



प्रश्न बैंक-सह-उत्तर पुस्तक

Question Bank-Cum-Answer Book

2023

Class-12

ENGLISH-CORE

- ✓ Flamingo
- ✓ Vistas



झारखण्ड शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद्, राँची
Jharkhand Council of Educational Research and Training, Ranchi

Question Bank-Cum-Answer Book

Class - 12

English Core

Flamingo & Vistas



2023

Jharkhand Council of Educational Research and Training, Ranchi

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Jharkhand Council of Educational Research & Training, Ranchi, Jharkhand

FOREWORD

It is necessary for children to have a simple and easy way to achieve the prescribed learning outcomes. Keeping this objective in mind, the Jharkhand Council of Educational Research and Training, Ranchi, Jharkhand has created a question bank-cum-answer book for all subjects of class 12 to develop the learning skills of children easily and to prepare them for the Annual Intermediate Examination conducted by Jharkhand Academic Council. The question bank-cum-answer book, includes the questions and answers, explaining the subject matter in lucid language and in an interesting manner. With the help of this book, children will not only develop their cognitive talent, but they will also get favourable success in today's competition. The success of our effort depends on how efficiently the teachers connect with the imagination of the children and how skillfully harmonize their experiences with the ideas of the children while teaching the subject matter and dealing the multiple aspects of the questions of each lesson.

In this edition, a sufficient number of questions and answers have been included, based on various types of questions such as multiple choice, very short answer, short answer, long answer questions etc. asked in the Annual Intermediate Examination conducted by Jharkhand Academic Council. Not only do they develop their understanding of the subject, but they also achieve the learning outcomes. At the same time they can prepare well for the Annual Intermediate Examination and they can achieve success by performing better in the examination.

At the end, I express my gratitude to the authors of this book.

With best wishes!

K. Ravi Kumar I.A.S.

Secretary

School Education and Literacy Department, Jharkhand

INTRODUCTION

Dear Teachers and Students,

Johar!

We are pleased to introduce you the question bank-cum-answer book for various subjects of Class 12. The book focuses the subject-wise and chapter-wise learning outcomes of the textbooks published by the Jharkhand Educational Research and Training Council, Ranchi, and adequate number of questions being asked in the Annual Intermediate Examination organized by the Jharkhand Academic Council have been integrated. The purpose of creating this subject based question bank-cum-answer book is to make the teaching learning process more interesting, simple and effective and to provide support to the students in the preparation of Annual Intermediate Examination, so that the students get positive learning outcomes and they can perform better for the same. This question bank-cum-answer book has been prepared by the experienced teachers selected from different districts of the state.

The salient features of this question bank-cum-answer book is that the emphasis is on developing conceptual understanding by presenting the answers of the questions in simple language. Along with that, the questions and answers of the Annual Intermediate Examination - 2023 organized by the Jharkhand Academic Council have also been included in the book. Through this book, not only the talent of the students will improve, but they will also be able to achieve favourable and expected success in this era of present-day competitions. Hope you like this question bank-cum-answer book and will prove useful to you.

With best wishes.

Kiran Kumari Pasi I.A.S.

Director

Jharkhand Council of Educational Research and Training,
Ranchi, Jharkhand

Request for Readers

In the preparation of this question bank-cum-answer book a lot of precautions have been taken. Despite this, if any kind of errors are found or if there are any suggestions, then inform at- jcertquestionbank@gmail.com, so that the next edition can be error free.

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POETRY

Chapter - 1

MY MOTHER AT SIXTY SIX

-Kamla Das

QUESTIONS:-

1. Where is the poet going and who is with her?

Ans. The poet is driving from her parent's home to the Cochin airport. Her mother is sitting beside her and dozing with her mouth open. She has come to see her daughter off.

2. Why does Kamala Das describe the young trees as "sprinting"?

Ans. Kamala Das is driving from her parent's home to Cochin airport. When she looks outside, the young trees seem to be walking across them. They seem to be running fast or sprinting. The poet presents a contrast-her 'dozing' old mother and the 'sprinting' young trees.

3. How does the poet's mother look like? What kind of images has the poet used to signify her ageing decay?

Ans. The poet's mother is at sixty-six years old. She is sitting beside her. The mother is dozing as old people usually do during the journey. She keeps her mouth open. This is also a sign of old age. The poet has signified her ageing decay with the image of death. Her face looks pale and faded like ash. Her 'ashen' face looks like that of a corpse.

5. What is the kind of pain and ache that the poet feels?

Ans. The poet sees her mother beside her, dozing with her mouth open. She has grown old and weak. Her face is pale like that of a corpse. With ageing, separations and death become inevitable and this fear pains the poet. With ageing, comes death and this fear pains the poet. She is not prepared to think of losing her mother.

6. Why has the poet brought in the image of the merry children 'spilling out of their homes'?

Ans. The poet has brought in the image of merry children 'spilling out of their homes' to present a contrast. The poet's mother who is sitting beside her is dozing with her mouth open. Her ashen face looks lifeless and pale like a corpse. She is an image of ageing and passivity. On the other hand merry children come out of their homes in a gay and happy mood. It presents an image of happiness and spontaneous overflow of life. The contrast of the two image enhances the poetic effect.

7. Why has the mother been compared to the 'late winter's moon' ?

Ans. The mother has been compared to late winter's moon

because the poet's mother who is sitting beside her is dozing. Her 'ashen' face looks lifeless and pale like of a corpse. She is an image of ageing decay and passivity. She has lost her shine and strength of her youth. Similarly, the late winter moon looks hazy, obscure, lacking shine and strength. Hence, the comparison is quite natural and appropriate. The simile used here is full of effective.

8. What does the poet see happening outside?

Ans. The thought of her aging mother pains the poet. Her mother pale and corpse looking face brings in her mind the picture of death. The poet needs a distraction or a change. So, she looks outside and watches young trees. They appear as if they are sprinting. Then she sees the happy children running out of their homes and making merry.

9. Why does the poet put that thought away and looks outside?

Ans. The poet Kamla Das tries to put away the thought of an ageing mother as her mother gives an image of decay and death. She shifts her attention from the painful fact of an ageing and dying mother to the children's running out of their homes and the trees that appears to be sprinting, which gives the picture of life happiness and activity.

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

Ans. The parting words of the poet are 'see you soon Amma'.

These words signify the poet's expression of a feelings which she cannot express properly and the words give an assurance of life to an old and weak lady. Her continuous smile are an attempt to hide the fear inside her heart that her mother has grown old and perhaps she might not live long.

Multiple Choice Question
Read the given extract and answer the following questions from 01-09.

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
realised with pain.

Q1. The given extract is taken from the poem

- (A) Keeping Quiet
- (B) My Mother at Sixty Six
- (C) A Thing of Beauty
- (D) A Roadside Stand

Q2. Where was poet driving to?

- (A) parent's home
- (B) cochin airport
- (C) shopping mall
- (D) cochin market

Q3. Who is sitting beside the poet?

- (A) Her sister
- (B) Her mother
- (C) Her daughter
- (D) Her friend

... but soon

put that thought away, and

looked out at young trees

Sprinting, the merry children spilling

out of their homes.

Q4. Who looked out at young trees?

- (A) the mother
- (B) The poet
- (C) The children
- (D) Poet's friends

Q5. What does sprinting trees signify?

- (A) fast moving trees
- (B) Speed of moving car
- (C) young energetic action of youth
- (D) None

Q6. What does the poet notice in the outside world?

- (A) sprinting trees and merry childrens running out
- (B) schools and roads
- (C) other vehicles
- (D) market

I looked again at her, wan,

pale a slate winter's moon

and felt that old,

familiar ache my childhood fear

But all I said was see you soon Amma,

all I did was smile and smile and smile....

Q7. The narrator compared her mother to

- (A) summer's sun
- (B) rain clouds
- (C) late winter's moon
- (D) trees

Q8. What is the familiar ache which the poet felt?

- (A) her mother's weak health
- (B) her childhood fear of losing her mother
- (C) her duties
- (D) her helplessness

Q9. What are the parting words that the poet said?

- (A) Goodbye
- (B) au revoir
- (C) see you soon Amma
- (D) see you soon mamma

Q10. The mother's old age and lack of energy is a depiction of

- (a) the poet's helplessness in old age
- (b) joy and fun of old age
- (c) bonding of mother with family members
- (d) sickness and ill-health

Q11. The poem is made up of;

- (a) twenty lines
- (b) a single sentence
- (c) ten stanzas
- (d) five stanzas

Q12. The image of merry children has been brought out by the narrator in order to

- (a) show energy and exuberance of young children
- (b) to show the children playing
- (c) to show the children playing pranks
- (d) to compare with herself

Q13. The narrator is only using her smile to

- (a) cover up her pain
- (b) make herself happy
- (c) to make her mother happy
- (d) to make her father happy

Q14. Smile and smile and smile is

- (a) alliteration
- (b) personification
- (c) simile
- (d) metaphor

Q15. 'Children spilling out' is an

- (a) simile
- (b) metaphor
- (c) personification
- (d) repetition

Q16. Trees sprinting' is a poetic device. It is

- (a) personification
- (b) metaphor
- (c) repetition
- (d) transferred epithet

Q17. What do the running trees signify?

- (A) fast moving appearance
- (B) speed of the moving car
- (C) fast moving change in human life childhood to old age
- (D) none

Q18. What did the poet realize with pain?

- (A) her mother's appearance like a corpse
- (B) she is inconsiderate
- (C) old age is pleasant
- (D) she has duties

Q19. What do the parting words "See you soon Amma" signify?

- (A) her carelessness
- (B) her optimistic farewell full of cheerfulness
- (C) she bids goodbye like this
- (D) she is in a hurry

Q20. What does 'ashen face' signify?

- (A) colour of face
- (B) face is covered with ash
- (C) Pale and lifeless face of poet's mother
- (D) to show ugly face

Q21. Whose house the poet was leaving?

- (A) her friends house
- (B) her in- law's house
- (C) her husband's house
- (D) her parent's house

Q22. What does the expression smile, smile and smile signify?

- (A) poet was going home and was elated
- (B) poet was happy
- (C) poet was hopeless
- (D) poets desperate efforts to hide her fears

Q23. Who is the poet of this poem?

- (A) John Keats (B) Rudyard Kipling
- (C) William Wordsworth (D) Kamala Das

Q24. How far was the poet standing away from her mother?

- (A) few miles (B) A few kilometres
- (C) A few yards (D) A few metres

Q25. What did the poet see outside the window?

- (A) Large buildings
- (B) Factories with smoke rising from chimneys
- (C) Young trees
- (D) None of the above

ANSWERS KEYS :-

1-(B), 2-(B), 3-(B), 4-(B), 5-(A), 6-(A), 7-(C), 8-(B), 9-(C), 10-(A),
11-(B), 12-(A), 13-(A), 14-(A), 15-(B), 16-(A), 17-(C), 18-(A),
19-(B), 20-(C), 21-(D), 22-(D), 23-(D), 24-(C), 25(C)

Q1. What do you think is the colour of 'sour cream' ?Why do you think the poet has used this expression to describe the classroom walls ?

Ans. The colour of 'sour cream ' is off- white . The poet has used this expression to suggest the decaying aspect of all around. Actually the dull and dirty walls symbolise the pathetic conditions of the lives of these children. There is no hope or brightness in their lives .

Q2. The walls of the classroom are decorated with the pictures of 'Shakespeare' 'buildings with domes', 'world maps' and beautiful valleys. How do these contrast with the world of these children?

Ans. The pictures hung on the wall beautifully contrast with the world of the Slum children. These pictures mean art, progress, prosperity and well-being .But the present conditions of these children is quite pathetic. They are underneath, poor and live in grim poverty.

Q3. What does the poet want for the children of the slums? How can their lives be made to change?

Ans. The poet wants the people in authority to realise their responsibility towards the children of the slums. All sort of social injustice and class inequalities must be ended by eliminating the obstacles that confine the slum children to their ugly and filthy surroundings. Let them study and learn to express themselves freely. Then they will share the fruit of progress and prosperity and their lives will change for the better.

Q4. What should governors, teachers, inspectors and other important and powerful persons do to improve the lot of children living in slums?

Ans. There are two worlds which exist. The gap between them must be abridged. Governors, teachers and powerful persons must help in removing social injustice and class inequalities. They must bring slum children out of their ugly and dirty surroundings. Their world must extend to the open sea and green fields.

Q5. How does the poet describe the classroom walls?

Ans. According to the poet, the walls of the classroom are discoloured and have a faded look which looks like sour cream. The poet compares the faded walls to that of the faces of the children who look pale.

Q6. What message does Stephen Spender convey through the poem, 'An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum'?

Ans. The need is to free these children, liberate them and bring them into the mainstream by bringing meaningful changes to improve the standard of life and education in the slums. The poet deals with the theme of social injustice and class inequalities. There are two different worlds. Art, culture and literature have no relevance to the slum children. They live in dark, narrow, cramped

holes and lanes. Unless the gap between the two worlds is abridged, there can't be any real progress or development. The children will have to be made mentally and physically free to lead happy lives.

Multiple Choice Question
Read the given extract and answer the questions from 1 to 9.

Far far from gusty waves these children's faces.

Like rootless weeds, the hair torn round their pallor:

The tall girl with her weighed-down head. The paper-seeming boy, with rat's eyes. The stunted, unlucky heir

Of twisted bones, reciting a father's gnarled disease,

His lesson, from his desk. At back of the dim class

One unnoted, sweet and young. His eyes live in a dream

Of squirrel's game, in tree room, other than this .

Q1. The given extract is taken from the poem

- A. keeping Quiet
- B. My Mother at Sixty-six
- C. A Thing of Beauty
- D. An Elementary School Classroom In A Slum

Q2. The paper-seeming boy with rat's eyes' means the boy is

- A. sly and secretive
- B. short and lean
- C. thin, hungry and weak
- D. sad and depressed

Q3. Identify the literary device in 'like rootless weeds'.

- A. simile
- B. metaphor
- C. alliteration
- D. personification

On sour cream walls, donations. Shakespeare's head,

Cloudless at dawn, civilized dome riding all cities.

Belled, flowery, Tyrolese valley. Open-handed map

Awarding the world its world. And yet, for these

Children, these windows, not this map, their world,

Where all their future's painted with a fog,

A narrow street sealed in with a lead sky

Far far from rivers, capes, and stars of words.

Q4. The classroom walls have

- A. pictures of Shakespeare, buildings with domes, world maps and beautiful valleys

- B. pictures of Shakespeare, rivers, valleys and world maps
- C. pictures of Shakespeare and Wordsworth, rivers buildings and world maps
- D. pictures of Shakespeare, buildings, rivers, mountains and valleys

Q5. The colour of sour cream is

- A. white
- B. yellow
- C. off-white
- D. pale

Q6. What does the expression "Open -handed map " show ?

- A. power of the poor
- B. the poor are powerful
- C. the poor are powerless
- D. maps are drawn at the orders of the powerful people like Hitler

Surely, Shakespeare is wicked, the map a bad example.

With ships and sun and love tempting them to steal —

For lives that slyly turn in their cramped holes

From fog to endless night? On their slag heap, these children

Wear skins peeped through by bones and spectacles of steel

With mended glass, like bottle bits on stones.

All of their time and space are foggy slum.

So blot their maps with slums as big as doom.

Q7. What do the words 'From fog to endless night ' mean?

- A. bright light outside
- B. bright future
- C. hopelessness
- D. Dark and uncertain future of slum children from birth to death

Q8. What blots the maps of the slum children?

- A. garbage
- B. blockage
- C. stones in the streets
- D. Dirty slums

Q9. Where do their lives 'slyly turn'?

- A. in their cramped holes
- B. towards the sun
- C. towards the school
- D. towards the windows

Q10. What is the meaning of 'The paper seeming boy, with rat eyes'?

- A) rich people
- B) rich children
- C) powerful people and their influence
- D) weak and malnourished boy

Q11. What kind of future do the slum children have?

- A) very hopeful
- B) bright
- C) clear like water
- D) hopeless and uncertain

Q12. Who has written the poem Elementary School Classroom in a Slum?

- A) Stephen Spender
- B) Wordsworth
- C) Kamlanath
- D) Kipling

Q13. What do the faces of children in the slum areas show?

- (a) their wisdom
- (b) their aspirations
- (c) sadness and lack of enthusiasm
- (d) their happiness

Q14. Shakespeare is wicked because of he___the children:

- (a) educates
- (b) tempts
- (c) loves
- (d) hates

Q15. The word catacombs imply of the slum children.

- (a) diseased existence
- (b) secure
- (c) near death existence
- (d) poverty ridden

Q16. The lives of slum children are confined in

- (a) elementary school
- (b) Shakespeare's world
- (c) narrow streets of slums
- (d) Tyrolese Valley

Q17. The night is endless as there is no_____ for them.

- (a) future
- (b) education
- (c) wealth
- (d) support

Q18. What do the 'governor', inspector,visitor in the poem depict?

- (a) higher officials
- (b) Government officials
- (c) Political people
- (d) Powerful and influential people

Q19. What do the words "Their future is painted with fog" convey?

- (a) no love and care
- (b) no hope of improvement
- (c) no hardwork
- (d) no warmth

ANSWERS KEY

1.-D, 2.-C, 3.-A, 4.-A, 5.-C, 6.-D, 7.-D, 8.-D, 9.-A, 10.-D, 11.-D, 12.-A, 13.-C, 14.-B, 15.-C, 16.-C, 17.-A, 18.-D, 19.-B

Long answer type questions:-

1. **What will counting up to twelve and keeping still help us achieve?**

Ans- The poet requests us counting up to twelve and keeping Still. Keeping Steel for this brief interval of time gives us an immense pleasure to introspect and review the course of action. Most of the ills and troubles of the world are caused because of our rush and hurry. Keeping steel gives us the necessary peace and quite.

2. **Do you think the poet advocates total inactivity and death?**

Ans- No, the poet does not advocate total inactivity or death. He makes it very clear that stillness should not be confused with total inactivity and death. Total inactivity brings death but the poet has 'no association with death'. He said we should not focus on only one thing keeping our lives moving. He should learn to give us rest. For once doing nothing can be good for us. when we are threatening ourselves with death then a long silence can do us good.

3. **What is the sadness that the poet refers to in the poem?**

Ans- Men sadness is formed out of his own actions, thoughts and thinking. It is quite ironical that man who understand so much but fails to understand and his own action. Rash action prove itself harmful and disasters. Men is the creator of all disaster. He is always threatening himself with death because of his thoughts and actions. These are the sadness that the poet refers in the poem.

4. **What symbol from nature does the poet invoke to say that there can be life under apparent stillness?**

Ans- The poet wants to prove that there can be life under apparent quietness. The poet does not want us to confuse 'stillness' with total inactivity the earth never attains 'total inactivity'. The poet invokes the earth as a living symbol to prove his point "when everything seems dead... later proves to be alive. Nature remains at work even under apparent stillness and it keeps the earth alive.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. **Why does Pablo Neruda urge us to keep still?**

Ans- Man's action, his rush and hurry have already caused much chaos and trouble in the world. He urges us to keep still to enjoy a few moments of peace, rest and tranquillity. Sometimes keeping stills gives us the much needed preventive relief.

2. **Why should not we speak in any language and not move our arms so much?**

Ans- People of this world busy in unnecessary debates and disputes. The poet request them to stop speaking in any

language. They should speak through their hearts. Men have moved their arms only to harms others. Therefore they should not move their arms so much and not to speak in any language. That would be an exotic moment.

3. **Why would it be an exotic movement?**

Ans- When there will be no hurry, no sound of machines. It would be an enticing and exotic moment. It will be a sudden and familiar and unusual moment that one can enjoy together.

4. **How might a huge silence interrupt the sadness of man?**

Ans- Men are never sure of their actions and never understand themselves. They face one after another tragedy. Due to their own actions they are always threatening themselves with death. This realisations makes them helpless and sad. Only a long silence can interrupt this sadness of never understanding ourselves.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1) **The poet uses conventional style and personal pronouns as 'you', 'we' and 'I' because**

- a) He wants to be intimate with mankind
- b) He tries to read out to the readers
- c) He wants to establish contact easily
- d) Third person is ineffective

2) **The last line of the poem is**

- a) Life is what it is about
- b) I want no truck with death
- c) A letter proves to be alive
- d) And you keep quiet and I will go

3) **Man needs to learn a lesson from**

- a) Moon
- b) Stars
- c) Earth
- d) Sun

4) **According to the poet wars that are fought have no**

- a) Soldiers
- b) Weapons
- c) Fighter planes
- d) Survivors

5) **'Cold sea' is a poetic device**

- a) Personification
- b) Transferred epithet
- c) Metaphor
- d) Alliteration

6) **'Without rush, without engines' refers to**

- a) No noise
- b) No hurry to go to the office
- c) No travelling
- d) No holidaying

- 7) **The poet wants the entire humanity to**
a) Keep talking b) Keep running
c) Keep laughing d) Keep still
- 8) **'Have no truck with death' means**
a) Will not die of the truck accident
b) Remove poverty and illiteracy
c) Have no association or deal with death
d) Will not drive a truck
- 9) **The poet advocates the balance of nature to be**
a) Maintained b) Destroyed
c) Temporarily disturbed d) Ignored
- 10) **What does man threaten himself with?**
a) Death b) Birth
c) Robbery d) Suicide
- 11) **The types of wars the poet talks about are**
a) Green wars, wars with gas, wars with fire
b) Verbal wars
c) Technological warfare
d) Nuclear wars
- 12) **What kind of a moment would it be when everyone is silent?**
a) Terrible b) Painful
c) Exotic d) Unforgettable
- 13) **What can human beings learn from nature**
a) Beauty b) Keeping Quiet
c) To be happy d) Working with silence
- 14) **What symbol from nature the poet uses to prove that keeping quiet is not total inactivity?**
a) Sun b) Soul
c) Earth d) Nature and earth
- 15) **Why is the poet asking everyone not to speak any language**
a) To avoid noise
b) To avoid loud voices
c) To avoid people
d) To avoid conflicts and misunderstandings

ANSWER KEY

- 1)– d, 2)– d, 3)– c, 4)– d, 5)– b, 6)– a, 7)– d, 8)– c, 9)– a, 10)– a,
11)– a, 12)– c, 13)– d, 14)– d, 15)– d

1. List the things of beauty mentioned in the poem.

Ans- Each and every things of nature is a thing of beauty and a constant sources of joy and pleasure. The Sun, The moon, Daffodil flowers, sheep, trees old and young, lovely tales, endless fountain, small streams with clear water, mass of ferns and the blooming musk-roses. All these are continuous source of pleasure.

2. List the things that cause suffering and pain.

Ans- There are many things that cause human suffering and pain such as malice and disappointment, gloomy days, lack of noble qualities, unhealthy and evil ways and dearth of noble nature. They depress our spirits. They are like a pal of sadness over our lives.

3. What does the line " therefore are we wreathing a flowery band to bind us to earth" suggest to you?

Ans- John Keats is a sensitive poet. He is firmly attached to the endless beauty of the earth. The above mentioned lines means that we get attached to the beautiful things around us and weave a pretty band which bind us with the beauties of this earth. It becomes the reason for us to leave.

4. What makes human beings love life in spite of troubles and sufferings?

Ans- No denying, that there are too much troubles and sufferings. They depress our spirits but the eternal beauty of various things gives us happiness and relaxations. A thing of beauty removes the pall of sadness and suffering from our lives. It makes us love life despite of life's troubles and sufferings.

5. What is 'grandeur' associated with the mighty dead?

Ans - 'Grandeur' is associated with the mighty dead because the mighty dead were the forefathers who were powerful and dominating in their on times. The beautiful legacy of their bravery is the grandeur which is associated with the mighty dead . Their works dazzle our eyes. The noble deeds of the brave man who sacrificed their lives are an inspiration for us forever.

6. Do we experience things of beauty only for short moments or do they make a lasting impression on us?

Ans- No, we don't experience things of beauty only for short moments. It is very clear in the first line that "A thing of beauty is a joy" forever .It is completely a constant source of joy. It lovelines always increases and never pass into nothingness.

7. What image does the poet use to describe the beautiful Bounty of the earth?

Ans- Keats uses lots of images to describe the beautiful bounty

of the earth. The beautiful bounty of the earth is like an endless fountain. The endless fountain of immortal drink constantly pours from the heaven into our hearts. The beauty of daffodils, rills, musk roses have been described very suggestive and sensuously reach images.

Other Important Short Answer type Questions

1. How is a thing of beauty a joy forever?

Ans- John Keats was one of the great British romantic poets, considers that a thing of beauty is a joy forever. It is a constant source of joy. It's beauty always increases. It will never be reduced to nothingness. It gives us peace, happiness and pleasure, shelter, full of sweet dreams and quiet effortless breathing.

2. How do we bind us to the earth every morning?

Ans- Every morning a thing of beauty rejuvenates us. Natural objects is a constant source of beauty and happiness. Everyday at the time of morning we are weaving a flowery band through these beautiful things just to bind us with the earth.

3. How is the Pall of dispondence moved away from our dark spirits?

Ans- Man makes his life miserable. He faces lots of miseries and pains. A thing of beauty provides the only hope to humanity. A thing of beauty works wonder, it is a joy forever and remove the pal of dispondence and sadness from our 'dark spirits' .

4. Why does Keats associate 'grandeur' with 'the mighty dead'?

Ans- The mighty dead were the forefathers who were powerful and dominating in their own times. They were wealthy brave and awesome people. They are dead in their grave but their grandeur and glory survives imprinted in the pages of history. It is believed that they will be handsomely rewarded in the dooms day. The noble deeds of the brave men who sacrificed their lives are an inspiration for us forever.

5. What is the source of the 'endless fountain' and what is its effect?

Ans- 'Endless fountain' is the beauty of nature. It is an eternal source of joy to mankind. A fountain of eternal joy and immortality pours into the heart and soul of man. It flows and pours right from the heaven's corner.

6. What is the message that John Keats wants to give through 'A thing a beauty'?

Ans- The message that Keats wants to give that 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever'. Its beauty always goes on increasing. It will never be reduced to nothingness and gives us joy and pleasure. The poet was a great

worshipper of beauty.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. **Who has written 'A thing of beauty'?**
 - a) John Keats
 - b) Gray
 - c) Stephen Spender
 - d) Kamla Das
2. **From where A Thing of Beauty has been excerpt?**
 - a) Stories of stolen childhood
 - b) Korukku
 - c) Endymion
 - d) In-memoriam
3. **What is a bower?**
 - a) Wreathing
 - b) Sound Sleep
 - c) Pleasant shade under a tree
 - d) Sweet dreams
4. **What kind of poet was John Keats?**
 - a) Victorian poet
 - b) Classical poet
 - c) Romantic poet
 - d) Modern poet
5. **'Clear rills' are the**
 - a) Clear solutions
 - b) Clear thoughts
 - c) Streams of clear water
 - d) Clear idea
6. **What is 'sprout a shady boon for sheep'?**
 - a) Trees old and young
 - b) Trees new and young
 - c) Creepers
 - d) Human beings
7. **'Of all the unhealthy' means-**
 - a) Suffering
 - b) Ill - health
 - c) Pain
 - d) Neglect
8. **'Spite of despondence' refers to-**
 - a) Hatred and greed
 - b) Suffering and pain
 - c) Sadness and depression
 - d) Health and well - being
9. **Beautiful things never 'pass into nothingness' means that they-**
 - a) Never fade away
 - b) Always bring unhappiness
 - c) Create unpleasantness between friends
 - d) Never increase
10. **According to the poet a thing of beauty is-**
 - a) A joy forever
 - b) Horrible to look at
 - c) Creates sadness
 - d) Never joyfull
11. **why are our spirits referred as dark?**
 - a) Because of spirits around
 - b) Because of dark clouds
 - c) Because of shady trees
 - d) Because of sadness and disappointments
12. **What does the poet mean by some shape of beauty?**
 - a) Beauty is abstract
 - b) Beauty has no safe
 - c) Beautifull objects that gives happiness

d) All

13. **What is the meaning of gloomy?**
 - a) Dull and depressive
 - b) Dark spirits
 - c) All the unhealthy things
 - d) None
14. **Immortal drink of the endless fountain is a reference to-**
 - a) Water of Ganges
 - b) Water from the Yamuna
 - c) Water from the tap
 - d) The continuous flow of sacred or holy water.
15. **What does dispondence mean?**
 - a) Disappointment
 - b) Inhuman
 - c) Dearth
 - d) Unhealthy

ANSWER KEY

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

Q1. 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 ?

Ans- The city folk who drove through the countryside. They hardly paid any heed to the roadside stand. They stopped there to complain of the artlessly painted building. The artless signs and letters irritated them. The following lines bring this out.

- (a) 'At having the landscape spoiled with the artless paint.'
 (b) 'Of signs that with N turned wrong and S turned wrong.'

Q2. What was the plea of the folk who had put up the Roadside stand ?

Ans- The men who had put up the Roadside stand requested pathetically for some customers. They wanted to earn money from them. They wished the city folk would stop there. They wanted them to buy something from there.

Q3. What is the 'childish longing' that the poet refers to? Why is it 'vain'?

Ans- The poet refers to the tireless longing of the stall owners for some car to stop buy and give them an opportunity to make some money. But they wait in vain because the cars just pass by without thinking of the hope and longing of the sad faces peeping from the windows. If at all they stop, it is to ask the way or to take turn.

Q4. 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 the poet uses to show their double standards.

Ans- The government or the party in power was quite different to them. It didn't care for the welfare of the poor rural people. Nor were other social service agencies doing any good to them. The words and phrases used to show their double standards are :

- (a) " While greedy good-doers, beneficent beasts of prey" .
 (b) "That are calculated to soothe them out of their wits."

Q5. Why do the people who are running the Roadside stand 'ask for some city money' ?

Ans- The countryside is not cash-rich. Those who run the Roadside stand wish the cash-rich city people to patronise and oblige them. With that money they can also bring some changes and prosperity in their lives. Only some city money can change their lives.

Q6. Which things irritated those passers-by who stopped at the Roadside stand?

Ans- Many things irritated those passers-by who stopped at the Roadside stand. The badly painted buildings marred

the landscape. Even the writings on the signboard had some defects. The letters 'N' and 'S' were not properly written. Finally, the place didn't provide many things for shopping.

Q7. Name some of the things that the Roadside stand offered for sale.

Ans- The Roadside stand offered some of the ordinary things of daily use for sale. They included wild berries. They were sold in wooden quarts, the quarter of a gallon. Crook-necked gourds with silvery hard lumps were also offered for sale at the Roadside stand.

Q8. Why do the rural people make a roadside stand?

Ans- The rural people who live in the little house by the roadside has set small shops in front of their house to earn some extra money by selling vegetable and fruits. They want to feel some real money that supports the commerce of the cities.

Multiple Choice Question
 Read the given extract and answer the questions from 1 to 6.

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,
 But for some of the money, the cash, whose flow supports

Q1. The given extract is taken from the poem

- A. keeping Quiet
 B. My Mother At Sixty-six
 C. A Thing of Beauty
 D. A Roadside stand

Q2. What do you mean by a roadside stand?

- A. a bus stand
 B. a taxi stand
 C. a shed outside a house at the edge of a road
 D. a market for labourers

Q3. Why did the house owner put up a new shed?

- A. to keep an eye on the rich car owners
 B. to earn some money
 C. to see the polished car
 D. to beg for some money

It is in the news that all these pitiful kin
 Are to be bought 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,
 While greedy good-doers, beneficent beasts of prey,

- Q4. Who are the greedy good-doers ?**
 A. The Government B. Old people
 C. The rural people D. The polished city folk
- Q5. 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
- Q6. Who are beasts of prey in the poem ?**
 A. The government officials
 B. Rural folk
 C. The city folk
 D. All these
- Q7. 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
- Q8. What does Frost's poem deal with?**
 A) human tragedies , fears and their solutions
 B) humans C) nature
 D) buildings
- Q9. What does the speaker or narrator call the thought of the owner of the stand?**
 A) A child like longing
 B) A very good thought
 C) A wise thought
 D) A childish longing in vain
- Q10. 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
- Q11. What is being sold on roadside stand?**
 A) furniture B) cosmetics
 C) Diesel
 D) wild berries, golden squash and some other similar products
- Q12. Which word in the poem means fading?**
 A) quarts B) withering
 C) relief D) relief
- Q13. Who do selfish cars refer to?**
 A) social agencies
 B) Government officials
 C) city people
 D) car owners who do not stop on the stand

- Q14. What promise was the government making to relocate the villagers?**
 A) to give them all the luxuries
 B) to show them movies
 C) their all needs will be looked after
 D) all these
- Q15. Why are the city people called greedy?**
 A) Because of their appearance
 B) because they did not stop at the stand
 C) because of their behavior
 D) because of their selfish interests

ANSWERS KEY

1.-D, 2.-C, 3.-B, 4.-D, 5.-D, 6.-C, 7.-C, 8.-A, 9.-D, 10.-D, 11.-D, 12.-B, 13.-D, 14.-D, 15.-C

QUESTIONS:-

Q 1. Describe the tigers created by Aunt Jennifer?

Ans. Aunt Jennifer weaves and creates tigers in the panel with ivory needles. Her tigers symbolise strength, speed and splendour. They jump with confidence and certainty. They provide a striking contrast to the frail old lady who created them.

Q. 2. How do 'denizens' and 'chivalric' adds to our understanding of the tiger's attitudes?

Ans:- Tigers like all beasts of prey are the denizens of the forest. The word "denizens" means that they are proud of their home, they feel safe there and have a feeling of belonging attached to it. The word 'Chivalric' means gallantry or bravery. This shows the majestic and honourable position that they occupy in the world of animals. So, the use of denizens' and 'Chivalric' for tigers adds to our understanding of the tiger's attitude.

Q 3. 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?

Ans:- Aunt Jennifer's hand fluttering through her wool because she is weaving tigers in the panel. She finds her needle hard to pull as her wedding life was full of unpleasant and bitter experiences.

It caused her married life lie heavy on her. This makes the pulling the needle so hard.

Q 4. What is suggested by the image "massive weight of uncle's wedding band" ?

Ans- The "Massive weight of Uncle's wedding band is a suggestive imagery that the bindings and obligations of her marriage are too much for her and fulfilling them had burden and stressed her. The wedding band represents unbreakable bond of marriage between the husband and the wife but she had harsh and difficult experiences of her married life.

Q 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 poem ?

Ans - Aunt Jennifer is mentally altogether surrounded by the ordeals she faced during her married life. The poem narrates the unpleasant experience of married life. The word "ringed" is important. It makes clear that vicious grip of her unhappy married life is still holding her tightly. Aunt Jennifer is completely surrounded by ordeals of her married life.

5. How has Aunt Jennifer created her tigers? What traits of tigers do they reveal!

Ans- Aunt Jennifer's tigers are her own creations. She works with wool and ivory needles. She has created them in the panel. They have all the traits of the beasts of prey who are denizens of green forests. They symbolize power and strength. They are chivalric and full of confidence.

6. What difficulty does Aunt Jennifer face while making her tigers and why?

Ans- Aunt Jennifer is making her tigers in the panels. She is using ivory needles. Her fingers are fluttering through the wool. She finds it difficult (hard) to pull even the ivory needles. The reason is obvious. The weight of unhappy and unfortunate experiences of her married life sits heavily on her hands.

7. How are Aunt Jennifer's tigers different from her?

Ans- Aunt Jennifer's tigers are the picture of strength, beauty and certainty. They seem to be jumping across a screen. They "pace in sleek chivalric certainty". They are confident and impressive. On the other hand, Aunt Jennifer is a weak, depressed and terrified person. She is still in the grip of those ordeals and terrors that she faced and suffered during her married life. Her fingers are so 'terrified' that they find it hard to pull even the ivory needle. The unpleasant and bitter experiences of her married life heavy on her.

8. What are the difficulties that Aunt Jennifer faced in her life?

Ans- The life of Aunt Jennifer was overburdened by the duties of her married life. Hardships and sufferings were the parts of her married life. She had to face oppression by her husband even though she was old and weak. Thus, her married life was full of unhappy.

9. What will happen to Aunt Jennifer's tigers when she is dead?

Ans- Aunt Jennifer's tigers will survive even after she is dead. She has created the tigers in a panel are made of wool. These objects of art are immortal. They will continue prancing, proudly and fearlessly. To express her desire for freedom she had created the chivalrous tigers who will survive long after her death but her own longing for freedom will remain unfulfilled.

10. Aunt Jennifer's tigers are totally different from her own character. Highlight this contrast.

Ans- Aunt Jennifer's tigers are prancing over a screen. They look 'sleek and chivalric They are a picture of strength, beauty and certainty. On the other hand, Aunt Jennifer is still mentally in the grip of old ordeals and terrors. They terrorized her during her married life. Her weak 'terrified' fingers find even the ivory needle hard to pull.

Multiple Choice Question
Read the following extract and answer the following questions from 1-9

Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen,
Bright topaz denizens of a world of green.
They do not fear the men beneath the tree;
They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

1. What do Aunt Jennifer's tigers do on the screen?

- (A) They run (B) They sing

- (C) They prance (D) They sleep
2. **Through the expression "Bright Topaz denizens" the poet refers to:**
 (A) Tigers (B) All wild animals
 (C) Men (D) None of these
3. **What does the word 'Sleek' mean?**
 (A) Smooth (B) Filthy
 (C) Smutty (D) None of these
- 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.
4. **Aunt Jennifer fingers were _____ through her wool the poem?** in
 (A) cooking (B) fluttering
 (C) playing (D) sleeping
5. **Why is she finding the needle so hard to pull?**
 (A) because of fluttering fingers
 (B) because of trembling hands
 (C) because of her fears
 (D) because of the heavy weight of her marriage ring.
6. **Whom is Aunt Jennifer afraid of in this stanza?**
 (A) Her husband (B) Her mother
 (C) Her father (D) Her father-in-law
- 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
7. **What are the ordeals aunt Jennifer is surrounded by?**
 (A) wild animals (B) old people
 (C) a heavy crowd
 (D) heavy responsibilities of married life
8. **The tigers in the panel that she made means**
 (A) the tigers she sent to the zoo
 (B) the tigers embroidered by Jennifer
 (C) the tigers that do tricks
 (D) the tigers that killed her husband
9. **'Will go on prancing' means**
 (A) spirit of freedom of the tigers will continue to exist after her death
 (B) tigers will dance
 (C) tigers will kill
 (D) tigers will show tricks
10. **Who is the poet of the poem Aunt Jennifer's tiger?**
 (A) Elizabeth Arden (B) Sarojini Naidu
 (C) Adrienne rich (D) Kamla Das
11. **Aunt Jennifer's tiger are actually?**
 (A) Bengal tigers (B) Assam tigers
 (C) embroidered tigers (D) white tigers
12. **Where do Aunt's tiger belong?**
 (A) to a cage (B) zoo
 (C) mountain (D) world of green forest
13. **What lies heavily on Aunt Jennifer's hands?**
 (A) needle (B) watch
 (C) work pressure (D) wedding ring
14. **How do the prancing tigers look?**
 (A) Just like diamond (B) Just like silver
 (C) Just like to topaz (D) Just like coal
15. **How are tigers described in the poem?**
 (A) As ferocious (B) Fearless
 (C) Chivalric (D) All of the above
16. **What does the image 'massive weight of the wedding band' mean?**
 (A) wedding bond of hard married life
 (B) fatty structure of uncle
 (C) fatty body of aunty
 (D) heavy body of tiger
17. **Which figure of speech is suitable in the line, "Sits heavily upon Jennifer's hand?"**
 (A) Alliteration (B) Pun
 (C) Metaphor (D) Personification
18. **What does the phrase, 'sleek chivalric certainty' symbolize?**
 (A) Cruelty of wild animals
 (B) Nature of aunt Jennifer's character
 (C) Aunt Jennifer's unfulfilled wish
 (D) Wild contrasted to domestic
19. **Which word in the poem shows the aunt is very weak?**
 (A) Ordeal (B) Topaz
 (C) Prance (D) Fluttering
20. **Why have the tigers been called Aunt Jennifer's Tigers?**
 (A) For Aunt Jennifer is the owner of them
 (B) For Aunt Jennifer has created them on a screen
 (C) For Aunt Jennifer has bought them
 (D) For Aunt Jennifer controls them in the ring

ANSWER KEYS:-

1 (C), 2 (A), 3 (A), 4 (B), 5 (D), 6 (A), 7 (D), 8 (B), 9 (A), 10 (C), 11 (C), 12 (D), 13 (D), 14 (C), 15 (D), 16 (A), 17 (A), 18 (C), 19 (B), 20 (B)

PROSE

Chapter - 1

THE LAST LESSON

-By Alphonse Daudet

1. **What was Franz expected to be prepared with for school that day?**

Ans- Franz was expected to be prepared with rules on 'participles' that day. M.Hamel his teacher, had already announced that he would ask question them on participles. Franz did not know even the 'first word' about them. He was assuming a rebuke from M Hamel on that day.

2. **What did Franz notice that was unusual about the school that day?**

Ans- Franz noticed something different about the school on that day. Generally, when the school began, there was a great hustle and bustle, which could be heard out in the street. Opening and closing of desks, lesson repeated loudly in unision created a lot of commotion but on that day everything was still and silent like that of sunday morning. It was totally unusual and surprising.

3. **What had been put up on the bulletin - board?**

Ans- For the last two years every important news or public announcement was put up on the bulletin - board like the lost battles, the draft, the orders of the commanding officer etc. An order from Berlin that only German language would be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. Thus, current issues are generally put up on the bulletin board.

4. **What changes did the order from Berlin cause in school that day?**

Ans- The order from Berlin caused a great changes in the school that day. The whole school appeared so strange and Solemn. M. Hamel, the teacher was in his beautiful green coat, his frilled shirt and little black silk cap. The back benches that were always empty, were fully occupied by the elderly village people. It was their last lesson in French. Now onwards, the schools of Alsace and Lorraine would teach only German language.

5. **How did Franz's feelings about M. Hamel and school change?**

Ans- Franz's feelings about M. Hamel and school were totally changed now when he came to know that M. Hamel was going to teach his last lesson in the school. It was a thunderclap for him. The order from Berlin aroused patriotic feelings in him. He felt sorry for not learning his lesson. He suddenly grew respect for M. Hamel. He even forgot all about his ruler and cranky nature.

6. **The people in this story suddenly realise how precious their language is to them. What shows you this? Why does this happen?**

Ans- The people in this story suddenly aroused patriotic feelings for the country along with their language. The order from Berlin imposed German on the French speaking people of Alsace and Lorraine. It made full of difference. The people of Alsace were earlier indifferent to their language. They develop a new-found love for French. M. Hamel declared that "French is the most beautiful and logical language in the world". All the village elders seated on the back benches. This shows people love for their own culture, traditions, country and departing language.

7. **Franz thinks, will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons? what could this mean?**

Ans- An order came from Berlin that only German language would be taught in the school of Alsace and Lorraine and M. Hamel announces that this is the last lesson in French language. Each and every one shocked. further he said, it is the most beautiful and logical language in the world. Franz shows his dislike for German language by saying the statement sarcastically " will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons"? It means powerful German can impose German language on the French speaking people but they cannot impose German on the pigeons who are cooing on the roof. Though, they enslave people of Alsace and Lorraine but cannot have any authority over their feelings .They cannot compel even pigeons cooing in German.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. **Franz looked for opportunities to skip school to do what?**

- (a) work on mills (b) go fishing
(c) water the plants (d) collect birds eggs

Q2. **What was Franz thinking on to enter the class as he was late?**

- (a) M.Hamel's teaching on the blackboard
(b) to get to his desk without being noticed in that commotion
(c) Hauser helping him sneak in
(d) to quietly walk in when everyone was preoccupied with participles

Q3. **M. Hamel is introduced as a ruler-wielding teacher. This demonstrates that:**

- (a) he is concerned (b) he is adamant
(c) he is unfeeling (d) he is a hard taskmaster

Q4. **Franz thinks- will they make them sing in German-**

- even the pigeons? What could this mean?**
- (a) German would use brutal force over everyone
 (b) harsh orders will be passed
 (c) when people are deprived of their essence even the surroundings are affected
 (d) the Germans will rob France of its language
- Q5. What does M. Hamel's motionless posture reflect?**
- (a) the school is dismissed
 (b) sense of finality
 (c) changing order of life
 (d) feeling of nostalgia
- Q6. What is the moral that the Alphonse Daudet wants to bring out?**
- (a) not to put off things that one can do that day
 (b) old order changed to new
 (c) one should accept everything that happens
 (d) teachers should be respected
- Q7. Why did Hamel blame himself?**
- (a) not having taught them enough French
 (b) not being strict
 (c) giving students a holiday at times
 (d) not being responsible
- Q8. Who sat on the back bench on the last lesson?**
- (a) Franz (b) Prussians
 (c) the village people (d) The new teacher
- Q9. What was M. Hamel going to Questions Franz about?**
- (a) participles (b) adjectives
 (c) old primer (d) Ba be bi bo bu
- Q10. For the last two years, where did all the bad news come from?**
- (a) the Bulletin Board (b) Town Hall
 (c) school (d) M. Hamel's House
- Q11. Don't go so fast, you will get to your school in plenty of time means ____**
- (a) getting late (b) very early
 (c) not early (d) early enough
- Q12. What did Mr. Hamel bring for his class on his last day in the school?**
- (a) new pens (b) new notebooks
 (c) sweets (d) story books
- Q13. What was Franz expected to be prepared for at school that day?**
- (a) song (b) dance
 (c) essay writing (d) Participles
- Q14. Why did the villagers come to meet M. Hamel in the school?**
- (a) to complain (b) to say goodbye
 (c) to gossip (d) to show gratitude
- Q15. Why was Franz surprised?**
- (a) Because of village elders
 (b) Because of police patrolling
 (c) because of students' behavior
 (d) because of M.Hamel's kind and polite behaviour
- Q16. What did Franz find on reaching the school?**
- (a) People were dancing (b) school was closed
 (c) Police patrolling (d) strange quietness
- Q17. The story 'The Last Lesson' highlights which human tendency?**
- (a) Male Chauvinism (b) Procrastination
 (c) Courage (d) Cowardice
- Q18. Who is the author of The Last Lesson?**
- (a) Jane Austen
 (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
 (c) None
 (d) Alphonse Daudet

ANSWER KEY

1- d, 2- b, 3- d, 4- c, 5- a, 6- a, 7- c, 8- c, 9- a, 10-a, 11- d, 12- b, 13- d, 14- d, 15- d, 16- d, 17- b, 18- d

1. **What is Saheb looking for in the garbage dumps? Where is he and where has he come from?**

Ans- Saheb is a ragpicker and is looking for gold in the garbage dumps. Garbage is wrapped in wonder for him. Sometimes he finds a rupee even a ten rupee note or a silver coin too.

Saheb has come from Dhaka Bangladesh in 1971. Now he is living in Seemapuri, a place on the periphery of Delhi.

2. **What explanation does the author offer for the children not wearing footwear?**

Ans- One explanation offered by the author is that it has become a tradition for them to stay barefoot. It is not lack of money but the author wonders if this is only an excuse to explain away a perpetual state of poverty. The author also remembers the story of a poor boy who prayed to the goddess for a pair of shoes. The lack of money is the most valid explanation. When Saheb gets a pair of shoes he does wear them.

3. **Saheb happy working at the tea stall? Explain.**

Ans- No, Saheb does not seem to be happy working at the tea-stall. He is no longer his own master. He has lost his carefree look. The steel canister seems heavier than the plastic bag he would carry so lightly over his shoulder. The bag was his own. The canister belongs to the man who owns the tea shop.

4. **What makes the city of Firozabad famous?**

Ans- The city of Firozabad is famous for its bangles. Every other family in Firozabad is engaged in Bangle making. It is one of the centres of India's glass blowing industry. Families have spent generations making bangles, working around furnaces, welding glass for the women in the land.

5. **Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangles industry.**

Ans- They have to face many health hazards by working in the glass bangles industry. They go blind with the dust from polishing the glass of bangles. They often end up losing eyesight before they become adults. The furnaces have very high temperature and therefore, it is too dangerous for eyes.

6. **How is Mukesh's attitude to his situation different from that of his family?**

Ans- Mukesh belongs to a family of bangle makers but he has not at all attraction for bangle making. He wants to be his own master. He wants to be a motor mechanic. He will go to a garage and learn, though the garage is far away from his home.

7. **What forces conspire to keep the workers in the Bengal industry of Firozabad in poverty?**

Ans- Rightly analysis by Anees Jung that there are two distinct worlds operating in Firozabad. One of the family, caught in a web of poverty, burdened by the stigma of cast in which they are born ; the other a vicious circle of the sahumars, the middleman, the policeman ,the keepers of law, the bureaucrats and the politicians. Together under their eyes 20,000 children work illegally in glass furnaces with high temperatures. If the young get themselves organised they are hauled up by the police, beaten and dragged to jail for doing something illegal. Years of mind numbing toil has killed all initiative and the ability to dream. Powerful people keep the workers in bangle industry completely helpless and poor.

8. **How in your opinion, can Mukesh realise his dream?**

Ans- Mukesh is the son of a poor bangle maker of Firozabad. The Bangle-makers of Firozabad are condemned to lead a life of poverty, misery and exploitation. In my opinion, Mukesh can realise his dream by daring to change his profession. Most of the young men of Firozabad have no initiative or ability to dream but Mukesh is an exception. He has the capacity to take courage and break from the traditional family occupation. He insists on being his own master by becoming a motor mechanic. He can realise his dream by joining a garage and learn the job of repairing cars and driving them. For this, he will get a licence only when he clears the driving test after that he can join any travel agency as a driver.

9. **Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangle industry?**

Ans- No denying, that the glass bangle industry has many health hazards .It employes about 20,000 children of tender ages .It is fully illegal to employ young children in hazardous industry but certain forces like middleman , money lenders, police and politicians combine to entrap the poor workers. They work in dingy cells without air and light and also work in the glass furnaces with high temperature. Their eyes are more adjusted to the dark than to the light outside .That is why they often end up losing their eyesight before they become adults. Even the dust from polishing the glass of bangles adversely effects the eyes and even adults go blind. By working in the glass furnaces with high temperature affects on the skin also .Thus, such type of job involved prove risky to the health of the workers.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q 1. **Mukesh wants to learn to become a motor mechanic by**

- (a) finding a tutor
- (b) going to a garage to learn
- (c) by reading books
- (d) by joining a school

Q 2. **What bothers the author most about the bangle makers?**

- (a) the stigma of poverty and caste

- (b) the affluence of the landlords
(c) the behaviour of the factory owners
(d) the labour laws
- Q 3. "One wonders if he has achieved what many have failed to achieve in their lifetime. He has a roof over his head"; these lines were said in reference to the condition of**
(a) the elderly woman's old husband
(b) Mukesh's father
(c) the bangle factory owner
(d) Mukesh's elder brother
- Q 4. Which of the objects below best serves as a symbol of an Indian woman's 'suhag'?**
(a) bindi (b) sindoor
(c) bangles (d) henna-dyed hands
- Q 5. Sunny-gold, paddy green, royal blue, pink, purple, every colour born out of the seven colours of the rainbow. What is this a reference to?**
(a) clothes (b) birds
(c) bangles (d) bindis
- Q 6. What was the profession of Mukesh's father before he became a bangle-maker?**
(a) tailor (b) carpenter
(c) plumber (d) Mason
- Q 7. The frail woman in Mukesh's house is his**
(a) mother (b) elder brother's wife
(c) wife (d) niece
- Q 8. If laws were to be enforced, it would bring about change and relief in the lives of about**
(a) ten thousand children
(b) twenty thousand children
(c) hundred children
(d) a thousand children
- Q 9. Bangle industry flourishes in the town of**
(a) Ferozepur (b) Firozabad
(c) Ferozgarh (d) Farukhabad
- Q 10. Mukesh belonged to a family of**
(a) farmers (b) rag-pickers
(c) bangle makers (d) motor mechanics
- Q 11. One day, Saheb was seen by the author, watching some young men playing**
(a) cricket (b) tennis
(c) hockey (d) soccer
- Q 12. According to the author, rag picking has become, over the years, a**
(a) profession (b) fine art
(c) tradition (d) culture
- Q 13. The rag pickers have no identity, but they have**
(a) permits (b) passports
(c) ration cards (d) licenses
- Q 14. The colony of ragpickers is situated in**
(a) the south of Delhi (b) Mongolpuri
(c) Jehangirpuri (d) Seemapuri
- Q 15. What did the man from Udipi pray for, when he was young?**
(a) a pair of trousers (b) a pair of shoes
(c) a few friends
(d) an opportunity to study in a school
- Q 16. One explanation which the author gets about children choosing to remain barefoot is**
(a) they have no money
(b) tradition
(c) no matching pairs
(d) like to wear only chappals
- Q 17. 'Is your school ready? Who asked this question?**
(a) Saheb's mother (b) Saheb's friends
(c) the author (d) Saheb
- Q 18. What were Saheb and his family looking for in Delhi?**
(a) dollars (b) rupees
(c) pounds (d) gold
- Q 19. Saheb's home, before Delhi, was in**
(a) Bengal (b) Orissa
(c) Dhaka (d) Bihar
- Q 20. 'Why do you do this?' This question was asked by the author to**
(a) the bangle sellers (b) Mahesh
(c) Saheb (d) Saheb's mother

ANSWER KEY

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

QUESTIONS: -

1. What is the misadventure that William Douglas speaks about?

Ans- The misadventure that William Douglas speaks about is the experience which he faces at Y.M.C.A swimming pool. When he was ten or eleven years old a big bully of a boy found him alone and tossed him into the deep end of the pool. At once, he went at the bottom and fear to be drowned. The misadventure gave Douglas a lot of agony and trouble and he has to undergo long and intense suffering during those moment.

2. What were the series of emotion and fears that Douglas experienced when he was thrown into the pool? What plans did he make to come to the surface?

Ans- When William Douglas was thrown into the pool, he experienced a series of emotions and felt, he was frightened but not out of his wits. He planned to make a big jump to come to the surface but those nine feet appeared to him like ninety feet. He gathered all his strength and took a great jump to come to the surface but no make difference. His legs become stiff and refused to move. When he opened his eyes, he saw nothing but water. It made him panic.

3. How did this experience affect him?

Ans- This experience had a lasting effect on Douglas. This gave unpleasant memories and his fear of water. Whenever he went to the pool the haunting fear of water followed him. It also ruined his fishing trips. It deprived him from the joys of canoeing, boating and swimming.

4. Why was Douglas determined to get over his fear of water?

Ans- The fear of water stays with him for many years. Douglas used every way to overcome his fear of water but with little success. Wherever he went, it ruined his Joy of boating, fishing and swimming. Even as an adult, it held him firmly in it's grip. He was determined to get over his fear of water. Finally, he decided to get an instructor and learn to swim.

5. How did the instructor built a swimmer out of Douglas?

Ans- The instructor made serious efforts to build a swimmer out of Douglas. The instructor made him practice five days in a week, an hour each day. He put a belt around him. Rope was attached to the belt which went through the pulley. He was made to go back and forth across the pool. Panic seized the author everytime. He was also taught how to inhale and exhale. In this way, he built a swimmer out of Douglas piece by piece.

6. How did Douglas make sure that he conquered the old terror?

Ans- The instructor had made the Douglas a perfect swimmer. But whenever he was alone in the pool the sign of old terror would return. He wanted to make sure that he was free from the fear of water. So, he decided to went to Lake Wentworth and dived off a dock at Triggs Island. He swam for two miles. Only once the terror returns but his swam on. Thus, he made sure that he had conquered the old terror.

7. What happened to Douglas when all efforts ceased?

Ans- Douglas tried very hard to come out of the pool but all his efforts ceased. Even his legs were rigid. He found himself in a hopeless situation. He felt drowsy and crossed to oblivion. When he came to his senses, he found himself lying on a stomach beside the pool. He was vomiting.

8. How did William Douglas overcome his fear of water?

Ans- The fear that developed in the pools with Douglas for many years. This fear of water ruined his fishing trips, boating and swimming. Finally he decided to get an instructor and learn to swim. He practiced 5 days a week an hour each day. The instructor made in practiced by putting a belt around him. Rope was attached to the belt which went through a pulley and Douglas held one end of the rope and went back and forth across the pool. The instructor was able to build a swimmer out of Douglas. Douglas was not very sure because some signs of old fear would return when he was alone in the pool. So, one day he went to Lake wentworth and dived off a dock at Triggs Island. He swam two miles across the lake and finally he was able to conquer his fear of water.

9. How does Douglas make clear to the reader the sense of panic that gripped him as he almost drowned? Describe the details that have made the description vivid?

Ans- Douglas never imagined that he would face so much trouble in his life. The trouble started when a young boy tossed him into a deep end of the pool. He at once, went at the bottom of the pool in a sitting position. He plans to make a jump and come to the surface but those nine feet appear to be more like ninety. He gathered all his strength and took a great jump. When he opened his eyes he looks nothing but water and grew panicky. Douglas legs were paralysed. He cried for but nothing happened. All his efforts were ceased. He felt drowsy and when he came to his senses, he found himself lying beside the pool vomiting.

10. Why does Douglas as an adult record a childhood experience of terror and his conquering of it? What larger meaning does he drop from this experience?

Ans- In deep water Douglas recounts a childhood experience of terror of water. He also describes his determination of conquering that fear of water. Here he shows all terrors

and obstacles can be overcome through persistent efforts. His experience is a useful lesson for others to succeed even in the most difficult circumstances. He describes how a big boy threw him into the deep end of the Y.M.C.A. pool. He felt suffocated. His legs did not work and a terror seized him. When he came to his senses, he found himself lying beside the pool. Finally, an instructor gave him training and made him a swimmer. He went to Lake Wentworth and dived off a dock at Triggs Island and swam for two miles. At last, he was able to conquer his fear of water. Douglas's experience has a deep meaning he had experienced both the sensation of dying and the fear of it. Finally what matters is the will to live. As Roosevelt said, "All we have to fear is fear itself." He felt released free to walk the mountain paths, climb the peaks and brush aside fear.

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS: -

Q 1. At the end of the experience, Douglas felt

- (a) happy (b) released
(c) sad (d) victorious

Q 2. 'All we have to fear is fear itself. Who said these words?

- (a) Douglas (b) his instructor
(c) his father (d) President Roosevelt

Q 3. Where was the lake Wentworth?

- (a) In New Hampshire (b) in Washington
(c) in California (d) in Washington D.C

Q 4. How did Douglas make sure that he had conquered the old terror?

- (a) By visiting California
(b) By jumping into the waters
(c) By taking a lesson from the instructor
(d) By swimming into the lake Wentworth

Q 5. What were the series of emotions and fears that Douglas experienced when he was thrown into the pool?

- (a) Fear
(b) Confidence
(c) Overconfidence
(d) Mixed feelings of confidence and fear

Q 6. What was the fear in Douglas' mind?

- (a) To be defeated (b) To be pushed
(c) Being drowned (d) None

Q 7. What did William O Douglas desire for?

- (a) Visit to California (b) To be a judge
(c) To learn swimming (d) To be with his mother

Q 8. What is haunting the author?

- (a) Terrible experience in the pool
(b) Ghosts
(c) His mother's words
(d) A push by a young boy

Q 9. Where did the writer go when he was 3 or 4 years

old in the story?

- (a) Washington (b) New Zealand
(c) California (d) Canada

Q 10. Y.M.C.A stands for?

- (a) Young Men's Christian Authority
(b) Young Men's Christopher Association
(c) Young Men's Christian Army
(d) Young Men's Christian Association

Q 11. For how many years had the author taught in high school in Yakima?

- (a) 2 years (b) 4 years
(c) 3 years (d) 5 years

Q 12. Who is the author of Deep Water?

- (a) William Shakespeare
(b) William George Bernard Shaw
(c) William Wordsworth
(d) William Douglas

Q 13. What distance Douglas covered while swimming across the lake Wentworth?

- (a) 4 miles (b) 3 miles
(c) 5 miles (d) 2 miles

Q 14. What was stopping Douglas to get into the waters of Cascade?

- (a) Memories of Washington
(b) Memories of California
(c) Instructions given by the instructor
(d) Memories full of terror in the pool

Q 15. Whenever terror struck again, Douglas would start

- (a) shouting (c) crying
(b) laughing (d) talking to terror

Q 16. Douglas had to repeat exhaling and inhaling exercises

- (a) hundred times (b) forty times
(d) ten times (c) fifty times

Q 17. He practised in the pool

- (a) ten times a week (b) five days a week
(c) twice a week (d) thrice a week

Q 18. After being haunted by fear for many years Douglas decided to learn to swim. He took the help of

- (a) his mother (c) a friend
(b) his father (d) an instructor

Q 19. How many times did Douglas try to come to the surface of the pool?

- (a) Twice (b) Once
(c) Five times (d) Thrice

Q 20. Why did Douglas hate to walk bare legs?

- (a) Ugly looking legs (b) Fat legs
(c) Because of skin colour
(d) Because of skinny legs

Q 21. "I crossed to oblivion, and the curtain of life fell".

What does oblivion mean?

- a) spavilion
- b) changing room
- c) unconsciousness
- d) death

Q 22. What distance Douglas covered while swimming across the lake Wentworth?

- a) 4 miles
- b) 3 miles
- c) 5 miles
- d) 2 miles

Q 23. Where was the lake Wentworth?

- a) In New Hampshire
- b) in Washington
- c) in California
- d) in Washington D.C

ANSWERS KEY:

1-(B), 2-(D), 3-(A), 4-(D), 5-(D), 6-(C), 7-(C), 8-(A), 9-(C), 10-(D), 11-(A), 12(D), 13(D), 14-(D), 15-(D), 16-(A), 17(B), 18(D), 19(D), 20(D), 21-(C), 22-(D), 23-(A)

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QUESTIONS:-

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

Ans- The peddler used to sell small ratttraps. They were made of iron wires. He got the materials by begging in the stores or at the big farms. He made them himself at free moments.

2. From where did the peddler get an idea of the world being a ratttrap?

Ans- One day peddler was thinking of his ratttraps and he was amused by the idea that the whole world was nothing but a big ratttrap. It's lands, seas, cities and villages are only set to baits for people. All the riches and joys, shelters and foods were just as baits they were to trap the people in it.

3. Did the peddler expect the kind of hospitality that received from the crofter?

Ans- No, the peddler never expected that kind of hospitality. He always expected 'sour faces' from the people. When he knocked at the door of the cottage to ask shelter for the night, he was received warmly. The host was happy to get someone to talk in his loneliness. He was also served with supper and given tobacco for smoking. They also played "mjolis".

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

Ans- The old crofter shown thirty kronor to the peddler to test and tempt his guest. The old man took a leather pouch which hung on the window frame. He picked out three wrinkled ten kronor banknotes before the eyes of peddler then he kept them back into the pouch. He did so to set a bait for the peddler.

5. What made the peddler think that he had indeed fallen into a ratttrap?

Ans- The peddler betrayed the confidence reposed in him by the crofter. He considers the world is nothing but a big rat trap which sets baits for people. Now the peddler himself was tempted to touch the bait and he was trapped in it. he think so when he could not get out of the woods and the iron master was inviting to his house. In this way, he himself fallen into a ratttrap.

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

Ans- The iron master mistook the peddler as his old regimental comrade. He addressed the stranger as Nils Olof in the darkness. The ironmaster live only with his eldest daughter. They did not have any company for Christmas so the ironmaster spoke kindly to the peddler and invited him home.

7. What did the peddler say in his defence when it was clear that he was not the person the iron master had thought he was?

Ans- When the peddler stood well-groomed in front of his host then it was clear that the peddler was not the person the ironmaster had thought he was. The peddler defended himself. He did not cheat anybody he never pretended to be anything but a poor peddler. He did not want to harm them. He could put on his rags again and go away.

8. Why was Edla happy to see the gift left by the peddler?

Ans- Edla was happy to see the gift left for her by the peddler because her father did not have good opinion about him at the church, they heard that a man who sold ratttraps had robbed the old crofter. When they reached home the peddler had left thirty Kronors to be returned to the old crofter. So, Edla was happy to know that he was not a thief.

9. Why did the peddler sign himself as Captain Von Stahle?

Ans- The peddler was a vegabond but at the iron masters house he was honoured as captain by the ironmaster's daughter. He also escaped being caught into the world's ratttrap. The kindness and hospitality that Edla showed towards him moved and reformed him completely. So, he signed himself as captain Von stahle.

10. What made the peddler finally change his ways?

Ans- In the end the peddler transformed into a different character. From a seller of small ratttraps and a petty thief, he raised himself to the height of a gentleman. The basic human goodness transformed him. The understanding and love of Miss Edla willmanson awakened goodness on him. The peddler finally changed his ways and behave like a perfect gentleman in the end.

When the truth about him is exposed in front of iron master and his daughter the iron master could not tolerate his presence anymore. But Edla felt sorry for the peddler. She thinks it would not be good to send the guest as they have invited him and promised him Christmas cheer.

Edla's behaviour and kindness have changed him. The peddler leaves 30 kronors to be returned to the old crofter. He also leaves a Christmas gift for Edla willmansson.

11. How does the metaphor of the ratttrap serve to highlight the human predicament?

Ans- In the story "The Ratttrap" the author uses the metaphor of the ratttrap very effectively. He thinks this whole world is a big ratttrap. It sets baits for people. The riches and

joys, shelter and food are just baits. The moment one is tempted to touch the bait the Rattrap closes and everything comes to an end.

The Peddler is lost in a big and confusing forest. Now it is his turn to be trapped. Those thirty kronors that he stole prove to be a bait. Again, the metaphor of the rattrap comes alive when the ironmaster invites the Peddler to his house. He refuses to go there.

The Peddler describes human predicament to the ironmaster. It is due to the deep sympathy, kindness and love shown by Miss Willmansson towards him. He raises himself above petty temptation. The peddler would have been trapped if he had not raised to a captain. That gave him strength to come out of that rattrap.

12. Give a character sketch of the man with the rattraps or the Peddler as portrayed by Selma Legarlof in "The Rattrap"?

Ans- Selma Legarlof draws the character of a peddler with all sympathy and understanding. The peddler represents some common human weaknesses as well as virtues. The goodness in him is shown through love and understanding of Miss Edla Willmansson. The peddler is a vagabond beggar and a petty thief. He compares the world to a big rattrap. Finally, he transforms himself into a gentleman.

The Peddler raised himself above temptations in the end. He steals those thirty kronors of the old crofter but at the end return it. His human qualities raised him to a gentleman. He thanks Miss Edla for her kindness and hospitality.

13. How does the peddler interpret the act of kindness and hospitality shown by the crofter, the ironmaster and his daughter?

Ans- The Peddler goes around selling small rattraps. He does both begging and small thefts to keep his body and soul together. He interprets the act of kindness and hospitality shown by different people differently but Miss Edla's kindness aroused human qualities in him.

The old crofter was happy to find the man who can talk to him in his loneliness. He offers him supper. They played mjolis together but the peddler runs away with his money. Similarly, the parallel does not seem to be much impressed by the kindness and hospitality shown by the ironmaster he did not want to go to the manor house. He does not want to be trapped in.

Finally, the ironmaster's daughter Miss Edla's human kindness awakens the essential goodness in peddler by giving love and hospitality. He leaves 30 kronors to be given back to the old crofter. He also writes a letter expressing his gratitude towards her. He also leaves a Christmas present for her.

14. Attempt a character sketch of the crofter. how did he treat the peddler?

Ans- The crofter was a generous man and a good companion. He was a lonely man and always in search of a good company when the peddler knocked on the door of his cottage. He was happy to see him in his days of

prosperity he had been a crofter at Ramsjo Iron works. Now it was his cow that supported him. He picked up three ten kronor notes showed him and kept them back into the pouch. This proved to be a bait for the peddler.

The crofter made every effort to make his guest comfortable he gave him supper. He also gave big slice from tobacco roll and finally he got out and old back of cards he played 'majolis' with his guest until bedtime.

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS:-

- Q 1. The vagabond compared the whole world to a**
(a) planet (b) universe
(c) space (d) rattrap
- Q 2. The peddler's rattraps were made of**
(a) wood (b) aluminium
(c) wire (d) plate
- Q 3. How much money had the peddler stolen from Crofter?**
(a) 20 kronors (b) 10 kronors
(c) 40 kronors (d) 30 kronors
- Q 4. How did the Crofter tempt the Peddler to steal his money?**
(a) By his kindness (b) By his warm care
(c) By showing him money
(d) None of these
- Q 5. What was the Peddler's profession and who he was?**
(a) Selling, traveller (b) Begging, traveller
(c) Stealing, thief (d) None of these
- Q 6. When does the ironmaster realise his mistake?**
(a) when the peddler speaks
(b) when he sees an old photograph
(c) when the peddler changes clothes and cleans his face
(d) All of these
- Q 7. How did Crofter treat the Peddler?**
(a) Very rudely (b) In a strange manner
(c) Friendly manner (d) None of these
- Q 8. Who used to make rattraps?**
(a) Crofter (b) Edla
(c) Ironmaster (d) Peddler
- Q 9. What made the Peddler finally change his heart?**
(a) Edla's words (b) Edla's appearance
(c) Edla's father
(d) Edla's goodness and care
- Q 10. Why did Peddler sign himself as Captain Von Stahle?**
(a) He didn't want to hurt them
(b) Because he forgets his name
(c) Because he wants to meet Edla's expectations

of him being an army man

(d) None of these

Q 11. Where has the story been set up?

- (a) Jewellery shops (b) Forests of Sweden
(c) Roads of Sweden (d) Mines of Sweden

Q 12. Who is the author of The Rattrap?

- (a) Selma Lagerlof (b) Thomas B. Allen
(c) Howard Phillips (d) Sudha Murthy

Q 13. What earns the sympathy of the reader towards the peddler?

- (a) His actions (b) His stories
(c) His face
(d) His sense of humour and innocent acceptance

Q 14. What does the metaphor Rattrap in the lesson signify?

- (a) Humans (b) Thieves
(c) Attractions
(d) Human greed and distractions

ANSWERS KEYS

1-(D), 2-(C), 3-(D), 4-(C), 5-(C), 6-(C), 7-(C), 8-(D), 9-(D),
10-(C), 11-(D), 12-(A), 13-(D), 14-(D)

Q1. Why do you think the servants thought Gandhi to be another peasant ?

Ans- Shukla led Gandhi to Rajendra Prasad 's house. The servants knew Shukla as a poor farmer.He always Rajendra Prasad to take up the cause of indigo share croppers of Champaran. Gandhi was also clad in a simple dhoti . He was the companion of a peasant . Hence , the servants thought Gandhi to be another peasant .

Q2. Why did Gandhi agree to a settlement of 25 percent refund to the farmers?

Ans- The landlords feared that Gandhi would demand repayment of all the money but for Gandhi the amount of the refund was less important than the fact that the landlords had been forced to return part of the money, and with it, part of their prestige too . So, he agreed to settlement of 25 percent refund to the farmers .

Q3. List the places that Gandhi visited between his first meeting with Shukla and his arrival at Champaran .

Ans- Gandhi's first meeting with Shukla was at Lucknow. Then he went to Knapur and other parts of India .He returned to his ashram near Ahmedabad. Gandhi visited Calcutta. From there they boarded a train for Patna in Bihar. Then he came to Muzaffarpur and from there to Motihari. Then finally, he came to Champaran.

Q4. The events in this part of the text illustrate Gandhi 's method of working. Can you identify some instances of this method and link them to his ideas of satyagraha and non-violence ?

Ans- Gandhi had a deep respect for legal authority. But he could defy the authorities if they violated natural justice and human values. Gandhi defied the official order of quitting Champaran. He heard the 'voice of conscience. The resistance and disobedience was peaceful and a fight for truth and justice'. All these instances link them to his ideas of satyagraha and non-violence.

Q5. How did the episode change the plight of the peasants ?

Ans- The episode of Champaran brought more than one change in the plight of the peasants of that district. These peasants gained confidence which was evident in their spontaneous demonstration on the morning of Gandhi's trial. After the successful refund of the compensation the peasants for the first time, realized their own rights and were liberated from the fear that had plagued them. This episode brought an end to the fifteen percent arrangement of sharecropping. However, the most radical change that the episode brought about was in their social and cultural standard. Gandhi opened schools in six villages .His wife took pains to make the peasants aware of the importance of general sanitation and personal hygiene.

Q6. Why didn't Gandhi go straight to Champaran but stayed first at Muzaffarpur ?

Ans - Gandhi thought it advisable to go first to Muzaffarpur before going to Champaran .He wanted to collect more information about conditions prevailing there.J.B. Kripalani and Professor Malkani briefed Gandhiji. Even Muzaffarpur lawyers called on Gandhi to brief him .

Q7. Why did Gandhi chide the lawyers of Muzaffarpur ?

Ans - Muzaffarpur lawyers called on Gandhi to brief them. They have frequently represented peasants groups in courts . Gandhi chided them for collecting big fees from the poor sharecroppers . The peasants were poor and crushed . It was inhuman to charge heavy fees from them .

Q8. What did Gandhi do to remove the cultural and social backwardness in the Champaran villages ?

Ans - For Gandhi the cultural and social backwardness in the Champaran villages was a curse . He wanted to do something about it immediately. Volunteers came from many parts of India . Primary schools were opened in six villages. Kasturbai taught them about cleanliness and sanitation. Gandhi got a doctor to volunteer his service for six months. .

Q9. How did Gandhi help the poor in Champaran to achieve freedom from fear ? What made indigo share-cropping disappear?

Ans - Gandhiji came to Champaran to fight against the injustice of the landlord system. First he went to Muzaffarpur. He wanted to obtain complete information about the actual conditions there .Most of the land in Champaran was owned by Englishmen. The landlords compelled all tenants to plant 15 percent of their land with indigo. Synthetic indigo was developed in Germany. Indigo plantation no longer remained profitable. The landlords released the tenants from the 15 percent agreement. They obtained new agreements from sharecroppers to pay them compensation for freeing them . Many refused to sign and others wanted their money back. A huge crowd welcomed Gandhiji at Champaran. The commissioner advised him to leave the place. Gandhiji didn't oblige him. He decided to defy the order. Thousands of fearless peasants demonstrated around the courthouse. The case against Gandhiji was dropped.

Q10. How could Gandhi persuade the lawyers to follow him into jail?

Ans- Many prominent lawyers of Bihar came to confer with Gandhi. Gandhi asked what they would do if he was sentenced to prison. A senior lawyer told him frankly that they would go home. Gandhi asked them about the injustice done to the sharecroppers. The lawyers felt ashamed. They were ready to follow him into jail.

Q11. Describe Gandhi's visit at Muzaffarpur.

Ans- Gandhiji decided to go to Muzaffarpur which was enroute to Champaran. He wanted to obtain more information about the conditions there .He stayed for two days in the home of Professor Malkani who was a teacher in a government school. It was not an ordinary thing those days for a government professor to harbour a man like him.In smaller localities,the Indians were afraid to show sympathy for the advocates of home-rule. The news of the advent of Gandhiji spread quickly to Champaran and Muzaffarpur. Sharecroppers in large number came to see their champion. Gandhiji talked to the lawyers about the court cases of the sharecroppers. They brief him about the cases .

Q12. How do we know that ordinary people too contributed to the freedom movement ?

Ans- In the given text it was only due to the support of ordinary people that the sharecroppers of Champaran would get justice. When Gandhiji was arrested in Motihari, the ordinary people flicked on the roads in large numbers as a result, the government had to drop the case against Gandhiji. This Champaran episode was just a glimpse of the freedom movement. Thus, from this episode we can say that the ordinary people too contributed for the freedom movement.

Q13. Freedom from fear is more important than legal justice for the poor”. Do you think that the poor of India are free from fear after Independence?

Ans- The episode of Champaran represents the exploitation of the poor Indian peasants by the British planters. At that time India was under British rule. But even after seventy years of Independence there is Champaran everywhere in India. The poor are still exploited by the bureaucrats, moneylenders and politicians. The moneylenders charge unimaginably high rates of interest from the farmers.

No wonder the incidents of suicides by the farmers are on the rise. Our constitution has given equal rights to all Indians. But in fact the poor can't enjoy any of the rights given to them by the constitution. They are remembered only at the time of elections. Though they had got political freedom yet this freedom is shameful.

Q14. Why is Rajkumar Shukla described as being “resolute”?

Ans- Rajkumar Shukla wanted Gandhi to go to Champaran to take up the cause of the poor peasants. He was firm in his intentions; it is evident from the fact that he did not leave Gandhi until Gandhi promised to accompany him to Champaran. Rajkumar traveled a long way from Champaran to Lucknow. Wherever Gandhi went, he went with him so that he could find a solution to the serious problem and make Gandhi realize what he and his villagers were facing.

Q15. Why do you think Gandhi considered the Champaran episode to be a turning-point in his life?

Ans- The Champaran episode was a turning point in Gandhi's life . Gandhi himself accepts it. When he met Raj Kumar Shukla, he did not know anything about

Champaran. But since Gandhi was an advocate by profession, it was his habit to get into the core of the matter. And he got all the information from different sources. He found that injustice was being done to the weaker section and he took recourse to the law for this and brought the British government on its knees and forced it to compromise. Gandhi felt this victory as a victory for the poor farmers apart from personally and hence he called it the turning point of his life. Because by learning from this, he wanted to make his further plans successful.

Q16. What was the attitude of the average Indian in smaller localities towards advocates of 'home rule'?

Ans- Before the advent of Gandhi, there was no mass movement in India. The common masses were totally unorganized. The state terrorized them .The people were afraid to show sympathy for advocates of home- rule.

Gandhi brought the average Indian away from this isolation and indifference. Some leaders like J.B. Kripalani and Prof. Malkani were with Gandhiji. It was not quite usual in those days. Gandhi stayed for two days in the home of Professor Malkani. It was quite a courageous thing in those days to give shelter to a man like Gandhi. But J.B. Kripalani and Professor Malkani were exceptional cases. The average Indians were still afraid of mixing up with the advocates of 'home-rule' .

Q17. What information did Gandhi get about the sharecropping system in Champaran?

Ans- The chief commercial crop of Champaran was indigo. The British landlords compelled all the tenants to plant 15% of their holdings with indigo and surrender the entire indigo harvest as rent. This was done by a long-term contract. Then the land-lords came to know that Germany had developed synthetic indigo. Now producing natural indigo was not at all profitable. Very cunningly the British landlords obtained agreements from the sharecroppers to pay them compensation for being released from the 15% agreement. Many sharecroppers signed it willingly while the others engaged lawyers. The landlords hired thugs. Meanwhile, the information about synthetic indigo reached the illiterate peasants who had paid the compensation and wanted their money back.

Q18. How did the peasants of Champaran react when they came to know about the arrival of Gandhiji?

Ans - The news of Gandhiji's advent and of the nature of his mission spread quickly through Muzaffarpur and to Champaran. Sharecroppers from Champaran began arriving on foot and by conveyance to see their champion .

Q19. How was Gandhi able to influence lawyers? Give instances.

Ans- Gandhi asked the lawyers what they would do if he was sentenced to prison. They said that they had come to advise him. If he went to jail, they would go home. Then Gandhi asked them what about the injustice to the sharecroppers. The lawyers held consultations. They came to the conclusion that it would be shameful desertion if they went home. So, they told Gandhi that they were ready to follow him into jail.

Q20. How was Gandhi treated at Rajendra Prasad's house?

Ans- In Patna Shukla led Gandhi to the house of a lawyer, Rajendra Prasad. He was out of town but his servants knew Shukla as a poor peasant who pestered Rajendra Prasad (their master) to help the indigo sharecroppers. So he was allowed to stay there with his companion. But Gandhiji was not permitted to draw water from the well lest he be an untouchable and some drops of water from his bucket pollute the entire source.

Q21. Why was Gandhiji opposed to C.F. Andrews helping him in Champaran?

Ans- Though Gandhi's lawyer friends thought it would be a good idea for C.F. Andrews to stay in Champaran and help them, Gandhiji vehemently opposed it. He said that if they had an Englishman on their side it would show the weakness of their heart. They should not attempt to seek a help from Andrews just because he happened to be an Englishman. Gandhiji wanted Indians to be self-reliant.

Q22. Why was Gandhi unhappy with the lawyers in Muzaffarpur? Why was he against taking cases to the law courts?

Ans- Gandhiji was unhappy with the lawyers in Muzaffarpur as they were collecting a huge fee from the peasants. He was against taking the case to the law courts as he knew the fear stricken peasants would be further crushed and exploited in the court. Gandhiji wanted to free the farmers from the fear of Britishers.

Q23. Describe the difficulties faced by Gandhi at Champaran.

Ans- Gandhiji came to Champaran to fight against the injustice of the landlord system. Most of the land in Champaran was divided into large estates owned by Englishmen who hired Indian tenants to grow indigo there. The Indian peasants were sharecroppers and had to surrender 15 percent of the indigo harvest as rent to the British. After synthetic indigo was developed the Englishmen obtained fresh agreements from sharecroppers to pay them compensation. Many refused to sign and others wanted their money back. At this point Gandhiji arrived in Champaran with an aim to free the peasants from fear. He collected all the facts and met the commissioner who tried to bully him and advised him to leave the place. Gandhiji did not leave. In the course of securing justice for the oppressed farmers of Champaran, Gandhiji had to clash with the British authorities several times before he could persuade them to agree to his viewpoint.

Q24. How was a solution to the problem of indigo sharecroppers of Champaran found?

Ans- The entire harvest of indigo, the chief commercial crops produced by the peasants in the 15 percent of their land, had to be paid as rent to the British landlords. After Germany developed synthetic indigo, it brought a steep fall in indigo prices. Now the landlords very cleverly wished to give up this arrangement and get compensation for releasing the farmers' land. Gandhiji at this time appeared in

Champaran and fought a year long battle to get the poor peasants justice. Gandhiji decided to accept a settlement of 25 percent of the compensation money to break the deadlock between the landlords and their tenants. The moral victory of the farmers to make the landlords own-up their dishonesty and surrender their money and prestige mattered more to Gandhiji. So he was successful in defeating the nefarious designs of the British landlords and also made the farmers courageous and conscious of their rights.

Q25. Which factors helped the fear-stricken peasants of Champaran to achieve freedom?

Ans- There were several factors in which Gandhiji's contribution was remarkable. The peasants were sharecroppers with the British planters. According to an old agreement, the peasants had to produce indigo on 15 percent of the land and give it as rent to the landlords. Around 1917, it was told that Germany had developed synthetic indigo. So the British planters now no longer desired the indigo crop. To release the peasants from the old agreement, they demanded compensation from them. Most of the illiterate peasants agreed to it. However, others refused. Lawyers were engaged to go to the court.

At that time, Gandhiji appeared in Champaran. He fought a long battle for the poor peasants for one year and managed to get justice for them. The peasants now became courageous and became aware about their rights. Along with the political and economic struggle, Gandhiji worked on the social level also. He made arrangements for the education, health and hygiene of the families of poor peasants by teaching the lesson of self-reliance. It was one of the ways to forward the struggle for Indian independence.

The peasants now had courage. They believed that they had rights which they could defend. Gradually, the British planters left their estates. These estates now came back to the peasants. Indigo sharecropping disappeared for all times to come.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Who were ready to follow Gandhi into jail?**
(a) peasants (b) lawyers
(c) Shukla (d) J.B. Kripalani
- Why was Gandhi not permitted to draw water from Rajendra Prasad's well?**
(a) the servant thought Gandhi was another peasant
(b) as Rajendra Prasad was not at home
(c) Gandhi looked like a vagabond
(d) Gandhi was a Harijan
- Who received Gandhi at the Muzaffarpur station?**
(a) Shukla (b) J.B. Kripalani
(c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Nehru
- Where was Champaran?**
(a) In Lucknow (b) In Delhi
(c) In Uttar Pradesh

- (d) A district of Bihar in British India
5. **Who was Raj Kumar Shukla?**
(a) A lawyer (b) A government official
(c) A politician (d) A poor peasant
6. **How did Gandhi help the peasants of Champaran?**
(a) By fighting and securing justice for them
(b) By hiring lawyers for them
(c) By educating them
(d) By teaching them cleanliness
7. **How much did Indigo planters offer to pay?**
(a) 30% (b) 10%
(c) 25% (d) 40%
8. **Why is Champaran famous?**
(a) For fighting (b) For Indigo
(c) Because Gandhiji had visited
(d) For the first Satyagraha movement in 1917
9. **What's the meaning of the word "advocates of home rule"?**
(a) Lawyers of own country
(b) One who defends his country
(c) Advocates who break the colonial rule
(d) None of the above.
10. **Why did Gandhi not leave Champaran for a long time even after this victory?**
(a) To improve social backwardness in Champaran
(b) He wanted to lay the foundation of freedom from here
(c) He wanted to bring awareness among people
(d) All of the above

Answer Key

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

Q1. What does the writer mean by 'the fiery misery' of those subjected to make-up ?

Ans - The make-up room of Gemini Studios looked like a hair cutting salon. It had around half a dozen mirrors with incandescent lights at all angles around them. The artists would feel the heat emanating from these lights. Thus, the writer uses the term 'fiery misery' to denote the uncomfortable situation of those subjected to make-up.

Q2. What is the example of national integration that the author refers to?

Ans - The make-up division of the Gemini Studios was an example of national integration. According to its writer, this is so because people from different regions and religious groups worked together in the same department. The department was headed by a Bengali who was succeeded by a Maharashtrian. The other helpers included a Dharwar Kannadiga, an Andhra, a Madras Indian Christian, an Anglo-Burmese and the local Tamils.

Q3. What work did the 'office boy' do in the Gemini Studios? Why did he join the studio? Why was he disappointed?

Ans - The 'office boy' was responsible for the make-up of the people who formed part of crowd in the films. He used to mix his paint in a giant vessel and slapped the paint on the faces of the players. He had joined the Gemini Studios years ago, aspiring to become an actor, or a scriptwriter, or a director, or a lyricist. He was disappointed with the studio that failed to recognise his talent. He called it a "department fit only for barbers and perverts".

Q4. Why did the author appear to be doing nothing at the Studios?

Ans - The author used to do a duty in which he cut out the newspaper clippings on a huge variety of subjects and stored them into a file. Many of these had to be written out in hand. But the onlookers saw him tearing the newspaper so they thought that he does nothing.

Q5. Why was the office boy frustrated? Who did he show his anger on?

Ans - Office Boy joined the studio years ago in hopes of becoming an actor or screenwriter, or director, or lyricist. The fact that he ended up none of this leaves him disappointed. According to him, "the great literary genius was being let off in the department fit only for barbers and perverts". He used to direct his anger at the writer, Kothamangalam Subbu.

Q6. What made the lawyer stand out from the others at Gemini Studios?

Ans - The lawyer wore pants and a tie and sometimes a coat

whereas everyone else in the Story Department wore similar khadi dhoti with a slightly oversized and clumsily tailored white khadi shirt. Thus, the lawyer stood out from others at Gemini Studios as if he is a dispassionate man who did not take sides. Moreover, he was a logical man with no emotional attachment whatsoever.

Q7. Did the people at Gemini Studios have any particular political affiliations?

Ans - The people at Gemini Studios wore Khadi and worshiped Gandhi, but beyond that they had no particular political interests or conscience. They only had opinions on communism, which they loathed and looked down on communists. They considered communists as heartless atheists who are devoid of emotions. They went about letting loose anarchy in the society.

Q8. Name one example to show that Gemini Studios was influenced by the plays staged by MRA?

Ans - MRA staged two plays 'Jotham Valley' and 'The Forgotten Factor'. Their high quality costumes and well made sets earned a lot of admiration. Their sunrise and sunset scene impressed them so much that all Tamil plays started reproducing the scene with a bare stage, a white background curtain and a tune playing on the flute.

Q9. What caused the lack of communication between the Englishman and the people at Gemini Studios?

Ans - The Englishman's speech was peppered with words like 'freedom' and 'democracy' and the Gemini family had no political interests, so they were dazed and a silent audience. Also, the Englishman's accent was difficult to understand, because of which all communication had failed. He was basically a poet and that made no sense to the people whose life centered around a film studio.

Q10. Who was the English visitor to the studio?

Ans - The English visitor to the Gemini Studios was Stephen Spender. He was the editor of The Encounter, a British Periodical, and a famous English poet, essayist and novelist of the twentieth century.

Q11. The author has used gentle humour to point out human foibles. Pick out instances of this to show how this serves to make the piece interesting.

Ans - The instances of humour, used by the author, mark the eccentricities and idiosyncrasies without making any direct and rude comment on anybody. For instance, the author portrays the make-up artists and the usage of the pancakes in an interesting way. Even the caricature of Subbu is hilarious. The way he tries to help his principal by offering quick solutions to his problems is quite amusing. The episode of the legal adviser that inadvertently causes the end of an actress's career is yet another example. The frustration of the office boy, the superficial praising of Gandhi, hatred of

Communism and the 'mystery' surrounding Stephen Spender are some of the instances where the author has incorporated gentle humour.

Q12. Who was Subbu's principal?

Ans - The Boss, Mr. S.S. Vasan who was also the founder of Gemini Studios, was Subbu's principal.

Q13. Subbu is described as a many-sided genius. List four of his special abilities.

Ans - Subbu was a multi-disciplinarian. He could provide solutions to problems, could remain cheerful all the time and was an actor, a poet and a novelist.

Q14. Why was the legal adviser referred to as the opposite by others?

Ans - A lawyer used to be a part of the story department at Gemini Studio. Although a legal adviser should have been involved in legal matters, her views on ending an actress's career are still naive. Due to this, he was called by the people as the opposite of the legal advisor.

Q15. Why was the Moral Re-Armament army welcomed at the studio?

Ans - Frank Buchman's Moral Re-Armament Army was welcomed into the studio mainly because of their political connections. The people at Gemini Studios were opposed to communism, and therefore, were ready to host the MRA. Also, the studio people had hardly any occupation and were suffering from boredom. MRA came as a welcome change in his monotonous days at the studio.

Q16. How did the author discover who the English visitor to the studios was?

Ans - Before investing money in participating in a short story contest organised by an English periodical 'The Encounter', the author did a research on the magazine. He went to the British Council Library where, while going through an issue of that periodical, he discovered that its editor was Stephen Spender, the poet that had once visited the studio.

Q17. What does "The God that Failed" refer to?

Ans - "The God That Failed" was a compilation of six essays written by six eminent writers, namely, Andre Gide, Richard Wright, Ignazio Silone, Arthur Koestler, Louis Fischer and Stephen Spender. In each of the essays, the respective writers described "their journeys into Communism and their disillusioned return".

Q18. How does the author describe the incongruity of an English poet addressing the audience at Gemini Studios?

Ans - The audience at the Gemini studios was not knowledgeable enough to understand the thrills and travails of an English poet, of which the visitor poet-editor talked about, in his speech. The studio made films for simple people whose limited resources did not provide them with an opportunity to develop a taste in English poetry. The audience failed to understand anything the poet said, all the more, because of the latter's accent.

The poet-editor, in turn, looked baffled realising the utter inappropriateness of his speech being directed to such an audience.

Q19. Why is the Englishman's visit referred to as unexplained mystery?

Ans - The Englishman's visit to the Gemini Studios is referred to as an unexplained mystery because no one could decipher his identity, whether he was a poet or an editor. Besides, when he spoke no one at the studio understood what he intended to say as his accent was beyond their comprehension.

Q20. How was the lawyer completely out of tune with all others at the Gemini Studios?

Ans - The lawyer didn't share anything with others. He looked alone and helpless. All others members wore a khadi uniform. But the lawyers wore pants, a tie and sometimes a coat. He was a man of cold logic in a crowd of 'dreamers'. He was a neutral man in a group of Gandhites.

Q21. What do you understand about the author's literary inclinations from the account?

Ans - Though the author had a very tedious and unchallenging job at the studios, his interest in literature and writing is apparent in his willingness to participate in the short story contest organised by the British periodical, 'The Encounter'. Moreover, the author appears to be a keen reader visiting libraries and buying books on wide-ranging topics whenever he could afford them. Besides, the narrative also establishes the fact that the author was one of the most knowledgeable persons in Gemini Studios. His idea about how prose writing was not meant for geniuses but for those with patience and perseverance, highlight his reflective and deep thoughts on literature and creative writing.

Q22. Why was Kothamangalam Subbu considered No. 2 in Gemini Studios?

Ans - Kothamangalam Subbu succeeded in securing the place closest to The Boss by means of flattery. He was not brilliant but a rather cheerful person and exceedingly loyal to The Boss. He offered solutions whenever The Boss was in a fix. Thus, the other employees considered him No.2 in Gemini Studios.

Q23. Why did the legal adviser lose his job in the Gemini Studios ?

Ans - The legal adviser worked in the Story Department of the Gemini Studios which was later closed by the boss. So, in this way , the legal adviser lost his job.

Q24. How was strict hierarchy maintained in the make-up room?

Ans - Each make-up man was allotted his task according to his designation. The chief make-up man put make-up on the chief actors and actresses, his senior assistant attended to the "second" hero and heroine, the junior assistant the main comedian. The actors who played the crowd were the responsibility of the office boy.

Q25. Who was Subbu's enemy? Why?

Ans - Subbu's success and his undisputed position as No. 2 of Gemini Studios made the office boy his enemy. He firmly believed that Subbu was responsible for all his woes and miseries. This 'boy' was jealous of Subbu's rising stars, his success and his intimacy with the boss.

Q26. Why was the English poet who visited Gemini Studios as baffled as his audience?

Ans - The poet was baffled to address an audience that was utterly dazed and silent. No one understood his accent or the content of his speech. The audience was baffled as they had no idea why an English poet had been invited to a film studio that made Tamil films for the simplest sort of people.

Q27. What does the author refer to as Pancake? Name the actresses who must have used it.

Ans - Pancake was the brand name of a make-up material. Truckloads of this material were used by Gemini Studios. Greta Garbo, Miss Gohar and Vyjayantimala might have used it. But Rati Agnihotri might not have even heard of it.

Q28. Describe the make-up department of the Gemini Studios. How did it prepare the players for a movie?

Ans - The make-up department of the Gemini Studios was located in the upstairs of Robert Clive's stables. They bought and lavishly used truckloads of a make-up material called Pancake. The make-up room contained large mirrors and bright lights set at various angles. It looked like a hair-cutting salon. It was a terrible experience for an actor or actress to undergo the make-up.

The lights generated intense heat. The members of the make-up department represented different parts of India. It symbolised national integration. Ninety-five percent of the shooting of a film during those days was done on the sets. It demanded that every pore of the actors' faces should be closed. Thus, they were painted, and looked ugly. A strict hierarchy was maintained. The chief make-up man made the hero and the heroine ugly. The office boy painted the crowd players ugly.

Q29. What was Moral Rearmament Army? Describe their visit to the Gemini Studios.

Ans - Frank Buchman's Moral Rearmament Army visited the Gemini Studios in 1952. It was a drama company. In reality, it was a counter movement to international communism. It had two-hundred players and was called an international circus. The players belonged to twenty different nationalities.

They presented two plays in the most professional manner. The plays represented simple homilies and the costumes and sets were superb. Their play, 'Jotham Valley' impressed the Tamil theatre. They imitated the sunrise and sunset scenes in their manner for years. The scenes were played on a bare stage with a white background and a tune played on the flute. Though the MRA was anti-communist and the anti-communist feeling existed at the Studios, the coming of the MRA had no impact on the attitude of the bosses; their enterprises went on as usual.

Q30. Write a brief note on what you have learnt about Subbu's Character?

Ans - Subbu, Kothamangalam Subbu was a Brahmin by caste and placed at no. 2 position at the Gemini Studios. He always remained cheerful and satisfied. Though he was very generous to all people of the Gemini Studios as well as all the relatives and acquaintances, yet he too was having his woes. People disliked him because of his closeness to the boss. He was very loyal to his boss.

At Gemini Studios, he had the solution of all problems at one place. He seemed to be indulged in every important affair of the company. He also had the artistic talent as he was a poet and novelist also. He used to write in a simple way for common mass as he composed several folk dictions and deftly created characters for novel. He was an amazing actor though never acted for a lead role but got more praise than the main character. He was a tailor-made actor with unmatched capacities.

Q31. How did Kothamangalam Subbu give a new 'direction and definition' to the Gemini Studios during its golden years? Highlight those virtues and qualities in him that made him a 'many-sided genius'.

Ans - Kothamangalam Subbu was the No. 2 at Gemini Studios in its golden years. He was a 'many-sided genius'. He served his 'Boss' and organisation with dignity and distinction. Subbu was a self-made man. He entered the Studios in uncertain and difficult times. His sense of loyalty made him identify with his Principal or the 'Boss'. Film-making became so easy with an expert like Subbu. Subbu gave a new direction and definition to the Gemini Studios.

Kothamangalam Subbu was a charitable and cheerful personality. He was a good poet. He wrote his poetry for the masses. He was an amazing actor. He never aspired for the lead roles but always performed better than the main players. He had a genuine love for everyone. The 'office-boy' considered Subbu his natural enemy. He would wish the most horrible things for him.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Who is the author of Poets and Pancakes?**
(a) Asokamitran (b) Charu Nivedita
(c) Jayakanthan (d) Balakumaran
- When was Gemini studio set up?**
(a) 1920 (b) 1930
(c) 1910 (d) 1940
- What was the brand name of the make up material that Gemini studio bought?**
(a) Pancake (b) Mancake
(c) Fancake (d) latin cake
- What was Asokamitran's job in the studio?**
(a) to arrange pancakes
(b) to arrange make up kits
(c) to serve water
(d) cut out newspaper clippings on a wide variety of

subjects and store them in files.

5. **What has been the make up room compared to?**
(a) make up company (b) a Parlour
(c) a jewellery shop (d) hair-cutting salon
6. **What was MRA?**
(a) British Army
(b) The Moral Rearmament Army- a counter movement to International Communism
(c) a wing of Indian Army
(d) A drama company
7. **Why did everybody in the studio think of giving some work to the author?**
(a) because of the idle appearance of his work
(b) because he was an office boy
(c) because he was a helper
(d) none
8. **Who was Subbu's enemy?**
(a) no one (b) the author
(c) actors
(d) The boy in the makeup room
9. **In this lesson, what is the purpose of humor and satire used by the author?**
(a) to highlight human abilities
(b) to show capabilities
(c) to show varied capacities
(d) to show and highlight human infancies and flaws
10. **What does the expression 'fiery misery' mean?**
(a) the glow of lights
(b) the bright lights
(c) the bright colorful dresses of heroines
(d) discomfort to the actors in the makeup room
11. **Who was the founder of Gemini studio?**
(a) Mr. S.S Vasan (b) English man
(c) a Tamil boy (d) a director
12. **Why does the author feel that the makeup department was an example of national integration?**
(a) Because their first show was based on National Integration
(b) Because most of their shows were based on National Integration
(c) Because people from all communities worked there
(d) Because they were hardcore Gandhians.
13. **What does he bring to the notice of readers through this write up?**
(a) movies and different roles
(b) heroines and their tantrums
(c) heroines and make up
(d) Independent India and its infancy
14. **How does the author come to know that English**

author was Stephen Spender?

- (a) From a painting
(b) From the newspaper
(c) from a television show
(d) from a book- The God that failed
15. **Why was MRA invited to Gemini Studios?**
(a) To show their play
(b) Because of political affiliations
(c) Because of political influence
(d) None

ANSWERS KEY

1.-A, 2.-D, 3.-A, 4.-D, 5.-D, 6.-B, 7.-A, 8.-D, 9.-D, 10.-D, 11.-A, 12.-C, 13.-D, 14.-D, 15.-B

1. What are some of the positive news on interviews?

Ans- An interview in its highest form, is a source of true facts and supreme serviceable medium of communication. It furnishes vivid impressions of contemporary personalities. The interviewer holds a position of power as well as influence.

2. Why do most celebrity writers despise being interviewed?

Ans- Most celebrity writers feel that they are victimised while giving interviews. They consider it an 'unwarranted intrusion into their lives'. Sir V.S. Naipaul opines that during interview people "lose a part of themselves". Lewis Carroll considered it immoral, crime, cowardly and Saul Bellow considered it the 'thumbprints on his windpipe'.

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

Ans- Some primitive cultures do not like themselves being photographed. They believed that photographing a person is no less than stealing his/her soul out of the body and rendering him incomplete and slighted.

4. What do you understand by the expression "thumbprints on his windpipe"?

Ans- The interview is an assault on a person as it makes him/ her so tense that he/she feels as good as being choked. Saul Bellow was himself interviewed on several occasions but he did not have any pleasing experience. Once he described interview as 'thumbprints on his windpipe'. He felt suffocated.

5. Who, in today's world, is our chief source of information about personalities?

Ans- In today's world the chief source of information on personalities is the interviewer who, through his powers and influence, gathers information and provides us with the best possible information on the interviewees. Several thousand celebrities have been interviewed over the years. We get most vivid impressions of our contemporaries only through interviews.

6. Do you think Umberto Eco likes being interviewed? Give reasons for your opinion.

Ans- Yes, it seems that Umberto Eco, unlike most other celebrities, liked being interviewed. He felt just at ease with the interviewer and answered all the questions fully and patiently without showing any hurry. He stated his achievement in a very modest manner and explained his philosophical views and interest clearly. He answers each and every question with due interest and attention. Padmanabham asks how he can do all the things he does. Eco answers that he is always doing the same things. He only gives the impression of doing many things. Umberto Eco is quite co-operative with

the interviewer. He talks freely of his "Philosophical interests." He explains how he works in "empty spaces". He also answers to the question regarding the success of his novel "The name of the Rose" Umberto is quite responsive and warm.

7. How does Eco find the time to write so much?

Ans- Eco finds the time to write so much by using empty spaces. He explains the secret of his working style, when the interviewer was waiting for his elevator to come up during that time or space he had written an article. He gives the impression of doing many things. Actually, he was always doing the same thing. He believes in the theory that time once lost then never be recalled you feel his empty time with work

8. What was distinctive about Eco's academic writing style?

Ans- Eco's academic writing style is different from others. His works take a depersonalised and informal approach, which makes his style unique and interesting. He is known more as a writer of novels than for his academic work. His scholarly work has a certain 'playful and personal' quality about it. It is different from a more regular academic style. He adopted an informal style or it came just naturally. He tells that he was different from other scholars. Most of the scholars first learn a lot about a subject after that make a lot of false hypothesis, then correct them, finally put their conclusion but on the contrary, Eco, tells the story of his research. He describes his trial and error method. His essays always have a narrative aspect.

9. Did Umberto Eco consider himself a novelist first or an academic scholar?

Ans- Umberto Eco consider himself as an academician first. He makes himself very clear that he started writing novels by accident. He says that he had nothing to do one day and so he 'started writing novels'. Novels satisfied his test for narration. Against forty works of non-fiction, he has written only five novels but Umberto's fame does not rest on his academic writings alone. He feels pride of calling himself a University professor. He is a professor who writes novels on Sundays. It is very clear that novel writing is his casual job. The main job is of an academic scholar. In short, his personality identifies with academic community.

10. What is the reason for the huge success of the novel, "The name of the rose"?

Ans- This novel is a very serious novel that has a detective yarn but at the same time it delves into biology, metaphysics and mediaeval history. So, it enjoyed a very huge readership for larger than its American publisher had expected. He expected to sell hardly 3000 copies but the sales figure reached 2 to 3 million copies in the US alone - its overall sale was 10 -15 million copies. One of the

reasons of the novel's success was that it dealt with a period of mediaeval history. Truly speaking, the novel's success is a mystery. It may have been due to its timely publication or that some people like different that of that time

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1) **What do Rudyard Kipling and his wife express about interviews?**
 - a) Not good
 - b) Immoral
 - c) Immoral and offensive crime against a person
 - d) Very bad.
- 2) **Why were the journalists and publishers puzzled by the success of 'The Name of the Rose'?**
 - a) Because of its high rated success
 - b) Because it was becoming popular
 - c) Because readers like fresh and it was a serious novel
 - d) None
- 3) **What was Lewis Carroll's opinion of interviews and autographs ?**
 - a) Wonder
 - b) Horror
 - c) Terror
 - d) None
- 4) **Which period of history do Umberto's novels deal with?**
 - a) Medieval period
 - b) Modern Era
 - c) Dark Age
 - d) Renaissance
- 5) **Why did Umberto start writing novels?**
 - a) To make best use of empty spaces means free time
 - b) To avail an opportunity
 - c) To be in Limelight
 - d) To share his views
- 6) **What facts are being showcased in the interview held between Eco and Padamanabhan?**
 - a) Uses his free time for writing novels
 - b) Being a novelist is a secondary thing for him
 - c) He takes pride in being an academician, a university Professor first
 - d) All these
- 7) **How many novel has Umberto written?**
 - a) 6
 - b) 8
 - c) 12
 - d) 5
- 8) **What do his works for children speak about?**
 - a) Non violence and peace
 - b) Children love to be happy
 - c) Children are nuisance
 - d) His passion for children
- 9) **Explain 'Denis Brain's statement 'Almost everything of moment reaches us through one man asking questions of others.'**
 - a) The interviewer can illicit the truth and has the power to influence
 - b) The interviewer has status
 - c) The interviewer has the power
 - d) All these
- 10) **Who satisfied Umberto's taste for narration?**
 - a) Stories
 - b) Interviews
 - c) Novels
 - d) Children's works
- 11) **What do you understand by the expression 'thumbprints on his windpipes'?**
 - a) creating excessive pressure and tension for someone
 - b) Creating excessive pressure on vocal chords
 - c) Creating excessive pressure on throat
 - d) None
- 12) **Why do the celebrities feel embarrassed most often?**
 - a) Because of question attacks during interviews
 - b) Because of interviewer's appearance
 - c) Because of interviewer's gestures
 - d) None
- 13) **At what age did he start writing novels?**
 - a) At the age of 60
 - b) At the age of 40
 - c) At the age of 30
 - d) At the age of 50
- 14) **What did he present in this book?**
 - a) Varied opinions of celebrities regarding an interview
 - b) Varied opinions of army Men
 - c) Varied opinions of politicians
 - d) None
- 15) **Who is the author of the lesson 'The interview'?**
 - a) Christopher priest
 - b) Christopher Sylvester
 - c) J B Priestley
 - d) None

ANSWER KEY

1- C, 2- C, 3- B, 4- A, 5- A, 6- D, 7- D, 8- A, 9- D, 10- C, 11- A, 12- A, 13- D, 14- A, 15- B

1. **Where was it most likely that the two girls would find work after school?**

Ans- After school Sophie and Jansie were both 'earmarked for the biscuit factory'. It was also possible that they could get some work in a shop. In spite of Sophie's wild dreams, Jansie knew what they were earmarked for. Sophie knew that they did not pay well for shop work and her father would not allow her to work there.

2. **What were the options that Sophie was dreaming of? Why does Jansie discourage her from having such dreams?**

Ans- Sophie lived in the wings of imaginative world. Firstly, she wanted to have a boutique of her own that city had ever seen. On being discouraged by Jansie, she was desirous of becoming a manager somewhere or a movie actress. In that case, she was to run the boutique as her side business. She dreamt of meeting Danny Casey. On the contrary, Jansie wanted Sophie to be sensible and drop all the dreams.

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

Ans- Sophie knew her father well and she feared that he would be angry to know about her meeting with Danny. When Geoff mentioned about it to their father, she expected a scolding. Her father gave her a disdainful look as he felt that she was making up a wild story and would get into trouble.

4. **Does Geoff believe what Sophie says about her meeting with Danny Casey?**

Ans - No, Geoff does not seem to believe what Sophie says about her meeting with Danny Casey. He says "It's never been true". Again he repeats, he does not believe it. He asks Sophie, "what does he look like"? So, he does not seem to be convinced that Sophie met Casey.

5. **How does Sophie include her brother Geoff in her fantasy of her future?**

Ans - Sophie always shared her secrets with Geoff. She told him about her meeting Danny Casey. She also told him about her plan to meet him next week. Geoff is an apprentice mechanic. He speaks little. She was jealous of his silence. She wishes she can share those unknown areas of his life. She fantasised riding into the world behind Geoff.

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

Ans- No, currently not but she was so fascinated by his personality that she imagined her meeting with him. She was a day dreamer and lived in a world of fantasies. She created a mental picture of their meeting to overcome the sadness of harsh realities.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q 1 Danny had a freckled nose and the colour of his eyes was

- (a) grey (b) green
(c) blue (d) brown

Q 2 Outside the pub, Sophie saw something. It was

- (a) her dad's bicycle
(b) her brother's car
(c) her mother's motorcycle
(d) Derek's tricycle

Q 3 While Sophie waited for Danny, she realized that

- (a) Danny would come
(b) Danny would not come
(c) she was hungry
(d) she was thirsty

Q 4 According to Sophie, the place she had chosen to meet Danny was

- (a) a hidden alley (b) a perfect place
(c) behind the walls (d) near the trees

Q 5 Sophie told Jansie that her father if he got to know about her meeting with Danny would

- (a) agree to their marriage
(b) murder her
(c) ask her to call him over for dinner
(d) ask to be introduced to him

Q 6 Geoff had told about Sophie's meeting with Danny Casey to his

- (a) the entire neighbourhood
(b) Father
(c) Jansie
(d) the teachers in school

Q 7 'I wish he was an Englishman'. These words were spoken with reference to

- (a) Geoff (b) Derek
(c) Danny Casey
(d) a passenger in the bus

Q 8 The match on Saturday was witnessed by

- (a) the whole family
(b) only father and Sophie
(c) Geoff alone
(d) Sophie, father, Derek and Geoff

Q 9 Danny Casey was a player in the football team of

- (a) Ireland (b) Finland

- (c) England (d) Denmark

Q 10 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

Q 11 When Sophie told her father that Danny had met her and told her that he was going to buy a shop, father

- (a) called her a liar
(b) asked her if it was another of her wild stories
(c) disbelieved her outright
(d) asked Geoff to verify facts

Q 12 The father talked about a man who knew

- (a) Pele (b) Beckham
(c) Tom Finney (d) Jeffrey, Archer

Q 13 After describing Danny's appearance, Sophie chose not to tell Geoff about

- (a) Danny's qualification (b) Danny's address
(c) his teeth (d) his car

Q 14 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

Q 15 Geoff never took Sophie out with him because he thought she was

- (a) immature (b) badly behaved
(c) too young (d) too restless

Q 16 Sophie felt bad because of her brother

- (a) never spoke much
(b) laughed a lot
(c) teased her a lot
(d) never took her out for dinner

Q 17 Geoff had been out of school for a period of

- (a) three years (b) five years
(c) one year (d) two years

Q 18 What was Sophie's father keen to buy if Sophie ever came into money?

- (a) a luxury car (b) a decent house
(c) a yacht (d) a shop

Q 19 She wanted to be a designer like

- (a) Calvin Klein (b) Versace
(c) Armani (d) Mary Quant

Q 20 Sophie's best friend was

- (a) Derek (b) Geoff
(c) Jansie (d) Danny

ANSWER KEY

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

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1. What does the third level refer to?

Ans- Jack Finney refers the third level on the Grand Central railway station that takes passengers to Galesburg, Illinois. For Charley the third level on the station was a medium of escape. There is so much insecurity, fear, war, and worries in the modern world. Charley just wants to escape from such harsh realities. He wanders into the fanciful world of 1894. It provided him a base where he could interweave fantasy and reality.

2. Would Charley ever go back to the ticket counter on the third level to buy tickets to Galesburg for himself and his wife?

Ans- Charley drew three hundred dollars from the bank. He bought old style currency to buy two tickets to Galesburg but he would never go back to the ticket-counter on the third level to buy tickets to Galesburg for himself and his wife because third level was his imagination.

3. Do you think that the third level was a medium of escape for Charley? why ?

Ans- Yes, I think that the third level was a medium of escape for Charley. Life in the modern world is full of insecurity, fear, war, worries and stress. Man has to confront them all the time. The harsh realities of life make living quite unpleasant and even unbearable. So he wants to escape into a wishful world. Charley talks to his psychiatrist friend about the third level at the Grand Central station. His friend calls it 'a waking - dream wish fulfilment. Charley possesses an escapist tendency. Even his stamp collecting is a 'temporary refuge from reality'.

4. What do you infer from Sam's letter to Charley?

Ans- The way Charley came across Sam's letter was surrounded in mystery. Among his oldest first day covers, he found an envelope. It was not addressed to him. It was mailed to the address of his grandfather. It was written on July 18, 1894. The postmark shows the picture of President Garfield. Generally, the first day covers have blank papers in them, but this one contained a letter. The letter was addressed to Charley. In the letter Sam had informed Charley that he was living on the third level. He had also told Charley and his wife to keep looking for the third level. Clearly, the letter was the product of Charley's imagination.

5. What was Charley's hobby? Where did he find Sam's letter?

Ans- Charley's hobby was stamp collecting. It is nothing but a 'temporary refuge from reality'. His grandfather did not need any such thing. Things were pretty nice and peaceful in his days. Perhaps the narrator is under pressure to escape from the harsh world of realities. Sam's letter to Charley only deepens the mystery. The letter was written from Galesburg, Illinois. The postmark showed that it was written on July, 1894. Strange enough it bore the address of Charley's

grandfather Charley lived in New York. He found it among first covers. A first day cover has only a blank paper in it but the letter contained a note written by Sam to Charley. In brief, the letter is another of Charley's escapist fantasies. It is another 'waking dream wish fulfilment'.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**Q 1. What was Sam invited for according to the letter?**

- (a) for a party
- (b) for a tea party
- (c) for a bachelor's party
- (d) for a lemonade party

Q 2. Whose signatures were there on the letter?

- (a) Charley's teacher
- (b) Charley's friend
- (c) Sam
- (d) None

Q 3. What convinced Charley that he had reached the Third Level Grand Central Station and not the second level?

- (a) A different world of gas lights and brass spittoons
- (b) beards and mustaches of 1894
- (c) newspaper with a date June 11, 1894
- (d) All of these

Q 4. What did Charley find in his stamp collection?

- (a) old addresses
- (b) hair styles
- (c) old letters
- (d) First day cover

Q 5. What was the strangest thing at The Third Level?

- (a) Beards
- (b) Mustaches
- (c) dresses
- (d) The corridor that led him into the past.

Q 6. What specific difference did Charley notice at the Third Level of Central Station?

- (a) Everything was weird
- (b) Everything was old styled and smaller in size
- (c) everything was too big
- (d) everything was shining

Q 7. What is First Day Cover?

- (a) A new stamp gets the Postmark and date
- (b) A gift
- (c) A gift wrapper
- (d) A gift wrapped in a beautiful wrapper

Q 8. Why does Charley want to visit Galesburg?

- (a) to escape from the troublesome world
- (b) to enjoy
- (c) to see the beautiful landscape
- (d) to meet his old friends

Q 9. What did Charley see at the Third Level?

- (a) flickering gas lights and people with funny mustaches
- (b) brass spittoons
- (c) men wearing a tan gabardine suit and a straw
- (d) All these

Q 10. How did Charley reach the Third Level?

- (a) In his fantasy he takes a subway or a corridor faster than a bus
- (b) in a superfast train
- (c) in jetways
- (d) in an escalator

Q 11. Why was the narrator seeing this Third Level?

- (a) as a wish to visit Galesberg
- (b) wanted to meet his friends
- (c) wanted to take a break from office
- (d) As a result of stress and anxiety in his mind

Q 12. Does the Third Level really exist at Grand Station?

- (a) Yes
- (b) yes, there were 3 levels
- (c) No, there were only two levels at the station
- (d) None

Q 13. Who was Sam in The Third Level?

- (a) a doctor (b) a friend
- (c) a psychiatrist and a friend of Charley
- (d) None

Q 14. In what way do we try to overcome the insecurities of the present harsh times

- (a) by engaging ourselves in practical activities
- (b) by talking to friends and family
- (c) reading good books
- (d) All these

Q 15. What is Sam's letter to Charles represent?

- (a) A blend
- (b) an acceptance to visit
- (c) a proof of his fantasy
- (d) a blend of reality with fantasy

Q 16. What is "Waking dream wish fulfillment" according to the psychiatrist in the lesson?

- (a) Charles finding of a Third level at Grand Central Station and realization of his wish to visit Galesberg Illinois
- (b) Charles escapism
- (c) Charles escapism from realities
- (d) None

Q 17. How does the story begin?

- (a) in a jovial manner
- (b) in an aggressive manner
- (c) on a happy note
- (d) in a serious manner

Q 18. What is the meaning of 'Waking dream wish fulfillment'?

- (a) a pleasant wish that makes one forget the past
- (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 present

Q 19. Who is the author of 'The Third Level'.

- (a) George Orwell (b) Agatha Christie
- (c) James Joyce (d) Jack Finney

ANSWER KEY

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

1. Who is the tiger king? Why does he get that name?

Ans- The Maharaja of Pratibandpuram was called the Tiger King. He is also identified as his highness Jamedar-General, Khiledar Major and Sir Jilani Jung Jung Bahadur. At the time of his birth, The astrologer declared that the prince would have to die one day. The ten days old Prince asked the astrologers to reveal the manner of his death. The chief astrologer said that his death would come from a tiger. The young Prince replied ' Let tigers beware!' he resolved to kill one hundred tigers. Thus, he got the name "tiger king".

2. What will the Maharaja do to find the required number of tigers to kill?

Ans- The Maharaja killed seventy tigers within ten years but tiger population in his Kingdom became extinct. To get the required numbers of tigers to kill, the Maharaja will ask his dewan to find a suitable girl for him to marry. A suitable girl for matrimonial alliance should be the one who would not only come from a royal family but also would belong to a state with a large number of tiger population. As Pratibandpuram had no more tigers left, a province that belong to his father-in-law would certainly provide him with an opportunity to kill more tigers and reach his aim of killing one hundred tigers.

3. How will the Maharaja prepare himself for the hundredth tiger which was supposed to decide his fate?

Ans- The Maharaja would be extremely careful while dealing with the hundredth tiger which was supposed to be the reason for his death. On encountering the hundredth one, He will take a careful aim at the tiger and will shoot it. When it falls in a crumpled heap, he would be filled with joy and will leave the place hastily.

4. What will now happen to the astrologers? Do you think the prophecy was indisputedly disproved?

Ans- The astrologer dies before the king of Pratibandpuram gets an opportunity to kill one hundred tigers. Disproving his prophecy seems to be the sole reason for the king's existence. Except for killing hundred tigers, the prophecy cannot be indisputedly disproved as the king was ultimately killed by a tiger, though neither by a real one nor by the hundredth one. Looking at the weak, old and almost lifeless tiger that was the hundredth one, no one would have thought that it would escape the king's bullet by fainting at the shock of the bullet whizzing past. It was the "tiny little wooden tiger" from the toy shop that caused the death of the tiger king.

5. The story is a satire on the conceit of those in power. How does the author employ the literary device of dramatic irony in the story?

Ans- The story "The tiger King" is a supreme example of dramatic irony. It is a satire on the pride and conceit of those in power. The Maharaja of Pratibandpuram tried

to believe what was written in his fate. The result was ironical as well as tragic. The chief astrologer had told that the prince was born in the hour of the bull. The bull and the tiger are born enemies therefore, the tiger would be the only cause of death.

The proud King totally banned tiger hunting in the state by anyone except himself. If anybody dared even to throw a stone at a tiger his wealth and property would be confiscated. The king appeared well set to realise his ambition. Somehow he was able to kill 99 tigers. He need just one tiger to complete the tally.

The author employs the literary device of dramatic irony in the story. The irony is that the king thinks himself safe after killing the hundredth tiger. Hardly does he know that the hundredth tiger did not die of his bullet but survived.

Ironically, the tiger that caused the death of the tiger king was not a tiger of flesh and blood. It was a wooden toy-tiger.

6. What is the author's indirect comment on subjecting innocent animals to the willfulness of human beings?

Ans- Through this satirical story the author has rightly portrayed how human beings have subjected innocent animals to untold torture and death, merely to fulfill their own whims and fancies. Then the maharaja's indiscriminate killing on tigers led to their extinction in some states, but the Maharaja was oblivious to the grave consequences his action was leading to. In order to prove an astrologer wrong the Maharaja went on a killing spree proving his dominance over the helpless animals. He wished to show his superiority as a human being and exercised his power to kill hundred and unlucky tigers but only the hundredth tiger eluded him and finally it appeared in the form of a wooden toy-tiger, to take revenge upon him.

7. How would you describe the behaviour of the Maharajas minions towards him? Do you find them truly sincere towards him or they driven by fear when they obey him? Do we find a similarity in today's political order?

Ans- Maharaja's minions were not at all sincere towards him. Most of them were scared of Maharaja and tried to keep him in good humour by obeying his orders. They did not dare to disobey him as his displeasure could mean loss of their jobs or even loss of their lives.

The astrologer was afraid of predicting his death. However, Maharaja had asked him to speak without any fear. Dewan who should have advised the king not to kill the tigers and did not dare to go against his wishes and aided his marriage to a princess whose father's kingdom possessed a large number of tigers. Being afraid of losing his job, he presented an old tiger to satisfy the whims of his Maharaja. Likewise, the hunters choose not to inform him of the survival of the hundredth tiger and instead killed it themselves fearing that they

might lose their jobs. Even the shopkeeper, who sold the king a cheap wooden toy-tiger, quoted a higher price lest he should be punished under the rules of emergency.

So, it is very clear that the king's minions were driven by fear rather than by any feelings of sincerity towards their ruler.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Q 1. How many surgeons were summoned to attend the king?**
(a) 3 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 13
- Q 2. Identify the literary device in 'like quills all over it'.**
(a) Metaphor (b) Simile
(c) Alliteration (d) Personification
- Q 3. The wooden tiger was carved by**
(a) A master craftsman (b) An unskilled carpenter
(c) The shopkeeper himself
(d) A British carpenter
- Q 4. The original cost of the present was**
(a) 2 annas and a quarter
(b) 2 annas and a half
(c) One and a half annas
(d) 3 annas
- Q 5. How old was the King's son?**
(a) One year old (b) Three years old
(c) Five years old (d) Seven years old
- Q 6. The 100th tiger had ____**
(a) been shot dead (b) fainted
(c) disappeared (d) been set free
- Q 7. The old tiger had been brought from ____**
(a) Calcutta Park (b) Business Park
(c) Leisure Park (d) People's Park
- Q 8. The frustrated Tiger King asked the Dewan—**
(a) to resign
(b) to go to far off places in search of a tiger
(c) to invite the British Officer
(d) to get a tiger from the Madras zoo
- Q 9. Maharaja on not finding the last tiger ____**
(a) went to the Madras zoo
(b) terminated the services of many officers
(c) went to live in the jungle
(d) gave up the idea completely
- Q 10. Each time the Maharaja visited his father-in-law, he killed ____ tigers**
(a) 1-2 (b) 5-6
(c) 9-10 (d) 12-13
- Q 11. In 10 years of hunting expeditions, the Maharaja killed ____ tigers**

- (a) 30 (b) 50
(c) 70 (d) 90

- Q 12. Maharaja and Dewan ____ the British Officer to save the kingdom**
(a) entertained (b) bribed
(c) pacified (d) confronted
- Q 13. ____ became the King's main occupation**
(a) English (b) Justice
(c) Governance (d) Tiger hunting
- Q 14. A high ranking British officer wished to go on**
(a) a tiger hunting expedition
(b) to the jungle
(c) and investigate the decrease in tiger population
(d) and remove the Tiger King
- Q 15. The astrologer stated that he would ____ if the king killed the 100th tiger**
(a) leave the state (b) kill himself
(c) cut his hair (d) denounce the world
- Q 16. The state astrologer predicted that no harm would come to the Tiger King till the killing of ____ tigers**
(a) 89 (b) 99
(c) 79 (d) 100
- Q 17. What character trait of the prince is revealed when he utters the words, 'Let Tigers Beware'?**
(a) Humility (b) Arrogance
(c) Pride (d) Will-power
- Q 18. How old was the Prince when he ridiculed the astrologer?**
(a) 10 days (b) 10 weeks
(c) 10 months (d) 10 years
- Q 19. The Maharaja of ____ is the hero of the story.**
(a) Ramnagar (b) Pratibandapuram
(c) Paltipuram (d) Preetamgarh
- Q 20. Kalki, the author of 'The Tiger King' has used as a background, days of ____ kings dominating their subjects.**
(a) just (b) brave
(c) eccentric (d) gullible

ANSWER KEY

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

1. What happened to Gondwana 150 million years ago?

Ans. Before 150 million years ago Gondwana was a giant amalgamated southern supercontinent. India and the Antarctica were part of the same landmass. Then the landmass was forced to separate into countries.

2. How do geological phenomena help us to know about the history of humankind?

Ans. Geological phenomena certainly help us to know about the history of humankind. A giant southern supercontinent-Gondwana did exist 650 million years ago. The climate was much warmer. It had a huge variety of flora and fauna. Gondwana thrived for 500 million years. Finally, it broke to separate countries as they exist today. It was the stage when dinosaurs were wiped out and the age of mammals started.

3. What are the indications for the future of humankind?

Ans. Rapid human population growth and limited resources exert pressure on land. Burning of fossil fuels has only helped in increasing the average global temperature. Melting of ice-caps, depletion of the ozone layer and global warming are the real and immediate dangers for mankind. They will affect the lives of all the marine animals and the birds of the region.

4. Why is a visit to Antarctica important to realise the effect of global warming?

Ans. Antarctica is the perfect place to study the effects that global warming is causing. It is here that one can see the effect of melting glaciers and collapsing ice-shelves and how this is likely to raise the water levels in the sea and the ocean, as a result of which many low lying regions will be submerged under water.

5. Why is Antarctica the place to go if we want to study the earth's past, present and future?

Ans. The Antarctica landmass, that was an amalgamated southern supercontinent called Gondwana dates back to 650 million years. It can help us better understand the formation of continents and mountains like the Himalayas as they are in the modern world. Its ice-cores hold over half-million-year old carbon records that are vital to study the Earth's past, present and future.

6. What are the reasons of increasing the average global temperature or the global warming?

Ans. The increase in human population has given birth to innumerable villages, towns, cities and megacities. The burning of fossil fuels has polluted the atmosphere. It has created a blanket of carbon dioxide around the world. It is slowly but surely increasing the average global temperature. Global warming has given birth to many climatic changes.

7. Why is Antarctica the perfect place to study changes in the environment?

Ans. Antarctica is the perfect place to study changes in the environment. These little changes can have big climatic repercussions. It has a very simple eco-system. It lacks biodiversity. The study of the microscopic phytoplanktons is very interesting. Scientists warn that a further depletion of the ozone layer will affect the lives of all sea animals and birds of the region. It will also affect the global carbon cycle.

8. How do phytoplankton sustain and nourish the entire Southern Ocean's food chain?

Ans. Phytoplankton are microscopic single-celled plants that use the sun's energy to absorb and synthesize organic compounds in the photosynthesis, thereby sustain and nourish the entire Southern Ocean's food chain.

9. The world's geological history is trapped in Antarctica. How is the study of this region useful to us?

Ans. The world's geological history is trapped in Antarctica. Antarctica is the coldest, driest and windiest continent in the world. There was a time when India and Antarctica were parts of same landmass. 650 million years ago there existed a joint amalgamated southern supercontinent called Gondwana. This landmass centered around present-day Antarctica. Human beings did not exist as their civilization is only 12,000 years old. The climate at that time was warm and landmass flourished with a vast variety of flora and fauna.

The study of this region shows that Gondwana prospered for 500 million years. But then the dinosaurs got wiped out and mammals began to appear. The landmass disintegrated into countries and India, the Himalayas and South America were formed. This left Antarctica frigid at the bottom of the earth. Today, it stores the key to the significance of cordilleran folds and pre-Cambrian granite shields, ozone and carbon layers as well as a study of the evolution and extinction. This can help us to understand in a better way the formation of continents and mountains like the Himalayas as we find them in the modern world. Its ice-folds hold over half-million-year-old carbon records that are so crucial for the study of the Earth's past, present and future. Hence, the study of Antarctica helps us and knowing the geological history of the world.

10. How was the programme, 'Students on Ice' an attempt to equip future generations with knowledge to save Earth?

OR

What are Jeff green's reason for including high school students in the students on Ice expedition?

Ans. The objective of the 'Students on Ice' programme was to take the high school students to the limits of the

world and provide them with inspiring opportunities in education to enable them to understand and respect our planet.

According to Geoff Green, the High School students are the future policy-makers and through this programme they would be able to save this planet from the ecological hazards and the harmful effects of global warming. Antarctica, with its simple ecosystem and lack of biodiversity, is the perfect place to study how little changes in the environment can have major repercussions. Here they can see glaciers retreating and ice shelves collapsing. The school students' impressionable minds can study and examine the Earth's past, present and future by their voyage to Antarctica.

11. Why is Antarctica the place to go to, understand the earth's present past and future?

Ans. Antarctica is a part of the earth's past history. We come to know that about 650 million years ago there was a giant super-continent in the south. It was called Gondwana. India and the Antarctica were parts of the same landmass Gondwana. Things were quite different then. Humans hadn't yet arrived on the earth. The climate of Antarctica was much warmer. It had a huge variety of flora and fauna. Dinosaurs became extinct. The age of mammals started. The landmass was forced in to be separated into countries as they exist today.

The study of Antarctica can also help us to understand the earth's present and future as well. About 90 per cent of the earth's total ice volumes are stored in Antarctica. There are no trees, buildings and human settlements in Antarctica. We lose all earthly sense of perspective and time here. Antarctica also provides a warning for the future. What will happen if the global warming results in constant melting of icebergs? It will bring disastrous results. The further depletion of the ozone layer will affect sea animals, vegetation and humans very adversely.

12. Describe Tishani's journey to the end of the earth- the Antarctica region and his experiences during that journey. Particularly, highlight the success of 'Students on Ice' programme of Geoff's Green.

Ans. The narrator boarded a Russian research ship the 'Akademik Shokalskiy'. She was heading towards the coldest, driest and windiest continent in the world- Antarctica. Her journey began 13.09 degrees north of the Equator from Madras. She had to cross nine time-zones, six checkpoints, three bodies of water and at least three ecospheres. She travelled for over 100 hours.

The author spent two weeks in a place where 90 per cent of the earth's total ice volume is stored. There were no trees, no billboards or buildings. She lost all earthly sense of perspective and time.

'Students on Ice' programme of Geoff Green was quite successful. The aim of the programme was to take high school students to the ends of the world. It provided them inspiring educational opportunities. They could develop a new understanding and respect for their planet. The most thrilling experience of the narrator was his walking on the ocean.

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS:

- Q 1. Name the program which aimed to take high school students to the end of the world?**
(a) The author's delight
(b) Geoff Green's 'Students on Ice' programme
(c) Teachers delight
(d) School programme
- Q 2. What is the aim of The Journey to Antarctica?**
(a) to know the geography more closely
(b) world tour
(c) to sensitize the young minds towards climatic change
(d) to see the beauty of the earth
- Q 3. The lesson Journey to the end of the Earth revolves around**
(a) children and their tour
(b) tourism
(c) It revolves around the world
(d) world's most preserved place, Antarctica
- Q 4. When do you know that the threat of global warming is very real?**
(a) when you see the seals on ice floes
(b) when you see the austral light
(c) When you see glaciers retreating and ice shelves collapsing
(d) All of the above
- Q 5. What caused disturbance to the silence of the continent?**
(a) the humans (b) Avalanches
(c) The birds (d) the animals
- Q 6. What is the figure of speech used in the line, "It's like walking into a giant ping-pong ball"?**
(a) Metaphor (b) Alliteration
(c) Pun (d) Simile
- Q 7. The author's first emotion on facing Antarctica's expansive white landscape was**
(a) wonder (b) relief
(c) shock (d) disbelief
- Q 8. Antarctica has been described as:**
(a) coldest, driest, windiest
(b) hottest and inhabitable.
(c) thriving with all sorts of life
(d) All of the above
- Q 9. If we want to know our earth, the human race and its past, present, and future where should we go?**
(a) Northern Pole (b) Southern Pole
(c) Gondwanaland (d) Antarctica Continent
- Q 10. How do geographical phenomena help us?**
(a) how small changes cause big things to happen
(b) it makes us study
(c) it helps us to watch everything closely
(d) none

- Q 11. Which program was a life changing program?**
(a) Tour and Travels (b) Know Antarctica
(c) Know your earth (d) Students on Ice
- Q 12. Where is the world's geological history trapped?**
(a) on southern pole (b) On Northern Pole
(c) on Asia Continent(d) On Antarctica Continent
- Q 13. Where does 90% of earth's total ice exist?**
(a) Pacific region (b) Southern oceans
(c) Northern pole (d) Antarctica Continent
- Q 14. What are the reasons for increasing global temperatures?**
(a) cutting of trees (b) human activities
(c) increasing pollution (d) All of these
- Q 15. What is phytoplankton?**
(a) Oceans (b) Southern oceans
(c) Microscopic grasses (d) None
- Q 16. Why was the programme 'Students on Ice' a great success?**
(a) because of its arrangements
(b) good travel facilities
(c) good food arrangements
(d) because of the life changing exposure to the youngsters
- Q 17. The narrator was aboard on the ship named?**
(a) World carrier
(b) Academic Discovery
(c) Akademik Shokalskiy
(d) Denim Explorer
- Q 18. Which program was the author a part of?**
(a) Tour Program
(b) Research Programme
(c) Students on Ice Program
(d) None
- Q 19. Gondwana existed roughly around**
(a) 110 million years ago
(b) 450 million years ago
(c) 250 million years ago
(d) 650 million years ago
- Q 20. How many years back were India and Antarctica part of the same landmass?**
(a) 100 million years back
(b) 650 million years ago
(c) 200 million years ago
(d) 400 million years ago

ANSWERS KEYS :-

1 .B , 2. C, 3 .D, 4 .C, 5 .B, 6 .D, 7 .B, 8 .A, 9 .D, 10 .A, 11.D, 12.D, 13.D, 14.D, 15.C, 16.D, 17.C, 18.C, 19.D, 20.B, ,

Q1. Who was Dr. Sadao? where was his house?

Ans- Dr. Sadao Hoki was a famous and established Japanese doctor. He went to America for learning surgery and medicine. Dr. Sadao's house was built on a spot on the Japanese coast. The low, square stone house was set upon rocks well above a narrow beach. The beach was outlined with bent pines.

Q2. Will doctor Sadao be arrested on the charge of harbouring an enemy?

Ans- Japan is at war with America. Giving shelter to a sailor of the U.S. Navy is an anti-national work. Dr. Sadao can be arrested. He can be punished on the charge of harbouring an enemy. But it will not happen. His servants will not disclose the matter to the police. The old General knows everything but he sleeps over the matter.

Q3. Will Hanna help the wounded man and wash him herself?

Ans- Hana showed her hesitations as the man is a prisoner of war. He is a wounded sailor of the 'U.S. Navy'. Hana is reluctant to help the wounded man. Firstly, the man is her enemy. America is at war with Japan. Secondly, she thinks that by giving shelter to such a man they can be arrested. But her essential humanity and obedience to her husband compels her to save Tom's life.

Q4. What will Dr. Sadao do to get rid of the man?

Ans- Dr. Sadao has given a new lease of life to the wounded prisoner of war, Tom. He can't throw him into the jaws of death again. Therefore, he gives him a boat with sufficient food and clothes to go to a nearby island. From there the man can take a Korean boat and escape to freedom at night.

Q5. What was the chief concern of Sadao's father?

Ans. The influence of his father was quite dominating on Sadao. His father never joked or played with him. Sadao's education was his father's chief concern. For this reason at the age of twenty two he was sent to America to study surgery and medicine. By the time his father died. Sadao had established himself as a famous surgeon and scientist.

Q6. What did Hana and Sadao see coming out of the mist?

Ans. Hana and Sadao were standing outside their house. They saw something black coming out of the mist. It was a man. He seemed to be flung up out of the ocean. He staggered a few steps. He was crawling. Then he fell on his face and lay there. Sadao thought him some fisherman having been washed from his boat.

Q7. How did Sadao and Hana come to know that the man was an American, prisoner of war and an enemy?

Ans- When Dr. Sadao and Hana came nearer. They found some stains of blood on sand. The man was wounded. He turned the man's head and they saw his face. He was a white man. They read the faint writing on the cap: "U.S. Navy". The man was a prisoner of war. He was an enemy soldier. Japan was at war with America.

Q8. Hana told Yumi to wash the soldier. How did Yumi react?

Ans. Hana realised that at first the soldier must be washed. She told Yumi to fetch hot water for washing. When she saw the white man she shook with anger. She would not wash such a dirty white man. Hana cried and commanded her to do as asked. Yumi had a fierce look of resistance and left the room.

Q9. How did the General react when Sadao informed him about the prisoner of war?

Ans- The behaviour of the General was quite surprising. His personal considerations overweighed all other considerations. He didn't order the immediate arrest of the enemy. Nor did he take any action against Dr. Sadao who had given shelter to an American soldier. He only offered to send two private assassins to get him killed secretly. But he never sent those.

Q10. Why did Dr. Sadao help in the escape of the American soldier? Was it an act of treachery? Can you justify his action?

Ans. Dr. Sadao gave shelter to a wounded enemy. If the young American been healthy, Sadao would have handed him over to the police. But there was a bleeding and dying man. He was a doctor and was trained to save even a dying enemy. Therefore, he helped him in his escape. Human considerations outweighed all other petty things.

Q11. Dr. Sadao was compelled by his duty as a doctor to help the enemy soldier. what made Hana his wife sympathetic to him in the face of open defiance from the domestic staff?

Ans- Sadao Hoki was a doctor. He was compelled by his duty as a doctor to help a dying man. Japan was at war with America. The prisoner of war Tom was an enemy. Hana, Dr. Sadao Hoki's wife was a kind-hearted lady, developed a natural sympathy for the wounded and dying enemy. She had to face open defiance from the domestic staff. But she was not provoked. She played her role as a dutiful wife and the mistress of the house with dignity.

The two servants wanted that "the white man should die". Yumi refused to wash a white man. The fierce look on her face even frightened Hana. She faced this anger.

She helped her husband in performing an operation on him. It was due to her sympathy and cooperation that Dr. Sadao could save the dying prisoner of war.

Q12. Write a character-sketch of Dr. Sadao as depicted in your lesson, 'The Enemy'.

Ans. Dr. Sadao Hoki was the only son of his father. His education was his father's only concern. For this reason he had been sent to America at the age of twenty-two to study surgery and medicine. He married Hana in America when he became sure she was Japanese. This shows Sadao's love for Japan.

One evening, he and Hana found a prisoner of war wounded and bleeding. Sadao was in a dilemma. The wounded man was an American. Japan was at war with America. If he sheltered a white man he could be arrested. If he handed him over to the police, the wounded soldier would certainly die.

Dr. Sadao and his obedient wife faced the displeasure of their servants. Yumi didn't want to wash a white man. The old gardener left them. Dr. Sadao heard the call of his profession only. Dr. Sadao's heart overflowed with human kindness. He didn't want Tom to be arrested, so he made elaborate arrangements for his escape. He did all these sacrifices putting himself and his wife at maximum risk.

Q13. How did Sadao and Hana see the man crawling on his hands and knees? Why did they bring him inside the house?

Ans. Sadao and Hana were standing outside their house. Soon they saw something black coming out of the mists. It was a man flung out of the ocean. The man was on his knees crawling. Then he lay down there. They thought him to be a fisherman. Perhaps he had been washed away from his boat. He was a white man. He was a sailor of the "U.S. Navy". In short, he was a soldier of a hostile nation. Japan was at war with America and so he was their enemy.

Dr. Sadao and Hana were in a fix. If they sheltered a white man in their house, they could be arrested. If they handed him over to the police, he would certainly die. "The kindest thing would be to put him back into the sea". If the man were healthy, he could hand him over to the police. But he was a doctor and he was trained to save the life of even a dying enemy. So he decided to carry him into the house and save him from dying.

Q14. Why and how did Dr. Sadao help the prisoner of war to escape? Do you find him guilty of harbouring an enemy?

Ans. Dr. Sadao had given a new life to the American prisoner of war. He didn't want to throw him into the jaws of death again. He asked the young soldier to take his private boat at night. The young American could live there until he saw a Korean fishing boat pass by. Food, bottle water and two quilts were put inside the boat. If the food ran out, he could signal two flashes. The young American went into the darkness of the garden and escaped. The prisoner had gone quite safe.

No, Dr. Sadao can't be found guilty of harbouring an enemy. No doubt, the national countries at war are considered as natural enemies. But we shouldn't forget that Sadao was a doctor. And for a doctor saving a dying man is the foremost priority. It doesn't matter if the dying man is an enemy.

Q15. Describe the difficulties faced by Dr. Sadao when he tried to help the enemy soldier.

Ans. An American prisoner of war was washed ashore in a dying state. He was found on the doorstep of a Japanese doctor, Dr. Sadao. First of all, he faced a dilemma. Should he save him as a doctor or hand him over to the Army as a patriot? Because Japan was at war with America. He acted promptly and packed the wound with the sea moss lying on the beach. Once he thought of throwing the man "back in the sea". If he sheltered a white man in his house, he could be arrested. If he handed him to the army, he would certainly die. He would even die if he was not operated on.

Dr. Sadao and his kind-hearted wife Hana faced stiff resistance of the servants and Yumi. Yumi refused to wash the wounds of a white man. The servants left them in anger. Hana herself washed the wounds and helped in giving the anaesthetic. Dr. Sadao, ethics of his profession had trained him to save even a dying enemy. Putting aside all obstacles, difficulties and dangers, he operated on the enemy soldier. Not only that. He also helped him to escape.

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS :-

Q 1. Sadao went to America to learn

- (a) psychiatry
- (b) surgery and medicine
- (c) music
- (d) fine arts

Q 2. The chief concern for Sadao's father was

- (a) Sadao's wedding
- (b) Sadao's education
- (c) Sadao's migration
- (d) Sadao's treatment

Q 3. The name of the main character in 'The Enemy' is

- (a) Dr. Huen Tsang
- (b) Dr. Sadao Hoki
- (c) Dr. Chung Wa
- (d) Dr. Hao Chi

Q 4. How many children Dr. Sadao has?

- (a) 4
- (b) 5
- (c) 3
- (d) 2

Q 5. At what age Dr. Sadao went to America?

- (a) 22
- (b) 32
- (c) 12
- (d) 42

Q 6. Where did Dr. Sadao meet Hana?

- (a) in Japan
- (b) in his neighbour
- (c) in the battlefield
- (d) at professor Harley's house in America

- Q 7. Why did Dr. Sadao help an enemy soldier?**
 (a) because he was an ethical and sincere doctor
 (b) because he was his friend
 (c) because he knew him
 (d) none
- Q 8. Why did the servants leave Dr. Sadao's House?**
 (a) Because he was wounded
 (b) because he was dirty
 (c) Because he was an American Soldier and they didn't like him
 (d) All
- Q 9. Why did Dr. Sadao give his flashlight to the enemy soldier?**
 (a) to help him
 (b) to show him the way in the dark
 (c) so that he could send him signal in case of any distress
 (d) All these
- Q 10. How did Dr. Sadao get rid of the American Soldier?**
 (a) by giving him instructions
 (b) by giving him flashlight to use in times of distress
 (c) by asking him to row to the island
 (d) All these
- Q 11. What kind of person The General was?**
 (a) a kind hearted (b) a wise man
 (c) a selfish man (d) none
- Q 12. Why did the messenger come to the doctor?**
 (a) to meet him (b) for checkup
 (c) to inform about the General's ill-health
 (d) All these
- Q 13. Why did the General not pass orders to arrest Dr. Sadao for giving space to a white man?**
 (a) because he trusted him
 (b) because he needed him
 (c) General was not in good health and needed his services
 (d) None
- Q 14. Who was Dr. Sadao?**
 (a) An Iranian Doctor (b) An American doctor
 (c) A Japanese doctor (d) None
- Q 15. What does the narrator speak about in the beginning of the chapter?**
 (a) the war
 (b) the General
 (c) Dr. Sadao's childhood and his father.
 (d) the servants and Dr's wife
- Q 16. What did Dr. Sadao give to the soldier?**
 (a) his boat (b) food to eat
 (c) flashlight to use in distress
 (d) All these

Q 17. The name of the prisoner as told to Hana was

- (a) Tom (b) Dick
 (c) Harry (d) John Answer

Q 18. All the servants in Sadao's household

- (a) were happy with their master
 (b) felt that he deserved a reward
 (c) were very critical of him
 (d) wanted him to let the soldier die

Q 19 Sadao had to shout at the soldier of the third day because

- (a) he had gone out of the room
 (b) he was sitting up
 (c) he was reading a newspaper
 (d) he was talking to Yumil

Q 20. Sadao removed the bullet from close to soldiers

- (a) heart (b) liver lungs
 (c) Kidney (d) lungs

ANSWERS KEYS :-

1.B, 2. B, 3. B, 4. D, 5. A, 6. D, 7. A, 8. C, 9. C, 10.D, 11.C, 12.C, 13.C, 14.C, 15.C, 16.D, 17.A, 18.C, 19.B, 20.C

Q1. Who is Jo? How does she respond to her father 's story-telling?

Ans- Jo is Jack's little daughter. She is about four- years old. Jack tells his daughter stories which he creates by himself. Thus custom began when she was two. Jo never falls asleep till Jack tells a new tale to her. She would enjoy all such stories. She showed her interest by asking many questions related to them.

Q2 . What possible plot line could the story continue with?

Ans- Each story that Jack told was a slight variation of a basic tale. There was always a small creature named Roger. In this story it was Roger Skunk . All stories had familiar events. Like other stories Roger went to the wise old owl. The owl told him to go to a wizard. The wizard made Roger Skunk smell like roses. Roger's 'mommy's made the wizard smell Roger bad again.

Q3. When did Jack start telling stories to Jo?

Ans- Jack would tell a story to his daughter Jo out of his head in the evenings and for Saturday naps. This custom of story-telling had begun when Jo was two-years-old and was continuing for the last two years.

Q4. What would the Wizard demand for solving the problem ?

Ans- For solving the problem the Wizard in turn would demand in payment a number of pennies greater than the number Roger creature had. However, he would direct the animal to a place where the extra pennies could be found.

Q5. How did the Roger Skunk smell ?

Ans- Roger Skunk lived in the dark deep woods. He smelled very bad. He smelled so bad that the other animals of the jungle would not play with him. They would call him Roger Stinky Skunk.

Q6. What did Roger Skunk tell the wise old Owl ?

Ans- Roger Skunk told the huge wise old owl that all the other little animals run away from him because he smelt so bad. The owl told him that he smelled very very bad. Roger Skunk cried and asked the wise old owl what he should do.

Q7. Why did Roger Skunk go in search of the Wizard ?

Ans- Everybody made fun of Roger because of his giving out a bad smell. He was upset and felt sad. He met the old owl who advised him to go to the Wizard. The Wizard would help him and give him a pleasant smell. That's why he went in search of the Wizard.

Q8. How did Roger Skunk smell like roses ?

Ans- After finding his magic wand, the Wizard asked Roger Skunk what he wanted to smell like. Roger Skunk told

him that he would like to smell like roses. The Wizard chanted some spell and Roger Skunk started smelling like roses.

Q9. How did Roger Skunk's mummy react to find Roger Skunk smelling like roses ?

Ans- When Roger Skunk went home his mummy said that the smell was awful. He said that it was he who smelt like roses. When she came to know that the Wizard had done so, she took Roger Skunk to the Wizard so that he smelt bad again.

Q10. How many pennies did the Wizard demand and how did Roger Skunk pay him ?

Ans- The Wizard had demanded seven pennies from Roger Skunk, but he had only four pennies with him. The Wizard asked him to go to the end of the lane and turn around three times and look down the magic well and there he would find three pennies.

Q11. What did Roger Skunk's mummy say when he smelt bad again ?

Ans- When Roger Skunk was in bed his mummy came up and hugged him. She said that he smelled like her little baby Skunk again and she loved him very much.

Q12. What is mother Skunk's role in the story?

Ans- Mother Skunk is there to make Roger realize the importance of originality, individuality and identity. Roger Skunk is not to be ashamed of his natural attributes. She is also a decisive and protective parent, who does not hesitate to hit the wizard on his head for this reason.

Q13. What problem did Roger Skunk face when he went to play with his friends? How did he solve it?

Ans- Roger Skunk smelt so bad that none of the other woodland creatures would play with him. They would make fun of him and call him 'Roger stinky skunk' and run away. He would just stand there alone and cry. He went to the owl, sitting on a big tree and was asked to go to the wizard's house near a river. On his request, his smell was changed into that of roses.

Q14. Give an example to show that Jo was a sensitive child.

Ans- When Jo's father started telling how all the other animals used to tease Roger Skunk and would run away leaving him alone, Jo felt the pain felt by Roger Skunk and became sad and tears rolled down from her eyes.

Q15. What do you think was Jo ' s problem?

Ans- Jo was a sensitive little girl. She had been accustomed to the happy ending of the stories of Roger, where the wizard was helpful to him in fulfilling his wish. At the request of Roger Skunk, the wizard had changed his awful smell to that of the roses. Other small animals

liked it and played with Roger Skunk happily. She could not digest the ending of the extended story where Roger Skunk's mother hit the wizard on the head and forced him to change Skunk's smell to the earlier foul one.

Jo could not accept Skunk's mother's stubbornness e.g. hitting the well wisher of her son, Roger Skunk. Jo insisted that her father should tell her the same story again the next day with changed ending. The wizard should hit that unreasonable mommy on the head and leave Roger Skunk emitting the pleasant smell of roses. In the beautiful world of a child's imagination, fairies and wizard's are more real than reality itself. She could not digest the harsh realities of life. She did not like the rude mother who hit the benefactor of her own son.

Q16. What is the moral issue that the story raises?

Ans- John Updike 's short story 'Should Wizard Hit Mommy ?' raises certain basic moral issues. The basic moral issue is of racial segregation. Roger Skunk smells very bad. It is none of his fault. Nature has made him so. He has to undergo intense sufferings due to his segregation. All little creatures run away when he comes near them. They refuse to play with him. The wizard makes Roger Skunk smell of roses. The little animals start liking his company. But his mother doesn't like the changed smell of her son. She goes straight to the wizard. She gets Roger smell bad again. The mother hugs and loves him as before. Another moral issue is presented through this story. It is that we should no lose our originality and identity.

The moral values of children vary with ours. Ugliness and hatred have no place in their idealised world. Jo is furious at Roger's mother. She made Roger smell bad again Roger is Jo's hero and he must smell good.

Q17. How does Jo want the story to end and why?

Ans- The perspective of children on life is quite different from elders. They roam in a dreamy and magical world. It is a realistic world here, beauty and love rule supreme. There is no place for ugliness and stink in their world. Naturally, Jo wants her father to make a change in the story. The wizard must take his magic wand and hit Roger's mommy hard. Little Jo wants "that stupid mommy" punished. Her crime is that she made the wizard smell Roger bad again. Jo insists on making that change in the story.

Roger Skunk is the hero of the story. Jo can never imagine her hero to be so ugly and stinky. It offends her sense of fairness and justice. For this the ending of the story must be changed.

Q18. Why does Jack insist that it was the wizard that was hit and not the mother?

Ans- Jack has to tell a story. It suits the story line that it was the wizard who was hit and not the mother. Therefore, he insists on his version of the story. Roger Skunk starts smelling like roses. His mother doesn't like that 'awful smell'. She decides to go right back to the wizard. She takes an umbrella and hits it right over his head. Little Jo doesn't like this development in the story. She wants it otherwise. She wants to hear that the wizard hit Roger's mommy on the head.

Jack sticks to his version. He wants to give a different moral to the story. He wants to that for a mother her son never smells bad. She finds it awful when Roger Skunk starts smelling like roses. She is more than happy when Roger becomes a stinky Skunk again. Hence, Jack sticks to his original story without making any change in it.

Q19. What makes Jack feel caught in an ugly middle position?

Ans- Life gives us striking contrasts. Jack enjoys the art of story-telling. The world of romance Jack stories create, doesn't match with the harsh realities of his life. The day-to-day life is dull and tiring. Jack feels caught in an ugly middle position. He has to manage a little family. He has two children, a daughter Jo and her brother Bobby.

Jack is caught between the two worlds. The first world belongs to Roger Fish or Roger Skunk. It is the world of the wise old owl and the wizard with a magic wand. Suddenly Jack realizes that he must go downstairs. He realizes that he should help his wife Clare paint the living-room woodwork. He is caught between the romantic world of tales and the prosaic world of domestic duties. He feels that his wife is also with him in this 'cage'.

Q20. What is your stance regarding the two endings to the Roger Skunk story?

Ans- Considering the tender age of Jo, both the endings seem a little irrational. It is certain that she will be learning from whatever she hears and visualizes at this age. If the story ends according to Jack, Jo will never be able to question anything she considers wrong in life since this ending stresses that elders are always right in whatever they do. In addition, the story shows the skunk's mommy hitting the wizard for no fault of his. The wizard had only done what he was asked to. This may scare the four-years-old Jo, as it teaches that mothers, being elders, have the right to hit anyone, even if they are not at fault.

On the contrary, if the story ends as Jo wanted it to, it will stop her from believing in and respecting her elders. She may even start believing that there is nothing wrong in hitting elders.

A balanced view may be given in an apt ending, where the mommy either does not hit the wizard at all or realizes her mistake soon.

Q21. Why is the adult's perspective on life different from that of a child?

Ans- A child's speech and line of thought, his actions and reactions, are natural and not guided by any outward influence. He speaks from his heart in accordance with what is ethically right in his perspective. On the other hand, an adult has many things to consider before speaking or reacting. An adult's world is different from the world of a child. Thus, the influence of society governs and dominates his thoughts .

In this chapter, Jo speaks what she considers correct. But Jack, an adult caught in a dilemma, kept thinking on the consequences of accepting his daughter's ending to

the story and what the society has made him learn over time. A child lives in a dreamy and romantic world. It may be the world of Roger Fish or Roger Skunk. It is also the world of a wise old owl and a wizard with a magic wand. In this world of mystery, romance and beauty there is no place for ugliness. For Jo, Roger Skunk is the hero of the story. The hero is a role model for children. Jo can't tolerate his hero Roger Skunk smelling bad again. It is due to "that stupid mommy" of Roger. Hence, she should be punished. The wizard must beat her with his magic wand. Jack and Clare's world is the world of adults. They have to face the harsh realities of domestic duties. Jack is caught between the two worlds. Jack's ending of the story not sound very romantic. It is more realistic than Jo's.

Q22. When and how did Jack tell stories to his daughter Jo ?

Ans- Jack would tell a story to his daughter Jo out of his head in the evenings and for Saturday naps. He began telling stories when Jo was two-year-old and was continuing for the last two years. Each new story only differs a bit from the basic tale. There always was a small creature, usually named Roger, for example, Roger Fish, Roger Squirrel, Roger Chipmunk etc. Roger always had some problems and he would go to the wise old owl.

The owl would tell him to go to the Wizard who would perform a magic spell that solved the problem. The Wizard in turn would demand in payment a number of pennies greater than the number Roger creature had. But at the same time he would direct the animal to a place where the extra pennies could be found. Then Roger would become so happy that he played many games with other creatures. Roger then would go home to his mother just in time to hear the train whistle that brought his daddy home from Boston. Jack then would describe their supper and the story was over.

Q23. Why did Roger Skunk see the wise old owl ?

Ans- Roger Skunk lived in the deep dark woods. He smelt so bad that other animals of the jungle would not play with him. Whenever he would go out to play, all of the tiny creatures would cry, "Uh-ah, here comes Roger Stinky Skunk." They would run away and Roger Skunk would stand there all alone.

Two little tears would fall from his eyes. Roger Skunk walked along very sadly and came to a very big tree. In the tiptop of the tree there lived a huge wise old owl. Roger Skunk told him that all the other little animals run away from him because he smelt so bad. The owl said to Roger Skunk that he smelt very, very bad. Roger Skunk cried and asked the wise old owl what he should do.

Q24. How did the Wizard solve Roger Skunk problem ? Was his problem really solved ?

Ans- Roger Skunk smell very bad and the other little animals did not play with him because of it. He went to the wise old owl who asked Roger Skunk why he did not see the Wizard. The owl told Roger Skunk to go through the dark woods, under the apple tree into the swamp, over the small river that would lead to the Wizard's house.

Roger Skunk went this way and soon he came to a little white house, and he tapped on the door. And then a tiny little old man came out with a long white beard and a pointed blue hat. The Wizard told Roger Skunk that he smelled very bad. Roger Skunk told him that the wise old owl had told that you could help in this.

The Wizard found his magic Wand and asked Roger Skunk what he wanted to smell like. Roger Skunk told him that he would like to smell like roses. The Wizard chanted some mantras and Roger Skunk started smelling like roses. But his problem of bad smell was not really solved. Roger Skunk's mother wanted him to smell like a little Skunk. So she took him to the Wizard and the little Skunk did not smell of roses any more.

Q25. Roger Skunk's mother hit the wizard on his head. Do you think it was right on her part to do so? Should the wizard hit Roger Skunk's mother?

Ans- Roger Skunk's mother was angry at the wizard for changing the smell of her young one. The smell was what made a skunk different from the other animals. In fact, this was what created the individuality which she was so proud of. For her, it was more important to retain that individual characteristic rather than having friends. So when the wizard changed Roger Skunk's smell into the beautiful smell of roses, it made her very angry. In her anger and without waiting for any justification from her son, she marched towards the wizard's house, hit him on his head and demanded the young Skunk to be given back its smell.

In my opinion, it was wrong on the part of Roger Skunk's mother to hit the wizard, since the wizard did not force Roger to change his smell and was in fact abiding by his wishes, trying to make him happy. Instead of checking up on the reason, she went and hit, which I believe was absolutely wrong. She could have instead talked and sorted it out with him.

No, it would be wrong for the wizard to hit Roger Skunk's mother. First, her actions were a result of her love for her young one. Second, hitting in response would have only made it a bigger issue and then there would have been no end to the whole thing.

Q26. Why does Jo want that the wizard should hit the mommy? Does her stand reflect a child's perspective on life? What is your choice?

Ans- Children look at the world from a different perspective. They look at people and things quite differently than the way adults do. Their perspective on life reflects simplicity and innocence. Jo has deep sympathy for Roger Skunk. Roger's bad smell kept all little animals away from him. The little Skunk stood alone and wept. The wizard made Roger smell of roses which made him very happy. Other little animals were now attracted towards him. They now played and danced with him.

Jo's main anger is against the Roger Skunk's stupid mommy. It was she who forced the wizard to make Roger Skunk smell very bad again. The hero of the story is always a role model for children. The tender-hearted Jo is shocked at the attitude of the 'stupid' mommy. She wants Roger's mommy to be punished. The wizard must hit her head hard with his magic wand.

I think Roger's mother doesn't deserve such a bad punishment. For her, Roger must smell like her young one. She is shocked when he starts smelling of roses. A mother always loves her child. His complexion and smell does not matter for her at all. Her love transcends all such minor things.

Q27. Do you think Jack shared an affinity with Roger Skunk? Explain.

Ans- No, Jack did not share any affinity with Roger Skunk. Jo's constant question and her non acceptance of Jack's ending of the story appears to be a threat to his authority. He believes that adults know best! Jack feels threatened by Jo's attitude and when he finds that she is restless after he has come downstairs, he uses the ultimate weapon of adult authority – does she want him to spank her, he asks.

He is reminded of his own upbringing. He was told that Mother is always right. So, the message is clear – adults know best. He tries to enforce his views on her. He has the typical parental attitude and opinion that parents know what is best for their children and stifles her objections and amendments shown by his defending the Skunk's mother (and indirectly his own).

Q28. What made Jack realize that his custom of telling a story was turning futile?

Ans- Jack had been telling bedtime stories and saturday nap time stories since his daughter, Jo was two. Now, she is four. All these years, she never questioned anything and would go off to sleep listening to the story. Through his stories, he also wanted to inculcate his values in her and this included not questioning anything. However, Jo had started questioning everything.

Now, she questioned not only the story but also every statement that her parents made. She had also developed a critical eye for the things. All this made Jack realize that his custom of story-telling was turning futile.

Q29. At the end of the story-telling session, why does Jack consider himself 'caught in an ugly middle position'?

Ans- Jack was in the habit of telling stories to his child Joanne during the evenings and on Saturday afternoons. The story on that particular day was about Roger Skunk, who is shown to be a meek and obedient child. According to the story, Skunk, who smelt dirty, was transformed by a wizard who makes him smell like roses.

Mother Skunk is livid, she goes to the wizard, slaps him, and orders him to restore the smell of her child. Joanne did not approve of the ending. It was for the first time that she was opposing her father. That is why, Jack considers himself caught in an ugly middle position'.

Q30. How does Jo show her independent thinking in the story, 'Should Wizard Hit Mommy'?

Ans- Jo shows her interest in the story right from the beginning. When he selected the 'Skunk', she was reminded of the creature taught them in the school. She interrupts the normal rhythm of the story asking questions and

pacifying her queries. She gives her independent thinking specially when Jo gives the ending to the story.

Being a child of four years old, she thinks that 'Mommy' is protective always but when she beats the wizard, who solved the problem of the Skunk by changing him in rose smell, she becomes infuriated and her individual thinking forces her to argue with her father to change the story. Her individuality says that what children demand should be done as children are away from harsh reality. Her independent thinking makes the father disturbed because she lives in a 'rose-tinted world'. That's why she insisted the wizard should hit the mommy.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q1. Name the author of "Should Wizard Hit Mommy"?.**
 A) John Updike B) Pearl S. Buck
 C) Kalki D) Susan Hill
- Q2. What is Jo a short form of?**
 (a) John (b) Joe
 (c) Joanne (d) Jane
- Q3. What did mommy skunk call the smell of roses?**
 (a) Pleasant (b) Unusual
 (c) Heavenly (d) Awful
- Q4. What did Roger want to smell like?**
 A) marigold B) Sunflower
 C) Jasmine D) Rose
- Q5. What did the wizard demand to make Roger smell like a rose?**
 A) 10 pennies B) 4 pennies
 C) 5 pennies D) 7 pennies
- Q6. Where did the wizard suggest Roger to get rest three pennies?**
 A) from a tree B) from a river
 C) from the ocean D) from a magic well
- Q7. What advice did the wise owl give to Roger Skunk?**
 A) to visit his friends B) to think deeply
 C) to consult his mother D) to consult the wizard
- Q8. Why was Roger's Mom angry with him?**
 A) because of new rosy smell
 B) because of new dress
 C) because of new appearance
 D) none
- Q9. What did the Wizard ask Roger?**
 A) what did he want to have
 B) what did he want to eat
 C) what did he want to smell like?
 D) None
- Q10. What did Roger want to smell like?**
 A) marigold B) Sunflower
 C) Jasmine D) Rose

- Q11. What was the name of Jo's brother?**
A) Bobby B) Jack
C) Skunk D) Johny
- Q12. Roger Skunk's smell makes _____ creatures run away**
(a) Woodland (b) Wood York
(c) Yorkshire (d) Wood hills
- Q13. Jack narrates the story in the evenings and for _____ naps.**
(a) Monday (b) Saturday
(c) Sunday (d) Tuesday
- Q14. Jo is now nearly _____ years old.**
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5
- Q15. What does a 4 year old child symbolise in the story?**
(a) innocence (b) smartness
(c) obstinacy (d) none
- Q16. How does Jo want the wizard to behave with Roger's mother?**
(a) nicely (b) politely
(c) rudely
(d) She wants the wizard to hit her
- Q17. How did Jo want the story of Roger Skunk to end?**
A) wanted to punish Roger's mother
B) wanted to hit her
C) wanted to kill her
D) wanted to beat her
- Q18. What did Roger's mother decide finally?**
A) to take him back to awful wizard and get his bad smell back
B) to take him with her
C) to get him new smell
D) none
- Q19. What idea does Jo not approve?**
A) Roger's mother have rosy smell
B) Wizard hit Roger's mother
C) Roger's mother hit the wizard
D) None
- Q20. Should Wizard hit mommy?' is a _____ within a story.**
A) story B) digression
C) metaphor D) moral

ANSWERS KEYS

1.A, 2.C, 3.D, 4.D, 5.D, 6.D, 7.D, 8.A, 9.C, 10.D, 11.A, 12.A, 13.B, 14.C, 15.A, 16.D, 17.A, 18.A, 19.C, 20.A,

Q1. Who is Mr Lamb? How does Derry get into his garden?

Ans- Mr.Lamb is an old man. He lives in a big house and has garden of his own.He has a tin leg. One of his legs was blown off in the war.Derry enters Mr. Lamb's garden by climbing the wall .He does not come there to steal the apples like other children but out of sheer curiosity.

Q2. Do you think all this will change Derry's attitude towards Mr Lamb?

Ans- Certainly, Mr Lamb will leave a deep impression on the mind of young Derry. Derry suffers from a complex because of his burnt face.Mr. Lamb motivates him to think about positivity of life, people and things. Derry comes back to Mr Lamb though his mother tries to prevent him from going there.

Q3. What peculiar things does Derry notice about the old man, Lamb?

Ans- Mr Lamb is retired from the army. He leaves his doors always open. Everybody is welcomed in his garden. There are no curtains on his windows. These are the quite peculiar things for Derry.

Q4. What physical impairment is Mr Lamb suffering from?

Ans- Mr Lamb has lost one of his legs in a war. There is a tin leg in its place. The children would mockingly call him 'Lamey Lamb'. Also, no one ever comes to see him. People have also spread many stories about him.

Q5. Why had Derry come to the garden?

Ans- Derry had thought it was an empty place and no one lived there. He wanted to see what kind of place it was. He had no mind to steal any apple.

Q6. Why does Derry tell Mr Lamb that he is afraid of seeing himself in the mirror in the play, 'On the Face of It'?

Ans- One side of Derry's face is burnt. Acid had fallen on this side. His face looked very ugly. People would always keep on reminding of his face. Therefore Derry tells Mr Lamb that he is afraid of seeing himself in the mirror.

Q7. How does Mr Lamb try to remove the baseless fears of Derry?

Ans- Mr Lamb tells Derry that he, like others, has two eyes, two ears, two legs, two arms, brain and a tongue. He can do or achieve whatever he likes. In this way Mr Lamb tries to remove baseless fears of Derry.

Q8. What did Derry's mother think of Mr Lamb?

Ans- Derry's mother claims to have heard many things about Mr Lamb. She did not have any good opinion about Mr Lamb. She considered him to be a worthless man. She thought that Mr Lamb's talk was all nonsense. She did not want Derry to go there.

Q9. In what sense is the friendship between Mr Lamb and Derry fruitful?

Ans- The friendship between Mr Lamb and Derry proved quite fruitful for both of them. Mr Lamb instils self confidence in the young boy. While the young boy's company helps Mr Lamb toward off his loneliness.

Q10. Why does Derry say people are afraid of him?

Ans- Derry says people look at his face and call it a terrible thing. They call it the ugliest thing they ever saw.They even say that it is the face only a mother could love. Therefore according to Derry, people are afraid of him.

Q11. How does Mr Lamb react when Derry enters his garden?

Ans- Mr Lamb welcomes Derry in his garden. He only asks him to mind crab apples lest he should trip. When Derry wants to run away from there Mr Lamb says that he need not to go. Everyone is welcomed to come in his garden.

Q12. What kind of garden does Mr Lamb have? Why does he like it?

Ans- Mr Lamb has a garden-outside his house. It has flowers, grass, trees and bees. He likes every inch of his garden. He has positive attitude of mind. For him even weeds in his garden are living things. He likes humming of bees. He passes his time by making jam from the crab apples. Thus, he remains busy due to his garden. Therefore, he likes it very much.

Q13. What does Derry hear people talking down the downstairs?

Ans- He hears people talking about him and saying, "What will he ever do? What is going to happen to him when we are gone? How will he get on in this world with that face?"

Q14. What realisation comes to Derry about his face at the end of the play?

Ans- At the end of the play, Derry realises that external looks do not matter much. The only thing matters is the person's worth. He decides now he would not care about anybody. He will care about what he feels, thinks or hears.

Q15. Why does Derry's mother not want him to go back to visit Mr Lamb?

Ans- Derry's mother did not want her son to interact with Mr Lamb, or go back to his house because he was new to the place and nobody had any information about his personal and private life. On the contrary, people were heard to be making adverse remarks about Mr Lamb. Lamb was leading a lonely life with no contact with the outside world. Children used to tease him and call him Lamey-Lamb because he was handicapped. The worried mother, therefore, thought that it would not be in the interest of her child to befriend the stranger.

Q16. What is it that draws Derry towards Mr Lamb inspite of himself?

Ans- Derry is a young boy. He has a burnt face and due to this he suffers from a sense of inferiority complex. This makes him lonely and withdrawn. He avoids men and their company. He can't stand their uncharitable remarks. He comes to Mr Lamb's garden in search of loneliness. He meets Mr Lamb. It is a meeting of two minds which have totally opposite views. It is a turning point in Derry's life. Derry is withdrawn. Mr Lamb is very social. He is ever ready to welcome anyone who enters his garden. Mr Lamb has a tin leg. Children tease him by calling "Lamey-Lamb". But he doesn't mind it.

Mr Lamb leaves the impact of his personality on Derry. He shows the young boy the ways of the world. He motivates him to move forward in his life. He should stop caring what others say about his face. Locking oneself up in the room and closing eyes from the world is no solution.

Q17. In which section of the play does Mr Lamb display signs of loneliness and disappointment? What are the ways in which Mr Lamb tries to overcome these feelings?

Ans- Mr Lamb has a positive outlook towards life, people and things. He takes the life as it comes. He lives alone. But rarely does he display signs of loneliness and disappointment. Only once in the play he shows a sign of physical weakness. He has a tin leg. One of his legs was blown off in the war. When Derry asks: "Does your leg hurt you?", Mr Lamb answers philosophically. He confesses that his leg pains now and then, particularly in wet weather.

Mr. Lamb tries to overcome his loneliness by opening his heart to others. Whosoever comes, is welcome. He "likes to talk". "He wants to have company." He has "friends everywhere". Everybody knows him. Kids come for the apples and pears. And for toffees. He enjoys sitting in the sun and reading books. Life means growing to him. He grows apples, pears, weeds, and flowers. So such a person never feels lonely and disappointed.

Q18. The actual pain or inconvenience caused by a physical impairment is often much less than the sense of alienation felt by the person with disabilities. What is the kind of behaviour that the person expects from others?

Ans- It is quite true. The actual pain caused by a physical impairment can be quite painful. But the sense of detachment is much more painful. The real pain comes from the people. Their reactions towards the disabled persons are never normal and human. Some are really cruel in their behaviour. Equally hurting are the unwanted comforting and consoling lies. Derry is suffering from a sense of inferiority complex. He can't face the world as it is. He avoids people. He likes to be lonely and withdrawn. He feels that no one can love and kiss him.

A physically impaired person expects a normal behaviour. He needs a human touch. Uncharitable remarks offend him. But he doesn't want to be an object of pity either. Only a balanced and human attitude as adopted by Mr Lamb towards Derry, can comfort him.

Q19. Will Derry get back to his old seclusion or will Mr Lamb's brief association effect a change in the kind of life he will lead in the future?

Ans- Before meeting Mr Lamb, Derry had quite a negative aspects towards life and people. He had shut himself in his own-self. He was totally isolated. His burnt face had created a deep sense of inferiority complex in him. He avoided meeting interacting with people. He felt offended by their cruel and uncharitable remarks.

Derry's brief association with Mr Lamb proves to be quite rewarding. Mr Lamb teaches him how to look at life, people and things. Mr Lamb himself was a physically impaired person. One of his legs was blown off in the war. He had a tin leg. Children teased him by calling "Lamey-Lamb". He enjoyed meeting people. He loved reading books. He grew weeds and flowers. His attitude towards life was totally positive and productive.

Derry will never get back to his old seclusion. His burnt face will no more eat away his self-respect, poise and confidence. He will learn gradually to find his place in the mainstream of life.

Q20. Describe the first meeting of Mr Lamb and Derry?

Ans- The first meeting between Mr Lamb and Derry takes place in Mr Lamb's garden. A teenager named Derry comes into the garden. He thinks that no one is in the garden. But then he hears Mr Lamb's voice, "Mind the apples." Derry is startled to hear that voice. He has thought that no one was there in the garden. He wants to run away from there but Mr Lamb says that he is most welcomed in the garden.

Derry sits beside Mr Lamb. They have heart to heart talk. They thoroughly enjoy each other's company. Mr Lamb has been retired from the army. One of his legs had been blown due to a bomb blast. Nobody comes to visit him. People have spread many stories about him. Children mockingly call him 'Lamey Lamb'. The condition of Derry is also not much different. One side of his face is burnt due to acid.

Q21. Why do you think Derry is so pessimistic? How does Mr Lamb give solace to the boy?

Ans- One side of Derry's face is burnt due to acid. People look at him in awe. They say that it is the ugliest thing that they have ever seen. Derry feels afraid of him when he sees himself in the mirror. He has become highly pessimistic. He knows even his mother doesn't love him truly. She just fulfils her duty as a mother.

Therefore, she never kisses him on the burnt side of his face; she would always kiss on the other side of his face. But Mr Lamb gives the boy great comfort and inspiration. He tells him he is not handicapped like him. He has two legs, two eyes, two ears and two hands. He can do anything in life. He also advises him to have optimistic approach in life.

Q22. What lesson of life does Mr Lamb tell Derry? What effect it has on him?

Ans- Mr Lamb has lost one of his legs in a war. He motivates him. Mr Lamb told him that he has two legs, two eyes, two ears and two hands. He can do anything in life. He also advises him to have optimistic attitude in life. Then he starts explaining Derry about his own approach towards life. He says everything interests him that is created by God.

He says that people say the bees buzz but according to him . they hum. According to Lamb, every growing thing has life in it. For him even weeds are important. He tells Derry that it's not what he looks like; it's what he is from inside. This makes Derry understand that beauty is only skin deep. He understands that he is not inferior to anybody. He can do whatever he likes.

Q23. How did Mr Lamb's meeting with Derry become a turning point in Derry's life?

Ans- Mr Lamb's meeting with Derry indeed proved to be a turning point in a young boy's life. One side of Derry's face was burnt due to acid. People looked at him in awe. They would say that it was the ugliest thing that they have ever seen. Derry felt afraid of him when he saw himself in the mirror. He had become highly pessimistic. He knew even his mother didn't love him truly. She would just fulfil her duty as a mother. Therefore, she never kissed him on the burnt side of his face; she would always kiss on the other side of his face.

But Lamb gave the boy great solace and inspiration. He told him he was not handicapped like him. He had two legs, two eyes, two ears and two hands. He could do anything in life. He also advised him to have optimistic approach towards the life. Thus, this meeting proved to be a turning point in Derry's life. Now he doesn't care what others say.

Q24. How did Mr Lamb try to give courage and confidence to Derry?

Ans- Mr Lamb was retired from the army. He had lost one of his legs due to bomb blast. He met Derry for the first time in his garden. One side of Derry's face is burnt due to acid. As a result, Derry had become quite pessimistic in his life. But Mr Lamb told him he was not handicapped like him. He had two legs, two eyes, two ears and two hands. He could do anything in life. He also advised him to have optimistic approach in life. Then he started explaining Derry about his own approach towards life.

He said everything interested him that was created by God. He said that people would say the bees buzz but according to him, they hum. According to Lamb, every growing thing had life in it. For him, even weeds were important. He told Derry that it was not what he looked like; it was what he was inside. Now Derry came to understand that beauty is only skin deep.

Q25. Both Derry and Mr Lamb suffer physical disabilities but their attitude towards life and people is totally different. Highlight their contrasting traits in your own words.

Ans- Derry's main problem is his burnt face. One side of his face was eaten up by acid. He is always conscious that his face is "bad", "terrible" and "the ugliest thing". People are afraid of him. He tries to escape from people. On the other hand, Mr Lamb doesn't allow his physical disability to come in his way. He takes life as it comes. He has a positive attitude towards life, things and people. Children tease him by calling "Lamey-Lamb" but he doesn't mind it. But he is full of life and enjoys it at his best.

Derry is withdrawn and defiant. He doesn't trust people. He thinks that no one will ever love and kiss him except

his own mother. He can't stand people staring at him or passing uncharitable remarks. He is touchy and hypersensitive .Mr.Lamb is open-minded and open-hearted. He teaches Derry how to handle people,situations and things.

Q26. Why does Derry go back to Mr. Lamb's garden?

Ans- Mr. Lamb has taught Derry the most important lesson of life. He has actually made turn start living his life on his own and care not about his burned face. A long conversation between them has opened Derry's eyes. He learns that things are the same and still different. Mr. Lamb says things nobody else has ever said. Moreover, he has promised Mr. lamb to come back to him. He wants to prove that he has fulfilled his promise. So he goes back to meet Mr. Lamb again in his garden.

Q27. What are the different ways in which Mr. Lamb tries to change Derry's attitude to life?

Ans- 'On the Face of it' is a virtual lesson for the physically handicapped in how they should live their lives. The life of such people characterized by loneliness, neglect, disgrace, public humiliation, and frustration like Derry's life. Derry undergoes terrible emotional experiences caused by his burned face. People commented on his face cruelly. So he suffers.

When he met Mr. Lamb in his garden, which was the turning point in his life. Mr. Lamb is another physically handicapped person who lost one of his legs many years back in a bomb blast in the war. Derry's meeting with him in the garden proved as a savoring for Derry. Lamb tells him many things to change Derry's attitude to life like: he should not mind the public comments on his burned face. Everything is the same and yet different.

All things God created should be of interest to him. He must socialize. He shouldn't lock himself in a room. He should not hate anyone. He should not mind what his mother says He has a tongue, a brain, arms, legs. Actually, Mr. Lamb by his peculiar questions and stimulating answers teaches Derry how he should live his life. This has a magical effect on Derry. He comes to Lamb though his mother prohibited him. Lamb by his own life has proved a pathfinder for him too. Derry stands changed as he. Derry learns a new lesson of life from Mr. Lamb.

Q28. Who was Derry? What problems did he have?

Ans- Derry is a complex-ridden a fourteen year old boy. He is a victim of inferiority complex after acid accidentally spilled and burnt one side of his face. His handicap has filled him with bitterness and so Derry suffers more on account of the pain that his own views of how everyone hates him, causes him. Mr. Lamb has a garden that is full of fruits, flowers and trees and herbs of all sorts. He likes his garden because it attracts young children and he gets a sense of pleasure in pulling down the ripe crab apples from the trees and making jelly for the children who visit his garden.

Q29. Derry said, "It (acid) ate me up." How did this fact affect his attitude towards life?

Ans- Derry's attitude towards life becomes totally bitter after the acid burns one side of his face. He suffers from a

sense of alienation, low self esteem and self rejection. Derry's suffering is further aggravated by the feeling that he is unwanted and no one loves him. His behaviour also results from people's indifference, lack of concern and compassion for physically impaired people. He feels their words of sympathy lack genuineness and so he feels very hurt when they unwittingly remind him of his impairment. Derry always remains very conscious of his handicap. He says that no one will ever love him because he will continue to look ugly. He does not like Mr. Lamb's sermonizing as he feels that it or anything else cannot change the ugliness of his face. Thus Derry feels a terrible sense of frustration and loneliness due to his severely burnt face.

Q30. Derry sneaked into Mr. Lamb's garden and it became a turning point in his life. Comment.

Ans- Derry, a complex-stricken lad of fourteen, is a victim of inferiority complex which is borne out of a misinterpretation of himself and the world. He suffers from an acute sense of self-hatred and rejection due to his burnt face and this leads him to total alienation. Mr. Lamb too has a disability, a tin leg, but he never allows his handicap to interfere with the pace and pleasure of his life. Mr. Lamb's meeting with Derry brings a turning point in the latter's life. He gives Derry confidence and persuades him to develop a positive attitude towards life. His message to Derry is very clear. Alienation and withdrawal is not the solution. Derry believes in running away from people but Mr. Lamb lives among people. Derry's brief association with Mr. Lamb proves to be quite rewarding. Mr. Lamb teaches him a new perspective of looking at life, people and things. Derry decides never to get back to his old seclusion. His burnt face will no longer interfere with his self-respect, poise and confidence. He will gradually learn to find his place in the mainstream of life. Mr. Lamb helps Derry rediscover himself and gives a new meaning to his life. Now Derry wants to leave his handicap behind, forge ahead in life and live life to the fullest.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Derry didn't like people**
 - being friendly
 - being afraid of him
 - being affectionate
 - being sympathetic
- The gate to Mr Lamb's house is**
 - always shut
 - heavily guarded
 - barricaded
 - always open
- What ate Derry's face away?**
 - Acid
 - Disease
 - An accident
 - Mites
- How old is Derry?**
 - 13
 - 14
 - 15
 - 16
- Why did Derry enter Mr Lamb's garden?**
 - He wanted to see the flowers
 - He wanted to see the bees
 - He wanted to steal crabapples
 - Out of curiosity

- Why did Mr. Lamb call Derry blessed?**
 - because he was young
 - because he had a mother
 - because he had friends
 - because except a burnt face he had a perfectly healthy body
- Who is Mr Lamb?**
 - Old man with one artificial leg
 - Derry's grandfather
 - Derry's neighbor
 - Gardener
- What was one leg of the Mr Lamb made of?**
 - Plastic
 - Steel
 - Tin
 - Thermopolis
- By what name did the children tease Mr Lamb?**
 - Lamb Lamb
 - Lamey Lamb
 - Lost Lamb
 - Lame Lamb
- What was the reaction of Derry when he met Mr Lamb?**
 - Excited
 - Angry
 - Shocked
 - Scared
- ___ blew up Mr Lamb's leg**
 - A bomb
 - A gunshot
 - An accident
 - A splinter
- Why was Derry startled?**
 - He was caught
 - There were many people
 - By Mr Lamb's presence
 - On seeing a watchdog
- Where was Mr. Lamb's house?**
 - on a tree
 - on the road
 - in a street
 - inside the garden
- What did Mr. Lamb tell about himself?**
 - he had a tin leg
 - Still he was happy
 - he never mind even if children teased him
 - All of these
- What draws Derry towards Lamb ?**
 - his appearance
 - his grief.
 - his positive outlook
 - All of these

ANSWERS KEYS

1.B, 2.D, 3.A, 4.B, 5.D, 6.D, 7.A, 8.C, 9.B, 10.C, 11.A, 12.C, 13.D, 14.D, 15.C,

Q1. What kind of a person was Evans?

Ans- James Roderick Evans was a jail bird. Evans was a young, clever prisoner. The prison officers called him 'Evans the Break' as he had escaped from prison three times. At present he was in a solitary cell in Oxford Prison. He was quite a pleasant sort of chap—an amusing person who was good at imitations. He was not at all violent. He was just a congenital kleptomaniac. It meant he suffered from the disease of involuntarily stealing things. This was disease with which he was born.

Q2. Will the exam now go as scheduled?

Ans- Everything had been in order for the exam to start on its scheduled time, but the Governor, still apprehensive, ordered a last minute change in plan. As another precautionary measure, he ordered frisking the invigilator as well, before allowing him to carry out his assigned job. This wasted some time and the exam started at 9:25am, ten minutes later than the scheduled time.

Q3. Will the injured McLeery be able to help the prison officers track Evans?

Ans- Injured McLeery, spoke slowly and in broken phrases showcasing his knowledge of German, reveals the supposed plan of Evans through the superimposed question paper. He proposes to guide the officials to the whereabouts of Evans. However, this is later revealed to be a part of the Evans plan to flee to safety, as it was Evans himself who was disguised as the injured McLeery. It can be, thus, noticed that the disguised McLeery's help to the officials was fake as it was just a part of Evans's escape plan.

Q4. Will the clues left behind on the question paper, put Evans back in prison again?

Ans- Evans escaped from the prison with the help of a clever, infallible plan. Certain clues were left behind by the shrewd fugitive thief which was a "careless" act according to the Governor. There was a superimposed question paper with directions to the supposed plan. However, it was soon seen that all of it was fake and part of the plan to misguide the officials.

But the little German the Governor knew and the 'correction slip' did help them to track him down.

Q5. Where did Evans go?

Ans- After deceiving the police intelligently, Elusive Evans was out of the net now. He was enjoying at Chipping Norton. After a gentle stroll he returned to the Golden Lion. He collected his key and walked up to his room. He close his bedroom quietly behind him. Then he was frozen to the spot. He found the Governor sitting on the narrow bed.

Q6. Who was Evans? Describe two of his main characteristics.

Ans. James Roderick Evans was 'quite a pleasant sort of chap'. He had no record of violence. He was one of the stars at the Christmas concert. But he was 'just a congenital kleptomaniac'. The prison officers called him "Evans the Break". Thrice he had escaped from prison.

Q7. What was the unusual request that the Governor made to the Secretary of the Examination Board ?

Ans. The Governor made quite an unusual request to the Secretary of the Examination-Board. He wanted Evans to be examined in the prison in his cell. Evans was to appear in O-Level German examination. The Board granted permission for conducting the examination in Evans's prison cell.

Q8. What were the precautions and arrangements made for the smooth conducting of the examination and providing Evans with no means of escape?

Ans. The prison-staff and the Governor made all precautions for the smooth conduct the examination. A parson, Mr. McLeery was to invigilate. Stephens and Jackson were stand outside the locked cell. Evans's cell was thoroughly searched for two hours. The Governor himself coordinated and supervised all the activities.

Q9. Why did the prison officers call Evans-"Evans the Break"?

Ans. Evans was helpless. He was a congenital kleptomaniac. to prison. But he had perfected the art of escaping from prison. He had managed to escape prison thrice. So, the prison officers called him "Evans the Break." Evans was planning for the fourth escape.

Q10. What were the necessary instructions that McLeery gave to Evans before the examination started?

Ans. First of all McLeery asked Evans to behave himself. He asked him to write the name of the paper, 021-1 in the top left-hand corner. He was also asked to write his index number-313 and the centre number-271. Thus, began the examination, a little late at 9.25 a.m.

Q11. What was the correction slip? Why did Evans say later that the corrections slip killed two little birds with a single stone?

Ans- They had forgotten to place the correction slip in the examination package. McLeery asked Evans to make the necessary correction. The correction slip killed two little birds with a single stone. It provided the name of the hotel "The Golden Lion' for Evans. It gave the exact time the examination started.

Q12. Why was Stephens a little surprised to see a grey regulation blanket draped round Evans's shoulders?

Ans. At 10.50 a.m., the Governor got a ring. Evans requested him to put a blanket around his shoulders. It was a

bit cold in the cell. Stephens was surprised. A grey regulation blanket was draped round Evans's shoulders. He feared that Evans could plan a sudden batma like leap to suffocate McLeery.

Q13. Where was McLeery- in the hospital or elsewhere ?

Ans. The injured 'McLeery' was taken to a hospital. The Governor rang the Radcliffe hospital only to find that McLeery was not there. He just vanished. The real McLeery was securely bound and gagged in his study. He had been there since 8.15 a.m. That proved he didn't visit the prison.

Q14. Who was the most unexpected man in the world that waited for Evans in his bedroom at the Golden Lion?

Ans. Evans was having a nice time and good fun at the Golden Lion hotel. He had a gentle stroll round the centre of Chipping Norton. He walked up to his room. When he unlocked the bedroom, he stood frozen to the spot. Sitting on the narrow bed was the Governor, himself.

Q15. How was Evans arrested?

Ans. Evans was beaten in his own game. He had left clues that helped in his arrest. The figure reference 313/271 helped the Governor to find Evans. He was at the Golden Lion in Norton. Hipping an. He offered no resistance. He was handcuffed and made to sit in the police van.

Q16. How did the Governor find out where Evans was?

Ans- When the Governor finally realised that it was Evans who had gone out with Carter and that he was impersonating McLeery, he thought about the six digit reference number and after putting the two numbers, the index and the centre number together and with the help of the 'Ordinance Survey Map for Oxfordshire' the Governor reached the hotel to find Evans.

Q17. What reason did Evans give to keep his hat on his head? What was the actual reason?

Ans- The reason Evans gives for keeping his hat on his head is that it had always brought him good luck. The actual reason was that since he had clipped his hair short to pass off as Mcleery later, he needed to keep his hat on to avoid being detected.

Q18. What were the contents of the small brown suitcase that McLeery carried?

Ans- The small brown suitcase that McLeery carried contained all that he would need for his 'morning duties' meaning his invigilation work. It contained the sealed question paper, envelope, a yellow invigilation form, special authentication card etc.

Q19. Which important call did the governor receive when the examination was going on?

Ans- The first call the Governor received was from the University regarding a correction slip which was not sent with the question paper. The second call was supposedly from the Magistrate's office requesting for a van and two prison officers.

Q20. Who was Carter? What did the Governor ask him to do?

Ans. Carter was Detective Superintendent. The Governor asked him to take McLeery with him and follow Evans in the direction as told by McLeery.

Q21. What were the precautions taken for the smooth conduct of the examination?

Ans- The solitary cell of Evans was tinned into examination room by placing two small tables and two chairs in it. Reverend Stuart McLeery, a parson from St. Mary Mag was to work as invigilator. The cell was to be kept locked from outside and a prison officer would observe Evans from a peep-hole after every minute or so. All potential weapons such as knife, scissors, nail-file and razor had been taken away. Even the contents of the suitcase of the invigilator were thoroughly searched, the paper knife was taken away by a prison officer. The Governor himself was to listen-in the conversation in the cell during the examination. The cell was in the D-Wing which had two heavy gates—outer and inner. Both were locked securely. Mr Jackson, the prison officer, was in constant contact with the Governor on the phone.

Q22. Did the Governor and his staff finally heave a sigh of relief?

Ans- Evans was a shrewd man who allowed only a momentary sigh of relief to the Governor and his staff. The exam was supposed to have ended peacefully, but when Stephens rechecked Evans's cell, he was stunned to see a profusely bleeding McLeery still in the cell. He concluded that the man he had escorted to the gate was actually Evans.

Measures were taken to recapture Evans with the help of the bleeding McLeery, who was later sent off to a hospital for treatment. However, soon it was exposed that this 'bleeding McLeery' was the real Evans. Finally, when the Governor traced Evans and ordered him to be taken back to the prison with a prison officer in the official van, another conspiracy unfolded. Evans fled again, as the prison officer and the van were part of his back-up plan. His flawless plans left everyone perplexed and troubled.

Q23. Reflecting on the story, what did you feel about Evans' having the last laugh?

Ans- The whole story 'Evans Tries An O-Level' revolves around Evans. He smartly devised and executed the plan of his escape. It is about how to stop the Elusive from escaping the prison cell. All precautions have been taken to see that the examination is conducted smoothly. Evans was to be examined in his prison cell. A parson from St. Mary Mags was arrange to invigilate. Moreover, round the clock watch was ensured. In spite of all this toil and trouble, it was Evans who had the last laugh.

Evans was more than a match for the panicky prison officers. He outwitted the over confident Governor. Evans was able to hide a false beard, a pair of spectacles and also a sort of weapon. McLeery was found securely bound and gagged in his study. Things became quite clear. It had been Evans, impersonating McLeery, who had stayed in. Evans was arrested at the Golden Lion. The good-for-a-giggle Governor couldn't bring him back

to his cell. The silent officer who unlocked the handcuffs was Evans's own man.

Q24. While we condemn the crime, we are sympathetic to the criminal. Is this the reason why prison staff often develop a soft corner for those in custody?

Ans - It is quite true. On one hand, we condemn the crime. On the other, we are sympathetic to the criminal. After all we are humans. The prison staff often develop relationship with the criminal. This happens when they are together at the same place. In the play Jackson and Stephens are quite dedicated officers. Stephens makes sure an unseen that Evans is not provided with any means of escape. Evans knows their weaknesses and exploits them to his advantage.

Jackson has a tiny core of compassion' buried in his heart. Evans knows it. Jackson asks Evans to take his hat off. Evans requests that the hat is a kind of lucky charm for him and therefore he managed to fool everybody. Jackson relents. It would have been a different story if he had insisted on taking off his hat. A wily criminal like Evans takes full advantage of it for planning his escape.

Q25. Do you agree that crime and punishment are mainly a battle of wits?

Ans- Certainly, it is mainly a battle of wits between crime and punishment. If the law enforcing agencies are vigilant, crimes are detected. Criminals are arrested. And finally, due punishment is awarded to them. In the play, it is a battle of wits between the prison officials and Evans. They take every care not to provide Evans with a means of escape. But Stephens jumps to a silly conclusion. He thinks that McLeery is wounded by Evans. Nobody, not even the Governor, tries to check the identity of the injured "McLeery". Hasty conjectures lead to one blunder after the other.

Evans proves that he is rightly called Evans the Break". He has already escaped from the prison three times. And now it is the fourth. The final act of foolishness and the security lapse let Evans slip out of the net. Evans outfits them all.

Q26. What lapses on the part of the police and prison authorities helped Evans to escape from the prison?

Ans. Evans had earned the reputation of being known as "Evans the Break". All the prison officers were on the alert. And still he managed to hoodwink the authorities. Certainly, there were certain lapses on the part of the police and prison authorities. These lapses helped Evans to escape for the fourth time.

First lapse on the part of the authorities was regarding Mr McLeery. They didn't verify his identity. A fake McLeery impersonated the real McLeery. Actually, Mr McLeery had been bound and gagged in his study much before the examination started. Secondly, Jackson's compassion allowed Evans to wear his hat as his lucky charm. It was a big lapse on his part. Evans was allowed to wrap a grey blanket around him. Similarly, the authorities never knew that the German teacher was a close friend of Evans. The last but the most

glaring lapse was on the part of the Governor himself. The silent prison officer who handcuffed Evans and the driver were Evans's men.

Q27. What were the clues left behind on the question paper? How did Evans hoodwink all the officials and the Governor ? How did they help in arresting Evans?

Ans. Evans was a master mind who could easily outwit his opponents. Thrice he had escaped from prison. He was planning it for the fourth time now. His appearing in O-level German examination was just a part of his plan. The German teacher was also his 'own man'. Evans got the real McLeery bound and gagged in his study. Another person impersonating McLeery was sent to the prison to act as an invigilator. The invigilator asked Evans to write his index number-313 and centre number-271. Actually this six figure reference 313/271 could lead him in the middle of Chipping Norton. The correction slip killed "two little birds with a single stone".

These clues helped the officials and the Governor in arresting Evans. Evans was shocked to find the Governor sitting in his hotel room. He was arrested and handcuffed. But Evans had the last laugh. He escaped from the net for the fourth time.

Q28. What clues did the answer sheet of Evans provide to the Governor?

Ans- McLeery showed a photocopied sheet to the Governor which had been cleverly superimposed on the last page of the German question paper. The Governor decoded it for Newsbury and by putting together the six figure reference, the index and centre number 313/271 and with the help of the 'Ordinance Survey Map of Oxfordshire' he was able to locate Evans in the middle of Chipping Norton. The correction slip provided him with the name of the hotel, 'The Golden Lion' where Evans was staying. So Evans was beaten in his own game as he left clues which aided in his arrest. He made things easier as he left the question paper behind in the cell. The clues the Governor got from it were sufficient to help him locate Evans.

Q29. It was sheer negligence on the part of the prison staff that helped Evans to escape. Comment.

Ans. Even after taking various drastic precautions, for the smooth conduct of the exam, Evans fools the Governor and the prison authority in every step of the way. Stephens notices that Evans is wearing a hat but does not ask him to remove it. The hat concealed Evans' cropped hair. Similarly, the prison staff do not check McLeery's identity or verify the phone call or recognise Evans impersonating McLeery. All this helps him to escape prison easily. Later, though the Governor is able to catch him red-handed, at the capital, Evans escapes once again, this time audaciously in the prison van. Therefore, it proves that it is sheer negligence on the part of the prison staff that helps Evans to escape.

Q30. How did the question paper and correction slip help the prisoner and the Governor?

Ans. McLeery showed a photocopied sheet to the Governor which had been cleverly superimposed on the last

page of the German question paper. The Governor decoded it for Newsbury and by putting together the six figure reference, the index and centre number 313/271 and with the help of the 'Ordinance Survey Map of Oxfordshire' he was able to locate Evans in the middle of Chipping Norton. The correction slip provided him with the name of the hotel, 'The Golden Lion' where Evans was staying. So Evans was beaten in his own game as he left clues which aided in his arrest. He made things easier as he left the question paper behind in the cell. The clues the Governor got from it were sufficient to help him locate Evans.

OBJECTIVE TYPE OF QUESTIONS

- Q1. Name the author of the lesson "Evans Tries An O-Level".**
 A) William Blake B) Sir Johnson
 C) H.L.Hegde D) Colin Dexter
- Q2. Why did Evan decide to take the O level exam?**
 A) to keep his hat on his head
 B) to study
 C) to add to his academics
 D) to plan an escape from the prison
- Q3. What kind of a person was Evans?**
 A) Kleptomaniac
 B) pleasing personality and a tendency to mislead
 C) stealing habit
 D) All these
- Q4. Why was Evans called 'Evans the break'?**
 A) because of his pleasing personality
 B) because he keeps hat on his head
 C) for escaping from prison thrice
 D) All these
- Q5. Why did Evans drape a blanket around his shoulder?**
 A) to conceal his efforts of changing dress to look like McLeery
 B) because he was feeling cold
 C) to hide himself from the police
 D) All these
- Q6. What two purposes did the correction slip serve?**
 A) to give correct name of hotel to Evans and exact date and time of exam to Evans
 B) to help Evan escape
 C) to inform Evan Gang his plan of escape
 D) All these
- Q7. How did Evan escape from the jail?**
 A) by jumping the wall
 B) by befooling the watchman
 C) his friend Prison officer released him
 D) all
- Q8. Who ordered Evans to take off his hat?**
 A) Jackson B) Stephens
 C) The Governor D) None
- Q9. Why was the Governor not ready to take risk?**
 A) to bring a good name
 B) to stop Evan from taking exam
 C) to avoid any bad name
 D) none
- Q10. Who checked the cell thoroughly?**
 A) The police
 B) The Governor
 C) Jackson and Stephens
 D) Stephens
- Q11. Why did Evans request not to take off his hat?**
 A) he was feeling cold
 B) to give a smart look
 C) he loved to wear
 D) Evans considered it lucky for himself
- Q12. Why couldn't Stephens identify Evans' trick?**
 A) because he was not trained
 B) he was a new recruit
 C) he was not experienced
 D) none
- Q13. How could Evans' plan of escape become a success?**
 A) because of his wits
 B) because he keeps his hat on his head
 C) because he was cunning
 D) all
- Q14. Who was Carter?**
 A) a policeman
 B) watchman
 C) Detective Superintendent
 D) None
- Q15. Who arrived first on the scene after Stephen found McLeery?**
 A) Jackson
 B) Stephens
 C) Detective Superintendent Carter
 D) None
- Q16. Whom did Stephen actually catch?**
 A) McLeery B) Evans
 C) a thief D) All
- Q17. Who was McLeery?**
 A) Evan's friend
 B) policeman
 C) inspector
 D) the invigilator who had been appointed by the Governor
- Q18. How did Evan outwit the Governor?**
 A) by taking exam B) by putting his hat
 C) by keeping a letter D) by escaping again

- Q19. How was the governor able to locate Evans?**
 A) by putting together 6 figures
 B) by decoding
 C) with the help of Ordnance survey map of oxfordshire
 D) All these
- Q20. Where was Evan located?**
 A) in the middle east
 B) in Japan
 C) in the middle of chipping Norton
 D) none
- Q21. From where did they find the name of the hotel where Evan was staying?**
 A) from the police B) from the people
 C) secret agent D) from the correction slip
- Q22. What was the name of the hotel where Evans was staying?**
 A) Palampura B) The Golden Palms
 C) The Golden Era D) The Golden Lion
- Q23. What aided Evan's arrest?**
 A) his friends B) his gang
 C) secret agents D) The clues Evan left
- Q24. Where were the clues left?**
 A) on the table B) in the cell
 C) on the mobile D) on the question paper
- Q25. Why did Evans clip his hair short?**
 A) to aid his escape plan and to pass off as Mc Leery later
 B) he was feeling hot
 C) to give modern look
 D) to give a young look
- Q26. What was the purpose of the second call?**
 A) to take away Stephen so that Evan could give final touches to his makeup
 B) to give time to Evan to run
 C) to befool Stephen and Jack
 D) none
- Q27. From whom did the governor receive the first call?**
 A) Assistant Secretary
 B) Joint Secretary
 C) Assisstant commissioner
 D) All
- Q28. How did the first call mislead the governor?**
 A) by demanding prison van for a remand case where as it was needed for Evan's escape
 B) by giving wrong information
 C) by calling him to CM office
 D) none
- Q29. What did the Governor want Carter to do?**
 A) he wanted him to check Evan
 B) he wanted him to go with Evan
 C) he wanted him to accompany him
 D) he wanted him to accompany injured Mcleery
- Q30. What was there in the small brown suitcase that Mcleery carried?**
 A) sealed question papers
 B) yellow invigilation form
 C) special authentication card
 D) All these
- Q31. What information did the governor receive from the detective Superintendent?**
 A) Mcleery had spotted Evan
 B) Ean was seen near Elsfield way
 C) chased Evan but lost him
 D) All these
- Q32. What did the Governor tell the Secretary of the examination Board?**
 A) Evan is a pleasing person
 B) can imitate stars and was star of Christmas concert
 C) was a kleptomaniac
 D) All these
- Q33. How can we say that Evan could not get through the O Level German examination?**
 A) he is unable to understand even simple expression like Gutten Gluck
 B) he didn't study
 C) didn't attend any class
 D) was behind the bars
- Q34. Why was Evan keeping the hat on his head?**
 A) to cheat
 B) to avoid cold
 C) to give a smart look
 D) to avoid being detected as he had clipped his hair short to look like Mcleery
- Q35. What precautions did the authorities take to conduct the examination smoothly?**
 A) The Governor personally supervised security
 B) Evan's cell was checked thoroughly
 C) All belongings were taken away from Evan, The invigilator was frisked and a police officer was posted to keep a vigil
 D) All these
- Q36. Why was the invigilator frisked?**
 A) to ensure that he had no objectionable material with him
 B) to check his true identity
 C) to check if he was a real man
 D) none
- Q37. What made Evan have his last laugh?**
 A) his friend a prison officer opened his handcuffs and helped him to escape
 B) Evan was locked up
 C) Evan was released
 D) None
- Q38. What should be the Governor's plan to bring Evan back to prison from the hotel?**
 A) He should have sent him by air
 B) He should have sent him with more people
 C) He himself should have travelled along
 D) None

ANSWERS KEY

1.D, 2.D, 3.D, 4.C, 5.A, 6.A, 7.C, 8.A, 9.C, 10.C, 11.D, 12.B, 13.A, 14.C, 15.C, 16.A, 17.D, 18.D, 19.D, 20.C, 21.D, 22.D, 23.D, 24.D, 25.A, 26.A, 27.A, 28.A, 29.D, 30.D, 31.D, 32.D, 33.A, 34.D, 35.D, 36.A, 37.A, 38.C,

Q1. How did the Native American Indian girl find her new place?

Ans. The first day of the Native American Indian girl was rather dull. The new place was cold and uninspiring. The snow still covered the ground. The trees were bare. Noise and other disturbances irritated her sensitive ears. People muttered in an unknown tongue. Her spirit was cold and struggled for peace and freedom.

Q2. Why did the narrator feel uncomfortable in the dining room?

Ans. The narrator felt quite uncomfortable in the dining room because she did not know much about the table manners used there. A small bell was tapped. She pulled her chair out and sat on it. She was the only one seated there. A second bell was sounded. All were seated. A 'paleface woman' watched her keenly. All these activities made her quite uncomfortable and uneasy.

Q2. Why was Zitkala-Sa terrified when Judewin told her that her hair would be cut short?

Ans. Judewin had overheard the paleface woman talk about cutting her long, heavy hair. Zitkala-Sa was terrified. Only unskilled warriors who were captured had their hair shingled by the enemy. Among her people short hair was worn by mourners and shingled hair by cowards.

Q3. How did she hide herself? Did she succeed?

Ans. The narrator disappeared unnoticed. She came to a large room with three white beds in it. She crawled under the bed and cuddled herself in the dark corner. She shuddered with fear. She couldn't succeed in hiding herself for long. They stormed into the room and dragged her out. She was forced to part with her long and heavy hair.

Q4. How was she forced to part with her long and heavy hair?

Ans. The narrator was found and dragged out. She resisted by kicking and scratching wildly. In spite of herself, she was carried downstairs and tied fast in a chair. The cold blade of scissors ran across her hair. And so her long and heavy hair was shingled. No one came to help her none, confronted her.

Q5. When did Bama first come to know of the social discrimination faced by the people of her community?

Ans. Bama was in the third standard and she used to walk from her school to her home. One day she saw an elderly man carrying a small packet that contained some eatables. He held the packet by its strings without touching it and extended it to the landlord who opened it and began to eat. She thought it was something funny but Annan, her elder brother, told her that the man was not being funny and he was in fact from a low caste

because of which he couldn't touch the food packet.

Q6. How did Zitkala-Sa try to prevent 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 corner. 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.

Q7. 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.

Q8. Why was Zitkala-Sa terrified when Judewin told her that her hair would be cut short?

Ans- Zitkala-Sa was terrified by the thought of having her hair cut because 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.

Q9. 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.

Q10. What advice did Annan offer Bama?

Ans- Annan loves his sister Bama dearly and acts as her true guide and philosopher. 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.

Q11. "I felt like sinking to the floor," says Zitkala-Sa. When did she feel so and why?

Ans- Zitkala-Sa felt like sinking to the floor when the blanket she had donned over her immodest-looking dress was stripped from her shoulders. She felt uncomfortable in her tight-fitting clothes and because she was ill at ease.

Q12. What did Judewin tell Zitkala-Sa? How did she react to it?

Ans- Judewin, who knew a few words of English, told Zitkala-Sa that she had overheard the pale-faced woman saying that Zitkala-Sa's long hair would be cut. Judewin advises her to submit and resign to her fate but Zitkala-Sa disagrees with her and decides to resist and stand-up against it.

Q13. How long would it take Bama to walk home from her school and why?

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.

Q14. When did Bama first come to know of the social discrimination faced by the people of her community?

Ans- Bama was in the third standard and she used to walk from her school to her home. One day she saw an elderly man carrying a small packet that contained some eatables. He held the packet by its strings without touching it and extended it to the landlord who opened it and began to eat. She thought it was something funny but Annan, her elder brother, told her that the man was not being funny and he was in fact from a low caste because of which he couldn't touch the food packet.

Q15. 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.

Q16. What made Bama return home invariably late from school?

Ans- Bama took thirty minutes to an hour to reach home as she would watch all the fun and games that were taking place on the road. She would also stop and look at the shops and the bazaars and even see the performance of the snake charmers and the monkeys.

Q17. What were the articles in the stalls and shops that fascinated Bama on her way back from school?

Ans- On her way back from school Bama would be extremely fascinated by various articles available in the stalls and shops. These included the dried fish stall, the stall selling fried snacks, the stall of the hunter gypsy selling needles, clay beads and instruments for cleaning ears. Everyday she would see people selling payasam, halwa, boiled tamarind seeds, iced lollies, etc.

Q18. What sort of shows or entertainment attracted Bama?

Ans- Bama was attracted by the shows that people from various political parties would put up on a stage. These included a street play, or a puppet show, or a "no magic,

no miracle" stunt performance. All these happened from time to time.

Q19. Which activities of the people would Bama watch keenly in the bazaar?

Ans- Bama watched the way each waiter would cool the coffee in the coffee clubs in the bazaar. She would watch the way some people sat in front of the shops chopping up onion, their eyes turned elsewhere so that they would not smart. At times she would watch people from various political parties put up a street play or a puppet show.

Q20. Which words of her brother made a deep impression on Bama?

Ans- Bama's brother told her that because they were born into a lower community, they were never given any honour, dignity or respect. But if they studied and made progress they could get rid of these indignities. His words made a deep impression on Bama.

Q21. 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.

Q22. 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.

Q23. 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.

Q24. Why did Bama reach home late after 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.

Q25. At the dining table why did Zitkala-Sa begin to cry when others started eating?

Ans- As Zitkala-sa glanced at the long chain of tables, she caught the eyes of a pale face woman upon her. She wondered why she was being so keenly watched by the strange woman. She was not used to eating by formula.

When the third bell tapped and the others started eating, she felt out of place and began crying instead.

Q26. How did Zitkala-Sa's first day in the land of apples begin?

Ans- Zitkala-Sa's first day in the land of apples was a bitter-cold one. The snow covered the ground and the trees were bare. A large bell rang for breakfast, its loud metallic sound crashing into their sensitive ears. The annoying clatter of shoes and the constant clash of harsh noises gave her no peace.

Q27. 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.

Q28. Why did Zitkala-Sa hide herself?

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.

Q29. 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.

Q30. What did Bama's brother want her to do? Why?

Ans- Annan loves his sister Bama dearly and acts as her true guide and philosopher. 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 his sister about the indigenous method of outdoing the upper class by winning laurels in their examinations and thus earning their admiration.

Q31. What did Annan say about his community to the narrator?

Ans- Annan was the elder brother of Bama. He told the narrator that they belonged to a 'low' caste. The people of his community were not respected, honoured or given any importance. The members of their community can attain honour and dignity if they study and prosper. If they become learned, people will come to them of their own accord.

Q32. Bama's experience is that of a victim of the caste system. What kind of discrimination does Zitkala-Sa's experience depict? What are their responses to their respective situations?

Ans- Bama and Zitkala-Sa highlight exploitation and

humiliation of women of 'marginalised communities'. The first episode describes the humiliations suffered by the Native Indians living in America. The white people impose their own values over other communities. The poor girl fights and struggles till she is overpowered. Her long and heavy hair is shingled.

Bama's experience is based on the age long curse of 'untouchability' in India. The people of low castes have to bow low and work for their masters. They have to carry even a food packet by its thread. They can't touch it. The girl fights against the evil of touchability in her own way. She works hard and stands first in the class. She attains equality with others.

Q33. What activities did Bama witness on her way back home from school?

Ans- 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.

Q34. How did the scene she saw in the market place change Bama's life?

Ans- Bama usually reaches home late from school. She walks along leisurely watching and enjoying the sights on her way home. One day on her way back, she saw the harvest being threshed. The landlord stood watching the work being done. It was then that Bama saw one of the elders coming down the street holding a packet by a string. The packet contained vadais for the landlord. At first Bama thought that the elder man was being funny. But later her brother told her that the elder man was of a low caste so he was not allowed to touch the vadais brought for the landlord. This scene infuriated Bama and brought about a 'change in her life wherein she decided to study well, make a position for herself in life and rebel against caste inequalities.

Q35. What were Zitkala-Sa's experiences on her first day in the land of apples?

Ans- The first day in the land of apples was bitterly cold and as the bell rang for breakfast, there was an annoying clatter of shoes which gave Zitkala-Sa no peace. Though her spirit tore itself in struggling for its freedom, it was of no use. Zitkala-Sa was placed in a line with the Indian girls and marched into the dining room. All the girls were rather immodestly dressed in tightly fitting clothes. As Zitkala-Sa sat down she observed that she was being keenly watched by a strange palefaced woman. Later her friend Judewin gave her a terrible warning that this palefaced woman was talking about cutting their long, heavy hair. Zitkala-Sa crept into a room and crawled under a bed and huddled herself in the dark corner. But women and girls entered the room and dragged her out. She resisted by kicking and scratching wildly. In spite of

her resistance she was carried downstairs, tied fast in a chair and her long hair was shingled.

Q36. Untouchability is not only a crime, it is inhuman too. Why and how did Bama decide to fight against it?

Ans- There is no denying the fact that untouchability is not only a crime but it is also inhuman. Bama, who belonged to a marginalised community was a victim of the caste system. As a little girl, studying in the third class, she had seen, felt and been humiliated by its effect. So the spark of hostility towards this social evil had been ignited in her heart from a very early age. Upset over the inhuman attitude of the people of the so-called higher caste towards the lower caste, she decided to fight against this evil in her own way. Bama's brother advised her to study and make progress to throw away indignities. She took the advice of her elder brother seriously, studied diligently and stood first in her class thereby compelling people to respect and befriend her.

Q37. In India, the so-called lower castes have been treated cruelly for a long time. Who advised Bama to fight against this prejudice, when and how?

Ans- There is no denying the fact that untouchability is not only a crime but it is also inhuman. Bama, who belonged to a marginalised community was a victim of the caste system. As a little girl, studying in the third class, she had seen, felt and been humiliated by its effect. So the spark of hostility towards this social evil had been ignited in her heart from a very early age. Upset over the inhuman attitude of the people of the so-called higher caste towards the lower caste, she decided to fight against this evil in her own way. Bama's brother advised her to study and make progress to throw away indignities. She took the advice of her elder brother seriously, studied diligently and stood first in her class thereby compelling people to respect and befriend her.

Q38. The two accounts that you read above are based in two distant cultures. What is the commonality of theme found in both of them?

Ans- 'Memories of Childhood' presents two autobiographical episodes from different cultural backgrounds. Both are from the lives of women. The first account is by Indian woman. The second episode is narrated by a Tamil Dalit writer.

Both the women are from 'marginalised communities'. Zitkala-sa highlights the severe prejudice that prevailed towards the Native American culture and women. The white people suffer from racial prejudices. The poor Indian girl is dragged out and tied in a chair. Her long and heavy hair is shingled. Similarly, the girl in 'We Too Are Human Beings' is upset by the curse of untouchability. The old man of a 'low' community can't even touch a food packet. He has to carry it by its string without touching it.

Both the women fight and struggle against exploitation and oppression. The girl in 'The Cutting of My long Hair' cries, kicks and fights till she is overpowered. The girl in

'We Too Are Human Beings' works hard and stands first in the class. People her of their own accord.

Q39. It may take a long time for oppression to be resisted, but the seeds of rebellion are sowed early in life. Do you agree that injustice in any form cannot escape being noticed even by children?

Ans- This world is full of inequalities. Inequalities give birth to repression. The seeds of rebellion are always present in the exploited persons. Even in today's era in some parts of the country many people faces discrimination related to racism and their caste. Adults also have grown up seeing these types of things, the innocence of childhood doesn't understand hatred and prejudice but when they see these type of things it affects the mind of small children. But it can be resist in their own simple ways.

In the chapter we read about the story of Zitkala-Sa and Bama. In their childhood they had faced many sufferings related to discrimination of racism and untochability. Zitkala-Sa told that about her first day which was "bitter cold". It tells us about the weather but also about what she had suffered in boarding school. The European staff was unfriendly towards her and she had struggled against her hair being shingled was a "bitter" experience for her. On the other hand Bama faced untouchability. The people of 'high' cases don't consider the 'low' castes even as human beings. Bama walked on her brother's footsteps to protest against the practice of untouchability through education. Therefore she studied hard to reach at the destination from where her caste wouldn't matter and she will feel proud.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Who is the author of the lesson Memories Of Childhood?

- A) Zitkala-Sa and Bama B) Emily Brontë
C) Charles Dickens D) None

Q2. What does the story present?

- A) An autobiography of the author
B) An autobiography of a man
C) An autobiographical episode from the lives of two women
D) None

Q3. What are the names of the two women?

- A) Zitkala Sa a Native American and Bama Tamilian Dalit
B) Zitkala and Sa
C) Ba and Ma
D) Annan and Bama

Q4. What advice did Annan give to Bama?

- A) to go away from the place
B) to leave the house
C) to study hard and progress to rise above all shackles of indignity
D) All

Q5. Who was Zitkala Sa?

- A) A tamilian B) A protester
C) A native American D) None
- Q6. What did Zitkala Sa find?**
A) discrimination against native American culture and women
B) her dignity was in danger
C) women were in danger
D) all these
- Q7. What did the cutting of long hair of Zitkala Sa symbolise in the lesson?**
A) subjection to the rulers
B) her wish to dominate
C) her wish to get justice
D) her wish to look modern
- Q8. Who is Bama's brother?**
A) A boy B) A young boy
C) Annan D) None
- Q9. How much time did Bama take to reach home?**
A) 2 hours B) 3hours
C) 4hours D) 1 hour
- Q10. What is the meaning of childhood memories?**
A) memories with a child
B) memories of the times spent with a child
C) memories of olden times
D) memories formed during childhood period
- Q11. Why did Bama reach home in one hour in place of 10 minutes?**
A) she was watching shows on the road
B) she was stopping at every shop
C) she was enjoying all fun on the roads
D) all these
- Q12. What did Zitkala Sa feel when her long hair was cut?**
A) oppression and victimization
B) happy and delighted
C) relaxed
D) None
- 13. What was Bama victim of?**
A) gender prejudice B) violence
C) child abuse D) caste system
- Q14. What did Annan tell Bama?**
A) Education is the only way to break the chains of caste system
B) running away is the only way out to solve the problem
C) keeping quiet is the only way to solve the issue
D) none
- Q15. What did Zitkala mean by Eating By Formula?**
A) Set pattern of sitting
B) set pattern of standing in lines
C) set pattern of rules
D) set pattern of eating decorum
- Q16. Why did Zitkala not like her hair cut?**
A) because her mother told her that mourners and cowards keep such hair.
B) she liked long hair
C) she wanted different style
D) she didn't like anyone to touch her hair
- Q17. Who told Bama that untouchability is a crime?**
A) her mother B) Zitkala and Sa
C) her sister D) Her brother Annan
- Q18. What comic incident did Bama mention to her brother?**
A) a man bringing vadas for his landlord by holding the vada packet by a string.
B) a man bringing vadas in a basket
C) a man bringing vadas in a tiffin
D) all these
- Q19. Which community does Bama belong to?**
A) rich
B) Brahmins
C) Untouchable low caste
D) None
- Q20. What attracts Bama in the street?**
A) monkeys B) the cyclist
C) Pongal offerings D) all these
- Q21. Why did Zitkala feel oppressed in her new establishment?**
A) because of indignities shown to her
B) because she didn't like the place
C) she wanted to be with her mother
D) none
- Q22. When did Bama first come to know of social discrimination?**
A) in class 1
B) when she was in class 3
C) when she was in class 2
D) when she was in class 4
- Q23. Why did the Landlord's man ask Bama's brother on which street did they live?**
A) to know his class
B) to know his background
C) to know his work
D) to know his caste
- Q24. "I felt like sinking to the floors" why did Zitkala feel so?**
A) because her blanket was stripped off from her shoulders and she felt uncomfortable
B) because she didn't like her short hair
C) because she didn't like her dress
D) because she felt cold
- Q25. What did Judewin tell Zitkala?**
A) A new dress is coming

- B) she will meet her mother
- C) she will go to a new place
- D) her hair would be cut short

Q26. Annan's words for Bama had

- (a) deep impression on her
- (b) no effect on her
- (c) made her laugh
- (d) made her cry

Q27. On reaching home, Bama narrated the incident to her

- (a) elder sister (b) cousin
- (c) father (d) elder brother

Q28. Why was Zitkala in tears on her first day in the land of apples?

- A) because of new environment
- B) cultural differences
- C) eating by formula and cutting of her hair
- D) all these

Q29. What was common between Bama and Zitkala?

- A) belonged to minority
- B) victims of cultural differences
- C) were struggling because of class
- D) all these

Q30. Why did Zitkala start crying at the dining table ?

- A) she didn't like the food
- B) she was a stranger
- C) because of eating by formula
- D) all these

Q31. Why did Zitkala hide herself?

- A) to save herself
- B) to save herself from a woman
- C) to save herself from other children
- D) to stop people from cutting her hair

Q32. Which family did Bama belong to?

- A) A Jewish family
- B) a rich family
- C) a Roman Catholic family
- D) all

Q33. What had hurt Bama in the society?

- A) Political plays
- B) class students
- C) Road shows
- D) Practice of untouchability

Q34. Bama's brother told her that if she wanted to make progress, she had to

- (a) learn to cook (b) study
- (c) learn to stitch and knit (d) learn to drive

Q35. Bama was very rebellious and the thought of oppression at the hands of upper castes

- (a) infuriated her
- (b) provoked her to slap someone
- (c) made her abusive
- (d) made her want to murder someone

Q36. Bama's elder brother was studying at

- (a) school (b) college
- (c) university (d) medical college

Q37. The man was carrying

- (a) pakoras (b) samosas
- (c) jalebis
- (d) vadai or green banana bhaji

Q38. Short hair, in the author's tribe, was worn only by

- (a) mourners (b) old people
- (c) young kids (d) elderly women

Q39. Everyone kept standing except

- (a) the teacher (b) the matron
- (c) the caretaker (d) the author

Q40. As the bell rang, the whole group of pupils

- (a) sat on the floor
- (b) drew a chair from under the table
- (c) sat on the stools
- (d) knelt down on the ground

ANSWERS KEY

1.A, 2.C, 3.A, 4.C, 5.C, 6.A, 7.A, 8.C, 9.D, 10.D, 11.D, 12.A, 13.D, 14.A, 15.D, 16.A, 17.D, 18.A, 19.C, 20.D, 21.A, 22.B, 23.D, 24.A, 25.D, 26.A, 27.D, 28.D, 29.D, 30.C, 31.D, 32.C, 33.D, 34.B, 35.A, 36.C, 37.D, 38.A, 39.D, 40.B,

JHARKHAND ACADEMIC COUNCIL
ANNUAL INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION - 2023

ENGLISH CORE
SOLVED PAPER

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

General Instructions

This Question booklet has two Parts - **Part-A** and **Part-B**. **Part-A** is of MCQ Type having 40 marks which are to be answered on the **OMR** Answer sheet which will be provided separately. **Part-A** has to be answered first from 2.00 pm. to 3.35 pm and the OMR Answer Sheet has to be handed over to the Invigilator by 3.35 p.m. **Part-B** is of Subjective Type having 40 marks which are to be answered in the Answer book provided separately. **Part-B** has to be answered from 3.40 p.m. to 5.20 p.m. Candidates can take away the Question Booklet after completion of the Examination.

1. **Notices in schools and colleges contain certain announcements for**
(1) Principal (2) Headmaster
(3) Students (4) Peon
 1. **Notices in schools and colleges contain certain announcements for**
(1) Principal (2) Headmaster
(3) Students (4) Peon
 2. **Notice issued by government generally appears in**
(1) Newspapers (2) Books
(3) School Notice boards (4) Court Notice boards
 3. **Letters to the editor are written for**
(1) Newspaper (2) School
(3) Colleges (4) Club
 4. **A formal letter starts with**
(1) Date (2) Sender's address
(3) Receiver's address (4) Subject
 5. **We should not include ----- in report writing.**
(1) Personal comments (2) Data collected
(3) Information by witness (4) None of these
 6. **Which one is a component of article writing?**
(1) Greeting the audience
(2) Salutation
(3) Heading/ title
(4) Thanking the audience
- (Q. No s. 7 to 9) Read the given extract and answer the questions:**
- Fisherman in the cold sea
Would not harm whales
And the man gathering salt
Would look at his hurt hands .
7. **Who is the poet of the given extract (poem) ?**
(1) Pablo Neruda (2) Stephen Spender
(3) Kamala Das (4) Robert Frost
 8. **What does the poet expect the Fishermen to do?**
(1) Not to harm the whales (2) Not to go in the sea
(3) To be still (4) To catch small fishes
 9. **The man gathering salt would look at his**
(1) Hurt legs (2) Hurt hands
(3) Beautiful hands (4) None of these
 10. **The person in the car , beside the poetess was**
(1) Her aunt (2) Her niece
(3) Her uncle (4) Her mother
 11. **What kind of look do the faces and hair of the children give ?**
(1) Rich and beautiful faces
(2) Bright, neat faces
(3) Healthy appearances
(4) Pale faces,scattered and undone hair
 12. **What makes for itself a cooling covert against the hot season?**
(1) The sheep (2) The daffodils
(3) The musk roses (4) The clear rills
 13. **Why was roadside stand built ?**
(1) So that people can wait there
(2) To make it a bus stop
(3) To earn money
(4) To help the travellers
 14. **What is Aunt Jennifer doing with the wool ?**
(1) She is embroidering a wall panel
(2) She is knitting a scarf
(3) She is making a ball of wool
(4) She is knitting a sweater
 15. **For how many years did M. Hamel serve the school?**
(1) 20 years (2) 35 years
(3) 30 years (4) 40 years
 16. **What did Hamel say about French language in "The Last Lesson"?**
(1) Most beautiful language
(2) Clearest language
(3) logical language
(4) All

17. **Where has Saheb and his family come from?**
 (1) Dhaka (2) Delhi
 (3) Lahore (4) Nepal
18. **Which city is famous for glass bangles?**
 (1) Patna (2) Jaipur
 (3) Firozabad (4) Ranchi
19. **What does Mukesh want to become?**
 (1) Doctor (2) Actor
 (3) Teacher (4) Motor mechanic
20. **According to the author what was garbage for the children?**
 (1) Means of entertainment
 (2) Means of timepass
 (3) Means of playing
 (4) A wonder
21. **For how many years had the author taught in high school in Yakima ?**
 (1) 2 years (2) 4 years
 (3) 3 years (4) 5 years
22. **In the peddler's view, what does the world look like?**
 (1) A Rat (2) A Jungle
 (3) A Jigsaw (4) A Rattrap
23. **How many delegates participated in the December 1916 Annual Convention of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow ?**
 (1) 2,101 delegates (2) 2,301 delegates
 (3) 2,401 delegates (4) 2,501 delegates
24. **Which game did the peddler and the old man play?**
 (1) Chess (2) Mjolis
 (3) Ludo (4) Carom
25. **Pancake was the brand name of the**
 (1) Cake (2) Make-up material
 (3) Crockery (4) Baking powder
26. **Who has written the novel, "The Name of The Rose"?**
 (1) Christopher (2) Mukund
 (3) Umberto Eco (4) Lewis Caroll
27. **Which game are Sophie and her family fans of ?**
 (1) Cricket (2) Badminton
 (3) Volleyball (4) Football
28. **Which country did Danny play for?**
 (1) Netherland (2) New Zealand
 (3) Switzerland (4) Ireland
29. **Who is the Tiger King?**
 (1) The Maharaja of Pratibandapuram
 (2) The Maharaja of Shantipuram
 (3) The Maharaja of Shaktipuram
 (4) None of these
30. **In which hour was the prince of The Tiger King born?**
 (1) In the hour of the Bull
 (2) In the hour of the Tiger
 (3) In the hour of the Lion
 (4) In the hour of the Horse
31. **Who had sent the First Day Cover?**
 (1) Charley's father (2) Charley's uncle
 (3) Sam's father (4) Sam
32. **Who was Sam in the Third Level?**
 (1) A Doctor
 (2) A Psychiatrist and a friend of Charley
 (3) A Teacher
 (4) None of these
33. **How many time zones did Tishani Doshi cross?**
 (1) Two (2) Four
 (3) Eight (4) Nine
34. **Which programme was headed by Canadian Geoff Green ?**
 (1) Students on ice (2) Students on sea
 (3) Celebrities on ice (4) Celebrities on sea
35. **Who was Dr. Sadao ?**
 (1) A Japanese doctor (2) An American doctor
 (3) A German doctor (4) An Indian doctor
36. **To whom did Roger Skunk go with his problem?**
 (1) Wise old owl (2) Wizard
 (3) Roger Squirrel (4) Roger Chipmunk
37. **Where did Roger Skunk find the rest 3 pennies ?**
 (1) From a magic pond (2) From a magic river
 (3) From a magic tree (4) From a magic well
38. **How old is Derry?**
 (1) 11 years (2) 12 years
 (3) 13 years (4) 14 years
39. **What did Mr. Lamb make of apples?**
 (1) Pickles (2) Jam
 (3) Jelly (4) Roasted apples
40. **Who was Annan?**
 (1) Bama's friend (2) Bama's father
 (3) Bama's uncle (4) Bama's elder brother

ANSWERS KEYS

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 3 | 2. 1 | 3. 1 | 4. 2 |
| 5. 1 | 6. 3 | 7. 1 | 8. 1 |
| 9. 2 | 10. 4 | 11. 4 | 12. 4 |
| 13. 3 | 14. 1 | 15. 4 | 16. 4 |
| 17. 1 | 18. 3 | 19. 4 | 20. 4 |
| 21. 1 | 22. 4 | 23. 2 | 24. 4 |
| 25. 2 | 26. 3 | 27. 4 | 28. 4 |
| 29. 1 | 30. 1 | 31. 4 | 32. 2 |
| 33. 4 | 34. 1 | 35. 1 | 36. 1 |
| 37. 4 | 38. 3 | 39. 3 | 40. 4 |

JHARKHAND ACADEMIC COUNCIL
ANNUAL INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION - 2023

ENGLISH CORE

SOLVED PAPER

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Instructions

1. Examinees are required to answer in their own words as far as practicable.
2. Total Number of question is 18
3. **Section-A** consists of 7 questions (Q. Nos. 1-7). Q. Nos. 1-7 are based on a passage. Answer any 5 of these question in maximum 30 words each. Each question carries 2 marks. Question Numbers 8 & 9 are long answer type. Q. No. 8 carries 5 marks, answer this question in maximum 100 words. Q. No. 9 carries 3 marks, answer this question in maximum 50 Words.

PART - B
(SECTION - A)

(Q. Nos. 1 to 7) Read the passage carefully and answer any five questions in not more than 30 words each :

2x5=10

Birds are warm-blooded creatures. Their bodies are covered with feathers that help to keep them warm and dry. Though all birds have wings, some, like the penguin and ostrich cannot fly) The body of the birds are designed to be as light as possible, like hollow bones and a streamlined body, which help them in flying. Birds have various kinds of beaks, feet and claws according to their diet and way of life. Birds have no teeth and their beaks are made of horn.

The heron has a long slender beak for spearing fish, while a hawk has a sharp curved beak for tearing meat. A parrot has a very strong beak for cracking nuts.

When a bird flaps its wings, its feathers push the air back and downwards, so that the birds move forward and up. Together with the tail, the wings help the bird to steer, brake and land.

Birds differ enormously in colour, size and shape. The largest bird, the ostrich, which can grow up to two and half metres tall, cannot fly but can run very fast. The smallest bird is the humming bird which hovers in midair and even flies backwards, beating its wings at great speed. Birds eat different types of food. For example, quails eat grass and parrots eat fruits and nuts.

Because of only waterproof feathers, some birds can swim too. These birds eat food like fish, snails and water plants. Some birds like the heron cannot swim, but live on the edge of water. Some birds like the woodpeckers and bee-eaters eat insects. Some large birds like the eagle, kill the prey with their strong beak and claws. Their eyesight is very good which enables them to see any small movement on the ground. Thus, they can identify their prey from a long distance.

1. **What kind of feet and claws do the birds have?**
2. **How does a bird move forward and upwards ?**
3. **What is said about the largest bird ?**
4. **What is rare about the way a humming bird flies ?**
5. **How is the body of a bird designed?**
6. **How can the large birds like eagles identify their prey from a long distance?**
7. **Find the word/phrase in the passage which means the same as 'made'.**

Ans 1- Birds have feet & claws according to their diet & their way of life.

Ans 2- When a bird flaps its wings, its feathers push the air back and downwards, so that the birds move forward and up.

Ans 3- Ostrich is said to be the largest bird.

Ans 4- The humming bird can hovers in midair and even flies backwards, beating its wings at great speed.

Ans 5- The body of the bird is designed to be as light as possible like hollow bones and streamlined body.

Ans 6- Eagles eyesight is very good which enables them to see any small movement on the ground. Thus, they can identify their prey from a long distance.

Ans 7- 'made' - designed

Answer the following question nos. 8 and 9:

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Anger is a normal and healthy emotion only if we know how to respond to it. Uncontrolled anger can often harm us directly or indirectly whether we realise or not. Before we learn to address the issue, let us revisit the concept of anger. Anger is nothing but absence of peace with oneself, people or situations around us. We express it either by being assertive or aggressive.

Let us all become the managers of our own anger. When angry take a few moments to calm down (take five deep breaths, count up to ten, drink water, change your place) before responding. More often than not we do not have control over the situations that distress us. Getting physically active reduces stress. Funny dances, clapping, thumping your feet, a walk, making funny faces at the mirror, etc., go a long way in helping us let go of the anger or the frustration inside us. Once we have our feelings under control, go through all the aspects of the situation and try to see the same situation from different perspectives. If it

is a problem try to equip yourself with a few solutions before entering the same situation. Avoid holding a grudge with people and learn when to seek help from others. Realising your own shortcomings can become one of the greatest strengths of character over the years to come.

We can never control circumstances, people or situations as they are constantly changing. The only thing we can control is our response. So we have to increase our capacity to tolerate, ability to understand, and learn to nurture love for others.

8. **On the basis of your reading of the above passage make note in points only using abbreviations wherever necessary. 5**

Ans 8-

NOTES :

1. Anger is a
 - 1.1 normal emotion
 - 1.2 healthy emotion
2. Uncontrolled anger can
 - 2.1 harm us directly
 - 2.2 harm us indirectly
3. Concept of anger
 - 3.1 absence of peace with oneself ,people or situation around us
 - 3.2 it is being expressed by assertive
4. We can mgmt our anger by
 - 4.1 take five deep breaths
 - 4.2 count up to ten
 - 4.3 drink water
 - 4.4 change your place
5. Physically active reduce stress by-
 - 5.1 funny dances
 - 5.2 clapping
 - 5.3. thump your feet
 - 5.4. a walk
 - 5.5. making funny faces at the mirror
6. The thing we can control
 - 6.1. our response
 - 6.2. increase our cap to tol, ability to understand
 - 6.3. learn to nurture love for others

Key to Abbreviations :-

thump-thumping
Mgmt- Manage
cap - capacity
tol- tolerate

9. **Write a summary of the passage in about 40-50 words. 3**

Ans-

SUMMARY

Anger is a normal and healthy emotion. Uncontrolled anger can often harm us directly or indirectly. Anger is nothing it is absence of peace with oneself, people or situations around us. We can manage our anger by doing funny dances, clapping thumping your feet,

a walk, making funny faces at the mirror etc. We can never control circumstances, people or station but the only thing we control is our response.

(SECTION - B)

Answer the following in not more than 50 words. 3×1

10. **You are Narayan/Namrata, the Cultural Secretary of Marwari High School, Ranchi. Write a suitable notice for your school board requesting names of the students for participation in a Cultural Programme to be organised by your school.**

Ans-

<u>MARWARI +2 HIGH SCHOOL, RANCHI</u> NOTICE 7th March 2023 CULTURAL PROGRAMME The Cultural Society is going to organise a grand Cultural Programme on 20th March, 2023. The Society invites the names of the desirous students latest by 10th of March. Entries will be for: Group Songs, One Act Play, Poetic Recitation and Folk Dances. Selections will be done purely on merit. Venue: School Auditorium Time : 6 p.m. Narayan / Namrata Cultural Secretary
--

OR

You are Sonam/Suman, a student of class 12. Yesterday, during lunch break you misplaced your notebook. You want to get it back. Write a notice for the school notice board.

Ans-

<u>D.A.V. PUBLIC SCHOOL, BOKARO</u> NOTICE 20 June 2023 LOST NOTEBOOK This is to inform all students and staffs that there is misplaced a notebook on chemistry lectures in the classroom during the lunch break on 19 June 2023. If anyone finds it please return the undersigned. SONAM / SUMAN Student Class - 12

Answer any two of the following in not more than 100 words each from Question Nos. 11 to 13: 5x2=10

11. **World Environment Day was celebrated in your school on 5th June. Write a report to be published in your school magazine. You are Shyam/Shyamali of class XII.**

Ans-

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

Dumka, 10th June, 2023. (Shyam/Shyamali)

St. Annes Public School, Dumka was in the news again. It celebrated the World Environment Day on the 5th June in a style. The School Principal, Vice Principal, Trustees, Staff Members and Students were present for the celebration. The main function was held in the school auditorium. Dr. Deepak Dubey, the noted environmentalist was the chief-guest. He read a scholarly paper on 'Our Beautiful Planet'. He spoke against unplanned urbanisation, industrialization, pollution of rivers, waterways, and the air. The Principal praised the good work done by the N.S.S. volunteers in the field. The star attraction of the day was an exhibition arranged on the theme "Keep the Environment Clean".

12. **Write a letter to the Editor of 'The Telegraph', Ranchi, complaining about the poor construction of roads. Sign as Kavita/Kirti of HouseNo. 45, Anand Vihar, Ranchi.**

Ans- House no 45,
Anand Vihar,
Ranchi

15th March, 2023

To,
The Editor
The Telegraph, Ranchi

Sub : Regarding poor construction of roads

Respected Sir,

I would like to draw the attention of the concerned authority regarding the poor construction of the roads in our locality through the column of your esteemed daily.

In our locality, the roads are here in terrible conditions, there are many potholes on the roads. The vehicles have to halt after some seconds to adjust with the road. So, people cannot drive their vehicles smoothly which causes several accidents. During rainy season, this situation even get worst as people cannot find safe way to move ahead while driving and their vehicles get stuck in these potholes.

There, are some roads need to be re-constructed and some need to be repaired immediately. Therefore, as a resident of our locality, I request the authority to take actions as soon as possible. So that, people do not have to face problems.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully
Kavita/kirti

13. **Write an article for a newspaper on " The International Yoga Day" You are Mohan/Menaka.**

Ans- **THE INTERNATIONAL YOGA DAY**
-By Mohan/Menaka

The world observes International Day of Yoga on 21st June every year to aware people about yoga and to inspire them to practice it regularly. Yoga is an ancient Indian exercise that improves physical, mental and spiritual health. Yoga is belived to find its roots in the Indian mythological era.

The breakthrough came when the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi made a proposal to the United Nations in September 2014, that an International Day of Yoga is observed globally. Following the proposal, the UN proclaimed in December 2014 that the International Day of Yoga is observed every year on 21st June. The resolution was supported by 177 member nations.

Yoga can help improve flexibility, strength, and balance. It can also help reduce stress and anxiety. Yoga is a physical, mental, and spiritual practice that originated in India. The word yoga comes from the Sanskrit word yuj, which means "to yoke" or "to unite." Yoga is all about uniting the body, mind, and spirit. There are many benefits of yoga, including improved flexibility, increased strength and stamina, improved breathing, and reduced stress. Yoga can also help improve your concentration and focus.

Practicing yoga is very rewarding and has the potential of turning your life upside down, both physically as well as spiritually. It is being practiced in India for thousands of years and has withstood the test of times saving millions from sickness and providing them health and happiness.

(SECTION - C)

Answer any three of the following in not more than 35 words from Question Nos. 14 to 18: 3x3=9

14. **What was Franz expected to be prepared with for school that day?**

Ans- Franz was expected to be prepared with the rules on 'Participles' that day. His teacher M. Hamel had said that he would question the children on participles.

15. **What was on sale on the roadside stand?**

Ans- The roadside stand offered some of the ordinary things of daily use for sale. They included wild berries. They were sold in wooden quarts, the quarter of a gallon. Crook-necked gourds with silvery hard lumps were also offered for sale at the roadside stand. But the city folk did not stop to purchase these items.

16. **Who was Raj Kumar Shukla ? Why is he described as being resolute ?**

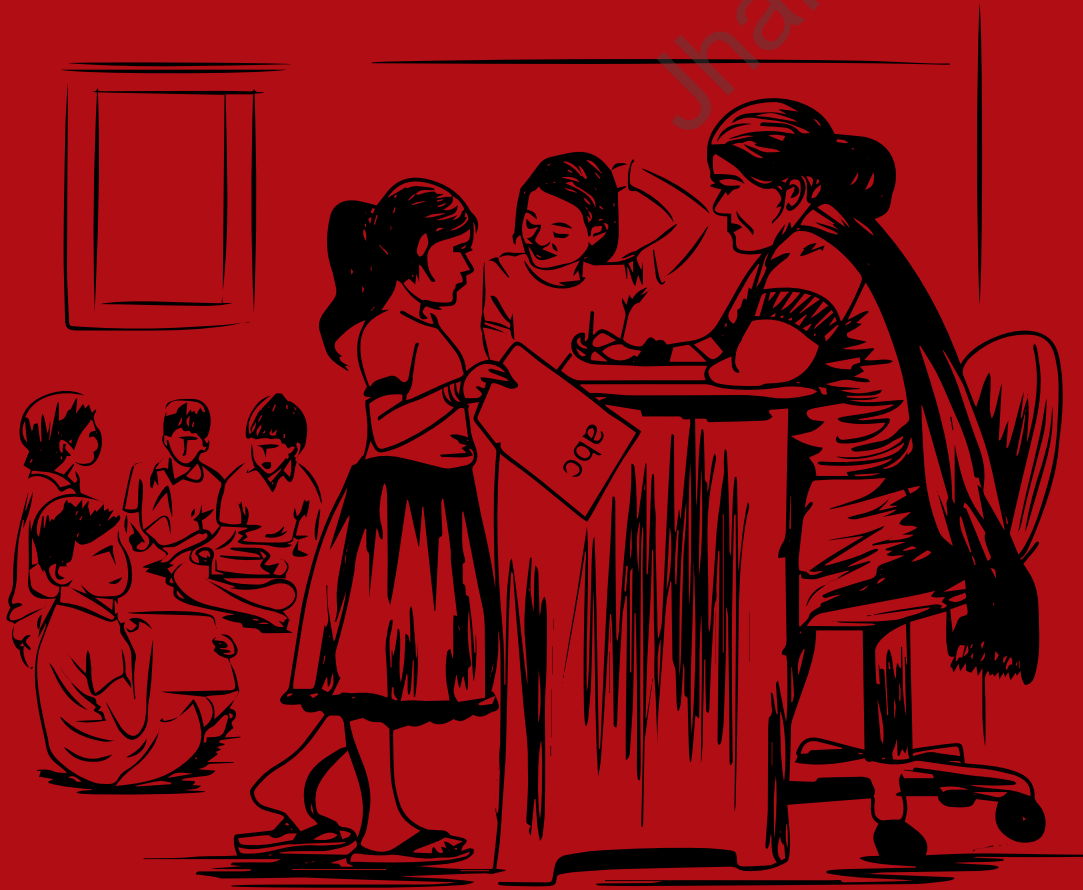
Ans- Rajkumar Shukla was a poor sharecropper from Champaran. He is described as being 'resolute' because even after being told about the prior engagements of Gandhi at Cawnpore and other parts across the county, he does not quit. He continues to accompany Gandhi everywhere.

17. **Who is Mr. Lamb ? Why does he have a tin leg?**

Ans- Mr Lamb is an old man. He lives in a big house and has a beautiful garden of his own. He has a tin leg because one of his leg had been blown off in the war.

18. **How much money did the old Crofter has in his pouch? How did he earn that?**

Ans- The old Crofter had thirty kronor in his pouch. He had a cow who could give milk for creamery everyday. By selling this milk, he earned thirty kronor.



झारखण्ड शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद्, राँची
Jharkhand Council of Educational Research and Training, Ranchi