

Prepared By

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		Prose: - 1 A HERO	
			R.K. Narayan
I. Four alternative	s are given. Choose th	e best alternative: -	
1) For Swami, even A] unexpected	n ts took an B] happy		D] ugly
2) Swami's father A] light	was reading newspap B] lamp	er under the hall C] chair	D] bed
3) According to Sw A] intelligence	v ami's father, B] wisdom	is everything, strength and a C] courage	age are not important. D] dareness
4) Swami's father (A] office room	challenged him to slee B] hall	p alone in the C] room	D] passage
5) It is sleep A] unpleasant	ing beside granny or 1 B] disgraceful	•	D] good
6) Swami's mother A] floor	was rocking the B] cradle		D] newspaper
7) Swami's father A] journalist	was an B] engineer	C] doctor	D] advocate
8) Swami requeste A] light	d his father to have a B] lamp	burning in the room. C] torch	D] candle
9) Swami's father A] hero	told he would make h B] laughing stock	im the of his school C] joker	D] leader
10) Swami felt cut A] kindness	off from B] creativity	C] humanity	D] courage
11) Swami's frien A] apple	d Mani had seen the d B] banyan	levil in the tree at l C] mango	nis street end D] gooseberry
12) Swami was fai A] age	nt with B] strength	C] fear	D] courage
13) Swami spread A] bench	his bed under the B] chair	C] bed	D] table
14) The Head Mas A] hero	ter congratulated Swa B] police	ami that he was a true C] student	 D] scout

15) Who suggested Swami to join police when he is grown – upA] teacherB] inspectorC] principalD] father

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. What is the opinion of Swami about the article in the newspaper?

Ans.: Swami said to his father that he think that the village boy was a strong and grown up, not a boy. He also said that how can a boy fight a tiger? This was the opinion of Swami about the article in the newspaper.

2. How did Swami's father explained about the importance of courage?

Ans.: Swami's father said that a man may have the strength of an elephant and yet be a coward, where as another may have the strength of a straw, but if he has courage, he can do anything. Courage is everything, strength and age is not important.

3. What made Swami's father to challenge him to sleep alone in office room?

Ans.: Swami was a tricky and he always slept beside his granny in the passage, as he was a student of second form. Hence, his father challenged him to sleep alone in the office and prove himself. And to make him come out of his disgraceful habit.

4. How did Swami tried to change the subject of challenge?

Ans.: Swami hoped at first that father was only joking. He mumbled weakly, 'Yes', and tried to change the subject; he said very loudly and with a great deal of enthusiasm, 'We are going to join even elders in our cricket club. Hereafter we are going to buy brand – new bats and balls'.

5. Why did Swami stirred and groaned as if in sleep?

Ans.: Swami always slept beside his granny in the passage and any change in this arrangement would tremble him. However, his father commanded him to sleep alone in the office room. Since to escape from this, Swami came to bed early, pulled the blanket over his head, stirred, and groaned as if in sleep.

6. Which line in the lesson tells you that Swami's father was an advocate?

Ans.: 'Your office room is very dusty and there may be scorpions behind your law book'. This line tells us that Swami's father was an advocate.

7. Why Swami's father did not allow Swami to have a lamp burning in the room?

Ans.: Swami's father did not allow Swami to have a lamp burning in the room. Because, he wanted Swami must learn not to be afraid of darkness. It is the only a question of habit. He wanted Swami to cultivate good habits.

8. What made Swami's father to tell 'I'll make you the laughing stock of your school?"

Ans.: Swami pleaded his father at least to leave the door open. So, Swami's father said, all right. However, promise me you will not roll up your bed and go to your granny's side at night if you do it, 'I'll make you the laughing stock of your school'.

9. What was the nightmare did Swami get as he fell asleep?

Ans.: Swami Unknowingly to himself fell asleep, and in sleep was racked with nightmare. A tiger was chasing him. His feet stuck to the ground. He desperately tried to escape but his feet would not move; the tiger was at his back, and he could hear its claws scratch the ground.

10. What made burglar to scream 'Aiyo! Something has bitten me'?

Ans.: Swami in nightmare thought that the rustling sound was made by the devil, which came to

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Carry him away. So he crawled out of the bench hugged it with all his might and dug his teeth into it. But that was the district house – breaker who rustled in the darkness. This made burglar to scream 'Aiyo! Something has bitten me.

11. What Swami would like to become when he is grown - up?

Ans.: Swami would like to become an engine driver, a railway guard, or a bus conductor later in life.

12. Justify your opinion about the suggestion of police officer to Swami.

Ans.: Police officer suggested Swami to join police when he is grown - up. However, he had quite made up his mind to be an engine driver, a railway guard, or a bus conductor later in life. Therefore, I think he must go in the way that he wished.

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

1. "For Swami, events took an unexpected turn"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: R. K. Narayan

b. Give an illustration from Swami's life.

Ans.: The news was published that, the fight the boy had with the tiger and his flight up the tree. Where he stayed half a day until some people came that way and killed the tiger. However, Swami replied he must have been a very strong and grown up person not a boy at all. Therefore, Swami's father told him to sleep alone in his office and prove that he has courage.

2. "What do you say to that?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Swami's father said this.

b. What did Swami say about this?

Ans.: Swami said, 'I think he must have been a very strong and grown up person, not a boy at all'. How could a boy fight a tiger'?

3. "How could a boy fight a tiger?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Swami said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Because, when his father asked his opinion about the article that was printed in the newspaper. Then Swami said that he think that boy was not a little boy, he was a strong and grown – up person.

4. "You think you are wiser than the newspaper?"

a. Who does 'You' refer to?

Ans.: 'You' refers to Swami.

b. What made him to say so?

Ans.: Father described Swami about the bravery of village lad who fought with the tiger and flight up the tree to save his life. However, Swami argued that he must be a very strong and grown – up person and not a boy at all. Therefore, father question him.

5. "We'll see about that later?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Swami's father said this.

b. About what he told to speak later?

Ans.: Father told Swami to speak about the admission of elders in their cricket club and buying a brand new bats and balls later.

6. "You must sleep alone hereafter"

a. What does 'You' refer to?

Ans.: 'You' refers to Swami.

b. Why did father told Swami to sleep alone?

Ans.: Though Swami was a second form boy, he uses to sleep with his granny as a small kid. Therefore, to check his courage and to cultivate a good habits in him father challenged him to sleep alone.

7. "Why do you look at me while you say it?"

a. Who does 'Me' refer to?

Ans.: 'Me' refers to Swami's mother.

b. What Swami's father had said?

Ans.: It is disgraceful sleeping beside granny or mother like a baby. As Swami was in the second form and he does not like the way Swami being brought up.

8. "No, No, I don't mean you" a. Who does 'I' refer to? Ans.: 'I' refer to Swami's father

b. How did Swami's mother react to this statement?

Ans.: As she said that her mother in law is spoiling him, tell her so; and do not look at me and turned away.

9. "Don't you want to hear a story?" a. Who said this?

Ans.: Swami's granny said this.

b. Why Swami didn't want to hear a story that night?

Ans.: Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone in his office room to escape from the Swami rose silently, tiptoed to his bed in the passage, and slept covering his face with blanket without hearing a story of his granny.

10. "Are you very sleepy?"a. To who was it said.Ans.: It was said to Swami

b. What made granny to question this.

Ans.: Swami rose silently and tiptoed to his bed on the passage. Swami threw himself on is bed and pulled the blanket over his face without listening to story.

11. "Why do you disturb him?"a. Who was disturbing him?Ans.: Father was disturbing him.

b. Why the speaker said so?

Ans.: Because, when Swami's father was trying to wake up him but he was acting as if he is in the deep sleep. Still his father had wake up him. Therefore, granny quoted this.

12. "Why do you take him to the office room?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Swami's mother said this

b. When did this happen?

Ans.: Swami stirred and groaned as if in sleep to escape from the challenge. Therefore, his father took him from the bed and told to sleep alone in office room to check his courage and cultivate a good habit in him.

13. "I don't think so?"a. Who said this?Ans.: Swami's father said this

b. What he doesn't think?

Ans.: Swami's mother said, 'Why do you take him to the office room? He can sleep in the hall, she thinks. Therefore, Swami's father said this quote.

14. "I'll make you the laughing stock of your school?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Swami's father said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Because, when Swami requested his father to leave the door open, the father said all right but on one condition if he got up and went to granny's room. He would make him laughing stock in his school.

15. "Don't cover your face?" a. Who said this? Ans.: Swami's granny said this.

b. Why did he cover his face?

Ans.: Because to escape the challenge he threw himself on his bed and pulled the blanket over his face. Swami stirred and groaned as if in sleep an idea that he would not be get disturbed.

16. "And now what was this rustling?"

a. What was rustling?

Ans.: The burglar was rustling

b. What Swami did at that time?

Ans.: Swami put his hand out to feel his granny's presence but he only touched the wooden leg of the bench, when his lonely state came back to him, he sweated with fright. When he heard the rustle. He thought that as devil crawled out, hugged it with all his might, and used his teeth on it like a mortal weapon.

17. "He lay gazing at in horror" a. Who does 'he' refer to? Ans.: 'He' refers to Swami

b. Why did he lay gazing at in horror?

Ans.: Swami in nightmare thought that the evil, which came to took him, rustled, and know it will take him. Therefore, he lay gazing at in horror.

18. "Aiyo! Something has bitten me"

a. Who screamed this?

Ans.: The burglar

b. What made to Swami to bite him?

Ans.: Swami in nightmare thought that the evil has rustled and hugged it with all his might and bitten his leg. However, that was not the devil. It's the notorious house – breaker of the district who came to steal in Swami's house.

19. "Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The police officer said this

b. Did Swami agree the police officer suggestion? Did he have any other aims?

Ans.: Swami said for the sake of politeness, 'Certainly', 'Yes' though he had quite made up his mind to be an engine driver, a railway guard, or a bus conductor later in life.

20. "He didn't have a wink of sleep the whole of last night"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Swami's mother said this

b. Why didn't he have a wink of sleep? Where he was sleeping?

Ans.: He had fearful dreams of ghosts and tiger. He even caught a house – breaker thinking as evil in nightmare. He was sleeping alone in office room.

21. "In his usual place" a. To whom was it said?

Ans.: It was said to Swami's father

b. Which was his usual place?

Ans.: The speaker was telling about his usual place of sleeping. He usually used to sleep beside his granny in the passage, and any change in this arrangement kept him trembling and awake all night.

22. "You let him sleep where he likes" a. Who does him refer to? Ans.: 'Him' refers to Swami

b. Why did she say so?

Ans.: Swami usually used to sleep beside his granny in the passage, and any change in his arrangement kept him trembling and awake all night. Therefore, Swami's mother said his father to let him sleep where he likes.

23. "You needn't risk his life again" a. Who said this? Ans.: Swami's mother said this

b. Why Swami's mother said not to risk his life again?

Ans.: Swami was an innocent and discourages boy. His father ordered him to sleep alone in his office room. But any change in his sleeping arrangement trembles and awake him all night. He had a many dreams of ghosts and tiger. Moreover, even he met with an incident of house – breaker. Therefore, Swami's mother told not to risk his life again.

24. "All right, Molly - Coddle and spoil him as much as you like"

a. Whose life is referring to spoil?

Ans.: Swami's life is referred to spoil.

b. What does Molly - Coddle refer to?

Ans.: Molly –Coddle refers to treat someone very kindly and protect the person too much from anything unpleasant.

25. "Don't blame me afterwards" a. Who does 'Me' refers to? Ans.: 'Me' refers to Swami's father

b. When was it said?

Ans.: It was said when Swami's mother told not to disturb Swami let him sleep where he likes.



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Ruskin Bond

I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative: -			
1) Poet's grandma v A] genius	was a B] old	C] stronger	D] disgraceful
2) Poet's grandma u A] twice	used to climb up tree B] trice		D] easily
,	uld be gone about B] disgracefully		D] normally
4) Poet's grandma l A] brother	earned climbing tree B] father	from her C] sister	D] friend
5) Poet's grandma l A] better	held her peace till she B] stronger		D] undaunted
6) The last grandma A] fifty two	a climbed a tree she w B] sixty two	6	D] eighty two
·	d to climb a tree she v B] four years		D] six years
	nmer and le B] dancing		D] flying
9) The took (A] nurse	Frandma's temperatu B] Doctor		D] her son
	andma wants her hou B] inside the tree		D] near the house
11) Doctor recomm A] day	nended bed rest for B] week	C] hour	D] month
12) For Grandma tl A] heaven	he bed rest was like a B] home	brief season in C] hell	D] happy
13) Grandma had h A] stronger	eld her peace till she B] happy	felt C] sad	D] brave
14) Grandma wante A] village	ed a house in a B] city	 C] ground	D] treetop

	he will start the work B] tonight		D] next year
16) Poet's father kn A] duties		C] sacrifice	D] role in family
·	oon finished by B] poet's		D] father's
18) Chore means A] hard work		C] task	D] things
2	nade withan B] wood & sticks	d C] windows & stairs	D] stairs & balcony
20) Poet climb to gr A] juice	andma's room with . B] glasses	Č,	D] snacks

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Why the poet said his grandma is genius?

Ans.: Poet said his grandma is genius because she could climb trees. May be the tree are spreading or high. She would be up their branches in a trice. Therefore, the poet described his grandma as genius.

2. What was the gift poet's grandma had from childhood?

Ans.: Poet's grandma had the gift of climbing trees whether they may be spreading or high she would climb up their branches in a trice since from her childhood.

3. At last, when poet's grandma did climb a tree?

Ans.: Poet climbed a tree for the last time when she was sixty – two years old.

4. Where does poet's grandma feel happier?

Ans.: Poet's grandma feels happier in a tree, than in a lift.

5. What was the advice given to grandma by the poet's family?

Ans.: As years went by grandma was advice that 'Climbing trees should stop when one grew old and that growing old should be gone about gracefully'.

6. Why there wasn't a tree in poet's garden?

Ans.: Poet's grandma had a habit of climbing trees. Therefore, to avoid her habit of climbing trees there was not a tree in poet's garden.

7. What was the fear that poet's family members had about poet's grandma?

Ans.: Poet's grandma started climbing trees when she was six years old. This habit of climbing trees continued until she is sixty – two years. Al the family members were feared that one day she would have a terrible fall.

8. Which was the incident took place when poet's family was in town?

Ans.: Poet's grandma climbed a tree and could not come down. This was the incident took place when poet's family were in town.

9. 'The outcome was different – while we were in town'. What was the outcome they expected? However, what was the actual out come?

Ans.: The outcome they expected when they were in town was they thought grandma would have a terrible fall. However, the actual outcome was 'The grandma climbed a tree and she was not able to come down'.

10. Why did poet's family members sighed with relief?

Ans.: Once poet's grandma climbed a tree and could not come down after the rescue, the doctor took grandma temperature and recommended a quiet week in bed. Therefore, by hearing this poet's family members sighed with relief.

11. 'It was like a brief season in hell'. What does hell refer to?

Ans.: Grandma was said to have a quiet week in bed. Granny was forced to rest on bed. She was not allowed to go out and climb trees. It is compare to brief season in hell.

12. What did poet's grandma asked with his son?

Ans.: As soon as she felt stronger she sat up and said, 'I'll lie here no longer' she called poet's father and asked to build a house on tree top for her.

13. How did poet's father build a house on treetop?

Ans.: Poet's father started working at night. He worked with his expert assistance of poet; very soon, they finished the task. He made a tree house with windows and a door. Like this poet's father, build a house on treetop for his mother.

14. Why did poet used to climb up every day?

Ans.: Poet's father made a tree house with windows and doors. Therefore, poet's grandma moves up. Poet used to climb to her room with glasses and tray. They sit there and drink sherry by upholding together right to reside in a tree.

15. What did doctor said to grandma? When she was rescued?

Ans.: Doctor took grandma's temperature and said that he would strongly recommend that a quiet week in bed, when she had rescued by fall from the tree.

16. How did the family members and grandma felt when she was in bed rest?

Ans.: The family members sighed with relief and tucked heed up well. Grandma felt that it was like a brief season in hell. Confined to her bedroom, while every breeze whispered of summer and dancing leaves.

17. What was the reaction of grandma when she felt stronger?

Ans.: Grandma had held her peace until she felt stronger. Then she sat up and said that she will lie no longer on the bed.

18. What was asked by grandma to her son and how does her son reacts?

Ans.: After being stronger, grandma sat up and said no longer she will lie on the bed and she called her son and asked that she wanted a house in a treetop. Her son knew his duties so he said that's all right, you will have what you want, and he said that to start the work tonight. This was the reactions of her son when she asked something.

19. How was the house in the treetop built?

Ans.: Grandma's son soon completed his task with poet's expert assistance. It was made with windows and a door. Soon grandma moved up and lived there.

20. What did poet does when the house in treetop was completed?

Ans.: Poet climbed to grandma's room with glasses and tray. She sits there in state and drinks sherry with poet. Upholding her right to reside in a tree.

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

1. "For being happier in a tree than in a lift"

a. Who is happier in a tree?

Ans.: Grandma would be happier in a tree than in a lift

b. Why she is happier in a tree than in a lift?

Ans.: Grandma used to climb a tree trice. Ever since childhood, she had this gift. Climbing trees gives more happiness to her. Therefore, she is happier in a tree than in a lift.

2. "Well I'll grow disgracefully' a. Who said this?

Ans.: Grandma said this

b. Why did she grow disgraceful?

Ans.: Because, she was suggested 'Climbing trees should be stopped when one grows old'. To avoid been hurt or cause injuries.

3. "I can do it better"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Grandma said this.

b. What she can do better?

Ans.: Grandma had a habit of climbing trees, since her childhood. Now she was sixty-two, even now she can do it better.

4. "She'd have a terrible fall."

a. Who does 'She' refer to?

Ans.: 'She' refers to Grandma.

b. Why did she have a terrible fall?

Ans.: Grandma started climbing trees when she was six years old. Though she is sixty-two years, she is climbing trees. So, her family members were feared that she might have terrible fall.

5. "She climbed a tree and couldn't come down."

a. Who couldn't come down?

Ans.: Grandma could not come down.

b. When did this incident took place? Why she is not able to come down?

Ans.: This incident took place when grandma and her family were in town. She climbed the tree and could not come down because of her age. She was sixty-two years when last she climbed the tree.

6. "She climbed a tree she was sixty two" a. What does 'She' refer to? Ans.: 'She' refers to Grandma.

b. How did she used to climb the trees?

Ans.: Grandma could climb trees may be spreading or high she could climb up their branches in a tree and when last she climbed a tree, she was sixty-two.

7. "Ever since childhood, she'd had this gift"

a. Who does 'She' refer to?

Ans.: 'She' refers to Grandma.

b. What was the gift she had?

Ans.: Since from her childhood she had a gift of climbing trees. Grandma can climb any type of tree. The trees may be spreading or high she could climb up their branches in a trice.

8. "I strongly recommended a quiet week in bed"

a. Who does 'I' refer to? Ans.: 'I' refer to Doctor

b. Who was told to have a quiet week in bed? Why?

Ans.: Grandma was advised to have a quiet week in bed. Because she had climbed a tree and had not being able, come down. After she was rescued, the doctor took her temperature and recommended a quiet week in bed.

9. "It was like a brief season in hell"

a. For who was like a brief season in hell?

Ans.: For poet's Grandma it was like a brief season in hell.

b. What is compared to a brief season in hell?

Ans.: Grandma was forced to rest on bed, without being allowed to go out and climb a tree is compared to a brief season in hell. It was like a hell for her to stay in the room.

10. "I'll lie here no longer' a. Who does 'I' refer to? Ans.: 'I' refer to Poet's Grandma.

b. Why did she say this?

Ans.: Grandma was told to have a quiet week in bed. She was not allowed to go out and climb a tree. It was like a hell for her. Therefore, as soon as she felt stronger she sat up and said this.

11. "My dad knew his duties"

a. Who is the speaker of this line?

Ans.: Poet Ruskin Bond is the speaker.

b. What was his duty?

Ans.: Full filling the wishes of poet's grandma was the duty of poet's father. Poet's grandma told that she wanted a house on treetop. Building the house on treetop was his duty now.

12. "You'll have what you want?"

a. Who is the speaker of this line?

Ans.: Poet Ruskin Bond's father is the speaker of this line.

b. Who do you refer to? What did she want?

Ans.: You refer to poet's grandma. Poet's grandma wanted a house on the treetop. She asked poet's father to build a house on the treetop now.

13. "I'll start work tonight" a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refer to poet's father.

b. What was the work and why was he doing it?

Ans.: Building house on the treetop for her mother was the work he is going to start tonight. He wanted to do it to fulfill his mother's wish. With the help of poet's expert assistance, he soon finished the work. He made house with windows and a door on the treetop.

14. "She sits there in state and drinks sherry with me?"

a. Who does 'Me' refer to?

Ans.: 'Me' refers to poet Ruskin Bond.

b. Who does she refer to? Where did she sit and drink sherry?

Ans.: She refers to poet's grandma. She sits inside the tree house, which was built for her by her son on the treetop and drinks sherry with the poet.



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Devan Kanal

I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative: -

1) Roma Talreja wa A] 21 years old	B] 22 years old	C] 23 years old	D] 24 years old
2) Baleshwar Mish A] 22 years old	ra was B] 20 years old	C] 24 years old	D] 26 years old
3) Roma got injure A] Dec 11, 2010		C] Dec 10, 2010	D] Dec 17, 2010
4) Roma was a B.C A] Pune	om Graduate from B] Mirzapur	C] Thane	D] Airoli
5) Baleshwar was f A] Pune	rom B] Mirzapur	C] Airoli	D] Thane
6) The Tempo Truo A] Kannada	ck driver spoke B] Gujarati		D] Bengali
7) Roma was admit A] Thane	ted to Divine Hospita B] Pune		D] Ghansoli
8) The Mumbai Su A] 7.32 P.M	burban train made its B] 6.32 P.M	s halt at a station at C] 5.32 P.M	 D] 4.32 P.M
A] 7.32 P.M		C] 5.32 P.M	
A] 7.32 P.M9) Roma tried to seA] seat	B] 6.32 P.M ttle into a near	C] 5.32 P.M the door. C] space	D] 4.32 P.M
 A] 7.32 P.M 9) Roma tried to se A] seat 10) Baleshwar hear A] eyes 	B] 6.32 P.M ttle into a near B] corner t hammering his	C] 5.32 P.M the door. C] space C] chest	D] 4.32 P.M D] coach
 A] 7.32 P.M 9) Roma tried to se A] seat 10) Baleshwar hear A] eyes 11) Baleshwar bur A] foot 	B] 6.32 P.M ttle into a near B] corner t hammering his B] heartbeat st of pain shot up in h	C] 5.32 P.M the door. C] space C] chest iis C] leg	D] 4.32 P.M D] coach D] hands
 A] 7.32 P.M 9) Roma tried to se A] seat 10) Baleshwar hear A] eyes 11) Baleshwar bur A] foot 12) Roma had plan A] fiancé 13) Baleshwar was 	B] 6.32 P.M ttle into a near B] corner t hammering his B] heartbeat st of pain shot up in h B] ankle ned to have supper w B] friends pondered over his	C] 5.32 P.M the door. C] space C] chest iis C] leg ith her C] family	D] 4.32 P.M D] coach D] hands D] hand D] colleague
 A] 7.32 P.M 9) Roma tried to se A] seat 10) Baleshwar hear A] eyes 11) Baleshwar bur A] foot 12) Roma had plan A] fiancé 13) Baleshwar was A] future 	B] 6.32 P.M ttle into a near B] corner t hammering his B] heartbeat st of pain shot up in h B] ankle ned to have supper w B] friends	C] 5.32 P.M the door. C] space C] chest iis C] leg ith her C] family C] job	D] 4.32 P.M D] coach D] hands D] hand

C] Anil

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Why did Roma got panicked?

Ans.: The train hurtled ahead and Roma, jammed between the other women, was trying to find some space to stand safely on when she suddenly got pushed, she lost her tenuous foothold so she was panicked.

2. Why was Roma knocked senseless?

Ans.: Roma's hands reached for the steel railing above, but finding only air, Roma was thrown out of the coach. The clattering train muffled the thud of her fall on to the ground more than a meter below. Therefore, he was knocked senseless.

3. What did Baleshwar do when he saw Roma lying next to the tracks?

Ans.: Impulsively, Baleshwar went and grabbed the train's red emergency chain and pulled it down frantically. The train screeched, slowing down he asked the people in the compartment to go and help her. However, nobody volunteered. He jumped out of the train, reached to Roma, and took her to hospital.

4. How did Baleshwar found the road?

Ans.: By saying a silent prayer, Baleshwar lifted Roma gingerly, made his way across the tracks, looking out for train, and searching, and followed the direction of the sounds until he found the road.

5. Why did Baleshwar began to lose hope?

Ans.: Baleshwar implored all motorists who drove by. However, no one stopped. Innumerable motorists drove by, some even slowing down to see the young man struggling to hold the blood covered woman in his arms. No one helped him. Therefore, he had begun to lose hope.

6. Who helped Baleshwar at last?

Ans.: A Temp – Truck driver, middle – aged man who spoken Gujarati, stopped out to help him.

7. Why did Dr. Anil Agarwal admitted Roma without any paper work?

Ans.: Dr. Anil Agarwal, the medical director in Divine Multi Specialty Hospital, seeing the extent of Roma's injuries, immediately admitted her to ICU without any paperwork.

8. What assurance did Baleshwar got from railway employee?

Ans.: Railway employee assured Baleshwar that some of Roma's belongings had been found.

9. Write abput Roma Talreja's daily routine?

Ans.: Roma Talreja was a B.Com graduate from Pune had been working there for two years, loving her job, talking and connecting to customers, and making new friends there. After work, she went to the cafeteria, where she and her friends joked, laughed, and made plans for the weekends. Then, heading home alone after her shift, Roma was looking forward to having supper with her parents and brother and a long phone chat with her fiancé Vijay.

10. What did the cop suggest Baleshwar?

Ans.: The cop suggested him to take Roma to a hospital at Airoli, which was least 10 kilometers away.

11. Why was Baleshwar returning from Mumbai?

Ans.: Baleshwar was an unemployed high – school dropout who was recently come to Mumbai. He stayed with his elder brothers; his job hunt had proved fruitless. Now he was treading water and had resigned himself to the fact that he was running out of options. So he was returning from Mumbai.

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

1. "There's a girl by the tracks!" a. Who was the girl? Ans.: Roma Talreja

b. Why did she lie there?

Ans.: when Roma settle into a corner near the door of train, the other women standing by pushed her out from the compartment. Therefore, she fell down near the tracks.

2. "Let's go and help her"a. Who said this?Ans.: Baleshwar Mishra said this.

b. Why did he say so? Ans.: He saw a girl lying down near the tracks. Therefore, he told other passengers to help her.

3. "I hope I'm not too late" a. Who does 'I' refer to? Ans.: 'I' refers to Baleshwar.

b. Where did he make this statement?

Ans.: He made this statement coming near the tracks. He pulled the emergency chain of the train and jumped out to help the girl who fell down from the train near tracks.

4. "Behenji, aap theek hai?"a. What does it mean?Ans.: It means 'Sister, are you okay?'

b. What was her condition, when he made this statement?

Ans.: The clattering roar of the train muffled the thud of her fall on the ground more than a meter below. She was knocked senseless. He found her sprawled by the side of the tracks.

5. "My sister is injured"a. To who was it said.Ans.: It was said to Motorists who drove by.

b. How was she injured?

Ans.: when Roma settle into a corner near the door of train, the other women standing by pushed her out from the compartment. She was thrown out of the coach. Therefore, she fell down near the tracks.

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

a. Who was taking her to hospital?

Ans.: Baleshwar was taking her to hospital.

b. Who helped them?

Ans.: Tempo – truck driver, middle – aged man who was from Gujarat helped them.

7. "All he could now think of was saving a stranger's life"

a. Who was the stranger?

Ans.: Baleshwar Mishra was the stranger.

b. Write about Baleshwar Mishra.

Ans.: He was a lanky youngster from Mirzapur, U.P. He was an unemployed high – school dropout who would recently come to Mumbai. Living with his two brothers, his job hunt had proved fruitless. Now he was trending water, and had resigned himself to the fact that he was running out of options. He had spent his day with a friend, grabbed lunch and watched a movie. As Baleshwar boarded the train home, he pondered over his future. However, all he could now think of was saving a stranger's life.

8. "Take the girl to Airoli"

a. Who said this? Ans.: Traffic Police said this.

b. Did Baleshwar agree with this?

Ans.: He did not agree with the traffic policeman suggestion. Because Airoli was 10 kilometers away from the place, they are. First, he wanted to give her a first aid.

9. "There's a hospital there" a. Where was a hospital? Ans.: Hospital was in Airoli.

b. Why did the Cop made this statement?

Ans.: Traffic policeman saw the girl injured lying in the tracks with Baleshwar. Therefore, he suggested them to take the girl to Airoli.

10. "There's a close place I know of"a. Who does 'I' refer to?Ans.: 'I' refers to Baleshwar.

b. How was the facility of the hospital?

Ans.: Baleshwar was telling about the hospital. It was a small hospital where nurses helped take the young woman in. but as the facility lacked personnel and equipment, the on – duty physician was not able to do more than give basic first aid. He advised that she be moved to a nearby hospital.

11. "Whom can I call?"a. To who was, it said.Ans.: It was said to Roma.

b. Whom did she suggest Baleshwar to call?

Ans.: She suggested Baleshwar to call her brother Dinesh, who was doing marketing job at a retail outlet in Ulhasnagar.

12. "Chacha, can I borrow your mobile?"a. Who is referred as chacha?Ans.: A Tempo truck driver was referred as Chacha.

b. Why did Baleshwar borrow his phone?

Ans.: Baleshwar borrowed tempo – truck driver mobile to call Roma's brother Dinesh to tell him about the accident.

13. "I'm on my way"

a. Who does 'My' refer to?

Ans.: 'My' refers to Roma's brother Dinesh.

b. How he came to know about the accident? How did he react to it?

Ans.: Baleshwar informed about the Roma's accident to Dinesh. In reply Dinesh said, 'Your sister Roma has fallen off a train and we're taking her to Divine hospital in Ghansoli'. When Dinesh heard about her sister, he soon rushed towards his motorcycle to go there.

14. "Oh, I couldn't thank him, he thought"

a. Who refer to 'I'? Ans.: 'I' refers to tempo – truck driver.

b. Why he couldn't thank him?

Ans.: When Baleshwar along with a tempo – truck drive and injured Roma arrived at Divine hospital, he soon went to admit her in hospital. However, when he came out, tempo driver was not there. Therefore, he could not thank him.

15. "How are you feelings?"

a. To whom it was asked.

Ans.: It was asked to Roma Talreja.

b. What did doctor say about her health?

Ans.: Doctor told that her X- rays showed that although the injuries looked severe, all she needed were deep wound sutures. There would be no lasting damage, but she could have bleed death had nobody helped her.

16. "I can't Imagine what would have happened if he hadn't been there"

a. Who does 'I' refer to? Ans.: 'I' refers to Roma.

b. Why she was thankful to him?

Ans.: Roma Talreja was very thankful to Baleshwar, because, he saved her life risking his life. Because of him she was alive know.

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

a. Who do they refer to?

Ans.: They refer to people.

b. Why the people are afraid of?

Ans.: The people are afraid to help those who were in trouble. Because they feel fear getting trapped in the courts or with the police.

18. "She needed help"a. Who needed help?Ans.: Roma Talreja needed help.

b. Why she needed help?

Ans.: She needed help because she was pushed out by the coach and was injured.



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William Shakespeare





The Merchant of Venice - Illustrated

Quality of Mercy – Memorization

Stanza: - One

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



Stanza: - Two

The throned monarch better than his crown, His sceptre shows the force of temporal power, The attribute to awe and majesty, Wherein doth sit the fear and fear of kings; But mercy is above this sceptred



Stanza: - Three

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



I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative: -				
1) The Poem 'Quality of Mercy' is written byB] Christine RA] William ShakespeareB] Christine RC] Bernard HoweD] Ruskin Bor				
2) Temporal means A] Royal power	 B] worldly power	C] Force		D] Mercy
3) Sceptre showsA] Mercy of kingC] The force of tem			B] Justice D] compassio	on
· · · ·	as the rain f B] pure	rom heaven. C] blessed		D] normal
	es dread and fear in s B] Sceptre			D] Judicial system
6) Mercy is an attri A] King	bute to B] God	C] People		D] Majesty
· · ·	ed to in the f eart of Kings			D] rain drops
8) According to Wil A] temporal	lliam Shakespeare Mo B] twice blessed	•		D] justice
9) Which of the foll A] tyranny	owing is attributed di B] mercy			D] tit for tat
10) The poem 'Qua A] ballet	lity of Mercy' is a B] play	 C] sonnet		D] drama
11) It is enthroned A] temporal power	in the heart of kings. B] Mercy	'It' denotes … C] cruelty		D] Justice
12) According to po A] justice	et, Mercy is an B] divine	to God him C] attribute	self.	D] blessing

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. How Mercy is blessed?

Ans.: Mercy is twice blessed. It blesses the Giver and Taker.

2. What creates fear in people?

Ans.: The Sceptre of an emperor is always looked with awe and majesty. The sight of scepter creates fear and dread in people.

3. How Mercy is above the sceptred sway?

Ans.: The scepter always creates fear and dread in people. However, mercy will not create fear. Therefore, it is above the sceptred sway.

4. How mercy is an attribute to God himself?

Ans.: The scepter creates awe and fear in people. However, the mercy, which is above the sceptre, resides in the heart of kings and it a quality of God himself.

5. When does earthly power shines like a Godly power?

Ans.: When mercy resides in the hearts of the King and when mercy is a part of justice then his earthly power shines like a Godly power.

6. How is mercy described in the poem?

Ans.: Mercy is droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven. It is twice blessed as it blesses both the Giver and Taker. Mercy is mightier than an emperor is. Mercy is enthroned and is an attribute to God himself. If mercy is tempered with justice then its power becomes Godly like this poet describes mercy in the poem.

7. What fears the king's subjects?

Ans.: An emperor who is enthroned with a crown and sceptre is always looking with awe and majesty. The sight of sceptre creates fear and dread in the King's subjects.

8. Why does poet compares the 'Quality of Mercy' with gentle rain?

Ans.: The speaker compares the quality of mercy to the gentle rain falling from heaven. Because it is, the voluntary emotions and it cannot be forced by anyone. The Giver and Taker also twice bless it.

9. What is the attribute of Majesty?

Ans.: An Emperor enthroned with a crown and sceptre, which is always looked with awe, is the attribute to majesty.

10. What does sceptre creates in the minds of people?

Ans.: Sceptre creates awe in the minds of people. The sceptre shows the force of his temporal power.

11. What quality does mercy stand for in contrast to temporal power?

Ans.: The quality of an throned monarch with a crown and sceptre which shows the worldly power of king stand for in contrast to temporal power with mercy.

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

1. "Tis mightiest in the mightiest"

a. What is said to be mightiest?

Ans.: Mercy is said to be mightiest.

b. Why it is said to be mightiest?

Ans.: The quality of mercy is said to be mightiest because it is so great that it is never feared or awed by. Mercy is droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven. Mercy is twice blessed, as it blesses both the Giver and the Taker.

2. "It is enthroned in the heart of kings"

a. What does 'It' refer to?

Ans.: 'It' refers to Mercy

b. Why it is enthroned in heart of king?

Ans.: The crown and sceptre reveal only king's earthly power. King becomes God like when he passes mercy. So mercy is enthroned in heart of king.

3. "It is an attribute to God himself"

a. What does 'It' refer to?

Ans.: 'It' refers to Mercy.

b. When does it becomes Godly?

Ans.: Mercy is a special quality. God himself is a merciful. Mercy is enthroned and is an attributes to God himself. If mercy is tempered with justice then its power becomes Godly.

4. "When mercy seasons justice."

a. What do you mean by seasons in the line?

Ans.: Season means tempers

b. What happen when mercy seasons justice?

Ans.: Mercy is enthroned in the heart of kings. King becomes God like when he posses mercy. If mercy is tempered with justice then its power becomes Godly.

5. "It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes"

a. What does 'It' refer to?

Ans.: 'It' refers to Mercy.

b. Whom does it blesses?

Ans.: According to the poet, mercy is Godly attribute and to have that the person to be a blessed one and more over a person who can receive mercy also should be a blessed person. Here both the donor as well as the receiver is benefited.

6. "The thrown monarch better than his crown"

a. Who is referred as throned monarch?

Ans.: The person one who gives justice is referred as throned monarch in this poem

b. Why the throned monarch is better than his crown?

Ans.: Because, the throned monarch is the one who gives justice and not is crown. An emperor who is enthroned with a crown and sceptre is always looked with awe and majesty. The sight of sceptre creates fear and dread in people.



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Rio En Medio

Country: - United States of America

State: - New Mexico



Creek

Orchard

I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative: -

1) Don Anselmo hou	ise was an	d wretched	D] attractive
A] Small	B] beautiful	C] unpleasant	
2) Don Anselmo orc	hard was and	l beautiful.	D] full of place
A] full of tree	B] gnarled	C] creek	
3) Don Anselmo too A] father	k possession of the ho B] ancestors	ouse from his C] mother	D] grand father
4) The Americans purchased the trees from Don AnselmoD) relativesA] descendantsB] sobrinosC] nictosD] relatives			

5) Don Anselmo wa A] businessman		C] teacher	D] story teller
6) The eyes of the d A] fish	ark young boy is com B] Gazelle	-	D] cat
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	s very fond of B] the land		D] children
8) Don Anselmo car A] agreement		C] stick	D] umbrella
9) Rio En Medio is a A] Europe	-	C] India	D] Egypt
10) A small narrow A] orchard	stream of river is cal B] quaint	led C] creek	D] Ranch
11) A piece of land A] quaint	in which fruit trees a B] orchard	re grown is called	 D] creek
12) Buena Gente m A] Neighbours		C] Good People	D] friends
13) Deed is an A] agreement		C] property	D] home
2	ed Rio En Medio in B] Rainy season		D] summer season
15) Don Anselmo agreed to sell his land forA] twelve hundred rupeesB] twelve hundred dollarsC] twelve thousand rupeesD] twelve thousand dollars			

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. How the writer had described the land?

Ans.: The writer describes that Don Anselmo tilled the land and his house was small and wretched, but quaint. The little creek ran through his land. His orchard was gnarled and beautiful.

2. Describe how Don Anselmo came to the office.

Ans.: Don Anselmo was wearing his double-breasted coat. He wore gloves. They were old and torn and his fingertips showed through them. He carried a cane, but it was only the skeleton of warn out umbrella.

3. Why was Don Anselmo insulted?

Ans.: Because, Don Anselmo did not like to have spoken in that manner. He knew these Americans are good people and that is why he agreed to sell to them but he do not care to be insulted

4. What was the complaint of Americans?

Ans.: The children of the village were overrunning their property. They came everyday, played under the trees, and took blossoms.

5. Which topic was discussed before they got in to the business?

Ans.: There was a great deal of conversation about rain and Don Anselmo family. Don Anselmo was very proud of his large family. Don Anselmo spoke more about his family with the buyers before they get down to business.

6. Why did the narrator and Americans had sent the surveyor and engineer?

Ans.: The narrator and the Americans had sent the surveyor and engineer to survey the land of Don Anselmo that he was ready to sell.

7. What did the surveyor told to narrator and Americans about Don Anselmo land?

Ans.: The surveyor told to narrator and Americans that Don Anselmo's land extends across the river and that is almost twice as much as he agreed to sell.

8. Why did the Americans offered double the quoted price for the old man's land?

Ans.: After the survey the Americans came to know that Don Anselmo's land extends across the river and that is almost twice as much as they agreed to buy. The Americans were good people. So they offered double the quoted price for the old man's land.

9. Why did Don Anselmo hung his head for a moment?

Ans.: Because of the offer given by the Americans that they would pay twice the amount than the quoted amount to Don Anselmo, felt insulted and hung his head for a moment.

10. What did Americans do as they move into Rio En Medio?

Ans.: A month later after the deal, the Americans moved into Rio En Medio. They had replastered the old house, pruned the trees, patched the fence, and moved to there in summer.

11. What was the deed agreed and signed by Don Anselmo?

Ans.: According to the deed agreed and signed 'When one signs a deed and sell real property one sells everything that grows on the land, and those trees, every one of them, are on the land and inside the boundaries of what they sold'.

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

1. "What he had the most of was time"

a. Who does 'He' refer to?

Ans.: 'He' refers to Don Anselmo.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man. But the old man was in no hurry.

2. "The little creek ran through his land"

a. What is the meaning of creek?

Ans.: Creek means a small narrow stream.

b. How was the place in which Don Anselmo lived?

Ans.: He lived up in Rio En Medio. Where the people had been for hundreds of years. His house was small and wretched, but quaint. The little creek ran through his land. His orchard was gnarled and beautiful.

3. "Finally we got down to business"

a. Who does 'we' refer to?

Ans.: 'We' refers to Americans.

b. What was the business described here?

Ans.: The business described here is the selling of land to Americans by a Spanish old man.

4. "These Americans are Buena Gente"

a. What does Buena Gente means?

Ans.: Buena Gente means Good People.

b. Why Americans was call as Buena Gente?

Ans.: When Americans came to know that the land was more than eight acre, they offered double the amount. Therefore, they were called as Buena Gente.

5. "I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner"

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to Don Anselmo

b. What made him to say this?

Ans.: The Americans were willing to pay Don Anselmo twice the amount instead of Twelve hundred dollars for the extra land, which is more than eight acres. This made him to say so.

6. "I kept still and let him have his say"

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to Juan A. A. Sedillo.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: When Americans offered twice the amount, Don Anselmo said 'I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner'

7. "It took a week to arrange another meeting"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The narrator said this.

b. Why another meeting was held?

Ans.: Every day the children of Rio En Medio over run the orchard and spent most of their time there. So another meeting was held.

8. "We have all learned to love the Americans"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Don Anselmo said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Because the Americans were good, people and good neighbours and he knew that they are good people.

9. "They are good people and good neighbours" a. Who does 'they' refer to? Ans.: 'They' refers to Americans.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: In the meeting when Americans asked Don Anselmo to stop the children coming to their orchard, Don Anselmo said that he did not sell the trees in the orchard.

10. "I did not sell the trees in the orchard"

a. What does orchard means?

Ans.: Orchard means a piece of land in which fruit trees are grown.

b. Why did he sell the trees?

Ans.: Don Anselmo sold only his land, but not the trees, as it belonged to the children on whose name it was planted.

11. "This was bad, Don Anselmo" a. Who said this? Ans.: The narrator said this.

b. Why did the speaker say so?

Ans.: Don Anselmo was asked to order the children to stop over run the American's property and took blossoms. However, he refused to say this and he said that he did not sell the trees in the orchard. This made speaker to say this.

12. "Yes, I admit that"

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I; refers to Don Anselmo.

b. When this was said?

Ans.: Don Anselmo said this when the narrator says that when one signs a deed and sells real property, one sells also everything that grows on the land.

13. "I am the oldest man in the village"

a. Who was the oldest man in the village?

Ans.: Don Anselmo was the oldest man in the village.

b. How can you say that he was the oldest man in the village?

Ans.: Don Anselmo took possession of the house from his mother. Almost everyone in the village was his relatives and al the children of Rio En Medio were his sobrinos and nictos and his descendants. By this, we can say that he was the oldest man in the village.

14. "He removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully"

a. Who refer 'He' refer to?

Ans.: 'He' refers to Don Anselmo.

b. What did he do after this?

Ans.: He bowed to all of them in the room. Then he removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully and handed them to the boy who stood obediently behind his chair.

15. "We have made a discovery" a. Who had made a discovery?

Ans.: The Americans made a discovery.

b. What was the discovery they made?

Ans.: After the survey of Don Anselmo's land made a discovery that the land own more than eight acres and that land extends across the river.

16. "The trees in that orchard are not mine"a. Who said this?Ans.: Don Anselmo said this.

b. To who does the orchard belongs to.

Ans.: The orchard belonged to Don Anselmo but the trees in that orchard belonged to the children on whose name it was planted.



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		Poem: - 3 I am the Land	Marina De Bellagenta
Land		Shout	Muddy Holes
Plough		Chain link Necklace	Fence around the planet Earth
I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative: -1) The Poem 'I am the Land' is written byA] Marina De BellagentaC] Devan KanalD] R. K. Narayan			
		n' in this poem is	
A] Stare	B] Possess	C] Win	D] Fight
3) Chokes means . A] Stare	B] build	C] Suffocates	D] harm
4) You cannot put A] Earth	a fence around B] Mars	l the planet C] Venus	D] Jupiter
5) com A] leaders	es with guns. B] Soldiers	C] people	D] king

6) Chain link neckl A] decoration	ace refers to B] fence	C] chokes	D] ornaments	
7) Tickles means A] grown trees		C] fences	D] ploughs	
/ I	fences on land to B] divide nations		D] plough the land	
9) exhibit A] trees	s absolute patience B] Mother Earth	C] children	D] plant life	
10) 'I Wait' in line one suggests the feeling ofA] annoyanceB] disgustC] patienceD] request				

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Why does the man says that he owns everything?

Ans.: Man believes that he owns the land. However, he is not realizing of fact. He does not know that nothing comes with him until end.

2. How does the speaker express that 'The Man says he owns the land"?

Ans.: The speaker says that the man shouts on the land. Buys the land and lay muddy holes. Man also tickles the land, plants trees, grows fruits on it and fences, and makes boundaries over the land.

3. What are the immoral activities carried by man which are expressed in the poem?

Ans.: Man fights with others or with other countries using Guns to own the land. However, many suffocate by this and bear huge lose. On the other hand, they are polluting the mother earth trying to put fence around her. These are some of the immoral activities carried by man to own the land.

4. According to the speaker whom does the land belongs to.

Ans.: According to the speaker, land belongs to everyone on this earth everyone has the equal right to protect the land.

5. What makes Mother Earth to stare?

Ans.: People on the land shout but earth lie patient. People buy the land. People dig the muddy holes and exploits he earth. People ill-treat the mother earth.

6. What brings life and joy to Mother Earth?

Ans.: When someone ploughs the land and plant trees and grows fruit and grass brings life to earth, children dance and someone sings it brings joy to mother earth.

7. Why do joy of earth does not last longer?

Ans.: People plow land and plant trees and grows fruit it rings joy to earth but it does not last longer. Man in his role as warmonger chokes the land. Man comes with guns and put chain link necklace. Therefore, the joy of earth does not last longer.

8. What do you mean by car lot eyes?

Ans.: Car lot eyes means the extraordinary tools of perception as if the earth were staring with the lights of the car parked on it.

9. Why does the word 'Chain link necklace' is used in the poem I am the land?

Ans.: the meaning of 'Chain link necklace' is fence. The people buy the land and fight for the land because of some greedy persons they put fence to their own land. However, the land waits in patience.

10. What are the activities that go on over the land?

Ans.: Man buys land, digs land and plants tree, fruit and grass on it. Children dance and play on land. Man also fences and makes boundaries over the land.

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

1. "Then someone, tickles me, plants life fruit."

a. Who does 'Me' refer to?

Ans.: 'Me' refers to the land.

b. What constructive activities is conduct on land?

Ans.: Man gives life to land by planting trees, growing fruits and grass on the land. Children dance and they will play on the land. They will construct buildings etc.

2. "You come with guns a chain link necklace chokes me now"

a. Who does 'You' refer to?

Ans.: 'You' refers to people or human beings.

b. What is the meaning of the above extract?

Ans.: Due to greediness, people fight for the land that does not belongs to them and they fence the motherland.

3. "You cannot put a fence around the planet earth"

a. Who does 'You' refer to?

Ans.: 'You' refers to the people or Human Beings.

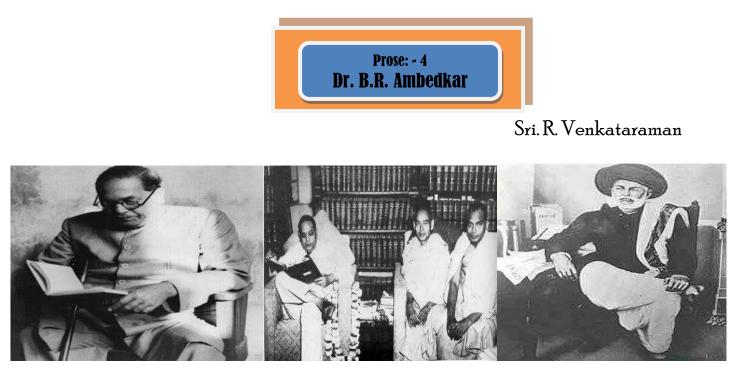
b. Why did they want to put a fence?

Ans.: Because they think that, they own the land, which is a whole earth. They fight, use guns, put fence for the land. However, they are not realizing that nothing comes with them until end.



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Voracious Reader

Dr. Ambedkar library in New Delhi

Mahatma jyothiba Phule



Second Round Table Conference

First Law Minister of Independent India



Independent Labour Party

I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative: -1) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a B] Prominent reader C] Flair reader D] mode reader **A]** Voracious reader 2) Gandhiji had termed depressed classes as C] poor people A] children of God D] dull people **B**| harijans 3) Babasaheb was elected to the Bombay legislative assembly in the elections under the constitution of India act C] 1935 D] 1936 A] 1933 B] 1934 4) Who got the title 'A Symbol of revolt?' C] C. N. Rao A] Dr. B.R. Ambedkar B] B.N. Rao D] Gandhiji

5) What is the mean A] happy		C] bad rule	D] none of this	
6) was cal A] Nehru	lled as modern Manu. B] Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	C] Gandhiji	D] K. M. Munsi	
7) had ques A] Gandhiji	stioned the caste discussion i B] Nehru		D] Buddha	
,	n insatiable thirst for B] reading books		D] attending conference	
9) In Amb A] London	edkar purchased 2,000 old b B] New York	ooks C] France	D] Italy	
10) Babasaheb was greatly influenced by the life and work of A] GandhijiB] NehruC] Mahatama PhuleD] Buddha				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	passed away on B] December 1956 C		D] December 1958	
12) said Babasaheb as a symbol of revolt.A] GandhijiB] Mahatma PhuleC] Jawaharlal NehruD] Avvai				

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. How the black Americans got freedom?

Ans.: The fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the USA gave freedom to the black Americans.

2. Babasaheb was greatly influenced by whom and why?

Ans.: Babasaheb was greatly influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule, the votary of a class's society and women's uplift.

3. Who recognized as the authentic voices of the depressed classes?

Ans.: The newspapers started by Dr. Ambebkar such as the Mooknayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samata were at once recognized as the authentic voices of the depressed classes.

4. Which became the vehicles of changes?

Ans.: The institutions set up by Dr. Ambedkar such as the Hitakarni Sabha and the independent labour party of India became vehicles of changes.

5. How Dr. Ambedkar's flair for legislature work became evident to the whole nation?

Ans.: Babasaheb was elected to the Bombay legislative assembly in the elections under the constitution of India act, 1935. Babasaheb made effective contributions to the debates in the assembly on a variety of subjects.

6. Other than Dr. Ambedkar who were the other luminaries of the committee members? Ans.: Other than Dr. Ambedkar the other luminaries were Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, K.M. Munshi and N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.

7. Which are the high offices occupied by the members of the scheduled castes?

Ans.: The members of the scheduled castes have come to occupy high offices of the state both at the central and in the state. Judges, ambassadors and governors have been drawn from their ranks. Moreover, they have acquitted themselves creditably in all these positions of responsibility.

8. What are described as the 'Grammar of Anarchy?'

Ans.: Dr. Ambedkar described the methods of civil disobedience, non – cooperation and sathyagraha as the grammar of anarchy.

9. Which was the significant observation made by Dr. Ambedkar?

Ans.: Dr. Ambedkar made a significant observation such as the constitution is a fundamental document. A document defines the position and power of the three organs of the state – the executive, the judiciary and the legislature. It also defines the powers of the executives and the powers of the legislature as against the citizen as they have one dealing with Fundamental Rights.

10. What is the statement given by Buddha against caste divisions?

Ans.: About 2,500 years ago, the Buddha has questioned the caste divisions in India. He said, 'The only valid divisions are the divisions between those who are noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome.

11. What is the statement given by Tamil Poetess against caste divisions?

Ans.: The Tamil Poetess Avvai had said that there are only two castes in the world, namely, the charitable who, gives and are superior and the misers who do not and are therefore inferior.

12. What did Jawaharlal Nehru described Dr. Ambedkar. What did he say about him?

Ans.: Jawaharlal Nehru described Dr. Ambedkar as a symbol of revolt. He said that Dr. Ambedkar helped in rising up those groups in our country, which had suffered for so long in the past. He is a prominent champion of the oppressed and depressed in India. There can be no doubt that the day is not far of when Babasaheb Ambedkar's dream of Samata will become a reality.

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

1. "He was a voracious reader"

a. Who was a voracious reader?

Ans.: Dr. Ambedkar was a voracious reader.

b. How can you say he was a voracious reader?

Ans.: Dr. Ambedkar had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. Therefore, we can say the he was a voracious reader.

2. "He had an insatiable thirst for books" a. Who does 'He' refer to? Ans.: 'He' refers to Dr. Ambedkar.

b. How can you say that he had a great thirst for books?

Ans.: Dr. Ambedkar bought books by curtailing his daily needs. In New York he purchased 2,000 old books and in London 32 boxes of books.

3. "He decided to devote all his time and talents for the amelioration." a. Who does 'He' refer to? Ans.: 'He' refers to Dr. Ambedkar.

b. What impressed him to decide so?

Ans.: The need for classless society and women's uplift as well as the feasibility of reform impressed Babasaheb's mind to decide so.

4. "His flair for legislative work became evident to the whole nation"

a. Who does 'His' refer to?

Ans.: 'His' refers to Dr. Ambedkar

b. How did he become evident to the whole nation?

Ans.: Babasaheb was elected to the Bombay Legislative assembly in the elections under the constitution of India act, 1935. Babasaheb made effective contributions to the debates in the assembly on a variety of subjects.

5. "He raised, brick by brick"

a. Who does 'His' refer to?

Ans.: 'His' refers to Dr. Ambedkar

b. Why did he raise brick by brick?

Ans.: As a chairman of the drafting committee Dr. Ambedkar anticipated every conceivable requirement of the new polity. Drawing from the examples and experience of other nations and the distinctive needs of our own society, he raised brick by brick.

6. "He had the rare gift of unraveling"

a. Who had the rare gift of unraveling?

Ans.: 'Dr. Ambedkar had the rare gift of unraveling.

b. What was the rare gift he had?

Ans.: He had the rare gift of unraveling the most complicated legal concepts in a language, which the laymen understood.

7. "He had a sense of the importance of the role of citizens"

a. Who does 'His' refer to?

Ans.: 'His' refers to Dr. Ambedkar

b. What are the significant observations he made by keeping in the mind importance of role of citizens?

Ans.: By keeping in the mind importance of role of citizens, he made significant observations such as the constitution is a fundamental document. It is a document, which defines the positions and power of the three organs of the state – the executive, the judiciary and the legislature.

8. "He hailed as the Modern Manu"

a. Who does 'His' refer to?

Ans.: 'His' refers to Dr. Ambedkar

b. Why he hailed a Modern Manu?

Ans.: Dr. Ambedkar who was born in a Mahar family would one day become not only a law minister but also a law – maker. Therefore, he hailed as the Modern Manu.

9. "They are enrolling themselves in the institutes of higher learning and entering public services"

a. Who does 'they' refer to?

Ans.: 'They' refers to members of scheduled castes.

b. Why this was said?

Ans.: In the four decades and more since Independence, much progress has been achieved in providing equality of opportunities to the people. Members of the scheduled castes find doors, which had been closed to them for centuries.

10. "They have come to occupy high offices of state"

a. Who does 'they' refer to?

Ans.: 'They' refers to members of scheduled castes.

b. Why are the high offices of state occupied them?

Ans.: Members of the Scheduled castes have occupied high offices of state, both at the central and in the states. Judges, ambassadors and governors have been drawn from their ranks. In addition, they have acquitted themselves creditably in all these positions of responsibility.

11. "Grammar of Anarchy"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Dr. Ambedkar said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Civil disobedience, non – obedience and satyagraha were not the means to achieve social objectives in a democracy based on fair and free elections.

12. "They only valid divisions are the divisions between noble and ignoble"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Buddha said this.

b. What was the similar statement given by Tamil poet to this statement?

Ans.: The Tamil poet Avvai had said, similarly that there are only two castes in the world, namely the charitable who give and are superior and the misers who do not and are therefore inferior.

13. "A symbol of revolt"a. Who became the symbol of revolt?Ans.: Dr. Ambedkar became the symbol of revolt.

b. Who said this and when?

Ans.: When Babasaheb passed away, in December 1956. Jawaharlal Nehru made a moving reference in the Lok – Sabha and described Babasaheb as a symbol of revolt.

14. "One who took such an important part in our activities, has passed away"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Jawaharlal Nehru said this.

b. What else did he say about him?

Ans.: Jawaharlal Nehru said that he was one of the prominent champions of the oppressed and depressed in India. There can be no doubt that the day is not far off when Babasaheb Ambedkar dream of Samata will become a reality.



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V.K.Gokak



Lepers



Beggars

Rock – Cut Temple

White Birds



Seers

Prophets

Dams

Lakes



Helpless Child

Atomic Age

Blue Sky

I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative: -

1) Himalayas have A] snow born	peaks. B] snow cloud	C] snow tipped	D] snow
2) swarm (A] filth & dirt	mother India's streets. B] beggars & leper		D] foul
3) hewed A] religious thinker	01	C] seers & prophets	D] social reformers

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	lescribed as pitiful th B] pilgrims	ings. C] helpless children	D] white birds	
5) Mother India's . A] hand	opened like B] forehead		D] oceans	
6) wash n A] rain	nother's palm. B] three seas	C] Himalayas	D] poet	
7) Swarm means A] beggar		C] indicating	D] crowd	
8) A place of seclus A] void	ion in deep woods is c B] sylvan retreats		D] swarm	
9) The mother wrote the book ofA] sun godB] morrowC] iron manD] sorrow				
10) hewed A] poet		C] seers & prophets	D] freedom fighters	
11) The streets are filled up with beggars &A] peopleB] dirtC] lepersD] filth				

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. What wash mother's palm and what are snow - born.

Ans.: Three seas wash mother's palm. The Himalayas are snow – born peaks.

2. Who swarm streets?

Ans.: The beggars and lepers swarm the streets.

3. What foul the sylvan retreats?

Ans.: The filth and dirt foul the sylvan retreats.

4. What does unvapouring in the void means?

Ans.: Unvapouring in the void means that which does not disappear into nothingness.

5. What does sylvan retreats means?

Ans.: A sylvan retreat means a place of seclusion in deep woods.

6. What does the poet describe in last stanza?

Ans.: The poet says that the mother was draped in blue sky. Milk white oceans heaved round her and their waves were the entranced and enthroned light. The mother wrote the book of morrow. Her forehead opened like earth's destiny yielding the sun – god, cancelling all sorrow.

7. How the mother's forehead opened?

Ans.: The mother's forehead opened like earth's destiny yielding the sun – god and cancel all the sorrow.

8. How does poet describe Himalayas and seas of India?

Ans.: The poet V. K. Gokak says that Himalayas with their snow – born peaks as head of India protects it and three seas wash the palm of India.

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9. What did mother India say imperturbably and calmly?

Ans.: Mother India says poet to sing about beggars and the leper that swarm her streets and sing about the filth and the dirt that foul her sylvan retreats imperturbably and calmly.

10. What did mother India say in indignant words?

Ans.: Mother India says that pilgrims beat into her ears like gong that flew about her, a pitiful thing like great white birds. She asks poet to sing about millions that toil and to sing about wrinkled face indexing ignorance and sing of the helpless child born in a bleak, dark home in indignant words.

11. What was deeming task of poet?

Ans.: Poet nervously asks mother India that 'What song could he sing for mother India'. It was the deeming task to poet.

12. What laid mother India on the page of Atomic age?

Ans.: The steel mills, the shipbuilding yard, the men who work hard to technologies put mother India on the page of Atomic age.

13. What does the poet asks to sing about in the stanza 2?

Ans.: The poet asks that shall he sing about the rock - cut temples, epics and the children of mother who sacrifices their lives to free her from the hold of foreign countries.

14. Why does the mother rejects all the options of poet?

Ans.: The mother rejects all the options of poet because it described only the beautiful rich, development of the country. But she wanted a song which could describes all the merits and demerits, joy and sorrow, good and bad.

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

1. "What song shall I sing of you, my mother?"

a. Who does 'Mother' refer to?

Ans.: 'Mother' refers to India.

b. What song did poet want to sing?

Ans.: Poet wanted to sing about Himalayas, seas that wash motherland's palm, clear drawn pure gold streaks.

2. "Sing of the beggar and the leper"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Mother India said this.

b. What else did the speaker say?

Ans.: Mother India said to the poet that sings of the beggar and the leper who crowd her streets, and to sing about filth and the dirt that foul her sylvan retreats.

3. "For the man that pilgrims alone"

a. Who is the speaker of this line?

Ans.: The poet V. K. Gokak is the speaker.

b. What was the listener reply?

Ans.: Mother India replied that the pilgrims beat into her ears like gong that flew about her like a pitiful thing like great white birds.

4. "That beat into my ears like gong" a. Who does 'My' refer to? Ans.: 'My' refer to Mother India

b. Why did the speaker say so?

Ans.: The poet asked Mother India that could he sing about rock - cut temples, epics in stone, about seers and prophets and about the men that pilgrims alone by hearing this Mother India said this.

5. "Sing also of the strikes, early and late"

a. Who is the speaker of this line?

Ans.: The poet V. K. Gokak is the speaker.

b. How did the listener react to this?

Ans.: The poet said querulously that 'Is there no song that I can sing of you (Mother India) heartily and whole, unalloyed for this statement.

6. "Is there no song that I can sing of you?"

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to the poet V. K. Gokak.

b. Why did the speaker say so?

Ans.: Because, when the poet asks Mother India to sing a song by parsing her she used to reject it. So the poet became querulous.

7. "Milk – White Oceans heaved round her"

a. Who does 'Her' refer to?

Ans.: 'Her' refer to Mother India.

b. What is the poet describing through this?

Ans.: The poet is describing that the Milk – White Oceans were moved with power around the mother and their waves were the entrancing and enthroning light.

8. "The Sun – beam was as the hand that saves"

a. Who is the speaker of this line?

Ans.: The poet V. K. Gokak is the speaker.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Because, while describing Mother India's good qualities poet said that Mother India is asking Sun God to cancel all sorrow and it was clear dawn like a nightmare fled the night. Therefore, he said that sun – bean was as the hand that saves.



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Shantha Rameshwar Rao



Shanmukhananda Auditorium

Pandit Ravi Shankar



Sitar

Tabla

I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative: -

& Ustad Allah Rakha

1) Smitha was A] sixteen years	B] Seventeen years	C] eighteen years	D] nineteen years
2) Ananth wasA] fourteen years	B] fifteen years	C] sixteen years	D] seventeen years
3) Ananth learnt to play A] flute	B] tabla	C] sitar	D] guitar
4) Pandit Ravi Shankar wa A] sitar	as a player B] flute	C] veena	D] tabla

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5) The word used to call a A] master	great musician as B] maestro		D] wizard		
6) 'A walk in the park mig A] Neighbours	•	er' said by C] Father			
7) 'A person who is especia A] master	ally good at some at so B] sir	ome art or achieveme C] maestro			
8) Ustad Allah Rakha was A] Flute	a player. B] Tabla	C] sitar	D] guitar		
9) 'It's the chance of lifetir A] Smita	ne' said by B] Ananth	C] Mother	D] Aunt Sushila		
10) A feeling of a very grea A] wriggle	-	 C] Astonishment	D] sprang		
11) Pandit Ravi Shankar was a maestro A] Guitar B] Sitar C] Piano D] Tabla					
12) Anant was struck with A] chicken pox		C] cancer	D] fever		
13) Anant's family belongs A] Bombay	B] Pune	C] Gaganpur	D] Nasik		

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. What was the excited news printed in the newspaper?

Ans.: Pandit Ravi Shankar is performing at Shanmukhananda Auditorium tomorrow.

2. 'Anant was a talented boy'. Explain?

Ans.: Anant was only fifteen years old. He was the best table – tennis player and fastest runner in the school. He was learning to play sitar. He was already able to compose his own tunes.

3. How did Anant's family members tried to keep him happy?

Ans.: When Anant's family came to knew that, he had not many days to live. They laughed, smiled, talked, and surrounded him with whatever made him happy. They fulfilled his every need and gave whatever he asked for.

4. What are the activities Smita noticed in the park?

Ans.: In the park Smita noticed some people were walking, running, playing ball, doing yoga exercise, feeding the ducks, and eating roasted gram and peanuts.

5. How was the concert to Smita?

Ans.: Smita sat beside her father. Then the first notes came over the air and Smita felt as if the gates of enchantment and wonder were opening. Spellbound, she listened to the unfolding ragas the slow plaintive notes, the fast twinkling ones.

6. 'Pandit Ravi Shankar is a kind man'. Justify

Ans.: Pandit Ravi Shankar talked kindly and politely with Smita. When Smita told about her brother's condition and requested Pandit Ravi Shankar to play music for her brother he asked Ustad Allah Rakha and agreed to play music for Anant. The next morning Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha came to Smita's house and played music for Anant. By this, we can say that Pandit Ravi Shankar is a kind man.

7. Who was Pandit Ravi Shankar?

Ans.: Pandit Ravi Shankar was a great Indian Musician and a sitar player. He was a sitar maestro.

8. What did he boy do when he heard about the concert?

Ans.: When Anant heard, that Pandit Ravi Shankar was giving a concert at Shanmukhananda Auditorium the next day. He raised himself up on his elbows for one second, the fell back. However, his eyes were shining.

9. Why Smita bit her lip in self - reproach?

Ans.: Smita bit her lip in self – reproach because she had been so excited at seeing the announcement that she had not remembered that her brother was very ill.

10. What did Smita pretend?

Ans.: Smita's brother was dying of cancer even though she pretended that all would be well and they would return together, a small family of four, to their home in Gaganpur.

11. Why did Smita burst out?

Ans.: Pandit Ravi Shankar was standing with the man who played the tabla for him the great wizard of music, Ustad Allah Rakha. Her knees felt week, her tongue dry. However, she went up, standing before them, her hands folded, and she busted out.

12. Give a note on Anant's family.

Ans.: Anant's small family of four members – father, mother, sister, and him, lived together in their home at Ganganpur. Anant's sister Smita was sixteen years old and Anant was fifteen years old. They both did the things together. However, Anant was struck with cancer and they have to move to Bombay for his treatment.

13. What did the doctor's at cancer hospital say?

Ans.: Anant's condition grew worse with each passing day and the doctors at the cancer hospital said, take him home give him the things he like, indulge him and they knew that the boy had no many days to live.

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

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

a. Who does 'You' refer to? Ans.: 'You' refers to Smita.

b. Why she wake him up?

Ans.: Smita became very excited when she was reading the newspaper. Because Smita's brother was suffering from cancer, he wanted complete rest.

2. "We must not miss the chance" a. Who said this? Ans.: Anant said this.

b. What was the chance?

Ans.: Pandit Ravi Shankar the sitar maestro was coming to play at the shanmukhananda Auditorium. So he said it is the lifetime chance wand we should not miss this opportunity.

3. "Lie down son, Lie down"

a. Who said this? Ans.: Anant's mother said this.

b. Why did she say so?

Ans.: Anant was suffering from cancer and his condition was deteriorated. All that he needed was sleep and rest that he can get.

4. "He actually raised himself up without help" a. Who does 'He' refer to? Ans.: 'He' refers to Anant

b. Why did he raise up?

Ans.: Anant was suffering from cancer, when he heard that Pandit Ravi Shankar was giving a concert he raised himself up without help.

5. "I must hear him and see him"

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to Anant.

b. Why does he want to see and hear him?

Ans.: Anant wanted to hear and see Pandit Ravi Shankar, the sitar maestro's live concert. As, he was inspired by Pandit Ravi Shankar and dreamt to become a famous sitarist like him.

6. "It's the chance of a life time"

a. To who was it said.

Ans.: It was said to Anant's mother and sister.

b. What was the chance of a lifetime?

Ans.: To attend Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert live was the chance of a lifetime.

7. "Take him home. Give him the things he like, indulge him"

a. Who does 'He' refer to?

Ans.: 'He' refers to Anant.

b. What happened to him?

Ans.: Anant was struck with cancer and he was treated at the cancer hospital. However, his condition grew worse with each passing day. Therefore, the doctors at the cancer said him to take home.

8. "But they did not voice their fears"

a. Who did not voice their fears?

Ans.: Anant's family did not voice their fears.

b. What was the fear they had?

Ans.: The fear that Anant's family had was that the boy had not many days to live.

9. "This is not the last time they are going to play"

a. Who does 'they' refer to?

Ans.: 'They' refers to Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha

b. Why this was said?

Ans.: Anant's family fulfilled his every need and gave whatever he asked for. However, he asked to go to the concert

10. "We've always done things together" a. Who said this?

Ans.: Smita said this

b. Why did she cried?

Ans.: Smita and her brother always done things together. However, her brother is in the last stage of his life suffering from cancer.

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

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Aunt Sushila said this.

b. Why she was not feeling better?

Ans.: Smita's brother was breathing the last stages of his life because he was suffering from cancer. Therefore, Smita cried out in a choked voice and expressed her pain with her aunt.

12. "Why not? There's no harm in trying it"

a. Who thought this?

Ans.: Smita thought this.

b. Where she was when she thought so?

Ans.: Smita was in the park but suddenly a daring thought came to her and she hurried home she said this to herself.

13. "It would be nice to go the concert"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Smita said this.

b. Why did she decide to go to the concert?

Ans.: Because she had made a plan to go to the concert and request Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha to play for her brother.

14. "A large mustachioed man made a long boring speech"

a. When did he make a speech?

Ans.: He made a speech at the end of the concert.

b. Where did he make a long boring speech?

Ans.: A large mustachioed man made a long boring speech in the music concert of Pandit Ravi Shankar, a sitar maestro and Ustad Allah Rakha a tabla player at Shanmukhananda Auditorium in Bombay.

15. "Oh Sir, She burst out" a. Who does 'She' refer to? Ans.: 'She' refers to Smita.

b. Whom does she call as Sir and how does he respond?

Ans.: Smita called Pandit Ravi Shankar as Sir and he asked her questioningly but kindly.

16. "Panditji is a busy man. You must not bother him with such requests" a. Who said this?

Ans.: The mustachioed man who gave a long boring speech said this.

b. How did Panditji respond to this?

Ans.: Pandit Ravi Shankar smiled and mentioned the mustachioed man to be quiet.

17. "What shall we do, Ustad Saheb?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Pandit Ravi Shankar said this.

b. Who was Ustad Saheb?

Ans.: Ustab Allah Rakha was an Indian Tabla player, and he was an accompanist to Pandit Ravi Shankar

18. "Tomorrow morning we perform for the boy" a. Who was the boy?

Ans.: The boy was Anant.

b. Did they perform for the boy next morning? Explain.

Ans.: Yes, they performed for the boy. Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha came to Aunt Sushila's house and performed for Anant.

19. "Did you – did you hear him" a. Who said this? Ans.: Anant said this.

b. About, what the speaker is asking in the above extract?

Ans.: Anant is asking his sister about the music concert Pandit Ravi Shankar's live concert was arranged at Shanmukhananda Auditorium. Smita went with her father to see the concert. Hence, Anant was asking about the concert.

20. "It is..... It's not possible?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Aunt Sushila's neighbours said this.

b. Why did they say so?

Ans.: Aunt Sushila's neighbours saw two men getting out of a taxi, which pulled up outside their block. They could not believe their eyes. It was the famous sitarist Pandit Ravi Shankar along Ustad Allah Rakha who are coming toward their apartment.

21. "Life went out him, gently, very gently"

a. Whose life went out?

Ans.: Anant's life went out.

b. Why does it is described as gently, very gently?

Ans.: Because Anant wished to see the live concert of Pandit Ravi Shankar, which he described as the chance of a lifetime. As per his wish, he breathes his last minute seeing the live concert of Pandit Ravi Shankar. Hence, it is described that life went out of him gently very gently.



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Carl Wendall Hines, Jr.









Ancient Mariner





Wrinkled Old Face

Frayed – Collar

Sagging Stomach



Rough Unshaven Face

Saxophone

Black Gospel of Jazz

Man Gathers his Wings

I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative: -

1) Jazz player is referred to an Ancient				
A] Mariner	B] Negro	C] Indian	D] Canadian	
, 1 .	ent in speech, but elo	-		
A] looking	B] music	C] dance	D] playing	
,	ce of black man show	rs that he is full of		
A] pain	B] joy	C] wearies	D] sorrow	
4) Jazz player is ha	nging in	his neck.		
A] saxophone	B] flute	C] tabla	D] guitar	
5) The black man was sent to preach the Black Gospel of A] God B] Jazz C] Music D] People				
11] 004			DJI copie	
6) Jazz player keeps his head down because				
A] his was wearing faded clothesB] his life is full of weariesC] he is black manD] his face had wrinkled				

7) Jazz player is supposed to be when he plays music.A] GodB] BlackmanC] MarinerD] Bird						
	rnier is seen in B] Coleridge's		D] Hines			
·	gh unshaven face sho B] Pain		D] Sorrow			
	boes have in t B] clothes		D] plastic			
	is silent in B] speech	C] singing	D] dancing			
	used the instrument B] tabla		D] veena			
13) The Jazz player has been sent to spread the message ofA] GodB] peopleC] KingD] priest						
14) The Jazz player is transformed to bird that flies higher and higher when he,A] Stops playingB] begins to playC] Holds the saxophoneD] dances while playing						
15) Alto Saxophone – supported from his by a wire.A] headB] shoulderC] neckD] waist						

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. What is the gift the Jazz player possesses?

Ans.: The jazz player has the power to make people listen, a gift that not many possess.

2. How does the poet describe the jazz player in the second stanza?

Ans.: The poet says that the jazz player's blue old shirt has faded and turned dark with sweat and his necktie was old.

3. How does the jazz player preach?

Ans.: The jazz player was preaching the black Gospel of jazz. He preached it with the words of screaming notes and chords.

4. When does the jazz player flies higher and higher?

Ans.: The jazz player forgets everything when he plays the music to preach the world. At that moment, he feels like a bird, which gathers his wings and flies higher and higher.

5. How did the poet, described the jazz player?

Ans.: The poet said that he is like a Black Ancient Mariner, his wrinkled old face shows full of wearies of living and turned downwards with closed eyes.

6. For what purpose the jazz player was sent.

Ans.: He was sent here to preach the Black Gospel of jazz preaching it with words of screaming notes and chords.

7. Why the jazz player was standing there?

Ans.: The jazz player was standing there to preach world that he is a Blackman and to preach the Divine Gospel of jazz through his music.

8. Describe the appearance of Jazz player.

Ans.: The jazz player has wrinkled old face. He is unshaved and as a tired look. He is looking like a Black Ancient Mariner. He wears a faded blue shirt, old necktie, and jacket. His shoes too are old and worn-out.

9. How the jazz player was preaching the Black Gospel of jazz?

Ans.: The jazz player lifts his saxophone to parted lips to tell the entire world that he is Blackman that he was sent here to preach the Black Gospel of jazz screaming notes and chords. As he starts to play on the Saxophone, he is no longer an old Blackman. He produces wonderful music and appears to be a like a bird flying higher and higher.

10. Give a note on Jazz player.

Ans.: Like the Ancient Mariner in Coleridge's poem, the old jazz player feels he has a message for the people of the world. He is a pathetic figure, but at the same time, a commanding artist, he has the power in him to make people listen, a gift that not many possess. He is silent in speech, but eloquent in music.

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

"There he stands, see?"
 a. Who does 'He' refer to?
 Ans.: 'He' refers to the Blackman.

b. How is he standing there? Describe his appearance.

Ans.: Jazz player has wrinkled face. He wore faded – blue shirt, which turned dark with sweat and dirt, old necktie and jacket. His shoes too are old and worn-out.

2. "His wrinkled old face"a. Who does 'His' refer to?Ans.: 'His' refers to Blackman.

b. What does his wrinkled old face show?

Ans.: Each wrinkle on the jazz player's face shows that he was living with full of wearies.

3. "Gently he lifts it now to parted lips" a. What does he lift? Ans.: He lifts Saxophone.

b. How has he held it?

Ans.: The jazz player has held his instrument across his chest. A wire coat hanger from his neck supports it.

4. "He was sent here to preach the Black Gospel of jazz"

a. What does 'He' refer to?

Ans.: 'He' refers to the jazz player.

b. How is he preaching the Black Gospel of jazz?

Ans.: He was playing saxophone to preach the world that he is a Blackman who can draw people towards him through his music by screaming notes and chords.

5. "He is no longer a man, not even a Blackman"

a. Who does 'He' refer to?

Ans.: 'He' refers to the Blackman.

b. What else is he supposed to be if he is no longer a man?

Ans.: The jazz player forgets everything when he plays the music to preach the world. At the movement, he feels like a bird, which gathers his wings and flies higher and higher.

6. "High high higher until he flies away!"

a. Who does 'He' refer to?

Ans.: 'He' refers to the Blackman.

b. Does he flying high, high, higher? What else the poet is trying to convey us?

Ans.: No, he is not really flying high, high, higher. As the jazz player starts to play on the saxophone, he is no longer an old man. He produces wonderful music and appears to be like a bird flying higher and higher.

7. "His rough unshaven face shows pain"

a. Who does 'His' refer to?

Ans.: 'He' refers to the Blackman.

b. Why he had unshaven face?

Ans.: Because he has lot of wearies of living, he was fully depressed, he did not have sense about his clothes or anything around him.

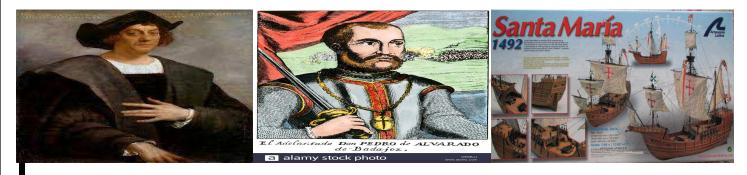


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Herman Ould



Christopher Columbus

Don Pedro

The Santa Maria - 1492



Columbus Route - 1492

Quarter Deck

Poop Deck

Discovery of New Land

I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative: -

1) Columbus first saw the A] 11 th October, 1492 C] 11 th October, 1494	light of the new world	d on the night of B] 11 th October, 149 D] 11 th October, 149	3
2) Sang a song. A] Columbus	B] Seamen	C] Pedro	D] Pepe
3) Pepe was A] Seamen	B]Captain	C] a page boy	D] an officer
4) Don Pedro was A] an officer	B] a page boy	C] seamen	D] captain
5) Columbus was a well-b A] forty	uilt man of B] forty - six	 C] fifty	D] fifty - six
6) is termed a A] Diego	s the worst enemy by B] Tongue		D] Pepe

7) The high deck at the end A] end deck	l of a ship is called as B] high deck		D] poop	
8) Carcass means A] ship	B] dead body	C] seamen	D] surge	
9) Diego was A] an officer	B] seamen	C] a page boy	D] captain	
10) Diego told Is A] anger	s an ugly word? B] faith	C] mutiny	D] belief	
11) The discontent of the s A] ominous	sailors was B] visible		D] palpable	
12) Columbus was struggling withA] PainB] seamenC] Overwrought emotionD] furry				
13) Who are the most rebe A] Diego	llious of the sailors? B] Jaun	C] Guillermo	D] Fransico	
14) The seamen did not ha A] vision	ve Columbus B] Sight	C] faith	D] belief	
15) The one who had Colu A] Jaun	mbus vision been B] Pepe	C] Fransico	D] Pedro	

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. What does the play ' The Discovery ' describe about?

Ans.: Columbus before he could achieve his great feat of finding a new world, he was often in open defiance with his crew. Based on this, the play builds up a conflict of great imagination.

2. Why does Jaun ought to stop the song?

Ans.: When the seamen were singing, Jaun ought to stop the song because their captain Columbus was coming he may become furious when he hears it.

3. Name the characters of the play 'The Discovery'?

Ans.: 1. Christopher Columbus – Captain of the ship.

- 2. Don Pedro an officer
- 3. Pepe a page boy.
- 4. Jan Patino Seamen
- 5. Diego Garcia Seamen
- 6. Francisco Seamen
- 7. Guillermo Ires Seamen

4. Pedro says 'I would welcome the moon', what does it mean?

Ans.: It means that it is dark, as the sun disappeared and he would light the lamps.

5. Why was Columbus furious?

Ans.: Columbus was furious because the sailor were drinking and singing.

6. Why were the seamen impatient?

Ans.: The seamen were impatient because they were at sea for a long time and they had not yet seen the land.

7. Describe the physique of Christopher Columbus.

Ans.: Columbus was a tall, well – built man of forty – six. His prematurely white hair, complexion, fair, almost ruddy.

8. Why the seamen drink too much?

Ans.: The seamen are simple men and must have their relaxation. So they drink too much

9. Why did Diego say the same sailors would welcome the coast of Spain?

Ans.: Columbus and his crew had travelled for long but had not seen land as yet. They had enough of the voyage on the sea. So, when Pedro said that it was dark and he would welcome the moon. Diego said that the sailors would welcome the coast of Spain still more.

10. What made Pepe to hate the seamen?

Ans.: Pepe was a page boy. He had the vision of Columbus and had faith in him. But the seamen were against the Columbus and even made a plan to kill Columbus. So Pepe hate the seamen.

11. Why was Pepe privileged one among the crew?

Ans.: Pepe was young and had the vision of Columbus. He also had faith in Columbus. He preferred the company of Columbus to that of the other sailors. Columbus in turn gave Pepe more liberties than what he gave to the other sailors. So Pepe was the privileged one of the crew.

12. What did Columbus mean when he said. I'll make an example of one of them'?

Ans.: The sailors were weary of the long voyage. So to lighten their hearts they kept singing. This irritated Columbus and he felt that they drank too muck. He ordered Don Pedro to stop the sailors from getting drunk and singing. But instead of quieting down, the sailors sang only louder till it sounded like a roar. Columbus decided to teach them a lesson by targeting one of the sailors. So that the others would learn a lesson.

13. What were the two things that Columbus discovered?

Ans.: The first thing that Columbus discovered on the voyage was that when a man is given a vision he must follow it alone. At the end of the voyage, he discovered the New World.

14. Why did the sailors think of the Mutiny?

Ans.: The sailors had been on the sea for long and the voyage was taking them nowhere. They were home side and wanted to go back to their families. But Columbus ignored their pleas. He showed no sympathy for the justified complaints of the crewmen. Being desperate, the crewmen decided on Mutiny.

15. Why did Columbus struggle with overwrought emotion?

Ans.: Pepe stopped the mutineers from charging at Columbus and provided his loyalty to Columbus. Seeing this Pedro and Jaun also proclaimed their loyalty. The others followed suit sheepishly, though reluctantly. Seeing this Columbus was overwrought emotion.

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

"Why should one man have the lives of fifty in his hands?"
 a. Who said this?
 Ans.: Diego Garcia said this

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

Ans.: Columbus had the lives of fifty in his hands, and he is the captain of the ship, they were sailing from many days and were away from their families. The journey from Spain was under the control of Columbus.

2. "Mutiny is an ugly word, sir"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Diego Garcia said this

b. Why are they talking about mutiny?

Ans.: The seamen along with Diego were drunk and they were singing songs. They thought that the Columbus was using their lives for his benefit. In this conversation between Diego and Pedro, they used the word Mutiny as the seamen were against Columbus.

3. "A good Sailor knows his place"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Columbus said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: The seamen should be at their place. But Diego came to the quarterdeck and was speaking impatiently. So Columbus reminded him his place.

4. "It is my will. Is that not enough?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Columbus said this.

b. What was his will?

Ans.: Columbus set up a vision to find a new sea route to India. So he started sailing along with fifty other crew members in the ship 'Santa Maria'. This was his will

5. "Oh, a curb for my unbridled tongue, my worst enemy!"

a. Which was his worst enemy?

Ans.: His tongue was his worst enemy

b. Why his tongue, his worst enemy?

Ans.: Christopher Columbus was a man of quick temper and irritability which he controls only an effort. His anger made him the bad person to others. Hence he told his tongue was his worst enemy.

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

a. Whose confidence is referred here?

Ans.: The confidence of Columbus is referred here.

b. What was his confidence?

Ans.: Columbus set up a sea voyage along with fifty other in search of new sea route. But there was no perfect vision. But he was confident that they are going to reach some destination while all others lost the confidence and decided to return to Spain.

7. "Have you been there all the time"

a. Who does 'You' refer to?

Ans.: 'You' refers to Pepe.

b. Why he had been there?

Ans.: Pepe was off duty and he was not liking the company of seamen as they were bad. Hence he was there at Poop.

8. "I prefer your company to theirs"

a. Who does 'their' refer to?

Ans.: 'Their' refers to Seamen

b. Whose company is referred here? Why?

Ans.: Columbus company is referred here. Pepe always liked the company of his captain Columbus but not the seamen. Because he was loyal to his captain and preferred his company. He was discomfort with the seamen company as they were against Columbus.

9. "Am I in the way here, sir?"a. Who was in the way?Ans.: Pepe was in the way

b. Why was he coming there?

Ans.: Pepe was off duty and was at the Poop. Columbus calls who is in the poop. So Pepe was coming down from the poop.

10. "I don't speak to them. I hate them"

a. Who does 'I' refer to? Ans.: 'I' refers to Pepe

b. Why does he hate them?

Ans.: Seamen were against Columbus and they drink too much. But Pepe was loyal to Columbus and always preferred his company. So he hates the seamen.

11. "You are young enough to have faith"

a. Who is young enough to have faith?

Ans.: Pepe is young enough to have faith

b. Why does the speaker say so?

Ans.: Pepe was loyal to Columbus though all the seamen were against him. Pepe hated the seamen and preferred the company of Columbus. Hence, the speaker says so.

12. "They are horrible when they drink too much"

a. Who does 'They' refer to?

Ans.: 'They' refers to Seamen.

b. What made the speaker say so?

Ans.: Seamen were drunk too much and were singing songs. They were also impatient and were allowing Mutinous thoughts. They became against Columbus and even said that to return to Spain. This made Columbus say that they were horrible when they were drunk too much.

13. "I'll make an example of one of them"a. Who said this?Ans.: Columbus said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: The seamen were drunk too much and they started singing. Their singing turned to roar.

When Columbus sent Pedro to stop them, they did not hear his words and even started singing much louder. Furious by this, the speaker said this.

14. "Discipline knows no buts"a. To whom it was said?Ans.: It was said to seamen

b. What made Columbus to say so?

Ans.: When Pepe said about the seamen and their plan, Columbus became furious and told Francisco to call Guillermo Iris. At that time, Francisco did not obey his words.

15. "Have him down! Pitch him overboard!"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The seamen who attacked Columbus said this

b. What made them to pitch him overboard?

Ans.: The crewmates of Columbus felt desperate because they have been duped in and day out for not discovering the new land of the world. Which is not practical? They lost the hope and belief in Columbus. Moreover, they are the men with the common feelings of me. They want their homes and their families. Hence, they made up their minds to pitch Columbus overboard and return to Spain.

16. "Put him in irons! Devil's tool!"

a. Who does 'Him' refer to?

Ans.: 'Him' refers to Columbus

b. How did they try to put him in irons! Devil's tool?

Ans.: Irons and Devil's tool refer Columbus death. When Columbus was standing in poop, the seamen from his back try to push him downwards. But Pepe stopped the seamen and saved Columbus life.

17. "Cowards! Cowards! You will have to kill me first!"

a. Who does 'Me' refer to? Ans.: 'Me' refers to Pepe

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Pepe was loyal to Columbus and was confident about Columbus vision. When all the seamen became against Columbus and tried to kill him. Pepe stopped them and told them to kill him first and then Columbus.

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

a. Who is referred as child here?

Ans.: Pepe is referred as child here

b. Why does the speaker describe that child is standing between me and death?

Ans.: Pepe is standing between Columbus and the seamen who came to kill Columbus. He stopped the seamen to save his captain's life. He even said the seamen to kill him first them Columbus.

19. "I hope my loyalty has never been in question, sir?"

a. Whose loyalty has been referred here?

Ans.: Pedro's loyalty has been referred here

b. Really, he was loyal to Columbus. Justify.

Ans.: Yes, Pedro was loyal to Columbus. He used to obey the orders of Columbus without any opposition. He was a very good officer.

20. "Dark deeds are better done in the dark"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Columbus said this

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Pepe proclaimed his faith in Columbus and all the seamen followed, Guillermo had no option but to give in and said that having waited for so long, they may as well wait for one more day and consider Mutiny. Therefore, Columbus said that dark deeds like mutiny are better done in the darkness of the night, implying that it was a difficult proposition.

21. "A light! Blessed Mother of God! A light!"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: One of the sailor said this

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: In joy and excitement of seeing light and land a sailor said this



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James T. Fields



Tempest

Cabin

Storm



Maiden

Icy Hands

Harbour

I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative: -

1) The was the fearful thing in Winter.					
A] Storm	B] Waves	C] Wind	D] Tempest		
2) Who spoke the w A] Captain	ords of faith? B] Narrator	C] Sailors	D] Captain's Daughter		
3) 'Each one busy v	vith his prayers' The	ey are praying because			
A] to save their lives		B] They were not h	aving food		
C] They were struc	k by great storm	D] None of these			
4) The poem 'Ballad of the Tempest' was written by					
A] James. T. Fields		B] William Shakes	peare		
C] Maria de Bellang	eta	D] V.K. Gokak			

5) A narrative composition in rhythmic verse suitable for singing is calledA] JazzB] BalladC] rattleD] Tempest					
6) A violent storm i A] Ballad		C] rattle	D] anchor		
7) cut av A] Flood	-	C] earthquake	D] Thunder		
8) Shudder means . A] Silence		C] brave	D] unsteadily		
9) 'We are lost' A] Maiden		C] sailors	D] narrator		
10) made the sailors feel cheerful.A] captainB] sailorsC] little maidenD] poet					

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Why were all crowded in the Cabin?

Ans.: Because of the storm's fear and fear to die in winter season.

2. Explain the situation of people in the ship at night?

Ans.: It was midnight of winter the storm was deep in the sea shattered by the blast and to hear the rattling trumpet. Thunder cut away the mast.

3. What did Captain shout?

Ans.: The Captain came hurriedly and shouted that they were lost in the deep storm and he does not know where they are going.

4. Why did Sailors shuddered in silence?

Ans.: The fear of people and the storm in the deep-sea fear of death the sea was hungry and roaring. So the sailors shuddered into silence.

5. Did God help them? If yes, how?

Ans.: Yes, God helped and saved them from the storm. They anchored safe in harbour when the morning was shining clear this shows us that God is great.

6. What is a cabin?

Ans.: Cabin is a private room on a ship or boat.

7. What are breakers?

Ans.: Breakers are the large turbulent waves moving towards land.

8. How did the little maiden made everyone cheerful?

Ans.: The little maiden said that 'Isn't God upon the ocean. Just the same as on the land'. By these words, she made everyone cheerful.

9. How did the sailors reach the harbour?

Ans.: When the sailors lost their hopes and sat in darkness, the little maiden made everyone cheerful by her words.

10. What is an Anchor?

Ans.: Anchor is a metal device attached to a ship or boat by cast overboard to hold it in a particular place.

11. What does the poem convey us?

Ans.: The poem conveys the message that one should have faith and faith can work wonders.

12. What was the fearful thing in winter?

Ans.: The storm was the fearful thing in winter. In the winter the sea would be very cold and violent. Even the blasts occur due to great disturbance in the sea.

13. Why the stoutest held his breath?

Ans.: Even the bravest of the sailors held his breath because it seemed like the monstrous sea with its giant waves would devour the ship and everything in it.

14. Why the captain's hand Icy?

Ans.: The cold weather of the winter and the fear of great storm made the captain's hand Icy.

15. How did the Captain's daughter's words help the sailors to reach the harbour?

Ans.: When the sailors, in despair, thought that they were lost and were praying the God, the captain's daughter said that the God who protects the people of the land will protect the people on the sea. This filled the faith with sailors and they reached the harbour safely in the clear morning.

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

1. "We were crowded in the Cabin" a. Who does 'We' refer to? Ans.: 'We' refers to Sailors.

b. Why were they crowded in the cabin?

Ans.: The ship while on its journey, had encountered a violent storm on a dark winter night. So the sailors were scared and they huddled together in the cabin.

2. "Not a soul would dare to sleep"

a. Whose soul is referred here?

Ans.: The sailor's soul is referred here.

b. Why not a soul would dare to sleep?

Ans.: In the midnight on the sea, they struck into a great storm, of the winter. The people on the board huddled themselves in a cabin, out of fear, hence, no one on board could sleep for fear of the storm.

3. "Tis is a fearful thing in winter"

a. Who is the speaker?

Ans.: James T. Fields is the speaker.

b. What was the fearful thing in winter?

Ans.: The storm was the fearful things in winter. The blasts of the wind were so strong and powerful in winter. Hence, it is referred that it is a fearful thing in winter.

4. "Cut away the mast"

a. Who cut away the mast?

Ans.: The strong winds cut away the mast

b. Did it really happen? Justify

Ans.: No, the strong winds didn't cut away the mast. It was winter and the blast of the tempest was terrifying. Hence, all the sailors on board the ship shuddered to think what would happen if the strong winds cut away the mast.

5. "So we shuddered there in silence"

a. Who does 'We' refer to?

Ans.: 'We' refers to Sailors.

b. What do you mean by Shudder? Where did they shudder to silence?

Ans.: Shudder means shake. The sailors shuddered into silence in the cabin.

6. "While the hungry sea was roaring"

a. Why the hungry sea was roaring?

Ans.: The hungry sea was roaring due to the storm.

b. What do you mean by hungry sea was roaring?

Ans.: The 'Hungry Sea was roaring' means that the monstrous sea with its giant waves would devour the ship and everything in it.

7. "Each one busy with his prayers"

a. Who are busy with their prayers?

Ans.: The sailors are busy with their prayers.

b. What made them to pray in the ship?

Ans.: The ship was encountered into a great storm due to the strong winds of winter. It seemed like that they would devour the ship with the sailors. This made them to pray in the ship to reach the harbour safely and save their lives.

8. "We are lost"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: This was said by the captain of the ship.

b. Why did he think that they were lost?

Ans.: The violent storm had left the captain and his crew in despair. They felt helpless and thought that their end had come. So the captain said that they were lost.

9. "As she took Icy hand,

Isn't God upon the ocean, Just the same as on the land" a. Who does 'She' refer to? Ans.: 'She' refers to Captain's daughter.

b. When was this said? What does it mean?

Ans.: This was said when the captain in despair, they were lost. It means that God who protects the people of the land will protect the people on the Sea also.

10. "When the morn was shinning clear" a. Who said to?

Ans.: James T. Fields said this

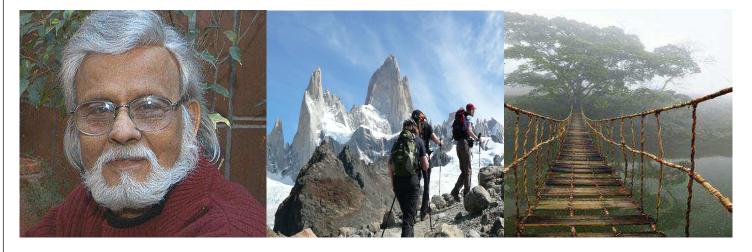
b. What happened in the morning?

Ans.: By the morning the storm dies down and the ship reached the safety of the harbour and it anchored there.





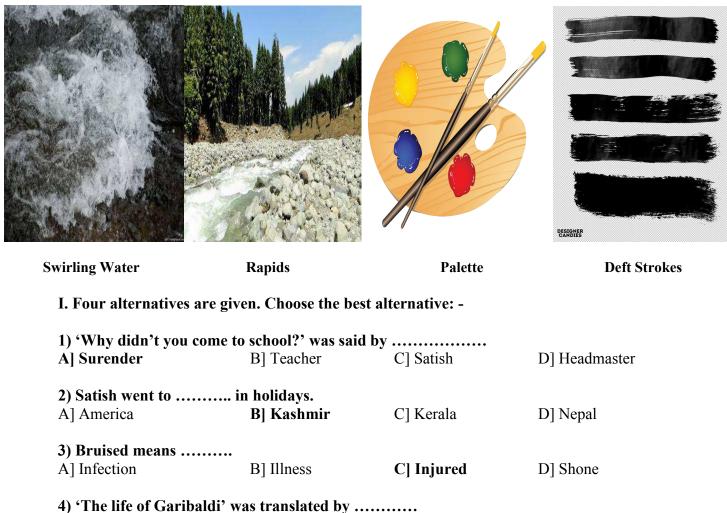
Satish Gujral



Satish Gujral

Hiking

Rickety Bridge



A] Lala Lajpat RaiB] Sarat ChandraC] Satish GujralD] Munshi Premchand

5) The art of producing bea A] Doodle	utiful writing is calle B] Calligraphy	d C] Strokes	D] Taunts
6) Accomplish means A] Honour	B] achieve	C] architecture	D] art
7) Satish would not talk freely with anyone becauseA] he was shyB] he was moodyC] he was feeling terribleD] he could not hear			
8) A whole world opened fo A] painting	r Satish because of hi B] reading	is C] sketching	D] designing
9) Who was helpful that Sat A] his mother	tish would get back h B] his father	is hearing? C] his brother	D] his uncle
10) 'Within a short time Sa A] architecture	tish learnt more than B] calligraphy	just painting'. What C] about life	did he learn? D] sketching
11) Satish suffered frequently from bouts of fever of infections especially of theA] headB] earsC] eyesD] legs			
12) Who supported Satish in teaching words and pronunciations? It was hisA] fatherB] motherC] brotherD] teacher			
13) Satish's father inspired him to learn a great deal byA] painting picturesB] singing songsC] reading booksD] playing			
14) Sketching came naturally to Satish because he was good atA] Urdu CalligraphyB] drawingC] paintingD] observing			
15) Who was Optimistic of Satish's recovery of hearing? It was hisA] brotherB] fatherC] motherD] teacher			
II. Answer the following questions:-			

1. Why Satish had not gone to School?

Ans.: Satish was not feeling well. He had been down with something or the other. So, he didn't go to school.

2. Why Satish was feeling miserable?

Ans.: Satish was pretty bad since the last operation on his leg, he got a terrible headache and then felt as if everything is going dark and silent. This made him feel miserable.

3. What made Satish feel that the silence was worse?

Ans.: After the accident, Satish's health condition was not good. He couldn't hear clearly what the others are speaking. He felt as if some huge weight was pressing upon his head, making everything seem far away and silent. He felt helpless and upset at being confined to bed as he was.

4. How did Satish feel when everything was going silent around him?

Ans.: When everything was going silent around Satish, everything seemed like scenes from some pantomime show. He felt to scream to break the silence, but he couldn't. He felt terrible and he was depressed by his problem.

5. What caused the hearing problem in Satish?

Ans.: The treatment and medicines given to cure his legs caused hearing problems in Satish.

6. Why did the school refuse Satish's admission?

Ans.: Due to Satish's frequent absence and his hearing problem the school, he was attending till then, informed his father that they couldn't keep Satish. The school headmaster even said that it is a school for normal boys and they couldn't keep a child like Satish in their school.

7. Why did Satish not want to go to school?

Ans.: Satish didn't like to go to school because of his hearing problem. He couldn't be in a normal way like other children and can't talk to other children. Even he thought that everyone would make fun of his deafness.

8. Why did Avatar Narain say that his son was not dumb?

Ans.: Though Satish was suffering from hearing problems, his father had a hope that he would be fine after his treatment.

9. Why Satish couldn't speak freely with others?

Ans.: Satish couldn't talk freely with anyone because he was unable to hear a single word as his hearing capacity was not good as a result of his accident.

10. How did Inder help Satish?

Ans.: Satish's brother Inder sat for hours with him and talked to him, teaching him words and pronunciations. In this way Inder helped Satish.

11. What made a whole world opened out for Satish?

Ans.: Books given by his father, like 'The Life of Garibaldi', works of Munshi Premchand, Sarat Chandra and several others made a whole world opened out for Satish. He came to know of another world through this, a world of suffering and anguish.

12. Which was the pastime activity of Satish?

Ans.: Sketching was the pastime activity of Satish.

13. Why did Satish's father take away his pastime activity?

Ans.: Satish's father believed that 'He can't make a living out of drawing. Artists make a pittance and live in the property. It's no career for a bright boy. One has to study if he has to make something out of his life. Hence Satish's father took his pastime activity.

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

Ans.: Satish Gujral has made his name in the fields of painting, sculpture and architecture.

15. Name the museums which displayed Satish Gujral's work?

Ans.: Satish Gujral's work was displayed in prestigious museums like the museum of Modern Art, New York, the Hiroshima collection, Washington and the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.

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

"Why didn't you come to school today?
 a. Who said this?
 Ans.: Surender said this

b. Why did he have gone to school?

Ans.: Satish had not gone to school because he was not feeling well. He had been down with something or the other.

2. "No, I am not well" a. Who does 'I' refer to? Ans.: 'I' refer to Satish

b. What happened to him?

Ans.: He was not feeling well. He had been down with something or the other. He was lying on the bed, his eyes closed. Sweat was glistening on his brows.

3. "Why, what's the matter with you?" a. Who said this? Ans.: Surender said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Satish had been pretty bad since the last operation on his leg. He was getting a terrible headache and then felt as if everything was going dark and silent. He felt miserable.

4. "Has he lost his hearing? a. Who lost his hearing? Ans.: Satish lost his hearing

b. What made the speaker to say so?

Ans.: When Surender came to meet Satish, Satish was lying on the bed and he couldn't hear clearly what Surender was speaking. Even he asked Surender 'Why you are speaking softly? He can barely hear. This made the speaker to think that he lost the hearing.

5. "Look, how the water rushing at that spot!"

a. Who said this? Ans.: Satish said this

b. Where did they see the spot?

Ans.: Satish along with his brother and father went to Kashmir for the holidays. They went hiking. They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids. At that spot they saw swirling water.

6. "Will you come to school tomorrow?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Surender said this.

b. Will he go to school tomorrow? If yes, why? If no, why?

Ans.: No, he won't go to school tomorrow. Because, he was not feeling well. He was suffering from severe headache and his hearing capacity was not good.

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

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Satish's father Mr. Avatar Narain said this

b. Why they have to look for a new school?

Ans.: Due to Satish's frequent absence and his hearing problem, the school he was attending till then, informed his father Mr. Avatar Narain, that they couldn't keep Satish. Hence, it became them necessity to search the new school for Satish to give him better education.

8. "What will you do in, life if you don't get education?"

a. Who does 'You' refer to?

Ans.: 'You' refers to Satish

b. What made him to say so?

Ans.: When the school refused Satish's admission due to his deafness, his father was in search of a new school. Because he couldn't talk to the other children. Where everyone would make fun of his deafness.

9. "This is a school for normal boys"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Satish's school headmaster said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Satish's father came to admit him in school like all other boy's Satish was not a normal boy. He was deaf. So the headmaster said this.

10. "My son is not dumb, sir!"

a. Who does 'My' refer to? Ans.: 'My' refers to Avatar Narain

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: The headmaster of the new school told Avatar Narain to take his son to the school for deaf and dumb children. By this he got angry.

11. "You can learn a great deal of thins just by reading"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Satish's father Mr. Avatar Narain said this

b. Did he learn a great deal of things?

Ans.: Yes, he learnt a great deal of things just by reading. His father bought him an armful of books and gave it to Satish to study. This made him a voracious reader. These books made him feel depressed and left a deep impression upon his sensitive mind.

12. "You would do better to read and get some knowledge"

a. Who does 'You' refer to? Ans.: 'You' refers to Satish

b. What made the speaker to say so?

Ans.: Satish started sketching as his pastime activity. But his father was not amused. He took all the notebooks that Satish has drawn on. You would do better to read and get some knowledge.

13. "Why do you take away his source of entertainment?"a. Who said this?Ans.: Satish's mother said this

b. What was his source of entertainment?

Ans.: Sketching was his source of entertainment. But Satish's father didn't like this. He wanted his son to read and gain knowledge.

14. "Why decide that he is going to remain deaf all his life?"

a. Who does 'He' refer to?

Ans.: 'He' refers to Satish

b. What do you understand by the above statement?

Ans.: We can understand that though Satish lost his hearing capacity, his father had a hope that Satish could recover and his father was optimistic about his chances of recovering.

15. "Physical disability is no barrier to success"

a. What was the physical barrier?

Ans.: Satish Gujral was deaf and his legs were injured badly.

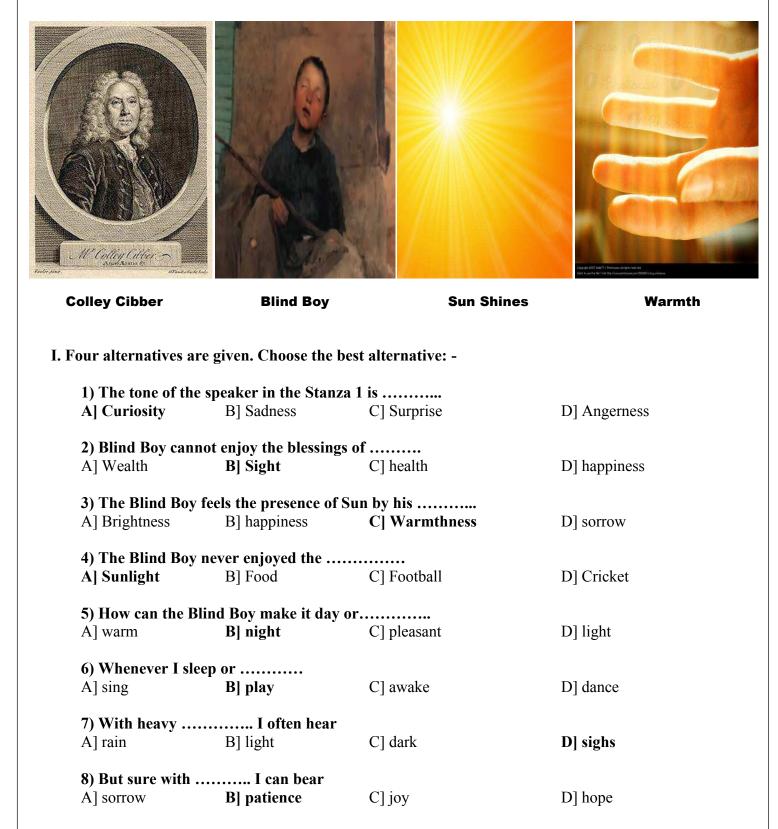
b. Give an illustration to prove the above statement?

Ans.: Though Satish Gujral was deaf he became a famous artist in several art forms like painting, sculpture and architecture and succeeded in life. In our society we come across many disabilities, which have succeeded in their life despite of their disabilities.





Colley Cibber



9) My o	f mind destroy		
A] absence	B] cheer	C] presence	D] sorrow
10) You mourn	my woe:		
A] big	B] small	C] helpless	D] awaken

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. What does the poem describes about?

Ans.: The voice of the Blind Boy is highlighted in this poem. It describes the life of Blind Boy, the sorrows and joys that he faces. It also describes about the Importance of Sight in one's life.

2. How does the Blind Boy feels the presence of Sun?

Ans.: The Blind Boy is not blessed with blessings of sight. He feels the presence of Sun by Warmth.

3. What are the blessings of sight? List some of them.

Ans.: 1. The Sun shines bright.

- 2. Day and Night.
- 3. Wondrous things that can be seen around.

4. What does the Blind Boy never enjoy?

Ans.: The Blind Boy never enjoys the blessings of sight. He cannot see and enjoy the things around him. He is not blessed with light, Day and Night.

5. What does the Blind Boy hear from the people?

Ans.: The Blind Boy hears the feelings of people towards him. People feel sorry for the Blind Boy and try to show sympathy towards him.

6. Who is showing sympathy towards the Blind Boy?

Ans.: The People are who are blessed with sight are showing sympathy towards the Blind Boy.

7. Why do the Blinds feel that they are King?

Ans.: The Blind people are happy that they do not like anyone destroying their cheer of mind by sympathizing. They feel as if they are kings since they are contented what they had.

8. How does the Blind Boy understand whether it is day or night?

Ans.: The Blind Boy is awake, it is day, when he is asleep, and it is night for him

9. How do others feel about the Blind Boy?

Ans.: The others feel sorry for the Blind Boy and try to show sympathy towards him. The Blind Boy doesn't really understand what he is missing so he does not feel that his life is miserable.

10. What is the message of the poem 'The Blind Boy'?

Ans.: The message of the poem its very simple and contented with that God has given us. We should not spoil our happiness by trying to get what we cannot.

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

1. "I feel him warm, but how can he or make it day or night?" a. Who does 'Him' refer to?

Ans.: 'Him' refers to the Sun.

b. Why does the speaker feel him warm? Why can't he see him? Justify

Ans.: The Blind Boy is the speaker here. He cannot see the presence of Sun; just he can feel the warmth of Sun and understand whether it is day or night. He is not blessed with the blessings of sight. Hence he cannot see the Sun.

2. "And could I ever keep awake with me 'twere always day"

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to the Blind Boy.

b. How does he understand whether it is day or night?

Ans.: A Blind Boy can feel the warmth of Sun during day time but since its darkness around him, the day or night and play or sleep.

3. "But sure with patience I can bear a loss I ne'er can know"

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to the Blind Boy.

b. What does he bears with patience?

Ans.: Before feel sorry for the Blind Boy and try to show sympathy towards him. But the Blind Boy really not understands what he is missing. He didn't like the way the people speak about him. He bears all this with patience.

4. "Whilst thus I sing, I am a king"

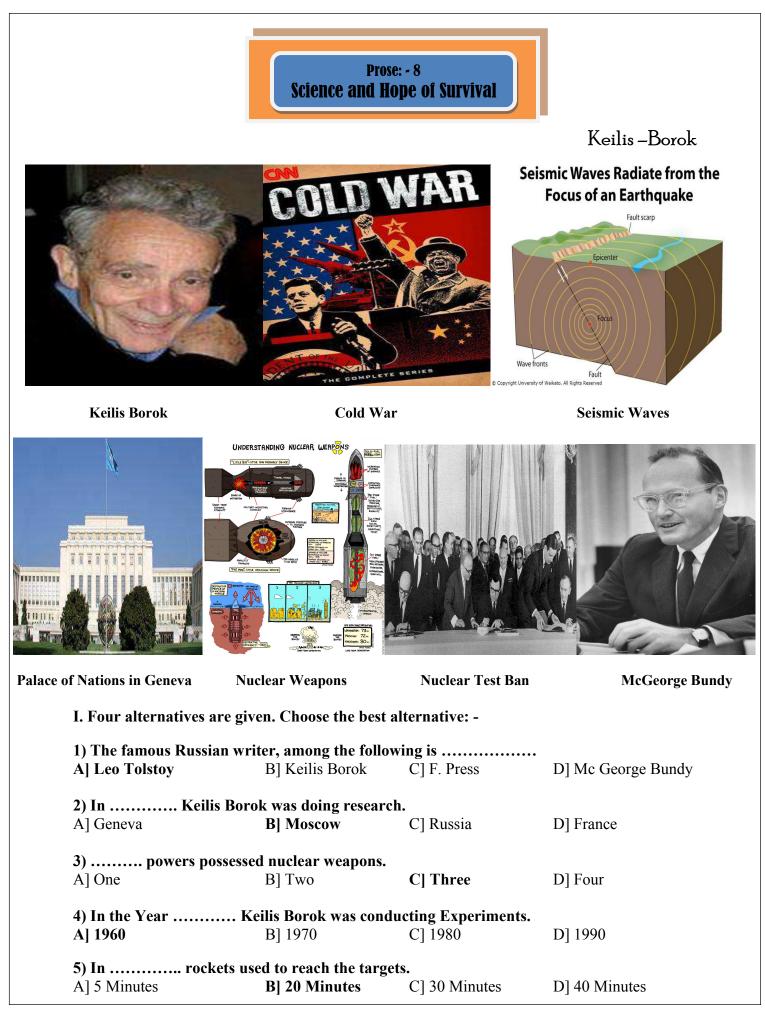
a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to the Blind Boy.

b. Why does he feel so?

Ans.: When he sings, he forgets his blindness. He is happy with the things he is. So he feels that he is rich. But his cheer of mind destroys hence he feels thus.





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6) The author of the novel 'War and Peace' is			
A] Keilis Borok	B] Leo Tolstoy	C] F. Press	D] Mc. George
7)are more prac A] Businessmen	etical people in the wo B] Doctors		D] Scientists
8) Annihilation meansA] Disobey LawC] to cause Pain		B] complete destruction D] Problem for oneself	
9) In the 1960s the author v A] USA	was doing research in B] USSR	C] UK	D] France
10) The rewards for scienti A] money	sts come from B] adventure		D] mystery
11) The author was doing r A] Nuclear weapons	research on the theory B] seismic waves		D] nuclear test ban
12) Acronym of 'MAD' isA] Man Assured DestructionC] Mutually Assured Destruction		B] Mystery And DestructionD] Mechanically Assured Development	
13) Science is an exciting a A] Society		r rewards come from C] discovery itself	
14) By science a scientist ca A] Money	nnot get B] Independence		D] Camaraderie
15) Scientific research is an A] interesting	B] exciting	C] engineering	D] important
II. Answer the following questions:-			

1. Who gets higher income than scientists?

Ans.: Businessmen, lawyers and doctors enjoy higher income than scientists.

2. What was Keilis Borok doing in Moscow?

Ans.: Keilis Borok was conducting research on the theory of seismic waves – tremors generated by an earthquake.

3. What is called as cold war?

Ans.: The unfriendly relationship between the US and the Soviet Union after the Second World War is called Cold War.

4. Name the three powers, which possessed nuclear weapons?

Ans.: Soviet Union, the United States and United Kingdom's were the powers which possessed nuclear weapons.

5. Why have the technical experts was summoned?

Ans.: The three nuclear powers decided to come to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test. Hence, the technical experts were summoned to solve the problem that arose.

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6. How can you say that scientists are more practical people?

Ans.: It is said that scientists who are deeply involved in their work, lack practical sense. But scientists have proved to be the most practical people through their researches, inventions and discovery.

7. What was the research made by Keilis Borok in Moscow?

Ans.: Keilis Borok in 1960, the height of cold war. He was in Moscow doing research on the theory of seismic waves – tremors generated by an earthquake.

8. Who summoned the author 'Keilis Borok' to attend the meeting?

Ans.: The President of Russian Academy of science had summoned the author to attend the meeting.

9. What may happen by continuing the nuclear tests?

Ans.: Continuing nuclear tests lead to the development of even stronger bombs, introducing even more imbalance into the Global Nuclear Standoff.

10. What was the agreement made by three Nuclear Powers?

Ans.: The three Nuclear Weapons USSR, USA and UK came to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapons test, 'The Nuclear Test Ban'.

11. What was the problem of agreement made by the powers?

Ans.: The three Nuclear Powers met with an agreement of Nuclear Test Ban. But the problem is that 'If one of the participants had violated this agreement and secretly made an underground nuclear explosion, how can the other powers detect the violations?"

12. How the violation of an agreement had a direct connection with the theory of seismic waves?

Ans.: Any power can violate the agreement by secretly making an underground nuclear explosion the nuclear explosions produce earth tremors very similar to those generated by earthquakes. So it had a direct connection with the theory of seismic waves.

13. What threatened the survival of civilization?

Ans.: It is commonly recognized that the very survival of our civilization is threatened by natural and man-made disasters. Among them are earthquakes, self – inflicted destruction of megacities, environmental catastrophes, economic and social crisis.

14. Why did the UK, USSR and USA meet in Geneva?

Ans.: The three nuclear powers were willing to come to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test. A problem arose that if any one of them violated the agreement how could it be detected? So all technical experts were summoned to solve the problem.

15. 'According to Borok, some people decide to become scientists instead of becoming lawyers, doctors and engineers'. Give reasons?

Ans.: Leo Tolstoy once wrote that a writer is a person who cannot live without writing. Similarly, a scientist cannot live without inventing or discovering. In science, there is an exciting adventure. Scientists are not after money, but they get freedom, friendship and Independence.

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

1. "I enjoyed the mathematical challenge" a. Who said this? Ans.: The author Keilis Borok

b. How did he enjoy the mathematical challenge?

Ans.: Keilis Borok was a Russian Mathematical Geophysicist and Seismologist. He was doing research on the theory of seismic waves which was tough enough like a mathematics problem. So he took it like a mathematical challenge and enjoyed solving it.

2. "I did not give much thought to how it connects with real life"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The author Keilis Borok

b. About what the author is speaking about?

Ans.: If there is science, there is hope of survival science and scientific research had made one's life easy and comfortable. Acknowledge of basic science is necessary for any career one chooses with increasing calamities both natural and man-made disasters.

3. "Three power possessing nuclear weapons met behind closed doors"

a. Where they were met?

Ans.: They met in the palace of Geneva.

b. Name the three powers?

Ans.: The three powers were the Soviet Union, United States and United Kingdom.

4. "How can the other powers detect the violation?"

a. What do you mean by Violation?

Ans.: Violation means to go against the agreement.

b. What does this sentence mean?

Ans.: This means that suppose if the nuclear powers had signed agreement to stop the best of the new nuclear weapons and one of the participants had violated this agreement and secretly made an underground nuclear explosion means the other powers cannot detect this violation.

5. "How could one distinguish the natural tremors from the one produced by the explosion"

a. From which lesson the extract is taken from?

Ans.: Science and Hope of Survival.

b. How can we distinguish?

Ans.: We can do this by studying the theory of seismic waves. The theory of seismic waves may help to differentiate the natural tremors from the ones produced by the explosion.

6. "I have people all over the world who think and interact the way I do"

a. Who are those people?

Ans.: The people here refer to other scientists.

b. How did the author feel when he comes to interacting with the other people?

Ans.: The meeting in Geneva taught him that as a scientist, he had people all over the world who think and interact the way he does. It made him feel that he is never alone abroad and, above all it taught him that while there is science, there is hope of survival and well being of all of the living beings.

7. "What saved us was a clear and obvious destination?"

a. Who does 'Us' refer to?

Ans.: 'Us' refers to the scientists.

b. From where they are going to save?

Ans.: The scientists wanted to find a solution together. But they were all with different cultural background and they were from the opposite sides. This made each other feel fear and work together. But finally they are becoming one and got saved.

8. "While there is science, there is hope of survival"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The author Keilis Borok

b. What made him to say so?

Ans.: The people all over the world who think and interact the way Keilis Borok do made him to never feel lonely in abroad. So he said that while there is science, there is hope of survival.

9. "I found myself in Geneva" a. Who said this? Ans.: The author Keilis Borok

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: An American scientist, Frank Press, quoted Keilis Borok's work while arguing with Moscow experts. By this he found himself in Geneva.

10. "Knowledge of basic science will give you a head start in whatever career you choose" a. Who said this?

Ans.: The author Keilis Borok

b. How the knowledge of basic science will be helpful in choosing one's career?

Ans.: Scientists have made their mark in the different fields of science and have come to occupy high positions in their workplaces. Science had influenced directly or indirectly in all the fields for protection to entertainment in whatever the fields we go, there is usage of science in the form of its inventions and discoveries.

11. "Nobody is satisfied with its wealth; everybody is satisfied with his wisdom"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: It is a French Proverb

b. How we can say that wisdom gives satisfaction, then money?

Ans.: Wisdom gives more satisfaction than money. Though one has money, he must have the wisdom of utilizing it in a proper manner. So it's better to be gaining wisdom than money to our satisfaction.

12. "Ours is the time of contest over issues not completely understood"

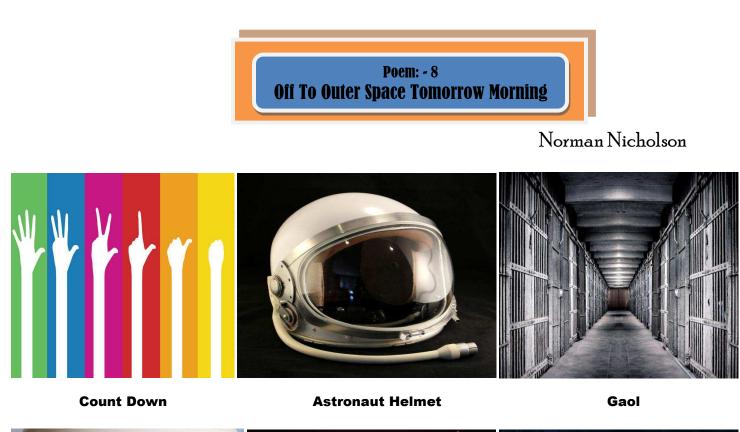
a. Who said this?

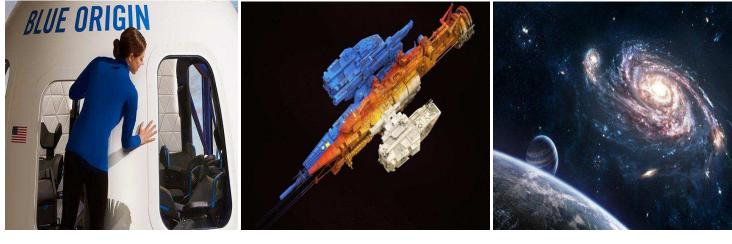
Ans.: Mc. George Bundy said this.

b. What are those which completely cannot understand?

Ans.: There are many times of contest over issues which are not completely understood. One such thing is the issues we saw in this lesson. That is how to detect the explosion if the agreement is violated.







Capsule Door

Space - Flight

Outer Space

I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative: -

1) The Word 'You	' in the poem refer	to	
A] Poet's friends	B] the poet	C] the astronaut	D] the speaker
2) The weather in t	the outer space wil	l be always	
A] hot	B] cold	C] breezing	D] very hot
3) What is referred	l to as the shooting	star?	
A] Sun	B] Moon	C] Rocket	D] Planets
4) 'Like planets ro A] tea cup	und the sun'. Wha B] helmet	t is compared to the planet? C] clock	D] calendar

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· •	tch the poet in outer s B] television	-	D] none of these
6) nam A] Astronaut's fri C] Norman Nicho		ne telephone book. B] Astronaut's D] Keilis Borok	
7) will A] television	be on the switch. B] capsule	C] winter	D] Day light
8) will b A] clock		C] day light	D] capsule
9) Gaol means A] sleep		C] doze	D] alone
10) The another A] day	word for doze among B] light	the following is C] sleep	D] knock

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. What will be under switch and what will be under lock?

Ans.: Daylight will be under switch and winter will be under lock.

2. What is a rocket?

Ans.: Rocket is a vehicle used for travelling or carrying things into space.

3. Why does the Astronaut say his friends to take a last look?

Ans.: Because he is off to outer space the next morning and nobody is sure of its safety and his safe return back to earth.

4. What is capsule?

Ans.: Capsule is a part of the spacecraft that separates from the main rocket.

5. When does the Astronaut feel that he is the center of his gravity?

Ans.: When the capsule door will be sealed and the space – flight will begin, the Astronaut feels that he is the center of the gravity.

6. What does setting off to outer space means? Who is setting off to outer space?

Ans.: Setting off to outer space means flying in space. The Astronaut setting off to outer space.

7. What does the Astronaut say his friends to pass and what does he say to cross out?

Ans.: The Astronaut tells his friends to pass him his helmet from its plastic hook and he say to cross out his name from the telephone book.

8. What does the poem describe?

Ans.: The poem describes about the thoughts of an Astronaut as he prepares to go to outer space and his plans how he would spend his time there.

9. Why the poet says to strike his name in the telephone book?

Ans.: The poet tells his friends to strike out his name in the telephone book because he is going to outer space and afar from the earth. There will be no phone or he can't communicate with others.

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10. How the climate and weather will be in the outer space?

Ans.: In the outer space always the weather will be chilled and so cold both inside and outside the ship. There will be no day or night.

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

1. "You can take a last look"

a. Who does 'You' refer to?

Ans.: 'You' refers to the friends.

b. Why should they take a last look?

Ans.: The speaker was going to space the next morning. But he was doubtful of his return to earth. So he wants his friends to take a last look at him.

2. "There won't be any calendar, there won't be any clock"

a. What does 'There' refer to?

Ans.: 'There' refers to outer space.

b. Why can't he know date and time?

Ans.: The speaker is off to outer space the next morning. Since he is a far from the home planet he can't get calendar and clock to know and time.

3. "I'm sleepy and wake without a knock"

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to the Astronaut.

b. When does the poet sleep and awake?

Ans.: There is no day or night in the space. So poet sleeps and awakes himself whenever he wants without any knocks.

4. "In Solit'ry confinement as complete as any gaol"

a. What do you mean by Gaol?

Ans.: Gaol means prison.

b. Why did the speaker refer his journey to the solitary confinement?

Ans.: The speaker is going to space the next morning alone. There won't be anyone with him. He will be locked in a rocket. He can't know whether it is day or night. He will be having no communication of any sort. So he referred his journey to the solitary confinement.

5. "With the tea cups circling round me like the planets round the sun"

a. Who does 'Me' refer to?

Ans.: 'Me' refers to the Astronaut.

b. Why the tea cups are circling round him?

Ans.: When the poet's space ship is in flight, the tea cups keep circling around him like the planets circling round the sun. This is because there is no gravity in space. He is the centre of gravity, a universe by himself.

6. "I'll be center of my gravity, a universe of one"

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to the Astronaut.

b. Why does the poet feel so?

Ans.: The speaker was going to space the next morning. As he cross the earth there will be no gravitational force and the tea cups starts circling around him. He will be single person in the universe. So the poet feels so.

7. "I'll give a damn for you or what you are?"

a. Who does 'You' refer to?

Ans.: 'You' refers to the Astronaut's friends.

b. Why the poet does not care a damn for the people?

Ans.: When the spacecraft takes him the space which is very far from the earth and once he is there, he does not care a damn for the people on earth as his thoughts will not be the same.

8. "With twenty hundred light – years before the first stop"

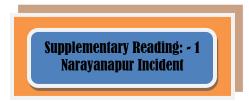
a. Where does it stop?

Ans.: It stops on outer space.

b. What do you understand from this line?

Ans.: We can understand that the poet is going far away the earth in the spacecraft.





Shashi Deshpande

I. Answer the following questions:-

1. What did Mohan and his friends believed in?

Ans.: Mohan and college friends, including Suman, believed in a different form of resistance to the British.

2. How did the students march?

Ans.: Policemen appeared all along the road. Some of them walked in front of the students, some by their sides but the students marched as if the police did not exist.

3. Why Babu and Manju looked eagerly?

Ans.: Babu and Manju looked eagerly for Mohan who was in the procession. He was dressed in White Pyjamas and cream colour shirt, holding aloft a picture of Mahatama Gandhi.

4. What did the DSP do when students reached the barred gates?

Ans.: When students reached the barred gates, the DSP came up to them. There was some conversation between him and the students. The students seemed to be arguing. The police officer took off his hat and ruffled his hair. Once he laughed, showing all his teeth, but the students remained serious. One of them handed him a piece of paper. He took it without glancing at it and nodded.

5. How did the students march back?

Ans.: The students turned their backs on the DSP. One of them shouted 'Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai'. The others shouted back loudly. Then they briskly marched back the way they had come.

6. Why the students protest so quietly?

Ans.: The students knew that they would be stop at the barred gates. The Britishers expected to protest violently. The Britishers wanted them to do that so that they could beat them and haul them away to jail. So they decided to not to give them chance at all and protested quietly.

7. What was the paper the students give to the police officer?

Ans.: That was a notice served on the collector, as representative of the majesty's government, asking them to quit India or face the consequences.

8. What was the Mysterious Parcel brought by the boys and where was it kept?

Ans.: The parcel was a Cyclostyling Machine. It was kept in the Puja room.

9. Who has been arrested and when?

Ans.: Mohan's father a teacher in a small town who was a follower of Gandhiji has been arrested during the time of the 'Quit India Movement' in the year 1942.

10. How old was Mohan, Babu and Manju?

Ans.: Mohan was eighteen, Babu was thirteen, and Manju was eleven years old.

11. How the students march by holding Gandhiji's photo?

Ans.: Students walked in complete silence. They did not say any slogans, there was no shout, and totally, the students marched in silent way.

12. Why did Mohan and his friends decided to protest against British?

Ans.: During the time of 'Quit India Movement'. A teacher in a small town, who was a follower of Mahatma Gandhiji had been arrested by the British. Therefore, Mohan who was his elder son and his college friends including Suman decided to protest against British.

13. Why Manju was disappointed?

Ans.: The students marched silently to the barred gates. There was some conversation between the police officer and the students. One among the students handed him a piece of paper. He took it without glancing at it and nodded. The students turned their backs on him, one of them shouted 'Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai' the others shouted back loudly, and then they briskly marched back the way they had come. Manju expected something else. So, by seeing this Manju got disappointed.

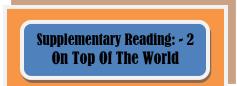
14. What did the Sub Inspector tell Mohan when Mohan was worried that they might get caught?

Ans.: The Sub Inspector said, that thought he was a police officer; Mohan's father was still his friend. He also said that the country was his, as much as it was Mohan's. He had come to help them.

15. How did the mother respond to the Sun Inspector's speech?

Ans.: The mother realized the sincerity of the Sub Inspector and showed him where they had hidden the machine. She allowed the machine to be taken away and all the evidences wiped out.





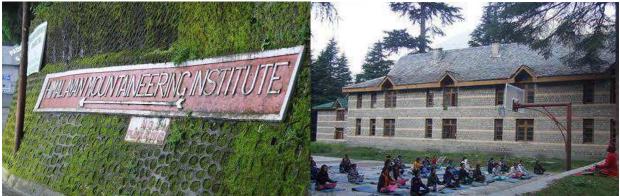
Dicky Dolma



Dicky Dolma

Skiing

Lofty Mountains



Mountaineering Institute – Manali

I. Answer the following questions:-

1. What experience left a profound effect on Dicky Dolma?

Ans.: When Dicky Dolma was eleven years, she lost her mother and before she could get used to the person closest to her not being around, she lost her elder brother too. These experiences left a profound impact on Dicky Dolma.

2. When Dicky Dolma's desires came to grow more?

Ans.: Dicky Dolma's desire came to grew more when she came to knew about the newly opened mountaineering institute in Manali and the various courses being conducted there.

3. Who encouraged Dicky Dolma and Why?

Ans.: Dicky Dolma was just 16 but seeing her determination and one track – mind, each one of her friends and family members stood by her and encouraged her to take up the basic mountaineering course at Manali in 1991.

4. How Dicky Dolma was select for expedition to Mount Everest?

Ans.: Dicky Dolma by her determination and hard work saw scoring 'A' grades in her training. Later her name was cleared for an All – India Expedition to Mount Everest for the final selection she made three successful expeditions to different mountains.

5. What happened when Dicky Dolma was getting ready for the final frontier?

Ans.: When Dicky Dolma was getting ready for the final frontier, her father was bedridden and a lot of money was needed for his treatment. So the family had very little to offer her. Yet, she never once considered leaving the spot.

6. What did Dicky Dolma like other than Mountaineering?

Ans.: Other than Mountaineering, Dicky Dolma loved to listen to music, especially old Hindi film songs.

7. In which sport did Dicky Dolma win various medals at National and International levels.

Ans.: Dicky Dolma won various medals at National and International levels in the sport skiing.

8. What was the first thing Dicky Dolma use to see as soon she woke up?

Ans.: Every morning Dicky Dolma woke up she used to see Beautiful Mountain peaks surrounded her home in Palchan.

9. 'Like a dream come true'. What does it mean? What was the dream?

Ans.: Like a dream come true it means an unexpected thing, which come true. Dicky Dolma had a dream of climbing Mount Everest. When she was selected to all – India expedition to Mount Everest it was like a dream that comes true for her.

10. 'It was much more breathtaking that I ever have been imagined'. Why the writer did say this?

Ans.: When Dicky Dolma climbed Mount Everest, she felt that whole world was at her feet. The view from above is something that only an Everester can understand. It cannot be described. The view from top of the Mount Everest was much more breathtaking than Dicky Dolma could ever have imagined.

11. Which was the moment does Dicky Dolma had been waiting since from her childhood?

Ans.: Dicky Dolma from her childhood had been fascinated by the grandeur of the snow- clad peaks of Himalayas. The urge to climb those peaks and savour the breathtaking view from the top was the rason she took mountaineering she used to score 'A' grades. Her name was cleared for an All – India expedition to Mount Everest. Since from her childhood she was waiting to climb Mount Everest and experience the view from the top of the mountain.

12. How we can know Dicky Dolma was good at Skiing.

Ans.: Dicky Dolma was deeply interested in skiing and she had been a regular at the National level since 1989 and still participates. She had even won various medals at National and International levels. By this, we can know that Dicky Dolma was good at Skiing.

13. Why does Dicky Dolma took mountaineering with the Zeal of an Ant?

Ans.: To urge to climb those peaks and savour the breathtaking view from the top was the reason that she took to mountaineering with the Zeal of an Ant.

14. How was Dicky Dolma able to reach her goal?

Ans.: Dicky Dolma realized that success always follows hard work and dedication. It is her quest for the Everest; she used to practice four hours daily. This helped her to reach the dream of her childhood.



Supplementary Reading: - 3 A Great Martyr ever Cherished

Edited: Meha Mathur and Tessy Koshy



Lieutenant Hanifuddin National School of Drama Kerala School, New Delhi Shivaji College, New Delhi



I. Answer the following questions:-

1. What do you mean by Martyr?

Ans.: Martyr means a soldier who dies for the sake of his or her country.

2. Why Hanif live forever in the hearts of patriots?

Ans.: Hanifuddin was a young soldier who aspired to live and die for the country. He gave his life at the age of 25 for our country. Hence, he lives forever in the hearts of patriots.

3. What did Hanif's friends called him and why?

Ans.: Hanif's friends called him as Khalifa. Because they knew, what Hanif would be able to give to the nation?

4. What did one can surmise from a flash card?

Ans.: One can only surmise from a flash card, which found amongst Hanif's belongings, that which simply said 'We Change lives'.

5. What gave joy for Hanif?

Ans.: Hanif began to make friends only by the time when he was 14 years of age. He would often go out of his way to help people because that gave him a certain kind of joy.

6. What is Sufism?

Ans.: Sufism is a religious philosophy that advocates attainment of Godhood through prayer, meditation, simple and strict way of living.

7. What made Hanif get all his instruments from Delhi and form the music group?

Ans.: Hanif dabbled in art, sketched very well, made beautiful cards out of waste materials, read a great deal, and loved playing the drums. It is his officers at the Raj Rifs made him get all the instruments from Delhi and form the music group.

8. What was started under Hanif foundation and How?

Ans.: A scholarship now exists in Hanif's name and his family has started a school in Kullu under the Hanif foundation.

9. What did Hanif knew?

Ans.: Hanifuddin knew that his life was short. He repeatedly reminded himself of his mission.

10. What welcomed the narrator when he entered Hanifuddin household?

Ans.: As the narrator entered the Hanifuddin household a warm smile of Hanifuddin confined in a picture frame welcomed narrator to Hanifuddin's house.

11. What did narrator notice in the photo frame? What are they call now?

Ans.: Narrator noticed a large picture of snowcapped mountain peaks in the photo frame. The mountain peaks are in Turtuk sector in kargil, now they are called as sub - sector Hanif in memory of Hanifuddin's bravery.

12. What did Hanifuddin choose as his mission? Why did he do so?

Ans.: Though Hanifuddin belongs to a family of musicians, chose to join the army. Hanifuddin also knew that life for him was short and so needed to repeatedly remained himself of his mission. One such was `We change loves`.

13. What did Hanif used to write in letters to his mother?

Ans.: During the days of Hanif's military training he used to write to his mother about how tough the training was. He particularly mentioned about Mussourie bath at mid night.

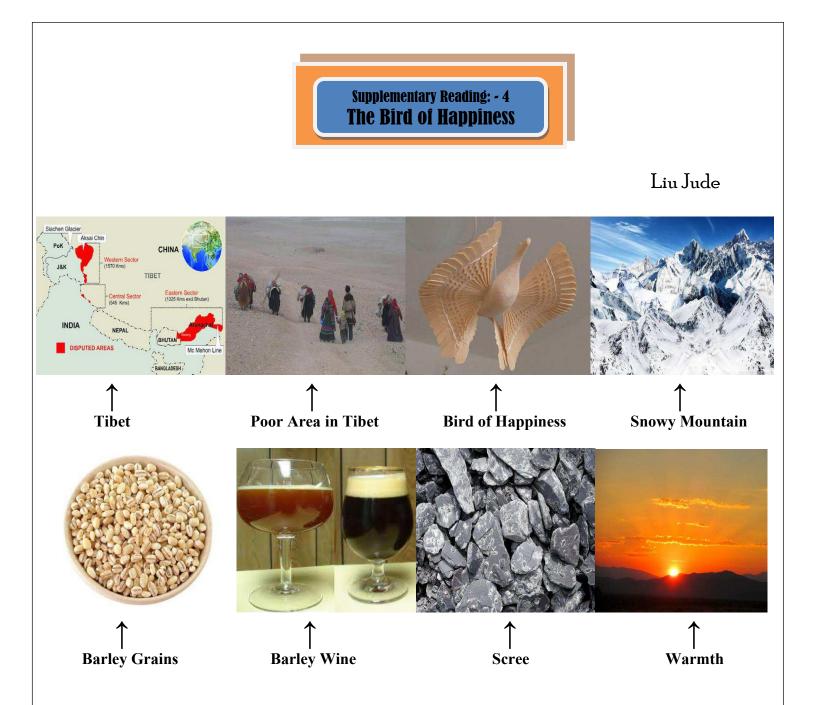
14. What are the other activities in which Hanif used to engage?

Ans.: Hanif dabbled in art, he use to sketch well. He used to make beautiful cards out of waste materials he used to read with great deal and he loved to play the drums.

15. What are 'Raj Rifs' and 'Hanif 7'?

Ans.: 'Raj Rifs' is the army term for 11 Rajputana Rifles. 'Hanif7' is the music group of Rajputana Rifles where Hanif was once the drummer.





I. Answer the following questions:-

1. What do you mean by Scree?

Ans.: Scree means an area of small loose stones, especially on a mountain.

2. What was the condition of poor area in Tibet?

Ans.: The poor are in Tibet had no rivers or good land, no warmth or fresh flowers, no trees or green grass. The people who lived there suffered from hunger and cold all year round and did not know what happiness was like.

3. What was the old folk tale used to say in Tibet?

Ans.: The old folk tale used to say that happiness was a beautiful bird living on a snowy mountain far, far away in the east. Whenever the bird flew, happiness went with it. The Bird of Happiness was said to be guarded by three old monsters, which would kill a man by simply blowing through their long beards.

4. How was sent to find the Bird of Happiness? How did people of Tibet wish him a good journey?

Ans.: An extremely bright boy called Wangjia was sent to find the Bird of Happiness. On his departure, the girls of the village offered him barley wine and the mothers in accordance with Tibetan custom, spread barley on his head to wish him a good journey.

5. What was the challenge given by the Black beard monster to Wangjia?

Ans.: The Black beard monster gave a challenge that 'If wangjia want to find the Bird of Happiness first he must kill Lousang's mother! Otherwise, he will be punished.

6. Did Wangjia accept the Black monster's challenge? Why?

Ans.: No, Wangjia did not accept the Black monster's challenge. Because Wangjia loved, his mother and he will never kill another person's mother.

7. How did Black monster punished Wangjia?

Ans.: The Black monster made Wangjia to walk nine hundred miles across scree and ripped apart by the stones.

8. How did Wangjia faced the punishment given by Black monster?

Ans.: After the first hundred miles, the soles of Wangjia's boots were ripped apart by the stones, after the second hundred miles, his feet were cut to pieces and after the third hundred miles, his hands were torn to shreds.

9. How was the second monster? What was his challenge?

Ans.: The second monster was old with a brown beard and a voice like the whistling wind. He challenged Wangjia that if he wants to see the Bird of Happiness he must poison old gaffer Silong.

10. Why did Wangjia refused Brown monster's challenge?

Ans.: Wangjia refused Brown monster's challenge because he was fond of his own grandpa and he will never kill another man's grandpa.

11. What was the effect of Brown monsters blew?

Ans.: The Brown monster blew through his long beard, Wangjia's bread – bag flew into the sky. The Blue Mountains and rivers were turned into a boundless desert with not a scrap of food to be found.

12. What did White monster ordered Wangjia?

Ans.: The white monster ordered Wangjia to bring him Bhima's eyeballs or else he will gouge out Wangjia's eyeballs at once.

13. What did Wangjia wanted from Bird?

Ans.: Wangjia wanted the Bird of Happiness to come with him and he wanted Bird to give warmth and happiness, forest and flowers, fields and rivers.

14. In, what was the Bird guarded.

Ans.: The Bird of Happiness was said to be guarded by three old monsters, which could kill a man by simply blowing their long beards.

15. Where did Wangjia found Black beard monster?

Ans.: As Wangjia walked eastwards for many days, he saw a large mountain, covered with snow that shone like silver, where an old monster with a black beard appeared in his path.
