



Mission 100% - Give Your Best



CLASS XI GENERAL ENGLISH PRACTICE WORKSHEETS SECTION-A LESSON 1: GENDER BIAS

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who is the writer of the lesson 'Gender Bias'?
2. The writer wanted to do a doctorate in .
a. English b. Physics c. Computer Science d. Mathematics
3. JRD TATA was the owner of
a. Reliance Industries b. Trident c. Patanjali d. Tata Industries
4. In which month and year did the events of the lesson 'Gender Bias' occur?
a. Aug 1947 b. Sept 2008 c. April 1974 d. May 2010.
5. What is the percentage of girl students in today's engineering colleges?
a. 20% b. 70% c. 50% d. 10%
6. Why did the author collect Rs. 30 each from her friends?
a. to buy ticket b. to buy saris for them c. to see a movie d. to buy toys
7. Sumant Moolgaokar was the chairman of .
a. Ponds Co. b. Lakme Co. c. Telco Co. d. Microsoft
8. (The Ambanis/ The Tatas) started the basic infrastructure industries in India.
9. Sudha was on her way to(hostel/lecture hall) when she saw the advertisement on the notice board.
10. Sudha wrote a post card to J.R.D. Tata to complain against the injustice his company was perpetrating. (True/False)
11. Sudha went to (Pune/Mumbai) for the interview.
12. How many people were there on the interview panel?
a. Four b. Five c. Six d. Seven
13. What was the affectionate term by which people at Bombay House addressed JRD Tata?

LESSON 2: THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Multiple Choice, True/ False, Fill in the Blanks :-
- Q1. Who is the author of the lesson, "The Portrait of A Lady"?
a. Sudha Murthy b. D. V. Jindal
c. Khushwant Singh d. Sant Singh Sekhon
 - Q2. What is the relationship between the author and the old lady?
a. Mother - son b. Brother - sister
c. Grandmother - grandson c. Aunt - nephew
 - Q3. Whose portrait hung above the mantelpiece in the drawing room?
a. Author's father b. Author's grandfather
c. Author's uncle d. Author's grandmother
 - Q4. How would the grandmother and the author go to the school?
a. By car b. By cycle
c. Walking d. By bus
 - Q5. The grandmother moved about in spotless white clothes. (True / False)
 - Q6. Who used to go to the school with the author? (author's grandmother/ author's grandfather)
 - Q7. The grandmother would read _____ at the temple. (holy books /books)
 - Q8. Her silvery white hair gave her a _____ look.
 - Q9. Where was the Grandfather's portrait hung?
a. On the wall b. On the mantelpiece
c. On the roof d. On the Sofa
 - Q10. Who followed the grandmother and author to the school?
a. Villagers b. Children
c. Village dogs d. Cats

LESSON 3: LIBERTY AND DISCIPLINE

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION

- Q1. What is discipline?
Q2. Who is the writer of the chapter 'Liberty and Discipline'?
Q3. Who punished the writer for not returning a salute properly to his subordinate?
Q4. Discipline begins with
Q5. Is Discipline unavoidable?
Q6: Who saluted the author?
Q7: What is a restraint on Liberty?
Q8. Discipline is derogatory (True/False)
Q9. You will keep to the left for enjoyment (True/False)

Fill in the blanks in Questions 10 to 14 with suitable blanks

(a) Officers (b) Unavoidable (c) Work (d) Restraint (e) Liberty

- Q10. We can not have without discipline.
Q11. Discipline is for a modern man.
Q12. Discipline is a on Liberty.
Q13. Discipline makes a man to do his without being watched.
Q14. Discipline begins with.....

Choose True or False for Questions 15 to 20

- Q15. When we get in our car, we can choose where we want to go that is discipline.
Q16. To keep left is our advantage.
Q17. The British believed in the freedom to think what they like.
Q18. People think Liberty is a restraint on discipline.
Q19. The colonel said that the discipline begins with the offices.
Q20. A nation can overcome economic or military crisis only with discipline.
Q21. Match column A with B with correct answer.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Choose | (a) A holy lecture |
| 2 Sermon | (b) A difficult situation |
| 3 Inclination | (c) Courage to start |
| 4 Unavoidable | (d) Select |
| 5 Acknowledge | (e) Inevitable |
| 6 Grin | (f) Bent of mind |
| 7 Technique | (g) Insulting |
| 8 Derogatory | (h) Method |
| 9 Initiative | (i) Smile widely |
| 10 Crisis | (j) Know to be correct |

Q22. We believe in freedom to say

- (a) What we don't like
(b) What we like
(c) Where we like

Q23. No nation can progress without

- (a) Responsibility
(b) Liberty
(c) Discipline

Q24. When we drive through streets we keep to the left of the road. That is

- (a) Freedom
(b) Liberty
(c) Discipline

LESSON 4: A PRESIDENT SPEAKS

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- 1Q:- Where did Mr. APJ Abdul Kalam deliver this lecture?
a) Bombay b) Hyderabad c) Sikandrabad d) Ahmedabad
2Q:- Who did not invade India?
a) The Greeks b) The Turks c) The Japanese d) The British
3Q:- 'A President Speaks' is a speech delivered by Mr. Abdul Kalam (True/False)
4Q:- What happened in 1857?
5Q:- What is Kalam's second vision for India?
a) Freedom b) Independence c) Strength d) Development
6Q:- What is India's ranking in terms of GDP in the world?
7Q:- Fasting is observed by during the month of Ramadan.
a) The Muslims b) The Jews c) The Christians d) The Budhists

- 8Q: - How do we behave while in Singapore?
 a) We don't litter on roads. b) We do not eat in the streets.
 c) We respect the laws. d) All of the above.
- 9Q:- Name the great men with whom Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam got the opportunity to work?
- 10Q:- Choose the correct name of the ex-municipal commissioner of Mumbai?
 a) Mr. Vikram Sarabhai b) Mr. Satish Dhaman
 c) Mr. Tinaikar d) Mr. Braham Prakash
- 11Q:- What do we expect from railways?
 a) To run fast b) To provide clean bathrooms
 c) Show movies d) Free Railway journey
- 12Q:- 'Gross Domestic Product' is a term of
 a) Economics b) Psychology c) Politics d) Industry

LESSON 5: THE EARTH IS NOT OURS

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q1: This chapter is an extract from the inaugural address given by--
- Q2: On what occasion was the speech delivered?
- Q3: When was The Millennium Summit held?
- Q4: What is the main theme of the speech delivered by the then Secretary General of the UNO?
- Q5: What is the meaning of Globalisation?
 a) close interaction between different countries.
 b) improved communication.
 c) exchange of technologies.
 d) all of the above.
- Q6: What are the dangers of Globalisation?
 a) Narcotics b) Terrorism
 c) Weapons d) all of the above.
- Q7: What are the benefits of Globalisation?
 a) faster growth b) higher living standards c) new opportunities d) all of the above.
- Q8: Three global issues are freedom from -----, freedom from ----- and the freedom of future generations to survive on the Earth.
 a) want, fear b) success, challenge
 c) crime, weapons d) none of the above .
- Q9: More than half of the population has the basic worries like from where their children's next meal is coming. (True/ False).
- Q10: In the last decade, internal wars have claimed more than 5 million lives. (True/False).
- Q11: Most conflicts happen in ----- (poor, rich) countries where power and wealth are -----(unfairly/ fairly) distributed.
- Q12: We must preserve ----- to sustain life on the Earth.
 a) Our forests b) fisheries
 c) diversity of living species d) all of the above.
- Q13: To save our planet, we should-----
 a) discourage pollution
 b) reduce over-consumption of non- renewable resources
 c) encourage Eco-friendly practices
 d) all of the above.
- Q14: "The Earth is not ours " means-----
 a) It belongs to Marsians.
 b) It belongs to our coming generations.
- Q15: For whom should we hold the Earth?
- Q16: Millennium means-----
 a) hundred years b) ten years
 c) fifty years d) one thousand years.
- Q17: United Nations Charter was adopted in-----
 a) 1945 b) 1876 c) 1962 d) 1943.

LESSON 6: LET'S NOT FORGET THE MARTYRS

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q1:- Who has compiled the lesson Let's Not Forget the Martyrs?
- Q2: -Major Somnath died at.....
 (a) Badgam (b) Ferozepur (c) Khemkaran
- Q3:- Pakistan.....crossed the Line of control in Jammu and entered India.
 (a) Cars (b) Army (c) infiltrators
- Q4:- Havildar Abdul Hamid is known as the killer of.....

- (a) tanks (b) trains (c) Army
- Q5:- Lieutenant- colonel Dhan Singh Thapa was an Indian Army Major in
- (a) Gorkha Rifle Regiment (b) Sikh Regiment (c) Rajput Regiment
- Q6:- Major Thapa was awarded with the.....
- (a) Ashoka Chakra (b) Param Vir Chakra (c) Medal.
- Q7:- Abdul Hamid died inSector.
- (a) Ladakh (b) Sri Nagar (c) Khem Karan Sector
- Q8:- was the first recipient of Paramvir Chakra .
- (a) Major Thapa (b) Vikram Batra (c) Major Somnath Sharma
- Q9:- Lt. Col Dhan Singh Thapa died during the 1962 Indo China War .(True or False)
- Q10:- Captain Vikram Batra fought in war.
- (a) 1971 war (b) 1965 (c) 1999 Kargil War
- Q11:- Captain Vikram Batra is also known as
- (a) Sher Shah (b) Birbal (c) Captain
- Q12:- Vikram Batra was born on 10 Sep 1974 in Guggar village.(True/ False)
- Q13:-What were the last words of Vikram Batra?
- (a) Jai Jawan (b) Dil Mange More (c) Jai Mata Di
- Q14:- Nirmaljit Singh Sekhon was an officer of the Indian Air Force (True / false)
- Q15:- On Dec 14, 1971 Srinagar airfield was attacked by Pakistani air Force F 86 Jets.
- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7
- Q16:- Nirmaljit Sekhon's skill was later praised by.....
- (a) President of India (b) Prime Minister of India (c) Salim Baig Mirza who shot his plane.

LESSON 7: WATER-A TRUE ELIXIR

- Q1. Who wrote the chapter, 'Water - A True Elixir '?
- Q2. What is the basis of all life?
- Q3. What great role do forests play in case of water?
- Q4. What did the people in ancient India believe about the forests?
- Q5. What is known as the 'food bowl of India'?
- Q6. When did the Indus Valley Civilization flourish?
- Q7. In the matter of water, which are the worst affected districts of Punjab?
- Q8. What takes the major share of water in Punjab?
- Q9. What technologies are related to soil and agronomic management?
- Q10. What is the true elixir of life?
11. Fill in blanks with suitable word
(levels, salty, source, water, nitrate)
- (a) 97 percent of the water is..... ocean water, which we cannot drink.
- (b) The ground water are going down by 60 cm every year.
- (c) Presence of up to 10 mg/ litre renders it unfit for drinking.
- (d) Water is a of beauty and joy.
- (e) is the foundation of food and life.
12. Write True or False against each statement :
- (a) Forests play a vital role in the conservation of water. ()
- (b) Civilizations generally grew on the banks of big rivers. ()
- (c) The food bowl of India, the state of Punjab, is drying up very fast. ()
- (d) We can live without water. ()
- (e) Only 2 percent of the Earth's water may be available for drinking. ()

LESSON 8: NO TIME FOR FEAR

1. Who were the protagonists of the story, 'No Time for Fear' written by Philip Yancey?
2. Malcolm and Barb had gone for a hike to Balu Pass that was in(Fill in the blank.)
3. Malcolm and Barb were attacked by a (Choose the correct option)
- a) brown bear b) polar bear c) grizzly bear d) sun bear
4. Why did they spend a night in one of the Park's alpine cabins during the hike?
5. The young couple began their descent hike in the evening. (True or False)
6. Malcolm and Barb had started the hike to Balu Pass on(Choose the correct option.)
- a) 01 October 1971 b) 30 September 1971 c) 02 October 1971 d) 29 September 1971
7. Why were Malcolm and Barb frightened on seeing the two bear cubs?
8. Malcolm attacked the grizzly with (Choose the correct option.)
- a) a hunting knife b) an axe c) a spear d) a dagger
9. Gordy Peyto was a first-aid attendant. (True/False)
10. Malcolm was taken to in a rescue helicopter. (Fill in the blank.)

11. The task of 'restoring Malcolm's face was compared to (Fill in the blank.)
12. Malcolm underwent skin-graft operations. (Choose the correct option.)
a) 21 b) 31 c) 41 d) 51
13. The encounter with the grizzly had reduced him to (Fill in the blank.)
14. How were Malcolm's doubts whether Barb's love was true or not dispelled?
15. When did Malcolm visit Barb? (Choose the correct option.)
a) January 1972 b) January 1971 c) February 1972 d) February 1971
16. Malcolm and Barb got married on (Choose the correct option.)
a) 21 July 1973 b) 21 July 1972 c) 22 July 1973 d) 22 July 1972
17. awarded Malcolm the Stanhope Gold Medal. (Fill in the blank.)
18. Why was Malcolm awarded the Stanhope Gold Medal?
19. Name the other two organisations that rewarded Malcolm for his bravery.
20. Barb had married Malcolm out of a sense of obligation. (True or False)

SECTION-C

1. AN ASTROLOGER'S DAY

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q1) The Astrologer's eye sparkled with a sharp abnormal gleam because ?
- (a) He was intelligent.
 - (b) He had spiritual powers.
 - (c) He looked continuously for customers.
 - (d) None of these.
- Q2) had sharpened the astrologer's perception-
- (a) The place.
 - (b) Mankind's Trouble.
 - (c) Practice.
 - (d) None of these.
- Q3) A stranger came when the astrologer was his professional equipment.
- (a) Spreading Out.
 - (b) Selling.
 - (c) Packing Up.
 - (d) None of these.
- Q4) The astrologer caught a glimpse of the stranger's face
- (a) In the neighbouring shop's light.
 - (b) By the match light.
 - (c) In the light of a cycle lamp.
 - (d) None of these.
- Q5) The astrologer wanted to go away without answering stranger's questions because:
- (a) It was getting late.
 - (b) He was alone.
 - (c) He had recognised the stranger.
 - (d) None of these.

True/False (6 -10)

- 6) The astrologer opened his bag and spread out his professional equipments at midday
- 7) The astrologer had no source of light of his own
- 8) He left his village with a plan to earn money in the City
- 9) The astrologer was overjoyed when he recognised the stranger _
- 10) The astrologer's wife wanted to make sweets with money

Fill in the blanks:(11 - 15)

- 11) People were attracted to him asare attracted to cosmos and dahlia.
- 12) He charged pies per question.
- 13) Many years ago the astrologer had stabbed a man and left him for
- 14) The stranger consulted the astrologer because he wanted to take
- 15) The astrologer warned the stranger never to travel in direction.

2. THE TIGER IN THE TUNNEL

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. At what age did the writer write his first novel?
(i)Sixteen (ii) Nineteen (iii) Twelve (iv)Fourteen
2. Baldeo was a_____.

- i. watchman ii. driver iii. forest guard iv. postman
3. Baldeo always carries _____ with him.
i. a gun ii. a stick iii. an axe iv. a sword
4. Baldeo had _____.
i. two daughters ii. a daughter and a son iii. two sons iv. None of these
5. There was a _____ at the back of small railway station.
i. thick forest ii. shopping centre iii. cinema hall iv. None of these
6. Tembu was the name of Baldeo's _____.
i. daughter ii. wife iii. son iv. friend
7. Tembu was twelve years old.(True/False)
8. Baldeo was not responsible for signaling whether or not the tunnel was clear of obstruction.(True/False)
9. The _____ gave a roar and attempted to close in.
i. panther ii. tiger iii. boar iv. deer
10. The train arrived at its usual time.(True/False)
11. Baldeo's axe looked very fragile.(True/False)
12. Baldeo's axe had got stuck in tiger's
i. paw ii. bone iii. leg iv. none of these
13. Baldeo had small rice fields which could not fulfill the needs of his family.(True/False)
14. Baldeo was very brave and _____.
i. courageous ii. ferocious iii. healthy iv. coward

3. SPARROWS

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q1.- Who is the writer of the story 'Sparrows'?
- Q2.- Who was Bundu?
- Q3.- Who was Ram Charan?
- Q4.- Who kept Vigil over the dead body of Rahim Khan?
- Q5.- Whom did Rahim Khan want to marry in his youth?
- Q6. Rahim Khan wanted to join
a) Army b) a band group c) a touring circus d) none of these
- Q7.- Who was Ramnath?
a) village banya b) Radha's father c) Sarpanch of the village d) Zaildar
- Q8. – Nobody could beat Rahim Khan in feats of
a) Diving from the canal bridge b) Kabaddi c) Wrestling d) all of these
- Q9.- Three years ago, Rahim Khan's eldest son Bundu had run away from home. (True/ False)
10. Rahim Khan ill-treated his wife . (True/False)

4. THE MODEL MILLIONAIRE

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q1. Who wrote the chapter, 'The Model Millionaire'?
- Q2. Whom did Hughie love?
- Q3. Who was the model millionaire?
- Q4. What did Baron Hausberg give to Hughie as a wedding present?
- Q5. What was Alan Trevor doing when Hughie entered his studio?
- Q6. Choose the correct answer out of given options:
Who was Alan Trevor?
a) Doctor b) Teacher c) Painter d) Lawyer
- Q7. "What an amazing model?" Who said these words?
a) Hughie b) Alan Trevor
c) Laura Merton d) Baron Hausberg
- Q8. Who made a speech at the wedding breakfast?
a) The Colonel b) Alan Trevor
c) Laura Merton d) Baron Hausberg
- Q9. Who scolded Hughie?
A) Baron Hausberg b) Laura Merton
c) Alan Trevor d) Old Aunt
- Q10. Laura was daughter of
a) A retired Colonel b) Alan Trevor
c) Baron Hausberg d) Gustave Haudin
- Q11. Mark 'True' or 'False' for the following statements:
Hughie was wonderfully good-looking, with his crisp, brown hair, clear cut profile.
- Q12. Hughie was not popular with men as well as women.
- Q13. Hughie was unable to settle down in a profession because he was unwilling to work.

- Q14. The beggar himself was standing on a raised platform in a corner of the studio.
 Q15. Laura's father was a retired doctor.
 Q16. Fill in the following blanks with the suitable option:
 Hughie tried his hands at various (professions/ instruments)
 Q17. According to Alan Trevor, Baraon Hausberg could buy all (London/ New York) tomorrow without overdrawing his account.
 Q18. Hughie gave.....(sovereign/ food) to the beggar in Trevor's Studio.
 Q19. Baron Hausberg was one of the richest men of (the USA/ Europe).
 Q20 Laura's father laid the condition for Hughie that he must have (\$10000/£10000) of his own if he wanted to marry Laura.

5. THE PANCH PARMESHWAR

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Who is the writer of the lesson?
- Write the name of two friends in the story.
- What did Jumman Sheikh get from his old aunt?
 a) a big house b) property c) a car d) money
- Did Jumman and his wife take care of his aunt after getting her property?
 a) Yes b) No c) not given
- What is the name of Jumman's wife?
 a) Farida b) Jamila c) Kariman d) Vijeta
- The old aunt decided to complain to the.....
 a) high court b) police c) advocate d) panchayat
- The old aunt met several people of the village to help her.
 a) Yes b) No c) Not given
- How many years ago did the old aunt transfer all her property in the name of her nephew?
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- Whom did she choose as a head panch for her case?
 a) Ramadan b) sarpanch c) Jumman d) Algu Chadhury
- Algu Chaudhary favoured his friend in the case of Jumman's old aunt.
 a) Yes b) No c) Not given
- Algu Chaudhary gave his decision against his friend, Jumman.
 a) Yes b) No c) not given
- Algu Chowdhari bought a pair of beautiful, long-horned oxen from
 a) Delhi b) Kanpur c) Bhiwani d) Batesar
- To whom did Algu sell his second ox after the death of the first?
 a) Jumman b) Samjhu Sahu c) Ramadhan d) sarpanch
- Did the trader make any payment to Algu at the time of purchasing the ox?
 a) Yes b) No
- What did the trader give the ox to eat?
 a) Ghee b) Fruits c) Vegetables d) Dry straw
- What did Samjhu do after the death of the ox he bought from Algu?
 a) he wept b) complained to the panchayat against Algu
 c) bought a new ox d) gave money to Algu
- Samjhu chose as his head panch.
 a) Jumman b) sarpanch c) Algu d) Ramadan
- How many decisions could have been possible in the case between Algu and Samjhu?
 a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) 1
- Did Jumman take the right decision in the case of Algu and Samjhu?
 a) Yes b) No c) Not given
- Algu and Jumman became friends once again at the end of the story.
 a) Yes b) No c) Not given

6. THE PEASANT'S BREAD

Short answer type questions

- Where did the peasant go early in the morning?
- Did the peasant get angry when he found his bread stolen?
- What was the effect of vodka on peasant's guests?
- Who were invited by the peasant?
- What was the business of an imp?

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- The story 'The peasant's bread' is written by
 a. Munshi Prem Chand c. Ruskin Bond
 b. Leo Tolstoy d. Sudha Murthy

2. The peasant hid his breakfast
 - a. Under a table c. In the almirah
 - b. In the locker d. Under a bush
3. After drinking the first glass of vodka guests started acting like
 - a. Wolves c. Pigs
 - b. Foxes d. Sheep
4. The devil came to the
 - a. Peasant's house c. Imp's house
 - b. Grocery house d. Landlord's house
5. The imp was sitting
 - a. Near the pond c. In the sea
 - b. Behind the bush d. On the tree

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The devil threatened the imp that he would be thrown into the (pond/holy water)
2. The second year, the imp advised the peasant to sow on the (low lying area/hill)
3. The peasant shouted.....at his wife.(rudely/angrily)
4. Imp taught peasant to makefrom the grain.(vodka/juice)
5. The peasants behaved likein the end.(pigs/foxes)

TRUE/ FALSE

1. The imp did not steal the peasant's bread. (true/false)
2. In the first year, imp advised the peasant to sow corn in a low lying damp place. (true/false)
3. The imp reported to the devil about his success. (true/false)
4. The devil saw that the peasant and his friends were singing a song. (true/false)
5. The poor peasant was very thirsty.(true/false)

Answers

SECTION-A

LESSON 1: GENDER BIAS

1. Ans. Sudha Murthy
2. Ans. c. Computer Science
3. Ans. d. Tata Industries
4. Ans. c. April 1974
5. Ans. c. 50%
6. Ans. b. to buy saris for them
7. Ans. c. Telco Co.
8. Ans. The Tatas 9. Ans. hostel 10. Ans. True
11. Ans. Pune
12. Ans. c. Six
13. Ans. "Appro" (which means "our" in Gujarati)

LESSON 2: THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY

ANSWERS : 1. Khushwant Singh , 2. Grandmother-grandson, 3. Author's grandfather, 4. Walking , 5. True , 6. author's grandmother , 7. Holy books , 8. Graceful, 9. On the mantelpiece , 10. Village dogs

LESSON 3: LIBERTY AND DISCIPLINE

1. Ans: Discipline is a training of mind and character.
2. Ans: William Slim.
3. Ans: His Colonel.
4. Ans: Officers.
5. Ans: No.
6. Ans: His junior.
7. And: Discipline
8. Ans: False
9. Ans: False
- Ans: 10.e 11. b 12. d 13. c 14.a
- Ans: 15. False 16. True 17. True 18. False 19. True 20. True
21. Ans: 1.d 2. a 3.f 4.e 5.j 6.i 7.h 8.g 9.c 10.b
22. Ans: (b) What we like
23. Ans (c) Discipline
24. Ans: (c) Discipline

LESSON 4: A PRESIDENT SPEAKS

1. Ans:- b) Hyderabad.
2. Ans:- c) The Japanese.

3. Ans:- True
4. Ans:- India's war of independence was started in 1857.
5. Ans:- d) Development
6. Ans:- India is among the top 5 nations of the world in terms of GDP.
7. Ans:- a) The Muslims.
8. Ans:- d) All of the above
9. Ans:- Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, Professor Satish Dhawan and Dr. Bhabha Parkash.
10. Ans:- c) Mr. Tinaikar
11. Ans:- b) To provide clean bathrooms.
12. Ans:- a) Economics.

LESSON 5: THE EARTH IS NOT OURS

1. Ans. Kofi Annan.
2. Ans. The Millennium Summit.
3. Ans. From 6 to 8 September 2000.
4. Ans. Globalisation and its issues.
5. Ans. d) all of the above.
6. Ans. d) all of the above.
7. Ans. d) all of the above.
8. Ans. a) want, fear.
9. Ans. True.
10. Ans. True.
11. Ans. poor, unfairly.
12. Ans. d) all of the above.
13. Ans. d) all of the above.
14. Ans. b) It belongs to our coming generations.
15. Ans. Our descendants.
16. Ans. d) one thousand years.
17. Ans. a) 1945

LESSON 6: LET'S NOT FORGET THE MARTYRS

1. Ans:- Vandana Sehgal.
2. Ans:- (a) Badgam.
3. Ans:- (c) Infiltrators
4. Ans:- (a) Tanks
5. Ans:- (a) Gorkha Rifle Regiment.
6. Ans:- (b) Param Vir Chakra.
7. Ans:- (c) Khem Karan Sector.
8. Ans:- (c) Major Som Nath Sharma.
9. Ans:- False.
10. Ans:- (c) 1999 Kargil War.
11. Ans:- Sher Shah.
12. Ans: False.
13. Ans:- (c) Jai Mata di.
14. Ans:- True.
15. Ans:- (b) 6
16. Ans (c) Salim Baig Mirza who shot his plane

LESSON 7: WATER-A TRUE ELIXIR

1. Ans. Dr. D.V. Jindal wrote the chapter, 'Water - A True Elixir'.
2. Ans. Water is the basis of all life.
3. Ans. They help in the conservation of water.
4. Ans. They believed that forests were the mothers of rivers.
5. Ans. The state of Punjab.
6. Ans. About 5000 years ago.
7. Ans. The worst affected districts are Sangrur and Moga.
8. Ans. Rice - wheat cropping system.
9. Ans. Planting and transplanting time of crops and new irrigation methods.
10. Ans. Water is the true elixir of life.
11. Answers: (a) salty, (b) levels, (c) nitrate, (d) source, (e) water
12. Answers: (a) True, (b) True, (c) True, (d) False, (e) False

LESSON 8: NO TIME FOR FEAR

1. Ans: Malcolm Aspeslet and Barb Beck
2. Ans: British Columbia's Glacier National Park in Canada

3. Ans: c) grizzly bear
4. Ans. Having been unexpectedly caught in a freak snow flurry during the hike, they had to spend the night in one of the Park's alpine cabins.
5. Ans: False (Note: They began their descent hike about mid-morning)
6. Ans: b) 30 September 1971
7. Ans The two bear cubs were about 20 metres to their right which meant that the mother bear could be nearby. Hence, they were frightened.
8. Ans: a) a hunting knife
9. Ans: False (Note: Gordy Peyto was a warden. Ned Clough was a first-aid attendant.)
10. Ans: Queen Victoria Hospital in Revelstoke
11. Ans: putting a jigsaw puzzle together
12. Ans: c) 41
13. Ans: a freak
14. Ans: Malcolm's doubts were dispelled in January when he received a marriage proposal from Barb.
15. Ans: c) February 1972
16. Ans: a) 21 July 1973
17. Ans: The Royal Humane Society, London
18. Ans Malcolm was awarded the Stanhope Gold Medal for performing the bravest deed, reported that year in the entire Commonwealth.
19. Ans: The Royal Canadian Humane Association and The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission
20. Ans: False (Note: Barb loved Malcolm. According to her, handicaps should be accepted in life. Scars don't change a person.)

SECTION-C

LESSON 1: AN ASTROLOGER'S DAY

1. Answer: c) He looked continuously for customers.
2. Answer: (c) Practice.
3. Answer: (c) Packing Up.
4. Answer: (b) By the match light.
5. Answer: (c) He had recognised the stranger

True/False (6 -10)

Answers: 6. True 7. True 8. False 9. False 10. True

Fill in the blanks: (11 - 15)

Answers: 11. Bees 12. three 13. dead 14. revenge 15. south

LESSON 2: THE TIGER IN THE TUNNEL

1. Ans. (ii) Nineteen 2. Ans. Watchman 3. Ans. Axe 4. Ans. a daughter and a son 5. Ans. thick forest 6. Ans. son
7. Ans. True 8. Ans. False 9. Ans. three miles 10. Ans. tiger 11. Ans. False 12. Ans. True 13. Ans. bone 14. Ans. True 15. Ans. Courageous

LESSON 3: SPARROWS

- 1.- K.A. Abbas is the writer of the story 'Sparrows'.
- 2.- Bundu was Rahim Khan's elder son.
- 3.- Ram Charan, the village banya, was Radha's father.
- 4.- Four sparrows kept Vigil over the dead body of Rahim Khan.
- 5.- Rahim Khan wanted to marry Radha, a Hindu girl.
- 6.- c) a touring circus
- 7.- d) Zaildar
- 8.- d) all of these
- 9.- False
- 10.- True

LESSON 4: THE MODEL MILLIONAIRE

1. Ans. Oscar Wilde wrote the chapter, 'The Model Millionaire'.
2. Ans. Hughie loved Laura Merton.
3. Ans. Baron Hausberg was the model millionaire.
4. Ans. Baron Hausberg gave a cheque for 10000 pounds to Hughie as a wedding present.
5. Ans. Alan Trevor was painting a life size picture of a beggar-man when Hughie entered his studio.
6. Ans. c) Painter.

7. Ans. a) Hughie.
8. Ans. d) Baron Hausberg.
9. Ans. b) Laura Merton.
10. Ans. a) A retired Colonel.
11. Ans. True
12. Ans. False
13. Ans. False
14. Ans. True.
15. Ans. False.
16. Ans. professions.
17. Ans. London.
18. Ans. Sovereign.
19. Ans. Europe
20. Ans. £10000

LESSON 5: THE PANCHPARAMESHWAR

1. Ans. Munshi Premchand
2. Ans. Jumman Sheikh and Algu Chaudhary.
3. Ans. b) property
4. Ans. b) No
5. Ans. c) Kariman
6. Ans. d) panchayat
7. Ans. a) Yes
8. Ans. c) 3
9. Ans. d) Algu Chadhury
10. Ans. b) no
11. Ans. Yes
12. Ans. d) Batesar
13. Ans. b) Samjhu Sahu
14. Ans. c) No
15. Ans. d) Dry straw
16. Ans. b) complained to the panchayat against Algu
17. Ans. a) Jumman
18. Ans. c) 3
19. Ans. a) Yes
20. Ans. a) Yes

LESSON 6: THE PEASANT'S BREAD

1. Ans. To plough his field.
2. Ans. No
3. Ans. They behaved like wild animals.
4. Ans. He invited his wealthy friends.
5. Ans. The imp's business was to make a man do wrong.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Ans. b. Leo Tolstoy
2. Ans. d. Under a bush
3. Ans. b. Foxes
4. Ans. a. Peasant's house
5. Ans. Behind the bush

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Answer- holy water
2. Answer- hill
3. Answer- angrily
4. Answer- vodka
5. Answer- pigs

TRUE/ FALSE

1. Ans. False
2. Ans. True
3. Ans. True
4. Ans. False
5. Ans. True

GRAMMAR

MODALS

I. Choose the correct option:

1. Reading _____ make a full man. (may/can)
2. We _____ learn how to govern better. (must/might)
3. We _____ respect our elders. (can/ought to)
4. I _____ help him with money. (will/dare)
5. Walk carefully lest you _____ sprain your foot. (shall/should)
6. You _____ not see him; just write a letter. (dare/need)
7. _____ you please stop talking? (will/shall)
8. You _____ go home whenever you like. (may/might)
9. We _____ not tell lies. (would/should)
10. My grand mother _____ go for a morning walk in her youth. (used to/might)
11. He _____ read and write Spanish. (can/need)
12. _____ you give me a glass of water? (could/may)
13. I _____ not help laughing. (would/could)
14. She _____ not worry about the exams. (can/need)
15. He _____ take a long walk after meals every day. (would/could)
16. She _____ not insult me. (dare/used to)
17. You _____ follow the traffic rules. (might/ ought to)
18. I think I _____ go now. (should/will)
19. _____ I bring you something to eat? (Could/Must)
20. I told him that he _____ take the test. (could/can)

ANSWERS: 1. can 2. must 3. ought to 4. will 5. should 6. need 7. Will 8. may 9. should 10. used to 11. can 12. could 13. could 14. need 15. would 16. dare 17. ought to 18. should 19. Could 20. could

PREPOSITIONS

I. Choose the correct option:

1. The cubs were jostling _____ each other.
a) with b) against c) through d) at
2. Barb burst tears.
a) into b) from c) with d) through
3. He fell a victim drinking.
a) to b) for c) with d) on
4. He has not come to my house _____ many days.
a) since b) from c) for d) after
5. She complained headache.
a) from b) about c) against d) of
6. Tanya is very quick ----- numbers.
a) on b) at c) in d) for
7. We were surprised ----- his arrival.
a) at b) with c) through d) over
8. I thanked my friend his help.
a) because of b) at c) for d) after
9. Always trust ----- God.
a) on b) at c) of d) in
10. You should not take things granted.
a) for b) against c) because of d) at
11. One must abide the rules of the road.
a) by b) with c) upon d) for
12. A man is known ----- the company he keeps.
a) by b) for c) in d) on
13. The rider fell his horse.
a) off b) of c) out of d) into
14. I mowed the grass ----- a new mower.
a) by b) for c) with d) in
15. He distributed the toffees _____ all the children.
a) between b) with c) to d) among

ANSWERS: 1. against 2. into 3. to 4. for 5. of 6. at 7. at 8. for 9. in 10. for 11. by 12. by 13. off 14. with 15. among

Exercise (Solved)

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

1. We were on our way _____ school.
2. Winter vacations start _____.

3. The axe fell _____ the canal.
4. They were running _____ the beach.
5. Our school is _____ the temple.
6. The wheel went _____ .
7. He will have to pay _____ his nose.
8. We must face the challenge _____ courage.
9. You must learn the lesson _____ heart.
10. He threw the packet _____ the wall.

Answers: 1. to 2. from 3. into 4. along 5. near 6. off 7. through 8. with 9. by 10. against

DETERMINERS

I. Choose the correct option: (Answers are given in red.)

1.mother is a teacher. (my, I)
2. Please give me sugar. (any, some)
3. grapes are sour. (these, this)
4. He is Indian. (a, an)
5. Which is longest tunnel in the world? (the, a)
6. Have you got money? (any, some)
7. I saw children in the park. (much, many)
8. She has work to do. (many, much)
9. house is mine. (That, Those)
10. He lost friends he had. (a few, the few)
11. sun rises in the east. (A, The)
12. The teacher gave of the students a piece of cake. (each, every)
13. She invited friends to her birthday party. (a few, the few)
14. Could you pass me salt, please? (the, a)
15. Is this umbrella? (her, she)

ANSWERS: 1. my 2. some 3. These 4. an 5. the 6. any 7. many 8. much 9. That 10. the few 11. The 12. each 13. a few 14. the 15. her

Exercise 1 (Solved)

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate determiner or leave the space blank if no determiner is needed.

1. Have you got _____ English friends?
2. No, I haven't got _____ English friends.
3. But I have _____ English penfriends.
4. He has _____ friends at all.
5. She has _____ close friend. They spend all their time together.
6. Would you like _____ more orange juice?
7. I have hardly _____ money left.
8. I never have _____ luck with the lottery.
9. Have you got _____ money?
10. Yes, I've got _____

ANSWERS: 1. any 2. any 3. some 4. no 5. a 6. some 7. any 8. any 9. any 10. Some

USE OF THE SAME WORD AS NOUN, VERB AND ADJECTIVE

Use the following words as Noun, Verb and Adjective: back: Noun :

He was hit at the back by the opponent.

Verb: I always backed my friends in trouble.

Adj: He approached the kitchen from the back door.

blind: Noun : One should help the blind.

Verb: We should not be blind to our own faults.

Adj.: My grandfather became blind at the age of sixty.

calm: Noun : It seemed like the calm before the storm.

Verb: I tried to calm her down.

Adj.: We should remain calm in an emergency.

humble: Noun : We must respect the humble.

Verb: He humbled the proud person in the party. Adj.: He lived a very humble and noble life.

light: Noun : Please switch on the light.

Verb: He lighted the lamp.

Adj.: This cloth is as light as a feather.

milk: Noun : I drink milk every day.

Verb: The milkman is milking the cow. Adj.:

He loves milk products.

open: Noun : The children were playing in the open.

Verb: He opened the window.

Adj.: The flowers are all open now.

right: Noun : Everyone knows his rights.

Verb: The judge should right the wrong now. Adj.:

This is your right hand.

catch: Noun : Sachin never dropped a catch.

Verb: The police have caught the real culprit.

Adj.: Instead of merely using catch phrases, strict actions should be taken to eradicate corruption.

Voice

I. Change the voice of the verbs in the following sentences from Active to Passive:

1. Ram has chosen a book.
2. He is watching us.
3. He knows me.
4. Do you teach Mohan?
5. Ancy ran a race.
6. Open the door.
7. Please saddle the horse.
8. They will help me.
9. The noise frightened the lamb.
10. They have painted the room.

ANSWERS: 1. A book has been chosen by Ram. 2. We are being watched by him. 3. I am known to him. 4. Is Mohan taught by you? 5. A race was run by Ancy. 6. Let the door be opened./ You are ordered to open the door. 7. You are requested to saddle the horse. 8. I will be helped by them. 9. The lamb was frightened by the noise. 10. The room has been painted by them.

Narration

I. Report the following in Indirect Speech:

1. Mohan says, "I am not well."
2. He said, "I am waiting for my friend."
3. Tarun said, "I came yesterday."
4. He said to me, "You are very ambitious."
5. Thomas said to his father, "Virtue always wins."
6. She says, "My husband will come now."
7. The policeman said, "I caught two thieves last night."
8. He said to me, "Thank you."
9. Zara will say, "Father is not at home."
10. He said to him, "I intend to leave for Delhi to-night."

ANSWERS:

1. Mohan says that he is not well.
2. He said that he was waiting for his friend.
3. Tarun said that he had come the previous day.
4. He told me that I was very ambitious.
5. Thomas told his father that virtue always wins.
6. She says that her husband will come now.

7. The policeman said that he had caught two thieves the previous night.
8. He thanked me.
9. Zara will say that father is not at home.
10. He told him that he intended to leave for Delhi that night.

II. Do as directed:

1. Meera said to Rohan, "What are you doing?" (Remove inverted commas)
2. Heera said to me, "Please give me your pen." (Change into Indirect Speech)
3. Ravi says to his mother, "My friend is ill." (Change into Indirect Speech)
4. My father told me that I must finish my work by 6 p.m. (Use inverted commas)
5. The team said, "Alas! We have lost the match." (Change into Indirect Speech)
6. Mr. Golmes said to his son, "You must clean the room at once." (Change into Indirect Speech)
7. My friend thanked me. (Change into Direct Speech)
8. The Principal said, "You must work hard, boys!" (Change into Indirect Speech)
9. The mother said to her son, "You must return before sunset." (Remove inverted commas)
10. Mohan says, "I am busy now." (Remove inverted commas)

ANSWERS:

1. Meera asked Rohan what he was doing.
2. Heera requested me to give him my pen.
3. Ravi tells his mother that his friend is ill.
4. My father said to me. "You must finish your work by 6 p.m."
5. The team exclaimed sorrowfully that they had lost the match.
6. Mr. Golmes ordered his son to clean the room at once.
7. My friend said, "Thank you."
8. The Principal advised the boys to work hard.
9. The mother ordered her son that he must return before sunset.
10. Mohan says that he is busy now.

REMOVAL AND USE OF "TOO"

Remove 'too' from the following sentences and rewrite the same.

1. I am too tired to think of anything.
2. He spoke too fast to be understood.
3. He is too proud to beg.
4. Hitler was too cruel to spare the Jews.
5. The Chief Minister Mr. Raja was too busy to give us an appointment.

ANSWERS:

1. I am so tired that I cannot think of anything.
2. He spoke so fast that one could not understand.
3. He is so proud that he cannot beg.
4. Hitler was so cruel that he could not spare the Jews.
5. Ans. The Chief Minister Mr. Raja was so busy that he could not give us an appointment.

Replace 'so...that' with 'too...to' in the following sentences

1. There are so many birds that I cannot count them. Ans:
2. Those flowers are so pretty that we should not pluck them.
3. Mani is so young that he cannot handle this responsibility.
4. The print is so small that I cannot read it.
5. The was so huge that I could not get into the bus.

ANSWERS:

1. There are too many birds for me to count.
2. Those flowers are too pretty for us to pluck them.
3. Mani is too young to handle this responsibility.
4. The print is too small for me to read.
5. The crowd was too huge for me to get into the bus.

TENSES (Exercises)

DO AS DIRECTED:

1. He always his coffee without sugar. (take) (Present Indefinite)
2. Our school with prayers every day. (begin) (Present Indefinite)

3. I don't know him because I (never meet) him. (Present Perfect)
4. I (already see) this film. (Present Perfect)
5. I always (speak) the truth. (Past Indefinite)
6. He (not go) to his office yesterday. He had fever. (Past Indefinite)
7. I (read) a novel when my friend came. (Past Continuous)
8. I saw that two policemen (chase) the thief. (Past Continuous)
9. This is February, the next month (be) March. (Simple Future)
10. God (help) those who help themselves. (Present Indefinite)
11. I (leave) for U.S. day after tomorrow. (Future Continuous)
12. We (finish) this work by today evening. (Future Continuous)
13. We (pay) all the taxes regularly since 2000. (Present Perfect Continuous)
14. My father (be) a doctor. (Past Indefinite)
15. We (not conquer) anyone. (Present Perfect)
16. A car (wait) for us. (Past Continuous)
17. My hostess (keep) her promise. (Future Indefinite)
18. A stitch in time (save) nine. (Simple Present)
19. He (purchase) a new bicycle. (Future Indefinite)
20. He (hold) his breath. (Past Perfect)
21. Everything (work) out fine. (Past Indefinite)
22. My grandmother (accept) her seclusion, with resignation. (Simple Past)
23. Mohan does not have much money, so he (not buy) a car yet. (Present Perfect)
24. I (not like) noodles. (Simple Present)
25. Ravi (complete) his work. (Past Indefinite)

Answers: 1. takes 2. begins 3. have never met 4. have already seen 5. spoke 6. did not go 7. was reading 8. were chasing 9. will be 10. helps 11. shall be leaving 12. shall be finishing 13. have been paying 14. was 15. have not conquered 16. was waiting 17. Will keep 18. saves 19. will purchase 20. had held 21. worked 22. accepted 23. has not bought 24. do not like 25. completed

SECTION-A

LESSON 1: GENDER BIAS

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What course was the author pursuing at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore?
Ans. The author was pursuing Masters in Computer Science at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
2. Where did the author want to complete a doctorate in Computer Science?
Ans. The author wanted to go abroad to complete a doctorate in Computer Science.
3. Which advertisement did the author see on the notice board?
Ans. She saw a standard job requirement notice from the famous automobile company, Telco.
4. What was there in the advertisement that made the author very upset?
Ans. A line in the advertisement that lady candidates need not apply made the author very upset.
5. Why did Sudha write a postcard to Telco?
Ans. Sudha wrote a post card to Telco to complain against gender discrimination in the company.
6. What telegram did the author receive from Telco?
Ans. She received a telegram to appear for an interview at Telco's Pune office.
7. Why did the author's hostel mates want her to go to Pune for the interview?
Ans. The author's hostel mates wanted her to use the opportunity to go to Pune free of cost and buy the famous Pune saris for cheap.
8. How many people were there on the interview panel? What did the author realize?
Ans. There were six people on the interview panel. She realized that it was a serious business.
9. What did Sudha tell the panel before the interview?
Ans. Sudha told the panel that she thought that it was only a technical interview.
10. What type of questions was the author asked by the interview panel?
Ans. The author was asked technical questions by the interview panel.
11. When did Sudha first see JRD Tata?
Ans. Sudha first saw JRD Tata when she was showing some reports to Sumant Moolgaokar in his Bombay office.
12. What did Sumant Moolgaokar tell JRD about Sudha?
Ans. Sumant Moolgaokar told JRD that Sudha was the first engineer to work on Telco's shop floor.
13. How many girls are now studying in engineering colleges?
Ans. Fifty percent students studying these days in engineering colleges are girls.
14. What would the author want from life, if time stops?
Ans. Sudha would want JRD to be alive so that he could see how the company he had started had grown.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Draw a character sketch of Sudha Murthy. (or) Describe Sudha's life as a student at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Ans. Sudha was a young, bold and bright girl. Life was full of fun and joy. She was doing her masters course in Computer Science at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. She was the only girl in her post graduate department. She wanted to go abroad to complete her doctorate in Computer Science. She had not thought of taking up a job in India. But when she saw the line "Lady Candidates need not apply" in the job requirement notice from Telco, she thought of complaining against the injustice and gender bias to the topmost person in Telco. She wrote a post card to JRD Tata. She faced the interview panel confidently and became the first woman engineer to work on Telco's shop floor.

2. What were Sudha's plans after completing her master's course in Computer Science?

Ans. Sudha was a young, bold and bright girl. She was doing her masters course in Computer Science at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. She was the only girl in her post graduate department. She wanted to go abroad to complete her doctorate in Computer Science. She had been offered scholarship by many universities in the USA. She had not thought of taking up a job in India.

LESSON 2: THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Whose portrait hung above the mantelpiece in the drawing room?

Ans. The portrait of the author's grandfather hung above the mantelpiece in the drawing room. He wore a big turban and loose-fitting clothes. He looked at least a hundred years old.

Q2. Why did she say her prayer in a monotonous sing song?

Ans. The author lived with his grandmother in the village. She used to wake him up and got him ready for school. She said her prayer in a monotonous sing song manner so that the author might listen and learn it by heart.

Q3. Why did Grandmother always go to school with the author?

Ans. The author's grandmother always went to school with him. The school was attached to the temple. While the author attended his class, she would read the holy books inside the temple. When they both had finished, they would walk back together.

Q4. How did they feed the village dogs while returning home?

Ans. When the author's grandmother went to leave the author to school, she would take some chapattis with her. On the way back, the village dogs would meet them. They would feed the village dogs with stale chapattis.

Q5. "That was the turning - point in our friendship". What happened to the friendship?

Ans. When the author's parents were settled in the city, the author with his grandmother also went to live there. In the city, his grandmother no longer came to school with him. The friendship between the author and his grandmother was broken. That was the turning point in their friendship.

Q6. Why was Grandmother unhappy about the school education?

Ans. When the author came back from school, his grandmother would ask him what the teacher had taught him. He would tell her English words and little things of western things. This made her unhappy.

Q7. What did grandmother do from sunrise to sunset?

Ans. She sat by her spinning - wheel, She rarely left it to talk to anyone. Only in the afternoon, she took rest for a while to feed the sparrows.

Q8. How did the sparrows show (on the last day) that they had not come for the bread?

Ans. When the grandmother's corpse was lying in the verandah, thousands of sparrows sat scattered on the floor. There was no chirruping. The author's mother broke some bread into pieces and threw to them. The sparrows took no notice of the pieces of bread and flew away quietly.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Give a brief pen- portrait of the grandmother.

Ans. Grandmother was an old woman. She was short, fat and slightly bent. Her face was full of wrinkles. She put on spotless white clothes. There was a great friendship between her and the author. She wake him up every morning and got him ready for the school. She would help him in his studies. Grandmother was a religious woman. She would say her prayer regularly in the morning. She would go to the temple and recite holy books. Grandmother was a noble and kind woman. She loved to feed birds and animals. She used to feed dogs in the village and sparrows in the city. She did not lose temper. Thus she was a grand old lady.

Q2. Write brief note on Grandmother's relationship with the sparrows.

Ans. In the city, Grandmother used to feed the sparrows daily with breadcrumbs. She would feed them very lovingly. Hundreds of sparrows collected round her. But she never shoo'd them away. The sparrows too seemed to enjoy her company. When Grandmother died, the sparrows were full of grief. The author's mother threw some crumbs to them. But they did not touch them even. They flew away quietly when Grandmother's dead body was carried off for cremation.

Q3. How would Grandmother prepare the author for school?

Ans. Grandmother used to wake up the author in the morning. She bathed and dressed him while she said her morning prayer. She said her morning prayer in a sing song manner. She wanted the author to hear it and get to know it by heart. Then she would fetch his wooden slate, a tiny earthen ink-pot and a reed pen. She would then give him a breakfast of a thick, stale chapatti with a little butter and sugar spread on it. She would carry several stale chapattis with her for the village dogs. They went to school together.

LESSON 3: LIBERTY AND DISCIPLINE

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q1. How does the author define liberty?
 Ans: Liberty means the freedom to make a choice. When you get in a car you can choose where you want to go, that is liberty.
- Q2. What is discipline?
 Ans: Discipline means to do something under rules and regulations. While driving you keep to the left of the road that is discipline.
- Q3. Why should one keep to the left?
 Ans: For one's own safety, for the consideration of others and fear of punishment.
- Q4. How does pure discipline differ from enforced discipline?
 Ans: Pure discipline is self discipline that comes from within by consent or understanding. Enforced discipline is enforced by physical violence and fear.
- Q5. What type of liberty do the British believe in?
 Ans: The British believe in the freedom to think what they like, say what they like, work at what they like and go where they like.
- Q6. Why does one have a natural inclination to avoid discipline?
 Ans: One has a natural inclination to avoid discipline because discipline is considered to be a restraint on liberty.
- Q7. Why is discipline unavoidable for a modern man?
 Ans: Modern man's life is complex. We all are interdependent. Discipline keeps us at the right track.
- Q8. How did the author acknowledge the salute of a private soldier?
 Ans: The author acknowledged his salute in a very casual way with an airy wave of his hand.
- Q9. How did the Colonel punish the author for not returning a salute properly?
 Ans: The Colonel told Sergeant Major to plant his staff in the ground and let the author practice how to return a salute till he knew how to return it.
- Q10. What did the Colonel tell the author about discipline?
 Ans: The Colonel told author that discipline begins with the officers.
- Q11. How can the leader build up the leadership of his team?
 Ans: Leader can build up team with discipline.
- Q12. How can you say that discipline is not derogatory?
 Ans: Discipline is not derogatory because it is only Discipline that enables man to enjoy liberty.
- Q13. What is Democracy according to author?
 Ans: According to the author democracy means that responsibility is decentralized.
- Q14. How can a nation overcome an economic or military crisis?
 Ans: A nation can overcome economic or military crisis with Discipline

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1: How does History teach us the need of a disciplined living? Explain.

Ans: History teaches us that in the absence of discipline the order fades away in a nation, its economic life decays, its standard of living falls and security for the weak and the poor vanishes. Then to enforce discipline some military power or a dictator steps in. He imposes some sort of discipline to control the situation. As a result the liberty of the people is curbed and crushed.

Q2: What is the relationship between liberty and discipline?

Ans: Liberty and discipline exist together. They are two sides of the same coin. When you get in a car you can choose where you want to go, that is liberty. But while driving, you will keep to the left of the road that is discipline. Discipline is a restraint on liberty. Many of us have an inclination to avoid it. But we cannot get on without having without paying something for it. Liberty and discipline go hand in hand to strengthen a nation and its people.

Q3: What does indiscipline lead to?

Ans: Discipline is unavoidable for the modern man. It is only discipline that enables men to live in a community and yet retain individual liberty. Indiscipline leads to economic and social ruin of a nation. Without discipline the security of the poor and the weak vanished. Indiscipline is an enemy of a man and a nation. It leads to chaos and civil war. Indiscipline eats up the roots of our moral, social and national life.

Q4: How can an officer inculcate a sense of discipline in his subordinates?

Ans: An officer can inculcate a sense of discipline in his subordinates by becoming an example. It is rightly said that discipline begins with officers. Being a role model, an officer must impose discipline on himself first. He must accept higher degree of responsibility. If he does it, he doesn't need to enforce it on his subordinates. His order will be obeyed readily.

Q5: What are the advantages of discipline?

Ans: Discipline enables men to live in a community. It is the backbone of society. It is the discipline that ensures the security for the poor and the weak. It keeps the people systematic and focused. Author quotes the example of British railway signal men who during the war never left their post. They knew its importance to others and to their country. One can have discipline without liberty but one cannot have liberty without discipline.

LESSON 4: A PRESIDENT SPEAKS

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1Q: - Who have come and invaded India in 3000 years of History?

Ans: - They were the Turks, the Moguls, the Portuguese, the British, the French and the Dutch who came and invaded India.

2Q: - When according to Kalam, did India get its first vision of freedom?

Ans: - India got its first vision of freedom in the revolt of 1857.

3Q:- What is Kalam's second vision for India?

Ans:- Kalam's second vision for India is development.

4Q: - Why does Kalam want India to be a strong military and economic power?

Ans: -Kalam wants India to be a strong military and economic power as he believes that only strength respects strength.

5Q: - What is India's position regarding milk production and remote sensing satellites in the world?

Ans: - India is number one in terms of milk production and selling remote sensing satellites.

6Q: - What is India's position in respect of the production of wheat and rice?

Ans: - India stands second in respect of the production of wheat and rice.

7Q: -How do we behave while in Dubai?

Ans: - We would follow all the social customs. We would not eat in public in Ramadan and do not go out without covering head in Jeddah.

8Q:- What did ex-municipal commissioner of Bombay (Mumbai) tell Kalam?

Ans:- He told Kalam that rich people's dogs are walked on the streets to leave their droppings all over the place and the same people criticize the authorities for dirty pavements.

9Q: -What according to President Kalam we do when we go to some foreign land?

Ans: - According to President Kalam we exhibit our best manners when we go to a foreign land.

10Q:- What has every dog owner in America and Japan to do?

Ans: - The dog owner has to clean up the droppings of the dog.

11Q:- What do we expect from railways and airlines?

Ans:- We expect them to provide clean bathrooms and best of food.

12Q: - What is our attitude towards burning social issues?

Ans:- We make loud protests but continue to do the reverse. We find excuses. We blame the system.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1Q: - What is Kalam's vision for India?

Ans:-Kalam's vision for India is 'freedom' and 'development'. He wants India to be strong economically. He wants India to be a military power. He believes that only strength respects strength. So India must stand up to the world. Thus his vision for India is independence in real sense.

2Q: - What does Kalam say about our behaviour in a foreign country?

Ans:-Kalam says that we behave well in foreign countries. We obey laws. We respect social traditions. We do not litter on roads and do not eat in stores. We behave like responsible citizens. We do our duties and do not find excuses. We follow all the rules and regulations. But here in India we do the reverse.

3Q:-What does Kalam say about our behaviour in our own country?

Ans:- In our country we behave irresponsibly. We litter on the roads. We disobey the laws. We do not do our duty sincerely. On the contrary we blame authorities. We find excuses. We do not realize that we are a part of the system and we can not reform the system until we start it with ourselves.

4Q:-Write in brief the idea conveyed in the lesson.

Ans:-This lesson tells about the vision of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam for India. Kalam's vision for India is 'freedom' and 'development'. India must stand up to the world. President Kalam conveys the message of sincerity, responsibility and sensibility towards our nation. He tells us to be sincere and honest in all walks of life. The main idea is to motivate the Indians to be law abiding and civilized citizens. We should begin with ourselves what we expect from others.

LESSON 5: THE EARTH IS NOT OURS

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.

Q1: What is the meaning of Globalisation?

Ans. It means close interaction between different countries, improved communication and exchange of technologies.

Q2: What are the dangers of Globalisation?

Ans. Dangers are crime, narcotics, terrorism, disease, weapons etc.

Q3: What are the benefits of Globalisation?

Ans. Faster growth, higher living standards, new opportunities for Individuals and nations, better understanding between different countries.

Q4: What is the overarching challenges of our times?

Ans. To make globalisation mean more than bigger markets and learn to govern better.

Q5: What fundamental freedoms does the author talk about?

Ans. Freedom from poverty, freedom from fear of wars and freedom of future generations to survive on the Earth.

Q6: Why can't we say that human beings are not yet free and equal?

Ans. They are not free and equal due to unfair distribution of power and wealth. Billions of people still suffer from hunger and fear of wars.

Q7: What does the author say about the internal wars?

Ans. In the last decade, internal wars have killed more than 5 million people and have rendered many more homeless.

Q8: Where do most conflicts happen and why?

Ans. Most conflicts happen in poor countries that are badly governed and have unfair distribution of power and wealth.

Q9: What is the best way to prevent conflicts?

Ans. The best way is to promote a political arrangement where all groups are fairly represented and given equal human rights.

Q10: What is the third fundamental freedom?

Ans. It is the freedom of future generations to sustain their lives on The Earth.

Q11: How is the third fundamental freedom threatened?

Ans. It is threatened by deforestation, unsustainable practices of polluting the environment and over-consumption of non-renewable resources.

Q12: What is the old African wisdom that the author refers to?

Ans. According to the old African wisdom, the Earth is a treasure that we hold in trust for our future generations.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1: What does the author tell us about Globalisation?

Ans. Globalisation is close interaction between different countries of the world. It has many benefits like faster growth, higher living standards. It has given new opportunities to individuals and nations as well. It has many drawbacks. It has led to an increase in crime, drugs, terrorism, diseases and smuggling of weapons. According to Kofi Annan, globalisation should mean more than bigger markets. It should solve three main global issues to make this world a better place to live.

Q2: Why does the author say that new opportunities are not equally distributed?

Ans. The new opportunities are not equally distributed because of a huge gap between two classes. On one hand, we have rich people who worry that stock market may crash or they are trying to master new computer. On the other hand, more than half of our fellow men deal with basic worries like where their children's next meal is coming from. A billion of them survive on less than one dollar a day. They don't have safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. This inequality is responsible for unequal distribution of new opportunities offered by globalisation.

Q3: How does the author explain each of the fundamental freedoms?

Ans. Kofi Annan explains fundamental freedom under 3 headings. Freedom from want. Freedom from fear. Freedom of future generations to sustain their life on the Earth. He explains that more than half of the population lives under dire poverty without safe drinking water and adequate sanitation worrying about the next meal for their children. Fear of internal wars has claimed more than 5 million lives in the last decade and has rendered many homeless. Third is the fear of deforestation, pollution and over consumption of non-renewable resources. All this has posed a great danger to the Earth. It should be protected for future generations as it is not our property. It is a treasure which we hold in trust for our descendants.

Q4: Explain the significance of the title of the lesson "The Earth is not Ours".

Ans. The title of the lesson refers to an old African saying. It says that the Earth is not anyone's property. We are only trustees of the Earth. We have no right to pollute it. We should discourage deforestation, extinction of bio-diversity, over consumption of non-renewable resources. We should remember that the Earth belongs to our future generations. So, it should be wisely preserved for them.

Q5: Write a paragraph on "Man and his Environment".

Ans. Healthy, clean environment is very essential for mankind. It is healthy environment that makes Earth a suitable place for us to live on it. But in his greed, Man is mindlessly exploiting all its non-renewable resources. Man is destroying forests, fisheries, and all other living species. Man should remember that extinction of resources will end human race. Man should not forget that the Earth is a treasure that he should preserve for his descendants.

LESSON 6: LET'S NOT FORGET THE MARTYRS

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1:- When and where did Major Som Nath Sharma die?

Ans:- Major Som Nath Sharma was a brave soldier who died on 3rd November, 1947 in Badgam village of Kashmir during Indo-Pak war of 1947-48.

Q2:- In which war did Lieutenant - Colonel Dhan Singh Thapa distinguish himself as a great soldier?

Ans:- Lieutenant - Colonel Dhan Singh Thapa distinguished himself as a great soldier during Chinese attack in Ladakh.

Q3:- Where was Vikram Batra born? When did he join the Indian army?

Ans:- Captain Vikram Batra was born in Ghuggar village near Palampur, Himachal Pradesh. He joined the Indian army in 1996.

Q4:- Who was Abdul Hamid?

Ans:- Abdul Hamid was a soldier in the 4th battalion, the Grenadiers of the Indian army, who died in Khem karan Sector during Indo-Pak war of 1965. He was awarded the highest gallantry award Param Vir Chakra.

Q5:- How did Abdul Hamid show his bravery in the war?

Ans:- Pakistan forces launched an attack with a regiment of Patton tanks in the Khem Karan-Bhikhiwind Sector in Punjab. Near village Cheema, Havildar Abdul Hamid destroyed enemy tanks single handedly and boosted the morale of his companions.

Q6:- How did Capt Vikram Batra capture point 5140?

Ans:- Capt. Batra along with his five men climbed up regardless of heavy firing. He single handedly killed three enemy soldiers in a close combat. Inspired by the courage displayed by Capt. Batra, the other soldiers captured point 5140 in June 1999. They killed at least 8 Pakistani Soldiers.

Q7:- Why was flying officer Nirmaljit Singh Sekhon awarded the Param Vir Chakra?

Ans:- He was awarded the Param Vir Chakra for showing great bravery in the defence of Srinagar during the Indo-Pak War of 1971.

Q8:- Havildar Abdul Hamid is known as a killer of tanks. Why?

Ans:- Havildar Abdul Hamid knocked out some enemy tanks during the Indo-Pak war of 1965.

Q9:- When and Where did Major Somnath Sharma die?

Ans:- Major Som Nath Sharma died on 3rd November 1947 at Badgam Village of Kashmir during the Indo-Pak war of 1947-48.

Q10:- Name the five recipients of the Param Vir Chakra mentioned in the lesson "Let's Not Forget The Martyrs".

Ans:- Major Som Nath Sharma, Dhan Singh Thapa, Abdul Hamid, Nirmaljit Singh Sekhon and Captain Vikram Batra.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1:- Describe the circumstances of the martyrdom of Major Som Nath Sharma.

Ans:- Major Som Nath Sharma was the first recipient of the Param Vir Chakra. In 1947 soldiers of Pakistan in guise of tribals attacked Badgam. Major Sharma's company was there at that time. His right hand was plastered due to injuries while playing hockey. Seven hundred enemy soldiers surrounded his company and fired heavily with guns. Indian soldiers were less in numbers. But Major Sharma fought bravely. He and his soldiers killed 200 enemy soldiers. He died when a shell exploded on the ammunition near him. Thus he showed great courage and fought for the dignity of his country. The Indian Government awarded him with highest gallantry award Param Vir Chakra posthumously.

Q 2:-Describe the role of Lt. Col. Dhan singh Thapa during the Chinese attack.

Ans:- Lt. Col. Dhan singh Thapa was an Indian Army Major. In October, 1962 China attacked India.

The Chinese forces attacked the Chushal airport in Ladakh. Major Thapa and his men repulsed their attack two times. But when Chinese army attacked third time, Major Thapa fought bravely and killed many Chinese soldiers. He was captured by the enemy and made a war prisoner. He was released later.

LESSON 7: WATER-A TRUE ELIXIR

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why is only one percent of the water available on our planet fit for drinking?

A1- Only three percent of water is fresh water, in which two percent is frozen in glaciers and polar ice caps.97 percent of the water is salty ocean water. So only one percent of the water is available for drinking.

2. Why should we preserve the quality of water available to us?

A2. Because only one percent of water is available for drinking.

3. Why did civilizations generally grow on the banks of big rivers?

A3- Because people had access to fresh water easily.

4. What type of water supply and sewerage system prevailed during the Indus Valley Civilization period?

A4- The Indus Valley Civilization period had one of the most sophisticated urban water supply and sewage system in the world.

5. What role do forests play in the conservation of water?

A5- In the forest water seeps gently into the ground as vegetation breaks the flow of water. This ground water feeds well, lakes and rivers.

6. Why is water conservation the need of the day?

A6- Because the level of underground water is falling sharply day by day.

7. What did the Punjab Agriculture Minister admit on the floor of the House?

A7- He admitted that groundwater was continuously declining in 85% areas of the state.

8. What is the result of the excessive decline in water table in the state?

A8- Due to excessive decline in water,nitrate presence in water has gone up by ten times and farmers have to dig deeper into the ground to pump out water.

9. What technology can be used to save water?

A9- Technologies like planting and transplanting time of crops, sprinklers, drip irrigation and furrow can be used to save water.

10. How do the rural communities and the poor urban classes suffer due to the shortage of water?

A10- In villages, people have to go for miles to collect water from tanks and lakes. The poor urban classes have to drink polluted water.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

2. Write a note on the necessity of conserving water.

A2- Water conservation has become the need of the day because rising population , growing industrialization and expanding agriculture have pushed up the demand for water. Besides this , we are also wasting and polluting water. We are cutting down our forests. It disturbed the water cycle also. As a result the water level is sinking year after year. And if this continuous, a day will come when life would become impossible on the earth. So we will have to conserve every drop of water.

5. Write a short paragraph on: 'Water, A True Elixir'.

A5. Water is the foundation of food and life. It is the basis of all life. We can live without food for a number of days but we can't do without water for a day even. It is essential to life as air. In the forest water seeps gently into the ground as vegetation breaks the flow of water. This ground water feeds well, lakes and rivers .Many poets are inspired by falling of water down the hills.But with the advancement we are wasting and polluting water. We are cutting down our forests. It disturbed the water cycle also. As a result the water level is sinking year after year. And if this continuous, a day will come when life would become impossible on the earth. So we will have to conserve every drop of water.

LESSON 8: NO TIME FOR FEAR

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who were Malcolm and Barb?

A1- Malcolm and Barb were friends and loved each other.

2. Where did they go on their date?

A2- They went on their date to Balu Pass in Canada.

3. Why were they forced to spend the night in a cabin?

A3- Because of an unexpected snowfall.

4. Who attacked Barb?

A4- The mother bear attacked Barb.

5. How did Malcolm try to save Barb from the grizzly?

A5- Malcolm attacked the grizzly with a hunting knife in order to save the life of Barb.

6. Why did the grizzly leave Malcolm?

A6- Malcolm thought that his end was near. He stopped struggling. The grizzly thought that he was dead and left him.

7. What did Barb do when she saw Malcolm after the grizzly had gone?

A7- Barb rushed to the lodge to get help after grizzly had gone.

8. Who was Gordy Peyto? What did he say to Malcolm?

A8- Gordy Peyto was a warden and was Malcolm's good friend. He told Malcolm that he always ended up looking after him.

9. Who was Ned Clough? How did he help Malcolm?

A9- Ned Clough was a first aid attendant. He wrapped Malcolm's face and the chewed gashes on his legs in gauze, then strapped him in a stretcher.

10. What, according to the doctor, was like putting a jigsaw puzzle together?

A10- According to the doctor, restoring Malcolm's face was like putting a jigsaw puzzle together.

11. What made Malcolm almost sick?

A11- When Malcolm looked at his face for the first time in the bathroom mirror, it almost made him sick.

12. Why did he ignore Barb's letters?

A12- He ignored Barb's letters thinking how anyone could love a freak like him.

13. Barb wrote to Malcolm, 'It's a leap year.' What is the significance of this term?

A13- It means it was the time for them to take a decision about their marriage.

14. When did they get married?

A14- They got married on 21st July 1973.

15. Why did Barb marry Malcolm?

A15- Barb loved Malcolm before the accident and declared always to love him.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

5. What awards were given to Malcolm for his bravery?

A5- The news of Malcolm's bravery spread all across Canada. The Royal Humane Society, London, awarded him the Stanhope Gold Medal. He received the Gold Medal for bravery from the Royal Canadian Humane Association and Carnegie Medal for heroism from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

6. Write a note on : 'True Love Knows No Boundary'.

A6- True love is the highest feeling. The path of love is not smooth. The lovers have to face many hardships. It is always with the inner beauty of a person. It never changes. It does not care for any boundaries. True love never changes with the passage of time. Time can destroy physical beauty. But it cannot destroy true love. In the story Barb marries Malcolm because she loves him the same as she loved him before the accident. It's truly said that true love knows no barriers.

SECTION-B

1. LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING (WILLIAM WORDSWORTH)

CENTRAL IDEA OF THE POEM

The poem conveys the idea that man's alienation from nature is the main cause of his agony and distress. Man's madness for material things is playing havoc with his peace of mind. He should stop exploiting nature and develop a friendly relationship with it in order to regain his lost happiness. Only nature can help him come out of his self-created chaos.

Q1. Read the stanza and answer the questions below:

To her fair works did Nature link

The human soul through me ran;

And much it grieved my heart to think

What man has made of man.

Q1. What are the fair works of Nature referred to in this stanza?

A1 All flora and fauna and beauty of natural objects are the fair works of nature.

Q2. Name the poem and the poet?

A2. These lines have been taken from the poem 'Lines Written in Early Spring' written by 'William Wordsworth'

Q3. Why is the poet grieved?

A3. The poet is grieved because man has mishandled nature and thus created a chaos around.

Q4. List two pair of rhyming words used by the poet in this passage?

A4. Rhyming words are: link-think, ran-man. Rhyme Scheme is a, b, a, b.

Q5. What does the poet mean by 'What man has made of man'?

A5. It means that man's alienation from nature is the main reason of his troubles and worries. Man has been responsible for the troubles of mankind.

2. MOTHER'S DAY (SHIV K. KUMAR)

Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow

My mother is more demanding

an obeisance at each sunrise,

like a devotee throwing a handful of yellow rice to the birds.

Holding a candelabrum before an idol,

Just once a year

Is desecrating it.

1. What does 'my mother' demand?

Ans: Here 'My mother' refers to Indian Mother. Indian Mother wants her son to touch her feet with respect at sunrise every day.

2. List the two things, mentioned by the poet we are supposed to do at sunrise.

Ans: At each sunrise we are supposed to touch our mother's feet. Secondly, we should throw a handful of yellow rice to the birds.

Q3. Name the figure of speech in – '..... like a devotee throwing a handful of yellow rice to the birds.'

Ans: The figure of speech used here is simile.

Q4. Write a short note on the idea contained in the lines "Holding ais desecrating

Ans: The idea contained in this line is that dedicating just one day once a year to our mother is nothing but treating her with disrespect.

Q5. What do you mean by word obeisance?

Ans: Obeisance means an act of bending down in respect and touching the feet of elders.

Q6: Write a short note on 'how we Indians celebrate the Mother's Day '.

Ans: We pay obeisance to our mother by touching her feet at every sunrise and serving her daily. We owe our life to her and we start our day with her blessings. Hence, we adore our mother like a goddess as we hold her in high esteem.

CENTRAL IDEA OF THE POEM

The poem conveys the idea that mother has immense significance in our lives. Dedicating just one day in whole year to recognise her importance in our lives is injustice to her. We owe our life to her and we always need her blessings. Hence, we should not indulge in any pompous celebration to please her. Rather, we should honour and respect our mothers by serving them every day. So, dedicating a single day to her once a year is an insult.

3. UPAGUPTA

1. Write the central idea of the poem 'Upagupta' .

Ans. This poem brings out the strong character of a great Buddhist monk named Upagupta . He was an ascetic in the real sense. He was forgiving by nature. He had wonderful self-control. He was full of the milk of human kindness. He felt no hesitation in nursing the woman who was struck with a horrible disease. This poem is, in fact, a great tribute to Upagupta.

4. CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR BY OGDEN NASH

I. Look at the following lines taken from the poem

My limp and bashful spirit feeds

On other people's heroic deeds.

What does the poet mean to convey in these lines? Select the proper options:

(a) He is not sure of his own capabilities to perform such deeds.

(b) He does not like to perform heroic deeds.

(c) He is scared of getting hurt while performing such deeds

Ans. (a)

II. Now look at this line:

Buy tickets worth their weight in radium.

Select the correct meaning of this line from the given statements:

(a) The poet gives radium to buy tickets.

(b) The poet would pay anything for buying tickets to watch the games.

(c) The poet does not buy tickets.

Ans. (b)

III. Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow:

I'm glad that when my struggle

Twixt prudence and ego, prudence wins.

1. The poet's ego urges him to show some heroism on the playfield. How often does he show it?

Ans. He never shows any heroism on the playfield. He wants to remain a spectator always.

2. Do you think he wants to show this heroism?

Ans. No, he does not want to show this heroism.

3. Write a short note on the poet's 'struggle'.

Ans. The poet watches the heroic deeds of the athletes. Sometimes he wishes to be in place of some player. His ego urges him to perform similar acts. Then struggle between his ego and prudence begins. His prudence finally wins.

4. What is he glad about?

Ans. He is glad about the victory of prudence over ego.

5. These two lines contain the theme of the poem. Explain.

Ans. Man's ego urges him to do what he likes. His prudence asks him to do what is right.

IV. Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow:

Athletes, I'll drink to you

Or eat with you,

Or anything except compete with you,

Buy tickets worth their weight in radium,

To watch you gambol in a stadium

And reassure myself anew

That you're not me and I'm not you.

1. Give the name of the poet and the poem.

Ans. The name of the poet is Ogden Nash and the name of the poem is 'Confessions of a Born Spectator'.

2. What is the speaker prepared to do?

Ans. The speaker is prepared to drink to the health of athletes. He is prepared to eat with them.

3. What is he not prepared to do?

Ans. He is not prepared to compete with the athletes.

4. Give the rhyme scheme of given stanza.

Ans. aaa, bb, aa

5. THE LITTLE BLACK BOY

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. The poet of the poem 'The Little Black Boy' is _____.

Ans. William Blake

2. Who says 'my soul is white'?

Ans. The Little Black Boy

3. Who is white as an angel?

a. The English Child b. The Indian Child c. The African Child

d. The American Child

Ans. a. The English Child

4. Where does the little black boy live?

a. America b. India c. Africa d. England

Ans. c. Africa

5. The little black boy is talking about his _____.

a. sister b. mother c. friend d. teacher

Ans. b. mother

6. The black bodies are compared to _____.

a. clouds b. rays c. trees d. animals

Ans. c. clouds

7. Whose voice will the black boy and his mother hear? (God's/People's)

Ans. God's

8. The word 'heat' in the stanza 4 refers to _____. (hatred/warmth)

Ans. hatred

9. The black boy and the white boy will rejoice like _____. (lambs/ducks)

Ans. lambs

10. The colour of the English boy's hair is _____. (golden/silver)

Ans. silver

Write the central idea of the poem 'The Little Black Boy'.

Ans. This poem gives the idea that identity is only temporary. Blackness or whiteness are just "clouds" that people are wearing during earthly life. Racial or colour differences disappear in heaven, where the two boys will finally become free and equal. God gives warmth of His love to all creatures without any discrimination.

6. A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOR EVER

Central idea: 'A Thing of Beauty Is A Joy For Ever' is a beautiful poem written by John Keats. This poem gives us a beautiful message about life. He says that a thing of beauty is a joy for ever. Because loveliness of a beautiful thing never dies. Its appeal never fades away. A thing of beauty moves away the pall from our dark spirits.

SECTION-C

1. AN ASTROLOGER'S DAY

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q 1. What was the astrologer's professional equipment?

Ans. The astrologer's professional equipment consisted of a dozen cowrie shells, a square piece of cloth with magical chart on it, a notebook and a bundle of palmyra writing.

Q 2. How did he give his face the look of an astrologer?

Ans. The astrologer gave himself the look of a perfect astrologer. His face looked bright with sacred ash and vermilion. His eyes sparkled with sharp abnormal gleam. He wore a saffron coloured turban around his head.

Q 3. Where did he sit every day?

Ans. He sat under a tamarind tree on a public road. Its path running through the Town Hall Park. It was a crowded place. A variety of trades and occupations was carried on all along its way.

Q 4. Who were the professionals on the road where the astrologer carried on his business?

Ans. The other professionals on the road were: medicine seller, junk dealer, magicians, an auctioneer of cheap cloth and vendor of fried ground nuts.

Q 5. How could the astrologer guess his clients' problem?

Ans. The astrologer did not know anything of astrology. He had a working analysis of mankind's troubles. Long practice had sharpened his understanding. He would let the customers speak first for at least ten minutes. It gave him enough stuff for his answer.

Q 6. What was the challenge thrown by the client to astrologer?

Ans. The client challenged the astrologer to answer his question. Otherwise, he won't let him go and rob him off all his money.

Q 7. What did the astrologer tell his wife?

Ans. He told his wife that a great load was gone from him that day. He had thought he had the blood of a man on his hands all these years. But that man was alive.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q 1. Give in brief, a character-sketch of the Astrologer.

Ans. The astrologer was from a farmer's family. One day he drank and started fighting. He stabbed a man in fury. After this incident, he ran to the town and started a new life as an astrologer. He had no knowledge of astrology. But with guess work, he managed to run his business well. He dressed properly as an astrologer. He impressed his clients with pleasantries. One day the same man, whom the astrologer had stabbed in his village, visited him. He stretched his hand in front of the astrologer to get a clue of his attacker. He did not recognize the astrologer. So the astrologer handled him tactfully and saved himself. At night, he told his wife that he was relieved from the burden of a murder.

Q 2. Summarise relationship between the astrologer and his client.

Ans. The relation between astrologer and his client was very cordial. He did not know anything of the stars and astrology. He had become an astrologer not by choice but by compulsion. He knew as little of it as his clients. He had a working analysis of mankind's troubles such as marriage, money and the tangles of human ties. Long practice had sharpened his understanding. He would always say things which pleased his clients. He charged three pies per question from his clients. He would let the clients speak first for at least ten minutes. It gave him enough stuff to guess his clients' problems. He would gaze at the palm of his clients and say, "In many ways, you are not getting full results of your efforts." Nine out of ten clients agreed with him. It is the thing that each one feels to be true. Sometimes, he would put the blame on the man's stars. He would say, "It is not your fault, but that of your stars". Such answers would at once endear the astrologer to his clients.

2. THE TIGER IN THE TUNNEL

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who was responsible for signaling whether or not the tunnel was clear of obstruction?

Ans. Baldeo, the watchman, was responsible for signaling whether or not the tunnel was clear of obstruction.

2. Why had Baldeo to work as a Khalasi?

Ans. Baldeo had small rice fields which could not fulfill the needs of his family. So he had to work as a Khalasi.

3. What were the sounds that broke the silence of the night?

Ans. The shrill cry of a cicada and the hollow hammering of a woodpecker broke the silence of the night.

4. What duties had Baldeo to perform?

Ans. His duty was to see that the lamp was burning, and that the overland mail passed through safely.

5. What were the factors that contributed to the eeriness of the place?

Ans. The dense forest, darkness and strange noises of wild animals and cicada contributed to the eeriness of the place.

6. How did Baldeo know that a tiger was nearby and later that it had sprung into the cutting?

Ans. The frightened cry of a barking deer, followed by a crashing sound in the undergrowth, made Baldeo hurry.

7. Why did not Baldeo run away from the tiger?

Ans. Baldeo did not run away from the tiger because there was no shelter for him. At that time, he was standing in the cutting at the entrance of the tunnel and the tiger was coming rapidly towards him from the opposite side.

8. How did the tiger die?

Ans. The tiger was passing through the tunnel when the train arrived. It was hit by the train and cut into pieces.

9. How did his father's death affect Tembu?

Ans. Tembu was shattered by his father's death. After a few days, he took a brave decision to join the same job to support his family.

10. Describe the fight between Baldeo and the tiger.

Ans. A tiger attacked Baldeo. In order to save himself from the tiger's paw Baldeo hit the tiger with his axe. The tiger roared loudly with pain. He sprang upon Baldeo and tore him to pieces. Baldeo had hit the tiger with his axe so badly that the tiger couldn't get out of the way when the train arrived there. Thus he too was killed eventually.

11. What was Baldeo's axe like?

Ans. Baldeo's axe looked very fragile but it was quite deadly when used.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write a brief character-sketch of Baldeo.

Ans. Baldeo was a brave watchman. He worked at a small railway station near a jungle. He was a tribal man. He belonged to a poor family. They had a small piece of land which was not enough for the family. Thus, he worked as a watchman at the railway station. He always kept his father's axe with him to fight wild animals. When the tiger attacked him he fought bravely with his axe. Although he died in this fight yet his bravery gave strength to his son Tembu to join the same job. Baldeo is an admirable character of the story.

2. Write a note on the message contained in the story.

Ans. The story gives the message that man has innate life force within him. Even if there is a big tragedy, we tend to fix the things and move on. Whatever may come, a living has to be made for the family. In this chapter Baldeo is killed by a tiger. But after a few days, his son does not allow grief to weaken him. He decides to carry on the struggle of his life for the sake of his mother and sister.

3. SPARROWS

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1.- What was Rahim Khan's occupation?

A1- Rahim Khan was a farmer.

Q2.- "..... he walked with a haughty and unfriendly air..." What does this suggest about his reputation in the village?

A2- This suggests that Rahim Khan had a bad reputation in the village. He had no friend in the village.

Q3.- What does the phrase "cautious whispers" suggest about the attitude of the villagers towards Rahim Khan: respect/fear/a mixture of the both?

A3- The phrase "cautious whispers" suggests that the villagers were always in fear of Rahim Khan.

Q4.- "The other day he very nearly killed my mare..." said the zaildar. Was Rahim Khan entirely to blame?

A4- No, Rahim Khan was not entirely to blame because Zaildar Ramnath's son had deliberately driven the mare into Rahim Khan's fields.

Q5.- What news did Rahim Khan get on returning to his hut? Had his wife left him or was she visiting her brother? (What do you think?)

A5.- An old woman told Rahim Khan that his wife had gone to visit her brother and she would come back. But actually she had left him to live with her brother.

Q6.- What was Rahim Khan's reaction when he heard her wife had gone away- relief/unhappiness/anger/ discomfort?

A6- When Rahim Khan heard that his wife had gone away he felt discomfort and unhappiness also.

Q7.- What were Rahim Khan's ambitions as a young man? Were they fulfilled?

A7- As a young man, Rahim Khan had two ambitions. His first ambition was to join a touring circus. Secondly, he wanted to marry a Hindu girl named Radha. These ambitions were not fulfilled. His parents killed both these ambitions.

Q8.- Why was Rahim Khan not able to join the circus?

A8- Rahim Khan was not able to join the circus because his father regarded this work as too lowly and immoral.

Q9.- How did Rahim Khan's romance with Radha end?

A9.- In his youth Rahim Khan fell in love with Radha. He wanted to marry her. His father was against his marriage with a Hindu girl, a kafir. He suggested Radha's father to get her married in their own caste. The romance ended when Radha was married to another man.

Q10.- "Iron entered his kindly soul." Explain.

A10.- This means that Rahim Khan was once a kind man. But he turned into a hard hearted man. His parents and society were responsible for turning him into a beast.

Q11.- Whom did Rahim Khan hold responsible for frustration of his dreams? How did he avenge himself?

A11.- He held his parents ,his family and the society responsible for the frustration of his dreams. He became cruel to his wife and children. He became unfriendly with everyone.

Q12.- Something made Rahim Khan desist from wrecking the sparrows' nest. What do you think it was? What influence did the nest have on him?

A12.- The mother sparrow's love for her young ones moved Rahim Khan's heart . The nest of sparrows completely transformed Rahim Khan . He became a kind man again.

Q13.- Can you say how Rahim Khan felt when the group of children ran away from him?

A13.- - Rahim Khan felt unhappy when the group of children ran away from him.

Q14.- How did Rahim Khan get drenched? What was his only worry even during the last moments of his life?

A14.- The roof just above the sparrows' nest was leaking. While repairing the roof of his cottage in the rain he got drenched. During his last moments, his only worry was who would feed the sparrows after his death.

Q15.- What does Rahim Khan's behaviour towards the sparrows show about his own nature?

A15.- It shows that Rahim Khan was not bad at heart . Only the society had made him hard hearted.

Q16.- "Friends keep vigil over the body of a dear one." Who kept vigil over the body of Rahim Khan?

A16.- The sparrows kept vigil over the dead body of Rahim Khan.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q 1 Write a character- Sketch of Rahim Khan

Ans:- Rahim Khan is the main character of the story 'Sparrows' written by K.A. Abbas. Rahim Khan was a farmer. As a young man he had two ambitions in life. Rahim Khan's first ambition was to join a touring circus. Secondly he wanted to marry a Hindu girl named Radha. These ambitions were not fulfilled. His parents killed both these ambitions. After that he turned into a hard hearted man. He beat his wife and ill-treated his children. He became unfriendly with everyone. His kindness returned to him due to the sparrows. When he was on his death bed, he was worried about the sparrows only. We feel pity for him.

Q 2 What is the message conveyed in the story?

Ans:- This story conveys the message that a man is not bad from birth. But circumstances make him bad. Rahim Khan was a kind hearted man. Rahim Khan's first ambition was to join a touring circus. Secondly, he wanted to marry a Hindu girl named Radha. These ambitions were not fulfilled .His parents killed both these ambitions. He held his parents, his family and the society responsible for the frustration of his dreams. He became cruel to his wife and children. He became unfriendly with everyone. The nest of sparrows completely transformed Rahim Khan. He became a kind man again .When he was on his death bed, his only worry was who would feed the sparrows after his death. It shows that Rahim Khan was not bad at heart. Only the society had made him hard hearted.

4. THE MODEL MILLIONAIRE

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. What qualities made Hughie Erskine popular with men and women?

Ans. Hughie Erskine was extremely good-looking. He had curly brown hair and a clear-cut profile. He had grey eyes. He was charming and friendly too. His charismatic personality made him popular among all men and women.

Q2. Hughie was unable to settle down in a profession because he was unwilling to work (Yes/No). If 'no' what was the reason?

Ans. No, Hughie was not unwilling to work. He tried his hand at a number of professions. But he was not successful anywhere. In fact, he was creative and found mundane jobs very boring. Ultimately, he remained unemployed.

Q3. What condition did the Colonel lay down for letting Hughie be engaged to Laura?

Ans. Laura was the daughter of a retired colonel and Hughie was in love with her. The Colonel laid down the condition that if Hughie wanted to marry his daughter Laura, he must have £10,000/- of his own.

Q4. Why did Alan Trevor like Hughie so much as to let him visit his studio whenever he wanted?

Ans. At first Alan Trevor was attracted to Hughie for his personal charm. Later he saw his kind side too. Alan began to adore him for his bright, cheerful and generous nature. So, he allowed him the permanent entry to his studio.

Q5. Why did Hughie think that Trevor's model was an amazing one?

Ans. Trevor's model was an old man with a wrinkled face, torn cloak, thick boots, rough stick and a worn out hat for alms. All this made him a perfect model. Hughie called him an amazing model.

Q6. Did Trevor think highly of his model? How do you know?

Ans. Yes, Trevor thought highly of his model. He said that such a beggar could not be met every day. He felt that the model was a great discovery. Trevor called him a living Velasquez.

Q7. "He (Hughie) got a charming scolding for his extravagance? Who scolded Hughie? What was Hughie's extravagance? Why was

Hughie scolded? Why is the scolding described as charming?

Ans. Hughie's beloved Laura scolded him for giving away his last sovereign to a beggar. It is charming because it was given by his beloved Laura in a caring way.

Q8. Why did Trevor think that Hughie had made a deep impression on his "old model"?

Ans. Trevor's old model displayed his keen interest in Hughie's love affair. He also found the condition laid down by Laura's father for marriage. So, Trevor thought that Hughie had made a deep impression on his old model.

Q9. Did his model behave differently from what Trevor had thought of him? If Differently, how?

Ans. Yes, he behaved differently. Trevor jokingly told Hughie that his model would invest Hughie's sovereign for him and pay Hughie the

interest every six months. But unexpectedly he sent Hughie a cheque for £10,000/- to enable him to marry his beloved Laura.

Q10. How was Baron Hausberg both a millionaire model and a model millionaire?

Ans. Baron Hausberg was a millionaire. He opted to be painted as a beggar. He posed as a model beggar and became a millionaire model. Later, he sent a cheque of £10, 000/- to Hughie to enable him to marry his beloved Laura. He tried to repay Hughie's little kindness with a huge reward. This act made him a model for others. Therefore, he was a model millionaire. That is why he was both a millionaire model and a model millionaire.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Give in your own words a pen-portrait of Baron Hausberg.

Ans. Baron Hausberg was one of the richest men of Europe. He could buy all London without over drawing his account. He used to dine off gold plates. Unlike most of the rich men, he was not a miser. A romantic idea struck in his mind. He wished to be painted as a beggar. He went to Alan Trevor's studio for this purpose. After some time, Alan's friend Hughie reached there. He was moved by the miserable plight of the beggar. Just then Trevor went out of the studio to see a frame maker. In his absence, Hughie gave a sovereign to the beggar. This meant no hansom for a fortnight. After Hughie's exit, Baron asked about Hughie. Alan told about his poverty and love-affair with Laura. After learning about Hughie's love affair, Baron Hausberg sent Hughie a cheque of £10,000/-. This enabled Hughie to marry his beloved Laura. Thus Hausberg was not only a millionaire model but also a model millionaire.

Q2. Write the character sketch of Hughie Erskine.

Ans. Hughie Erskine is the main character of the story. He was handsome and charming. He was wonderfully good-looking, with his crisp, brown hair, clear cut profile, and his grey eyes. He was as popular with men as he was with women but he was unemployed. Hughie was like a butterfly and hated mundane jobs. He tried to pursue many jobs but left all as he did not like those jobs. He loved Laura Merton but he was unable to marry her because Laura's father had a condition for engagement. He insisted that Hughie should own £10,000/- to marry Laura. Once Hughie helped Baron Hausberg unknowingly. He gave a sovereign considering him a beggar while modelling as a beggar in Alan Trevor's studio. This meant no hansom for a fortnight. Hughie's generosity impressed Baron Hausberg who was one of the richest men in Europe. He gave Hughie the required money to marry Laura. In this way, Hughie's charm and kindness proved to be a boon.

5. THE PANCH PARMESHWAR

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who were Jumman Sheikh and Algu Chowdhari?

Ans. Jumman Sheikh was a muslim and Algu Chaudhary was a hindu, but they were very close friends.

2. What do you know about the friendship of Jumman Sheikh and Algu Chowdhari?

Ans. Jumman and Algu enjoyed a limitless friendship. They cultivated their lands jointly and trusted each other genuinely.

3. How did Jumman Sheikh and his wife cheat his old aunt?

Ans. Jumman Sheikh got his aunt's property transferred in his own name. Once the property was transferred, Jumman and his wife started ill treating the old lady.

4. What was the problem of Jumman Sheikh's old aunt?

Ans. Jumman Sheikh's aunt decided not to live with the family because they ill-treated her.

5. Why did Jumman laugh at the threat of the old aunt to take the matter to the village panchayat?

Ans. Jumman laughed at the threat of the old aunt because he thought he knew everyone in the Panchayat. Thus, he was self-assured that he would win the case.

6. How did the villagers react when Jumman's old aunt contacted them about the meeting of the panchayat?

Ans. The villagers tried to console her. Even Algu refused to speak against his friend.

7. How did Algu Chowdhari react when the old aunt went to him to request him to come to the panchayat meeting?

Ans. Algu told her that he would attend the panchayat meeting but wouldn't open his mouth because he did not want to spoil his relationship with Jumman.

8. What did Jumman do before the commencement of panchayat's meeting?

Ans. Jumman spread covering on the earthen ground and greeted every villager very warmly on arriving there.

9. How did Jumman's old aunt present her case?

Ans. She said that Jumman got her property transferred in his own name. Once he became the owner of the property, he and his wife started ill-treating her.

10. Whom did Jumman's old aunt nominate as the head panch?

Ans. Jumman's aunt nominated Algu Chowdhari as the head panch.

11. How did Jumman Sheikh become the enemy of his friend Algu Chowdhari?

Ans. Jumman Sheikh became the enemy of his friend Algu Chowdhari because at the panchayat meeting, Algu Chowdhari gave his decision against Jumman.

12 Who was Samjhu Sahu?

Ans. Samjhu Sahu was a trader in the village. He used to take *gur* and *ghee* to the market and return with salt and oil, which he sold to the villagers.

13. How did Algu Chaudhary take care of his oxen?

Ans. Algu looked after his oxen very well. He gave them fresh water to drink, green fodder, grains and even ghee to eat. They were cleaned and massaged twice a day.

14. What happened to the ox sold to Samjhu?

Ans. Samjhu mercilessly made the ox work all day and didn't give it time to rest. He overloaded the poor animal and it died.

15. How did Samjhu blame Algu about the dead ox?

Ans. He blamed that Algu cheated him and sold him a weak and frail animal. He refused to pay the price of the animal.

16. What was the matter of dispute between Algu Chowdhari and Samjhu Sahu?

Ans. Samjhu Sahu bought an ox from Algu. But after sometime the ox died and Samjhu refused to pay for the ox.

17. How did Algu Chowdhari & Jumman Sheikh become friends again?

Ans. Jumman was the head panch in Algu and Samjhu's case. His decision was just and in Algu's favour. Everyone praised the fair decision. Thus, they became friends again.

LONG ANSWER TYPE ANSWERS

1. Write in brief the theme of the story.

Ans. The theme of the story is very meaningful and valuable. It shows that the panch must be impartial.

No one expects favoritism from him. His words are considered as the voice of God. Whenever he gives any judgment, God speaks through him. He should see only the truth. He is supposed to be beyond any human relations. The panch should not keep in mind friendship and enmity while giving his decision.

In this story both Algu and Jumman play the role of a panch once. They stand by the truth and give a fair decision. They forget their friendship and enmity while giving their decision as a panch.

2. Write a brief character - sketch of Jumman Sheikh.

Ans. Jumman is the main character of the story. The writer presents a deep and noble message through this character.

He was a close friend of Algu. Jumman was cunning by nature. He deceived his own aunt skillfully. Jumman got her property transferred in his name and started ill-treating her. His aunt went to panchayat and nominated Algu as her head panch. Algu acted justly and gave his decision against his friend. Jumman got angry with him and became his enemy.

He is a genuine and fair judge. He gives a fair decision in Algu and Samjhu's case. However in the end, they became friends again.

3. Write a brief character sketch of Algu Chowdhari.

Ans. Algu Chowdhari is one of the main characters in the story. The writer presents a deep and noble message through this character.

He is a fast friend of Jumman. He is very humble at heart. He always helps everyone especially his friend Jumman.

He is unbiased by nature. In Jumman's aunt's case, he gave a fair judgment without any favouritism. But Jumman did not like his decision and became his enemy. Later in Algu's case, Jumman also gave a fair decision in Algu's favour without any discrimination. Everyone praised his impartial judgement. They became friends again.

In the end we can say that he is a kind hearted, unbiased, justice loving and simple man.

4. Draw a brief pen portrait of the old aunt.

Ans. The old aunt is one of the main character of the story. She plays an important role in the story. The writer uses this character to highlight the characters of Algu and Jumman.

She is Jumman Sheikh's aunt and a very simple and pious lady. She easily transfers her property in Jumman's name because she trusts him and thinks that Jumman and his wife will take care of her.

She is a God fearing lady and has immense faith in God. She is also a believer of democratic ways of life. At first, she tries to convince her nephew to take proper care of her or return her property. He becomes deaf to her requests. Then, she approaches the panchayat for justice. She keeps her cool and gets justice.

In short, we can say that she is a pivot around the first half of the story and a noteworthy character of the story.

5. Bring out the significance of the title of the story.

Ans. The title of the story is very suitable and significant. It tells us about the qualities of a panch.

It portrays why a panch is called 'The Panch Parmeshwar' in India. It means that panch is considered next to God. He is impartial and beyond any kind of favourism. God speaks through them and only the truth prevails in his voice. He should see only the truth. The panch should not keep in mind friendship and enmity while giving the decision.

In this story both Algu and Jumman plays the role of a panch once. They both stand with the truth . They forget their friendship and enmity while giving their decision. Thus, the title of the story is appropriate.

6. THE PEASANT'S BREAD

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What was the peasant's routine before breakfast?
A1- The peasant ploughed the field before breakfast.
2. Who had stolen the peasant's bread? Why?
A2- The imp had stolen the bread because he wanted to make the peasant swear(bad words).
3. What was the peasant's reaction when he found his breakfast stolen by the imp?
A3- The peasant accepted the loss of his breakfast. He even blessed the thief and prayed to God for his welfare.
4. Why was the imp upset to find the peasant calm?
A4- The imp was upset because he had not made the peasant to do wrong.
5. What was the threat given to the imp by his master, the devil?
A5- The devil threatened the imp by saying that if failed in his task again he would throw the imp into the holy water.
6. What advice did the imp give to the peasant in the first year?
A6- The first year he advised the peasant to sow corn in a low lying damp place.
7. What was the result of the imp's advice?
A7- The poor peasant's crop grew thick, tall and heavy with grain as a result of imp's advice.
8. What was the imp's advice the second year?
A8- In The second year the imp advised the peasant to sow on the hill.
9. What happened during the second year?
A9- Due to heavy rain the crops of many farmers were washed away .But the poor peasant, once again had a good crop. He became rich.
10. What did the imp teach the peasant to do with the excess grain he had?
A10- The imp taught the peasant to crush the grain and make vodka from the excess grain he had.
11. What happened when the guests in the peasant's house drank the first glass of vodka?
A11- After drinking the first glass of vodka, they behaved like foxes. They flattered each other and speeches full of lies.
12. What happened as they drank the second glass?
A12- As they drank the second glass they became wilder and rougher. They began to shout at one another.
13. What happened when the guests had their third glass?
A13- After drinking the third glass the guests started behaving like animals.
14. What exactly had the imp done?
A14- The imp had exactly made the peasant corrupt. He knew that all men have a savage side inside them. When the peasant became rich he looked for means of pleasure. He started drinking wine for pleasure and was spoiled.
15. How was the imp rewarded by his master?
A15- The master rewarded the imp by giving him a position of high honour.

LONG ANSWER TYPE ANSWERS

4. What is the message contained in the story? Explain.
A4. This story is written by Leo Tolstoy. This story conveys the message of the evil of excessive wealth. A poor peasant was very simple and honest. But when the devil made him rich he looked for means of pleasure, he takes to evil practices. At a party he and his friends make a lot of noise and behave cunningly. He combines the worst of three animals. He has the cunningness of a fox, the fierceness of a wolf and the stupidity of a pig.
5. Is wealth bad in itself? How can it destroy people? Give your views.
A5- No, wealth is not bad in itself. We cannot live without money. It fulfils our daily needs. Therefore wealth is the mainstay of life. However, too much wealth is a curse of life. It destroys people if they do not use it wisely. It is the root cause of many evils. The excess of wealth can also make a person proud and cruel. Therefore one should have just enough to fulfill one's needs to live a decent life.

NOTE: These are just revision exercises. The students are advised to go through the full syllabus.

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