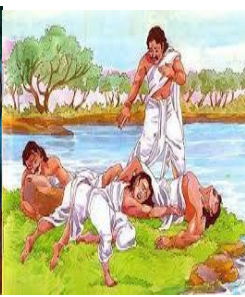
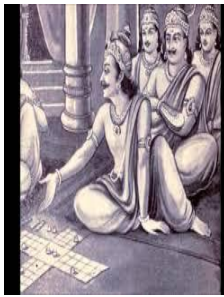


Prose: - 1
The Enchanted Pool



[C. Rajagopalachari]

The Enchanted Pool - Illustrated

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

1) Makes Sun shines every day.

- A] **Power of God** B] Courage C] Pride D] Dharma

2) Drowsy means

- A] Extremely sad B] **Sleepy** C] Notice D] Fell - Down

3) Happiness is

- A] Desire B] Change C] **Result of good conduct** D] Learning

4) Yudhistira choose to revive.

- A] **Nakula** B] Sahadeva C] Arjuna D] Bhima

5) In Mahabharatha, the Pandavas lost everything in the game of

- A] Chees B] **Dice** C] Cricket D] War

6) Birth and learning do not make one a

- A] Man B] **Brahman** C] Yaksha D] Yudhistira

7) Arjuna was a

- A] Angry man B] Foolish C] Great strength D] **Great Hero**

8) According to Yudhistira the friend of one who stays at home is

- A] Son B] **Wife** C] Daughter D] God

9) Nakula was when he got to the place and saw there was a pool.

- A] Thirsty B] **Glad** C] Happy D] Surprised

10) Nakula dip his hand in the water.

- A] Fresh B] Clear C] **Transparent** D] Salty

11) Arjuna compelled him towards the

- A] Magic B] **Fatal** C] Fresh water D] Salty water

12) After another anxious wait, Yudhistira turned to

- A] Arjuna B] Sahadeva C] **Bhima** D] Nakula

- 13) Rescues man in danger.
 A] Courage B] Mind C] The power of God D] Dharma
- 14) is faster than wind.
 A] Thoughts B] Anger C] Desire **D] Mind**
- 15) befriends a traveller.
 A] Mother **B] Learning** C] Dharma D] The wife
- 16) for abandoning that man will be loved by all.
 A] **Pride** B] Anger C] Desire D] Dharma
- 17) Anger giving it up, use will no longer be subjected to
 A] Desire B] Wealth **C] Sorrow** D] Happiness
- 18) Desire getting rid of it, man becomes
 A] Pride **B] Wealthy** C] Happy D] Noble
- 19) Woud – Complexioned, lotus – eyed, Broad – chested and long armed May arise
 A] Bhima **B] Nakula** C] Arjuna D] Sahadeva
- 20) Bhima has the strength of Thousand elephants.
 A] Fifteen **B] Sixteen** C] Twenty D] Fourteen
- 21) According to Yudhistira mind is faster than
 A] Rain **B] Wind** C] Water D] Current
- 22) Is most dear to Yudhistira.
 A] Arjuna B] Nakula C] Shadeva **D] Bhima**
- 23) The pool belongs to
 A] Ganesha B] Krishna **C] Yaksha** D] Yudhistira
- 24) Pandavas excile was for years.
 A] **Twelve** B] Thirteen C] Ten D] Five
- 25) Nakula was the son of.....
 A] Kunthi B] Yudhistira **C] Madri** D] Arjuna
- 26) Yudhistira saw a way of redeeming the situation.
 A] Easy **B] Possible** C] Excellent D] Impossible
- 27) Yaksha had taken the form of..... to check the Pandavas brothers.
 A] Pool B] arrows **C] deer** D] lion

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Why did Pandavas grew more and more weary and thirsty?

Ans.: The Pandavas brothers wandered deep into the forest in pursuit of a deer. The sun was hot overhead and the five brothers grew more and more weary and thirsty.

2. Why did Nakula felt terribly drowsy?

Ans.: Nakula was very thirsty. He wanted to quench his thirst first so he did not heed the warning of unseen voice. He knelt down and began to drink water. At once, he began to feel terribly drowsy and he fell down.

3. How did Arjuna react when he see his brother lying dead?

Ans.: Yudhistira sent Arjuna to see whether the brothers had met with any danger. Arjuna went swiftly. He saw his brothers lying dead near the pool. Heart – broken with grief, he wanted to avenge their death.

4. Why did Yudhistira sent Arjuna to see whether the brothers had met with any danger?

Ans.: When Nakula did not return for a long time, Yudhistira sent Sahadeva to see what the matter was. Sahadeva also ignored the warning; he drank the water at once dropped down. When Sahadeva too failed to return. Yudhistira sent Arjuna to see whether the brothers had met with any danger.

5. Why did Invisible voice laughed at Arjuna?

Ans.: Arjuna became very angry by hearing the voice of invisible being. Arjuna cried ‘Who are you? Come and stand up to me and I will kill you’. He shot sharp arrow in the direction of the voice. So the invisible being laughed in scorn and said ‘Your arrow can’t touch me’.

6. Why did Yudhistira said the unseen voice to ask his questions.

Ans.: Yudhistira saw his brothers lying on the ground. The unseen voice warned Yudhistira. He knew that these could be none other than the words of Yaksha and guessed what had happened to his brothers. He saw a possible way of redeeming the situations. So, he said to the bodiless voice ‘Please ask your questions’.

7. What makes one a real Brahman?

Ans.: Birth and learning do not make one a Brahman good conduct alone does. However learned person may be, he will not be Brahman of he is a slave to bad habits.

8. Whom did Yudhistira wanted to revived? Why?

Ans.: Yudhistira wanted to revive Nakula. Because Kunti and Madri were the two wives of his father. Yudhistira was son of Kunti and he is alive so she is not completely bereaved so to be fair. Yudhistira asked the Madri’s son Nakula to revive.

9. How did Yudhistira described Nakula?

Ans.: Yudhistira described Nakula as woud – complexioned, lotus – eyed, broad – chested and long armed Nakula, lying like a fallen ebony tree.

10. Why did Yaksha granted all Yudhistira’s brothers would come back to life?

Ans.: Because Yaksha was pleased with Yudhistira’s impartiality and granted that all his brothers would come back to life.

11. Why did Yaksha took the form of deer?

Ans.: Yaksha, the lord of Death had taken the form of the deer and Yaksha so that he might see his son Yudhistira and test him. He embraced Yudhistira and blessed him.

12. Why did Pandavas live in forest for twelve years?

Ans.: Because Pandavas lost everything in the game of dice to the Kauravas and they had to live in forest for twelve years.

13. What is the greatest wonder in the world?

Ans.: Every day man sees creatures depart to Yama abode and yet those who remain seek to live forever.

14. Who were the Pandavas?

Ans.: The Pandavas were five brothers who had lost everything to their cousins the Kauravas in a game of dice. They had to live in exile for twelve years.

15. Who was Yaksha? Why did he take the form of dear?

Ans.: Yaksha was the 'Lord of Death'. He had taken the form of dear. Because only a few days remained to complete the stipulated period of Pandavas exile in the forest. Therefore, he wanted to test them.

16. Why do you think Yaksha asked Yudhistira for a boon?

Ans.: Yaksha told Yudhistira the one of his dead brothers would be revived, whom he wanted to revived. He would come back to life. It was the choice that Yaksha gave Yudhistira when he answered all the questions.

17. Why did Yudhistira went near the pool?

Ans.: Because his four brothers had not returned for a long time by this he puzzled and worried of his brothers. Therefore, he went near the pool.

18. Why the Pandavas had to live in forest?

Ans.: Pandavas lost everything in the game of dice to the Kauravas and had to live in forest for Twelve years.

19. Why Pandavas brothers wandered deep into the forest?

Ans.: During their stipulate period of exile, Pandavas had to constantly move from place to place for safety and to meet their daily needs. One day in the twelfth years, the Pandavas brothers wandered deep into the forest in pursuit of a deer.

20. If you were in the place of Arjuna, how would you react to the invisible voice? Justify your answer.

Ans.: If I was in the place of Arjuna, even I might have reacted in the same way. Because Arjuna was very thirsty and wanted to avenge his brother's death. Therefore, he came out of his patience and followed his brothers.

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

1. "At a little distance I see water plants and cranes"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Nakula said this.

b. Why did he say this?

Ans.: Because the Pandavas were thirsty and Yudhistira asked Nakula to climb the tree and see, whether there is any pool or river nearby.

2. "Stop! Nakula! Do not drink"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Yaksha said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Because the unseen voice has to test the Pandavas. Therefore, the unseen voice asked Nakula to answer his questions before drinking water.

3. “Answer my questions before you drink the water”

a. Whom does ‘You’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘You’ refers to Arjuna.

b. How did he react to this?

Ans.: Arjuna became very angry, by hearing this words and he shot sharp arrow in the direction of the voice.

4. “Who are you? Come and stand up to me and I will kill you”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Arjuna said this.

b. How did the unseen voice react to this?

Ans.: Arjuna shot sharp arrow in the direction of the voice. The invisible being laughed in scorn and said ‘Your arrows can’t touch me’

5. “Your arrows can’t touch me”

a. Whom does ‘Me’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘Me’ refers to Yaksha.

b. What did Arjuna do after listening to this?

Ans.: Arjuna wanted to destroy this unseen foe, but first he had to quench his terrible thirst. Therefore, he drank water and fell down dead.

6. “Dear brother, even Arjuna, the great hero hasn’t returned”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Yudhistira said this.

b. Why did he say this?

Ans.: Yudhistira anxiously waited for Arjuna and Nakula. However, they did not return for long time. Yudhistira thought that something to his brothers.

7. “Please! Find them quickly”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Yudhistira said this

b. Why did he want to find them quickly?

Ans.: Because Nakula, Sahadeva and Arjuna had not returned for a long time, he thought something had happened wrong and he sends Bhima to find them.

8. “Your brothers died because they did not heed my words”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Yaksha said this.

b. What was the warning given to brothers?

Ans.: Yaksha gave warning to the brothers that they must, answer is questions before they drink the water.

9. “Please ask your questions”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Yudhistira said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Yudhistira knew that the unseen voice is none other than Yaksha. He saw a possible way to redeeming the Yudhistira.

10. “Who accompanies a man in death?”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Yudhistira said this.

b. What is the answer to this question?

Ans.: The answer to this question is Dharma that alone accompanies the soul in the solitary journey after death.

11. “None of your enemies will be able to discover you”

a. Whom does ‘You’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘You’ refers to Yudhistira

b. Where was he at that time?

Ans.: Yaksha was at the pool in the forest with Yudhistira.



Rabindranath Tagore

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

1) Who was Vasavadatta.....?

- A] Ascetic B] Monk C] **Dancing girl** D] Buddhist

2) Dancing girl was wearing a pale Mantle.

- A] Red B] **Blue** C] Brown D] Black

3) Upagupta was the disciple of

- A] Krishna B] Brahma C] **Buddha** D] Ganesha

4) Dancing girl was living in the city of

- A] **Mathura** B] Ayodhya C] Varanasi D] None of these

5) Upagupta lay asleep in the city wall of Mathura in the month of

- A] April B] **August** C] January D] October

6) The word which gives meaning similar to the dark gloomy sky in the poem is.....

- A] **The murky sky** B] corner of sky C] dark sky D] base of rampart

7) Dancing sky trembled in the fear of

- A] dark night B] murky sky C] small pox D] **unknown danger**

8) Dancing girl was lying in the shadow of the

- A] Rampart B] **Mango grove** C] Coconut grove D] Guava grove

9) The dancing girl was stuck with.....

- A] Small pores B] **Black pestilence** C] sandal balm D] Spots

10) Upagupta was an young

- A] Teacher B] King C] **ascetic** D] Singer

11) Vasavadatta was proud of her

- A] Wisdom B] Kindness C] **Beauty** D] Selflessness

12) Vasavadatta's feet were with anklets.

- A] Shinning B] **Tinkling** C] Starred D] charming

13) The growled from the corner of the sky

- A] Flash B] Lightning C] **Storm** D] Black light

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Describe the city of Mathura when Upagupta was sleeping in the dusty mud?

Ans.: Upagupta was sleeping in dust in the city of Mathura lamps were all out, doors were all shut and stars were all hidden by the Murky sky of August. .

2. Why was the dancing girl lying in the shade of the mango tree?

Ans.: The dancing girl was driven away from the town as she had struck with small pox all over her body. So, the dancing girl lying in the shadow of the mango tree.

3. What made the dancing girl to say Merciful one?

Ans.: The dancing girl was driven away from the town as she had the sores of small pox all over her body. Upagupta saw the dancing girl lying on the ground under the tree. He moistened her lips with water and smeared her body with Sandal Balm. This made the dancing girl to say Merciful one.

4. Why did Dancing girl ask forgiveness from Upagupta?

Ans.: Upagupta was sleeping in the dust by the city wall of Mathura. The dancing girl was walking in the dark night; she was drunk with the wine. She stumbles over the body of Upagupta, so, she asks forgiveness from the Upagupta.

5. Describe the scene, which shows that ‘Upagupta was a kind man’?

Ans.: Upagupta finds a dancing girl lying down the tree having sores of small – poxes on her body. Upagupta moistened her lips and smeared her body with Sandal Balm. This shows that Upagupta was a kind man.

6. Who was Upagupta? Where was he sleeping?

Ans.: Upagupta was a disciple of Buddha. He was lay asleep in the dust by the city wall of Mathura.

7. How was the dancing girl described in the poem?

Ans.: Dancing girl was starred with jewels. She was wearing a pale blue mantle. Her feet was tinkling with anklets. She was drunk with the wine of her youth. Thus the dancing girl described in the poem.

8. Why did dancing girl tremble in fear?

Ans.: Because, the black night showed its teeth, suddenly in a flash of lightning. The storm growled from the corner of the sky. Therefore, the dancing girl trembled in fear of some unknown danger.

9. How was the spring season described in the poem?

Ans.: The branches of the wayside tree were full of blossom gay notes of a flute came floating in the warm spring air from afar.

10. Why was the dancing girl removed from the town?

Ans.: Because the dancing girl was struck with the black pestilence, her body spotted with sores of small pox. She was hurriedly removed from the town to avoid her poisonous contagion.

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

1. “The time, at last, has come to visit you”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Upagupta girl said this.

b. Who do ‘You’ refer to? Where was she at that time?

Ans.: ‘You’ refers to Vasavadatta. She was removed from the town. She was lying at Upagupta’s feet in the shadow of the Mango grove.

2. “The dusty earth is not fit bed for you”

a. Whom does 'You' refer?

Ans.: 'You' refers to Upagupta.

b. Who said this? How did Upagupta answered to this?

Ans.: Vasavadatta said this. Upagupta said to Vasavadatta 'Woman go on your way'

3. "When the time is ripe I will come to you"

a. Whom does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to Upagupta.

b. Why did he say this?

Ans.: Because Vasavadatta said, the dusty earth is not fit bed for you and she graciously called Upagupta to her house.

4. "Who are you, Merciful one?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Vasavadatta said this.

b. What made her to say this?

Ans.: Upagupta sat y her side, took her head on his knee, moistened her lips with water, and smeared her body with Sandal Balm.

5. "Forgive me, young ascetic, graciously come to my house"

a. Who does 'Me' refer to?

Ans.: 'Me' refers to Dancing girl.

b. Why did she ask 'Forgive me'?

Ans.: Because in the Dark night dancing girl stumbled over the body of Upagupta. Therefore, dancing girl asks forgiveness and invites Upagupta to her house.

Prose: - 2
THE THREE QUESTIONS

Leo Tolstoy

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

- 1) came to the King, but they all answered his questions differently.
A] Wise men B] Clever men C] Ministers D] Hermits
- 2) Hermit was widely known for his
A] Cleverness B] **Wisdom** C] Bravery D] Courage
- 3) The King put on Clothes and went to meet the Hermit.
A] Special B] New clothes C] **Ordinary** D] Old clothes
- 4) The King dug beds and repeated the questions.
A] **Two** B] Three C] Four D] Five
- 5) The sun went down behind the
A] Mountains B] **Trees** C] Earth D] Woods
- 6) The bearded man reached the king, he
A] Bowed B] **Fainted** C] Greeted D] Thanked
- 7) The King lay down on the and slept.
A] Bed B] Mat C] Couch **D] floor**
- 8) The King was very happy to have made
A] Friendship B] **Peace** C] Loyalty D] Compromise
- 9) The King had pitied Hermit and dug beds for him.
A] Wisdom B] **Weakness** C] Wiseness D] Faithfulness
- 10) The King won over wounded man as a
A] Enemy B] Servant C] **Friend** D] Foe
- 11) The most important business is to do the person
A] Happy B] **Good** C] Serious D] Comfort
- 12) A person who lives alone and leads a simple life is
A] Priest B] King C] **Hermit** D] Solider
- 13) Fainted means.....
A] Serious B] affected C] **lost consciousness** D] felt sad
- 14) Wounded the bearded man.
A] King B] Hermit C] King's messenger **D] Body Guard**

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. What are the three things the king wants to know?

Ans.: The thought came to the king that he would never fail if he knew the three things.

1. What is the right time to begin something?
2. Whom should a king listen to?
3. What is the most important thing for a king to do?

2. What did the king do to know the answer for three questions?

Ans.: The king sent messengers throughout his kingdom, promising a large sum to anyone who would answer the three questions many wise men came to the king, but they all answered his questions differently. Therefore, the king decided to seek the advice of a certain Hermit who was widely known for his wisdom.

3. Why did the king decided to seek advice of Hermit? How did he go to meet the Hermit?

Ans.: The answers to the King's questions were so different, the king was not satisfied. Therefore, he decided to seek the advice of a certain hermit who was widely known for his wisdom.

The king put on ordinary clothes and went to meet the Hermit. Before he reached the Hermit's hut, the king left his horse with his bodyguard and went alone.

4. Describe the scene near Hermit's hut.

Ans.: The king came near the Hermit's hut, he saw the Hermit digging the ground in front of his hut. Hermit greeted the king and continued digging. The king went up to Hermit and asked the answer to his questions. The Hermit listened to king but did not speak.

5. Describe how the king treated the wounded man.

Ans.: The king saw a bearded man running towards him. His hands were pressed against his stomach, from which blood was flowing. The king and the Hermit removed the man's clothes and found a large wound in his stomach. The king washed and covered it with his handkerchief, but the blood would not stop flowing. The king re-dressed the wound until at last the bleeding stopped.

6. Who was the bearded man?

Ans.: The bearded man was the enemy of the king who wanted to take revenge on the king. Because the king had killed his brother and seized his property.

7. Why did the bearded man decide to serve the king as the faithful servant?

Ans.: The bearded man was the enemy of the king and wanted to take revenge on the king. However, the king saved his life and dressed his wounds. Therefore, he decided to serve the king as most faithful servant.

8. Why was the king very happy at the end?

Ans.: The king was very happy to have made peace with his enemy. So easily, and to have won him over as a friend.

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

1. "I have come to you, wise hermit, to ask you to answer three questions"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The King said this.

b. What was the Hermit doing at this time? Did he answer immediately?

Ans.: Hermit was digging the ground in front of his hut. No, the Hermit did not answer to king's questions.

2. "Let me take the spade and work in you place"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The King said this.

b. To whom it was said? How did he react to this?

Ans.: It was said to the Hermit. Hermit said thanks to the king and gave the king his spade. The king dugged two beds.

3. "Lay down on the floor"

a. Who lay on the floor?

Ans.: The King lay on the floor.

b. Why did he lie down on the floor?

Ans.: The king treated the bearded man until at last the bleeding stopped. He was tired by his walk and the work he had done. Therefore, the king lay down on the floor and slept through the night.

4. "You don't know me, but I know you"

a. Whom does 'Me' refer to?

Ans.: 'Me' refers to the bearded man.

b. Who was the bearded man? How was he wounded?

Ans.: The bearded was the enemy of the king. He made up his mind to kill the king on his way to home. However, he came upon king's bodyguard, who recognized him and wounded him.

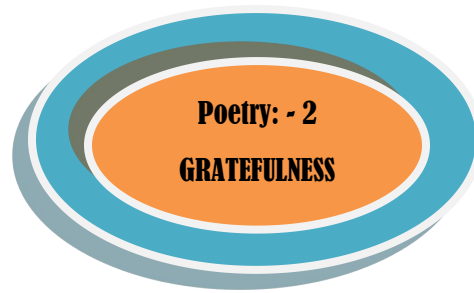
5. "I will serve you as your most faithful servant"

a. Whom does 'You' refer to?

Ans.: 'You' refers to the king.

b. Who does 'I' refer to? Why did he say this?

Ans.: 'I' refer to the bearded man. Though he was the enemy of the king, the king dressed his wounds and saved his life. He wished to kill the king but the king saved his life. Therefore, he said this to the king.



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

1) Is the poet of the poem 'Gratefulness?'

- A] P.G. Wodehouse B] Victor Hugo C] **Joseph .T. Renaldi** D] Clifford Martins

2) The poet says one has to be grateful to the

- A] Eyes B] **Creator** C] Ears D] Mind

3) Through ears poet may hear Of those who need him near.

- A] Crying B] Laughing C] **Sobbing** D] Shouting

4) Helps to aid others.

- A] **Mind** B] Ability C] Ears D] Lips

5) Hands help to do Work.

- A] Difficult B] **Arduous** C] Easy D] Simple

6) Poet pray God for strength and

- A] **Guidance** B] Grace C] Ability D] Help

7) The meaning of word sobbing is

- A] Laughing B] Sad C] unhappy D] **Crying**

8) Poet is grateful for one thing else all that is

- A] Eyes B] **Heart** C] Ears D] Ability

9) The poet place above all else.

- A] Affection B] **Love** C] Peace D] Truth

10) Poet prays to the God for giving us

- A] Ability B] Weakness C] **Strength** D] Love

11) Sobbing means.....

- A] Helping B] **Crying** C] Guiding D] Strength

12) Comfort means

- A] **Feel better** B] Happy C] Strength D] Crying

13) The poet prays to give

- A] Happiness B] Simple task C] Arduous task D] **Strength**

14) Aid means

- A] Cry B] Guide C] **Help** D] Ears

15) Poet keeps all above.

A] Heart

B] Mind

C] Ears

D] Lips

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Why the poet is grateful for organs?

Ans.: The poet says that every human being is blessed with organs like eyes, lips and hands, and human beings are having heart to love, and a mind that gives them the ability to help others. So he is grateful for organs.

2. What does the poet suggests in the poem 'Gratefulness'?

Ans.: The poet suggests about a good and positive use of the organs and the grace of the creator made.

3. Why the poet is grateful for eyes?

Ans.: The poet is grateful for the eyes that can see the activities that which we can do.

4. Why the poet is grateful for lip and mind?

Ans.: The poet is grateful for the lips that he can speak words of comfort and peace to all who seek and he grateful for mind because he might know how to aid theses who need him so.

5. Why does the poet speak words of comfort and peace?

Ans.: Our lips help to speak the words of comfort and peace that makes somebody to feel better, who are worried.

6. How do our hands help?

Ans.: Our hands help to do some arduous or simple tasks for others and we can pray to give strength and guidance every day.

7. How the poet help others?

Ans.: The poet helps others by speaking words of comfort and peace and by aiding those who are in trouble.

8. Why did the poet pray always?

Ans.: The poet pray always because to give him strength and guidance every day to help others.

9. Why the poet is grateful for heart?

Ans.: The poet is grateful for heart and he keeps it all above because, he had given a heart that he may love.

10. Why did the poet grateful to the creator?

Ans.: The poet is grateful for creator for granting the possessions. He suggests that a good and positive use of the organs and the grace of the creator.

11. Why the poet grateful for his ability?

Ans.: The poet grateful for his ability because ability always pray to give the strength and guidance every day.

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

1. "I am grateful for the Eyes"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The poet Joseph T. Renaldi said this.

b. Why does the poet grateful for Eyes?

Ans.: The poet is grateful for the eyes because he can see the activities that can be done by him.

2. “I am grateful for the Ears”

a. Who does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refers to the poet Joseph T. Renaldi.

b. What made him to be grateful for Ears?

Ans.: The poet is grateful for ears because that he may hear the sobbing of those who need him near.

3. “I am grateful for the Lips”

a. Who is the speaker of this line?

Ans.: Joseph T. Renaldi is the speaker of this line.

b. How does Lips help us?

Ans.: Through Lips, we might speak some words of comfort and peace to all who seek.

4. “I am grateful for mind”

a. Who is grateful for mind?

Ans.: Joseph T. Renaldi is grateful for mind.

b. How does mind help a human being?

Ans.: Mind might know how to aid those who are in problems. It helps to solve the problems of others. In this way mind is helpful for human being.

5. “I am grateful for the hands”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The poet Joseph T. Renaldi said this.

b. According to the poet how does a hand help him?

Ans.: According to the poet hands help to do some arduous or simple task for others and help to pray to give him the strength and guidance every day.

Prose: - 3
MY BEGINNINGS



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

1) Our Beginnings never know our

- A] Ends B] Success C] Journey D] Failure

2) Kapil Dev was born on

- A] 6th Jan, 1958 B] **6th Jan 1959** C] 6th Jan, 1957 D] 6th Jan, 1956

3) Kapil Dev grew up among other brothers and sisters.

- A] Five B] Seven C] **Six** D] Four

4) Kapil Dev's mother was a woman.

- A] **Simple** B] Ordinary C] Poor D] Old and weak

5) The name of Kapil's autobiography is

- A] My Experience B] **Straight from the heart** C] A Long Journey D] My Biography

6) has been kind to Kapil Dev.

- A] Mother B] **God** C] Neighboring lady D] Father

7) Kapil Dev was fairly good at.....

- A] Basketball B] Hockey C] Cricket D] **Athletics**

8) Kapil dreamed of becoming a

- A] Cricketer B] **Footballer** C] Basket baler D] Tennis player

9) Kapil is always grateful for his.....

- A] Coach B] **Friends** C] Mother D] Father

10) The neighboring lady took great In papaya and pomegranates.

- A] Care B] Honour C] **Pride** D] Respect

11) Kapil was born into a family

- A] Small family B] **Large family** C] Poor family D] Rich family

12) Kapil came to know about his death of birth from his

- A] Mother B] Father C] **Cousin** D] Sister

13) The police horses became Kapil's

- A] Friend B] Favorite animal C] **Pet** D] None of these

14) Kapil decided to take the horse home and house him in his

- A] Home B] Green areas C] Grazing fields D] **Back Garden**

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Where and when did Kapil Dev born?

Ans.: Kapil Dev was born on 6th January, 1959 on a cold winter morning in Chandigarh a small town nestling in the foothills of the Himalayas.

2. What did Kapil's mother always regales him with?

Ans.: Kapil's mother always regales him with tales of his naughty behavior. She claims that she never managed to control him.

3. What were the dreams of Kapil Dev? Were these dreams come true?

Ans.: Kapil's ambition was to travel all around the world and drive a 'Mercedes Benz'. God has to been kind to him and his both dreams had been fulfilled. However, at that time, twenty – five years ago these dreams seemed liked castles in the air.

4. What do you mean by 'Castles in the air'? Why does Kapil Dev uses these words?

Ans.: 'Castles of air' means the Hope we have are unlikely ever to become real. Twenty-five years ago. Kapil dreams of traveling around the world and driving 'Mercedes Benz' these dreams seemed like castle in the air.

5. How did Kapil Dev spent his Childhood?

Ans.: Kapil Dev spent his childhood like all other children around him. By trying to bunk school and save up enough money to go to a new movie or have a plate of chicken chowmein with his friends. If they were bored, they would amuse themselves by breaking the fruits of Kapil's neighboring tree.

6. How did Kapil spent most of his time in his childhood days?

Ans.: In the childhood days, most of Kapil and his friend's time were spent in planning how to get into the neighboring woman's garden and pick the fruits off the tree.

7. What made Kapil to discover Rash that Papaya sap can cause?

Ans.: One day, Kapil and his friends climbed over the wall and were perched on the tree in the garden of neighbouring lady. When the woman walked out with some guests. She was entertaining them for tea party right under the papaya tree. There were two of his friends on the other side of the wall and Kapil on the tree. The two fortunate ones who had been outside ran away but he and his friend had to sit still for nearly two hours until the tea party ended. This made Kapil to discover the rash that papaya sap can cause.

8. What are the naughty things done by Kapil Dev?

Ans.: Kapil Dev was very naughty in his childhood days he and his friends used to pluck the fruits from the neighbouring lady's garden and one more really naughty thing done by Kapil Dev was riding the police horse that were left in the huge open green areas to graze.

9. What were the games offered in a small local school?

Ans.: In small local school, they had few cricketing facilities. The games they offered at that time were basketball, football, table tennis, and hickey. Because all these games require a ball, a couple of sticks and a net.

10. On which game Kapil worked hard? Why did he switch from one game to other?

Ans.: Kapil dreamed of becoming a foot baler, he worked hard at that game, and he was selected to play for his school. Fortunately, all his friends were interested in and played cricket and they convinced him to change his game. So Kapil switched from football to cricket.

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

1. “Our beginnings never know our ends”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Kapil Dev said this.

b. Why did he say so? Where does his life begin?

Ans.: By looking back at his life, Kapil Dev has concluded that ‘Our beginnings never know our ends’. For him it all started in Chandigarh, a small town nestling in the foothills of the Himalayas.

2. “I found it hard to sit still”

a. Whom does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refers to Kapil Dev.

b. Why did he found hard to sit still?

Ans.: Because Kapil Dev was very naughty. His mother has never managed to control him. He was very curious and he had ambition to travel all around the world. So he said found hard to sit still.

3. “These dreams seemed like castles in the air”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Kapil Dev said this.

b. What are the dreams seems like ‘castle in the air’?

Ans.: Kapil Dev had the Ambition to travel around the world and drive a ‘Mercedes Benz’. His both wishes have been fulfilled. However, twenty – five years age these drams seemed like castles in the air.

4. “The rash that Papaya sap can cause”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Kapil Dev said this.

b. What made him to discover rash?

Ans.: Kapil and his friends climbed the papaya tree in the garden of his neighbouring house. The woman was entertaining the guests with tea party under papaya tree. Therefore, Kapil and his friend sat still for nearly two hours until the tea party ended. This made him to discover rash that papaya sap can cause.

5. “She know we were up to mischief”

a. Whom does ‘She’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘She’ refers to Kapil’s Neighbouring house woman.

b. Why did Kapil said this?

Ans.: Kapil even got the next day into the neighbouring garden. When his neighbouring went to Delhi for a couple of days. She had ninety – two pomegranates on the tree in her garden. She counted them every day because she knew Kapil and his friends were naughty. Therefore, Kapil narrated this line.

6. “She counted them every day”

a. Whom does ‘She’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘She’ refers to Kapil’s Neighbour.

b. Why did she count every day?

Ans.: She counted ninety-two pomegranates on the tree in her garden. Because she knew that Kapil and his friends were very naughty.

7. “I was fairly good at all games”

a. Whom does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refers to Kapil Dev.

b. What are the games that are offer at Kapil Dev School?

Ans.: The games that are offered at that time in Kapil Dev’s school were basketball, football, table tennis and hockey, because all they required was a ball a couple of sticks and net.

8. “That is a decision I will always be grateful to them for”

a. Whom does ‘Them’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘Them’ refers to Kapil’s friends.

b. Why does Kapil Dev grateful for his friends?

Ans.: Kapil Dev dreamed of becoming a football player. However, fortunately, all his friends were interested in and played cricket and they convinced Kapil Dev to change his game. As they, unconsciously introduced him to the game for which he was made; therefore, he is grateful for his friends.

9. “It was all merely fun to start with”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Kapil Dev said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Kapil Dev changed from one game to the other and began to spend lot of his time on the cricket fields. He played in a number of Inter – School Tournaments and came to be notice as a promising lad in the local press. Therefore, he said that it was all merely fun to start with.



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Poem: - 3
A Girl Called Golden

David Bateson



Betty Cuthbert



1956 Olympics in Melbourne



1964 Olympics in Tokyo

I. About the Poem:-

The Poem 'A Girl Called Golden' is written in praise of **Betty Cuthbert**. She was a great sprinter and had won three gold medals at the 1956 Olympics Games in Melbourne and one more at the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo.

Betty Cuthbert who had the passion for running. She then pursues her career and becomes an Olympic winner. Betty trained herself when her friends were busy in playing. She practiced and showed courage even in time of physical diversity. Though she had strong will, her muscles were aching. She knew that she had to be hardworking and determined. Coach recognized Betty as a special one compared to others. Time had passed and when Olympics came, she was still in her teens and was cheer by others. It was glorious moment in her life, when she won three gold medals. It was the time to remember the rest of the years for which she struggled to attain at the age. The title of the poem suits her of her hard work and determination.

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

1) What is the name of the girl?

- A] Betty Cuthbert B] Jane Eyre C] Betty Ryan D] Layla Wattson

2) Name of the poet?

- A] David Liam B] David Bateson C] David Peter D] Charles Mc Kay

3) What was Betty's Talent?

- A] Dancing B] Singing C] Running D] Writing

4) What was Betty practicing for?

- A] Olympic Games B] National games C] Fifa D] Oscar

5) About how many Medals do you think Betty won?

- A] 3 B] 4 C] 5 D] 6

6) Betty Cuthbert was from

- A] India B] Australia C] Brazil D] America

7) When schoolmates were walking Betty used to

- A] sit B] walk C] jump **D] run**

8) Betty trained to run when others were

- A] writing B] playing C] walking D] talking

9) The poet says running is a feel of fresh air and

- A] ability B] sunshine C] sweat D] curiosity

10) recognized Betty.

- A] parents B] relatives C] coach D] schoolmates

11) Betty showed her will when her were aching.

- A] legs B] muscles C] hands D] joints

12) Betty's schoolmates run and she

- A] play B] ran C] sprint D] walk

13) The time passed away then came

- A] Exams B] Tests C] Olympics D] Elections

14) Betty Cuthbert won three gold medals in

- A] 1964 B] 1956 C] 1975 D] 167

15) Knowing that could only be earned.

- A] Money B] Respect C] Winning D] Loosing

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. What was the secret that made Betty Cuthbert seem fun?

Ans.: The secret that made her to seem fun are the feel of the fresh air and sunshine and the stir of the breeze of hair.

2. What made the coach to recognize her was special?

Ans.: The coach used to recognize her was special because she had courage to spare.

3. What does Betty was showing?

Ans.: Betty was showing her will, when the muscles were aching.

4. What should be remembered according to the poet?

Ans.: The time to be remembered the rest of her years.

5. What was the glory at last?

Ans.: The glory at last was she gained her gold medals.

6. Who is the poet speaking about?

Ans.: The poet is speaking about an Australian athlete by name Betty Cuthbert or Elizabeth Cuthbert.

7. Who is the poet of the poem 'A Girl called Golden'?

Ans.: David Bateson is the poet of the poem 'A Girl called Golden'.

8. What did Betty do when her schoolmates were playing?

Ans.: Betty Cuthbert use to train to run or sprint when her schoolmates were playing.

9. What according to poet makes Betty to run faster?

Ans.: The poet says that fresh air and sunshine feels Betty to run faster.

10. When did Betty won her Gold Medals?

Ans.: Betty won three gold medals at the 1956 Olympics games in Melbourne. She added the fourth gold medal at the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo.

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

1. "Why did you run?"

a. Who does 'you' refer to?

Ans.: 'You' refers to Betty Cuthbert.

b. Who said this and what made him to say so?

Ans.: The poet David Bateson said this. He asked her that why did she run when her classmates were walking.

2. "Why did you sprint?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The poet David Bateson said this.

b. Why did she sprint?

Ans.: Betty used to sprint when her schoolmates started to run.

3. "Why did you train?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The poet David Bateson said this.

b. When did she trained and what?

Ans.: Betty trained to sprint or to run when her mates were playing.

4. "What was the secret?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The poet David Bateson said this.

b. What was the secret that made her fun?

Ans.: The secret that made her fun are the feel of the fresh air and sunshine, the stir of the breeze in her hair.

5. “What made the coach recognize you?”

a. Who did the coach recognize?

Ans.: The coach recognized Betty Cuthbert.

b. What did he recognize in her?

Ans.: The coach recognized Betty Cuthbert that she is special in running to sprint than the others, and the courage to spare in her.



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Prose: - 4
Whatever We Do

Clifford Martis

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

1) Success is a

- A] Journey B] destination C] 23 progress D] performance

2) Progress is a journey and not a

- A] performance B] **destination** C] success D] goal

3) Courtesy means

- A] give importance B] confidence C] **good manners** D] give less importance

4) 'Maph Karo' is said to beggars in

- A] **Mumbai** B] Delhi C] Bangalore D] Chennai

5) can go a long way in making the patients feel better.

- A] word B] **smile** C] treatment D] kindness

6) Many people give alms to beggar

- A] kindly B] **grudgingly** C] gracefully D] angrily

7) is a genuine need in public notices.

- A] words B] smoothness C] love D] **brevity**

8) Whatever we do, let us try to do it

- A] progress B] **better** C] success D] constantly

9) Probably, they imply that they are doing work.

- A] silly B] **serious** C] hard D] better

10) We can learn to do or say something in a better way by giving some thoughts to our

- A] journey B] destination C] **actions** D] language

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Why we should not feel complacent that we are doing fine?

Ans.: Success is a journey and not a destination. We can say progress is also a journey and not a destination. Therefore, we should not feel complacent that we are doing fine.

2. How does the narrator say to thank someone?

Ans.: The narrator says that if he wants to thank someone he can say 'Thanks'. However, suppose he say, 'Thanks a lot' would be better. Depending upon the time and situation, we can say 'I am very grateful to you'.

3. According to the author, if we think little more what we can learn?

Ans.: According to the author, when we think little more we can learn to do or say things in a better way by giving some thought to our action or speech.

4. What did the person in the erstwhile company says to author?

Ans.: The Author had an appointment with a person, who was a senior to him in the erstwhile company. The Author was bit late. He said 'I'm sorry I made you wait' 'Oh! It's ok' the person said and added 'It's Pleasure waiting for you'.

5. What does wise people say about comparison and what does author say about comparison?

Ans.: Wise people say we should compare ourselves with own selves. However, author says that we should compare our performance of last year and see whether we are doing better or not.

6. What did the trainees say about the incident happened in the lift?

Ans.: The Author mentioned the incident happened in the lift and asked the trainee to explain how this situation would have been render better. A couple of trainee said that the two persons who were removing the packets could have said just something like 'One minute sir, we'll finish in no time'. However, another trainee said 'You could have thought of lending a helping hand to them.

7. According to the Author how do the shopkeepers respond to customers?

Ans.: According to the Author if we go to a shop and ask for something. Most often, the shopkeepers or the sales person reaches out to the item we want and hands it over to us. No, word nothing. Suppose if he were to say just two words 'Yes Sir'.

8. How does a doctor can make the patients feel better?

Ans.: Doctors by talking nicely and reassuringly is also a part of treatment. It is said that a couple of friendly words from the doctor or even a smile can go a long way in making the patient feel better.

9. How do the people react to beggars?

Ans.: People refuse to look at the beggars. If he persists, they indicate that he should go ahead. Some say, 'Munde Hogappa (Go Further)' or some such thing and some do not say anything and shun them y their body language.

10. Write some rough public notices.

Ans.: We have a number of notices instructions and orders like, 'No Parking', 'No Smoking', 'No Admission', 'Visitors cars nor allowed', and so on and so forth.

11. How would you react if someone asks you to find some address?

Ans.: I would start my conversation with a little smile y talking a few friendly words. I would tell them the way of their destination. If I am on the same way, I may take them with me.

12. What are the innovative ways of public notices in the hotels?

Ans.: The innovative way of public notices in the hotels is 'Please make room for waiting customers' and 'Kindly make room for waiting friends'

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

1. "I am very grateful to you"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Clifford Martis said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Our actions, words, let us try to do it better. Instead of saying ‘Thanks’, ‘Thanks a lot’ would be much better way.

2. “I am sorry I made you wait”

a. Who does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refers to Clifford Martis.

b. To whom he asks sorry and why?

Ans.: Clifford Martis asked sorry to a person, who was senior to him in the erstwhile company. He asked sorry because he was a bit late and tried to make amends.

3. “You could have thought of lending a helping hand to them”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: A one of the trainee said it

b. How the speaker would have lent a helping hand to them?

Ans.: Once the speaker was waiting for lift. The lift came down and he found two fellows started removing the packets, which were fully occupying the lift. Just the speaker was waiting for them to remove the pockets. Instead of this, he would have helped them in their job so that it would have looked fair.

4. “Munde Hogappa (Go Further)”

a. To who was it said.

Ans.: This was said to the beggars.

b. Why was it said?

Ans.: The Author says about how people speak to beggars. At this time says that people indicate that he should go ahead.

5. “Maph Karo”

a. What is he meaning of ‘Maph Karo’

Ans.: It means ‘Please excuse’

b. How can we say no to beggars?

Ans.: We can say by saying ‘Sorry I am not able to give’.

6. “Guru, central market?”

a. To who was it said.

Ans.: It was said to Auto driver.

b. When did this happen?

Ans.: Once the author called an auto and said ‘Central market’. However, the auto driver said ‘Sorry sir’, it’s time for me to hand over the auto and so saying he ailed another auto and asked he above statement.

7. “Sorry, I am not able to give”

a. What was not able to give?

Ans.: Alms to beggars were not able to give.

b. Why was it said?

Ans.: The Author says that people refuse to look at the beggar and some say 'Munde Hogappa' (Go Further). He says that 'Sorry I am not able to give' is a nice way of saying.

8. "Thank you for not smoking"

a. Where do we notice this?

Ans.: We notice this in public place.

b. Why is needed in public notices?

Ans.: People are trying to be brief because, brevity is a genuine need in public notices now a day's people have made some innovation in writing public notices.

9. "Don't sit here for a long time"

a. Where does 'here' refer?

Ans.: 'Here' refers to restaurants and hotels.

b. What are the innovative ways of this notice?

Ans.: 'Please make room for waiting customers' or 'Kindly make room for waiting friends' are the innovative way of this notices.

10. "May I know who is calling please"

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to Patel's secretary.

b. Why was it said?

Ans.: When someone calls to Mr. Patel in his office, his secretary will receive the call and before connecting to Mr. Patel, she would want to know who the caller is so that she can inform the same to Mr. Patel.

11. "Your letter made me very happy"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Clifford Martis said this.

b. Why was it said?

Ans.: The Author says that one way of our improving our communication with others is to put 'You' before 'I' as for as possible. So while he wishes to thank someone he says like this.



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Poem: - 4
The Wonderful Words

Mary O' Neill

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

1) The words what we speak reflect

A] Our inner strength

C] Our brightest thoughts

B] thoughts

D] our desires

2) Never let a shrivel and die.

A] desire

B] thought

C] word

D] wonderful word

3) is a wonderful game.

A] Kannada

B] Hindi

C] English

D] Telugu

4) Shrivel means

A] dry up

B] clean up

C] grasp

D] move

5) We match the words with in our head.

A] Strength

C] desires

B] brightest thoughts

D] thoughts

6) Words are the food and dress of

A] strength

B] thoughts

C] gracefully

D] angrily

7) can free a thought.

A] desire

B] strength

C] love

D] words

8) Groom means

A] dry up

B] clean up

C] wrinkle

D] waste away

9) Longing means

A] hear

B] desire

C] hard

D] better

10) Never let a thought shrivel and

A] disappear

B] good

C] die

D] near

11) The words that we speak reflects our own

A] courage

B] personality

C] truth

D] kindness

12) Our thoughts are prisoned behind our

A] heart

B] head

C] eyes

D] mind

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Why should we not let our thoughts to die?

Ans.: We should not let our thoughts die because we can free our thoughts by matching the words in a wonderful game like English. Therefore, that it blooms to feed the many loveliest things.

2. What do our words reflect?

Ans.: The words that we speak reflect our inner strength and one's own personality.

3. How do our thoughts come out clear and true?

Ans.: We match the words to the brightest thoughts in our mind. So that they come out clear and true and handsomely groomed and fed to many loveliest things.

4. How do many of the loveliest things are fed?

Ans.: We get the brightest thoughts in our head by matching the word to get it in a clear and true manner. So, that they groom handsomely and fed for many of the loveliest things.

5. Which is the wonderful game and why?

Ans.: Poet says the never to let a thought shrivel and die. For want of a way to say, it for that English is the wonderful game that all can play it.

6. What does we match and how?

Ans.: We match the words with the brightest thoughts in our head. So, that they come out clear and true and handsomely groomed.

7. What does the people are logging to hear?

Ans.: Words are the food and dress of thoughts. They give it its body and swing and everyone is logging today to hear some fresh and beautiful things.

8. What do the words bring out?

Ans.: The words are powered which we speak bring out our thoughts. We have to match the words with our brightest thoughts.

9. What is mean by 'They give it its body and swing'?

Ans.: Words give the life to our thoughts. They give proper shape and movement to our thoughts that touch the heart of people.

10. According to poet what can free a thought?

Ans.: According to the poet, words can free a thought from its prison behind our eyes.

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

1. "English is a wonderful game"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Mary O' Neill said this.

b. Why did she say so?

Ans.: We can express our thoughts with the help of words. By beautiful words we speak, we can bring out our thoughts. Therefore, the poet says English is a wonderful game through this we can bring out our thoughts easily.

2. "All that you do is match the words"

a. Who does 'You' refer to?

Ans.: 'You' refers to the readers.

b. Why do we match the words?

Ans.: We match the words to get brightest and clear thoughts that we are willing to say. So that they come clear and true, which others can understand?

3. “Words are the food and dress of thoughts”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Poet Mary O’Neill said this.

b. What do we understand by this line?

Ans.: Words give the life to our thoughts they give proper shape and movement to our thoughts, which touch the heart of the people.

4. “Words can free a thought”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Poet Mary O’Neill said this.

b. Why only words can free a thought?

Ans.: Words can free the thoughts from its prison behind our eyes. Because we can express our thoughts with the help of words so only words can free a thoughts.

5. “A Marvelous new surprise!”

a. To who was it said.

Ans.: It is said to the readers.

b. How does a marvelous surprise can be free from our mind?

Ans.: Our mind is holding a marvelous new surprise. It is prisoned behind our eyes. Through words, we can free the thoughts from our mind



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Prose: - 5
Justice Above Self

Munshi Premchand

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

1) Jumman aunt had some

- A] property B] animals C] money D] jewels

2) The agreement between Jumman and his aunt worked well for years.

- A] one B] two C] three D] four

3) Jumman's aunt demanded a monthly allowance to set up a separate

- A] property B] garden C] kitchen D] house

4) The Panchayat was held under the old

- A] banyan tree B] temple C] neem tree D] fort

5) The voice of the Panch is the voice of

- A] people B] God C] truth D] justice

6) Sanju Sahu was a of the village.

- A] panch B] cart driver C] merchant D] farmer

7) The Bullock sold by Algu died within a

- A] day B] year C] weak D] month

8) Sanju Sahu nominated as a head panch.

- A] Algu B] Jumman C] old aunt D] bullock

9) The old aunt decide to take her case to

- A] zilla panchayat B] village panchayat C] municipality D] police station

10) Bond means

- A] respectful manner B] respect C] strong connection D] allowance

11) Seldom means

- A] rarely B] enemy C] accept D] revenge

12) Num means

- A] clear B] silent C] sound D] song

13) Patience has its

- A] value B] progress C] limits D] gratefulness

14) Bullock had bought to Sanju Sahu

- A] ruin B] loss C] profit D] gain

15) A panch knows no friends or enemy but only

A] friendship

B] justice

C] truth

D] dignity

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Why Algu and Jumman were greatly respected in the village?

Ans.: Jumman Sheikh and Algu chowdhary were good friends so strong was their bond of friendship that when either of them went away from the village, the other looked after his family. So both were greatly respected in the village.

2. What did the old aunt give to Jumman and why?

Ans.: Jumman had an old aunt who had some property. This she transferred to Jumman on the understanding that she would stay with him and he would look after her.

3. How did Jumman and his wife treat the old aunt?

Ans.: Jumman and his wife were tired of the old relative. Jumman became as indifferent to her as his wife, who grudged even the little food that the old woman needed for survival.

4. Why did the old woman go to village panchayat?

Ans.: Jumman's aunt demanded the monthly allowance to set up a separate kitchen. However, Jumman said that his wife knows but how to run the house and asked his aunt to be patient. This made his aunt angry and she decided to take the case to the village panchayat.

5. What made Jumman to hide his joy over the unexpected piece of luck?

Ans.: In the panchayat which was held under the old banyan tree. Jumman stood up and said 'The voice of the panch is the voice of God'. Let his aunt nominate the head panch. He would abide by her decision. Jumman's aunt nominated Algu Chowdhary as the Panch, this decision of his aunt made Jumman to hide his joy.

6. Why did Jumman want to take revenge on Algu Chowdhary?

Ans.: The decision given by Algu Chowdhary was against to Jumman. Therefore, the bond of friendship was broken. Jumman saw Algu as an enemy and wanted to take revenge on Algu Chowdhary.

7. Why did Algu Chowdhary sell his bullock?

Ans.: Algu Chowdhary was in a tight spot. He sold one of his bullocks to Sanju Sahu, a cart driver of the village. The understanding was that Sahu would pay the price of the bullock in a month's time.

8. Why did Algu decide to take the case to the panchayat?

Ans.: The bullock sold by Algu to Sahu died within a month. Therefore, Sahu will not pay the money to Algu. Therefore, Algu took the case to village panchayat.

9. What was the judgment given by Jumman?

Ans.: Both Algu and Sahu presented their case. Then Jumman stood up and announced, 'It is our opinion that Sahu should pay Algu the price of the bullock'. When Sahu bought the bullock, it suffered from no disability or disease. The death of the bullock was unfortunate but Algu cannot be blamed for it.

10. Explain the conversation between Jumman and Algu after the second panchayat

Ans.: Jumman came to Algu embraced and said 'Since last panchayat I had become your enemy today I realized what it meant to be a panch.'

A panch knows no friend or enemy but only justice. Let no one deviate from the path of justice and truth for friendship or enmity. Algu was in tears.

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

1. “But patience has its limits”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Jumman’s Aunt said this.

b. Why did she say so?

Ans.: She had transferred her property to Jumman on the understanding that she would stay with him and he would look after her. However, the arrangement worked well for two years. However, there after Jumman became as indifferent to her as his wife, who grudged even the little food. She swallowed these insults along with her food for a few months. However, her patience breaks down.

2. “My wife knows but how to run the house”

a. Who does ‘My’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘My’ refers to Jumman’s wife.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Because his aunt asked to him, a monthly allowance to set up a separate kitchen. So Jumman said that his wife knows best how to run the house.

3. “Jumman is my best friend. How can I go against him?”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Algu Chowdhary said this.

b. Why was he not able to go against him?

Ans.: Jumman’s aunt at last came to Algu Chowdhary and spoke to him. However, Algu said that Jumman was his best friend. Therefore, he is not able to go against him.

4. “You will not kill your conscience for the sake of friendship”

a. Whose friendship is referred here?

Ans.: Jumman and Algu Chowdhary’s friendship is referred here.

b. Did he kill his conscience for the sake of his friendship? Justify your answer.

Ans.: No, he did not kill his conscience for sake of friendship. Algu Chowdhary gave a fare decision in the panchayat. Though Jumman was his best friend, the decision gave him is true and in favour to Jumman’s old aunt. Therefore, we can say Algu did not kill his conscience for the sake of friendship.

5. “I will abide by her decision”

a. Who does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refers to Jumman Sheikh.

b. What was the decision took by her?

Ans.: In the panchayat, Jumman’s aunt nominated Algu Chowdhary as the panch. It is the decision abided by Jumman Sheikh.

6. “What have you to say in your defense?”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Algu Chowdhary said this.

b. To who was it said. What did he say in return?

Ans.: It was said to Jumman. Jumman narrated how his aunt transferred her property and how he promised her to look after her as long as she lived. However, there have been quarrels between his wife and aunt. Now his aunt is claiming a monthly allowance from him. Which he can't pay?

7. "I can't pay you a penny for the wretched beast you sold me"

a. What said this?

Ans.: Sanju Sahu said this.

b. Why did he say he can't pay a penny?

Ans.: The Bullock sold by Algu Chowdhary to Sanju Sahu died within a month. Therefore, Sanju Sahu said he can't pay a penny for the wretched beast.

8. "Since the last Panchayat I had become your enemy"

a. Where was it said?

Ans.: It was said in the panchayat, which held under old Banyan tree.

b. What happened in the last panchayat?

Ans.: In the last panchayat, the case was between Jumman and his old aunt, and Algu was the head of the panch. Algu gave a decision that Jumman must pay his aunt a monthly allowance or else the property goes back to her. This was against his friend Jumman.

9. "Let no one deviate from the path of justice"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Jumman Sheikh said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Since the last panchayat, Jumman and Algu Chowdhary became enemies. The case between Algu and Sanju Sahu, Jumman was the head panch. He kept his enmity aside and gave a justice of dignity.

10. "I am not wanted in your house"

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to Jumman's old aunt.

b. What did the speaker demand?

Ans.: Jumman's old aunt demanded to give her a monthly allowance to set up a separate kitchen.



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Poem: - 5
Justice

Praveen Kumar

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

1) still govern our lives.

- A] Values B] love C] truth D] justice

2) ensures an exploitations – free life.

- A] love B] justice C] truth D] nobleness

3) Justice has survived the test of time only because of it's strength.

- A] coherent B] truth C] inherent D] love

4) Exchanging Justice for money is a gain through loss.

- A] distressing B] profit C] money D] justice

5) Justice is still like

- A] trade B] rock C] ice D] thoughts

6) Justice is shackled to

- A] money B] greed C] mud D] rock

7) Justice has lost in thick of lightless.

- A] trade B] night C] morning D] jungle

8) Human life is based on certain

- A] customs B] values C] traditions D] culture

9) Getting Justice for money become

- A] loss B] trade C] profit D] inherent right

10) Begotten means

- A] profit B] exchange C] earned D] loss

11) Justice is lost in thick Jungle like

- A] dog B] rat C] cow D] rabbit

12) Shackled means

- A] reached B] earned C] chained D] survived

13) Justice is like caught in lion's lair

- A] rat B] rabbit C] deer D] cat

14) The opposite of inherent is

- A] acquired B] herant C] required D] injustice

15) A distressing gain through

A] profit

B] lose

C] wrong

D] right

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Why Justice has turned to trade?

Ans.: Justice is one such value that ensures an exploitation free life. However, unfortunately, in the present days, justice has become a commodity of sale for some people. Though there are immoral attacks on justice, it has survived the test of time only because of its inherent strength.

2. What is bound in mud? For which it's compared?

Ans.: Gold strains are bound in mud. Justice though wrapped in black packs in dark hall of race for survival like the one this justice is compared to gold strains bound in mud until exploited.

3. Where Justice is lost? How it's compared?

Ans.: Justice is lost in thick jungle of lightless night. It is compared to the rat, which is caught in sack of death.

4. What happened to justice in the present days?

Ans.: In the present days, justice has become a commodity for sale for some people. However, there are immoral attacks on justice; it has survived the test of time only because of its inherent strength.

5. How justice is wrapped?

Ans.: Justice is packed in black pack where there is no light like a dark hall of race for survival.

6. Why poet says there is no easy way to charm the soul of justice?

Ans.: Justice is an inherent right. It cannot be exchanged for money. It's a truth based on impartialities. Now a day's justice is reduced to trade. It is cool like ice and still like rock. Therefore, the poet says there is no easy way to charm the soul of justice.

7. How the Human life is based on Justice?

Ans.: Human life is based on certain values. Values still govern our lives. Justice is one such value that ensures an exploitation free life.

8. Why justice cannot be charmed?

Ans.: Justice is cool like ice and still like rock. Therefore, there is no easy way to charm the sour of justice and justice earned through hardship is not justice.

9. Why poet says that justice is as Gold Stains bound in mud?

Ans.: Gold strains are bounded in earth. It is highly valuable. However, man exploits it. In this way, justice is also valuable but man exploits it for his selfish end.

10. What the poet said in the last stanza?

Ans.: The poet said that justice is like deer, caught in lion's lair, she never reaches self by herself. Justice with no heart for truth, justice with no dash for right cause is justice dead indeed.

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

1. "A distressing gain through loss"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Praveen Kumar said this.

b. Why did she say so?

Ans.: Getting justice for money is like earning profit dishonestly to fill the loss. The poet feels that getting justice for money become trade.

2. “Like Gold Strains bound in mud”

a. Who is the poet of this poem?

Ans.: Praveen Kumar is the poet.

b. Why Gold strains bound in mud?

Ans.: Gold is taken out from the mud. However, justice is kept in dark hall of race of wrapping in black packs like those that gold strains bound in mud. However, it is exploiting. Poet compares the justice with gold bound in mud.

3. “While hardship makes her no more justice”

a. Who does ‘Her’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘Her’ refers to Justice.

b. Why justice is getting through hardship?

Ans.: It is not easy to get justice. Working hard to get justice makes injustice. Therefore, the poet wanted to heighten his idea about justice.

4. “Lost in thick jungle of lightless night”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Praveen Kumar said this.

b. Why justice is lost in the thick jungle?

Ans.: Justice is lost in thick jungle of lightless night like a rat caught in the sack of death. The poet means that we cannot get justice in good path.

5. “She never reaches self by herself”

a. Who does ‘She’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘She’ refers to Justice.

b. Why justice cannot be reach by herself?

Ans.: Justice is caught in Lion’s liar. Justice cannot reach self by itself. The greedy people corrupted Justice. This status of justice worries the poet.

6. “Justice with no heart for truth”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Praveen Kumar said this.

b. What does ‘Heart for Truth’ refer?

Ans.: According to the poet, he feels sorry that there is no justice, and it is not racing for right cause, justice is dead.



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Prose: - 6
The Noble Bishop

Victor Hugo

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

1) was a convict.

- A] Jean Valjean B] Bishop C] Yussouf D] Baptistine

2) Jean Valjean was set free days.

- A] three B] four C] five D] six

3) Bishop called the convict as

- A] Jean valjean B] convict C] friend D] dog

4) Baptistine bought the candle sticks from

- A] mantel B] shelf C] alcove D] adjacent room

5) Jean valjean lived in hell for years.

- A] four B] nineteen C] eighteen D] five

6) Jean Valjean have been in galleys for stealing

- A] silverware B] bread C] candle D] food

7) Jean Valjean's sister had children.

- A] four B] five C] six D] seven

8) Hound means

- A] beast B] dog C] wild animal D] give trouble

9) Jean Valjean steal from Bishop's house.

- A] bread B] silverware C] candlesticks D] gold

10) said that the silverware was stolen.

- A] Bishop B] Jean Valjean C] Baptistine D] Sergeant

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. How the scene – 1 described in the lesson ‘The Noble Bishop’?

Ans.: The table is laid for dinner; silver plates are set on the table. The Bishop is seated. His sister Baptistine is ready to serve. A convict enters.

2. Why everyone said ‘Get out’ when Jean Valjean asked at every inn?

Ans.: Jean Valjean was a convict. He had been nineteen years in galleys. Four days ago, he was set free. He walked for miles. He had not eaten anything for three days. He asked every inn. All he was said as ‘Get out’.

3. What did Bishop say to Baptistine when convict enters their house?

Ans.: Bishop said to Baptistine ‘Sister, put another plate on the table and put some sheets on the bed in the above’. When the convict, enters the house begging for alms.

4. Why did Jean Valjean said that he has lived in hell for nineteen years?

Ans.: Jean Valjean was imprisoned for stealing some bread. He was chained up like a wild animal; they lashed him like a hound. He was fed on filth. They took away his soul and gave devil in that place. Therefore, Jean Valjean said that he had lived in hell for nineteen years.

5. Why did Bishop say ‘There is a hope for all’?

Ans.: Jean Valjean had suffered a lot. He narrates about his nineteen years hell in galleys to Bishop and says once he was set free, he asked for work. However, no one was willing to take him and became sad by narrating this. Therefore, Bishop says ‘There is a hope for all’.

6. Why was Jean Valjean tired?

Ans.: Jean Valjean has been nineteen years in the galleys. Four days ago, he was set free. He had walked for miles and had not eaten anything for three days. He asked at every inn but all told was ‘Get out!’ Therefore, Jean Valjean was tired.

7. Why did Jean Valjean stood terrified at the radiant figure?

Ans.: At the middle of the night, he awoke. He thought about the silverware that was laid on the table for dinner. He rose to his feet, hesitated for a moment, listened, and walked cautiously to the adjacent room. The rays of the moonlight shone on the Bishop’s face. He slept tranquilly. Jean Valjean stood terrified at this radiant figure.

8. What did Baptistine serve to Jean Valjean and Bishop?

Ans.: Baptistine served soup, cheese, mutton, and large loaf of bread to Jean Valjean and Bishop.

9. Why Jean Valjean stolen bread?

Ans.: Jean Valjean lived with his sister and she had seven children. She was ill, so, they had no food. The children were starving. Therefore, he had stolen some bread.

10. Why Jean Valjean say that he was stayed in hell for nineteen years?

Ans.: Because in the galleys he was chained up like a wild animal and beaten like a dog. His name was taken away. His soul was taken away and gave devil in its place.

11. How Jean Valjean steal the silverware?

Ans.: Jean Valjean saw the silverware and took it crossed the room, jumped out of the window ran across the garden, leaped over the wall like a tiger and fled.

12. How Jean Valjean changed after promising to Bishop?

Ans.: Jean Valjean promised to Bishop to become an honest man. Thereafter he led the life of an honest man and strove for cause of the oppressed, downtrodden, and destitute.

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

1. “Friend, sit down and warm yourself”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Bishop said this.

b. How did he feel when he was called as friend?

Ans.: Jean Valjean felt satisfaction when Bishop called 'Friend'. He felt that Bishop must be a great soul and thanked him he felt good and comfortable.

2. "You must be a great soul"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Jean Valjean said this..

b. Why made him to say so?

Ans.: Jean Valjean was a convict. Everyone told 'Get Out!' when he was starved. However, Bishop calls him as friend and invites him. This made him to say that Bishop was a great soul.

3. "Bring the silver candlesticks and light them"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Bishop said this.

b. Why did he say this?

Ans.: While Bishop was talking with the convict, he saw the lamps, which were giving a very poor light. Therefore, he told his sister to bring the candlesticks.

4. "You must have suffered a lot"

a. Whom does 'You' refer to?

Ans.: 'You' refer to Jean Valjean.

b. Why did he say this?

Ans.: The convict comes to Bishop begging for the alms. He was very tired and hungry. When the dinner was set ready, the convict devours. Therefore, the Bishop thought that he has suffered a lot.

5. "My God, yes. That's a long time ago"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Jean Valjean said this.

b. What happened a long time ago?

Ans.: A long time ago, Jean Valjean was sentenced in galleys for nineteen years for stealing some bread, he was chained up like wild animals; lashed him like a hound. He fed on filth. The human qualities were driven away from him and devil was given in its place.

6. "They chained me up like a wild animal"

a. Whom does 'Me' refer to?

Ans.: 'Me' refer to convict.

b. Why he was chain up like a wild animal?

Ans.: Jean Valjean was sentenced to nineteen years in the galleys. Because he had stolen some bread. There he was chained up like wild animals.

7. "I fed on filth for nineteen years, nineteen years!"

a. Whom does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to Jean Valjean.

b. Why was he fed on filth?

Ans.: Jean Valjean was sentenced to nineteen years in the galley. There he was chained up like a wild animal and lashed him like a hound.

8. “They gave me devil in its place”

a. What does ‘It’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘It’ refers to Jean Valjean.

b. How they gave devil in its place?

Ans.: Jean Valjean was sentenced to nineteen years in the galley. They chained him up like a wild animal. He was lashed like a down. He was fed on filth for nineteen years. His name and soul were taken away and he was given a devil in its place.

9. “Now, I’m free to starve”

a. Whom does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refers to Jean Valjean.

b. Why he said this?

Ans.: Jean Valjean said this because when he was set free from galleys he walked for miles and asked at every at every inn. However, all of them told was ‘Get Out’ no one gave food for him.

10. “I was a man once, I’m a beast now”

a. Who does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refers to Jean Valjean.

b. Why he became a beast?

Ans.: Jean Valjean was sentenced to nineteen years in galley. There they took away his name. They took away his soul and they gave him a devil in its place, so he became a beast.

11. “Lie down and sleep on the couch there”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Bishop said this.

b. Did he sleep peacefully? What happens on that night? Justify.

Ans.: Jean Valjean was so exhausted that he feel asleep immediately. Towards the middle of the night, he woke up. He started reflecting about those nineteen years. The cathedral clock struck two. Jean Valjean thought about the silverware that was laid on the table for dinner. He rose to his feet, hesitated for a moment, listened, and walked cautiously to the storeroom. He saw the silverware, took it, crossed the room, jumped out of the window, and ran across the garden.

12. “The cathedral clock struck two”

a. Did Bishop awake when cathedral clock struck two?

Ans.: No, Bishop did not awake when the cathedral clock struck two.

b. What the convict was doing when the cathedral struck two?

Ans.: Jean Valjean awoke in the middle of the night. He started reflecting about those nineteen years. Once he was free, he asked for work. However, no one was willing, to take him, when the cathedral clock struck two.

13. “Good heavens! The silver is stolen.”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Baptistine said this.

b. Who had stolen the silverware and how?

Ans.: Jean Valjean had stolen the silverware. He went past the bed, straight to the cupboard. He saw the silverware, took it, and crossed the room.

14. “Ah, there you are! I’m glad to see you my friend”

a. Who does ‘My’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘My’ refers to Bishop.

b. Why he was glad to see him?

Ans.: Bishop was glad to see Jean Valjean and called him as friend. He did not express that Jean Valjean had stolen the silverware. Because he wanted him to change.

15. “If that is so, we can let him go”

a. Who does ‘We’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘We’ refers to Sergeant.

b. Why did sergeant set Jean Valjean free?

Ans.: Bishop notices Jean Valjean as a friend and says the sergeant that the silverware was given to Jean Valjean by him. Therefore, the sergeant set free Jean Valjean.



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Poem: - 6
Nobleness Enkindleth Nobleness

James Russell Lowell

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

1) What is the name of stranger?

- A] Ibrahim B] Yussouf C] Jean Valjean D] Bishop

2) Yussouf believes that everything belongs to

- A] Him B] God C] individual D] themselves

3) The poem emphasizes qualities of kindness and

- A] courage B] truth C] generosity D] peacefulness

4) Stranger called the Yussouf as

- A] Sheikh B] the God C] The Good D] Yussouf

5) Yussouf was called 'The Good' through all the

- A] religion B] Tribes C] strangers D] people

6) The came to Yussouf's tent one night

- A] king B] stranger C] minister D] God

7) Yussouf offers his home to

- A] God B] friend C] Son **D] stranger**

8) Stranger came to tent for and shelter

- A] money B] food C] gold D] house

9) Yussouf was to the stranger

- A] foe B] kind C] cruel D] innocent

10) Yussouf gave Ibrahim the gold and swiftest

- A] car B] vehicle C] horse D] camel

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. What does the poem 'Nobleness Enkindleth Nobleness' emphasize?

Ans.: The poem 'Nobleness Enkindleth Nobleness' emphasizes the qualities of kindness and generosity which lead us to happiness in life.

2. Why did stranger come to Yussouf one night?

Ans.: The stranger was expelled from his community. He lost the power. He was in dread. His life was in danger. He came there to Yussouf's tent for food and shelter.

3. Why the Yussouf called 'The Good' through all the tribe?

Ans.: Yussouf believed that everything belongs to God, not to individuals. He was a kind and generosity man so he was called 'The Good' through all the tribes because of his qualities.

4. How did Yussouf entertained his guest?

Ans.: Yussouf said 'The tent is mine, but no more it belongs to God: come in and take a rest, freely you can take part in all my things, our tent is the glorious roof of this night', to stranger.

5. What did the Yussouf say the stranger next morning?

Ans.: Yussouf said the stranger next morning 'Here is gold, my swiftest horse and saddled for thy flight, depart before the prying grows bold.

6. Why did Yussouf offer gold and horse to a complete stranger?

Ans.: The stranger was expelled from his community. He was in danger. He came to Yussouf's tent for food and shelter. Yussouf shared his tent with him. The next he offered him gold and horse to a stranger and said him to go far away before they caught him.

7. Why the stranger said 'O Sheikh, I cannot leave thee so; I will repay thee'?

Ans.: The stranger killed the Yussouf's son. So he said, I will repay all the gold and horse that Yussouf gave to him.

8. What did Yussouf believe?

Ans.: Yussouf believes that everything belongs to God, not to individuals.

9. Why the stranger admits that he had killed Yussouf's son?

Ans.: The stranger is overwhelmed by the kindness of Yussouf. So, he admits that he had killed Yussouf's son.

10. What did Yussouf gave to the stranger when he told the truth?

Ans.: Yussouf gave thrice the gold to the stranger when he told the truth.

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

1. "I come to thee for shelter and food"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The stranger Ibrahim said this.

b. Why did he come for shelter and food?

Ans.: The stranger was expelled from his community. He lost the power. He was in dread. His life was in danger. So, he came for shelter and food.

2. "The tent is mine, but no more than it is God's"

a. Who does 'Mine' refers to?

Ans.: 'Mine' refers to Yussouf.

b. Who was it said to?

Ans.: It was said to the stranger Ibrahim.

3. "O sheikh, I cannot have thee so, I will repay thee"

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to the stranger (Ibrahim).

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Because he saw the nobleness of Yussouf and he wanted to tell him the truth, that he had killed his son. So, he said this above statement.

4. “Here is gold, my swiftest horse is saddled for thy flight, depart before the prying day grow bold”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Yussouf said this.

b. When did he say so?

Ans.: Yussouf made Ibrahim to wake up and gave him gold and his horse to leave the tent by saying the above lines.

5. “Take thrice the gold, for with thee into the desert”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Yussouf said this.

b. What made him to say so?

Ans.: Ibrahim told the truth that he had killed Yussouf’s son and said he cannot leave him and he will repay him. So Yussouf appreciated him and gave him the thrice the gold.

6. “My first – born, sleep in peace!”

a. Who is referred as first - born?

Ans.: Yussouf’s son is regarded as first – born.

b. What happened to his first - born?

Ans.: His first – born was killed by Ibrahim, a stranger who came to Yussouf’s tent for food and shelter.



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Prose: - 7
The Will Of Sacrifice

Bhagat Singh

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

1) In response to call for Non – Cooperation, Bhagat Singh left his school.

- A] Gandhiji B] Lala Lajpat Rai C] Ras Bihari Bose D] Sukhdev

2) National School at Lahore was a centre of

- A] Political B] Revolutionary C] Economical D] Social

3) became the member of the Hindustan Republican Association.

- A] Lala Lajpat Rai B] Bhagwati Charan C] Bhagat Singh D] Sukhdev

4) Revolutionaries used bombs and against British.

- A] Guns B] Knives C] stones D] sword

5) Bhagat Singh wrote that revolution does not mean

- A] Non - Violence B] Violence C] Fighting D] Freedom

6) Bhagat Singh determined to avenge death by shooting the British official

- A] Gandhiji B] Lala Lajpat Rai C] Chandrashekar Azad D] Subash Chandra Bose

7) Bhagat Singh wanted to show the world as how bravely the revolutionaries can themselves.

- A] Die B] Win C] Climb D] Sacrifice

8) My heart nurtured some ambitions for doing something for humanity and for by

- A] Family B] Country C] Relatives D] Friends

9) Bhagat Singh was born on

- A] 27th Sept, 1908 B] 27th Sept, 1907 C] 27th Sept, 1906 D] 27th Sept, 1905

10) Bhagat Singh's grandfather is

- A] Kishan Singh B] Ajit Singh C] Arjan Singh D] Amar Singh

11) Bhagat Singh studies at the DAV School in the year

- A] 1916 B] 1917 C] 1918 D] 1919

12) Lala Lajpat Rai died on

- A] 17th Nov, 1927 B] 17th Nov, 1928 C] 17th Nov, 1929 D] 17th Nov, 1930

13) Bhagat Singh name has been a symbol of revolution.

- A] England B] Lahore C] Indian D] America

14) Bhagat Singh was never afraid of meeting

- A] death B] friends C] enemies D] British

15) Hindustan Republican Association is formed by the revolutionaries of

A] Andhra Pradesh B] Uttar Pradesh C] Madhya Pradesh D] Karnataka

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. When and where did Bhagat Singh was born?

Ans.: Bhagat Singh was born on 27th November, 1907 in Khatkar Kalan, Punjab in British India.

2. To which association Bhagat Singh became a member. Who formed the association?

Ans.: Bhagat Singh became a member of the Hindustan Republic Association. The revolutionaries of Uttar Pradesh formed it.

3. What did the revolutionaries believe?

Ans.: Revolutionaries believed that the British rule was unjust and oppressive.

4. What did Bhagat Singh say to Batukeshwar Dutt to show to the world?

Ans.: Bhagat Singh told to Batukeshwar Dutt to show to the world that the revolutionaries not only die for their ideals but also can face every calamity.

5. Which was the incident that changed Bhagat Singh's life?

Ans.: The incident was the brutal attack by the police on veteran freedom fighter Lala Lajpat Rai at an anti – British procession.

6. What was the result of the brutal attack by the police on Lal Lajpat Rai?

Ans.: Attack by the police on Lala Lajpat Rai resulted in the death of his on 17th November, 1928 in Lahore.

7. What was the only prayer of the other prisoners who are waiting to be hanged?

Ans.: The only prayer of the other prisoners who were waiting to be hanged is that somehow or other they must escape the noose.

8. What happen if Bhagat Singh escapes from the gallows?

Ans.: If Bhagat Singh escaped from the gallows, the weaknesses of him will come before people and the symbol of revolution will be tarnished or it may vanish altogether.

9. Whom did Bhagat Singh came into contact studying in DAV school?

Ans.: Bhagat Singh met well – known political leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai and Ras Bihari Bose while studying in local DAV school in Lahore in 1916

10. What would Bhagat Singh do when he was in prison?

Ans.: Bhagat Singh wrote numerous letters, pamphlets, and articles when he was in prison.

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

1. “The spirit of freedom, the longing for a change for the better”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Bhagat Singh said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: He said in the form of letters, pamphlets, and articles. Because the revolution does not mean violence.

2. “I am condemned to death”

a. Who does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refers to Bhagat Singh

b. Why made him to say so?

Ans.: Because the judgment of his death was delivered by the British government.

3. “I do not want to conceal it”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Bhagat Singh said this

b. Why did he do not want to conceal to?

Ans.: Because desire to live is natural and it was in him also, so he did not want to conceal it.

4. “I don’t want to live as a prisoner”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Bhagat Singh said this

b. Why did he say this?

Ans.: Because he is a freedom fighter and revolutionary. So he said that he does not want to live as a prisoner.

5. “My name has become a symbol of Indian Revolution”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Bhagat Singh said this

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Because he kept the spirit of freedom the longing for a change for better.

6. “I will never be able to rise of I live”

a. Whom does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refer to Bhagat Singh

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Because the people will see him as a prisoner, but not as a revolutionary. So he said this statement.

7. “I have not been able to fulfil even one – thousandth part of those ambitions”

a. Whom does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refers to Bhagat Singh

b. What were the ambitions?

Ans.: The ambitions of him were doing something for humanity and for the country.

8. “If I live I might perhaps get a chance to fulfil them”

a. Whom does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refers to Bhagat Singh

b. What can he fulfil if he gets a chance?

Ans.: He can fulfil his ambitions that are doing something for humanity and for the country he would have fulfilled if he had gotten a chance.



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Poem: - 7
The Song of Freedom

C. Subramanya Bharathi

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

1) This is the hour of song and.....

A] dance B] read C] play D] write

2) We'll blow the of victory

A] song B] conch C] air D] dance

3) We see that all are equal

A] dead B] brilliant C] born D] study

4) Honour to the ploughman and the

A] worker B] lawyer C] dancer D] writer

5) We'll prosper serving our sole Lord.

A] religion B] Tribes C] strangers D] people

6) Gone are those days of..... Pride.

A] Gender-born B] Race-born C] Religion-born D] Caste-born

7) No shall enslave us again.

A] Nation B] Ruler C] State D] People

8) Freedom is our speech

A] nation's B] Universal C] community's D] society's

9) The poet says to blow the conch of.....

A] freedom B] victory C] love D] failure

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. How does the poet want to celebrate the freedom?

Ans.: The poet wanted to celebrate the freedom by singing and dancing.

2. According to the poet, what are the things gone by our nation?

Ans.: According to the poet, the things gone by, our nation is gone are those days of caste-born pride, gone is the foreigner's mightiest, gone is passive subservience, and gone is the trickster's sway.

3. Why should we blow conch of victory?

Ans.: Because freedom is our Universal Speech and equality is the experienced grace. So, we should blow the conch of victory.

4. Whom do, we should honour?

Ans.: We should honour to the ploughman and the worker.

5. How is the honour described?

Ans.: The poet says that is the hour of song and dance for the blissful freedom and it is ours at last.

6. Who does the poet say to send away?

Ans.: The poet says the foreigner's and the trickster's to be sent away from our nation.

7. How should we publish the truth at all?

Ans.: We should publish the truth about our nation to all by blowing the conch of victory.

8. Whom should be honour to and shame?

Ans.: We are honour to the ploughman and the worker and same to the glutton and the rake.

9. What will be forever ours?

Ans.: Freedom and our country will be forever ours.

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

1. "Freedom is our Universal Speech"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The Tamil Poet Subramanya Bharathi said this.

b. What does the poet mean by 'The Universal Speech'?

Ans.: 'The Universal Speech' means that everyone should enjoy the freedom.

2. "This is the hour of song and dance"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The Tamil Poet Subramanya Bharathi said this.

b. When did he say so?

Ans.: The Britishers went away out of our country and the poet says that it is the time to entertain with song and dance.

3. "Honour to the ploughman and the worker"

a. Who does 'Ploughman' refer to?

Ans.: 'Ploughman' refers to the farmers.

b. What made him to say so?

Ans.: Farmers are the backbone of our nation and even the every workers are great. So the poet says that we should be honour to the ploughman and the worker.

4. "We've learnt that this is our own land"

a. Who does 'We' refer to?

Ans.: 'We' refers to all the Indian People.

b. Which is our own land?

Ans.: Our country India is our own land and we have learnt that it is ours.

5. "It will be forever ours".

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The Tamil Poet Subramanya Bharathi said this.

b. Who does 'It' refer to?

Ans.: 'It' refers to our own land India.



Second Language English Notes

For

Ninth Standard

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Prose: - 8
To My Countrymen

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

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

1) Dr. Kalam dream of an India governed by noble

- A] leaders B] artisans C] politicians D] scientists

2) It helped us humble a mighty.....

- A] building B] empire C] state D] home

3) The motive force has to be for the country.

- A] hate B] develop C] love D] educate

4) We need a that is showed by the entire nation.

- A] vision B] money C] knowledge D] gold

5) should get ready to transform India into a developed nation.

- A] adults B] students C] teachers D] scientists

6) Ignite your minds and.....

- A] rea B] think big C] write D] work

7) are always bigger than the organizations.

- A] medical council B] agriculture C] desire **D] missions**

8) The Maharajas to set up Universities in

- A] Ellora B] Baroda C] Tripura D] Bengaluru

9) is rich in mineral wealth and natural gas.

- A] Baroda B] Tripura C] Bihar D] Kashmir

10) Tripura's economy rests on Cultivation.

- A] cotton B] coffee C] bamboo D] sandalwood

11) The state which has good educational infrastructure is

- A] Assam B] Punjab C] Jharkhand D] Goa

12) Lala Lajpat Rai died on

- A] 17th Nov, 1927 B] 17th Nov, 1928 C] 17th Nov, 1929 D] 17th Nov, 1930

13) Brought the steel industry to India.

- A] Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata B] Acharya P.C. Ray
C] Sir Syed Ahmed Khan D] Rasbihari Bose

14) should transform India into a developed nation.

- A] students B] youth C] leaders D] children

15) In 1997 Dr. Abdul Kalam was awarded

A] Padma Bhushan

B] Bharat Ratna

C] Padma Vibhushan

D] None of these

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. What are the dreams of Dr. Abdul Kalam?

Ans.: Dr. Abdul Kalam dreams of an India governed by noble leaders and by a system where the work of scientists and technologies focuses on specific missions driven by goals relevant to the common man.

2. Which are the hubs of business activities?

Ans.: Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai, Delhi and Hyderabad are hubs of business activities.

3. What did Dr. Abdul Kalam say about Tripura economy?

Ans.: Dr. Abdul Kalam said that Tripura's economy rests on forest products, including bamboo civilization.

4. Which states have become good examples of economic development?

Ans.: Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka and other states had become good examples of economic development.

5. What is Dr. Kalam's message to the students?

Ans.: Students should get ready to transfer India into a developed nation. Students should Ignite their minds and think big.

6. Name the awards awarded to Dr. Abdul Kalam?

Ans.: Padma Bhushan (1981), Padma Vibhushan (1990), and Bharath Ratna (1997) are the awards awarded to Dr. Abdul Kalam.

7. How is the steel Industry brought into India?

Ans.: Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata brought the steel industry in India even though the British rulers were not favorably disposed to the idea.

8. Name some Industries, which took birth in India.

Ans.: The birth of many institutions can be seen like Indian Institute of Science in Bengaluru started by J.N. Tata, the Banaras Hindu University established by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Aligarh Muslim University set up by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

9. How are the transport facilities in Tripura?

Ans.: Tripura's economy rests on bamboo cultivation. It is rich in mineral wealth and natural gas. But the transport facilities are in bad shape. It is difficult to interact and organize business.

10. Name the states in which it is developed in the areas such as education and health?

Ans.: States such as Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Karnataka made to the channel development funds for improvement in areas such as education and health.

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

1. "I have spoken about the power of imagination"

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to Dr. Abdul Kalam

b. What did he speak about the power of imagination?

Ans.: It lies at the heart of the creative process and is the very substance of life, allied as it is to the power to attract to us what we most desire. This power makes all the difference between the winners and losers.

2. “I dream of an India governed by noble leaders”

a. Who does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refers to Dr. Abdul Kalam

b. What are the dreams of him?

Ans.: The dreams are he dreamt of a system where the work of scientists and technologists is focusing on specific missions driven by goals relevant to the common man.

3. “How is this dream to be made real?”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Dr. Abdul Kalam said this

b. What are the dreams to be made real?

Ans.: The dream to be made real are the dream of an India governed by noble leaders. The dream of a system where the work of scientists and technologists focused on specific missions driven by goals relevant to the common man.

4. “It is a power that arises from deep within you”

a. Who does ‘You’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘You’ refers to readers.

b. When did we saw the power arises?

Ans.: This power is the basis for the movement towards excellence, we saw at the time of Independence.

5. “What is it that we don’t have?”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Dr. Abdul Kalam said this

b. What are his views for the above statements?

Ans.: Dr. Abdul Kalam’s views for the above statement are, we have to analyze how we can give a new across the individual interests of various ministries and even industries and institutions, to follow an integrated action plan.

6. “A focused mission will integrate people”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Dr. Abdul Kalam said this

b. What are the missions?

Ans.: The missions are to develop our country in the fields of education, health, economy etc.

7. “Ignite your minds and think big”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Dr. Abdul Kalam said this

b. Who should Ignite their minds? Why?

Ans.: Students should Ignite their minds. Because students should get ready to transform India into a developed nation.



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Poem: - 8
It Never Comes Again

Richard Henry Stoddard

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

1) There are for our pain.

A] balms B] gains C] dreams D] vain

2) There are for our loss.

A] hearts B] gains C] feel D] balms

3) What takes something from our hearts?

A] dream B] sigh C] youth D] pain

4) We behold youth on and

A] Earth and air B] sky and land C] heart and soul D] none of these

5) never comes again.

A] death B] youth C] birth D] beautiness

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Why take something from our heart? Why?

Ans.: If once youth is gone, it takes something from our heart. So the poet says that youth should be enjoyed at that time and we cannot regain it back.

2. What will never come again and why?

Ans.: Youth will never come again if once it is passed in our life. Because it is already over. And we cannot regain it later.

3. Why do we feel that something sweet?

Ans.: Youth feels something sweet and better with flying feet even though we are stronger and better.

4. What do we behold everywhere?

Ans.: We behold or look at for youth everywhere in the earth and in the air. We feel sigh and it gets vanished from us. So the only beautiful youth is vanished and it never comes again.

5. What does gains and balms are for?

Ans.: The gains are of all our losses and the balms are for all our pains.

6. What we are?

Ans.: We are stronger and are better under Manhood's sterner again.

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

1. “It takes something from our hearts”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The poet Richard Henry Stoddard said this.

b. What does ‘it’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘It’ refers to Youth.

2. “Something beautiful is vanished”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The poet Richard Henry Stoddard said this.

b. Why it is vanished?

Ans.: If once the youth is gone, we cannot regain it again. It takes something from our heart. So, the poet says that once youth is gone, something beautiful is vanished.

3. “We behold it everywhere”

a. Who do we behold for?

Ans.: We behold or look at for youth everywhere.

b. Where do we behold it?

Ans.: We behold youth on the Earth or in the air everywhere if it is vanished.

4. “Still, we feel that something sweet”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The poet Richard Henry Stoddard said this.

b. What do we feel that something sweet?

Ans.: We feel that we are stronger and better during our youthful days, we feels that something followed the youth, with flying feet.



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Supplementary Reading: - 1
Aruna Asaf Ali – The Great Patriot

Aruna Asaf Ali

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

1) Aruna was born at

- A] Haryana B] Bihar C] Odissa D] Mumbai

2) Aruna was born in..... family.

- A] Kannada B] Bengali C] Kashmiri D] Rajasthan

3) Aruna broke conventions at the age of

- A] 21 B] 20 C] 19 D] 23

4) Asaf Ali was senior for Aruna about years.

- A] 20 B] 15 C] 12 D] 10

5) Aruna's first major political involvement was during

- A] Quit India Movement B] Salt Sathyagraha
C] Chipko Movement D] Freedom Struggle

6) Aruna was prosecuted in on her refusal to furnish security for good behavior.

- A] Hyderabad B] Delhi C] Kolkata D] Kashmir

7) Aruna Asaf Ali was transferred to Ambala Jail in the year.

- A] 1929 B] 1930 C] 1931 D] 1932

8) Aruna stayed away from politics for about

- A] twenty years B] Ten years C] Five years D] Seven years

9) The Bombay congress session was held on

- A] 8 July, 1942 B] 8 August, 1942 C] 14 May, 1942 D] 9 August, 1942

10) Maulana Azad was a

- A] Leader of opposition party B] Governor of a state
C] Congress President D] White – skinned sergeant

11) Meeting at Gowalia Tank Maidan had declared illegal under

- A] Section 149 B] Section 144 C] Section 64 D] Section 140

12) Government announced a reward of

- A] Rs. 4000 B] Rs. 1000 C] Rs. 5000 D] Rs. 3000

13) The warrant of Aruna's arrest was cancelled on

- A] 26th January, 1946 B] 26th November, 1946
C] 31st July, 1950 D] 15th May, 1939

14) Aruna Asaf Ali died on

A] March 1954

B] January 1952

C] June 1996

D] July 1996

15) In 1992, Aruna was awarded by

A] Arjuna Award

B] Nehru Award

C] Ashoka Award

D] Padmabhushan

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Who is Aruna Asaf Ali?

Ans.: Aruna Asaf Ali the famous freedom fighter and the champion of the cause of women. She was a fiery leader who plunged hand long into politics at the time of freedom struggle.

2. When and where did Aruna born?

Ans.: Aruna was born into an orthodox Hindu Bengali family in 1909 at Kalka in Haryana.

3. What was Aruna known as?

Ans.: Aruna was known as a 'Grand old lady of the Independence Movement'.

4. Why did Aruna prosecuted in Delhi?

Ans.: Aruna was prosecuted in Delhi on her refusal to furnish security for good behavior, and was sentenced o one year imprisonment.

5. Why did Aruna arrested in 1932?

Ans.: In 1932, she was arrested and sent to Delhi Jail, Where she went on a hunger strike to protest against the cruel or incapable treatment of political prisoners.

6. Why did Aruna transferred to Ambala Jail?

Ans.: Aruna's demand was cancelled; therefore, she was transferred to Ambala Jail. Where she was kept alone or in separate cell.

7. What did the committee planed on 8 August?

Ans.: The committee had planned the hoisting of tricolor at Gowalia Tank Maidan.

8. Why did the British arrested the top leaders?

Ans.: The British got wind of the plan that the hoisting of tricolor. Therefore, they arrested top leaders including Gandhiji.

9. What did Aruna persuaded the British sergeant?

Ans.: Aruna persuaded the British sergeant who had come in taxi to let her accompany them to the railway station to see off her husband.

10. Why did Maulana Azad arrest?

Ans.: As congress President, Maulana Azad has to unfurl the tricolor at a public gathering at Gowalia Tank Maidan at 8 a.m. Therefore, the British arrested him.

11. How did Aruna went to the Maidan?

Ans.: Bhulabhai Desai's Son, Dhirubhai drove her in his car to the Maidan.

12. Why the police released the tear gas?

Ans.: The white – skinned sergeant gave two minutes for the crowd to disperse. However, Aruna hoist the national flag and the crowd did not dispersed. Therefore, the police lobbed the tear gas.

13. How did the crowd react for the tear gas?

Ans.: The men and women ran helter – skelter with tears streaming down their cheeks.

14. What made start of ‘Quit India Movement?’

Ans.: Aruna’s act of defiance on August 9 virtually marked the start of the Quit India Movement.

15. Name the magazine edited by Aruna.

Ans.: Aruna became the editor of ‘Inquilaab’ the monthly magazine for congress along with Ram Manohar Lohia.

16. When did Aruna surrender to the Police?

Ans.: Aruna surrender only when the warrants for her arrest had cancelled, on 26 January 1946.

17. What did Aruna do after attaining Independence?

Ans.: After India attained Independence, Aruna Asaf Ali turned to social work and helped to establish National Federation of Indian Women in 1954.

18. When did Aruna die?

Ans.: Aruna breathed her last in July 1996.

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

1. “The police knocked on the door of the flat where we were staying”

a. Who does ‘We’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘We’ refers to Aruna Asaf Ali and her husband Asaf Ali.

b. Who said this and why did she say so?

Ans.: Aruna said this, the police knocked on door to announce Asaf Ali’s arrest warrant.

2. “Theirs is no warrant for you, Maam.”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: A British sergeant said this.

b. When did he say so?

Ans.: The police came to arrest Asaf Ali. Aruna asked about her arrest. Therefore, the British sergeant said this.

3. “I am going there”

a. Who does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refers to Aruna Asaf Ali.

b. What does there refer to?

Ans.: There refers to Gowalia Tank Maidan.

4. “I quickly scrambled up to the dais.”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Aruna Asaf Ali said this

b. What made her to say so?

Ans.: A British sergeant gave two minutes for the crowd to disperse. Therefore, she went on the dais to hoist the flag.

5. “He drove me in his car to Maidan.”

a. Who does ‘He’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘He’ refers to Dhirubhai.

b. Why did he drop her to Maidan?

Ans.: The crowd had held at the Maidan to hoist the flag. Therefore, he dropped her to Maidan.

6. “You are reduced to a Skeleton”

a. Who do ‘You’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘You’ refers to Aruna Asaf Ali.

b. Who said this?

Ans.: Gandhiji said this.

7. “What about me?”

a. Who does ‘Me’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘Me’ refers to Aruna Asaf Ali.

b. What made her to say so?

Ans.: The police came to arrest Asaf Ali. On that time, Aruna asked about her arrest warrant.

8. “Grand old lady of the Independence Movement”

a. Who is referring as ‘Grand old lady’?

Ans.: Aruna Asaf Ali.

b. Why she is call as ‘Grand old lady’?

Ans.: Because she is a fiery leader who plunged head long into politics at a time when the freedom struggle was raging and the youth’s were laying down their lives for the country’s Independence.



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Supplementary Reading: - 2
The Happy Cure

Retold by: Rose Dobbs

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

1) The king was bored to

- A] death B] live C] happiness D] sacrifice

2) The king called Physicians and Surgeons as

- A] idiots B] dolts C] foe D] strangers

3) The suggested a cure to the king.

- A] happy man B] courtiers C] old woman D] the stable man

4) The people in the might be happy if majesty didn't tax them so heavily.

- A] east B] west C] north D] south

5) The was a happy man.

- A] stable boy B] stranger C] king D] doctors

6) King said that he was at

- A] dream B] death's door C] room D] dream

7) and came from far and wide.

- A] Friends & Family B] Workers & Soldiers
C] Doctors & Teachers D] Physicians & Surgeons

8) A simple came to see the king.

- A] young lady B] old woman C] physician D] doctor

9) Moan means

- A] gentle manner B] painful sound C] stupid person D] look closely

10) A happy man's was the cure for the king.

- A] pant B] work C] shirt D] song

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Why was the king being bored to death?

Ans.: The king said he was at death's door. However, the truth of the matter was that the king was suffering from having nothing to do. Therefore, he was bored to death.

2. What was the report given by the people of the west?

Ans.: The people in the west might be happy if they did not have to work so long and so hard, so they might have a little time to enjoy singing and dancing.

3. How the soldiers, couriers, messengers and herald followed the command of the king?

Ans.: The king commanded ‘Start off at once’, and brings the shirt of a happy man. The soldiers and couriers, messengers and herald travelled everywhere from east to west, from north to south, across seas and deserts; through cities and over mountains, from one end of the kingdom to the other.

4. Why the stranger burst into laughter?

Ans.: The stable boy said to the stranger ‘The whole kingdom is looking for you. The king is very ill and only if he can sleep one night in the shirt of a happy man he can be cured’. Take off your shirt! Therefore, the stranger burst into laughter that he did not possess a shirt.

5. What the old woman said to the king and what was the cure she said?

Ans.: The simple old woman peered into the king’s face a long time. Then she said, ‘Your majesty, you are suffering from a stranger and rare disease’. So rare and strange, that no name exists for it. The cure you must sleep one night in the shirt of a happy man and he will be cured instantly.

6. How Physicians and Surgeons treated the king?

Ans.: Physicians and Surgeons came from far and wide. They looked down the king’s throat, they tapped his chest, and they felt his pulse. They hemmed, hawed, and stroke their beards. However, they could find nothing wrong.

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

1. “Physicians and Surgeons are dolts”

a. What does ‘dolts’ mean?

Ans.: ‘Dolts’ means Stupid person.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Physicians and surgeons came from far and wide. They looked down the king’s throat, they tapped his chest, and they felt his pulse. They hemmed hawed and stroke their beards. However, they could find nothing wrong. Therefore, the king cried Physicians and Surgeons are dolts.

2. “He was being bored to death”

a. Who does ‘He’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘He’ refers to foolish king

b. Why he was bored to death?

Ans.: The king was at the death’s door. However, the truth of the matter was that he was suffering from having nothing to do. Therefore, he was bored to death.

3. “Aren’t there any plain, ordinary doctors in the kingdom”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The foolish king said this.

b. Why did he ask for plain doctors?

Ans.: The king was suffering from having nothing to do. He was bored to death. Physician and Surgeons came from far and wide. They checked his body. However, they could find nothing wrong. Soothe king asked for plain, ordinary doctors to suggest a cure.

4. “Plain ordinary doctors are idiots”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The foolish king said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: The ordinary doctors felt the king's pulse; they tapped his chest and looked down his throat. They hawed and hemmed took of their spectacles. However, even they could find nothing wrong. Therefore, the king said this.

5. "Your majesty, you are suffering from a strange and rare disease"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The old woman said this.

b. How did the king react to this?

Ans.: When the old woman said the king, 'There I knew it' cried in glee. 'I kept telling all of them, the fools, that I'm a sick man'.

6. "A very sick man"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The old woman said this.

b. Who was very sick man? What was the cure for his disease?

Ans.: The foolish king was very sick man. The cure for his disease is to sleep one night in the shirt of a happy man.

7. "I sing from joy"

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to the happy man.

b. Why does the stranger sang from joy?

Ans.: The stranger loved his fellow man. He owned but little and wanted less. This made the stranger happy. So that stranger sang from joy.

8. "My shirt, he gasped"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: The happy man said this.

b. To who was it said. Why?

Ans.: It was said to a stable boy. Because the king was ill and only if he can sleep one night in the thirst of a happy man he can be cure. Therefore, the boy asked a happy man's shirt.

9. "And is there no cure for me?"

a. Where does 'me' refer?

Ans.: 'Me' refers to the foolish king.

b. What was the cure suggested by the woman?

Ans.: The old woman suggested to sleep one night in the shirt of a happy man and he will be cured instantly.

10. "Start off at once"

a. To who was it said.

Ans.: It was said to guard, soldiers, couriers, messengers and herald.

b. How did they obey his order?

Ans.: The soldiers and couriers, messenger and heralds travelled far and wide from east to west, from north to south, across seas and deserts; through cities and over mountains from one end of the kingdom to the other.

11. “What makes you sing so merrily?”

a. Give the similar meaning for merrily?

Ans.: ‘Happily’ gives the similar meaning.

b. Why the stranger was singing happily?

Ans.: The stranger loved his fellow man, he own, but little and want less. Therefore, he was a happy man and he was singing happily.

12. “Only I can cure my own folly”

a. Whom does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refers to the foolish king.

b. When was it said?

Ans.: The little stable boy said that the happy man didn’t possess a shirt. The king hung his head, ashamed and quoted the statement.



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Supplementary Reading: - 3
Ranji's Wonderful Bat

Ruskin Bond

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

1) Only good batsman remained.

- A] one B] two C] three D] four

2) Ranji was only but strong and bold.

- A] eight B] eleven C] ten D] twelve

3) Ranji was strong and

- A] brave B] cute C] **bold** D] honest

4) The hard, shining ball came speeding towards Ranji.

- A] **Red** B] Blue C] Green D] Yellow

5) Ranji had been trying to practice regularly and so

- A] fast B] **hard** C] weak D] quick

6) Ranji had to pass Mr. Kumar's shop.

- A] sweets B] **sports** C] provision D] clothes

7) Ranji liked to with the owner.

- A] read B] play C] sing D] **chat**

8) Mr. Kumar had been a player once.

- A] Taluk B] **state** C] National D] district

9) Ranji asked to bowl to him in the garden.

- A] Suraj B] **Koki** C] Mother D] Mr. Kumar

10) Mr. Kumar had scored a century against.....

- A] West Indies B] Iran C] **Tanzania** D] England

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. What did Suraj tell to Ranji when he did not score even one run?

Ans.: Suraj told to Ranji never mind. You'll do better next time or you'll lose your place in the side.

2. What did Ranji used to look in Mr. Kumar's shop?

Ans.: Ranji used to look at all the things on the shelves – football, cricket balls, badminton rackets, hockey sticks and balls of various shapes and sizes.

3. Who was Mr. Kumar?

Ans.: Mr. Kumar had been a state player once, and had scored a century in a match against Tanzania.

4. What did Mr. Kumar lend to Ranji?

Ans.: Mr. Kumar lends his old luckiest bat from which he made a century.

5. What did Ranji buy for Koki?

Ans.: Ranji stopped at the Jamna sweet shop and bought two laddoos for Koki.

6. Where did Ranji lose his bat?

Ans.: Ranji lost the old lucky bat on the bus.

7. How did Ranji get his confidence?

Ans.: Mr. Kumar said 'A bat has magic only when the batsman has magic'. What you needed was confidence not a bat. And believing the bat was lucky he got his confidence.

8. Why was the fastest bowler glaring at the Umpire?

Ans.: The wicket keeper and other fielders were shouting 'Out' by looking at the Umpire. So, the fast bowler glared at the Umpire for his decision.

9. What will never get it back and why?

Ans.: Ranji had left his bat in the bus itself. So, the bat will never get it back forever.

10. Why was Ranji very upset?

Ans.: Ranji did not score even a single run in the match. Suraj, the captain of the team told that he will be placed in the side if he had not made a big score in the next match. So, Ranji was upset.

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

1. "You'll do better next time"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Suraj, the captain of the team.

b. What made him to say so?

Ans.: When Ranji did not score even a single run in the match. Suraj said this to Ranji.

2. "You'll lose your place in the side"

a. Whom was it said to?

Ans.: It was said to Ranji.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Ranji did not score even a single run in the match. He has not made a big score in before three matches.

3. "Why are you looking so sad? Lost the game today?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Mr. Kumar said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Ranji liked to chat with the Mr. Kumar. But one day when he didn't feel like to stop at Mr. Kumar's shop. So, the Mr. Kumar voice stopped him.

4. “How many runs did you make?”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Mr. Kumar said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Ranji was so sad that he had not made a big score in the match and he was upset about the words of Suraj. So, he did not speak with Mr. Kumar. So, Mr. Kumar told him not to worry.

5. “Well, we can’t have that happening”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Mr. Kumar said this.

b. What made him to say so?

Ans.: Ranji said that he will be dropped from the team if he doesn’t do anything in the next match. So, Mr. Kumar said this to Ranji.

6. “Where’s your bat?”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Koki said this.

b. Why did she say so?

Ans.: Ranji left his bat in the bus. He came to his house without a bat.

7. “You can still make all the runs you want”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Mr. Kumar said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Ranji went to Mr. Kumar’s shop and he was sad. Mr. Kumar asked what’s the matter? And Ranji said he had lost the bat. M. Kumar looked a little worried at first, but then he smiled and said that he can still make runs.



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Supplementary Reading: - 4
Monday Morning

Mark Twain

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

1) Sid was Tom's

- A] **half brother** B] younger brother C] elder brother D] cousin

2) Tom wanted to be sick to stay at home and avoid going to.....

- A] field B] **school** C] market D] park

3) There was something wrong with Tom's

- A] head B] hand C] **toe** D] leg

4) The meaning of ailment is

- A] **Illness** B] joyless C] enjoyment D] foolishness

5) Tom wanted Sid to tell about his

- A] happiness B] **ailment** C] knowledge D] sadness

6) was feeling miserable

- A] Sid B] **Tom** C] Mary D] Polly

7) Tom would hold in reserve

- A] books B] money C] hand D] **tooth**

8) Sid slept on very

- A] happily B] **soundly** C] dreamily D] deeply

9) was his Imagination working

- A] Superbly B] **Handsomely** C] Madly D] Rubbish

10) Theinstrument were ready

- A] Writing B] Operation C] **Dental** D] Agriculture

II. Answer the following questions:-

1. Who was Sid?

Ans.: Sid was a younger half brother of Tom.

2. Why does Tom not like to go to school on Monday Morning?

Ans.: Tom doesn't like to go to school on Monday Morning because it started another week's slow suffering in school.

3. What did Aunt Polly tell to bring to Mary?

Ans.: Aunt Polly told to bring a piece of silk thread and some burning coals from the kitchen.

4. How did Aunt Polly react when she reached the room?

Ans.: Aunt Polly face grew white, and her lips trembled. In this way she reacted when she reached the room.

5. Why did Tom want Sid to get up?

Ans.: Because Tom wants to bring about the symptom of his ailment to the notice of Sid.

6. What made Tom more painful?

Ans.: Tom generally began the day with wishing he had no holiday on Sunday. It made him going to school much more painful.

7. Why did Tom keep tooth problems in reserve?

Ans.: Because his aunt would pull it out and that would hurt him a lot.

8. How does Tom's imagination work?

Ans.: Tom was suffering in reality and so handsomely was his imagination working, that his groans had become quite genuine.

9. What did Aunt Polly tell to Tom at last?

Ans.: Aunt Polly told that, Tom should go to school and he should not have frightened her like this at all.

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

1. "He investigated further"

a. Who does 'He' refer to?

Ans.: 'He' refers to Tom.

b. What did he investigate?

Ans.: He investigated every part of his body and found that his upper tooth was loose.

2. "Don't shake me like that"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Tom said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Because he did not like to go to school. So, he acted as he has pain in his toe.

3. "How long have you been like this?"

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Sid said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Because Tom was groaning that he has pain in the toe.

4. "Why didn't you wake me sooner?"

a. Who does 'You' refer to?

Ans.: 'You' refers to Tom.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Because Tom was groaning from hours and he said don't stir Sid, he'll kill him.

5. “What’s the matter with you child?”

a. Who is the child?

Ans.: Tom is the child.

b. Why did she say so?

Ans.: Because Sid told Tom is dying. She fled upstairs and asked what happen?

6. “What a fright you gave me?”

a. Who does ‘Me’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘Me’ refers to Aunt Polly.

b. Why did he frighten her?

Ans.: Tom said he is dying because his sore toe is mortified. So this made Aunt Polly to frighten.

7. “I don’t want to stay home from school”

a. Who does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refers to Tom.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Because Tom said one of his tooth is loose, and it aches terribly. So, Aunt Polly said to Mary to bring a piece of silk thread and some coal from the kitchen, to pull the tooth. So by this Tom was very afraid.

8. “You should not have frightened me like this”

a. Who does ‘Me’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘Me’ refers to Aunt Polly

b. Why did she say so?

Ans.: Because Tom told he is dying. His toe is mortified and then he said one of his tooth is loose, and it aches terribly. Due to this Aunt Polly was frightened and she said this.

9. “Yes, Don’t wait. Come Quick!”

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Sid said this.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans.: Because he thought that Tom was dying and ran to Aunt Polly to inform her.

10. “Rubbish! I don’t believe it”

a. Who does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans.: ‘I’ refers to Aunt Polly.

b. Why did she say so?

Ans.: Because. Sid told that Tom was dying. So, Aunt Polly did not believe him.
