friend Sam Weiner cheated Charley and escape from the third level
A. Fact-I opinion-II, III, IV
B. Fact- I and II opinion-III, IV
C. Fact- III and II Opinion- IV and I
D. Fact –II and III opinion-I and III
Answer: B. Fact-I and II opinion-III and IV

VI. Assertion A: Charley was a common man like any other 31 years old with normal life style.
Reason(R): Charley wanted a peaceful life without war and stress.
A. A is true but R is false.
B. A is false but R is true.
C. Both A and R are true and R is the true explanation of A
D. Both A and R are false.
Answer: C. Both A and R are true and R is the true explanation of A

3. I turned into Grand Central from Vanderbilt Avenue, and went down the steps to the first level, where you take trains like the Twentieth Century. Then I walked down another flight to the second level, where the suburban trains leave from, ducked into an arched doorway heading for the subway — and got lost. That’s easy to do. I’ve been in and out of Grand Central hundreds of times, but I’m always bumping into new doorways and stairs and corridors. Once I got into a tunnel about a mile long and came out in the lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel. Another time I came up in an office building on Forty-sixth Street, three blocks away.
I. Where did the author get lost?
A. Vanderbilt Avenue

B. Second Level
C. Going for subway
D. None of the above
Answer: C. Going For subway

II. How can you say that author knew Grand Central?
A. He has visited Grand Central many times
B. He has visited Grand Central not many times
C. He didn't board trains from Grand Central
D. He had studied well the map of Grand Central
Answer: A. He has visited Grand Central many times

III. Why did the author say that it was easy to get lost in Grand Central?
A. Grand Central has three levels
B. Grand Central has two levels
C. Grand Central was huge
D. Grand Central was like a maze
Answer: D. Grand Central was like a maze

IV. Assertion (A) Charley wanted to go to Galesburg Illinois.
Reason(R) He has heard many wonderful stories about Galesburg from his grandfather.
A. Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A
B. Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
C. A is true but R is false
D. A is false but R is true.
Answer: A. Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A

V. Statement 1: Charley ducked into an arched doorway heading for the subway — and got lost
Statement 2: Charley came out in third level after entering the subway.
A. Statement 2 can be inferred but statement 1 cannot be inferred.
B. Statement 1 and 2 cannot be inferred
C. Statement 1 can be inferred but statement 2 cannot be inferred
D. Statement 1 is true and statement 2 can be inferred.
Answer: D. Statement 1 is true and statement 2 can be inferred.

VI. Want is the mood of Charley while narrating the incident?
A. jovial
B. aggressive
C. happy
D. serious
Answer: D. Serious

Short Answer Questions
1. Would Charley ever go back to the ticket-counter on the third level to buy tickets to Galesburg for himself and his wife?
ANS. It entirely depends on chance. If he could locate the third level then he will surely go for he is fascinated by the idea of settling in the past as money taken from the present to the past can have a reverse impact on devaluation of currency and make him rich in the past. Till the end of the story he is not able to achieve that.

2. What does the third level refer to?
ANS. The third level refers to a railway station in the Grand Central Terminal at New York, USA. In reality there is no third level as there are only two levels but, in the story, the third level serves as a portal leading to the past. There's no logic behind that except the fact that it helps in some sort of time travel which is theoretically possible.

3. What is a first day cover?
ANS. A first day cover is a new stamp with the post mark pasted on an envelope containing a blank paper. When a new stamp is issued, on the first day, people mail a blank paper to themselves and then retain that unopened letter with the date on the postmark. Such an Envelope is known as a 'first day cover'.

4. What, according to the psychiatrist, was Charley's problem?
ANS. Charley told the psychiatrist about his belief in the existence of the third level at the Grand Central Station but was told that it was only a waking- dream wish fulfilment. The psychiatrist also added that Charley was unhappy because of the insecurity, fear, war, worry and that he just wanted to escape just like everyone else.

5. What did the psychiatrist think about Charley's stamp collection? Why did Charley not agree with him?
ANS. The psychiatrist thought that Charley's stamp collecting was a temporary refuge from reality. Charley did not agree with him because his grandfather for whom things were nice and peaceful and who did not need refuge from reality also collected stamps.

6. How did Charley make sure that he had actually travelled in the past?
ANS. Charley went to the news stand and looked at the Newspaper, he saw that it was 'The World', a Newspaper that was no longer published. He later discovered through Public Library files it was printed on June11,1894

7. What made Louisa, Charley's wife, believe that the third level was a reality?
ANS. Louisa, like Charley's friends, believed whatever explanations the psychiatrist friend had given. But later, when she received a mail from Sam himself from the old Galesburg, Louisa believed that Charley was true to his claims and even began to search for the third level.

8. Who had sent the first day cover and what was written on it?
ANS. Sam had sent the first day cover. Sam wrote that he had discovered the Third level and had reached Galesburg. He found Galesburg peaceful and friendly. He advised Charley to keep looking for third level and reach Galesburg.

9. How does Charley describe himself?
ANS. Charley describes himself as just an ordinary guy, thirty-one years old. He wore a tan gabardine suit and a straw hat with a fancy band. He was just like other men he passed on the road and he was not trying to escape from anything.

10. In which context did Charley say, "eggs were thirteen cents a dozen in 1894"?
ANS. Charley had got his three hundred dollars out of the bank and got them changed into old-style currency so that he could go back to the third level and buy the tickets to Galesburg. For his three hundred dollars he had got only two hundred dollars old-style currency but he didn't mind that. The only consolation was that in the year 1894, the two hundred dollars would have more value, as things were much cheaper than they were now.

Long Answer Questions

1. How does Jack Finney describe Galesburg, Illinois as it was in 1984?

ANS. The author using words paints a beautiful picture of Galesburg, Illinois as it was in 1894. The author presents that through the mouth of the central character named Charley. Charley describes the place as quiet and peaceful. It is far removed from the rush hour of a modern city. The lifestyle is relaxed, and the residents have enough time for socialising and leisure. The strong presence of nature adds beauty to the landscape. The community living there lived a peaceful life among trees, fireflies and picturesque landscape. He refers to the huge trees and lawns. He also talks about the rural nature of the community contrasted to the fast-moving life of an urban settlement. Then he also talks about the World Wars emphasizes how that community was unaware of the death and destruction, fear and trauma, enmity and hatred of the wars and still lived happily believing in human friendship and sharing.

2. Who was Sam Wiener? Where was he disappeared? What did he write in his letter to Charley?

ANS. Sam Wiener was a psychiatrist. He was friend of Charley. He disappeared all of sudden but Charley could make a guess because he knew that Sam liked Galesburg very much. So, according to Charley, Sam was disappeared in Galesburg because he liked it to start his business. Sam wrote in his letter to Charley that he had found the third level and he had reached there. Sam was saying in his letter that he was staying there in Galesburg since last two weeks and watching various activities. He invites both Charley and his wife Louisa there. So, we can say that Sam was also a victim of worldly worried like Charley.

3. What was reaction of the Clerk at the Ticket counter? Why

ANS. After Charley discovered that he was on the Third level, he decided go to Galesburg with his wife Louisa and turned to purchase two tickets from the ticket counter the clerk at the ticket counter glanced at his fancy hatband curiously. However, when Charley counted the money and handed over the currency notes to the clerk, he started staring at Charley openly. He felt that Charley was trying to give him fake currency as the currency used in 1894 were old style bills half as big as the notes that Charley was using, he even threatened to turn him to the authorities Charley did not relish the prospect of going to jail therefore he turned and got out of the Third level as fast as possible.

2. TIGER KING

- KALKI

Extract Based Questions

1. At midnight when the town slept in peace, the dewan and his aged wife dragged the tiger into the car and shoved it into the seat. The dewan himself drove the car straight to the forest where the Maharaja was hunting. When they reached the forest, the tiger launched its satyagraha and refused to get out of the car. The dewan was thoroughly exhausted in his efforts to haul the beast out of the car and push it down to the ground.

On the following day, the same old tiger wandered into the Maharaja's presence and stood as if in humble supplication, "Master, what do you command of me?" It was with boundless joy that the Maharaja took careful aim at the beast. The tiger fell in a crumpled heap.

i. Pick the option that uses the same figure of speech as 'town slept in peace'.
a) His actions really flared up my temper, so I walked out.
b) She is going through a rollercoaster of emotions.
c) My alarm clock yells at me every morning until I get out of bed.
d) The children were screaming and shouting in the fields.
Answer- c) My alarm clock yells at me every morning until I get out of bed.

ii. Dewan planted the tiger in the forest because
a) The king was angry.
b) The tiger was an old one.
c) The King wanted the dewan to do so.
d) Dwan was saving his job and life.
Answer- d) Dwan was saving his job and life.

iii. What was the King's feeling while killing the last tiger.
a) Joyful
b) Sorrowful
c) Arrogant
d) Merciful
Answer- a) Joyful

iv. Pick the option that best describes the dewan's attitude.
1. desperate
2. submissive
3. servile
4. dishonourable
5. detestable
6. flattering

a) 2, 3 and 6
b) 1, 4 and 5
c) 2, 4 and 6
d) 1, 3 and 5
Answer- a) 2, 3 and 6

v. Which of the following is NOT an example of 'satyagraha'?
a) People on a hunger strike as a mark of protest against a law.
b) People resorting to violence to ensure their demands are accepted.
c) A few people blocking a roadway or passage peacefully.
d) People participating in a silent march to protest against injustice.

Answer- b) People resorting to violence to ensure their demands are accepted.

vi. Pick the pair of TRUE statements based on the extract.
1. The dewan himself drove the car to the forest
2. The tiger refused to come out of the car.
3. Dewan and his wife were old.
4. The dewan was excited in his efforts to haul the beast.

a) Statement 1,2,3 are True
b) Statement 1,2 are True But 3,4 are false
c) All are False
d) All are True

Answer- a) Statement 1,2,3 are True

Extract Based Questions-2

From that day onwards it was celebration time for all the tigers inhabiting Pratibandapuram. The state banned tiger hunting by anyone except the Maharaja. A proclamation was issued to the effect that if anyone dared to fling so much as a stone at a tiger, all his wealth and property would be confiscated.

The Maharaja vowed he would attend to all other matters only after killing the hundred tigers. Initially the king seemed well set to realise his ambition.

Not that he faced no dangers. There were times when the bullet missed its mark, the tiger leapt upon him and he fought the beast with his bare hands. Each time it was the Maharaja who won.

I. The tone of the author when he says, 'it was celebration time for all tigers' is

A. solemn.
B. sarcastic.
C. sympathetic.
D. mocking.

Answer- B. sarcastic.

II. Give the meaning of the word proclamation as used in the extract.

A. Refrain
B. Procedure
C. Command
D. Statement

Answer – C. Command

III. The Maharaja vowed he would attend to all other matters only after

A. Issuing the proclamation.
B. Banning tiger hunt
C. Marrying a royal girl
D. killing hundred tigers

Answer – D. killing hundred tigers

IV. Pick the pair of TRUE statements based on the extract.

1. Tiger hunting was absolutely banned in the kingdom.
2. The Maharaja was extremely courageous and fearless.
3. The Maharaja paid no heed to matters related to his kingdom.
4. The Maharaja was able to fulfil his ambition, without any perils.

A. 1 and 2
B. 2 and 4
C. 2 and 3
D. 1 and 4

Answer- C. 2 and 3

V. In which of the following options can the underlined words NOT be replaced with 'proclamation'?
A. The politician shared his manifesto during the election meeting.
B. All the citizens of the kingdom had to abide by the emperor's edict.
C. The communique made by the official had a disastrous effect.
D. The decree of the state forbade cruelty against animals.
Answer- C. The communique made by the official had a disastrous effect.

VI. Statement 1- The tiger king fought the beast with his bare hands.
Statement 2- The tiger king was brave
A. Both Statement 1 & 2 are true and, 1 can be inferred from 2
B. Both Statement 1 & 2 are true and, 2 can be inferred from 1
C. Both Statement 1 & 2 are true but, 2 cannot be inferred from 1
D. Both Statement 1 & 2 are false
Answer – B. Both Statement 1 & 2 are true and, 2 can be inferred from 1

3. The dewan followed his orders. He found the right girl from a state which possessed a large number of tigers. Maharaja Jung Jung Bahadur killed five or six tigers each time he visited his father-in-law. In this manner, ninety-nine tiger skins adorned the walls of the reception hall in the Pratibandapuram palace.
I. Why did the Maharaja get married?
A. For begetting children
B. For encroaching the estate of his father-in -law
C. For expanding his kingdom
D. For killing rest of the tigers
Answer- D. For killing rest of the tigers.

II. What was Maharaja's preference for marrying a girl?
1. She must be beautiful
2. She must belong to a royal family
3. She must have tigers in her estate.
4. She must have highest tiger population in her estate.
A. 1 and 2
B. 2 and 3
C. 3 and 4
D. 2 and 4
Answer- D. 2 and 4

III. Which literary device has been used in the word 'Pratibandapuram Palace'?
A. Transferred epithet
B. Oxymoron.
C. Pun.
D. Alliteration.
Answer- D. Alliteration

IV. What does the narrator mean by 'Ninety-nine tiger skins adorned the wall'?
A. The Maharaja had bought ninety- nine tiger skin
B. The Maharaja had killed ninety -nine tigers.
C. The Maharaja had the skins of ninety- nine tigers
D. None of these
Answer – B. The Maharaja had killed ninety-nine tigers.

V. Assertion: He found the right girl
Reason: Girl was from Royal family and had largest tiger population
A. Both A and R is true but R is not the correct explanation of A
B. Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A
C. Both A is false and R is true
D. Both A is true and R is false
Answer – B. Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A

VI. Statement 1 :- Maharaja Jung Jung Bahadur killed five or six tigers each time he visited his father-in-law
Statement 2:- He found the right girl from a state which possessed a large number of tigers.
A. Both Statement 1 & 2 is True
B. Both Statement 1 & 2 is False
C. Statement 1 is false & 2 is True
D. Statement 1 is true & 2 is false
Answer – A. Both Statement 1 & 2 is True

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What did the astrologers predict about the child when he was born?

A. The astrologers predicted that the child would grow to become the warrior of warriors, the hero of heroes, champion of champions. They also foretold that the child born under this star would one day have to meet its death.

2. What reason did the astrologer give in support of his answers?

Ans. The astrologer fixed his eyes upon the little prince and explained that the prince was born in the hour of the Bull. The Bull and the Tiger were enemies; therefore, death would come from the tiger.

3. Why did the Maharaja not agree to the proposal of the British officer's secretary?

Ans. The British Officer's secretary had brought the proposal that the officer (Durai) could only take a photograph of himself holding the gun and standing over the tiger's carcass. The actual killing could be done by the Maharaja. The Maharaja did not agree to say that if he relented, what would he do if other British officers turned up for tiger hunts.

4. Why did the Maharaja decide to marry a girl of the royal family from a neighbouring state?

Ans. The Maharaja decided to do this so that he could be allowed to hunt tigers from the state of his father-in-law because in his own state he had killed all the tigers available. He wanted to marry a girl from a state with a large tiger population.

5. Do you agree with the Maharaja's statement, 'You may kill even a cow in self-defence'?

Ans. The Maharaja killed the Tigers, not in self-defence but to change his destiny as predicted by the astrologers. He went in search of tigers with the intention of killing a hundred of them. This statement of the Maharaja is not justified by his actions.

6. How did the Maharaja get the name 'Tiger King'?

Ans. At the time of the birth of the Maharaja of Pratibandapuram, the astrologers declared that the prince would have to die one day. The ten-day-old prince spoke miraculously. He asked the astrologers to reveal the manner of his death. The chief astrologer replied that death would come from a tiger. The young prince growled and uttered the terrifying words: 'Let tigers beware!' He later decided to kill a hundred tigers and got the name Tiger king.

7. Why was the Maharaja once in danger of losing his kingdom?

Ans. In his quest of procuring the hundredth tiger, the tiger king imposed a ban on tiger hunting in Pratibandhpuram. A British official asked his permission to allow him tiger hunting and subsequently, a photo session with the dead tiger. The king refused and thus ran the risk of losing his kingdom as in those days the British annexed Indian kingdoms on trivial pretexts.

8. Which problem did the Maharaja face when he had killed seventy tigers? How did he solve it?

Ans. Within ten years of the prediction, The Tiger King was able to kill seventy tigers. Then an unforeseen hurdle brought his mission to a halt as the tiger population became extinct in the forests of Pratibandapuram. The Maharaja asked his dewan to draw up figures of tiger populations in the different native states so that could marry into a royal family with a large tiger population. The dewan found out the right girl. The Maharaja used to kill five or six tigers each time he visited his father-in-law. Ultimately, he was able to kill 99 tigers in all.

9. What sort of hunts did the Maharaja offer to organise for the high-ranking British officer? What trait of the officer does it reveal?

Ans. The Maharaja offered any other hunt except tiger for the high-ranking British officer. He offered a boar hunt, a mouse hunt or even a mosquito hunt. This shows that the officer was very fond of the tiger hunt. Moreover, when he agreed to just get a photograph with the dead tiger, it became evident that he wanted to show himself to be a great hunter in front of others.

10. How did the Tiger King become the victim of the hundredth tiger?

Ans. The hundredth tiger, which caused Tiger King's death, was a toy tiger. On his son's third birthday, the Maharaja bought a wooden toy tiger for his son as a gift. One day while playing with this toy with his son, one of its slivers, pierced his right hand. He pulled it out and continued playing. Next day, the infection flared in the Maharaja's right hand and in four days it spread all over his arm. The Maharaja was operated upon but succumbed to the injury

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Give an account of the Maharaja's encounter with the hundredth tiger and his subsequent death.

Ans. The Maharaja was keen to kill the hundredth tiger. All the tigers seemed to have been killed. The Tiger King left for the forest when the villagers informed him of the activities of a tiger near the hillside. Many officers lost their jobs. Even the dewan was asked to resign.

The wise old dewan got an old tiger from the People's Park in Madras. He released it at night in the forest near the Maharaja's camp. In the morning, the infirm tiger wandered into the Maharaja's presence and stood before him as if in humble supplication. The Maharaja took careful aim at the beast. It fell down in a crumpled heap. It had fainted from the shock of the bullet whizzing past. One of the hunters fearing the Maharaja's wrath took aim and shot the tiger dead. The Maharaja could not kill the hundredth Tiger.

It was a wooden tiger from a toy shop that became the cause of the Maharaja's death. One of the slivers of the badly carved wooden toy pierced the Maharaja's right hand. The prick developed into a suppurating sore. A surgical operation was performed on his hand, but the king died. The narrator comments that the hundredth tiger (although a toy one) took its final revenge upon the Tiger King.

2. How did the Tiger King achieve his target of killing a hundred tigers?

Ans. In order to achieve his target of killing a hundred tigers, the king issued a proclamation that anyone who dared to fling even a stone at a tiger would lose his wealth and property. The tiger hunt was banned in his state except for the king. He started killing the tigers and killed seventy tigers in ten years. By this time, the tiger became extinct in his state. Then he married a girl of a royal family whose kingdom had maximum tiger population. He killed all the tigers in his father-in-law's state. He had killed ninety-nine tigers. Finding the hundredth tiger was a big problem. But his Dewan brought an old tiger from People's Park, Madras, and placed it in the forest. The Maharaja shot at this tiger and fulfilled his mission of killing a hundred tigers.

3. Justify the title of the story 'Tiger King'.

Ans. The story 'The Tiger King' revolves around the king of Pratibandapuram who is given this title due to his obsession for the tiger hunt. From the beginning, it is evident when the royal infant utters first few words, "Let tigers beware." It was predicted by the astrologers that a tiger would be the cause of his death. When the royal prince was made the king at the age of twenty, he decided to kill a hundred tigers to prove this prediction wrong. All-State work was put away. A marriage of the Tiger king was given priority so that more tigers could be found. The entire story is a narrative of the stupid and inhumane mission of the Maharaja who in order to prevent his death, killed a hundred innocent animals. But ironically, he died thanks to a tiger only though it was a wooden one.

3. JOURNEY TO THE END OF THE EARTH

- TISHANI DOSHI

Extract based questions

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

1. What is horizon?
A. The line where sky and earth appear to meet
B. The line where sky and earth appear to get apart
C. the line where sky and water appear to meet
D. none of these
Answer: - A. The line where sky and earth appear to meet

II. How long did the narrator have to travel to reach Antarctica?
A. 100 Hours
B. 150 Hours
C. 200 Hours
D. 250 Hours
Answer: - a) 100 Hours

III. How did the narrator feel after setting foot on Antarctica?
A. Stressed
B. Distressed
C. Relieved
D. Baffled
Answer: C. Relieved

IV. Find out the synonym of the word 'Immense' from the following?
A. Tiny
B. Monstrous
C. Lagged
D. None of these
Answer: B. Monstrous

V. Why has the author called her journey as Journey to the End of the Earth'?
A. because it was too far
B. because no human race or plants exist
C. crosses nine time zones, six checkpoints, three water bodies and many ecospheres to reach there.
D. All these

Answer: C. crosses nine time zones, six checkpoints, three water bodies and many ecospheres to reach there.

VI. Pick the TRUE statements about the narrator found Antarctica a profound wonder because
Statement 1- of the Immensity of Antarctica
Statement 2- of the Isolation of Antarctica
Statement 3- Fact that India & Antarctica were part of the same landmass
Statement 4- of the Expensive wide landscape of Antarctica.
A. All the statements are true
B. Statement 1 &2 are True
C. Statement 1,2 & 3 are True.
D. All the statements are false.
Answer – C. Statement 1,2 & 3 are True.

2. For a sun-worshipping South Indian like myself, two weeks in a place where 90 percent of the Earth's total ice volumes are stored is a chilling prospect (not just for circulatory and metabolic functions, but also for the imagination). It's like walking into a giant ping-pong ball devoid of any human markers — no trees, billboards, buildings. You lose all earthly sense of perspective and time here. The visual scale ranges from the microscopic to the mighty: midges and mites to blue whales and icebergs as big as countries (the largest recorded was the size of Belgium). Days go on and on and on in surreal 24-hour austral summer light, and a ubiquitous silence, interrupted only by the occasional avalanche or calving ice sheet, consecrates the place. It's an immersion that will force you to place yourself in the context of the earth's geological history. And for humans, the prognosis isn't good.
I. How many days did the narrator spend in and around Antarctica?
A. 14 Days
B. 16 Days
C. 18 Days
D. 12 Days
Answer: A. 14 Days

II. Which literary device has been used in 'It's like walking into a giant ping-pong ball'?
A. Transferred Epithet
B. Metaphor
C. Alliteration
D. Simile
Answer: D. Simile

III. Find out the synonym of 'Ubiquitous' from the following?
A. Present Everywhere
B. Omnipresent
C. This is everywhere present
D. All of these
Answer :D. All of these

IV. What is avalanche?
A. Slide of sun and mud down the mountain
B. Muddy Storm
C. Tornedo
D. All of these
Answer: A. Slide of sun and mud down the mountain

V. Assertion: You lose all earthly sense of perspective and time in Antarctica
Reason: - Antarctica is devoid of any human markers — no trees, billboards, buildings.
A. Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A
B. Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
C. A is true but R is false
D. A is false but R is true.
Answer: A. Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A

VI. Four people give a reason for the author's feeling while travelling.
Choose the option that correctly summarizes it based on your understanding of the extract.

PERSON 1	PERSON 2	PERSON 3	PERSON 4
I think the author is being paranoid about leaving her hometown.	According to me, she is bewildered by the travel duration.	According to me, she is bewildered by the travel duration. As far as I can judge, Tishani is being hypocritical because she is comparing the two places.	In my opinion, she is amazed by the grandeur of the icy region.

A. Person 1
B. Person 2
C. Person 3
D. Person 4
Answer: D. Person 4

3. Students on Ice, the programme I was working with on the Shokalskiy, aims to do exactly this by taking high school students to the ends of the world and providing them with inspiring educational opportunities which will help them foster a new understanding and respect for our planet. It's been in operation for six years now, headed by Canadian Geoff Green, who got tired of carting celebrities and retired, rich, curiosity-seekers who could only 'give' back in a limited way. With Students on Ice, he offers the future generation of policy-makers a life-changing experience at an age when they're ready to absorb, learn, and most importantly, act.
I. What was the aim of 'Students on Ice'?
A. To take high school students abroad for fun
B. To take high school students to the end of the world for better understanding of the planet
C. To take high school students for study
D. To take high school students for a walk on the ocean
Answer: B. To take high school students to the end of the world for better understanding of the planet

II. Who is 'I' in the above lines?
A. Tishani Doshi
B. Kalki

C. Pearl S Buck
D. William Saroyan
Answer: A. Tishani Doshi

III. What was the complete name of Shokalskiy?
A. Akademik Shokalskiy
B. Academik Shokalskiy
C. Akademic Shokalskiy
D. None of these
Answer: A. Akademik Shokalskiy

IV. Find a word from the passage for 'Transport'.
A. Opportunities
B. Operation
C. Carting
D. Retired
Answer:- C. Carting

V. Choose the option that marks the ODD ONE OUT based on your reading of the above extract.
A. Sumit donates 10% of his monthly income to the environment-friendly NGOs.
B. Manmeet and her twin plant a new plant on their birthday every year.
C. Vivek invests in eco-friendly cosmetics that are packaged in plastic containers.
D. Afsana plans to device a machine that recycles the biodegradable wastes from home.
Answer: C. Vivek invests in eco-friendly cosmetics that are packaged in plastic containers.

VI. Choose the statement that lists the reasons for Green's programme.
1. making youngsters realize the gory reality of the planet.
2. provoking the youth to think about the future earnestly.
3. giving a chance of exploring the north pole to the young generation
4. providing travel opportunities to students that were unfortunate.
A. 1, 2
B. 3, 4
C. 1, 3
D. 2, 4
Answer: A. 1, 2

Short answer questions
1.How is Antarctica, a subject for debate for environmentalists?
Answer: Antarctica is always a subject for debate for environmentalists because only Antarctica is undisturbed by human beings, whether it would melt, will the Gulf Stream ocean current be disrupted or will it be the end of the world; such many concerned issues are raised for debate.

2.What are the indications for the future of human kind?
Answer: Depletion of ozone layer, Reforestation, melting of glaciers, and the collapse of ice shelves clearly give the indications for the future of mankind that it is not safe if global warming continues, soon this mankind will banish from the planet 'Earth'.

3. How do geological phenomena help us to 1 know about the history of mankind?
Answer: It is geological phenomena that help us to know about the history of mankind. Geologists say about 650 million years ago a giant 'amalgamated' super continent, Gondwana existed in the South. At that time India and Antarctica were parts of the same landmass. Gondwana had a warm

climate and a huge variety of flora and fauna. This supercontinent survived for 500 years till the age of mammals got underway.

4.How can a visit to the Antarctica be an enlightening experience?
Answer: By visiting the Antarctica we can understand the earth's past, present and future. A visit there can teach the next generation to understand and value our planet. Antarctica also holds within its ice-cores half-million-years old carbon records which will help us to study climatic changes by global warming.

5. What was the first emotion of the narrator on facing Antarctic's
Answer: The writer's first emotion on reaching Antarctica was that of relief. He felt relieved to have set foot on the Antarctic continent after over 100 hours. Then he experienced a sense of amazement on seeing its vastness and immense white landscape which dazzled his eyes.

6.'Akademik Shokalskiy' was heading towards Antarctica, why?
Answer: 'Akademik Shokalskiy', a Russian Vessel was heading towards Antarctica with a troop of 52 peoples, to study and research the history of humankind under the guidance of Canadian Geoff Green.

7. What is the pretty mind-boggling fact, one can observe?
Answer: By the study of Antarctica, the fact: India pushing north words, South America drifting off to join North America and many others boggle the mind and produce many imaginations.

8. How is present day Antarctica different from Gondwana?
Answer: Gondwana was a giant amalgamated southern supercontinent. The climate was much warmer, hosting a huge variety of flora and fauna. Gondwana thrived for about 500 million years. Subsequently, when dinosaurs were wiped out and the age of mammals happened, the landmass separated into countries, shaping the globe as we know it today.

9. Why does Tishani Doshi describe her two weeks' stay in Antarctica 'a chilling prospect'?
Answer: Accustomed to the warm climate of South India, being in a place where ninety per cent of the earth's total ice is stored was a chilling prospect literally and metaphorically. It affected her metabolic and circulatory systems as well as her imagination.

10. Why does one lose all earthly perspective in Antarctica?
Answer: The author compares it to walking into a giant ping-pong ball, devoid of any human markers. There are no trees, billboards, or buildings. The visual ranges from the microscopic to the mighty, from midges and mites to blue whales and icebergs.

Long answer questions
Q.1. How did the writer justify the title journey to the end of the earth?
Answer: The title 'Journey to the end of the Earth is quite justified by the writer 'Tishani Doshi' through this chapter. A visit to Antarctica thrilled the whole troop and made them realized that Antarctica is the world's coldest, driest and windiest continent. Their visit seemed to be very fruitful because without reaching there physically, one can't experience the immensity and importance of Antarctica and its great role in balancing the ecosystem. Writer found Antarctica still undisturbed by human beings and tried to understand where we've come from and where we could possibly be heading; through the deep study of this island. Writer presumed that without controlling the rapidly increasing global warming; we can't stop the melting of ice specially glaciers and as it is known that Antarctica covers 90 per cent of the Earth's ice, its sustainment is mandatory. Or in near future, Antarctica would be responsible (if not ceased the global warming) for the ruination of the Earth's lives and in this way, the end of the Earth would be brought by Antarctica.

Q.2. Describe the journey to the Antarctica by the Vessel ‘Akademik Shokalskiy’.
Answer: The journey starts with a troop of 52 peoples under the guidance of experienced Canadian Geoff Green, an educator and adventurer. He started the mission ‘Students on Ice’ to aware the teenagers about the present need of the escapement of Antarctica. Akademik Shokalskiy, a Russian Vessel headed towards the coldest, driest and windiest continent in the world: Antarctica.
Journey began 13.09 degrees North of the equator in Madras, and involved crossing nine time zones, six checkpoints, three bodies of water, and at least as many ecospheres. They travelled over 100 hours in combination of a car, an aeroplane and a ship and finally they reached to view Antarctica’s expansive white landscape and uninterrupted blue horizon where immensity and isolation made them wondrous and tireless.

Q.3. Describe the narrator's journey to the end of the earth -- the Antarctica region and his experiences during that journey with special emphasis on the success of students on ice programme of Geoff Green.
Ans: Geoff Green has solid reasons why he includes the high school students in his mission. He realises that our elder people could do nothing to save the world. But the students of the high school are future of the world. Their proper know ledge on the world will help them to take positive steps towards the safety of the degrading environment. Going to the end of the earth, they can understand, learn and realise the danger of the global warming, ozone layer's degradation and biodiversity problem.
Such expedition will, he expects, increase awareness about the environment of the world.
They can realise the real danger by seeing the icecaps retreating and collapsing due to the global warming.

4. THE ENEMY

- PEARL S BUCK

THEME: ‘The Enemy’ gives the message that humanism transcends all man-made prejudices and barriers.

GIST

Gist of the Lesson:- Dr. Sadao, a Japanese surgeon finds a wounded American soldier on the beach near his house - He is unable to throw him back though he was his enemy as he was a doctor and his first duty was to save a life - Hana, his wife, though initially reluctant because it was dangerous for all including the children to keep the enemy in the house, joins her husband in operating and nursing the enemy soldier back to health, even though the servants desert the house - Hana assists Dr. Sadao in operating the soldier in spite of her physical discomfort and hesitation - Though it was war time and all hands were needed at the front, the General did not send Sadao with the troops as he is an expert surgeon and the General needed him - Sadao tells

him about the enemy soldier but he does not take any action as he is self-absorbed and forgets his promise that he would send his private assassins to kill the enemy and remove his body - Taking advantage of the general's self-absorption Sadao decides to save the soldiers life. After the soldier is out of danger Dr. Sadao helps him to escape from his house to safety.

MAIN POINTS:

1. Dr. Sadao's Childhood and his up bringing
2. He was Sent America to learn about surgery and medicine
3. There in America meets Hana-with his father's consent got married with her
4. Returned to Japan and became famous not only as doctor but as scientist too.
5. One fine morning he found a wounded American prisoner of war at the sea shore
6. After a great consideration Dr. Sadao and his wife Hana carried him to their home.
7. Yumi refused to wash the white man and all other domestic servants fiercely opposed the act of sheltering the white man
8. On humanitarian ground They decided to operate upon him-
9. On seventh day All servants left the home of Dr. sadao
10. Whole family members of Dr. Sadao led to live in a fearful condition
11. A messenger comes to the home of Sadao to inform him about the ailing general
12. Dr. sadao,s confession to general about keeping the wounded soldier
13. The general's suggestion to send his private assassins
14. Sadao waited for the arrival of assassins restlessly for three nights
15. Dr. Sadao decides to give a safe escape to the American prisoner
16. He was provided a boat with clothes, food and other necessary things
17. Advised him to go to nearby island and boarding at Korian fishing boat escape there by
18. Servants return to the home of Dr. sadao
19. The general was informed about the escape of American soldier
20. General accepts his inability to attend the matter
21. It was not negligence of his duty but total absorption on to his health

THEME

Nationalism

Sadao and Hana as well as the other Japanese characters in the text, evince a high degree of nationalism (as does Tom, but he is a much less developed character). They are proud of their country, desirous of winning the war, committed to their cause, and disdainful of Americans. The servants are highly nationalistic and cannot fathom other considerations, such as the ethics of medicine, coming into play, whereas Sadao and Hana have cracks in their nationalistic facade because they feel a sense of compassion for the American boy that supersedes their perception of him as their enemy. Buck is condemnatory of nationalism when it completely obfuscates one's understanding of another's humanity; she also does not see it as something just the Japanese have, nor as something just the Germans have: all countries, including the United States, have a nationalistic, "the-other-is-the-enemy" mindsets.

Universal Humanity

Sadao and Hana might be devoted to their country and lacking in any real affection for Americans, who seem to have been consistently racist in their treatment of the Japanese living and studying among them (though they are not mentioned in this story at all, the Japanese internment camps come to mind), but they are still endowed with a higher level of compassion and ethics, and they know that their decision to save Tom's life even though he is their enemy is the right one, difficult

though it may be. They can transcend nationalism to an understanding of universal humanity—not because they are saints, but because they are thoughtful and brave.

Medical Ethics and Duty

Sadao seems to be a doctor before he is a Japanese citizen, a husband, an employee, or someone at war. He knows the Hippocratic oath that says he has a duty to save a life, to put health before harm, and to see beyond borders, skin color, and the exigencies of politics, conflict, and war. He acts instinctively and intuitively, caring only about the viscera, the bullet, and the body—he isn't deterred by the fact that the boy he is working on is "supposed" to be his enemy. He is a consummate professional, his desire to save lives and heal permeating every fiber of his being.

Summary

The Enemy is a story set in Japan during the second world war. In this story, an injured American army man washes up on the beach near the home of a Japanese surgeon, Dr. Sadao Hoki. Although he has lived in America and follows a modern profession, Dr Sadao's family lives a traditional Japanese life.

Dr Sadao is in a dilemma to leave the American man to die, to throw him back into the sea, to hand him over to the army or to save his life. He reluctantly takes him home and decides to save his life. The presence of an enemy disrupts his family life. His wife is against his idea of operating upon and taking care of the soldier. The servants of the house oppose the idea and leave their master. Yet, Dr Sadao shelters him, operates upon him, and saves his life.

Out of the fear of being accused of sheltering an enemy, he narrates the incident to a general in the Japanese military. The general helps Dr Sadao and offers to get the man killed by hired killers. However, the killing doesn't take place, and after waiting for three nights, Dr. Sadao thinks of getting rid of the American himself. He arranges a boat for the man to help him reach the nearby island. He provides him necessities like food and clothing to survive till he finds a Korean fishing boat which could rescue him. Dr. Sadao wonders that why did he save the life of an enemy.

<u>EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS</u>

1."Don't faint", he said sharply. He did not put down his exploring instrument."If I stop now, the man will surely die." she clapped her hands to her mouth and leaped up and ran out of the room. Outside in the garden he heard her retching but he went on with his work.
I. "Don't faint", he said. Who said these words and to whom?
Ans: Dr. Sadao to the patient

II. Who would die? Who was retching?
1. Dr Sadao's wife
2. The General
3. The enemy Soldier
4.The old Gardener
A. 1 and 2
B. 2 and 1
C. 3 and 1
D. 3 and 4
Ans: C. 3 and 1

III. Why did Dr. Sadao feel impatient and irritable with the prisoner?

Ans: because he could not tend to his wife

IV. Where was the white man?

A. in the garden
B. in the beach
C. in the room of Sadao‘s father
D. with the general.
Ans: C. in the room of Sadao‘s father

V. Who clapped the hands?
Ans: Hana clapped the hands.

VI. What did he put down?
A. spectacles
B. book
C. instruments
D. none of the above
Ans: C. instruments

2."My old master's son knows very well what he ought to do," he now said, pinching a bud from a bush as he spoke." When the man was so near death why did he not let him bleed?"

I. "When the man was so near-death why did he not let him bleed?" Who said these words?
A. Dr. Sadao.

II. What is the feeling of the speaker?
A. Sarcasm
B. Sadness
C. Indignation
D. Appreciative.
ANS: C. Indignation

III. How had the white man come to be bleeding?

ANS: white man’s body was torn by the rocks flanking the beach

IV. Who was about to die?

A. The old General
B. The gardener
C. The escaped prisoner of war
D. Father of Dr. Sadao
ANS: C. The escaped prisoner of war

V. "My old master's son knows very well what he ought to do," he now said. Who is ‘he’ in the context?
A. The old General
B. Hana
C. The gardener

D. Dr. Sadao
ANS: D. Dr. Sadao

VI. Who is the old master referred in the extract?
ANS: Father of Dr. Sadao

3. He stood gazing down on the motionless man. This man must have extraordinary vitality or he would have been dead by now. But then he was very young- perhaps not yet twenty -five.

I. Who has been referred to as 'he stood gazing'?
ANS: Dr. Sadao

II. What has 'he' been gazing at?
A. The beautiful sight of sea.
B. the foggy weather
C. The senseless injured man
D. The ailing General
ANS: C. The senseless injured man

III. To whom is above extract addressed to?
ANS: D. The white man

IV. Which word in the extract is the synonym of —strength.
A. Vitality
B. Extraordinary
C. Motionless
D. Gazing
ANS: A. Vitality

V. Which word in the extract is the synonym of —staring.
A. Gazing
B. Extraordinary
C. Motionless
D. Vitality
ANS: A. Gazing

VI. Who was very young?
ANS: C. The white man

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (40-50 WORDS):

1. Why did the general spare the American soldiers?
Ans: The General was in pain and needed operation. He forgot his promise to Dr. sadao that his private assassins would murder the American soldiers at Sadao's house and even remove his body. Hence, the general did not actually spare his life but, in fact, forgot about the enemy soldiers and his promise.

2. Sadao's servants leave his house, but none of them betrays the secret of the American P.O.W. why?

Ans: Sadao's servants leave his house, but none of them betrays the secret of the American P.O.W.,due to a sense of patriotism and self-preservation and their love and loyalty to Sadao compelled them to keep the secret safe.

3.How did Dr. Sadao ensure that the American sailor left his house but he himself remained safe and secure?
Ans: Dr. Sadao provided him boat with food and other necessary things and advised him to go to a nearby island where no one lived and escape from there by boarding in a Korean fishing boat. Dr. Sadao then informed the General that the soldier had escaped.

4. How does the writer indicate that Dr. Sadao's father was a very traditional and conventional man?
Ans: Dr. Sadao's Father was very serious type of man never joked or lough, he never sat on the chair nor had he ever slept in a foreign bed.
Dr. Sadao married only after approval of his father- from pure Japanese race Hana and the marriage of Dr. Sadao arranged in old Japanese way.

5. What led to think Hana that the Japanese tortured their prisoners of war?
Ans: Hana noticed the deep red scars on the American soldier's neck, she knew it was a common practice for the Japanese to torture their prisoners of war, and thought that it was most brutal practice.

6. How nearly had Dr. Sadao missed marrying Hana?
Ans: American professor had arranged a party in his house, Dr. Sadao didn't want to go there - the rooms of the house were small, the food was bad, the professor's wife was rather voluble, somehow, he went and there he had found Hana.

7.Why did Dr. Sadao treat the American soldier even though it was an unpatriotic act on his part?
Ans: Dr. Sadao rose above narrow prejudices of race and country,Basic human goodness overpowers him ,Being a doctor, it was his duty to save any dying man irrespective race and nationality.

8.What was Sadao's father's expectation for him? How did Sadao realise it?
Ans: Dr. Sadao was brought up strictly under supervision of his father in traditional way,Education was his chief concern,Sent to America at the age of 22 to learn surgery and medicine .Before the death of his father Sadao earned name and fame not only as doctor but also as scientist.

9.How did the arrival of the prisoner took away the rest and peace of Sadao's home?

Ans: Sadao and his wife were in dilemma whether to save or not to save to the wounded soldier but on humanitarian ground agreed to treat him, all his domestic staff revolted, Yumi refused to wash the white man, gardener criticised Dr. Sadao, all the servants left Dr. Sadao's home.but his wife Hana, stood by him but is in constant terror.
10.Why did Dr. Sadao's servants leave their service?
Ans: Japan was against America in second world war but their master Dr. Sadao nursed a wounded American soldier.The servants did not approve of Dr. Sadao's generosity and they thought that their master Dr. Sadao's act of saving enemy soldier's life was taken as treacherous act and their patriotic feelings made them leave Dr. Sadao's house.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (in 120-150 words)

1. Dr. Sadao is a brilliant surgeon and a man of ethics and principles. Justify the statement with your logic.

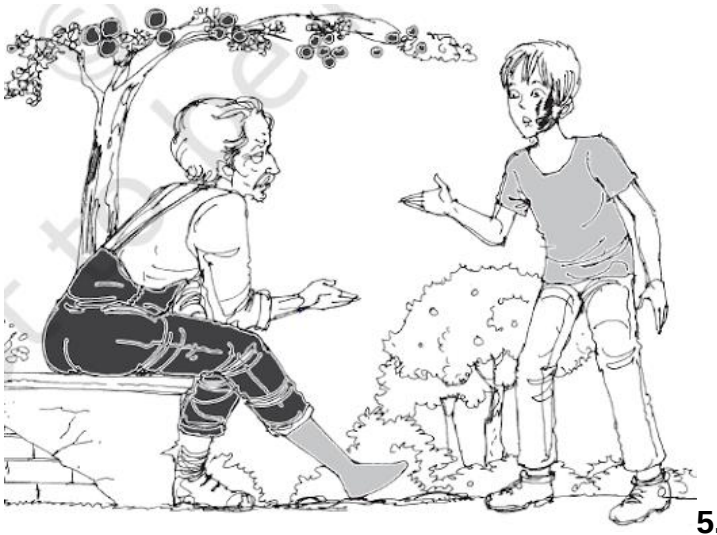
ANS: Dr. Sadao has been depicted as a man of principles even though he does live in to prejudice initially. He is reminded of the prejudice he had to face in America, but the doctor and human in him wins.He is a proud Japanese, who feels the need to do the right thing and therefore, informs the General about the presence of the prisoner in his house. The General is ailing and needs Dr. Sadao to treat him, Dr. Sadao faces revolt from his servants but does not back down from his responsibility, Despite the General's assurance, Dr. Sadao is still apprehensive and wants to protect the prisoner. He decides to help him escape. His humane and thoughtful side comes to the fore when he provides the soldier with everything he might need. He ensures that he fulfils his duty as a doctor and as a patriot, without living in to the evils of prejudice and discrimination, making him a man of ethics and principles.

2**. How did Dr. Sadao face the dilemma he came across in his life? What light does it throw on his character?**

ANS: Dr. Sadao and Hana were led to dilemma for quite a long time. Dr. Sadao was to decide whether to discharge his duty as a doctor or to show his loyalty towards his nation. As a doctor, he could not let die a wounded man back into the sea. On one hand, if he and Hana gave him shelter in their house, they would be arrested, had they handed him over to the police that would have meant throwing him into the jaws of death. the duty of a doctor overpowered all other petty considerations and they decided to carry the wounded man into their house. Hana asked Yumi to wash his wounds, but Yumi refused to do that.Hana herself washed the wound with a clean steaming towel. Dr. Sadao had decided to operate on the escaped prisoner, Hana obeyed her husband and followed his instructions Eventually, Dr. Sadao removed the bullet. that he would live. kind–hearted man who performed his noble duty as a doctor- He saved a dying man- Love for humanity and the ethics of a doctor won over petty and narrow racial considerations.

3. **In a given situation Dr. Sadao decided to give a safe escape to the enemy soldier. Justify his action**.

Ans: Dr. Sadao was both a dutiful and an humanitarian doctor, He was compelled by his duty to treat the wounded soldier, The household servants revolted and left the home of Dr. sadao, In spite of knowing all consequences showed his sympathy for his patient, Enemy soldier was well aware about his situation to be arrested by the world outside. Dr. Sadao knew that sheltering the enemy was not safe for himself and family, Informing the general did not bring any respite, he arranged a boat with food and all other necessary things, advised him to do signals for the need of different things. In this way he was able to get rid of the enemy soldier, yes, we can say it was right decision in a given circumstances



5. ON THE FACE OF IT

- SUSAN HILL

GIST

The story is about a teenage boy, Derry, who has a burnt face, and Mr. Lamb who is a disabled old man with an artificial leg made of tin. Derry accidentally enters his garden so that he can hide from people who hate him because of his ugly face. Mr. Lamb not only welcomes him in his garden but also encourages him to lead a normal life, leaving behind his past.

THEME

Good vs Evil

The major theme in this novel is the fight of good against evil. And Loyalty and friendship.

MAIN POINTS OF THE LESSON:

1.The play begins in the garden of Mr. Lamb where Derry comes to hide and spend his lonesome life
2 while having conversation with Derry, Mr. Lamb comes to know the problem of him
3. It is not the actual pain or inconvenience caused by a physical impairment that trouble a disabled man but the attitude of the people around him.
4.Two physically impaired people, Mr. Lamb with a tin leg and Derry with a burnt face, strike a bond of friendship.
5. Derry is described as a young boy suffering from low image of himself, withdrawn and defiant.
6. People who show sympathy tell him inspiring stories to console him, no one will ever kiss him except his mother that too on the other side of his face
7.Tells an incident where two women saying that only a mother can love such a face.
8. Mr. Lamb inspires him by narrating different stories to revives his lost image of himself
9. He motivates him to think positively about life, changes his mind set about people and things.
10. The story he narrates are - a man locked himself as he was scared of death-a picture fell off the wall and got killed.
11. Everything appears to be the same but is different- Ex. of bees. And weeds
12.The gate of the garden is always open every one is welcomed at any time.
13. Derry is inspired and promises to come back.
14. Derry’s mother stops him but he is adamant saying if he does not go now then he will never go anywhere.
15. When he comes back, he sees lamb lying on the ground
16. It is ironical that when he reaches to the garden of Mr Lamb, he finds Mr. Lamb dead.

17. In this way the play depicts the heart rendering life of physically disabled people with their loneliness, aloofness and alienation.
18. But in our real life too, the people don't let these types of persons live happily.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS:

1. Mr, Lamb: Some call them weeds. If you like then ….a weed garden, that. There's fruit and there are flowers, and trees and herbs. All sorts. But over there weeds. I grow weeds there. Why is one green, growing plants called a weed and other 'flowers'? Where is the difference. It's all life growing. Same as you and me.

I. What does Mr. Lamb intend to do by showing contrast?
A. To show that weeds and flowers are equally important and both hold same values.
B. To emphasise that distinctions are made by man to serve his specific purposes.
C. To highlight that labels are essential reflection of common life experience.
D. To show Derry that the only difference is in the attitude of human beings.
Ans: D. To show Derry that the only difference is in the attitude of human beings.

II**.** What does Mr. Lamb ask Derry to look?
A. Look at his own face
B. Look at the face of the earth
C. Look at the weeds and grass
D. Look growing trees
Ans: C. Look at the weeds and grass

III. What common features they both share?
A. Both have brut face
B. Both have blown off legs.
C. both are physically impaired
D. All of the above
Ans: C. both are physically impaired
IV. Locate the same meaning as 'medicinal' plant.
A. Herbs
B. Weeds
C. Green grass
D. growing plants
Ans: A. Herbs
V. Locate the antonym of 'Lessening'.
A. Herbs
B. growing
C. Green grass
D. weeds
Ans: B. growing
VI. Name the lesson.
A. The Last Lesson
B. On the Face of It
C. Deep water
D. Indigo
Ans: B. On the Face of It

2. They talk about me. Down stairs when I'm not there. 'What'll he ever does? What's going to happen to him when we've gone? However, will he get on in this world? Looking like that? With that on his face? That's what they say.

I. What's going to happen to him when we've gone? To whom word 'we' refers to in this sentence?
A. friends of Derry
B. Enemies of Derry
C. Parents of Derry

D. relatives of Derry

Ans: C. Parents of Derry

II. What is the main reason of worries about Derry?
A. People estimate that Derry is afraid of the world
B. People do not know if Derry can live without them
C. People estimate that owing to his face Derry is not confident
D. People imagine that there is no cure for derry's face
Ans: C. People estimate that owing to his face Derry is not confident

III. what do 'they' talk about Derry?
A. How Derry will manage to live his life
B. How will he get his livelihood
C. How will he relate with people
D. All of the above
Ans: A. How Derry will manage to live his life
IV. which phrase fits with the meaning 'to make progress in life'?
A. We've gone
B. What'll he ever does.
C. What they say
D. Get on
Ans: D. Get on

V. They talk about me. Who is 'me'?
A. Mr. Lamb
B. Derry
C. Hana
D. None of above
Ans: B. Derry

VI. Who is the speaker in this passage?
A. Mr. Lamb
B. Hana
C. Derry
D. None of above
Ans: C. Derry

3. What are you afraid of? What do you think he is? An old man with tin leg and he lives in a huge house without curtain and has a garden. And I want to be there, and sit and…listen to him. Listen and look.
I. To whom does the above line addressed to?
A. To Mr. Lamb

B. To the people who took pity on Derry
C. To Derry's friend
D. To his mother
Ans: D. To his mother

II 'What do you think he is?' What is been questioned by Derry?
A. Ability of Lamb
B. Opinion of mother about herself
C. Happiness of himself
D. Opinion of mother about Lamb
Ans: D. Opinion of mother about Lamb
C. Which of the following statement is not said by Derry about Mr. Lamb?
(1) Lamb is an old man (2) Lamb puts curtain in his house
(3) Lamb has a tin leg (4) Lamb lives in a big house
(5) Lamb's house has a farm house
A. 1 and 2
B. 3 and 4
C. 4 and 5
D. 2 and 5
Ans: D. 2 and 5

IV. Where is Derry when he spoke these lines?
A. In lamb's garden
B. In his own house
C. In market place
D. none of the above
Ans: B. In his own house

V. Who is the old man with tin leg?

A. Mr. Lamb
B. Derry
C. Derry's father
D. Derry's mother
Ans: A. Mr. Lamb

VI. Who has a huge house without curtain?
A. Derry's mother
B. Derry
C. Derry's father
Ans: D. Mr. Lamb

Short answer type questions: (40-50 words)
1.What kind of garden does Mr. Lamb have? Why does he like it?

Ans: Mr. Lamb is an old man with a tin leg. His real leg was blown off years ago during the war. He lives all alone in his house. There is a garden near the house. It has ripe crab apples looking orange and golden in colour. It is a place which welcomes different kinds of people and lets them do what they want. He likes the garden because it keeps him busy. He spends entire day looking after plants and breaking crab apples.

2.Why does Mr. Lamb always leave his gate open?

Ans: Mr. Lamb always left his gate open as he wanted everyone to feel welcome and to come inside his house whenever they wanted to. He would sit in his garden reading books in the sun and waiting for his visitors to arrive.

3.In what sense is the friendship between Mr. Lamb and Derry fruitful?

Ans- Mr. Lamb is optimistic while Derry is pessimistic and suffers with inferiority complex.
Mr. Lamb helps him to overcome from his inferiority complex and advises him not to pay attention on others comment, it brings about a positive change in Derry.
4. How is the Derry we meet at the beginning, different from the Derry at the end?
In the beginning Derry was defiant and withdrawn and filled with negative feeling later on we find a change in Derry at the end. now he is free from his old complexes full of positivity, and ready to face the world boldly. Mr. Lamb has given him a direction and purpose of life.

5.What peculiarity does Derry find in the character of Mr Lamb?
Ans: Lamb keeps his gate open. He dislikes window curtains. He likes the light; he has lots of friends and always welcomes everyone

6. In what sense is the friendship between Mr Lamb and Derry fruitful?
Ans: Their friendship proved quite fruitful for both of them. Mr Lamb instils self-confidence, positive outlook and a new life in the young boy. The young boy's company helps Mr Lamb to ward off his loneliness.

7. What is the opinion of Derry's mother about Mr Lamb?
Ans: Derry' **s** mother's thought that Mr Lamb is crazy old man and considered him a worthless man who talks all nonsense- therefore She did not want Derry to go there.

8. "You will get on the way you want, like all the rest." How does Mr. Lam encourage Derry?
Ans: Derry has everything - like others, has two eyes, two ears, two legs, two arms, brain and a tongue -He can do or achieve whatever he likes- if he sets his mind can surpass the others.

9. why did Mr. Lamb not pull and throw out his weeds?
Ans: Mr. Lamb thought of weeds as another type of plant, he looked on it as life growing just like them. He did not pull and throw out his weeds but instead called the patch a weed garden. He appreciated everything that God had made.

10. Why did the children call Mr. Lamb 'Lamey Lamb'?
Ans: The children called Mr. Lamb 'Lamey Lamb' because one of his legs had been blown off during the war and he had a tin leg in its place.although the children teased him, Mr. Lamb did not mind and he said that name fit him.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (120-150 WORDS)

1.Derry and Mr. Lamb both Share similarity in their physical deformity, but their attitudes towards life are completely different. Elaborate
Ans: Derry's one side of face burnt away by acid and Mr. Lamb has a tin leg, real one blown away in a war. Derry is introvert, cynical, pessimistic, inward looking and associating every negativity with him he is more withdrawn and always shuts himself in and try to avoid people. Whereas Mr. Lamb accepts his deformity and always enjoys his life, he is full of positive attitude towards life, things and people, doesn't run away from people, even Children tease him and calling him "Lamey-Lamb" but he doesn't mind it.

2.**Who was Mr. Lamb? How did he make Derry gain confidence and come out of his shell?**

Ans: Mr. Lamb is a physically handicapped man with tin leg who lived alone but enjoys everything welcomes everyone, children call him 'Lamey-Lamb', but Mr. Lamb does not mind it. He plays with them and gives them jelly and toffees. He does not pity on Derry. He even does not react to Derry's rudeness and not forced him to stay and listen to him he makes him realise that handicaps are not obstacles, he opens the world to him, tells him to wait, watch and listen everything around him.

3. Optimism in one's attitude helps deal with all the challenges in life. Prove the statement by referring to the character Mr. Lamb from the chapter "On the Face of It".

Ans: Mr. Lamb is quiet, gentle, accommodating and protective. He is a man with an optimistic view of life, he is a victim of alienation due to his physical impairment but he loves company and wants to talk people. He shares his thoughts with the young boy Derry, who suffers from a low esteem due to his burnt face Mr. lamb talked to Derry and turned a source of inspiration for the depressed and gloomy Derry. Derry's attitude is now positive and he looks forward to a better life. Derry has learnt to accept himself.

6. MEMORIESS OF CHILDHOOD

ZITKALA-SA AND BAMA

<u>MAIN POINTS:</u>

PART-I

1.The first part deals with the accounts of Simmons, an American Indian who fought against the prejudices of the society against American Indians.

2. She describes her experiences on her first day at the Carlisle Indian School

3. The customs and rules of the place were strange and new to her.
4. She was forced to wear clothes that were considered undignified in her culture
5 At breakfast, she was embarrassed as she did not know the eating by -law
6 when she comes to know that they were planning to cut her, hair, she protested by hiding under the bed. Even though she knew it was futile. In her culture, it was the cowards whose hair was shingled.
7. She felt like animal driven by a herder

PART-II
1. The second Part is an excerpt from the autobiography 'Karukku' by Bama – A Tamil Dalit.
2. She was in her third grade when she becomes aware of the indignities that the lower caste people faced.
3. She happens to see an elderly person from her community belittles himself in front of a higher caste people as he was not supposed to touch the food that he was ordered to fetch for the land lord.
4. Later her brother explained to her that the incident was not at all funny as she initially thought but very pathetic. The people from the lower caste were treated as untouchables.
5. She was deeply saddened and decided to study hard to overcome discrimination.

Theme

'Memories of Childhood' depicts the fact that children are extremely sensitive to their surroundings and they react very strongly. Both the descriptions are about the protest strongly against the discrimination and indignities meted out to them. Zitkala-Sa, representing the Native American woman, condemns the dogma and evil of oppression. On the other hand, Bama criticises the evil of untouchability and caste discrimination.

This has a universal theme which highlights the reaction to the hatred and cruelty against the downtrodden discrimination on the basis of caste, creed and social hierarchy.

Gist

The Memories of Childhood summary deals with two extracts which belong to two different autobiographical episodes. Furthermore, these two episodes deal with the lives of two women whose names are Zitkala Sa and Bama. Both of them had to face hardship and are victims of social discrimination. Zitkala Sa had to deal with racial discrimination while Bama had to suffer caste discrimination.

Summary

The Cutting of My Long Hair – Zitkala-Sa

The first day in school was a bitter and cold day. The noise made by the breakfast bell, the clatter of the shoes and the constant murmuring voices in a foreign tongue annoy the author. She sees many girls dressed in clinging dresses with stiff shoes and shingled hair. She finds the breakfast ritual of doing things according to the bell, strange. She calls it eating by formula. More atrocities were to follow for the new girl.

Zitkala-Sa's friend overhears a talk about cutting r the long hair of the new girls. For Zitkala-Sa, this was absolutely atrocious. She belonged to a Native American warrior tribe. Their tradition was to keep long and heavy hair. Only those warriors captured by the enemy had their hair shingled. Short hair was worn by mourners, and shingled hair by cowards. Zitkala-Sa tries to rebel by hiding herself, but finally gets caught. Her voluble protests bear no fruit and her hair is also shingled forcibly on the very first day. This extract describes the narrator's agony. She lost

her beautiful long hair. Nobody provided comforit to her. Other children in the school had shingled hair. So she felt herself as one of the many animals driven by a herder.

We too are Human Beings—Bama

Bama was an innocent child living in a village. She had never heard of the word untouchability during her childhood. Certain small incidents of her life made her feel that she was born in the marginalised caste. She was a happy peppy girl. She loved the short-but- long walk from her school to her home. The plethora of beauty that she experienced on the way back from school made her very happy.

The performing monkey, the snake charmer, the Maariyaata temple, the pongal offerings being cooked in front of the temple—she could just go on and on looking at the beautiful sights. Once when she was in the class 3, while going home, she saw her people working hard for their landlords. In spite of their hard work, the landlords humiliated them.

Bama further narrates how an elder of their street had to act in a humiliating manner just because he belonged to the Dalit community. The village landlord sent the elderly man to get some vadai for him. The man held the packet by its string. He was not supposed to touch the packet as his touch would pollute the vadai. That is why, he had to carry the packet by its string. When Bama's elder brother told her all the reasons behind this, her mind filled with revolt. She was enraged thinking why her elders work so hard for those people who despised them so much.

She wanted her people to stop paying undue respect and reverence to the upper caste people. Her brother told her that if they study hard and progress in their lives, it would help them in throwing away the indignities. Education is their weapon with which they fight back the society. Bama did the same and got many friends in her life. Education gave her double-sided sword to fight very sharply against the unjustified caste system.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS:

I. After I had watched all this, at last I went home. My elder brother was there. I told him the story in all its comic detail. I fell about with laughter at the memory of big man, and an elder at that, making such a game out of carrying the parcel. But Annan was not amused. Annan told me the man wasn't being funny when he carried the package like that. He said everybody believed that they were upper caste and therefore must not touch us. If they did, they would be polluted. That's why he had to carry the package by its string.

I. Who was Bama's elder brother?

A. Annan
B. Landlord
C. Elderly man
D. None of these
Ans: A. Annan

II. Why was Annan not amused?
A. For he knew the reality
B. For he was not there
C. For he was not interested
D. None of these
Ans: A. For he knew the reality

III. What would have happened if the elderly man had touched the packet?

A. The landlord would have eaten it.
B. The landlord would have shared the food with him.
C. The landlord would have considered it polluted.
D. None of these
Ans: C. The landlord would have considered it polluted.

IV. Why was the elderly man carrying the packet with a string?
A. lest he should touch the food
B. lest he should touch the packet
C. Both 1 and 2
D. Neither 1 nor 2
Ans: C. Both 1 and 2

V. Locate the same meaning as ‘assumed’.
A. believed
B. watched
C. carried
D. None of these
Ans: A. believed

VI. Locate the antonym of ‘seen’ .
A. watched
B. carried
C. believed
D. None of these
Ans: A. watched

II. I watched my chance, and when no one noticed. I disappeared. I crept up the stairs as quickly as I could in my squeaking shoes, - my moccasins had been exchanged for shoes. Along the hall I passed, without knowing whither I was going. Turning aside to an open door, I found a large room with three white beds in it. The windows were covered with dark green curtains. Which made the room very dim. Thankful that no one was there, I directed my steps toward the corner farthest from the door. On my hands and knees I crawled under the bed.
I. Why did the narrator hide herself?
A. In order to protect her hair
B. In order to avert the punishment
C. In order to complete the homework
D. None of these
Ans: A. In order to protect her hair.

II. Who was looking for the narrator?
A. Paleface woman
B. Girls of her school
C. Both 1 and 2
D. Neither 1 nor 2
Ans: A. Paleface woman

III. Where did Zitkala-sa hide herself?
A. In her hostel

B. Under the bed
C. In washroom
D. In her class
Ans: B. Under the bed

IV. Which literary device has been used in ‘squeaky shoes?
A. Simile
B. Personification
C. Alliteration
D. Repetition
Ans: C. Alliteration

V. Locate the same meaning as ‘vanished’.
A. exchanged
B. disappeared
C. covered
D. None of these
Ans: B. disappeared

VI. Locate the antonym of ‘nearest’.
A. farthest
B. carried
C. believed
D. None of these
Ans: A. farthest

III. But this eating by formula was not the hardest trial in that first day. Late in the morning. My friend Judewin gave me a terrible warning. Judewin knew a few words of English; and she had overheard the paleface woman talk about cutting our long, heavy hair. Our mothers had taught us that only unskilled warriors who were captured had their hair shingled by the enemy. Among our people, short hair was worn by mourners, and shingled hair by cowards.

I. What was the paleface woman planning?
A. To take their surprise test
B. To punish them
C. To beat them
D. To cut their long hair
Ans: D. To cut their long hair

II. What view did the narrator’s mother have about shingled hair?
A. Keeping it was a sign of bravery
B. Keeping it was a sign of cowardice
C. Keeping it was a sign of pride
D. None of these
Ans: B. Keeping it was a sign of cowardice

III. What does the narrator mean by mourners?
A. Griever
B. Lamenter
C. Sorrower

D. All of these
Ans: D. All of these

IV. which literary device has been used in phrase ‘heavy hair’?
A. Simile
B. Metaphor
C. Alliteration
D. Repetition
Ans: C. Alliteration

V. Locate the same meaning as ‘toughest’.
A. Lamenter
B. disappeared
C. hardest
D. None of these
Ans: C. hardest

VI. Locate the antonym of ‘a lot’ .
A. farthest
B. a few
C. believed
D. None of these
Ans: B. a few

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (40-50 WORDS)
1.How did Zitkala-Sa try to escape from the shingling of her hair?

Ans: Zitkala-Sa disappeared unnoticed and entered a large room with three beds. She crawled under the beds and cuddled herself in a dark comer. She could not hide there for long and was soon dragged out. She resisted by kicking and scratching wildly but then she was tied fast in a chair and her long and heavy hair was shingled.

2.Why did the landlord’s man ask Bama’s brother, on which street he lived? What was the significance?
Ans: The landlord’s man asked Bama’s brother on which street he lived in order to find out his caste. During those times, when untouchability was prevalent, each caste lived in a particular street and by enquiring about the street where one lived, helped to determine his caste.

3. What did Zitkala-Sa feel when her long hair was cut?

Ans: Zitkala-Sa felt rather anguished and indignant when her long hair was cut. She lost her spirit and felt as helpless as a puppet. She got the feeling of being an animal driven by a herder and desperately looked for some comfort. With her hair being shingled like a coward’s, she moaned in anguish. She also felt she had lost her distinct cultural recognition and identity.

4. What advice did Annan offer Bama?

Ans: He told her that being Dalits they would never be given any dignity or respect. He advised her to study and make progress to throw away these indignities. He advises to his sister about

the indigenous method of outdoing the upper class by winning laurels in their examinations and thus earning their admiration.

5.How could Bama rise above indignities?

Ans: Bama's brother advised her to concentrate on her studies and outshine everybody in the examinations in order to rise above indignities. So Bama followed her brother's advice religiously and earned the respect of members of the higher class by standing first in her class.

6. Why did Zitkala-Sa resist the shingling of her hair?

Ans: Zitkala-Sa hid herself because she had got to know that the authorities wanted to cut her long hair. In her community hair of mourners, prisoners of war and cowards were cut and therefore she made a vain attempt to prevent her hair from being shingled by hiding herself.

7. Why was Zitkala-Sa in tears on the first day in the land of apples?

Ans: Zitkala-Sa was in tears on the first day in the land of apples because she was in a new environment. She received a cultural shock because of the unknown language. The strict regime of eating by formula, squeaking shoes and the news about cutting her hair were also unknown to her.

8. What is common between Zitkala-Sa and Bama?

Ans: Zitkala-Sa and Bama have a lot in common as far as their suffering is concerned. They both belonged to marginalised communities. Zitkala-Sa was a victim of cultural invasion where her own cultural identity was being threatened and Bama was a victim of untouchability that is a form of struggle for class.

9. According to Zitkala-Sa what does 'eating by formula' mean?

Ans: According to Zitkala-Sa 'eating by formula' meant following an eating-decorum in the dining room. At the sound of the first bell the pupils drew a chair from under the table. All were seated when the second bell was sounded and when the third bell was tapped everyone started eating with forks and knives.

10. Why was Bama always late while returning from school?

Ans: It took Bama half an hour to one hour to walk home from her school, although it was possible to cover the distance in ten minutes. This was because on the way many attractions slowed her down. These included fun games, entertaining novelties and oddities in the streets, the shops and the bazaar.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (120-150 WORDS)

1.What kind of discrimination did Bama and Zitkala experience? How did they respond to their respective situations?

Answer: Bama and Zitkala belonged to marginalised communities. Zitkala was an American Indian woman who was ill-treated by the whites who adopted force and oppression to compel the natives to shed their age-old customs and traditions. The worst indignity she suffered was the cutting of her long hair. Her long and beautiful hair were cut after she was dragged out. She cried and resisted by kicking and scratching wildly as she was tied fast in a chair but still, she did not submit. No one came to help her or to console her. Bama, who belonged to a Dalit community was a victim of the caste system. She was upset by the inhuman attitude of the people belonging to the 'higher' caste towards the 'lower' caste. She had experienced the evils of untouchability when she was studying in the third standard.

Both these women fought and struggled against exploitation and oppression. Zitkala does not submit but struggles when her hair is being shingled. She fights till she is overpowered. Bama fights against the evils of untouchability in her own way. She works hard and stands first in her class. People then come to her of their own accord.

2. Describe how Zitkala-Sa tried in vain to save her hair from being cut. Why did she want to save her hair?

Answer: Zitkala-Sa's friend Judewin warned her that her hair was going to be cut. Judewin knew a few English words and had overheard the 'paleface woman' talking about cutting the native Indian girl's long hair. This news shocked Zitkala. Her friend told her to accept her fate but she was not ready to submit and decided to fight against this oppression. She disappeared unnoticed and went into a room where she crawled and hid under a bed, cuddling herself in a dark comer. But she was caught and dragged out. She then resisted by kicking and scratching wildly as she was carried down and tied fast to a chair. As they gnawed at her long hair, she kept shaking her head. No one came to her aid. Zitkala was desperate to save her hair because among her people short hair was kept by mourners and shingled hair was a sign of cowardice. So, she did not want her long hair to be cut.

3. What activities did Bama witness on her way back home from school?
Answer: On her way back home from school Bama would take thirty minutes to cover a ten minute distance. This was because she would witness various activities on her way back home. The performing monkey, the snake charmer, the cyclist who had not got off his bike for three days. She also watched the Pongal offerings being cooked in front of the Maariyaata temple. At times people from various political parties would arrive, put up a stage and harangue the public through their mikes. She would watch a street play, or a puppet show or a magic stunt performance. All these would happen from time to time. But almost certainly there would be some entertainment or other going on, that would delay Bama.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN RAIPUR REGION
MODEL PAPER 2022-23
BLUE PRINT
English CORE XII

Section	**Testing Competencies**	**Objective Type Question including MCQs (1 mark each)**	**Short Answer Question (2 marks each)**	**Long Answer Question 120-150 words (5 marks each)**	**Total marks**
Reading Comprehension	Conceptual understanding, decoding, Analyzing, inferring, interpreting, appreciating, literary, conventions and vocabulary, summarizing and using appropriate format/	20 MCQ	-	-	20
Writing Skills	Reasoning, appropriacy of style and tone, using appropriate format and fluency, inference, analysis, evaluation and creativity	-	-	4	20
Literature Textbooks and Supplementary Reading Text	Recalling, reasoning, appreciating literary convention, inference, analysis, creativity with fluency	16 MCQ	7	2	44
	TOTAL	**1x36=36**	**2x7=14**	**6x5=30**	**80**
Assessment of Listening and Speaking Skills	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10**
Project	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10**
	GRAND TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100**

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN REGIONAL OFFICE RAIPUR
MODEL PAPER 2022-23
English Core

Time allowed: 3 hours **CLASS -XII** **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:
1. 15 minutes prior reading time allotted for question paper reading.
2. The question paper contains three sections – Reading, Writing and Literature.
3. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part. Write the correct question number in your answer sheet to indicate the option/s being attempted.

Section A (Reading) **20 marks**
I. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**10 marks**

1. Early automobiles were sometimes only 'horseless carriages' powered by gasoline or steam engines. Some of them were so noisy that cities often made laws forbidding their use because they frightened horses.

2. Many countries helped to develop the automobile. The internal combustion engine, invented in Austria and France was an early leader in automobile manufacturing. But it was in the United States after 1900 that the automobile was improved most rapidly. As a large and growing country, the United States needed cars and trucks to provide transportation in places not served by trains.

3. Two brilliant ideas made possible the mass production of automobiles. An American inventor named Eli Whitney thought of one of them, which is known as 'standardisation of parts'. In an effort to speed up production in his gun factory, Whitney decided that each part of a gun could be made by machines, so that it would be exactly like all the others of its kind.

4. Another American, Henry Ford developed the idea of the assembly line. Before Ford introduced the assembly line, each car was built by hand. Such a process was, of course, very slow. As a result, automobiles were so expensive that only rich people could afford them. Ford proposed a system in which each worker would have only a portion of the wheels. Another would place the wheels on the car. And still, another would insert the bolts that held the wheels to the car. Each worker needed to learn only one or two routine tasks.

5. But the really important part of Ford's idea was to bring the work to the worker. An automobile frame which looks like a steel skeleton was put on a moving platform. As the frame moved past the workers, each worker could attach a single part. When the car reached the end of the line, it was completely assembled. Oil, gasoline, and water were added and the car was ready to be driven away. With the increased production made possible by the assembly line, automobiles became much economical and, more and more people were able to afford them.

6. Today, it can be said that wheels run America. The four rubber tyres of the automobile move America through work and play.

7. Even though the majority of Americans would find it hard to imagine what life could be without a car, some have begun to realise that the automobile is a mixed blessing. Traffic accidents are increasing steadily and large cities are plagued by traffic congestion. Worst of all, perhaps, is the air pollution caused by the internal combustion engine. Every car engine burns hundreds of gallons of fuel each year and pumps hundreds of pounds of carbon monoxide and other gases into the air. These gases are one source of the smog that hangs over large cities. Some of these

gases are poisonous and dangerous to health, especially for someone with a weak heart or respiratory disease.

8. One answer to the problem of air pollution is to build a car that does not pollute. That's what several major automobile manufacturers are trying to do. But building a clean car is easier said than done. So far, progress has been slow. Another solution is to eliminate car fumes altogether by getting rid of the internal combustion engine. Inventors are now working on turbine-powered cars, as well as on cars powered by steam and electricity. But most of us won't be driving cars run on batteries or boiling water for a while yet. Many automakers believe that it will take years to develop practical models that are powered by electricity or steam.

9. To rid the world of pollution-pollution is caused not just by cars, but by all of the modern industrial life-many people believe that we must make some fundamental changes in the way many of us live. Americans may, for example, have to cut down on the number of privately owned cars and depend more on public mass transit systems. Certainly, the extensive use of new transit systems could cut down on traffic congestion and air pollution. But these changes, sometimes clash head-on with other urgent problems. For example, if a factory closes down because it cannot meet government pollution standards, a large number of workers suddenly find themselves without jobs. Questioning the quality of the air they breathe becomes less important than worrying about the next paycheque. Drastic action must be taken, if we are to reduce traffic accidents, traffic congestion and air pollution. While wheels have brought better and more convenient transportation, they have also brought new and unforeseen problems. Progress, it turns out, has more than one face.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.
1×10=10marks

i)What did the United States need for transportation in places that were not served by trains?
a) They needed trains
b) They needed fuel
c) They needed cars and trucks
d) All of the above

ii)How does standardisation of parts help to make mass production possible?

iii)What was the impact of the increased production made by the assembly line?
a) Automobiles became much economical
b) More people were able to afford them
c) Traffic accidents increased
d) Both (a) and (c)

iv)How does the assembly line help to make mass production possible?

v)What has brought better and more convenient transportation?
a) Engines
b) Public mass transport systems
c) Wheels
d) None of these

vi) What did Henry Ford develop?
a) The idea of the assembly line
b) Horseless carriages

c) Automobile frame
d) Wheels for the car

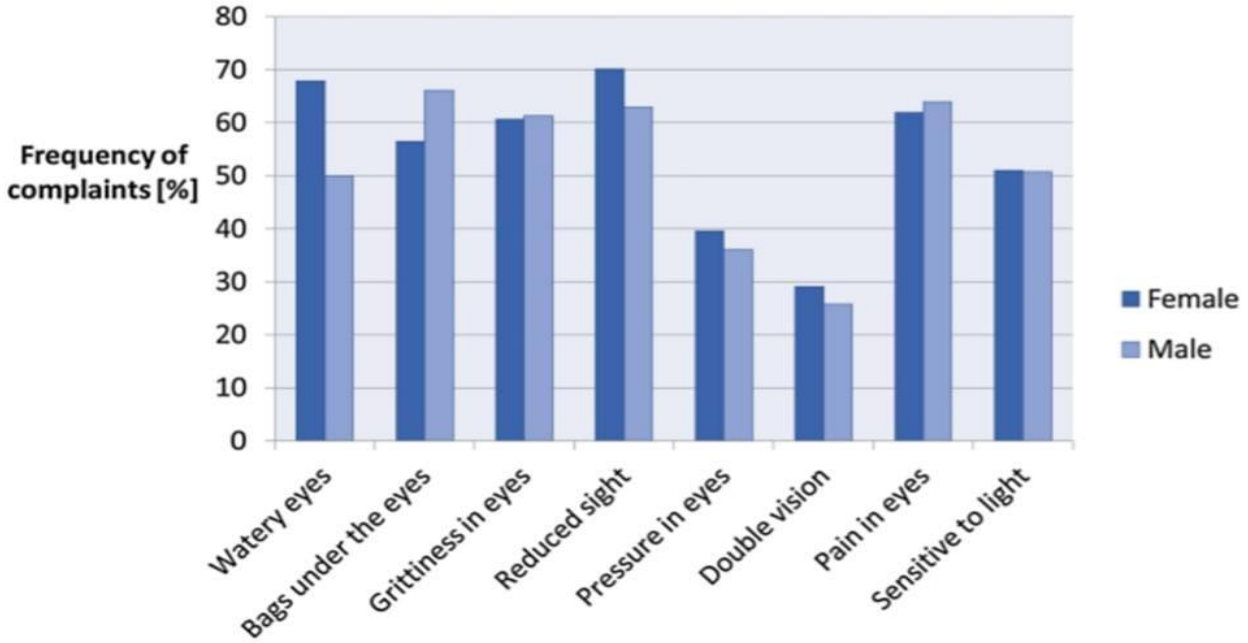
vii) Why do some Americans call the automobile a mixed blessing? Write any two points.

viii) What is the one solution to the problem of air pollution?
a) To burn hundreds of gallons of fuel each year
b) To build a car that does not pollute
c) To increase the production of cars
d) To provide transportation in all the places

ix) What suggestions are offered in the passage for getting rid of pollution?

x) Find a word from the passage (para-8) which means 'to remove or take away'.

II. Read the following passage carefully with attention to the graph given below: 10marks



1. If you have watery eyes, there are several possible reasons. They range from allergiesto infections, blocked tear ducts, and funny looking eyelids. A warm, wet towel placedon your eyes several times a day can help with blocked tear ducts. So does a surgicalprocedure to clear blocked tear ducts.

2. Grittiness basically means your eyes feel scratchy or rough. Many people describe grittyeyes as a sensation similar to having a particle of sand in the eye. The discomfort canbe mild or severe. You may also experience other symptoms like: dryness. Dry eyesyndrome occurs when tears fail to keep the eye lubricated. The risk of dry eye becomesmore common with age and women may face it sooner than men. Some causes includewindy, smoky or dry environments and prolonged periods of screen time. Over-thecounter medications such as artificial tears, ointments or gels will help. A doctor may
also recommend any of the following treatments too: warm compress on the eyes,massaging eyelids or using eyelid cleansers.

3. Bags under eyes, i.e. mild swelling or puffiness under the eyes, are common as you agebecause the tissues around your eyes, including some of the muscles supporting youreyelids,

weaken. Normal fat that helps support the eyes can then move into the lowereyelids, causing the lids to appear puffy. To relieve yourself, use a cool compress onthe skin around the eyes for a few minutes at a time and cut down on fluids beforebedtime and limit salt intake to reduce your likelihood of waking up with excess eyepuffiness.

4. Normal eye pressure ranges from 12-22 mm Hg, and eye pressure of greater than 22mm Hg is considered higher than normal. When the Intraocular pressure (IOP) is higherthan normal but the person does not show signs of glaucoma, this is referred to as ocularhypertension. These tips may help you control high eye pressure or promote eye health.Eat a healthy diet and exercise safely. Limit your caffeine, yet, sip fluids frequently.Sleeping with your head elevated will also help reduce IOP.

5. A person with total blindness won't be able to see anything. But a person with lowvision may be able to see not only light, but colors and shapes too. However, they mayhave trouble reading street signs, recognizing faces, or matching colors to each other.If you have low vision, your vision may be unclear or hazy. Telescopic glasses, Lensesthat filter light, magnifying glasses, Hand magnifiers or Reading prisms are ideal tocombat this problem.

6. Photophobia literally means "fear of light." If you have photophobia, you're not actuallyafraid of light, but you are very sensitive to it. The sun or bright indoor light can beuncomfortable, even painful. In reality, it’s a symptom of other problems like migraineheadaches, dry eyes, and swelling inside your eye. It can cause pain whenever you'rein bright sunlight or indoor light. You might want to blink or close your eyes. Wearingtinted glasses may help.

7. Double vision occurs when a person sees a double image where there should only beone. The two images can be side by side, on top of one another, or both. The conditioncan affect balance, movement, and reading ability. If double vision affects just one eye,it is monocular. If it affects both eyes, it is binocular. Treatments include: wearingglasses, eye exercises, wearing an opaque contact lens, botulinum toxin (Botox)injections into the eye muscles, causing them to remain relaxed, wearing an eye patchand surgery on the muscles of the eye to correct their positioning

8. A healthy diet is the foundation to lasting vision. People with busy schedules mayneglect a balanced diet. Feeding your body with plenty of green, leafy veggies like kaleand spinach with a happy helping of carrots to complete an entrée will keep your visionprotected and long-lasting.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below. 1×10=10 marks

i. Find the appropriate solutions to the eye problems mentioned

Problem faced	Solution suggested
i) sensation of having a particle of sandin the eye	a) wearing an opaque contact lens
ii) a person sees a double image	b) wearing tinted glasses
iii) higher than normal intraocularpressure	c) sleeping with your head elevated
iv) sensitivity to bright light	d) artificial tears, ointments or gels

A. i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a
B. i-d, ii-a, iii-c, iv-b

C. i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
D. i-c, ii-b, iii-a, iv-d

ii. Women are more vulnerable to eye problems like _____ than men.

iii. Statement 1: Tears fail to keep the eye lubricated.
Statement 2: Windy, smoky or dry environments and prolonged periods of screen time.

A. Statement 1 is cause, 2 is effect
B. Statement 2 is cause, 1 is effect
C. Both Statements are causes
D. Both Statements are effects

iv. More number of men than women has been affected with eye problemssuch as _____

v. Select the suitable word from the extract to complete the following analogy:
Hypertension : blood pressure :: glaucoma : _____

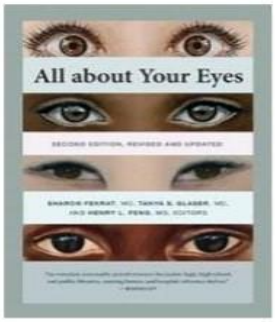
vi. Replace the underlined word with its antonym from the extract.
"She holds a more <u>demoted</u> position in the company."

vii. Which of the following sentences use lubricate in the same sense as it is used in thepara 2

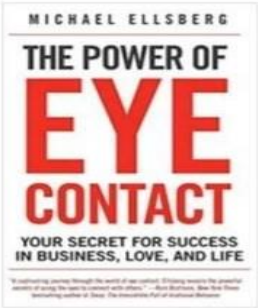
A. To avoid dry, itchy skin, lubricate it several times a day with a water-based cream.
B. The Arabs of East Africa lubricate themselves with lion's fat in order to gain courageand inspire the animals with awe of themselves.
C. Blood and fat are used to lubricate the stones as well as the tombs of ancestors of theVazimba, the first inhabitants of Madagascar.
D. Lightly lubricate the pan with a thick wad of paper towel dipped in oil or meltedbutter, before pouring in the cake batter.

viii. After reading the article given above, Shubha wants to know further about the eye relatedailments and their cure. Which of the following books would you suggest?

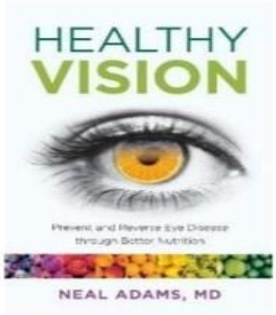
A



B



C



D

ix. What is the relation between Statement 1 and Statement 2?

Statement 1 …… the Intraocular pressure (IOP) is higher than normal but the person does not
show signs of glaucoma

Statement 2..... other problems like migraine headaches, dry eyes, and swelling inside your eye

A. Statement 2is the example for Statement1
B. Statement1 repeats the situation described in Statement2

C. Statement 2 elaborates the problem described in Statement1
D. Statement1 and Statement2 are not related in any way

x. The reasons for mild swelling or puffiness under the eyes are _____

III. Section B (Creative Writing Skills) 20 marks

1. Attempt anyone from A and B given below.

A. You are Tripti/ Trilok, Secretary of your school sports association. It has been decided that a meeting of all the members of the school cricket team will be held to discuss plans and strategies for the coming Zonal Tournament. Write a notice in not more than 50 words informing the members of the team about the meeting and requesting them to attend it. **5 marks**

OR

B. You are Amar/ Amrita, Secretary, Cultural Club, Kendriya Vidyalaya, CISF Bhilai. A charity show has been arranged in your school in aid of cancer patients. Write a notice in not more than 50 wordsto be displayed on the school notice board informing the students of the show and asking them to cooperate and make it a success.

2. Attempt anyone from A and B given below.

A. TheLiterary Club of your school isputting up the play 'Hamlet'. As a secretary of the club draft an invitation inviting the famous Aman Gupta to be the guest of honour at the function. Write an invitation in not more than 50 words. Sign yourself as Pramod/ Parul.**5 marks**

OR

B. You are Akshya / Aakriti. You have been invited to participate in a seminar on 'Fundamental Rights of Children', organised by the Lions Club of your district. Respond to the invitation by writing a formal reply to the Secretary of the club**.**

3. Attempt anyone from A and B given below.

A. You are Raj/ Rani, resident of 10, Ramnagar, Bhilai. You have come across the following advertisement in a national newspaper. You consider yourself suitable for the advertised post. Write an application along with a resume in response to the advertisement.**5 marks**

Wanted an experienced Hockey Coach having B.P. Ed. Degree, Apply to the Principal, Agrasen Public School, Bilaspur within a week

O

B. You are Ronit/Ronita, resident of C-49, Shivam Society, Karelibaug, Baroda. You findparticipation of children in various reality shows on T.V. a form of child exploitation. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily showing your concern about various forms of child exploitation prevalent in educated, urban society giving some suggestions to curtail it.

4. Attempt anyone from A and B given below.

A. India is on the thresholdof being a super power and have a large young work force but unfortunately not many in this force are employable for want of necessary skills. Write an article in about 120-150 wordson the topic 'Skill Development is the need of the hour'. You are Arnav/ Amita.**5 marks**

OR

B. Your school organised an exhibition cum sale of the items prepared by the students of your school under vocational training. There was an over whelming response from the public. Prepare a report in 120-150 words for a local daily. You are Gauri/Gaurav, the publication captain of your school.

Section C (Literature) **40 marks**

IV. Read the given extracts to attempt the questions with reference to context.1x6 = 6marks

1.A ***"Those who prepare green wars,***
wars with gas, wars with fire,
victory with no survivors,
would put on clean clothes and
walk about with their brothers
in the shade, doing nothing."

i. Which of the following statements doesn't air Neruda's view point about war?
a. Wars are manufactured.
b. The poet stands firmly against wars and believes that in silence the seeds offraternity sprouts
c. Wars never yield any winners, and the loss is far greater than what can bemeasured.
d. Wars are inevitable in the enduring struggle for human dignity and power.

ii. Who would 'put on clean clothes"?

iii. What does "put on clean clothes "mean?
a. change in attitude
b. Dress up for an occasion
c. wear a mask
d. hide one's attitude

iv. What is the essence of the poem?

v. Why is the moment of silence called 'exotic'?

vi. What can be a cure or an antidote to violent actions?
a. preaching of non-violence practices
b. use of weapons
c. use of polished language
d. Practice of silence

OR

1.B ***"….. I looked again at her***
Wan, pale as late winter's moon
And felt that old familiar ache,
My childhood fear,
But all I said was, see you soon,
Amma"

i. What was the childhood fear that troubled the poet?

ii. What do the parting words suggest?
a. assuring her mother that she will be young and energetic
b. Consoling her mother about her future prospects
c. Assuring her mother that they will meet again
d. both i and ii

iii. Which figure of speech has been used in "smile and smile and smile"

iv**.** The poet uses the simile “as late winter’s moon” to signify:

a. shine and strength
b. energy and vigour
c. dull and decay
d. dark and cloudy

v. Why does the poet look at her mother again?

vi. The poet, Kamala Das, uses her elongated smile to:

a. make herself happy
b. make her mother feel sad
c. to hide her pain
d. to comfort her mother

2. Attempt ANY ONE of two extractsgiven. 1x4 = 4 marks

2.A Sadao had taken this into his mind as he did everything his father said, his father whonever joked or played with him but who spent infinite pains upon him who was his onlyson. Sadao knew that his education was his father’s chief concern. For this reason, hehad been sent at twenty-two to America to learn all that could be learned of surgery andmedicine.

i. What all can be inferred from the passage given above?

a. Sadao’s father was very short tempered.
b. His father as very credulous.
c. He had concern for his son.
d. All of the above

ii. Choose the correct alternative from the following options for assertion (A) and reason(R).
Assertion (A): Sadao did everything his father said.
Reason (R): He had been sent at twenty-two to America.

a. Both (A) and (R) are true.But(R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
b. (A) is true but (R)is false.
c. (A) is false but (R) is true.
d. Cannot be inferred.

iii. How can we say that Dr Sadao was a devoted and dutiful son?
iv. What had Sadao taken into his mind?

OR

2.B Of course, the money was old-style bills, half again as big as the money we use nowadays,and different-looking. I turned away and got out fast. There’s nothing nice about jail,even in 1894.

i. Where did Charley get out fast from?

ii. What made Charley think about jail?

A. For trespassing into the third level
B. Clerk’s threat that he can’t escape
C. His failure to get tickets
D. His failure to keep change

iii. Why was Charley unable to get tickets from the Third level to go to Galesburg?

iv. Why did Charley turn away and get out fast?

A. Clerk refused to give tickets for he was looking strange
B. Clerk refused to give tickets for he did not have change
C. Clerk refused to give tickets for there were no trains to Galesburg
D. Clerk refused to give tickets because he thought that Charley was trying to cheat him

3. Attempt ANY ONE of two extracts given. 1x6 = 6 marks

3.A For a moment I thought of running away and spending the day out of doors. It was sowarm, so bright! The birds were chirping at the edge of the woods; and in the openfield back of the sawmill the Prussian soldiers were drilling.It was all much more tempting than the rule for participles, but I had the strength to resist, and hurried off to school.

i. What was the task given to the narrator by his teacher?

ii. Which among the following sentences gives the meaning of the word 'drill' as it isused in the extract above?

A. The carpenter was drilling a hole into a wooden board.
B. The enemy soldiers drilled the target from 50 yards away.
C. The drill can be practiced every evening, especially during winter season.
D. A dentist can remove any decay or old filling from the tooth with a drill.

iii. When the narrator says, "I had the strength to resist", he means that …….

iv. Select the suitable option for the given statements.
1. The birds are chirping at the edge of the woods in a warm weather.
2. The narrator is scared of his teacher.

A. (1) is true, but (2) is false
B. (2) is false, but (1) is true
C. Both (1) and (2) are true, and related to each other
D. Both (1) and (2) are true, but unrelated to each other

v. What did Franz think for a moment?

vi. Which among the following is not a theme of the story "The Last Lesson"?

A. Love for one's mother tongue
B. Rebellion against territorial invasion
C. Linguistic chauvinism
D. Patriotism

OR

3.B The experience had a deep meaning for me, as only those who have known stark terror and conquered it can appreciate. In death there is peace. There is terror only in fear of death, as Roosevelt knew when he said, "Allwe have to fear is fear itself." Because I had experienced both the sensation of dying andthe terror that fear of it can produce, the will to live some how grew in intensity.At last, I feltreleased- freeto walk the trails and climb the peaks and to brush aside fear.

i. What does the narrator mean by 'in death there is peace.'?

ii**.**Choose the quote that DOES NOT resonate the central idea of the extract.

A. Overcoming challenges make life meaningful.
B. Fear is the path to the dark side.
C. Courage is the resistance to fear, mastery of fear not absence of fear.
D. He who has overcome his fears will truly be free.

iii. What is the experience referred here?

iv. Why does the narrator at last feel released?

v. Assertion: In death there is peace.
Reason: There is terror only in the fear of death.

A. If A is the cause, R is the effect.
B. If A is the effect, R is the cause.
C. Both A & R are the effect of a common cause.
D. Both A & R are the effects of independent causes.

vi. “I had experienced both the sensation of dying and terror that fear of it can produce”, which of the following idioms might describe the above statement

A. To be scared to death
B. Badger to death
C. Be at death’s door
D. Bea fate worse than death

V. Answer any five of the following questions in about 40-50 words. 5x2 = 10 marks

a. Bring out the significance of the word ringed in the poem ‘Aunt Jennifer’s Tigers’.
b. Why does Anees Jung say, “Seemapuri in a place on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it metaphorically?
c. Why is grandeur associated with the ‘mighty dead’?
d. Why was Sophie jealous of Geoff’s silence?
e. Why were journalists and publishers puzzled at huge success of ‘The Name of the Rose’?
f. How was the makeup department of Gemini studio a fine example of national integration?

VI. Answer any two of the following questions in about 40-50 words. 2x2 = 04marks

i. What were Geoff Green’s reasons for including high school students in the ‘Students on Ice’ expedition?
ii. Why does Mr. Lamb not have any curtains at the windows of his house?
iii. Why did Zitkala Sa object to the cutting of her long hair?

VII. Answer any one of the following questions in 125-150 words. 5 marks

i. The lesson ‘Indigo’ highlights that ‘Dialogue not violence can resolve situations of conflict and injustice.’ Imagine yourself to be a counsellor who has to address the students of class IX to XII on the statement quoted above. Write the address emphasising the need of dialogues to solve all national and international issues. Relate your address with occurrences from the texts.

ii. Greed is the greatest evil force that has tempted man into doing a lot of misdeeds. It is greed that has led to so much corruption, violence and mayhem in the world. The peddler in 'The Rattrap' is not conscientious nor does he think twice before robbing a crofter. Bearing these thoughts in mind, write a blog post.

VIII. Answer any one of the following questions in 125-150 words. 5 marks

i. Dr Sadao was extremely happy to see that there was no flash of light (signal). He decided to tell his wife Hana about the plan of the General and the plan he executed to get rid of Tom. Imagine a conversation between Dr Sadao and his wife Hana. Write the conversation.
You may begin like this:
I want to share a secret with you and hope that you wouldn’t mind that I don’t tell it earlier ……..

ii. You are the son of the tiger king. You feel that the life of your father reflected grandeur but his death was an anti-climax. Express your thoughts.

You may begin like this:
No one would have thought that my father……

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN REGIONAL OFFICE RAIPUR
MODEL PAPER 2022-23
English Core

CLASS -XII

MARKING SCHEME

Section A (Reading)

1.

A. 1 mark for correct answer 5x1 = 5 marks

i)(c) They needed cars and trucks
ii)(a) The idea of the assembly line
iii)(d) Both (a) and (c)
iv)(b) To build a car that does not pollute
v)(a) Engines

B. 1 mark for correct answer 5x1 = 5 marks

i)Standardisation of parts leads to mass production. Each part of a gun could be made by machines so that it would be exactly like all the others of its kind.

ii)Ford introduced the assembly line in which each worker has to make only a portion. One would make a part of the wheel; another would place it on the car and the third would insert the bolts. This brought a revolution in mass production which was very slow before the assembly line.

iii)The automobile has led to cause a large number of traffic accidents and also a lot of traffic congestion. The second problem is air pollution of air caused by toxic gases

iv)First suggestion - Americans will have to cut down the number of privately owned cars and depend on mass transit systems. The second suggestion is the use of non-conventional fuel like steam or electricity in place of petrol. (any one)

v)eliminate

2.

A. 1 mark for correct answer 10x1 = 10 marks

i. B. i-d, ii-a, iii-c, iv-b [self-explanatory from the passage]
ii. A. Watery eyes & reduced eyesight [evident from the graph]
iii. B. Statement 2 is cause, 1 is effect
iv. D. Bag under eyes &Pain in eyes[refer graph]
v. C. Sensitive vision [from para 6]
vi. B. [leafy vegetable & carrot]
vii. A. To avoid dry, itchy skin, lubricate it several times a day with a water-based cream. [meaning: to moisten]
viii. D. Healthy Vision [only one that talks of healthy aspect]
ix. D. Statement 1 and Statement 2 are not related in any way
x. B. b&c

<u>Section B (Advanced Writing Skills)</u>

3.

Notice Writing
Format – 1 mark
Content - 2 marks
Expression - 2 marks
Word Limit: 50 words
Suggested value points
Meeting, Date, time, Venue, Purpose, Attendance compulsory, name of the person issuing notice

OR

Notice Writing
Format – 1 mark
Content - 2 marks
Expression - 2 marks
Word Limit: 50 words
Suggested value points
Charity show - purpose, Date, time, Venue, Purpose, request for participation, last date for submitting name, name of the person issuing notice

4.

Formal letter of invitation
Format – 1 mark
Content - 2 marks
Expression - 2 marks
Word Limit: 50 words
Suggested value points
Name of the guest, occasion, date, time, Venue, purpose, ask for confirmation reply

OR

You are Akshya / Aakriti. You have been invited to participate in a seminar on 'Fundamental Rights of Children', organised by the Lions Club of your distinct. Respond to the invitation by writing a letter to the Secretary of the club.

Reply to Invitation
Format – 1 mark
Content - 2 marks
Expression - 2 marks
Word Limit: 50 words
Suggested value points
Reference to invitation, mention date, venue, time, Response – acceptance/ Refusal
Best wishes in case of refusal

5.

Application for job
Format – 1 mark
Content - 2 marks
Expression - 2 marks
Word Limit: 120- 150 words
Suggested value points
Covering letter
Reference to the advertisement given
Enclosing Bio-data / C.V.
– Bio-data
Personal profile
Educational and Professional qualifications
Experience, skills
References
Any other relevant detail
OR
Letter to the editor
Format – 1 mark
Content - 2 marks
Expression - 2 marks
Word Limit: 120- 150 words
Suggested value points

Reality shows – trend – go to any extent TRP – children are exploited for money making – children deprived of childhood pleasures, time to study and enjoyment, exposed to things not fit for their age – no fix time for shoot - responsible – parent, makers of the show and general public - suggestions

6.

Article Writing
Format – 1 mark
Content - 2 marks
Expression - 2 marks
Word Limit: 120- 150 words
Suggested value points
India – largest young force – developing economy – largest market in the world – but unemployment and unskilled – biggest problem – skill should be developed – programmes like PVEP (pre vocational education programme), PMRY (Pradhan mantri rojgaar yojana) etc.

OR
Report writng
Format – 1 mark
Content - 2 marks
Expression - 2 marks
Word Limit: 120- 150 words
Suggested value points

- Events, Date, time, Venue, inauguration – whom, items prepared, guidance, response of public,
- Money collected - purpose – any other relevant details

Section C (Text books)

7. 1 mark for correct answer 6x1=6 marks

i. d. Wars are inevitable in the enduring struggle for human dignity and power.
ii. b. war mongers
iii. a. change in attitude
iv. a. Introspection and retrospection can build a peaceful world.
v. b. because it has never happened before.
vi. d. Practice of silence

OR

i. a. The fear of losing her mother
ii. c. Assuring her mother that they will meet again
iii. d. Repetition
iv. d. All of the above
v. c. dull and decay
vi. c. to hide her pain

8. 1 mark for correct answer 4x1= 4 marks

i.c. He had concern for his son.
ii.a. Both (A) and (R) are true.But(R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
iii. b. True
iv. b. a true patriot

OR

i. D. Third Level
ii. B. Clerk's threat that he can't escape
iii. C. Didn't have old style currency
iv. D. Clerk refused to give tickets because he thought that Charley was trying to cheat him

9. 1 mark for correct answer 6x1=6 marks

i. B. Learning the rules for participles in French
ii. C. bunking the class
iii. D. The narrator could overcome all temptations on his way to school.
iv. D. Both (1) and (2) are true, but unrelated to each other
v. C. The drill can be practiced every evening, especially during winter season.
vi. B. Rebellion against territorial invasion

OR

i. A. That death is more peaceful than life.
ii. C. To ignore
iii. C. Fear.
iv.B. Fear is the path to the dark side.
v. D. Both A & R are the effects of independent causes.
vi. A. To be scared to death

10. Answer any five of the following questions in about 30-40 words. 5x2 = 10 marks

Content - 1 mark, Expression -1 mark, Total = 2 marks 5x2 = 10 marks

Suggested Value Points

g. ringed convey three meanings. Firstly ringed signifies the bond of marriage. Secondly, it refers to being surrounded by or bound by. It has been used with the word 'mastered' which creates a feeling of a circus ring and its master. Thirdly it refers to Aunt Jennifer's freedom being curtailed. (Any two)

h. Seemapuri is situated at the outskirts of Delhi, but there is a world of difference between the two in terms of development and luxuries of life. The people in Delhi live in luxury, and have all comforts of life whereas rag-pickers in Seemapuri live in mud structures without basic necessities of life.

i. The noble deeds of the brave men who sacrificed their lives are an inspiration for us forever. The beautiful legacy of their bravery is the grandeur which is associated with the mighty dead Their tombs provide inspiration for the living.

j. Sophie suspected areas of his life about which she knew nothing. Geoffs never speaks about his friends and life.

k. They believed that people like trash and didn't like difficult reading experiences.

l. Makeup department was headed by a Bengali succeeded by a Maharashtrian, assisted by a dharwar Kannadiga, an Andhra, a madrasi, Christian and an Anglo Burmese.

11. Answer any two of the following questions in about 40-50 words. 2x2 = 04marks

Content - 1 mark, Expression -1 mark, Total = 2 marks 2x2 = 4 marks

i. Value Points - Children are more receptive and ready to absorb, learn and most importantly act. Unlike the elderly people who are at the end of their productive life. Children can make a significant contribution in saving the earth and the environment.

ii. Value Points - He does not want to shut things in and shut things out. He likes the natural light and natural darkness.

iii. Value Points - Her mother had told short hair kept by mourners, shingled hairs by cowards, Unskilled warriors who were captured get their hair shingled by the enemy

12. Answer any one, Word limit -150 words

Content -2.5 marks, Expression -2.5 marks, Total = 5 marks

ii. Value Points - Violence leads to loss to life and property and does not ensure solution of the problemProblem of Indigo sharecroppers - Raj Kumar Shukla ask Gandhiji to help - Gandhiji

and realized - it was necessary to rid them of their fear. – he met british landlord and commissioner - started the Civil Disobedience Movement – collected evidence – met Sir Edward Gait - official enquiry conducted – Gandhi ji accepted 25% settlement – He did not resort to violence but accomplished his mission through dialogues

iii. Value Points - All the three were nice to the peddler but crofter –selfish reason - solitude, had no one to talk with - Iron master - thought him to be his regimental comrade – wanted to make life of his regimental comrade better - Edla – no selfish motive, provided comfort even after knowing the peddler was regimental comrade of his father, her kindness, sympathetic attitude and compassionate nature changed him

13. Answer any one, Word limit– 150 words
Content -2.5 marks, Expression -2.5 marks, Total = 5 marks

i. Value Points - Dr. Sadao found an American prisoner - used his skills- saved life of American prisoner – he and his family were in danger of prosecution - he told the general – general had an ailment and might need urgent surgery at any time – he could not let anything happen to Dr Sadao – he trusted only Dr Sadao – he promised to send assassin but forgot – Sadao help the prisoner to escape – informed general – general thought it was his mistake

ii. Value Points - Tiger King tried to go against what was destined in his fate - he encountered many hurdles like bullet missing its mark, extinction of tigers in his kingdom but he managed to kill ninety-nine tigers. His childhood was also a splendid - On his son's birthday the king bought him a wooden tiger - one of the slivers pierced the king's right hand, The infection spread all over his arm causing his death - ironical that despite killing ninety nine tigers, the king dies of a mere 'sliver' on the body of a wooden tiger

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, RAIPUR REGION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER, 2022-23
CLASS : XII ENGLISH CORE (301)

MM: 80 **DURATION:03:00 HRS**

General Instructions:
1. 15-minute prior reading time allotted for Q-paper reading.
2. The Question Paper contains THREE sections-READING, WRITING and LITERATURE.
3. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part. Write the correct question number in your answer sheet to indicate the option/s being attempted.

SECTION: A: READING SKILLS

Q.1. Read the passage given below. (1x10 = 10)

1. No treatment on the market today has been proved to slow human aging. But one intervention, consumption of a low-calorie yet nutritionally balanced diet, works incredibly well in a broad range of animals, increasing longevity and prolonging good health. Those findings suggest that caloric restriction could delay aging and increase longevity in humans, too. But what if someone could create a pill that mimicked the physiological effects of eating less without actually forcing people to eat less, a 'caloric-restriction mimetic'?

2. The best-studied candidate for a caloric-restriction mimetic, 2DG (2-deoxy-D-glucose), works by interfering with the way cells process glucose. It has proved toxic at some doses in animals and so cannot be used in humans. But it has demonstrated that chemicals can replicate the effects of caloric restriction; the trick is finding the right one.

3. Cells use the glucose from food to generate ATP (adenosine triphosphate), the molecule that powers many activities in the body. By limiting food intake, caloric restriction minimizes the amount of glucose entering cells and decreases ATP generation. When 2DG is administered to animals that eat normally, glucose reaches cells in abundance but the drug prevents most of it from being processed and thus reduces ATP synthesis. Researchers have proposed several explanations for why interruption of glucose processing and ATP production might retard aging. One possibility relates to the ATP-making machinery's emission of free radicals, which are thought to contribute to aging and to such age-related diseases as cancer by damaging cells. Reduced operation of the machinery should limit their production and thereby constrain the damage. Another hypothesis suggests that decreased processing of glucose could indicate to cells that food is scarce (even if it isn't) and induce them to shift into an anti-aging mode that emphasizes preservation of the organism over such 'luxuries' as growth and reproduction.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions by choosing the best answers from the given options: (1X10 = 10)

1. Consumption of a low-calorie and balanced diet worked well in a broad range of animals'_____.
   a) fleshy body growth
   b) long life and good health
   c) nutritionally balanced diet
   d) food habits

2. What can suspend aging and increase longevity in humans?
   a) caloric restriction
   b) unbalanced diet
   c) high nutritious food
   d) physiological effects

3. What is the name of the phenomena of mimicking the physiological effects of eating less without actually forcing people to eat less?

4. Which is considered as the best-studied candidate for a caloric-restriction mimetic?
   a) Deoxy -D- Glucose
   b) ATP
   c) 2DG
   d) Glucose

5. Why can 2DG not be used in humans?

6. ATP is generated from glucose by ____.
   a) Food
   b) Adenosine
   c) Cells
   d) molecule

7. What is reduced when 2DG is administered to animals that eat normally?

8. The second hypothesis proposes that lessened processing of glucose could direct cells that food is scarce and give indication to change into _____ to preserve the organism from further growth.

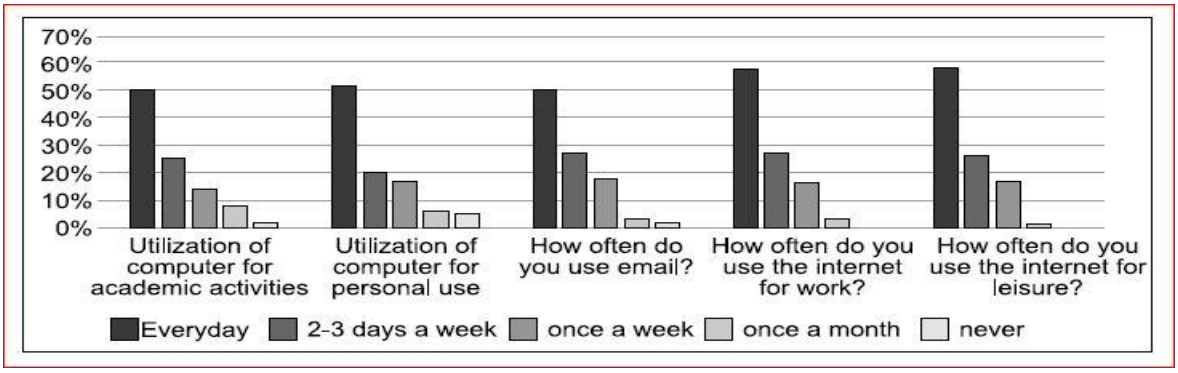
a) conservation
b) damaging cells
c) an anti-aging mode
d) ATP production

9. Find the word from the passage which means the same as ‘depletion’. (para 1)

10. Find the word from the passage which means the same as ‘duplicate’. (para 2)

Q.2. Read the passage given below- (1x10 = 10)

1. The present generation is well updated in the use of internet and computers. The rapid development in computer technology and increase in accessibility of the internet for academic purposes has changed the face of education for everyone associated with it. Let's look at the data arising out of a recent survey that was done to ascertain the time spent on utilisation of the computer and internet:



2. At present, many schools and universities have been implementing internet-based learning, as it supplements the conventional teaching methods. The internet provides a wide variety of references and information to academics as well as scientific researchers. Students often turn to it to do their academic assignments and projects.
3. However, research on the Net is very different from traditional library, and the differences can cause problems. The Net is a tremendous resource, but it must be used carefully and critically.
4. According to a 2018 Academic Student e-book Experience Survey, conducted by LJ's research department and sponsored by EBSCO, when reading for pleasure, almost 74% of respondents said they preferred print books for leisure whereas, 45% of respondents chose e-books rather than the printed versions, for research or assignments.
5. When asked what e-book features make them a favourite for research, the respondents were clear. Having page numbers to use in citations, topped the list (75%); followed by the ability to resize text to fit a device's screen (67%); the ability to bookmark pages, highlight text, or take notes for later reference (60%); downloading the entire e-book (57%); and allowing content to be transferred between devices (43%) were the varied responses.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions by choosing the best answers from the given options: (1X10 = 10)

1. According to the passage, one of the reason for the recent transformation of education is the:
A) techno-efficiency of the present generation
B) expanse of courses on technology
C) simplification of the teaching and learning method
D) easy availability of the internet

2. Pick the option that lists statements that are NOT TRUE according to the passage.

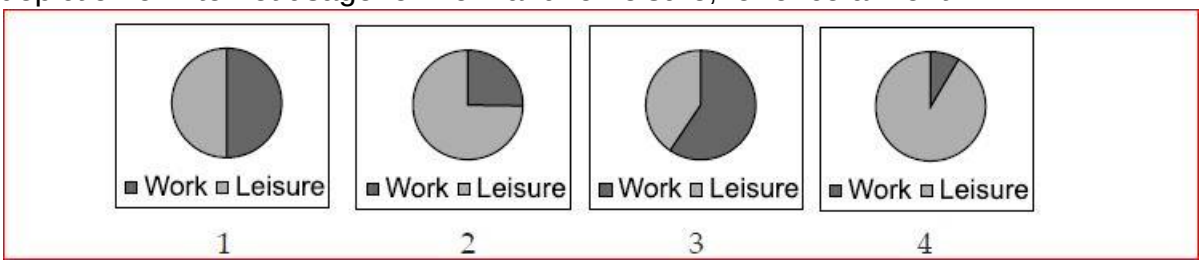
1. Internet-based education can only complement familiar methods of education.
2. Net-based learning will replace face-to-face education.
3. The resources that the net provides are a danger to the education system.
4. The current times has seen a rise in the convenience of using the internet for academic purposes.

A) 1 and 2
B) 3 and 4
C) 2 and 3
D) 1 and 4

3. The word 'tremendous', as used in paragraph 3, means the same as

A) 'expensive'
B) 'renowned'
C) 'innovative'
D) 'incredible'

4. Based on the graphical chart in the passage, choose the option that correctly states the depiction of internet usage for work and for leisure, for once a month.



A) option 1 B) option 2
C) option 3 D) option 4

5. "… but it must be used carefully and critically." The idea of being careful and critical while using the internet, is mainly a reference to

A) hardware malfunction
B) plagiarism
C) troubleshooting
D) virus threats

6. Based on the given graphical representation of data in the passage, choose the option that lists the statements that are TRUE with respect to the usage of email.

1. The everyday usage of email is more than the everyday usage of computer for personal use.
2. About 18% people use email once a week.
3. There are a smaller number of email users using it 2-3 times a week than the ones using it once a month.
4. Less than 5% of people never use the email.

A) 1 and 3 B) 2 and 4
C) 1 and 2 D) 3 and 4

7. Based on the given graphical chart, pick the option that lists the area of zero response from respondents

A) never using the internet for work and leisure

B) daily use of the computer for academic activities

C) writing and receiving emails once a week

D) using the internet for personal tasks once a month

8. In the cartoon, the student's reaction reveals that he is.....

A) indignant B) apologetic

C) obedient D) inquisitive

9. According to the 2018 survey, which is the option that correctly displays the features of :

(A) page numbers for use in citation and

(B) content transfer between devices respectively.

A) option 1 B) option 2

C) option 3 D) option 4

10. Arrange the given e-book features preferred for research from the least favourite to the most favourite, from the following:

1. downloading the entire e-book. 2. choosing page numbers in critations.

3. highlighting text. 4. resizing text to fit screen.

A) 1, 3, 4, 2 B) 3, 2, 1, 4

C) 2, 4, 3, 1 D) 4, 1, 2, 3

SECTION : B : CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS

Q.3. You are Sameer / Simran of Kendriya Vidyalaya Jagdalpur. Your school has decided to contribute in controlling traffic near your school and requires the names of volunteers from IX to XII. Write a notice in not more than 50 words to be displayed on the notice board.

OR

After the rains, cases of dengue, chikunguniya etc. are on the rise in your city. As Principal of Sardar Patel Vidyalaya, Lucknow, you have decided to allow your students to wear full sleeve shirts and trousers in the school for a period of one month. Write the notice in about 50 words. (5 marks)

Q.4. Write an invitation in not more than 50 words to your friend Rameshwari to spend her winter break with you in Mumbai. You are Puja/Puneet of 25, M.G. Road, Mumbai.

OR

As the principal of a reputed college, you have been invited to inaugurate a Book Exhibition in your neighbourhood. Draft a reply to the invitation in not more than 50 words, expressing your inability to attend the function. You are Tarun/Tanvi. (5 marks)

Q.5. Public demonstration causes a lot of disturbance in daily routine of common man. You almost missed your important entrance examination as people blocked the highway. As Sameer / Simran, a student aspiring to be a doctor, write a letter to the Editor of The Times of India highlighting the need to discourage such demonstrations and disturbance by public on highways which cause a great loss of time and opportunity for many. (120-150 words)

OR

India Assurance Company, New Delhi, has published an advertisement in Bharat Times for the recruitment of management trainees to be groomed as managers of their company. Apply for the same, giving your detailed bio data (curriculum vitae). Invent all necessary details. You are Aman/ Aditi, 54-A, Gulab Road, Lucknow. (5 marks)

Q.6. The involvement of the youth in crimes is a cause of concern. Besides films the falling morals, weak family and social bonds are some of the main factors responsible for this alarming trend. Write an article for a newspaper, highlighting the problem and suggesting effective solutions. You are Sameer / Simran. (120-150 words) (5 marks)

OR

You are Sandhya/Sohan an active member of the Animal Lovers Club which works for the welfare of animals by preventing cruelty to them. Recently you visited Mahatma Gandhi Animal Care Home. You were pleasantly surprised to see the good treatment given to the animals. Write a report in 120-150 words on your visit. You may use the following points :
injured dogs and cats – abandoned pets – very old animals – all very well cared for – well-equipped medical room – veterinary surgeon – green surroundings.

SECTION : C : LITERATURE

Q.7. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow : (6 marks)

(A) I looked again at her, wan, pale
as a late winter's moon and felt that old
familiar ache, my childhood's fear,
but all I said was, 'See you soon, Amma'
all I did was smile and smile and smile.....

(a) Whose face has been described as wan, pale….?
1. poet's mother
2. poet her self
3. poet's teacher
4. poet's grandmother

(b) Who is the poet here?
1. Pablo Neruda
2. Kamala Das
3. Adrienne Rich
4. Kushwant Singh

(c) What was the poet's childhood fear?
1. getting old
2. losing her mother
3. losing her childhood
4. losing her smile

(d) Why is the mother compared to a late winter's moon?

(e) What were the poet's parting words?

1. her smile
2. her childhood fear
3. see you soon amma
4. none of these

(f) What is the poetic device used in the second line?

OR

(B) For simple sheep; and such are daffodils
With the green world they live in; and clear rills
That for themselves a cooling covert make
'Gainst the hot season; the mid forest brake,

(a) What is the rhyme scheme in this stanza?

1. aabb
2. abab
3. abba
4. abcd

(b) Which of the following have been called beautiful?

1. Daffodils
2. Clear rills
3. Mid forest brake
4. All of these

(c) What are rills in this stanza?

(d) what makes a cooling cover against the hot season?

1. stones
2. pebbles
3. green plants
4. all of these

(e) Which poetic device has been used in 'cooling covert'?

(f) Who has been referred as sheep in the extract?

1. Wild animals
2. White sheep
3. Human being
4. None of these

Q.8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. (4 marks)

(A) "The master ought not to heal the wound of this white man," he said bluntly to Hana. "The white man ought to die. First he was shot. Then the sea caught him and wounded him with her rocks. If the master heals what the gun did and what the sea did they will take revenge on us."

(a) "The master ought not to heal the wound of this white man," he said bluntly to Hana.
Who is he here?

1. The enemy soldier
2. The old gardener
3. The cook
4. Dr Sadao

(b) What nature of the speaker is reflected here?

(c) “.....they will take revenge on us.” Who does “us” refer to?

1. The servants
2. Hana
3. Dr Sadao
4. All of them

(d) Why is the speaker saying this to Hana instead of speaking directly to their master?

OR

(B) “Because we are born into this community, we are never given any honour or dignity or respect; we are stripped of all that. But if we study and make progress, we can throw away these indignities.”

(a) Who is the speaker of these lines?

1. Bama
2. Her elder brother
3. The elderly person of the community
4. Zitkala Sa

(b) Whom is this statement being spoken to?

1. Bama
2. Her elder brother
3. The elderly person of the community
4. Zitkala Sa

(c) “Because we are born into this community....” What does this community refer to?

(d) What advice was given by the speaker to the listener?

Q.9. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. (6 marks)

(A) Gandhi told Shukla he had an appointment in Cawnpore and was also committed to go to other parts of India. Shukla accompanied him everywhere. Then Gandhi returned to his ashram near Ahmedabad. Shukla followed him to the ashram. For weeks he never left Gandhi’s side. “Fix a date,” he begged.

(a) Why was Gandhiji going to Cawnpore?

(b) What does Shukla’s following Gandhiji everywhere reflect about his nature?

(c) Where was Gandhiji’s ashram?

A) near Cawnpore
B) in Lucknow
C) in Champaran
D) near Ahmedabad

(d) For how long did Shukla remain with Gandiji?

(e) Who was Rajkumar Shukla?

A) A lawyer
B) A Landlord
C) A peasant
D) A Caretaker of Ashram

(f) In how much land were the Champaran peasants compelled to grow Indigo?

A) 50% of their holdings
B) 25% of their holdings
C) 15% of their holdings
D) 100% of their holdings

OR

(B) Listening to them, I see two distinct worlds - one of the family caught in a web of poverty, burdened by the stigma of caste in which they are born; the other a vicious circle of the sahukars, the middlemen, the policemen, the keepers of law, the bureaucrats and politicians. Together they have imposed the baggage on the child that he cannot put down.

(a) What are the two distinct worlds mentioned in the extract?

(b) Explain the meaning of 'stigma of caste'.

(c) Which baggage is being referred to?
1. Baggage with laptops
2. Baggage with sports gear
3. Baggage of groceries
4. Baggage of the bangle industry

(d) Like whom did he accept the baggage?
1. His mother
2. His father
3. His friend
4. His teacher

(e) What hazard is associated with working for the bangle industry?

(f) Mention the name of the lesson.
1. The Last Lesson
2. Deep Water
3. The Rattrap
4. Lost Spring

Q.10. Answer any five of the following questions in 40-50 words each: 5X2 = 10
(a) Was Saheb happy working at the tea stall ? State reasons.
(b) Why does the poet want to count to twelve ? (Keeping Quiet)
(c) Why was Douglas determined to get over his fear of water ?
(d) What will happen when Aunt Jennifer is dead ?
(e) Why did the peddler sign himself as Captain von Stahle?
(f) Why do the people who run the roadside stand wait for the squeal of brakes so eagerly?

Q.11. Answer any two of the following questions in 40-50 words each: 2X2 = 4

(a) **How did "The World" help Charley to confirm his doubts regarding the existence of a third level?**
(b) **What is it that draws Derry towards Mr Lamb in spite of himself?**
(c) What was the objective of the 'Students on Ice Programme'?

Q.12. Answer any one of the following questions in 120-150 words each: 5 marks

Imagine Asokamitran witnesses a film shooting and visits a film set of present day Bollywood. As Asokamitran write a diary entry penning down the transformation you notice between film making of past years and today.

OR

Imagine that you are Christopher Silvester. You have been invited to a seminar series titled - 'Ethics and Techniques of Interviewing'. The organisers would like you to speak about the challenges of conducting interviews, and skills interviewers must have in order to conduct good and ethical interviews. Based on your reading of The Interview, Part I and II, draft your speech. Include relevant details from the text in support of your answer.

Q.13. Answer any one of the following questions in 120-150 words each: 5 marks

The lesson, 'On The Face of It', is an apt depiction of the loneliness and sense of alienation experienced by people on account of a disability. Explain.

OR

Imagine Zitkala- Sa and Bama meet each other. They both share their experience of being from marginalised communities. They reflect on home instances of oppression they faced and how those instances proved to be the source of strength to fight against such oppression. Write down their discussion in a creative way, with reference to their experiences.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, RAIPUR REGION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER, 2022-23
CLASS : XII ENGLISH CORE (301)
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION: A: READING SKILLS

Ans. 1.

1. B) long life and good health 2. A) caloric restriction 3. Caloric-restriction mimetic 4. C) 2DG 5. Because it has proved toxic in animals	6. C) Cells 7. ATP synthesis 8. C) an anti-aging mode 9. Consumption 10. D) replicate

Ans. 2.

1. D) easy availability of the internet. 2. C) 2 and 3 3. D) 'incredible'. 4. C) option 3 5. B) plagiarism.	6. B) 2 and 4 7. A) never using the internet for work and leisure 8. A) indignant 9. B) option 2 10. A) 1, 3, 4, 2

SECTION : B : CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS

Ans. 3. (Notice)
Format- 1 mark
The format should include: ISSUING AUTHORITY/ NAME OF THE INSTITUTION, The Word "NOTICE", HEADING, DATE, And WRITER'S NAME WITH DESIGNATION. The candidate should not be penalized if he/she has used capital letters for writing a notice within or without a box
Organization of Ideas – 1 mark, Content- 2 marks, Accuracy of Spelling and Grammar- 1 mark

Suggested Answer for OR-

SARDAR PATEL VIDYALAYA, LUCKNOW

NOTICE

29 September, 2022

CHANGES IN SCHOOL UNIFORM

Due to increase in the number of cases of dengue and chickunguniya, the school management has decided to allow students to wear full sleeve white shirt and blue/black trousers from tomorrow onwards till 10 August, 2016. This will help to protect students from mosquito bites. Students are requested not to wear coloured clothes and maintain the decorum of the school.

Naina Khanna

Principal

Ans. 4. (Invitation/ Reply)
Format – 1 mark
(place, date, salutation (invitee – Dear Rameshwari & closing (Yours affectionately or any other suitable closing)
Organization of Ideas – 1 mark, Content- 2 marks, Accuracy of Spelling and Grammar- 1 mark

Ans. 5. (Letter)
Format – 1 mark
(1. Sender's address, 2. date, 3. Receiver's address, 4. Subject, 5. salutation, 6. Content, 7. Closing.)
Organization of Ideas – 1 mark, Content- 2 marks, Accuracy of Spelling and Grammar- 1 mark

Ans. 6. (Article)
Format (Heading/ Headline and Writer's/ Reporter's Name) 1 mark
Organization of Ideas – 1 mark, Content- 2 marks, Accuracy of Spelling and Grammar- 1 mark

OR

(Report)
Format - Title & Byline (writer's name) 1 mark
Organization of Ideas – 1 mark, Content- 2 marks, Accuracy of Spelling and Grammar- 1 mark
Suggested Value Points
- injured dogs and cats
- abandoned pets

- very old animals
- all very well cared for
- well equipped medical room
- veterinary surgeon
- green surroundings
- any other relevant points

SECTION : C : LITERATURE

Ans. 7.

(a) 1. Poet's mother
(b) 2. Kamala Das
(c) 2. losing her mother
(d) Because she looked dull in her old age
(e) 3. see you soon amma
(f) simile

OR

(g) 1. aabb
(h) 4. All of these
(i) a small stream
(j) 3. green plants
(k) Alliteration
(l) 3. Human being

(m) Ans. 8. (A)

(a) 1. The old gardener
(b) Superstitious
(c) 4. All of them
(d) He respects his master and thus can not dare

OR

(a) 2. Her elder brother
(b) 1. Bama
(c) Marginalised community
(d) To study hard

Ans. 9. (A) a. due to some appointment
b. sheer determination
c. D) near Ahmedabad
d. for several weeks
e. C) A Peasant
f. C) 15% of their holdings

OR

(B)) a. World of exploiters and exploited
b. Misfortune of being born in low caste family
c. 4. Baggage of the bangle industry
d. 2. His father

e. Losing eyesight
f. 4. Lost Spring

Ans. 10.

a) Saheb is not really happy working at the tea-stall because working for a master meant sacrificing his freedom and his “carefree look”. Even though the job at the tea-stall pays him 800 rupees and all his meals, he seems less contented than before.
b) The poet counts up to twelve in an attempt to remain calm and still. He wants to make mankind realise the futility of their mindless words and actions and encourage people to introspect for their own good.
c) Douglas was determined to overcome his fear of water because this phobia had ruined his fishing trips. Moreover, he had also never been able to enjoy water sports like canoeing, boating, and swimming. He was determined to get an instructor and learn swimming to get over his fear of water.
d) On a wall, Aunt Jennifer has embroidered tigers. These tigers reflect both women's imagination and men's oppression of women. And after Aunt Jennifer's death, it will go on. As a result, her tigers will continue to prancing on the panel.
e) As Captain von Stable, the peddler signed himself because Edla had regarded him as though he was a captain. He continued that he was a rat that would have been trapped in the rattrap of this planet if he had not been elevated to captain, so he had the ability to clear himself in that manner.
f) The “squealing of brakes” means that a car has stopped at their roadside stand. It raises their hopes that the city-folk have stopped there to buy something from their roadside stand and some city money will come into their hands.

Ans. 11.

a) In the beginning when Charley reached the third level he was confused. Later on he noticed that the World a popular newspaper which had stopped its publication before 1894 was still available. He saw that day's edition of the World. It was dated June 11 1894.
b) He has two arms, two legs, eyes ears, tongue and a brain. And if he has a firm mind, he can do better than others. It is by such words of encouragement that Mr. Lamb draws Derry to himself.
c) The 'Students on Ice' programme aims to take high school students to the ends of the world. It provides them with inspiring educational opportunities which foster in them a new understanding and respect for our planet.

Ans. 12.

Value Points: Visit to one of the film sets of present day Bollywood- found a complete transformation between film making of yesteryears and today big change in the location of the shots- from indoor shooting to outdoor shooting- makeup then made a presentable looking person to an ugly monster- now makeup enhanced the beauty of the people- then writers were the most useless people and even inconspicuous people thought themselves to be great poets- now writers are revered and have special mention- then many people wasted their time being hired for no reason- now only people who work are allowed on sets- huge transformation in technological aspect also-innovations are pushing the film industry to adapt and adopt new ways to produce films and project quality content.

OR

Good morning my dear friends! Today I am going to express my views on Ethics and Techniques of Interviewing. Common people think that an interview is the only and best source of truth. It, according to them, is an art. Celebrities find themselves as victims, they take interview as an

unwarranted intrusion into their lives which somehow diminishes them. Interviews are also described as thumbprints on windpipe because the interviewee becomes exhausted by the questions of the interviewer. Despite its drawbacks, the interview has its own advantages. Though, interview is an intrusion into the personal life of the interviewee, it is always a supremely serviceable medium of communication. Through the interviews only, we get vivid impressions of our contemporary celebrities. We get a glance of their way of working. For being a successful and well thought-out reporter, who always asks answerable and dexterous questions to his interviewees, one has to plan and prepare to conduct an interview of a celebrity. Never ask ugly or embarrassing questions and make the celebrity whom you interview always feel comfortable with your questions. Through the interviews, readers not only get the information about the celebrities but many other important aspects of interviewer's personality also come in their knowledge. Ask brief and quality questions to his interviewees scrupulously. Let the interviewees speak in their own manner and never try to interrupt or cross-question them.

In this way, interviewees will be free and frank with you. A prepared interviewer, in advance, arranges the information and personality traits of his interviewees and then with full preparations, starts his sessions. In all, I can say that all these traits make a disciplined and dedicated interviewer.

Ans. 13.
The lesson 'On The Face of It' aptly depicts the loneliness and sense of alienation experienced by Derry and Mr Lamb on account of disability. The actual pain and inconvenience caused by the disabilities is often much less than the sense of alienation felt by the disabled person. Derry suffered from severe negative complexes because of his burnt face. He became a pessimistic loner who indulged in self pity and was always suspicious of the intention of others. His anger and frustration made him withdrawn and an introvert. Mr. Lamb, on the other hand, was inwardly a loner who craved for company and acceptance. Though outwardly he was always jovial, outgoing and optimistic, he was an extremely sensitive person. Derry and Mr. Lamb's physical disabilities caused pain and suffering not only to their body but also to their mind and soul.

OR

Zitkala-Sa: I still remember my school days where I was a victim of racial oppression.
Bama: I too, can't forget my childhood when I was discriminated on the basis of my caste.

Zitkala-Sa: The day is still imprinted in my mind. So many voices were calling my name as I had hidden myself to escape their decision of cutting my long hair. It was a bad experience when they dragged me out, tied me to a chair and cut my long hair. I felt humiliated.
Bama: My struggle was equally disturbing though it is a bit different. Our community was not given any respect in the society. We were labelled as low caste and the so called upper caste people dominated us.

Zitkala-Sa: Then how did you come out of it?

Bama: It was Annan, my brother, who advised me to work hard. I followed his advice and things changed. Now people look towards me for any kind of help.

Zitkala-Sa: Had we accepted their oppression our lives would have been different. It is only our inner strength which motivated us to fight against these evils and stand out among the crowd.
Bama: I agree with you. In my opinion, oppression should never be accepted in any form.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, RAIPUR REGION

ENGLISH CORE (301)

CLASS-XII

Time allowed: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 80

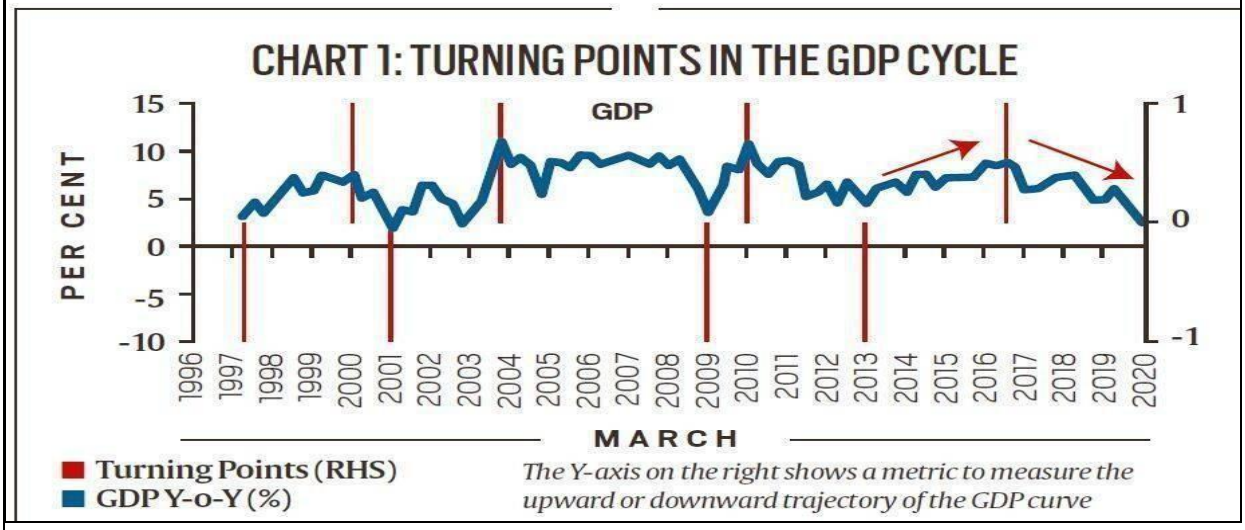
General Instructions:

1. The Question paper contains THREE Sections-READING, WRITING and LITERATURE.

2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

	SECTION A- READING (20)	
1	The popular view of towns and cities in developing countries and of urbanization process is that despite the benefits and comforts they bring, the emergence of such cities connotes environmental degradation, generation of slums and squatters, urban poverty, unemployment, crimes, lawlessness,traffic Chaos, etc. But what is the reality? Given the unprecedented increase in urban population over the last 50 years from 300 million in 1950 to 2 billion in 2000 in developing countries, the wonder really is how well the world has coped,and not how badly. In general, the urban quality of life has improved in terms of availability of water and sanitation, power, health and education, communication, and transport. By way of illustration, a large number of urban residents have been provided with improved water in urban areas in Asia's largest countriessuch as China, India, Indonesia and Philippines. Despite that, the access to improved water in terms of percentage of total urban population seems to have declined during the last decade of 20th century, though in absolute numbers, millions of additional urbanites have been provided improved services, these countries have made significant progress in the provision of sanitation services too, together providing for an additional population of more than 293 million citizens within a decade (1990 to 2000). These improvements must be viewed against the backdrop of rapidly increasing urban population, fiscal crunch, and strained human resources and efficient and quality oriented public management. Based on your understanding of the passage answer questions by choosing the correct option .	10m
i	What is the popular view about the process of urbanization and developing country? a) Positive b)Negative c)Neutral d) Unspecified	
ii.	The average annual increase in the number of urbanites in developing countries, from 1950 to2000 A.D was closed to a) 30 Million b)40 million b)50 million c) 60 million.	
iii	The reality of urbanization is reflected in a) How well the situation has been managed. b) How badly the situation has gone out of control. c) How fast has been the tempo of urbanization? (d) How fast the environment has degraded	
	Which one of the following is NOT considered as an indicator of urban	

iv	quality of life? a) Tempo of urbanization b) Provision of basic services c)Excess to social amenities d) Improvement in health services\	
v	What does the author try to focus on in this passage?	
vi	What does the author intend to state in the above passage?	
vii	The word 'unprecedented' used in the passage conveys the same meaning as a)Unparalleled b) exceptional c)both (a) &(b) d) repeated	
viii	What is the relationship between (1) and (2)? 1 .A large number of urban residents have been provided with improved water in urban areas inAsia's largest countries. 2. It has improved the quality of city life. A. Statement (2) is the cause of Statement (1) B. Statement (1) is not the cause of Statement (2) C. Statement (2) is the consequence of Statement (1) D. Statement (1) and Statement (2) have no co-relation	
ix	In what respect have China, India, Indonesia made significant progress ?	
x	During the last decade of 20th century the access to improved water in terms of percentage of total urban population seems to have- a)increased b) fallen c)remained stable d) remained unchanged	10M
2	Read the passage given below. India's GDP Fall in Covid-19 Pandemic: The Indian government has released its latest estimates ofeconomic growth for the last financial year that ended in March 2021. India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contracted by 7.3% in 2020-21. To understand this fall in perspective, remember that between the early 1990s until the pandemic hit the country, India grew at an average of around 7% every year. Gross Domestic Product Let us look at Chart 1, provided in the Reserve Bank of India or RBI's Annual Report for FY21 thatwas released on May 27. The chart maps the turning points in India's growth story.	



Two things stand out. After the decline in the wake of the Global Financial Crisis, the Indian economy started its recovery in March 2013 — more than a year before the present government tookcharge. The government‘s decision to demonetize 86% of India‘s currency overnight on November8, 2016 is seen by many experts as the trigger that set India‘s growth into a downward spiral. As theripples of demonetization and hastily implemented Goods and Services Tax (GST) spread through an economy that was already struggling with massive bad loans in the banking system, the GDP growth rate steadily fell from over 8% in FY17 to about 4% in FY20, just before Covid-19 hit the country.

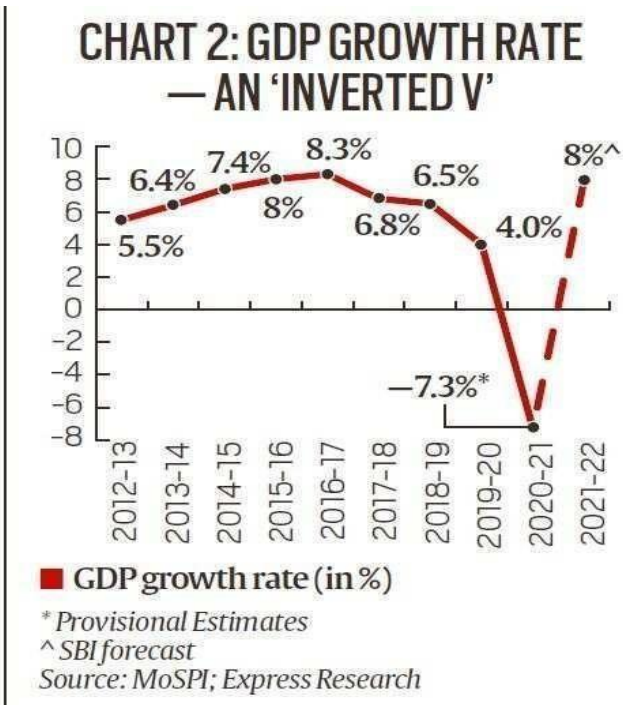
As an analysis of key variables suggests, the fundamentals of the Indian economy were already quiteweak even in January last year — well before the pandemic. For example, if one looks at the recent past (Chart 2), India‘s GDP growth pattern resembled an —inverted V‖ even before Covid-19 hit theeconomy.

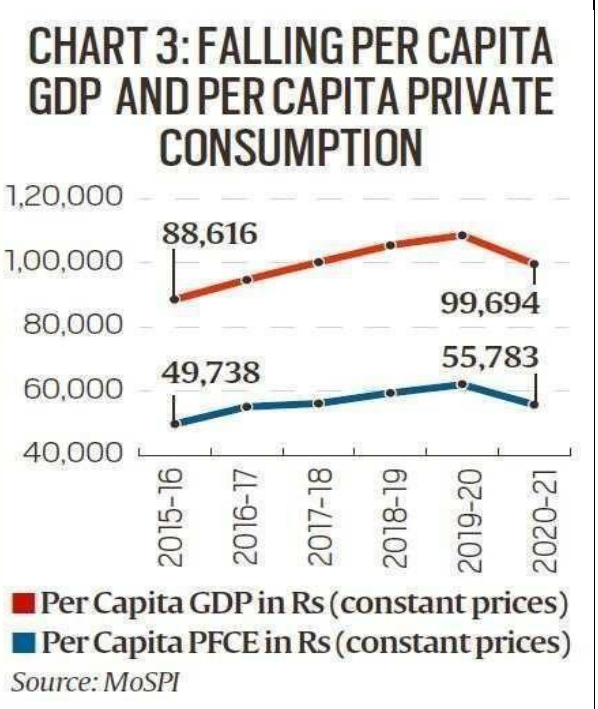
Fiscal deficit

The fiscal deficit is essentially a marker of the health of government finances and tracks the amountof money that a government has to borrow from the market to meet its expenses.

Rupee vs. dollar

The exchange rate of the domestic currency with the US dollar is a robust metric to capture the relative strength of the economy. A US dollar was worth Rs 59 in 2014. Seven years later, it is closerto Rs 73. The relative weakness of the rupee reflects the reduced purchasing power of the Indian currency. What’s the outlook on growth? The biggest engine for growth in India is the expenditure by common people in their private capacity. This —demand‖ for goods accounts for 55% of all GDP. In Chart 3, the blue curve showsthe per capita level of this private consumption expenditure, which has fallen to levels last seen in 2016-17. (419 words) Source: - The Indian Express, 12th September 2021





1. Choose the correct option for the following questions: Select the correct inference with reference to the following:

The fiscal deficit is essentially a marker of the health of government finances....

i. India‘s fiscal deficit levels were just a tad more than the norms set.
ii. It tracks the amount of money that a government has to borrow from the market to meet itsexpenses.
iii. It provides the realistic data on planning
iv. It proves that economy is very strong

2. Select the option that displays the true statement with reference to chart-1.

i. Demonetization triggered India‘s growth into a downward spiral.
ii. GST caused a downfall in the growth rate of GDP.
iii. Both a & b‘
iv. India was growing fast when the pandemic hit its economy.

3. What was the average growth rate of our GDP during the last 30 years?

4. What is the biggest engine for growth in India?

5. Choose the correct statement: -

i. Indian economy was very strong just before the pandemic.
ii. the fundamentals of the Indian economy were already quite weak before covid-19
iii. the pandemic had no effect on the economy.
iv. Both a & c

6. What does the blue curve show in chart-3?

7. The exchange rate of the domestic currency with the US dollar shows....

i. The relative strength of the economy.
ii. The weakness of the country.
iii. The weakness of the currency.
iv. The relative weakness of the govt.

8. What is the central idea of this article?

i. Indian economy was already in decline just before the pandemic.
ii. The pandemic is not responsible for our economic slowdown
iii. GDP increased during the pandemic. iv) Fiscal deficit indicates growth.

9. On the basis of which month of each year is Chart 1 prepared?
10. By how much % did the GDP rate fall steadily from 2017 to 2020?

	SECTION B-WRITING(20marks)	
3.	**Attempt any one of the following.**	
A.	You are Health Secretary, Students Council Citizens Public School ,Sector 47,Chandigarh.council has decided to start from the first of September a week-long cleanliness drive around the school .Draft a notice in about 50 words asking the Class XI students to enroll for drive.	5m
B.	As Secretary of Old Student 'Association ,draft a notice in about 50 words to be put up on the notice board regarding a meeting to be held for the celebration of Annual Alumni Meet.	5m
4.	Attempt any one of the following.	
A.	You are Neha / Nakul, the President of the English Literary and Cultural Society of Government Model Sr. Sec. School, Sector 19, Chandigarh. You have to organize an Inter Zonal Declamation Competition on the topic "Communication Skills are very Important in Modern World" at 10 +2 level. You wish to invite Dr. Shailesh Gupta, an eminent educationist to preside over the function to be held on 16 August, 2022 at 9:30 p.m	5m
B.	Your friend Anju Sharma has invited you to attend her wedding anniversary .You cannot attend it as you have a family get together on the same day. Write a polite letter, in more than 50 words , expressing your in ablity to attend the function wish her all the happiness on this joyous occasion.	
5.	**Attempt any one of the following.**	
A	Draft an application for the post of a C.A in Pioneers (Pvt.) Ltd. Co. Hyderabad in responseto their advertisement that appeared in The Times of India dated 1st August, 20XX. Preparea bio data to be enclosed.	5m
B.	You are deeply disturbed to see the problems faced by commuters due to reckless driving. Write a letter to the Editor of The Hindu Chennai, about rash and reckless driving by the people in our country, suggesting preventive measures. You are Harini / Raghavan of 10,Alagar Kavil Road Madurai.	
6.	**Attempt any one of the following.**	
A.	With a view to create awareness regarding health, your school has organized 'Health Mela' in the school premises . Various charts, models , fitness equipments were displayed. Lectures, debates, discussions were organized .Write a report in 150 words on the 'Health Mela' for the school magazine.	
B.	Teenagers are full of energy as well as ideas. Write an article in 150-200 words on 'How To Channelize the Energy of the Teenagers'. You are Roma / Raman.	
	SECTION C---- LITERATURE(40)	6m
7.	Read the extracts given below and attempt **<u>any one</u>** of the two given by answering the questions that follow.	
A.	While greedy good –doers, beneficent beasts of prey,	

Swarm of their lives enforcing benefits
That are calculated to soothe them out of their wits,
And by teaching them how to sleep they sleep all day.
Destroy their sleeping at night the ancient way.

a) Who are enforcing benefits on the poor settlers?
b) Who have been deprived by the welfare measures being introduced?
c) The welfare measure have taught the settlers to---------- all day.
d) By sleeping all day, sleep at night is-------.
e) Which figure of speech has been used in 'greedy –good doer '
   i) Simile ii) metaphor iii) anaphora iv) oxymoron
f) Word 'calculated to ' in the line third means----------
   i) aimed at ii) opposed to iii) determined iv) oxymoron .

B.

Aunt Jennifer's fingures fluttering through her wool
Find even the ivory needle hard to pull.
The massive weigh of Uncle 's weeding band
Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer's hand.

a) Her fluttering fingers are an indication of_____.
   i) Her nervous state of mind.
   ii) Her extremely busy life
   iii) Her uncomfortable and furious nature.
   iv) Her cool and peaceful temperament.
b) Pick out the lines that show her unhappy married life.
   i) Lines 1 and 3 ii) line 1 and 2 iii) line 1 iv) lines 3 and 4
c) What characteristic of Aunt Jennifer has been shown in the extract?
d) She makes tigers in order to express her desire for_____.
   i) A lavish life ii) freedom iii) solitude iv) education.
e) What figure of speech has been used in " massive weight of uncle's weeding band"?
f) The last two lines indicate gender inequality and male _____.

8. Read the extracts given below and attempt **any one** of the two given by answe questions that follow.

A.

On Saturday they made their weekly pilgrimage to watch united .Sophie and her fa and little
Derek went down near the goal---Geoff ,as always went with his mates higher up.

(a) On which day did they go to watch a game by united?
(b) Geoff went with his _____higher up while the rest sat near goal.
(c) For Sophie and her family,the weekly visit to the football game was like a_____.
(d) Who , along with Geoff ,sat higher up to watch the game?
(e) _____ did not go down near the goal.
   i)Sophie ii) Mary quant iii)Sophie's father iv) Little Derek
(f) Who is author of this extract?

B.

I was amazed to see how well I understood it . All he said seemed so easy that I had never listened so carefully, and that he had never explained everything with so much patience. It seemed almost if the poor man wanted to give us all he knew before going away , and to put it all into our heads one stroke.

a) Who is the speaker ?.

	b) The speaker felt _____for not being inattentive in the class. c) Mr. Hamel was sorry not being regular with his classes. (True/False) d) Find a word from the extract that means 'the ability to stay calm' from the extract. e) What is the meaning of idiom ,at one stroke'in the last line a) By a single action b) by stroke in the heart. C) at the midnight f) Which of the following is one reason for sorry state of the old men? i) German was to be taught from tomorrow. ii) New teacher was to join to the next day. iii) Franz had come to late to school. iv) The old men had not gone to school more.	
9. A.	Read the extracts given below and attempt **<u>any one</u>** of the two by answering the questions that follow "The reason the programme has been so successful is because it's impossible to go anywhere near the SouthPole and not be affected by it. It's easy to be blasé about polar ice-caps melting while sitting in the comfort zoneof our respective latitude and longitude, but when you can visibly see glaciers retreating and ice shelves collapsing, you begin to realise that the threat of global warming is very real." 1. Name the chapter and author. 2. What did the narrator notice about the glaciers? 3. What was the name of the programme? 4. Find out the word from the passage which means disappearing'.	4 m
B.	Thus agreed ,they lifted the man .He was very light ,like afowl that had been half-starved for a long time until it is only feathers and Skeleton . So his arms hanging ,they carried him up the steps and into the side door of the house .This door opened into a passage , and down the passage they carried the man towards an empty bedroom. a) Who are ' they' in the above passage? i)The servants ii) the general and soldiers iii) Sadao and Hana b) picked up a simile from the above paragraph. C) Due to extreme weakness of the man,it was clear that the man_____ i) He was on a recovery diet. ii) He was suffering from tuberculosis. iii) He had eaten almost nothing for a long time. d) The empty bedroom was used _____ i) Sadao 's father before his death. ii) by the servants last years iii). by Dr Sadao's mother before her death.	
10	**Attempt any <u>five out</u> of six questions given below in 40-50 words each.** i) What kind of relationship did Sophie and her brother share? ii) What is the untold sorrow of the owners of the road side stand? iii) What was the contract between the sharecroppers of Champaran and their British landlords ? iv) What was the mood in the classroom when M Hamel gave his last French lesson?	5x2 =10

	v) What were the contents of the package left by the peddler as a Christmas gift for Edla Willmanson ? vi) What does The God That Failed refer to?	
11.	**Attempt <u>any two</u> out of three questions given below in 40-50 words each.** i) How did Sam reach Galesburg? What did he advise Charley to do? ii) What dilemma did Dr. Sadao face? iii) What does Zitkala Sa remember about her first day in land of apples?	2X2=4 m
12. A. B	**Attempt any one of the following questions in 120-150 words.** Desire, determination and diligence lead to success. Explain the value of these qualities in the light of Douglas' experience in "Deep Water". What kind of a utopian world does Pablo Neruda visualise and what does he suggest to achieve it ?	**5m**
13. A. B.	**Attempt <u>any one</u> of the following questions in 120-150 words.** The story 'Tiger King 'gives a strong message to preserve wildlife. It is the callous attitude of those in power to plunder natural resources which have led to the miserable condition of Mother Earth. Write an article on it. The lesson, 'On The Face of It', is an apt depiction of the loneliness and sense of alienation experienced by people on account of a disability. Explain. ?	5 m

MARKING SCHEME

QU.1	Section A –Reading Skills(20 Marks) Q.1 Negative Q.2.A.3 Million Q.3.A.how well the situation has been managed. Q.4A.Tempo of urbarnisation . Q.5 Analytical reasoning. Q.6. The limits to grow. Q7.C.Both a &b Q.8. Statement 92) is the consequence of statement (1). Q9. Health Sanitation. Q10. B Fallen	10 M
QU.2	1) ii. It tracks the amount of money that a government…… 2) iii. Both A& B 3) 7% 4) Expenditure by common people 5)ii. The fundamentals of Indian economy - weak before covid-19 6) Per capita level of this private consumption expenditure 7) i. The relative strength of theeconomy 8) i. Indian economy was already in decline just before the pandemic. 9.) March 10). 4%	10M
QU.3	a) Format -1 mark Content-2 Expression-2 Suggested value points:-a week long cleanliness drive around school, date and time' enroll of XI for the drive as volunteers. Or b) Format -1 mark Content-2 Expression-2 Suggested value points:-a meeting to finalize the programme for the celebration, date .time , place,contribution in terms of cash.	5 M
QU.4	A. (5 Marks) : Format : 1 / Organisation of Ideas: 1/Content : 2 / Accuracy of Spelling and Grammar :1)Suggestive Value points- invitation as a chief guest to preside over function ,date ,time place . B. Or (5 Marks) : Format : 1 / Organisation of Ideas: 1/Content : 2 / Accuracy of Spelling and Grammar :1)Suggestive Value points- Suggested value points [INABILITY TO ATTEND FUNCTION.] .express thanks for invitation	

	.regret your inability to attend .reasons .good wishes for the couple	
Q. 5	A. Format -1 mark Content-2 Expression-2 Suggested value points .reference to the advertisement .post-name .bio-data should include-name, Father's name, date of birth, qualifications, experience contact no, most importantly two references. B. Format -1 mark Content-2 Expression-2 Suggested value points:- -accidents happen because of unsafe driving -people drive under the influence of substances. -follow the traffic rules -under age children not to be allowed to drive -mobile phones should not be allowed while driving.	5M
QU.6	A. Format-1 Content-2 Expression-2 A REPORT should answer the questions: .what-name of even or occasion .where and when-date and time .chief guest .Inaugural function .Other activities held .chief guest's message. .vote of thanks B. Format-1 Content-2 Expression-2 Suggested value points. -early childhood-full of physical and emotional energy, - Teenagers are curious- influenced of media. -Role of parents and educational institution. -Dynamic energy of youth needs to be channelized positively not by media.	5 M
QU.7	A. (a) The greedy people/city people b) the owners of roadside stands c)sleep d) destroyed e)oxymoron f) aimed at a) i) Her nervous state of mind .b) iii) line 1 c) timid and weak d) ii.freedom e) metaphor f) Domination.	6M

Q. 8	**A.** a) on Saturday b)mates c) pilgrimage d) his mates e)Mary Quant f) A.R Barton **B.** a) Franz b) sorry c) True d) patience e) by a single action f) The old men had not gone to school more.	6M
Q.9	A. a) Journey to the End of Earth b) Glaciers are retreating and ice collapsing. C) 'Student on Ice' d) Retreating B. a)Sadao and Hana b)Had eaten almost nothing for a long time. C) By Sadao's father before his death. D) Like a fowl.	4M
Q.10	i) Sophie and her brother had an affectionate relationship. She confined in him her daydreams about meeting Casey and fantiszed about Geoff meeting exotic people at the workshop. Geoff believed that Sophie had met Danny Casey until he saw his father's incredulous reaction. ii) The unfold sorrow of the road side stand owners is that nobody pays attention to the efforts of the country folk to make some money. The city folk just pass by their stalls without helping them to make some money.Their lives have not progressed at all as they merely earn to survive. iii) The arable land in the Champaran district was divided into estates which were owned by Englishmen and worked by Indian tenants. The chief commercial crop was indigo. The landlords compelled all tenants to plant 15 per cent of their holdings with indigo and surrender the entire indigo harvest as rent. iv) The order from Berlin stated that only German will be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. The order effected many changes, as an unusual silence prevailed in the school, compared to the hustle and bustle earlier. M Hamel became soft in speaking to the students, while the people realised the importance of their language. The villagers even attended the school to show respect to M Hamel. v. -The package that the peddler left as a Christmas gift for Edla Willmansson contained a small rattrap which had a letter he had written in large, jagged characters and in it also lay three wrinkled ten kronor notes. vi) The God That Failed refers to a book that was a compilation of six essays by six eminent men .It was a low priced student edition released to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. It dealt with the author's disillusionment with communism.	10M

Q.11	i) Sam was fascinated by Charley's description of Galesburg. He was so burdened by the tensions and stress of modern life that he thought of escaping to the peaceful world of Galesburg. His advice to Charley is that, he (Charley) and his wife, Louisa should come over to Galesburg through the medium of the 'third level' ii) Dr. Sadao finds an unconscious wounded white soldier on a lonely coast near his house. Since Japan was at war with America Dr. Sadao faces a dilemma between national loyalty and his duty as a doctor. He is confused as to whether he should hand over the enemy to the Japanese authorities, or being a doctor do his foremost duty and attend to a wounded man and save his life. iii) Zitkala Sa remember that it was cold . There was no snow outside. There was a rigid discipline imposed on the children The teachers are rigid and emotionless and rigid. The entire school worked in a monotonous mechanical.	4M
Q.12	A. Determination and perseverance is a combination of attributes and abilities that drive people to set goals for themselves and then to take the initiative to achieve these goals. Douglas was able to overcome his fear of water by the values of positive attitude and courage. Initially he was afraid of water but his grit and determination made him get an instructor and overcome his fear. Determination today leads to our success tomorrow. It is that innate quality in our soul, which comes to surface when an incident irks it. It is a reflection of our values taught to us by society and circumstances and enables us to overcome all obstacles.There is always admiration for heroes like William Douglas who face challenges courageously and finally emerge successful. For years the fear of water haunted him. It deprived him of the joy of canoeing, swimming, fishing and boating. However, it was deliberate, planned and continuous efforts that enabled Douglas to get over his fear. He was absolutely determined to get rid of his fear and it was due to his perseverance and determination that he emerged victorious. B. - The poet visualizes a calm, quiet and peaceful world, devoid of all forms of violence where man, God'sgreatest gift, will show respect towards His bounties with their love and care. He will neither harm nature or environment, nor his fellow human beings nor himself by his cruel ghastly deeds. He also visualizes 'togetherness' of the people wherein they will shun warfare and bloodshed and walk handin hand peacefully with their brethren in the shade of trees in a moment of silence and tranquility. According to the poet, this moment will give us time in silence for self-introspection, when we can spirituallyattain our moral self through a moment of meditation. This moment will bring an end to all destructive activities in the world. The fishermen will not be killing whales and the men gathering salt will have time to give rest to their injured hands. Environmental degradation will come to an end. The warmongers will be silenced in a moment of brotherhood to meditate and cleanse their souls. The poet hopes that it will be an ideal world where man will be able to come out of his self-centered attitude to gain moral peace.	5M

Q.13	A. Preservation of Nature—Need of the hour Nature—the creator, the mother, the giver, the protector. No doubt nature is the essence of our existence on the earth. It is nature which nourishes us and relieves us from the miseries of life. The beautiful flowers, tall green trees, water streams, valleys, birds, insects, animals—all these are part of nature. Nature is a perfect example of balance. But we human beings have no regard for it. With our relentless step, we are destroying nature which has resulted in lots of catastrophic — earthquakes, floods, famine, etc. all due to the prevailing imbalance in nature. The cause of this imbalance is the careless attitude and ruthless destruction of flora and fauna by human beings. It is high time we understood the importance of preservation of nature for the sustenance of human species on the earth. B. -The lesson 'On the Face of It' aptly depicts the loneliness and sense of alienation experienced by Derry and Mr. Lamb on account of a disability. The actual pain and inconvenience caused by the disabilities is often much less than the sense of alienation felt by the disabled person. Derry suffered from severe negative complexes because of his burnt face. He became a pessimistic loner who indulged in self pity and was always suspicious of the intention of others. His anger and frustration made him withdrawn and an introvert. Mr. Lamb, on the other hand, was inwardly a loner who craved for company and acceptance. Though outwardly he was always jovial, outgoing and optimistic, he was an extremely sensitive person. Derry and Mr. Lamb's physical disabilities caused pain and suffering not only to their body but also to their mind and soul.	5M

MODEL QUESTION PAPER (2022-23)
RAIPUR REGION
CLASS XII – ENGLISH(CORE)

MAXIMUM MARKS – 80 **TIME – 3 HOURS**

General Instructions

1. 15 minute prior reading time allotted for question paper reading.
2. The question paper contains three sections – READING, WRITING AND LITERATURE.
3. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part. Write the correct question number in your answer sheet to indicate the option/s being attempted.

SECTIONA - READING SKILLS (20 MARKS)

I. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow: (10)

The Curious Cases of Satyajit Ray as a Child

1. **Finding Water** - When Satyjit Ray's father Sukumar Ray was ailing, the family went to Giridih (now in Jharkhand) for a change of air. One evening, little Satyajit or Manik as he was lovingly called and their long-time house help Prayag were sitting on the banks of river Usri. Prayag told him if he dug the sand deep enough, he would find water. With his wooden toy spade, Manik started to dig the sand excitedly. Soon enough, water started trickling out of the sand. Just then,

a girl from the nearby village came and started washing her hands in the water. Manik was visibly annoyed. ‘How can she wash her hands in the water I’ve found?’ he said, irritated.

2. **The First Friend** - Ray had no siblings. But that did not leave him in want of company. One of the first friends he made was the son of their housemaid Shyama, Chhedi. Chhedi was five years older to him and always called him Ray Chowdhury. He was a skilled kite-flyer. The festival of Vishwakarma Puja—when machines are worshipped for their smooth functioning and virtually everyone in Calcutta engages in kite-flying competitions—was especially exciting for Satyajit. Early in the morning on the day of the puja, Chhedi scrambled his way to the rooftop, Satyajit in tow, and exhibited his skills in kite-flying battles. Satyajit held the reels as Chhedi’s kite wandered the skies. Each time Chhedi cut an opponent’s kite and captured it, the sky echoed with jubilant cries from neighbourhood houses —Bhokatta! Your kite is gone!

3. **A Hot Ice-cream** - How do you like your ice-cream—hot or cold? Isn’t ice-cream supposed to be cold you may immediately ask. Not according to young Ray. As a child, Satyajit Ray had a weakness for ice-cream. One day Bula Kaka and his wife took him to see the port in Calcutta. The child was excited to see boats and ships of different colours and sizes anchored at the shipyard. On their way back, they stopped at a restaurant. When the ice cream was served, Satyajit couldn’t wait to taste it. But after having just the first spoonful of ice-cream, his teeth started aching. The child suddenly left his seat, ran to the waiter who had served them ice-cream, and whispered something to him. Whatever he had said amused the waiter. He then came to the table and said that the child had requested him to heat up the ice cream!

4. **Artistic influences** - One of the pioneering figures of modern Indian art and Ray’s teacher at Kala Bhavan, Nandlal Bose, once told Ray: ‘Draw a tree but not in the Western fashion. Not from the top downwards. A tree grows up, not down. The strokes must be from the base upwards…’ This made Ray realize how art must also grow organically, just like life. Along with his three friends, he also undertook a tour of artistic places in India. The tour drew his attention to the symbolism in Indian art, to the small details that signify bigger meaning—a quality that his films demonstrated greatly.

i) Why did Satyajit Ray’s family go to Giridih?
A. For the kite flying festival
B. For a change of air for his ailing father
C. For a holiday
D. Both A and B

ii) What were the names he was called by?
A. Manik and Chhedi
B. Manik and Ray Choudhury
C. Parag and Manik
D. Satya and Manik

iii) On the basis of the given passage mark the correct option with reference to statements 1 and 2.
Statement 1 –Ray realized how art must grow organically, just like life.
Statement 2 –Nandlal Bose was an important influence in Ray's life.

A. (1) is true but (2) is false.
B. (1) and (2) are false.

C. (1) is true and is justified by (2).
D. (2) is true and is justified by(1).

iv) Why was Ray annoyed by the girl from the village?
A. She started washing dishes
B. She started disturbing him
C. She brought him very cold ice cream
D. She started washing dishes with the water he had dug up.

v) Who was Shyama?
A. His friend's mother
B. The housemaid
C. A girl from the village
D. Both A and B

vi) Which qualitiesare not exhibited in Ray's behavior in the given passage?

1. Curious
2. Receptive
3. Insincere
4. Irritating
5. Friendly
6. Stubborn
7. Artistic

A. 2, 3 and 4
B. 3,4 and 6
C. 2, 3 and 6
D. 1, 3 and 5

vii) According to the passage what did not hinder Ray from having company?
viii) Which quality do his films demonstrate?
ix) Which word in para 2 means the same as 'rejoicing'?
x) What does this extract focus on?

II. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow: (10)

1. The monarchy with its pomp and pageantry is an anachronism in today's day and age, where elected governments in most parts have replaced the absolute power that kings and queens once enjoyed. In the medieval period, the doctrine of the divine right of kings gave unbridled authority to the king. Opposition to the monarch was regarded as an act of rebellion against God and the Church. Revolutions and people's struggles over the centuries have ensured that the role of the monarchy in modern times is mainly ceremonial.

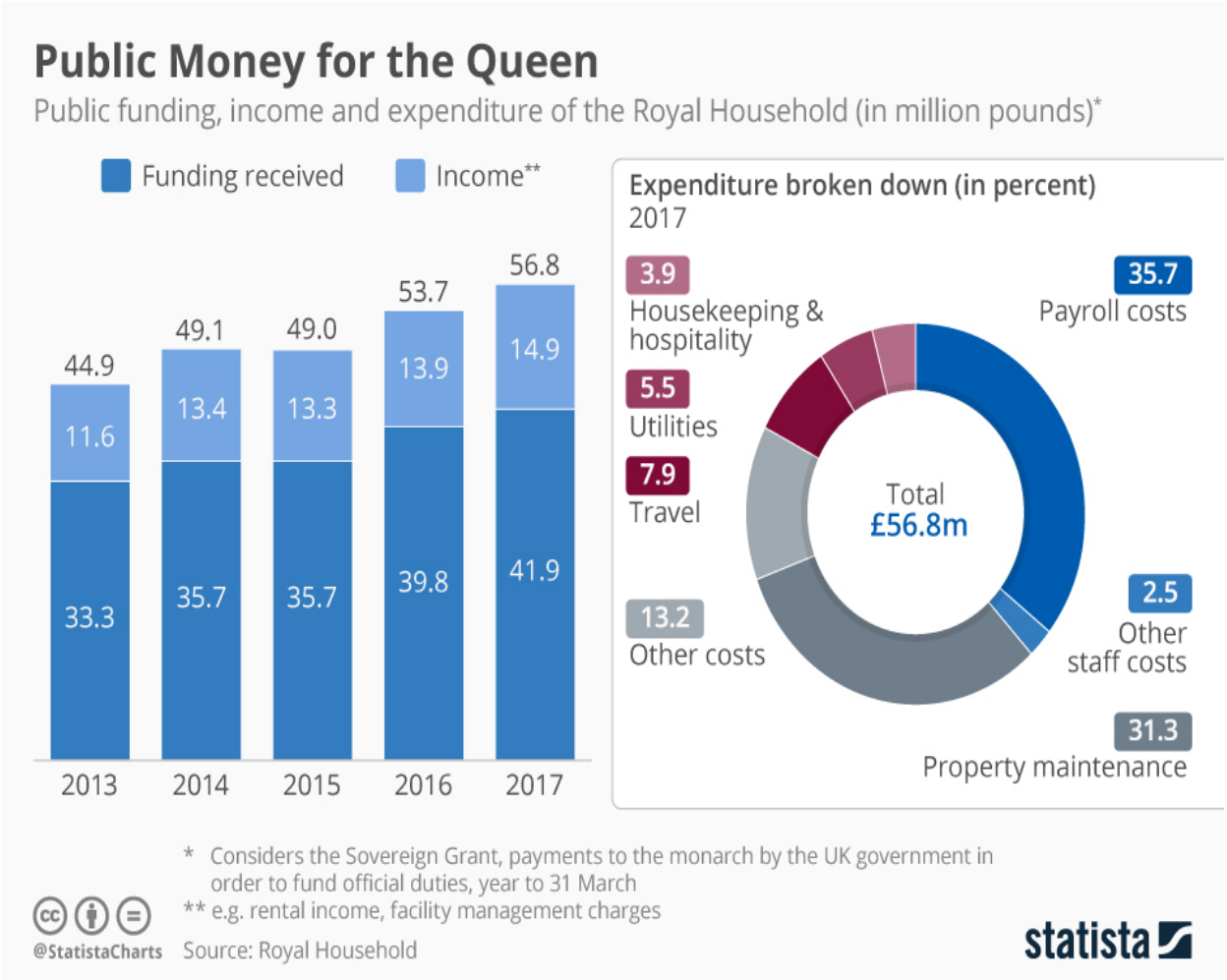
2. Yet the great outpouring of grief at the passing of Queen Elizabeth, Britain's longest-serving monarch is an indication that a majority of ordinary people still revere the institution. It is not just in the UK but people across the world are mourning the end of the second Elizabethan era, which lasted 70 years. Some die-hard royalists saw the Queen as having the divine right to rule. A poll at the time of the Queen's coronation in 1953 found that "three out of 10 people believed she could claim direct descent from God.''

3. In the 50s perhaps more people were pro-monarchy than they are now. Today there are

sections bitterly opposed to the monarchy and feel that keeping the royal family in luxury from taxpayers' money is a waste of resources.

4. Taxpayers contribute heavily to keeping the royal family in style. The Crown is exempt from taxation, and the Sovereign Grant, money paid annually by the British government to the Queen's household is exempt from income tax. The Palace decided to pay 'voluntary' income and capital gains tax on private investments and the Privy Purse, the sovereign's income from land, property and assets held by the royals. The royal family does not have to pay inheritance tax.

5. Writing in The Guardian six months ago, during the Royal Platinum Jubilee celebrations, Polly Toynbee said in an opinion column "Clearly Britain loses more than it gains from the monarchy. Let us be brave and end it.''But most ordinary citizens love the dazzle of the royal family.



i) Which of the following statements hold true with reference to the given passage?

1. It is a no holds barred condemnation of the monarchy.
2. It is a balanced take on differing points of view on British monarchy.
3. It also focusses on the ridiculous cost of maintaining the monarchy.
4. It is written by a strong advocate of the monarchical system.

A. Only 1

B. Only 4
C. 3 and 4
D. 2 and 3

ii) The main reason for opposing monarchy has been
A. The welfare of the monarchy
B. Use of taxpayers' money in the service of the royal family
C. The glitter and dazzle of the royal family
D. Because they do not descent directly from God

iii) Polly Toynbee is
A. Pro monarchy
B. Anti monarchy
C. Sitting on the fence on the issue.
D. Both A and C

iv) Who gives the Sovereign Grant?
A. The Queen's household
B. The Crown
C. The British Government
D. The taxpayers

v) Who was responsible for the taxation on the private investments of the monarchy?

vi) In which years has the funding received by the royal family remained constant?
A. 2013-14
B. 2014-15
C. 2015-16
D. 2016-17

vii) Choose the areas of expenditure in increasing order.
A. Travel, Payroll, Property Maintenance
B. Property Maintenance, Travel, Property
C. Payroll, Property Maintenance, Travel
D. Travel, Property Maintenance, Payroll

viii) Over the past 70 years the number of people supporting the monarchy has
A. Increased
B. Decreased
C. Remained the same
D. None of the above

ix) Find the word in para 5 that means the same as 'shine'.
x) Find the word in para1 that means the opposite of 'restrained'.

SECTION B – CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS (20 MARKS)

III. 1. Attempt ANY ONE from A and B given below.
A. You are the Sports Captain of St Xavier's Public School, Bilaspur. Write a notice to be put up on the school notice board inviting names for an inter-school Kho-Kho match to be played

against Brilliant Public School, Bilaspur.

OR

B. You are Ravita/Rohan of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Bilaspur. You found a Chemistry Project File and a lab coat in the school playground. Draft a notice for the school notice board inviting the owner to claim the lost items. (5)

2. Attempt ANY ONE from A and B given below.

A. You are Afreen/Ayan of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jashpur. Your school is organizing the prestigious National Level Social Science Exhibition. Draft an invitation card for the occasion in not more than 50 words.

OR

B. Your friend Rashmi is throwing a party to celebrate her victory in the State Level Taekwondo Championship. Draft a reply regretting your inability to attend the same due to a prior engagement. (5)

3. Attempt ANY ONE from A and B given below.

A. Games and Sportsare not given so much importance in the country as academics. As a result of this our achievements in the international arena are far from satisfactory. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily on the importance of sports and games and on the need to raise awareness about it.

OR

B. Horizons International School, Barabanki requires two sports coaches (one male and one female). Each should be a degree holder in Physical Education as well as an SAI certified coach in athletics. Write a job application applying for the post along witha detailed resume. You are Sam/Samantha, D-56, Model Town, Indore. (5)

4. Attempt ANY ONE from A and B given below.

A. You are Kairav/Karuna, a social worker and counsellor. You are concerned about the stressed behavior of both parents and students during the time of examination. Write an article in 120-150 words on 'Supportive parents and stress free students', giving ideas to enhance healthy and meaningful parent-ward rapport and for making the atmosphere relaxed and encouraging during examinations.

OR

B. The Eco Club of your school organized an anti-crackers rally to spread awareness about increasing pollution due to crackers on Diwali. Write a report for your school magazine describing the event. You are Arun/Aruna, the Captain of the club. (5)

SECTION C – LITERATURE (40 MARKS)

IV. Read the extracts below and answer the questions that follow: (1X6= 6)

1.Attempt ANY ONE of the two extracts given below.

A. Sometimes I feel myself I can hardly bear
The thought of so much childish longing in vain,
The sadness that lurks near the open window there,
That waits all day in almost open prayer

For the squeal of brakes, the sound of a stopping car,
Of all the thousand selfish cars that pass.

i) Which of the following qualities of the poet are revealed in the excerpt above?

1. Apathy
2. Compassion
3. Sympathy
4. Amiability
5. Optimism
6. Anxiety
7. Sentimentality

A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 2, 3 and 7
C. 2 and 4
D. 2 and 3

ii)Read the statement given below and choose the correct option with reference to the extract.
"The poet finds the unreal expectations of the village folk unbearable as they are full of hope quite unreasonably."
A. The statement is true.
B. The statement is false.
C. The statement cannot be ascertained on the basis of the extract.
D. Both B and C.

iii) Justify the use of the word 'childish' for their longing.
iv)Find the word in the extract that means the same as 'ineffectual'.

v)Which poetic device is used in the phrase 'selfish cars'?
A. Onomatopoeia
B. Metaphor
C. Transferred epithet
D. Symbolism

vi) Whose sadness is being referred to here?

OR

1. B. And such too is the grandeur of the dooms
We have imagined for the mighty dead;
All lovely tales that we have heard or read;
An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink.

I) does 'we' in the passage refer to?

A. The poet
B. The mighty dead
C. Humankind
D. The heroes we look up to

ii) Explain the phrase ‘the grandeur of the dooms’.
iii)Read the two statements given below and choose the correct option with reference to the given extract.
(1) The sacrifices of our heroes are glorified.
(2) These tales of bravery do not comprise of the beauty showered upon us.

A. (1) is true but (2) is false.
B. Both (1) and (2) are true.
C. (1) and (2) are true but unrelated.
D. (1) is false but (2) is true.

iv) What image does the poet use in these lines?
v) Who does ‘the mighty dead’ refer to?
A. Our strong heroes.
B. Poets and artists
C. The things that are beautiful.
D. None of the above

vi) Which word in this extract is the opposite of ‘transient’?

2.Attempt ANY ONE from the two extracts given below. (1X6= 6)

A. The reason the programme has been so successful is because it’s impossible to go anywhere near the South Pole and not be affected by it. It’s easy to be blasé about polar ice-caps melting while sitting in the comfort zone of our respective latitude and longitude, but when you can visibly see glaciers retreating and ice shelves collapsing, you begin to realise that the threat of global warming is very real.

i) Which programme is being mentioned here?
A. Akademik Shokalskiy
B. Students on ice
C. Antarctic expedition
D. All of the above

ii)Read the following statements and choose why it is impossible to be unaffected on one’s visit to the South Pole?
1. The immediacy of the experience readers makes it impossible.
2.We are far from our comfort zone.
3. The location is different.
4. The experience of the effect of global warming unfolds right in front of us.

A. 1 and 3
B. 1, 2 and 3
C. 1 and 4
D. 1, 2 and 4

iii) How can a visit to Antarctica be an enlightening experience?
iv) Find the word in this extract that is the opposite of ‘approaching’.

OR

2.B. That night, among my oldest first-day covers, I found one that shouldn't have been there. But there it was. It was there because someone had mailed it to my grandfather at his home in Galesburg; that's what the address on the envelope said.

i) Who is 'I' in this extract?
   A. Charley
   B. The grandfather
   C. Sam
   D. Louisa

ii) Why does he say that the first-day cover should not have been there?
   A. Because it was impossible for Sam to have written it.
   B. Because he was hallucinating.
   C. Because the envelope must have seemed unfamiliar.
   D. Because he couldn't believe his eyes.

iii) Read the following statement and choose the appropriate option given below.
'Within the realm of the story, Charley was being delusional when he saw that first cover.'

   A. The statement is true.
   B. The statement is false.
   C. Not evident in the story.
   D. Depends on the reader' s perspective.

iv) What sort of a collection did the grandfather have? (1X4 =4)

3. Attempt ANY ONE from the two extracts given below.

His dream looms like a mirage amidst the dust of streets that fill his town Firozabad, famous for its bangles. Every other family in Firozabad is engaged in making bangles. It is the centre of India's glass-blowing industry where families have spent generations working around furnaces, welding glass, making bangles for all the women in the land it seems.

i)Whose dream is being talked about in this extract?
   A. The children's
   B. The bangle maker's
   C. The ragpickers
   D. The child labourer's

ii) What is his dream?
A. To go to school.
B. To become a motor mechanic.
C. To get out of the vicious circle
D. To get out of his traditional work

iii) Which figure of speech is employed in the phrase "his dream looms like a mirage amidst the dust of streets"?
A. Personification and symbolism
B. Smile and personification

C. Alliteration and symbolism
D. Imagery and symbolism

iv) Why does the author refer to his dream as a 'mirage'?

v) Has generations of bangle making ensured a comfortable life for the bangle maker mentioned here?
A. Yes
B. No
C. Not made clear in the text
D. Maybe

vi) What kind of picture of Firozabad does this excerpt paint?

OR

3.B. My last French lesson ! Why, I hardly knew how to write ! I should never learn any more ! I must stop there, then! Oh, how sorry I was for not learning my lessons, for seeking birds' eggs, or going sliding on the Saar! My books, that had seemed such a nuisance a while ago, so heavy to carry, my grammar and my history of the saints, were old friends now that I couldn't give up. And M. Hamel, too; the idea that he was going away, that I should never see him again, made me forget all about his ruler and how cranky he was.

i)Choose the feelings that are revealed in this extract.

1. Nostalgic
2. Regretful
3. Sad
4. Angry
5. Upset
6. Repentant
7. Patriotic

A. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7
B. 1, 2, 3 and 5
C. 2, 3, 5 and 6
D. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6

ii) What did Franz usually do in place of learning his lessons ?

iii) What had seemed to be a 'nuisance' to him earlier?
A. French
B. M.Hamel
C. Books
D. School

iv) Read the following statements and choose the correct option regarding why Franz's feelings towards M. Hamel undergo a change ?
(1) M.Hamel's behavior changed that day.
(2) This was the last time he would be teaching him.

A. Only 1 is true

B. Only 2 is true
C. Both 1 and 2 are true
D. It cannot be ascertained.

v) What kind of student do you think Franz had been before this day?

vi) Mention the adjective used for M Hamel in this excerpt. (1X6= 6)

V. Answer any five of the following questions in 40-50 words: (2X5= 10)

i) Discuss the significance of M. Hamel's writing 'Vive La France'on the blackboard?

ii) How can suspension of activities help human beings?

iii) Mention any two things that Keats mentions as a cause of human suffering.

iv) What do the tigers on the screen symbolize?

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

vi) Discuss the bad experience around water that preceded Douglas's traumatic experience at the YMCA pool.

VI. Answer any two of the following questions in 40-50 words: (2X2 = 4)
i) Why did the Maharaja decide to get married?
ii) Why had the messenger come to Sadao? Why did Hana think he had come?
iii) Why did Geoff Green decide to include high school students in the 'Students On Ice' expedition?

VII. i) Acclaimed worldwide as the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi is admired the world over for his unparalleled contribution to India's freedom struggle. Point out at least three of his qualities, as exhibited in 'Indigo', that you would like to emulate. Discuss them giving instances from the text.

OR

ii)The repressed desires and unfulfilled dreams in a person are expressed through various channels ina variety of ways. In what manner did Aunt Jennifer express her longing for freedom? (5)

VIII. i) Mr Lamb's meeting with Derry changes him from a scared, meek child to a confident and assertive boy. What qualities and attitudes are required to bring about such changes in the personality of another person.

OR

ii) "Children are keen observers. They notice everything that happens in their surroundings. Injustice in any form cannot escape their notice." Explain with reference to 'Memories of childhood'. (5)

RAIPUR REGION
XII SAMPLE PAPER
MARKING SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARKS – 80 TIME – 3 HOURS

SECTION A - READING SKILLS (20 MARKS)

I. 1X10=10 marks
i. B. For a change of air for his ailing father
ii. B. Manik and Ray Choudhury
iii. D. (2) is true and is justified by(1).
iv. D. She started washing dishes with the water he had dug up.
v. D. Both A and B
vi.B. 3, 4 and 6
vii.Having no siblings.
viii.B. The small details that signify bigger meaning.
ix. jubilant
x.Satyajit Ray's childhood experiences.

II. 1X10=10
i. D. 2 and 3
ii. B. Use of taxpayers' money in the service of the royal family.
iii. B. Anti monarchy
iv. C. The British Government
v.The palace or the royals.
vi.B. 2014-15
vii.D. Travel, Property Maintenance, Payroll
viii.B. Decreased
ix. dazzle
x. unbridled

SECTION B –CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS (20 MARKS)

III. 1.A And B
Notice – 50 words - 5 marks
Format: 1
Organization of ideas: 1
Content : 2
Accuracy of spelling and Grammar: 1

Format - Box, NOTICE (centre), name of the issuing authority/organization, Date (aligned left), Signature, Name of the person issuing notice, Designation.
Content –Carefully structured ideas presented in cohesive manner
Accuracy – Spelling, punctuation and grammar

III. 2.
Formal/Informal Invitation and Reply – 50 words – 5 marks
Format: 1
Organization of ideas: 1

Content : 2
Accuracy of spelling and Grammar: 1

A. Formal invitation
- Card type formal invite
- A single sentence presentation in third person.
- Simple present tense
- Answers to questions like who, whom, when, where, what time should be answered.
- Name of special guest, if any
- RSVP

B. Informal reply
- Written following the informal letter format
- Acknowledging the invitation, expressing gratitude
- Expressing regret at inability to attend, giving reason.

III. 3. – 120-150 words – 5 marks
Format: 1
Organization of ideas: 1
Content : 2
Accuracy of spelling and Grammar: 1
Sender's address, Date, Receiver's address, Subject and Salutation/ Salutation and subject, Content, Complimentary close.

A.Letter to the editor - Opening paragraph stating the issue.
- Development of the topic stating the problems and offering solutions
- Appeal to authorities and society in general to raise awareness and act towards the desired goal

B. Application – Covering letter
- Reference to the advertisement
- Conveying suitability for the position
- Biodata as separate enclosure containing self profile, educational qualifications, work experience, references and any other relevant information.

III. 4. Article/ Report writing -120-150 words – 5 marks
Format: 1
Organization of ideas: 1
Content : 2
Accuracy of spelling and Grammar: 1

A. Format – Title and Byline
- Introductory para – Relevant topic sentence and expansion
- Development of topic (1 or 2 paras) Discussion of various aspects of the topic – causes, effects etc presented strongly with evidence.
- Concluding para - Writer's opinion/comments, recommendations or solutions, hope/call for action/warning

B. Report
Format – Headline and byline
Organisation and content –Answers to the questions ‘who’, ‘when’, ‘where’, ‘what’, ‘how’ – opinions of those present.

SECTION C – LITERATURE (40 MARKS)

IV. Extract based question – 6X1=6 marks

1.A.

i. D. 2 and 3
ii. B. The statement is false.
iii. The desire is childish because they are innocent enough to believe that someone would stop.
iv. Vain
v. C. Transferred epithet
vi. The sadness of the village folk at the stand.

OR

1.B.

i. C. Humankind
ii. The legendary heroes who sacrifice their lives, whose heroic deaths are celebrated.
iii. A. (1) is true but (2) is false.
iv. Beauty as a fountain being showered upon us from heavens above.
v. A. Our strong heroes
vi. Immortal

2. Extract based question – 4X1=4marks

2.A.

i. Students on Ice programme
ii. C. 1 and 4
iii. It makes abstract ideas like global warming real for us.
iv. Retreating

OR

2.B.

i. Charley
ii. C. Because the envelope must have seemed unfamiliar.
iii. C. Not evident in the story.
iv. Stamp collection

3. Extract based question – 6X1=6 marks

3.A.

i. B. The bangle maker's
ii. B. To become a motor mechanic
iii. B. Simile and personification
iv. Because it is like an illusion. This dream might look real but is not possible to realize.
v. B. No
vi. Dreary, full of activity, dusty, devoid of hope/

OR

3.B.

i. C. 2, 3, 5 and 6

a. Sought birds' eggs, slid on the Saar.
b. C. Books.
c. B. Only 2 is true.
d. An irresponsible, non serious student who was not interested in studying.
e. Cranky

V. Short answer type questions from Flamingo- Any five – 40-50 words (5x2=10) marks

i) Writes this in the hope that their mother tongue French lives on and survives in the hearts of the people.
ii) Silence leads them to introspection which leads to self awareness.
iii) Despair, lack of good people, uncertainty.
iv) Freedom and power / Men who have all the power
v) He was lonely and was looking forward to conversing with someone.
vi) At the California beach a wave washes over him, terrorising him.

VI. Short answer type questions from - Any two - 40-50 words – 2x2=4 marks

i. After he finishes killing all tigers in his kingdom, he intends to marry a princess with tigers in her kingdom.
ii. To convey that the General had summoned him. Hana was afraid that the General was aware of Sadao'sgiving refuge to an enemy.
iii. He wished to include students who were future policy makers and were more concerned about the well being of the planet as they had a greater stake in preserving it.

VII. Long answer type question from Flamingo – 120-150 words – 1X5=5

i. Gandhiji's qualities

–Concern for the ordinary man

- Master strategist
- Concerned with all aspects of upliftment – political, economic and social
- Moral strength
- Organizational skills
- Thorough as a lawyer

OR

ii. -By embroidering tigers on a screen

- Tigers that represent all that she desires – power, strength, freedom, fearlessness

VIII. answer type question from Vistas – 120-150 words – 1X5=5

i. - Empathy

-Genuine concern for the other person's well being
-Ability to draw a person out of one's shelly
-Gaining trust

- non- judgement al
- human behavior

OR

ii- The violence against the cultural traditions and beliefs of native Americans as experienced by Zitkala Sa.
-Example of traumatic hair cutting incident.
-observation of dehumanizing, humiliating behavior towards the oppressed castes, as observed by Bama.
- of discrimination against her brother and village elder.