

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, KOLAR.
GLANCE ME ONCE 2020-21
FIRST LANGUAGE ENGLISH

A WRONG MAN IN WORKERS' PARADISE

1. Why did the girl of the silent torrent feel sorry for the man? **1 Mark**

Ans. The girl of the silent torrent felt sorry for the man as he did not have any work and was standing idle by the torrent.

2. Why is the torrent in the workers' paradise silent? **1 Mark**

Ans. The torrent in the workers' paradise is silent because it does not want to waste its energy by singing.

3. What did the girl do with the painted pitcher? **1 Mark**

Ans. The girl had spent a long time at night seaming and observing the painting on the pitcher from all angles.

4. Why did the hurrying feet of the girl become less hurried **2 Marks**

Ans. After scanning and observing the painting at night, the girl has seen some work that had no meaning and purpose at all. She spent time in admiring and also realized that one can do something for mere enjoyment which may not have any utility.

5. Why did the elders of the workers' paradise become anxious? **2 Marks**

Ans. The elders of the workers' paradise became anxious because work had begun to suffer there. Many people who had been active before were now idle wasting their precious time on useless things such as painting and sculpture.

6. What does the line "The man never believed in mere utility" mean? **2 Marks**

Ans. The sentence means that, having no useful work, the man indulged in mad whims. He made little pieces of sculpture-men, women and castles, quaint earthen things dotted over with sea shells. He painted. Thus he wasted his time on all that was useless and needless.

7. "Nothing. A picture may have no meaning and serve no purpose." **3 Marks**

Ans. This statement is taken from the lesson "A wrong man in workers' paradise written by Rabindranath Tagore. This was said by the artist to the girl of the silent torrent.

When the artist drew a picture on her pitcher and returned it to her, she looked at the picture and asked him what was the meaning and purpose of that picture. Then the man replied her by saying the above words.

8. "Let's move on, time's a flying." **3 Marks**

Ans. This statement is taken from the lesson "A wrong man in Workers' Paradise" written by Rabindranath Tagore. This is said by the women in the workers' paradise.

In workers' paradise people found everything except leisure. The people in the paradise spent all their time in doing useful work. Though they enjoyed hard work, they commented that they had no time.

2. THE ELIXIR OF LIFE

1. What is the imaginary elixir of life? **1 Mark**

Ans. The imaginary elixir of life is the divine amrita, which confers immortality.

2. What is the real elixir of life according to the author? **1 Mark**

Ans. Plain water, the commonest of all liquids is the real elixir of life.

3. What is the cheering sight in the countryside? **1 Mark**

Ans. The rain fed tanks that are so common in South India are the cheering sight in the countryside.

4. What does the writer compare water in as landscape to? **1 Mark**

Ans. The writer compares the water in a landscape to the eyes in a human face.

5. What are civilized forests? **1 Mark**

Ans. The systematic planting of suitable trees in every possible or even in impossible areas are known as civilized forests.

6. What is the main cause of soil erosion? **1 Mark**

Ans. Sudden bursts of excessively heavy rain resulting in a large run off of surplus water is the main cause of soil erosion.

7. What is the “wonderful difference” the writer talks about in paragraph 2? **2 Marks**

Ans. When one side of the valley of the Nile in Egypt is a vast stretch of desert without a speck of green or a single living thing, on the other side is one of the greenest, most fertile and densely populated areas. This is due to the river Nile flowing there.

8. What are the factors that add to the erosion of precious soil? **2 Marks**

Ans. The other factors which add to the erosion of the precious soil are, slope of the land, removal of the natural protective coat of vegetation, the existence of ruts along which water flows rapidly and the absence of any checks to such flow.

9. How does prevention of soil erosion serve a double purpose? **2 Marks**

Ans. The adoption of techniques preventing soil erosion will help to conserve water and keep the water where it is needed i.e. in the soil, thereby serving a double purpose.

10. How does Sir. C.V. Raman show that water is the real elixir of life? **4 Marks**

Ans.

- ❖ Water the common substance which we take for granted is the most potent and the most wonderful thing on the earth.
- ❖ It has shaped the course of the earth's history.
- ❖ Water has the power to carry silt in suspension.
- ❖ The flow of water plays a greater part and beneficent one in the geological process in which the soil on the earth's surface is formed.
- ❖ But if unchecked it also causes soil erosion.
- ❖ The preservation and utilization of water is thus fundamental for human welfare as water is necessary for both animal and plant life.

- ❖ Harnessing of water resources will solve all major problems and help in growing of vegetation and generation of hydro-electric power.
- ❖ This in turn will enable the economy to be improved.
- ❖ Water also could be a means of transportation.
- ❖ Thus the commonest of all liquids has the most wonderful properties for its unique power of maintaining life on his earth.

THE GIFT OF THE MAGI

1. How did Della save her one dollar and eighty seven cents? **1 Mark**

Ans. Della saved her one dollar and eighty seven cents by bargaining with the grocer, vegetable seller and the butcher.

2. What were the most precious possessions of Jim and Della? **1 Mark**

Ans. Jim and Della had two precious possessions in which both took mighty pride. One was Jim's gold watch and the other was Della's long hair which reached below her knee.

3. Who were the Magi? **1 Mark**

Ans. The Magi were the three wise men, wonderfully wise men who brought gifts to the babe in the manger. They invented the art of giving Christmas gifts.

4. How has the writer compared Jim's gold watch to King Solomon's treasure? **2 Marks**

Ans. Had King Solomon been the janitor, with all his treasures piled up in the basement, he would have plucked his beard with envy, each time Jim pulled out his watch.

5. How has the writer compared Della's hair to queen of Sheeba's jewels? **3 Marks**

Ans. Della's beautiful long hair fell about her rippling and shining like a cascade of brown water which reached below her knee. Had the queen of Sheeba lived in the flat across the airshaft, her Majesty's jewels and gifts would depreciate when Della had let her hair hang out of the window to dry.

6. "Take yer hat off and let's have a sight at the looks of it." **3 Marks**

Ans. This statement is taken from the lesson "The Gift of the Magi" written by O. Henry. This was said by madam Safronic to Della.

When Della decided to sell her hair in order to buy a Christmas gift for Jim, she went to madam Sofronie who wanted to have a look at Della's hair, said the above sentence.

7. Why are the gifts of Della and Jim compared to those of the Magi? **4 Marks**

Ans.

- ❖ In the lesson "The Gift of the Magi" author O. Henry explains that it is a heart warming story of a couple who sacrifice their most precious possessions to buy Christmas presents for each other.
- ❖ First the Magi who brought gift for baby Jesus in the manger, which is mentioned in the Bible can be compared to Jim and Della because they sacrificed a lot in giving their chosen gift.
- ❖ To Jim his gold watch was precious, he sacrificed it for Della and to Della, her hair symbolized her beauty and femininity which she sacrificed for Jim.
- ❖ The author wants to draw a parallel between the title and the story that no matter how wealthy or poor a person is, giving a gift with love is the most precious of sentiments.
- ❖ The young couples are as wise as the Magi because even in their extreme poverty they are very rich as their gifts symbolize the deep love they have for each other.

LOUIS PASTEUR CONQUER OF DISEASE

1. What are bacteria?

1 Mark

Ans. Bacteria are little rod shaped vegetable organisms which exist in the air, water and soil and in the bodies of animals and plants. Some are the causes of diseases while others convert matter into food for plants.

2. What is Pasteurization?

1 Mark

Ans. Pasteurization is a process discovered by Louis Pasteur. He said that by heating wine or milk to a temperature of 50 or 60 degrees centigrade, the germs were made harmless.

3. What does spontaneous generation mean?

1 Mark

Ans. "Spontaneous generation" means that the germs occur by themselves without any parent germs.

4. What discoveries did Pasteur make about yeast?

2 Marks

Ans. Pasteur reached to a conclusion that yeast was made up of tiny living things. When these cells were healthy the yeast was well but if they were diseased, the yeast and the beer went wrong.

5. What is Rabies?

1 Mark

Ans. Rabies is a disease which attacks a person who is bitten by a mad dog or a dog with rabies.

6. How is vaccination different from inoculation?

2 Marks

Ans. Vaccination is injecting a vaccine to protect against a particular disease. It is a substance given to stimulate the body's production of antibodies and provide immunity against a disease.

Inoculation is to treat someone against a disease by injecting a weak form of the same disease into the body. Both are not different. They mean one and the same.

7. What was Pasteur's message to young students on the occasion of his 70th birthday celebration.

2 Marks

Ans. Pasteur asked the young students to first question themselves what they have done for their education and as they advance in life, to question what they have done to their country.

8. At the opening ceremony of Pasteur Institute in Paris Pasteur talked about two opposing laws. Which are the two laws?

2 Marks

Ans. One was the law of blood and death, opening out each day new methods of destruction, forces nations to be ready for battle. Second was a law of peace, work and health, who only aim to deliver man from the disaster which surround him.

9. How did Pasteur develop the idea of immunity?

3 Marks

Ans. Pasteur was trying to find a cure for the terrible disease called anthrax which was attacking cows and sheep in France and killing them off very quickly. He discovered that animals cannot have anthrax twice. Thus he wondered whether it would not be possible to make the animals or man just a little ill with the disease so that they might not get it again. He thought of infecting the animals with weak germs to make them immune for the function. He successfully conducted this experiment and developed the idea of immunity.

WHAT IS MORAL ACTION

1. What is the difference between a mechanical act and an intentional act? **2 Marks**

Ans. An action performed without conscience or moral thought is a mechanical act just like the performance of a machine. But if an action is done with the sense of duty and power of thought, then it is an intentional act.

2. Why does Gandhiji say that Alexander's conquests cannot be called moral actions? **3 Marks**

Ans. The Greek King Alexander has been described by the historian as "great". During his conquests he took the Greek language, culture, arts and manners to other countries. But the intention behind that act was only conquest and fame. So he can be termed "great" but not "moral."

3. Why does Gandhiji say that a moral act should be done without compulsion? **4 Marks**

Ans. Gandhiji said that it is not enough if a moral action is done with good intention but it must be done without compulsion. To prove his point he has given the following examples.

- ❖ If people wake up early to go to work for the fear that they might lose job, then their action of walking up early is not a moral one.
- ❖ If people lead a plain and simple life because they cannot lead life in any other manner, then they are not leading a moral life.
- ❖ If an employer treats his employee with respect or pays wages to retain him, then his action is not moral.

4. Write on Mahatma Gandhi's comments on action prompted by motive of happiness in another world. **4 Marks**

Ans.

- ❖ Mahatma Gandhi told that just like an action done with motive of material gain in this world is non-moral.
- ❖ The action is moral which is done only for the sake of doing well.
- ❖ Gandhiji gives an example of St. Francis Xavier and Theresa.
- ❖ St. Francis Xavier always prayed fervently that his mind should always remain pure, for him, devotion to god was not for enjoying a higher seat after death. He prayed because it was man's duty to pray.
- ❖ St. Theresa wanted people to serve God from love alone without the fear of hell and temptation of heavenly bliss.
- ❖ To preserve morality thus demands a brave man prepared to face even death. Thus Gandhiji says that we have to do moral action because it is right thing to do and not because it gives either earthly or heavenly benefits.

THE EYES ARE NOT HERE

1. How does the narrator describe Mussoorie in October? **2 Marks**

Ans. Mussoorie is extremely beautiful to look at during October. He said that the hills are covered with wild dahlias. The sun is warm and delicious and night times will be pleasant in front of log fire. Since it is not a tourist season, the roads are quiet, deserted and peaceful.

2. How could the narrator, being blind, describe Mussoorie? **1 Mark**

Ans. The narrator recalled his memories when he had eyesight and described Mussoorie in October.

3. We think we could outwit anyone but sometimes, we may be outwitted by others. Substantiate this with reference to the story. **4 Marks**

Ans. The narrator is blind but he never reveals his handicap to his fellow traveler. His conversation with his co-passenger girl are very clever and phrased in such a way that it doesn't give any doubt to the girl. He spoke about Mussoorie as if he was able to see it. He described the countryside flashing by. He told the girl that she had an interesting face.

The girl too responds appropriately to his conversations which further strengthens his confidence. But after the girl got down and another passenger boards the train, the narrator realizes the fact that the girl was totally blind. So his plan of outwitting completely turned around and he was outwitted by the girl.

4. Summary of the story.

4 Marks

Ans. "The Eyes are not here" is a short story by Ruskin Bond. The narrator of this story, being a blind man whose eyes were sensitive only to light and darkness was going to Dehradun by train when he met a girl in Rohan station and had a chit-chat with her.

He then recalls his memories of Mussoorie with wild imagery to the beautiful dahlias, the delicious sun and the log fire during the nights. Then he described the countryside flashing by. He told her daringly that she had an interesting face.

Soon it was time for the girl to bid goodbye as her train arrived at the destination. It was only after she left and another passenger came into the compartment that the narrator realized, the girl was also blind.

THE GIRL WHO WAS ANNIE FRANK

1. What qualities of Mr. Otto Frank did his staff admire?

2 Marks

Ans. Mr. Otto Frank's staff admired him for his warm personality. They admired his courage and the evident care he took to give his two girls a good education.

2. Why does the professor say "I have read Annie Frank's Diary"?

2 Marks

Ans. The professor said that he had read Annie Frank's diary when an argumentative young student asked him how he knew that the human race was worth saving.

3. Give one example to prove the popularity of Annie Frank's diary.

2 Marks

Ans. Once Annie Frank's father published her diary, it has been published in 19 languages including German and has sold nearly two million copies. Made into a play by Frances Godrich and Albert Hackett, it won the Pulitzer Prize for drama.

4. What glimpses of Nazi cruelty do you see in this write up?

4 Marks

Ans. In 1933 Adolf Hitler began issuing anti-Jewish decrees which made all the Jews in Germany to either migrate to other places or go into hiding. People hide in dark and airless rooms without proper food, air or light. When they were arrested by the Nazi Police, they were taken to the Nazi concentration camps and tortured to death. The Nazis had no compassion for women and children too. Families were split with men somewhere and women elsewhere. They were kept in very pathetic conditions without proper food or clothing. In fact children were made to stand naked in freezing rain before being sent to the gas chamber. After the prisoners died, they were all dumped and buried together in mass graves. Thus the Nazis treated the Jews with utmost cruelty and barbarism.

5. What did Annie Frank record in her diary?

2 Marks

Ans. Annie Frank recorded her life in the annexe with all its inevitable tension and quarrels. She created a wonderful and delicate record of adolescence with complete honesty of young girl's thoughts and feelings.

6. Why does the writer call Annie a courageous leader?

2 Marks

Ans. The writer calls Annie a courageous leader because, when there was nothing to eat, she used to boldly go to the kitchen at the concentration camp to ask for food. She used to advise her sister and others never to give in.

7. How did “The Diary of Annie Frank” succeed where German administrators had failed? **2**

Marks

Ans. The post-war administrators had toiled for years to make people realize the senseless and criminal nature of the Nazi regime, but they had failed. The diary of Annie Frank succeeded in doing what the administrators had failed to do.

The Pie and The Tart

1. What according to Pierre is a sure sign of starvation?

1 Mark

Ans. According to Pierre squinting slightly while begging is a sure sign of starvation.

2. Why does Jean ask Pierre to get the pie instead of taking it himself?

2 Marks

Ans. Jean asks Pierre to get the pie instead of himself because Marion had already seen him and sent him away when he had knocked at the door asking alms.

3. Why does Pierre think he was dreaming?

2 Marks

Ans. Marion handed over the eel pie to him when he did as he was asked to do by Jean. He was unable to believe that he had the pie with him and wondered whether he was dreaming.

4. Why did Jean lie to Pierre and send him to fetch the Tart?

2 Marks

Ans. Jean was beaten black and blue by Gaultier and he escapes from the baker saying that he will send the person who took the pie. He sends Pierre to fetch the Tart by lying that she would give it to the same messenger. He does this because he wants Pierre also to be punished.

TO A PAIR OF SARUS CRANE

1. How was the dead bird handled by the killer?

1 Mark

Ans. The dead bird was treated like an object, picked up by hands and jaws and stuffed into a bag like the way one stuffs dirty clothes into a washing bag.

2. How is the callousness of the bird killers brought out in the poem?

4 Marks

Ans. The fact that the bird killers shot at a bird that was joyfully flying is itself an act of callousness. After killing the bird, they did not treat the bird with dignity. They just lifted the lifeless body of the crane by hands and jaws and callously stuffed it in a coarse bag just like stuffing the dirty clothes into the washing bag. They never considered it as a being with life just like they were. The mere fact that it was not human with the faculty of speech made them treat it like an inanimate object.

3. How does the poet bring out the agony and desperation of the female crane in the poem? **4 Marks**

Ans. When the female crane saw that her mate was shot down by the bird killers, she flew about crying. She cried bitterly when his body was being stuffed into a bag and carried away. She went on circling the sky in deep sorrow over his disgraceful end. She sat where her mate had fallen and sent her sorrow to heaven in a telegraphic mode. She kissed a few blood stained feathers of her mate in desperate hope, sat on those feathers hoping to bring back the life of her mate. She pined and grieved so much that God took her away and reunited her soul with that of her mate, very far away from the mortal world. The female sarus crane was the epitome of marital fidelity.

ABRAHAM LETTER TO HIS SON'S TEACHER

1. What does the phrase "learn to lose" mean?

2 Marks

Ans. It means that one cannot always be in a winning situation. Success and failure are the two sides of the same coin. One should not get depressed and demoralized when one loses. One should accept and study the reasons as to why it happened and then work towards winning. There is no shame in losing because "Failure is the stepping stone of success"

2. In what sense is it more honorable to fail than to cheat?

2 Marks

Ans. When we attempt to do something in all sincerity, but fail in it, it is alright. There is no shame if we fail after trying sincerely. It will be a learning for us to preserve and achieve better. But just to get the name and fame, if we cheat our way through, the success that we achieve, will not be a true one and a deserving one. Hence it is more honorable to fail than to cheat.

3. Why doesn't the father want his son to follow the crowd?

2 Marks

Ans. The father wants his son to have faith in his own ideas and thoughts and not blindly follows what is fashionable or what the majority of people indulge in. He wants his son to have his own identity and not become one in a crowd.

4. Summary of the poem.

4 Marks

Ans. The poem "Abraham Lincoln's letter to his son's teacher" is written by Abraham Lincoln. He wrote a letter to his son's teacher of the school in which his son was studying. In this poem poet writes about his expectations from his son's teacher. The poet wants the teacher to teach his son these values.

- All men in the world are not honest.
 - For every scoundrel there is hero.
 - For every selfish politician there is a dedicated leader.
 - We have enemy and friend, world is mixture of both good and bad things.
 - One dollar earned is more valuable than five dollars found.
 - He shouldn't be too proud when he wins and too depressed when he loses.
 - To love books and learn wonderful things from it.
 - To admire the beauty of nature like birds, sky, bees, sun, flowers and green hills.
 - Failing is not a bad thing, cheating is bad, to be gentle with gentle and bad with bad.
 - Not to follow the crowd.
 - Listen to all and take only truth and good in what he listens. It is no shame in tears.
 - Beware of people who are too sweet to him.
 - He can sell his muscular strength for money but not his soul.
 - Teach him gently but not too sweet, he will be able to face difficulties in life if he is strong. He compares this to steel which will become hard only when it is exposed to heat.
 - Have sublime faith in him, then only he will have sublime faith in mankind.
- At the end the poet tells that all these things would take time, but his son is a fine little fellow, so try to make him walk in the right path.

THE TEMPLE AND THE BODY

1. How is the human body compared to a temple?

2 Marks

Ans. The legs of the human body are compared to the pillars that are in the temple. The body houses the soul which is a part of God, hence it is a shrine. Every temple has a cupola on top of its tower and so the head is compared to the cupola.

2. What final message do the last two lines convey in the poem "Vachana"?

2 Marks

Ans. The final message what we treat as important i.e. body or structures etc. are perishable and get destroyed one day. The non-perishable one is the soul inside us which is a part of God and there is no death to it.

3. What ideas of spirituality emerge from the study of the poem "Vachana"?

4 Marks

Ans. Through this Vachana, Basavanna wants to tell us that we give a lot of prominence to physical things and forget the spiritual things. Constructing a temple does not make us great devotees, nor it is a sign of devotion when God himself resides in our hearts. God does not appreciate these physical attributes but appreciates the true devotion more. The soul lodged in the human body is in fact a part of God. Therefore according to the poet, a true devotion is better and it is permanent than any opulent building which is in fact perishable.

4. Memorization

4 Marks

The rich
will make temples for Siva.
What shall I,
a poor man,
do?
My legs are pillars,
the body the shrine,
the head a cupola
of gold.

Listen, O Lord of the meeting rivers,
things standing shall fall,
but the moving ever shall stay.

5. Summary of the poem.

4 Marks

Ans. Basaveswara prays to his God Siva, the Koodalasangama Deva and laments that the rich are able to build temples for the Lord while he, a poor man was unable to do so. Then he says that the legs are the pillars, his body is the shrine and his head is the cupola made of gold. He asks god to reside in his body temple as stationary things fall over a period of time where as human beings will surely reach the abode of God. The body is perishable but the soul reaches god.

A POISON TREE

1. How does the poet use the image of a tree to bring out the destructive effect of suppressed anger?

4 Marks

Ans. The speaker was angry with his enemy but he did not reveal it. Hence it grew more fierce in him. The speaker metaphorically uses his growth of anger into growing of a poison tree. He helped the growth of that tree of hatred by nurturing with his misery, anger, deceit, frustration etc. until it

grew into a tree which bore a beautiful apple. It means that the enemy was misled by the deceitful behavior of the speaker and thought that the speaker was his friend. The apple tempted the enemy who stole it, ate it and fell dead. It means that the enemy fell into the trap of false friendship laid by the speaker and was destroyed.

2. Memorization

4 Marks

A Poison Tree

I was angry with my friend,
I told my wrath my wrath did end.
I was angry with my foe;
I told it not, my wrath did grow.

And I water'd it in fears;
Night and Morning with my tears;
And I sunned it with smiles,
And with soft deceitful wiles.

And it grew both day and night,
Till it bore an apple bright;
And my foe behold it shine,
And he knew that it was mine.

And into my garden stole
When the night and veild the pole
In the morning glad I see
My foe outstrech'd beneath the tree.

3. Summary

4 Marks

Ans. The speaker was angry with his friend. He told about it to his friend and his anger went away. The communication removed the misunderstanding. The speaker became angry with his enemy but kept quiet and the anger just grew. He fed the anger with his fears and ceccits.

Then his anger metaphorically grew into a tree and it bore an apple which his enemy craved because it belonged to the speaker. One night he crept into the speakers garden, ate the apple and fell dead.

THE STOLEN BOAT

1. How many boats are mentioned in the poem?

1 Marks

Ans. Two peaks are mentioned in the poem. One is a craggy ridge far away near the horizon and the other black and huge.

2. What stealthy act does the boy commit?

1 Marks

Ans. The boy unloosed the chain of the boat steps into it and rowed away from the share with pleasure and anxiety.

3. Why did Wordsworth say that his moving the boat was an act of stealth? Why was he guilty of his act?

4 Marks

Ans. Wordsworth was a young boy when he did this act. One summer evening, he came across a boat tied in a sheltered cave. He untied it stealthily and took it out for a rowing. There was nobody present there and so he did not mean that he could take the boat just like that. He was also very young to row the boat alone in the lake. He untied the boat very quickly, slipped into the boat and

rowed away very quietly which is an act of stealth. Therefore he was guilty of his act. As he was fully aware of the nature of his act, he felt guilty. The guilt inside him made the nature look menacing which made him quickly return the boat to its original place.

BUTTOO

1. Why had Buttoo gone to Dronacharya?

1 Mark

Ans. Buttoo had gone to Dronacharya to learn the science of archery.

2. How did Drona respond to Buttoo's request?

1 Mark

Ans. Drona refused to teach Buttoo the skill of archery because he did not belong to the princely class.

3. What did Drona seek from Buttoo as recompense?

1 Mark

Ans. Drona asked Buttoo to give him his right thumb as recompense.

4. What justification did Drona give for his unfair demand?

2 Marks

Ans. Drona asked the unreasonable due from Buttoo because he had promised Arjuna earlier, that there would be no one greater than Arjuna, in archer. So to keep his promise, he asked for this unreasonable demand.

5. Summary.

4 Marks

Ans. "Buttoo" written by Toru Dutt is a ballad based on the legend of Ekalavya, which is found in the Mahabharatha. It tells the tale of how a humble forest youth becomes a self-taught master archer after he was rejected and humiliated by the great teacher and warrior Dronacharya. Despite this snub, Buttoo (Ekalavya) retains his devotion towards his master makes a statue of him and learns archery by himself in front of the statue. He comes and shows his process to Dronacharya who demands a payment as his charge. Buttoo agrees to give anything that he asks. Drona asks for his right thumb as he wants only Arjuna to be the greatest archer in the world. Buttoo unhesitatingly gives his right thumb to prove his devotion show to him and blesses him that his fame shall spread from one end of the earth to the other, and his name will be linked with self-help, truth and modesty.

6. Mention the great qualities of Buttoo.

1 Mark

Ans. Respect for his teacher, devotion, modest, determination to excel and truthfulness are the great qualities of Buttoo.

7. Was Drona unfair in his demand?

3 Marks

Ans. When Drona realized that Buttoo was superior than Arjuna, he demanded the right thumb of Buttoo because, without the right thumb it would be impossible for Buttoo to shoot. He did this to keep up his promise that there would be none equal to Arjuna in archery. This shows his selfish attitude. He did not think twice about destroying the life and future of Buttoo just to keep up his word. He was very unfair in demanding the right thumb of Buttoo.

C.L.M

1. How do men behave with women?

2 Marks

Ans. Men triumph over women, they trample over their rights and independence. They treat them as objects and behave in a lustful manner with them. They strongly desire for supremacy over them.

2. How can we end the discrimination against women?

2 Marks

Ans. We can end the discrimination against women by empowering them, educating them, treating them as equals, respecting their point of view, we should also educate the men about the importance of women in their life and in the society.

3. Summary:

4 Marks

Ans. The poet John Masefield has expressed his love for his mother in this poem. His mother Caroline L. Masefield died while giving birth to her sixth child, his sister Norah.

The poem begins by explaining how his mother gave him life and died. It continues to explain how he expresses grief, for his mother cannot see him grown-up and cannot see how her son has lived his life. He says that even if death could be undone and his mother be reincarnated, it would be of no use because they would not recognize each other. He then thinks about all the sufferings the mother undergoes while bearing a child and when in labour. He concludes the poem with more feeling of guilt for he thinks he has not repaid the favour of living upto his mother's desires and to that of women in general. The poet thinks that being a man, he is also to be blamed for the fact that men are considered superior to women for he has not done anything about it. He expresses concern over the inequality of genders. The tone of the poem is serious and grave and makes us think about the way we treat women in our society.

KARNA

1. What was the cause for Duryodhana's exultation?

2 Marks

Ans. Karna told Arjuna that he would show greater skill than Arjuna had displayed. Taking Drona's permission he performed all the feats, which were performed previously by Arjuna with careless and ease. This made Duryodhana exult in joy.

2. Why was Kunti stupefied?

1 Mark

Ans. When Kunti saw karna, she knew him as her first born and fainted. Upon being revived, she stood stupefied with anguish not knowing what to do.

3. How does Karna Challenge Atjuna?

1 Mark

Ans. Karna challenged Arjuna for a single combat.

4. How did Duryodhana restore Karna's honour?

2 Marks

Ans. Duryodhana said that if a combat could not take place merely because Karna was not a prince, it could be immediately remedied. He then went on to crown Karna as the King of Anga and performed all the necessary rites and gave him the crown, jewels and other royal insignia.

5. What was Parasurama's curse?

2 Marks

Ans. When Karna confessed that he had told a lie, that he was a Brahmin but in fact was a charioteer's son, Parasurama became very angry and cursed him that since he had deceived his Guru, the Brahmsutra that he had learnt, would fail him at the required moment. He would not be able to recall the invocatory mantra when he needed.

ULYSSES AND THE CYCLOPS

1. How did Ulysses introduce himself and his group to the cyclops?

2 Marks

Ans. Ulysses said that they had neither come for plunder nor business. They were Grecians who lost their way while returning from Troy. They prostrated before cyclops who they knew was far mightier than them and requested him to show hospitality to them.

2. How did Ulysses prove that “manly wisdom excels brutish force”?

2 Marks

Ans. The next morning after cyclops left the sheep, Ulysses chose a stake from among the wood cyclops had piled up which was long and thick like a mast. He sharpened and hardened it in the fire and selected four men and instructed them what they should do when the cyclops returned to blind his only eye. Thus Ulysses proved that manly wisdom excels brutish force.

3. What prevented Ulysses from attacking the cyclop with his sword?

2 Marks

Ans. After the cyclops fell asleep Ulysses wanted to thrust his sword into the bosom of the monster but retrained himself because if he killed the cyclop all of them would perish inside the cave as none but the monster could remove the stone which he had placed to guard the entrance.

GRAMMAR PART

1. Write the Antonyms of the following.

mortality X immortality

adequate X inadequate

possible X impossible

told X untold

common X uncommon

availability X unavailability

noble X ignoble

deep X shallow

surplus X scarcity

proceed X stop

utilize X unutilized

afforestation X deforestation

create X destroy

bright X dull

2. Add suitable question tags.

She has paid her fees, hasn't she?

The horse won the race, didn't it?

They don't know her, do they?

You know her well, don't you?

You cannot cross the street, can you?

3. Combine the following sentences using 'as soon as' and 'no sooner....than'.

1. She heard the news. She broke down.

As soon as she heard the news, she broke down.

No sooner did she hear the news, than she broke down.

2. He came. He apologized.

As soon as he came, he apologized.

No sooner did he come, than he apologized.

3. The sun rose. The fog disappeared.

As soon as the sun rose, the fog disappeared.

No sooner the sun came, than the fog disappeared

4. The rain began to fall. I reached home

As soon as the rain began to fall, we reached home.

No sooner the rain began to fall, we reached home.

5. John heard the news. He wrote to Jerry.

As soon as John heard the news, he wrote to Jerry

No sooner John heard the news, than he wrote to Jerry.