



SIMPLIFIED STUDY MATERIAL (2023-24)
CLASS XII
GENERAL ENGLISH
SECTION A: LESSONS FOR INTENSIVE STUDY



LESSON 1: HASSAN'S ATTENDANCE PROBLEM

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who is the writer of the lesson 'Hassan's Attendance Problem'?

Ans: Mrs. Sudha Murthy.

2. During which days would Hassan often show up in the class?

(a) Cultural days (b) Admission days (c) Exam days (d) Seminar days

Ans: (c) Exam days

3. What was Hassan's attitude towards studies?

(a) He did not attend college.
(b) He studied only important questions.
(c) He studied by bits and starts.
(d) He studied whole books.

Ans: He studied only important questions.

4. What was in Hassan's hand when he met the narrator in her office?

(a) C.D. (b) Bouquet (c) An invitation card (d) Nothing

Ans: (a) C.D.

5. What was Hassan selling when he met the narrator?

(a) Movie CDs (b) High school software CDs (c) mp3s (d) School bags

Ans: (b) High school software CDs

6. The narrator recognized the visitor easily. – True/False

Ans: False

7. According to Hassan, hardworkers were_____.

Ans: nerds

8. How old was Hassan when he went to see the author?

(a) 34 (b) 35 (c) 36 (d) 37

Ans: (b) 35

9. Hassan did not care for the advice of his parents? True/False

Ans: True

10. Hassan was not_____.

Ans: hardworking

11. Hassan was..... irregular/ disciplined.

Ans: irregular

12. Hassan's state was a result of

(a) his employer's behaviour (c) his mother's plea
(b) his own habits (d) his father's strictness

Ans: (c) his own habits

13. Hassan held a high position in the software industry? True/False

Ans: False

14. Hassan felt..... optimistic/disappointed on leaving the narrator's office.

Ans: optimistic

15. What was narrator's occupation/profession?

Ans: Computer Science Teacher

16. The parent-teacher meeting ended.....on a positive note/ fruitlessly.

Ans: fruitlessly

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What was the narrator's profession?

Ans: The narrator was a teacher in Computer Science.

2. Why was Hassan not noticed by the teacher in the class?

Ans: The teacher did not notice Hassan in the class because he was rarely present in the class.

3. Why were Hassan's parents called to school?

Ans: Hassan's parents were called to school because of irregularity of Hassan.

4. During which days would Hassan show up in the class?

Ans: Hassan would show up in the class during the exam days.

5. What was Hassan's mother's plea to his father?

Ans: Hassan's mother told his father that he should talk to him firmly.

6. Why did parents teacher meeting end fruitlessly?

Ans: The meeting ended fruitlessly because they could not decide how to correct Hassan.

7. Describe the physical appearance of Hassan when he met his teacher after several days?

Ans: Hassan was a man of 35 years, fat with bald head and not smartly dressed.

8. What had the narrator expected Hassan to become in his life?

*Ans: The narrator had expected that Hassan would do well in
life.*

9. How did Hassan study when he was in his college?

Ans: Hassan studied only important questions.

10. According to Hassan who were nerds?

*Ans: According to Hassan, hard workers were
nerds.*

11. Why did Hassan start living separately?

Ans: Hassan started living separately because of his quarrelsome nature.

12. What made Hassan feel optimistic when he felt the narrator's office?

Ans: Hassan felt optimistic as the narrator told him that he knew he could change his faults and his habits.

13. Where was Hassan's college ?

Ans: Hassan's college was in Bangalore.

14. Which profession did Hassan adopt after completing his education?

Ans: Seller of software CDs

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Draw a Character Sketch of Hassan.

Ans: Hassan is the main character in the lesson 'Hassan's Attendance Problem'. He was an MCA student in a college in Bangalore. He was tall, handsome and had good memory. He was from a rich family. He was the only son of his parents.

Hassan did not attend his classes regularly. So, he was always short of attendance. He learnt only important questions during exams. He got good marks. He called his hard working friends nerds.

Hassan did not value time. He spent his time on phone and music. He had bad habit of sleeping at 6 a.m. He became a salesman of computer software. His teacher advised him to give up laziness and advised him to work hard to rise in life. Hassan promised his teacher to follow her advice in future.

2. What is the theme of the chapter 'Hassan's Attendance Problem'?

Ans: The chapter is based on the theme that students must attend their classes regularly and complete their courses and gain knowledge. They can make their careers by being regular and hardworking. Hassan's story makes this clear to us. He was an MCA student. He did not attend classes regularly. So, he was always short of attendance. He learnt some important questions during exam days and got a first class in the exam.

Hassan did not value his time. He was disliked by his parents. He had to do a small job of selling software CDs. When he met his teacher, she felt sad. She advised him that he had the potential to improve. He should change his habits to rise in life. He felt encouraged and promised to be a better citizen.

LESSON 2: THE MARCH KING

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. On the day of the concert, Philip went to play a game of _____(baseball/football).
Ans. baseball
2. What is the name of Philip's best friend whom Philip told his secret plan to join circus?
Ans. His name is Ed.
3. What is US Marine band?
Ans. US Marine band is the official band of President of the United States.
4. After working at the bakery, Philip did not feel like playing baseball because_____.
(a) he was very tired (b) He wanted to study (c) He was hungry (d) guests came to his house
Ans. (a) he was very tired.
5. What was Philip chosen to play in the concert?
(a) violin (b) guitar (c) drum (d) flute
Ans. (a) Violin
6. Who scolded Philip at the bakery?
Ans. The baker's wife scolded Philip at the bakery.
7. Who revealed the news of Philip's selection by a circus band leader to his mother?
Ans. His friend, Ed's mother revealed this news to Philip's mother.
8. Who gave a clean white shirt to Philip for concert?
Ans. Mrs. Esputa, wife of his music teacher gave a clean white shirt to Philip.
9. Who was Charlie?
(a) Philip's teacher (b) A bakery owner (c) Leader of band in circus (d) Philip's friend
Ans. (b) A bakery owner
10. Philip wanted to be a musician. (True/False)
Ans. True
11. Philip had decided to join circus. (True/False)
Ans. True
12. Philip loved to work at the bakery. (True/False)
Ans. False
13. Philip was wildly applauded after 'The Washington Post March' was played. (True/False)
Ans. True
14. Name the newspaper which held an essay contest?
Ans. The Washington Post
15. How old was Philip when he accepted leadership of The Marine Band?
Ans. twenty six years old

Fill in the blank(s) with a suitable word.

16. Philip was utterly _____after working at the bakery.
Ans. exhausted
17. Philip was enlisted as an _____to study music in Marine Band.
Ans. apprentice
18. Mrs. Esputa's _____fingers pinned enough tucks in the shirt to make it fit Philip.
Ans. nimble
19. John Philip Sousa became the _____of the Marine Band.
Ans. leader
20. Philip wrote more than a hundred _____.
Ans. marches

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- i. What did Philip want to become when he was a child?
Ans. Philip wanted to become a musician when he was a child.
- ii. Why did Philip learn violin quickly?
Ans. Philip was talented as well as eager to learn. Thus, he learnt the violin quickly.

iii. Why did Philip get into trouble on the day of the concert?

Ans. Philip pitched a game of baseball on the day of concert and he could not get ready in time.

iv. How did Philip manage to get a clean dress?

Ans. Mrs. Esputa helped him in getting the clean dress. She gave him a white shirt of Mr. Esputa. It was too big and she got it fitted with pins.

v. What made the concert a flop show for Philip?

Ans. The pins used to fit in the shirt pulled out one by one and the shirt fell away from Philip's neck. Everybody started laughing at Philip. He was perplexed and forgot what he was playing. Finally, he left the stage abruptly.

vi. What did Philip take up after his failure on the concert stage?

Ans. Philip joined a bakery shop after his failure on the concert stage.

vii. Why couldn't Philip work at the bakery?

Ans. The bakery work was boring and tiring. He had to go to school too. Being a child, he could not pursue this tough routine.

viii. Why did Philip's father take him for a walk?

Ans. Philip's father took him for a walk to talk to him and convince him to join the US Marine Band.

ix. How was Philip lured to work in a circus?

Ans. The stranger gave a colourful description of the circus work. He told Philip that he will get money and fame with it. Thus, Philip was allured to join the circus.

x. How was Philip a success as the leader of the Marine Band?

Ans. Philip became the leader of the Marine Band and served as bandmaster for five US Presidents. He composed more than hundred marches and he was known as the March King. The WashingtonPost March was the most famous of all.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Write the character sketch of John Philip Sousa in your own words.

Ans. John Philip Sousa was a famous musician in US Marine Band. His father was also in the same profession. Philip wanted to be a musician as a child. He started learning music from Mr. Esputa. He was the best violinist there but his love for baseball made his solo concert a flop show. This failure broke him. He got sad and left music. He tried to be a baker but he could not. The bakery work was tiring. His father motivated him to join music again. He joined US Marine Band after proper training. became the leader of the Marine Band and served as bandmaster for five US Presidents. He composed more than hundred marches and he was known as the March King. The WashingtonPost March was the most famous of all.

Q2. What is the theme of the chapter? Explain briefly.

Ans. This chapter teaches us that consistent hard work is the only key to success. One should be dedicated to achieve one's aim. We should avoid distraction to succeed in life. Consistent efforts are required for this. We should not procrastinate our actions or be lazy. Always remember that there is no short cut to success. There is no substitution to hard work. One should work diligently to fulfil one's dreams. When we really strive to achieve our aim, nothing can stop us. Due to dedication, John Philip Sousa became the band leader and became famous as 'The March King.'

LESSON 3: THINKING OUT OF THE BOX: LATERAL THINKING

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who is the author of this chapter?

Ans. This chapter has been adapted from an article from the internet.

2. Nowadays _____ matches have become very popular in cricket.

(a) one-day matches (b) test matches (c) T20 matches (d) half day matches

Ans. (c) T20 matches

3. The intelligent girl won and changed _____.

Ans. an impossible situation into an advantageous one

4. What did the girl notice?

Ans. The girl noticed that the money-lender had picked up two black pebbles and put them into the money bag.

5. Who introduced day and night matches in cricket?

Ans. Kerry Packer introduced day and night matches in cricket.

6. What was the brand of Thomas's car?

Ans. It was a Ferrari.

7. Thomas paid _____ as interest.

- (a) \$15 (b) Rs.15 (c) \$50 (d) Rs.50

Ans. (a) \$15

8. How much amount did Thomas borrow from the bank?

Ans. Thomas borrowed \$5000 from the bank.

9. Thomas was _____.

- (a) a beggar (b) a money-lender (c) a farmer (d) a millionaire

Ans. (d) a millionaire

10. The bank was located in _____ (New York/Washington)

Ans. New York

11. The Ferrari car was parked in the bank's _____ garage for safety.

Ans. underground

12. Who propagated the art of lateral thinking?

Ans. Edward de Bono

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What was the proposal given to the poor farmer by the money-lender?

Ans. The proposal was that the money-lender would write off the farmer's debt if he could marry his daughter.

2. What would have happened if the girl had selected a black pebble in the 'pebble-game'?

Ans. If the girl had selected a black pebble, she would have become the money-lender's wife and her father's debt would have been written off.

3. What trick did the money-lender cunningly play to win the game?

Ans. The money-lender picked up two black pebbles and put them into the bag.

4. How did the girl intelligently win?

Ans. The girl left a black pebble in the bag and changed the impossible situation into an advantageous one.

5. What do you understand by the term 'lateral thinking' after reading the chapter?

Ans. Lateral Thinking means thinking differently and being creative.

6. What was Edward de Bono's notion about 'lateral thinking'?

Ans. Edward de Bono's notion about 'lateral thinking' was that Lateral Thinking is a skill which helps us to use our potential well.

7. Why did the millionaire not reveal the fact of his affluence to the bank officials?

Ans. The millionaire did not reveal it to get the services of an underground bank garage at a cheap price and thus, get safety for his car.

8. Why was the loan officer amazed to know that Thomas had borrowed a loan for \$5000?

Ans. The loan officer was amazed to know that Thomas had borrowed a loan for \$5000 because Thomas was one of the richest men of America.

9. What was the millionaire's trick in borrowing the loan?

Ans. The millionaire's trick in borrowing the loan was that he got the best safety for his very expensive Ferrari at a cheap rate.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How was lateral thinking fruitful in the field of cricket?

Ans. Lateral thinking is used in several fields. In cricket, Kerry Packer introduced day/night matches, colourful balls and clothing. It is different from traditional cricket. It became so successful that the whole world of cricket adopted it. Australia experimented with two different captains for the test and one-day matches. It became successful in the world. Nowadays T-20 matches have become very popular.

2. How did the money-lender's attempt to win the hand of the farmer's daughter go in vain?

Ans. The money-lender pretended to play a small game of chance. The money lender picked up two pebbles. The girl noticed that he had picked up two black pebbles. He put the pebbles into the bag. He asked the girl to pick a pebble from the bag. The clever girl took out a pebble and let it fall on to the pebble strewn path. Now it was lost among all the other pebbles. The pebble left in the bag was black. It was assumed that she had picked the white one. The money-lender did not have the guts to say that he had put two black pebbles. In this way, the girl defeated the money lender's evil plan.

3. Write a note on the theme of the chapter: "Lateral Thinking".

Ans. The chapter is based on the theme that complicated problems can be solved by lateral thinking or thinking differently or in a novel way. One cannot solve every problem by logical methods. It is an art. We can solve a difficult

problem easily by lateral thinking. Edward de Bono propagated this notion. According to his notion, 'Lateral Thinking' is a skill which helps us to use our potential or intelligence fully and suitably. In this chapter, by using it, a village girl saved her father and herself from a cunning money lender. A rich man Thomas could park his new Ferrari car in New York for two weeks for just \$ 15.

4. How did lateral thinking help the millionaire?

Ans. A millionaire named Thomas took a loan of 5000 dollars for a few days. As security for the loan, he gave his car and its papers to the bank. The car was taken to the underground garage of the bank. After two weeks, he came back and returned the loan and fifteen dollars interest. He was one of the richest men of America. He made use of lateral thinking. When the bank manager asked him about this, he smiled and told him that there was no other way of parking his new Ferrari in New York for two weeks for just 15 dollars.

LESSON 4: ON SAYING "PLEASE"

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who is the writer of the essay 'On Saying Please'?

- (a) Anonymous (b) E.V. Lucas (c) A.G. Gardiner (d) R.K. Narayan

Ans. (c) A.G. Gardiner

2. Who trampled upon the writer's toe?

- (a) The bus conductor (b) The passenger (c) The narrator (d) The old man

Ans. (a) The bus conductor

3. Words like 'Okay' and 'No Problem' keep the machine of life in a good working order. (True/False)

Ans. False

4. Unkind words are more painful than _____ (physical/spiritual) injury.

Ans. physical

5. A gloomy person can make a sad person cheerful. (True/False)

Ans. False

6. The conductor behaved in a very (decent/indecent) manner.

Ans. decent

7. Good manners are infectious. (True/False)

Ans. True

8. Bad manners _____ (poison/sweeten) the general stream of life.

Ans. poison

9. The author once boarded a plane. (True/False)

Ans. False

10. What does not compel us to be polite?

- (a) Law (b) Government (c) Family (d) School

Ans. (a) Law

11. The lift-man threw (a dog/a passenger) out of the lift.

Ans. a passenger

12. What did the lift-man want the passenger to say?

- (a) Sorry (b) Please (c) Thank you (d) My pleasure

Ans. (b) Please

13. Discourtesy is a legal offence. (True/False)

Ans. False

14. One has to pay penalty for being boorish. (True/False)

Ans. False

15. Law will protect me against (violent/non-violent) retaliation.

Ans. violent

16. What would city gutters run with, if total liberty is given?

- (a) milk (b) blood (c) water (d) petrol

Ans. (b) blood

17. The pain of a wound to our (self-respect/body) may poison a whole day.

Ans. self-respect

18. Who bullied Captain Absolute?

- (a) Sir Anthony (b) William Slim (c) William Blake (d) Smith

Ans. (a) Sir Anthony

19. Whom did the Fag kick?

- (a) servant (b) little boy (c) page-boy (d) captain

Ans. (c) page-boy

20. What types of damages do not get any allowance?

- (a) Physical (b) spiritual (c) emotional (d) moral and intellectual

Ans. (d) moral and intellectual

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why was the passenger hurled out of the lift?

Ans. The passenger was hurled out by the lift man for not saying please.

2. How could the liftman restore his equilibrium?

Ans. The lift-man restored his equilibrium by visiting his anger on his wife in the evening.

3. Describe the chain reactions that possibly led to the liftman's outburst?

Ans. Probably the man who said, "Top" to the lift-man was really only getting back on his employer who had not said "Good Morning" to him because he himself had been hen-pecked at breakfast by his wife, to whom the cook had been insolent because the housemaid had answered her back. This is the chain of reactions that possibly led to the liftman's outburst.

4. What is the first requirement of 'civility'?

Ans. The first requirement of civility is that we should acknowledge a service. 'Please' and 'Thank you' are the small change with which we have our way as social beings.

5. What serves as little courtesies in our daily life?

Ans. Words like 'Please' and 'Thank you' " serve as little courtesies in our daily life.

6. What does a conductor in the bus generally think about the passengers?

Ans. A conductor in the bus generally regards the passengers as his natural enemies—as creatures whose chief purpose on the bus is to cheat him, and who can only be kept reasonably honest by a loud voice and an aggressive manner.

7. Why was the narrator annoyed at himself in the bus?

Ans. He was annoyed because he had left his home without money and looked like a fool at the best, and like a knave at the worst.

8. Describe the 'glow of pleasure' that the narrator experienced.

Ans. The narrator was sure that the bus conductor would shout at him for not having the money to purchase the ticket but unexpectedly, the polite conductor promised to book him through when the narrator apprised him of his situation. This polite and sympathetic attitude of the conductor filled the narrator's heart with extreme joy and happiness.

9. What were the good qualities of the conductor?

Ans. The conductor was polite, courteous, helpful, humorous, kind, compassionate and amicable.

10. How could the liftman have avoided the trouble?

Ans. The liftman could have avoided the trouble by being extra polite and witty and thus could have had a more subtle and effective revenge.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. **Write, in your own words, the theme of the chapter 'On Saying Please'.**

Ans. This essay tells us about the value of good manners. Bad manners are anti-social but they are not crimes in the eyes of the law. Therefore, the law does not permit us to hit back if we have been the victims of bad manners. People begin to avoid a man with bad manners. A person with good manners brings us happiness. His company is, indeed, very pleasant. This essay deals with little but socially important incidents from daily life. It shows us the importance of words like 'please' and 'thank you' in our everyday life. They settle bitter quarrels and soften bad tempers.

2. **Describe the narrator's encounter with the bus-conductor.**

Ans. The narrator met the bus conductor during a bus journey. The narrator had forgotten his wallet at home. The narrator was sure that the bus conductor would shout at him for not having the money to purchase the ticket but unexpectedly, the polite conductor promised to book him through when the narrator apprised him of his situation. The narrator was impressed by his courtesy. This polite and sympathetic attitude of the conductor filled the narrator's heart with extreme joy and happiness.

3. **Draw a brief character-sketch of the bus conductor in your own words.**

Ans. The bus conductor was polite, courteous, helpful, humorous, kind, compassionate and amicable.. He seemed to have an inexhaustible fund of patience and a gift for making his passengers comfortable. If it was raining, he would run up the stairs to give someone the tip that there was 'room inside'. With old people, he was as considerate as a son, and

with children as solicitous as a father. He had evidently a peculiarly warm place in his heart for young people, and always indulged in some merry jest with them. He was always ready to help everyone in his bus. His kind and charming behaviour was infectious. The journey in his bus was always full of laughter and fun.

LESSON 5: THE STORY OF MY LIFE

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. According to Helen Keller, what was 'the most important day in all her life'?

Ans. According to Helen Keller, the most important day in all her life was the day on which her teacher, Anne Sullivan came into her life.

2. How old was Helen Keller when Anne Mansfield Sullivan came to her house?

Ans. 6 years and 9 months

3. Which plant covered the porch of Helen's house?

a. roses b. lilies c. honeysuckle d. ivy

Ans. c. honeysuckle

4. Name the first word that Ms. Sullivan taught Helen.

5. Ans. doll

6. Helen dashed _____ on the floor.

a. the doll b. the mug c. the cup d. the book

Ans. a. the doll

7. At first, Helen couldn't tell the difference between 'mug' and 'water'. (True/False)

Ans. True

8. At the well-house, the mystery of _____ was revealed to Helen.

a. Science b. language c. technology d. love

Ans. b. language

9. Name any two words that the narrator's teacher made her learn.

Ans. doll, pin

10. Who had dressed the doll which Anne Sullivan gave Helen Keller?

- a. The little blind children at the Perkins Institution
- b. Laura Bridgman
- c. Laura Trump
- d. None of the above

Ans. b. Laura Bridgman

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

i. Who was Anne Mansfield Sullivan?

Ans. Anne Mansfield Sullivan was Helen Keller's teacher.

ii. What was something unusual happening at the narrator's home?

Ans. Helen's teacher was expected to come and the preparations for her welcome were in progress.

iii. What was the narrator doing while sitting on the steps?

Ans. She was waiting anxiously for that 'something unusual' that was about to happen.

iv. What was the wordless cry of the narrator's soul?

Ans. "Light! Give me light!" was the wordless cry of the narrator's soul.

v. Who had sent the doll for the narrator?

Ans. The blind children from Perkins Institution had sent the doll.

vi. How did the narrator learn to spell the words?

Ans. The narrator learnt to spell the words by through finger-play.

vii. Why did the narrator dash the doll upon the floor?

Ans. The narrator did so because she was annoyed with her teacher who confused her while trying to make her understand the difference between mug and water. She was frustrated at not being able to understand the difference.

viii. List the few words that the narrator's teacher made her learn?

Ans. The words were pin, hat, cup, and some verbs like sit, stand, and walk.

ix. What did the narrator learn at the well-house?

Ans. The narrator attained consciousness and the mystery of language was revealed to her as the cool water flowed over her hands. She learnt that 'w-a-t-e-r' meant the wonderful cool something that was flowing over her hand.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write the theme of the chapter 'The Story Of my Life' in your own words.

This chapter is based on the idea that nothing is impossible for a person with strong determination. Physical challenges cannot be permanent barriers in the way of a person with high morale. It is only your devotion and never-ending hard work that makes you capable of winning every situation. The idea has been illustrated through the life story of Helen Keller. Helen Keller became blind, deaf and dumb at the age of nineteen months. Despite these physical challenges, she learned to read and write. Undoubtedly, she was able to do this with the best possible efforts of her teacher, Miss Anne Sullivan. She taught Helen to communicate by spelling words into her hands with her fingers. This skill gave light to Helen Keller's life. For the first time, she felt life in everything around her. Her dull and meaningless life found a ray of hope and longed for a new day to come. She not only learnt how to read and write but also attained graduation degree from college. By sheer will power, she turned impossible into possible.

2. Draw a brief Character-Sketch of the narrator from 'The Story of My Life.'

The narrator of this chapter is Helen Keller. Helen Keller was only nineteen months old when she became blind, deaf and dumb. She was a hapless victim of fate. Anger and bitterness preyed upon her. Her life, before her education, was like a ship without a rudder. Only her teacher, Miss Anne Sullivan steered her life into right and purposeful direction. She revealed to her the hidden mysteries of language and communication. Helen showed exceptional capabilities for learning and very soon, she could learn to read, write or even speak. Whenever she learnt any new thing, her joy found no boundaries. She learned lip-reading (Tadoma) and learned to read and write Braille. With a lot of struggle and an unending urge to learn, she became perfect in these skills. When she picked up the pieces of broken doll, her eyes filled with tears. This incident made her sensitive and thoughtful. Now, she started feeling life in everything around her. She worked so hard that she became the first deaf-blind person to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree. She became a writer and lecturer. Her autobiography 'The Story of My Life' is a source of inspiration for one and all.

LESSON 6: TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Name the writer of 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'.

Ans. A. J. Cronin

2. Where did the narrator and his friend drive through?

Ans. Foothills of the Alps

3. Who was Luigi?

- (a) driver (b) singer (c) dancer (d) photographer

Ans. (a) Driver

4. What were the two boys selling?

Ans. wild strawberries

5. How did the two boys look?

Ans. shabby and skinny

6. How old was Nicola?

- (a) 13 years (b) 15 years (c) 16 years (d) 17 years.

Ans. (a) 13 years

7. How old was Jacopo?

Ans. twelve years

8. What did the two boys do for their livelihood?

Ans. They shined shoes, sold newspapers and fruits, guided the tourists and ran errands.

9. Who was Lucia?

Ans. Nicola and Jacopo's sister

10. How old was Lucia?

Ans. around twenty years old

11. What did Lucia aspire to be?

- (a) a singer (b) a dancer (c) a player (d) All of the above

Ans. (a) a singer

12. Why did the two boys work hard endlessly?

Ans. To pay for the hospital bills

13. Lucia was suffering from _____.

Ans. tuberculosis of the spine

14. Poleta was..... kilometers away from Verona.

- (a) thirty (b) forty (c) twenty five (d) Fifty

Ans. (a) thirty

15. _____ was a place of interest in Verona.

Ans. Juliet's Tomb

16. The large red-roofed villa, surrounded by a high stone wall was a_____.

Ans. hospital

17. Who was the woman at the village?

Ans. a trained nurse

18. Work was scarce in Verona. (True / False)

Ans. True

19. War had not broken the spirit of the three children. (True / False)

Ans. True

20. The two boys paid the hospital bills every month. (True / False)

Ans. False

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1 What were the jobs that the two boys undertook?

Ans.1 They polished shoes, sold fruits and newspapers. They also worked as tourist guides and ran errands.

Q. 2 Describe the physical appearance of both the boys.

Ans.2 The two boys were little figures with brown skins, tangled hair and wore shabby clothes.

Q.3 How were the two boys useful for the narrator in many ways?

Ans.3 They brought chocolates, shined shoes and booked seats of Opera for him.

Q.4 Why did the two boys work endlessly?

Ans.4 They worked very hard to pay for the treatment of their sister who was suffering from T.B. of the spine.

Q. 5 Where did the narrator drive the two boys?

Ans.5 He drove them to a village, Poleta, 30 kilometres from Verona.

Q. 6 Who was the woman at the village?

Ans.6 She was a nurse.

Q. 7 What made the narrator follow the boys?

Ans.7 The narrator was astonished to find that the boys' destination was a large red-roofed villa surrounded by a high stone wall. So, he became anxious to know more about them and hence, he followed them.

Q. 8 What did Lucia aspire to be?

Ans.8 She aspired to be a singer.

Q. 9 Why was the narrator deeply moved?

Ans.9 The narrator deeply moved to see the love, emotions and devotion of the two little boys for their sick sister.

Q. 10 What made the two brothers and their sister orphans?

Ans.10 A war made the two brothers and their sister orphans.

Q. 11 What is the message conveyed by the two boys in the story? Say in your own words.

Ans.11 They convey the message of selflessness in relations. Devotion makes a family happy.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 Draw a brief character-sketch of the two boys in the story.

Ans1 This interesting story is written by A.J.Cronin. This is a story of two brothers and their sister. The elder brother Nicola was thirteen years and Jacopo was twelve years old. Their father, a widower, was killed in a war. A bomb destroyed their house. So, they became homeless and orphans. Their sister, Lucia was suffering from tuberculosis of the spine. The writer met them in Verona. They were very poor. But they did not beg for their living. They polished shoes, sold fruit, newspapers, worked as tourist guides and ran errands. They worked hard for their sister's treatment. The story conveys the message of love, devotion, and selflessness.

Q.2 Write the theme of the story – 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' in your own words.

Ans2 This interesting story is written by A.J.Cronin. The theme of the story is that we should face all the misfortune of life boldly. The story shows us the courage and devotion of two small boys. They became homeless and orphans. Yet, they were hopeful. They worked hard to pay for the treatment of their sister. Due to their care, their sister survived. The story conveys the message of love, devotion, and selflessness.

Q. 3 Explain in brief the conditions in which the two boys grew up?

Ans3 This is the story of two small brothers. They were very poor. They were motherless. Their father was killed in a war. A bomb destroyed their house. So, they became homeless and orphans. Their sister, Lucia was suffering from tuberculosis of the spine. They worked hard to pay for the treatment of their sister.

LESSON 7: IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Dr. Barnard designed artificial_____valves.
(heart, kidney, eyes, liver)

Ans. heart

2. The spot of the accident was _____ by the police.
(checked, located, nspected, Supervised)

Ans. inspected

3. Now-a-days, it is easy to _____ the heart problem.
(study, rectify, locate, spread)

Ans. rectify

4. The business of living is the _____ of being alive.
(joy, recreation, celebration, amusement)

Ans. celebration

5. Dr. Barnard was the pioneer in the _____ surgery.
(Brain, Heart Transplant, Liver Transplant, Kidney transplant)

Ans. Heart Transplant

6. Dr. Barnard considered the sufferings of the children heart-breaking because of their total _____ in the doctors.
(trust, distrust)

Ans. trust

7. Dr. Barnard suffered from broken legs. (True/ False)

Ans. False

8. The writer learnt an important lesson about life from the two boys. (True/ False)

Ans. True

9. Dr. Barnard's wife was hit by a _____ while crossing the road.
(bus, car, truck, bike)

Ans. Car

10. "Suffering ennobles you; makes you a better person." Who said these words?
(writer's father, writer's mother, writer's brother, writer's wife)

Ans. writer's father

11. The blind mechanic provided power to the motor and the driver steered that with one arm. (True / False)

Ans. True

12. The writer of this story was inspired by _____ brave youngsters.
(two, three, five, four)

Ans. two

13. Those who have a _____ attitude in life, move forward in spite of physical suffering.
(miserable, positive, reluctant, sluggish)

Ans. positive

14. _____ people defy all pain and set an example for others.
(weak, illiterate, brave, ignorant)

Ans. brave

15. The writer's brother suffered from an _____.
(abnormal heart, enlarged liver, kidney disorders)

Ans. abnormal heart

16. The doctor had closed a _____ in the heart of the trolley's driver.
(valve, hole)

Ans. hole

17. The mechanic was _____ years old.
(seven, five)

Ans. seven

18. The shoulder and the arm of the trolley driver were _____.
(weak, broken, amputated)

Ans. amputated

19. As a doctor, the writer found the suffering of children _____.
(disturbing, disappointing, heart-breaking, shocking)

Ans. heart-breaking

20. One can become a better person if one experiences suffering.
(True/ False)

Ans. True

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 According to Dr Barnard, what is the business of living?

Ans.1 The business of living is a celebration of being alive.

Q. 2 What do the people with brave and positive attitude teach us?

Ans.2 They teach us the real art of living-to move forward in life happily and boldly in spite of physical suffering.

Q.3 In which incident were Dr Barnard's gloomy thoughts rooted?

Ans.3 Dr Barnard's gloomy thoughts were rooted in an accident in which he and his wife were injured.

Q.4 What was Dr. Barnard's father's attitude towards life?

Ans.4 God tests us when we are in suffering. Suffering ennobles us and makes us better persons.

Q.5 What introduced Dr Barnard to the suffering of the children?

Ans.5 The sufferings of his brother who was born with an abnormal heart.

Q.6 Why couldn't Barnard's brother survive?

Ans.6 Barnard's brother couldn't survive because of the unavailability of sophisticated heart surgery.

Q. 7 Why does Dr. Barnard consider the suffering of the children heart-breaking?

Ans.7 Dr. Barnard considers the suffering of the children heart-breaking because they have total faith in the ability of doctors and nurses to cure them.

Q.8 What made the driver and the mechanic choose their roles?

Ans.8 Their present capability made them choose their roles. The mechanic was blind and the driver had only one arm.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 What was the lesson Dr. Barnard learnt from the two brave youngsters?

Ans 1 The two boys were physically challenged. One was blind and the other had one arm but they enjoyed their life. They taught him the real art of living. The writer realized that it is not important what you do not have. The important thing is to appreciate what you have been left with.

Q.2 In the hospital, Dr. Barnard experienced not only agony and fear but also anger. How?

Ans 2 One day, while crossing the street, the writer and his wife met with a serious accident. Dr. Barnard was disappointed. They had to remain in the hospital. He asked himself that why this happened to them. He had work to do. His wife had to look after their baby. In this way, he experienced not only agony (pain) and fear but also anger.

Q.3 Write in detail about Dr. Barnard's brother's suffering?

Ans 3 Dr. Barnard's brother suffered from a heart disease and died. His father showed him a half-eaten biscuit covered with fungus. It had two tiny tooth marks in it. It was the last biscuit that his brother had eaten. He was born with an abnormal heart. Due to the non-availability of sophisticated heart surgery, the boy suffered a lot and died. This was the first introduction of Dr. Barnard to the suffering of the children. This made him sensitive.

Q.4 What was an eye-opener for Dr. Barnard at Cape Town's Red Cross Children's Hospital? Explain.

Ans 4 In the hospital, he learnt a great lesson from two physically-challenged children. One was blind and the other had one arm but they enjoyed their life. They taught him the real art of living. He learnt that suffering is necessary, and being alive is important. He also learnt that the business of living is the celebration of being alive.

Q.5 How did the driver and the mechanic put up an entertaining show with an unattended trolley?

Ans 5 One day, the nurse had left the breakfast trolley for sometime. The two physically-challenged children got hold of this trolley and drove it. The mechanic was a blind child. He pushed the trolley. The driver was sitting on the lower deck of the trolley. He had only one arm. He directed the trolley with one arm. The other patients enjoyed the scene.

Q.6 What made the mechanic lose his eyes?

Ans 6 When he was seven-years-old, one day his parents quarrelled. His mother flung a lighted lamp at his father. It missed the mark and broke on the boy's head. He caught fire. As a result of this, he became blind. Secondly, his face was disfigured.

Q.7 How did Dr. Barnard correct his notions about 'suffering'?

Ans7 Sufferings and pain are the part of life. In the hospital, Dr. Barnard learnt a great lesson from the two physically-challenged children. One was blind and the other had one arm but they enjoyed their life. Dr Barnard understood that we must move forward in life instead of weeping and crying. The real business of living is the celebration of being alive.

Q.8 Write a note on the theme of the chapter 'In Celebration of Being Alive'.

Ans8 The lesson is based on the idea that pleasure and pain are the parts of human life. It is not important what you do not have. The important thing is to appreciate what you have been left with. We must move forward in life instead of weeping and crying. . In the hospital, Dr. Barnard learnt a great lesson from the two physically-challenged children. One was blind and the other had one arm but they enjoyed their life. The real business of living is the celebration of being alive.

LESSON 8: GHADARI BABAS IN KALAPANI JAIL

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Who is the author of the chapter 'Ghadari Babas in Kalapani Jail'?
Ans. Dr. Harish K. Puri
- Who organized the Ghadar Party?
Ans. Indian immigrants and revolutionary exiles living in the U.S.A. and Canada organized the Ghadar Party.
- Did the stipulated rebellion in February 1915 succeed?
Ans. No
- The Cellular Jail was rightly described as the '_____ Island'.
a. God's b. Devil's c. French d. Dutch
Ans. b. Devil's
- The other name of Cellular Jail was _____.
a. Kala Pani b. Neela Pani c. Lal Pani d. Peela Pani
Ans. a. Kala Pani
- Who were the chief governing officials in the Cellular Jail?
Ans. Jailor David Barry, Superintendent Murray and the Chief Commissioner were the chief governing officials in the Cellular Jail.
- Who were called "smaller gods"?
Ans. The warders, petty officers and jamadars were called 'smaller gods'.
- Who constituted the largest single group of political prisoners at the Cellular Jail?
Ans. The Ghadarites or Ghadari Babas constituted the largest single group of political prisoners at the Cellular Jail.
- Where is the Cellular Jail located?
Ans. The Cellular Jail is located in Port Blair.
- When was the newly constructed jail opened?
a. 1906 b. 1910 c. 1860 d. 1890
Ans. a. 1906
- What was the minimum quantity of coconut oil that the prisoners were supposed to extract?
a. 20 pounds b. 30 pounds c. 40 pounds d. 33 pounds
Ans. b. 30 pounds
- What was the name of the Jailor of Cellular Jail?
Ans. David Barry
- What was the name of the Superintendent?
Ans. Murray
- What were the Jailor, the Superintendent and the Chief Commissioner referred to as?
Ans. The Jailor, the Superintendent and the Chief Commissioner were referred to as 'butchers' and 'progeny of the Satan'.
- Barin Ghose was Aurobindo Ghose's brother. (True/False)
Ans. True
- Who went on a hunger strike for 72 days?
Ans. Nani Gopal
- Who slapped Superintendent Murray and was put in a cage?
Ans. Chattar Singh
- How many Ghadarites lost their lives in the Cellular Jail?
Ans. Eight
- On a long hunger strike, Jyotish Chandra Pal went totally mad and was removed to a mental hospital. (True/False)
Ans. True
- The jail was full of mosquitoes and leeches. (True/False)
Ans. True

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- List a few key members of the Ghadar Party.
Ans. Some of the key members of the Ghadar Party were Lala Har Dayal, V.G. Pingley, Baba Nidhan Singh, Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna and Kartar Singh Sarabha.
- What was the mode of torturing brave fighters by the British government?
Ans. They were forced to work at the oil mill and whipped in public. They were also kept in dirty cells.

3. Write the other two names for 'cellular jail'.

Ans. 'KalaPani' and 'The Devil's Island'.

4. What were the physical conditions of the cellular jail?

Ans. The cellular jail was very dirty. It was full of mosquitoes and leeches.

5. Who were the chief governing officials in the cellular jail?

Ans. Jailor David Barry, Superintendent Murray and the Chief Commissioner.

6. How were the 'convicts' punished when they failed to work properly?

Ans. When the convicts failed to work properly, they were abused and given thirty whip lashes in public.

7. Who were addressed as 'demi-gods' and why?

Ans. The warders, petty officers and Jamadars were called demi gods. They too, like the Jailor and the Superintendent, ill-treated the prisoners and made their lives miserable.

8. What was the mantra of Ghadarites, right in the beginning of their conviction period?

Ans. Their mantra was not to suffer any insult without a determined retaliation.

9. Why was Jyotish Chandra Pal removed to a mental hospital?

Ans. On a long hunger strike, Jyotish Chandra Pal refused to relent and after a month he went totally mad.

10. Why did jail authorities discontinue some of their practices of bad treatment?

Ans. The resistance created due to the long hunger strikes forced the jail authorities to discontinue some of their practices of bad treatment.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write, in brief, what you know about the Ghadar Party.

Ans. The Ghadar Party was founded by the Punjabi Indians in U.S.A. and Canada. The important members were Lala Har Dayal, Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna, V.G. Pingley and many more. Their aim was to free India from the British Rule. Their revolt failed in 1915. Their movement was crushed by the British Government. All the members were kept in a special jail, called the Cellular Jail. This jail was also known as Kala Pani Jail. They were treated very badly there. They were forced to do hard jobs. They were given bad food. Many were hanged to death but they all were ready to die for their motherland India.

2. How were the Indians treated in the cellular jail of Andamans by the British officials?

Ans. In the cellular jail, David Barry was the jailor, Murray was the Superintendent of the jail and there was also a Chief Commissioner. They all were heartless and cruel. The freedom fighters were treated very badly there. They were kept in small dingy cells and communication between the prisoners was totally disallowed. They were forced to do hard jobs like working on the oil mill to extract a minimum of 30 pounds of coconut oil and make coir threads out of coconut husk. They were given bad food. They were beaten, abused and whipped in public.

3. Discuss the various physical problems that the Indian freedom fighters had to face in the Cellular Jail.

Ans. The weather was very bad. The jail was full of mosquitoes and blood sucking leeches. The food was very bad. As a result, they fell sick with dysentery, high fever, tuberculosis and asthma. The freedom fighters were kept in small dingy cells. They were forced to do hard jobs like working on the oil mill to extract a minimum of 30 pounds of coconut oil and make coir threads out of coconut husk. They were treated very badly there. They were beaten, abused and whipped in public.

4. What was David Barry's address to the new group of political prisoners?

Ans. David Barry was the jailor. He would address every new group of political prisoners. He asked them to follow the rules and orders. He would say, "If you disobey me, May God help you! Remember that God does not come within three miles of Port Blair. The red turbans you see there are warders. And those in black are petty officers. You must obey them."

SECTION B: POETRY

POEM 1: PRAYER OF THE WOODS

I. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

I am the heat of your hearth on the cold winter nights, the friendly shade screening you from the summer sun, and my fruits are refreshing draughts quenching your thirst as you journey on.

Q (a) How can the woods give us heat as well as coldness?

Ans. The wood from trees gives us heat when it is burnt in the fire place on cold winter nights. The leafy branches of the woods give us cool shade in summers.

Q. (b) Name the figure of speech used in the line... the friendly shade screening you from the summer sun.....

Ans. The figures of speech used in the line are: Personification and Alliteration.

Q.(c) List the things the woods gives us.

Ans. The woods gives us wood, heat in winter, shade in summer and juicy fruit in all seasons.

Q. (d) What does the line refreshing draughts refer to?

Ans. juicy bites of the fruits

II. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

I am the handle of your hoe, the door of your homestead, the wood of your cradle, and the shell of your coffin. I am the bread of kindness and the flower of beauty. 'Ye who pass by, listen to my prayer: Harm me not.

Q. (a) Write down the line in the poem that explains the statement: The wood accompanies us from birth till death.

Ans. The line is 'the wood of your cradle, and the shell of your coffin'.

Q. (b) I am the bread of kindness and the flower of beauty. This means the woods gives us:-Ans. (iii) kind feelings and loveliness

Q. (c) Who is the speaker in the poem?

Ans. The woods is the speaker in the poem.

Q. (d) What is the prayer of woods to the human beings?

Ans. The woods prays to man that he should not harm them.

IV. CENTRAL IDEA OF THE POEM

The poem underlines the importance of woods in human life. The trees help man in different ways. They give man heat in the cold winter and shade in hot summer. They give him juicy fruit to refresh him. Wood is used by man from birth to death. It is also used to make items like a beam, a door, a table, a bed, a boat, a hoe with a wooden handle, a cradle for a baby and a coffin for a dead person. So, man should not harm them.

POEM 2: ON FRIENDSHIP

I. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

And a youth said, "Speak to us of friendship."

Your friend is your needs answered.

He is your field which you sow with love and reap with thanksgiving.

And he is your board and your fireside.

For you come to him with your hunger, and you seek him for peace.

*When your friend speaks his mind you fear not the "nay" in your own mind,
nor do you withhold the "ay."*

1. Name the poet and the poem.

Ans. The poet is 'Kahlil Gibran' and the poem is 'On Friendship'.

2. What is the most important thing that we can give to our friend?

Ans. Love is the most important thing that we can give to our friend.

3. When we shower our friends with love, what do we earn in return from them?

Ans. When we shower our friends with love, we earn gratitude in return from them.

4. How is our friend our fireside?

Ans. He is our fireside as he helps us in our difficult times.

II. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

And when he is silent your heart ceases not to listen to his heart;

*For without words, in friendship, all thoughts, all desires, all
expectations are born and shared, with joy that is unclaimed.*

When you part from your friend, you grieve not;

*For that which you love most in him may be clearer in his absence, as
the mountain to the climber is clearer from the plain.*

1. Name the poet and the poem.

Ans. The poet is 'Kahlil Gibran' and the poem is 'On Friendship'.

2. When does our heart not cease to listen to our friend?

Ans. Our heart does not cease to listen to our friend even when our friend is silent.

3. How are our thoughts and desires shared?
Ans. Our thoughts and desires shared without words.
4. Why should we not grieve the parting from our friend?
Ans. As his absence would help us in realizing his good qualities clearly.

III. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

*And let there be no purpose in friendship save the deepening of the spirit.
For love that seeks aught but the disclosure of its own mystery is not love
but a net cast forth: and only the unprofitable is caught.
And let your best be for your friend.
If he must know the ebb of your tide, let him know about its flood also.*

1. Name the poet and the poem.
Ans. The poet is 'Kahlil Gibran' and the poem is 'On Friendship'
2. What should be the purpose of friendship?
Ans. It is the deepening of the soul.
3. What should we preserve for our friend?
Ans. We should preserve our best for our friend.
4. What should a friend know about our life?
Ans. He should know about all the highs and lows of our life.

IV. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

*For what is your friend that you should seek him for hours to kill?
Seek him always with hours to live.
For it is his to fill your need, not your emptiness.
In the sweetness of friendship let there be laughter, and sharing of pleasures.
For in the dew of little things the heart finds its morning and is refreshed.*

1. How should we seek a friend?
Ans. We should seek him for having a fruitful time together.
2. What is not our friend's duty towards us?
Ans. It is not his duty to fill our emptiness.
3. What should be the atmosphere of friendship?
Ans. There should be joys around.
4. How does the heart find its joys?
Ans. The heart finds its joys in little things of happiness.

V. CENTRAL IDEA OF THE POEM

This poem tells us what real friendship is. He says that only love binds two friends. Friendship should be without any motive. We give love to our friend and receive love and thanksgiving in return. Friends find joy in small things. A true friend is one with whom we can share our joys and sorrows.

POEM 3: THE ECHOING GREEN

I. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

*The Sun does arise
And make happy the skies,
The merry bells ring
To welcome the Spring,
The skylark and thrush,
The birds of the bush,
Sing louder around
To the bells' cheerful sound,
While our sports shall be seen
On the Echoing Green.*

- (a) Name the poet and the poem.
Ans. The name of the poet is William Blake and the name of the poem is 'The Echoing Green'.

(b) Name the birds which sing to welcome the spring.

Ans. The skylark and the thrush sing to welcome the spring.

(c) What purpose does the ringing of the merry bells serve in the poem?

Ans. The merry bells are ringing to welcome the spring season.

(d) How can you say that the mood in the poem is happy and carefree, celebrating a close bond between man and nature?

Ans. The words like happy, merry, cheerful, joy used in the poem create a happy and carefree mood in the poem. There is harmony between nature and man.

II. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

*Till the little ones, weary,
No more can be merry;
The sun does descend,
And our sports have an end.
Round the laps of their mothers
Many sisters and brothers,
Like birds in their nest,
Are ready for rest,
And sport no more seen
On the darkening Green.*

(a) What do the words weary, descend, an end and rest suggest?

Ans. They suggest that sports on the echoing green are going to an end.

(b) Name the things that take rest at the end of the day.

Ans. Children, birds, men and women take rest at the end of the day.

(c) Why does the echoing green become the darkening green?

Ans. The echoing green becomes the darkening green because the sun sets and night falls.

(d) Name the figure of speech in the lines:

Many sisters and brothers, like birds in their nests, are ready for rest.

Ans. Simile

III. CENTRAL IDEA OF THE POEM

Ans. The poem 'The Echoing Green' is written by William Blake. The poem tells about three stages of life. The first stage is childhood. Rising sun, singing birds, playing children share the idea of childhood playfulness. The second stage is maturity. The old people in the ground remember their past. They feel themselves among playing children. Sun set, darkness, games coming to an end suggest death - the last stage of life.

POEM 4: ONCE UPON A TIME

I. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

*Once upon a time, son,
they used to laugh with their hearts
and laugh with their eyes:
but now they only laugh with their teeth,
while their ice-block-cold eyes
search behind my shadow.*

Name the poem and its poet.

Ans. The poem is 'Once Upon A Time' and the poet is Gabriel Okara.

How did the people laugh in the past?

Ans. They laughed sincerely in the past.

Q. 3 Explain : "They only laugh with their teeth".

Ans. They laugh artificially..

Q.4 What does "ice-block-cold eyes" mean?

Ans. It means feelingless eyes.

II. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

*There was a time indeed
they used to shake hands with their hearts:*

but that's gone, son.

*Now they shake hands without hearts
while their left hands search
my empty pockets.*

Name the poem and its poet.

Ans. The poem is 'Once Upon A Time' and the poet is Gabriel Okara.

How do people shake hands now?

Ans. They shake hands without any real feelings of friendship for each-other.

Whom is the poet talking to? Ans.

His son.

What is in the poet's pockets? Ans.

Nothing. They are empty.

III. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

'Feel at home!' 'Come again':

*they say, and when I come
again and feel*

at home, once, twice,

there will be no thrice-

for then I find doors shut on me.

Q. 1 Name the poem and its poet.

Ans. The poem is 'Once Upon A Time' and the poet is Gabriel Okara.

Q.2 Who is invited to visit again? Ans The poet.

Q. 3 What is meant by "feel at home"?

Ans. It means to feel comfortable.

Q. 4 What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

Ans. abcdde

IV. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

So I have learned many things, son.

I have learned to wear many faces

like dresses – homeface,

officeface, streetface, hostface,

cocktailface, with all their conforming smiles

like a fixed portrait smile.

Q. 1 Name the poem and its poet.

Ans. The poem is 'Once Upon A Time' and the poet is Gabriel Okara.

What has the poet learned?

Ans. He has learned to wear many faces like dresses.

Explain: " a fixed portrait smile" Ans.

An artificial smile for a portrait.

What is an officeface?

Ans. It means artificial behaviour adopted by modern man at his workplace.

V. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

And I have learned too

to laugh with only my teeth

and shake hands without my heart.

I have also learned to say, 'Goodbye',

when I mean 'Good-riddance':

to say 'Glad to meet you',

without being glad; and to say 'It's been

nice talking to you', after being bored.

Name the poem and its poet.

Ans. The poem is 'Once Upon A Time' and the poet is Gabriel Okara.

How does the poet laugh now? Ans.

He laughs artificially now.

What does the poet actually mean when he says "Goodbye"? Ans.

He actually means "Good Riddance".

Is the poet really glad when he says "Glad to meet you"? Ans.

No, he is not.

VI. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

But believe me, son.

I want to be what I used to be

when I was like you. I want

to unlearn all these muting things.

Most of all, I want to relearn

how to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror

shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!

So show me, son,

how to laugh; show me how

I used to laugh and smile

once upon a time when I was like you.

Name the poem and its poet.

Ans. The poem is 'Once Upon A Time' and the poet is Gabriel Okara.

What does the poet want to unlearn?

Ans. He wants to unlearn all the muting things.

What does the poet want to relearn?

Ans. He wants to relearn how to laugh naturally.

What are the poet's teeth being compared to?

Ans. The poet's teeth are being compared to a snake's fangs.

VII. Write the central idea of the poem "Once Upon A Time".

Ans. This poem shows that in the past, people were sincere. They were true in their feelings as well as relationships. But the modern man is a hypocrite. His behaviour is artificial. The poet wants to get rid of this artificial life. As children are innocent and natural, so he asks his son to show him how to be natural again.

POEM 5: FATHER RETURNING HOME

I. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

His eyes dimmed by age

Fade homeward through the humid monsoon night.

Now I can see him getting off the train

Like a word dropped from a long sentence.

He hurries across the length of the grey platform

Crosses the railway line, enters the lane.

(a) Write two reasons for father's eyes being dimmed?

Ans. His eyes are dimmed because of his old age and the humid monsoon night.

(b) Which line in the poem describes father's irrelevance to the train?

Ans. The line is:

'Now I can see him getting off the train

Like a word dropped from a long sentence.'

(c) Where does father go after getting off the train?

Ans. He crosses the railway line and enters the lane.

(d) Which figure of speech is used in the line 'Like a word dropped from a long sentence.'?

Ans. Simile

II. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

His sullen children have often refused to share Jokes and secrets with him. He will now go to sleep.

Listening to the static on the radio, dreaming

Of his ancestors and grandchildren, thinking

Of nomads entering a subcontinent through a narrow pass.

(a) Name the poem and its poet.

Ans. The name of the poem is 'Father Returning Home'. Its poet is 'Dilip Chitre'.

(b) Explain the behavior of old man's children towards him.

Ans. His children have no time for him. They are indifferent towards their father.

(c) What does he do after being written off by his children?

Ans. He goes to sleep listening to the radio.

(d) How can you say that the old man's dream mirrors that either he is thinking about his past or future?

Ans. He dreams of his ancestors or grandchildren. It shows that the old man is thinking about his past or future.

III. Give the central idea of the poem.

Ans. 'Father Returning Home' is written by 'Dilip Chitre'. The poem shares the idea that today everyone is busy in his life. Nobody has time for others. In particular, the old people feel ignored in the society. The man in the poem is stuck in his daily routine. He is not happy in the busy world around him. He feels comfortable only in his past memories.

POEM 6: THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

1. Read the Stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

Rhyming words

Rhyme Scheme

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,

a

And sorry I could not travel both

b

And be one traveler, long I stood

a

And looked down one as far as I could

a

To where it bent in the undergrowth;

b

Then took the other, as just as fair,

c

And having perhaps the better claim.

d

Q1. Name the poem and the poet?

Q2. What does the poet see in front of him?

Q3. What is the poet sorry about?

Q4. What is the symbolic meaning of two different paths in the woods?

Answers:

A1. These lines have been taken from the poem 'The Road not Taken' written by 'Robert Frost'.

A2. He sees two roads in front of him that diverge into different directions.

A3. The poet is sorry because he can't travel both the roads at the same time.

A4. They represent the choices available to a person in his life.

2. Read the Stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

Rhyming words

Rhyme Scheme

I shall be telling this with a sigh

a

Somewhere ages and ages hence

b

Two roads diverged in a wood, and I

a

I took the less travelled by,

a

And that has made all the difference.

b

Q1. Name the poem and the poet?

- Q2. Which path did the poet choose to travel?
 Q3. What does the poet mean by the word 'difference' in the last line?
 Q4. Is the poet doubtful about his decision?
 Q5. Justify the title of the poem 'The Road Not Taken'?

Answers:

- A1. These lines have been taken from the poem 'The Road Not Taken' written by 'Robert Frost'.
 A2. He chose the path less travelled by.
 A3. The word 'difference' in the last line means that his choice has made him successful in his life. So choice matters the most to bring about a change in life.
 A4. The poet is not doubtful, as he chose the path less travelled by and at the end he admits that this choice has made all the difference. He is doubtful whether he will come to walk upon the other path in his life or not.
 A5. In this poem the poet travels a road that was less travelled by and he keeps the other road for some other day. This makes all the difference in his life. Thus, this poem is about choosing a road for reaching one's destination. Therefore, we can say that the title of the poem is suitable.

3. Read the Stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

<i>Rhyming words</i>	<i>Rhyme Scheme</i>
Because it was grassy and wanted <u>wear</u>	<i>a</i>
Though as for that the passing <u>there</u>	<i>a</i>
Had worn them really about the <u>same</u>	<i>b</i>
And both that morning equally <u>lay</u>	<i>c</i>
In leaves no step had trodden <u>black</u> .	<i>d</i>
Oh, I kept the first for another <u>day!</u>	<i>c</i>
Yet knowing how way leads on to <u>way</u> ,	<i>c</i>
I doubted if I should ever come <u>back</u>	<i>d</i>

- Q1. Name the poem and the poet?
 Q2. On which path did the poet move?
 Q3. What does the poet think about the first path?
 Q4. How did both the roads look?

Answers:

- A1. These lines have been taken from the poem 'The Road Not Taken' written by 'Robert Frost'.
 A2. The poet moved on the path that had been less travelled.
 A3. The poet thinks that he will come back and walk upon that path some other day in the future.
 A4. Both the roads were grassy and wanted wear. On that day, no one had crossed them yet.

4. CENTRAL IDEA OF THE POEM

In this poem the poet wants to say that the choice once made in life is made for ever. Our right choice can make our life while the wrong choice can spoil it. The poet also wants to say that the person who chooses an ordinary way can never achieve anything extraordinary.

POEM 7: ON HIS BLINDNESS

JOHN MILTON

I. Read the Stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

When I consider how my light is spent,
 Ere half my days in this dark world and wide,
 And that one talent which is death to hide
 Lodged with me useless.....

- a) In the first line 'light' is a _____ for vision . (metaphor/alliteration).

Ans.(a) Light is a metaphor for eyesight.

- b) The word 'spent' means.....(used up,alienated)

Ans(b) The word 'spent' means used up.

- c) Name the poet of this poem.

Ans© The poet of this poem is John Milton.

- d) What is the meaning of the word 'talent' in the line "... And that one talent...?"

Ans(d) Talent means poet's ability to write poetry.

II. Read the Stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

But Patience, to prevent
That murmur, soon replies, "God doth not need
Either man's work or His own gifts. Who best
Bear His mild yoke, they serve Him best.

a) Identify the figure of speech in the line.... But Patience , to prevent That murmur ,soon replies,...

Ans.(a) The figure of speech is personification.

b) The speaker is about to "murmur" the question about weather God would be so cruel as to make impossible demands of work, but then who steps in to stop him?

Ans(b) His inner voice or conscience steps in to stop him.

c) What does Patience say about God?

Ans© Patience tells him that God does not demand any return of his blessings.

d) Which line in the poem says , " The one who accepts God's control over his own existence is the best servant of God"?

Ans(d) The line is ' Who best bear his mild yoke, they serve him best.'

III. CENTRAL IDEA OF THE POEM

This interesting poem ' On His Blindness' composed by John Milton. It gives us a very good message. God is the creator. We should always be optimistic in life. We should be thankful to God for what we have. We should never complain in life. We must be cheerful in all times. Man should have complete faith in God. God is our well wisher. He doesn't need our services. Humans who are humble and patient serve God best.

SECTION C: LESSONS FOR EXTENSIVE STUDY

LESSON 1: THE SCHOOL FOR SYMPATHY

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who is the writer of the chapter 'The School for Sympathy'?

Ans. E. V. Lucas is the writer of the chapter 'The School for Sympathy'.

2. What does the writer tell us in this story?

Ans. The writer tells us about a new type of school in this story.

3. What did he see when he entered the school?

Ans. He saw a twelve-year-old girl whose eyes were covered with a bandage and a little boy of about eight was guiding the girl.

4. Who was guiding the girl?

Ans. A little boy of about eight was guiding the girl.

5. What was the name of the head girl?

Ans. Millie was the name of the head girl.

Write True or False for the following statements.

6. The writer discovered that he had become much more thoughtful than before. **Ans. True**

7. Miss Beam was walking up and down the terrace with a dark girl. **Ans. False**

8. On the lame day, an arm was tied up. **Ans. False**

9. The girl said that peeping would be cheating. **Ans. True**

10. Miss Beam asked the writer to look out of the door. **Ans. False**

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What does the author tell us about Miss Beam?

Ans. The author tells us that Miss Beam was a middle-aged, authoritative, kindly and understanding woman.

2. What was the real aim of Miss Beam's school?

Ans. The real aim of Miss Beam's school was to make the students thoughtful, helpful and sympathetic citizens.

3. Why did the author feel sorry for some of the children?

Ans. The author felt sorry for some of the children because they seemed to be handicapped.

4. Were the children playing in the ground really physically handicapped?

Ans. No, the children playing in the ground were not really physically handicapped.

5. Why were the children acting to be blind, deaf or lame?

Ans. The children were acting to be blind, deaf or lame to have a real experience of misfortune.

6. What is the educative value of a blind, deaf or a lame day?

Ans. By these methods, the children come to understand the sufferings of the handicapped and learn to be sympathetic towards them.

7. Which day was the most difficult for children?

Ans. The blind day was the most difficult day for children.

8. Who did Miss Beam lead the author to?

Ans. Miss Beam led the author to the girl whose eyes were bandaged.

9. How did the girl with the bandaged eyes feel on her blind day?

Ans. The girl with the bandaged eyes felt that the blind day was the most difficult day and all the time she feared that she was going to be hit by something.

10. What does the girl tell the author about her guides?

Ans. The girl tells the author that the guides are very good.

11. What, according to the girl with the bandaged eyes, is almost fun?

Ans. According to the girl, having a leg tied up and hopping about a crutch is almost fun.

12. Why does the girl with the bandaged eyes say that her head aches all the time on her blind day?

Ans. The girl with the bandaged eyes says that her head aches all the time just from dodging things that are not there.

13. What does the girl with the bandaged eyes tell the author about the head girl?

Ans. The girl with the bandaged eyes tells the author that the head girl is very decent.

14. What does the girl with the bandaged eyes say about the gardener?

Ans. The girl with the bandaged eyes says that the gardener is hundreds of years old.

15. What made Miss Beam think that there was something in her system?

Ans. The author was impressed by the originality of Miss Beam's school. So, she thought that there was something in her system because her school had taught the author to share the sorrows of others.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Give brief character-sketch of Miss Beam.

Ans. Miss Beam is the main character of the story 'The School for Sympathy'. It is written by E. V. Lucas. Miss Beam was middle-aged, kind-hearted, authoritative and full of understanding. She started a new type of school. Here the students were given the education of humanity and citizenship along with important school subjects. The real aim of Miss Beam's school was to make the students thoughtful, helpful and sympathetic citizens. Every child in her school had one blind, maimed, deaf, lame and dumb day (five days) to have a real experience of misfortune. She was a practical lady. The author was impressed by the originality of Miss Beam's school. Her school had taught the author to share the sorrows of others. In short, we can say that she was a very innovative lady. She is an inspiring character for us.

1. What is the theme of the lesson 'The School for Sympathy'?

Ans. 'The School for Sympathy' is written by E. V. Lucas. The lesson is based on the idea that formal education is not enough. It should give something more. The real aim of Miss Beam's new type of school was to make the students thoughtful, helpful and sympathetic citizens. Every child in her school had one blind, maimed, deaf, lame and dumb day to have a real experience of misfortune. Other children were advised to help them and lead them out. Thus, they could have a real experience of misfortune. As a result, they learnt to be kind towards disabled people. The author was impressed by the originality of Miss Beam's school. Miss Beam is an inspiring character for us.

LESSON 2: A CHAMELEON

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Where was the police superintendent Otchumylov walking?

Ans. Across the market square

Q2. Who was walking after him?

Ans. Yeldyrin, a red-haired policeman

Q3. Who was Prohor?

Ans. The General's cook

Q4. What did Hryukin display to the crowd?

Ans. His bleeding finger.

Q5. Why did the crowd laughed at Hryukin at the end?

Ans. The crowd laughed at Hryukin at the end because he failed to get compensation from the dog's owner.

Fill in the blanks with the suitable option:-

1. A red-haired policeman walks after him with a sieve full of _____ in his hands. (strawberries/gooseberries) **Ans. gooseberries**
2. Yeldyrin was a _____. (plumber/police man/police superintendent) **Ans. police man**
3. _____ was chasing the dog. (Prohor/Yeldyrin/Hryukin) **Ans. Hryukin**
4. Hryukin raised his _____ hand. (left/right) **Ans. right**
5. Prohor states that the dog belongs to _____ brother. (General's/Colonel's) **Ans. General's**

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Where was the police superintendent Otchumyelov walking? What was he carrying under his arm?

Ans. The police superintendent Otchumyelov was walking across the market square. He was carrying a parcel under his arm.

2. Who was walking after him?

Ans. Yeldyrin, a red-haired policeman was walking after him.

3. What was the red-haired policeman carrying in his hands?

Ans. The red-haired policeman was carrying a sieve full of gooseberries in his hands.

4. Who was chasing the dog?

Ans. Hryukin was chasing the dog.

5. Why was Hryukin chasing the dog?

Ans. Hryukin was chasing the dog because the dog had bitten his finger and it was bleeding.

6. What was Hryukin wearing?

Ans. Hryukin was wearing a starched cotton shirt with the waistcoat unbuttoned.

7. What did Hryukin display to the crowd?

Ans. Hryukin displayed his bleeding finger to the crowd.

8. How was Hryukin's bleeding finger a flag of victory?

Ans. Hryukin's bleeding finger was a flag of victory because the law was supposed to be on his side. A stray dog was not allowed to move freely.

9. Why did Hryukin think that he must have damages?

Ans. Hryukin thought that he must be compensated because of his bitten finger. He will have to stay without work for a week.

10. What was Otchumyelov's first reaction on Hryukin's complaint?

Ans. Otchumyelov's first reaction on Hryukin's complaint was very fair and impartial. He assured him to take legal action against the offenders.

11. Why did Otchumyelov later refuse to take any action against the owner of the dog?

Ans. Later Otchumyelov refused to take any action against the owner of the dog because he came to know that it was the General's dog.

1. What was police superintendent's opinion about the biting of the dog when he came to know that it was the General's dog?

Ans. When the police superintendent came to know that it was the General's dog, he changed his opinion and said that the little dog could not have bitten such a huge man.

2. What did the policeman tell the superintendent about the General's dog?

Ans. The policeman told the superintendent that it could not be the General's dog since he had high breed dogs.

3. Who was Prohor?

Ans. Prohor was the cook of the General.

4. What information did Prohor give about the dog?

Ans. Prohor gave the information that the dog belonged to the General's brother.

5. Why did the crowd laugh at Hryukin at the end of the story?

Ans. The crowd laughed at Hryukin at the end of the story because he did not get compensation for his bleeding finger.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Give a brief character-sketch of Otchumyelov.

Ans. Otchumyelov is the main character of the story 'A Chameleon'. It is written by Anton Chekhov. He is an interesting character. The writer has tried to throw light on the theme of this story through this character. Otchumyelov was the Police Superintendent in a town. When Hryukin made a complaint, he listened to him very carefully. He posed to be strict. He wanted to teach a lesson to those people who left their dogs out but he kept changing his stand every now and then. When he came to know that the dog belonged to a General, he began to feel hot and removed his coat. He asked Hryukin how a small dog could bite a big man like him. He was a comic figure. He had a flattering nature.

Q2. Give a brief character-sketch of Hryukin.

Ans. Hryukin is the second main character in the story 'A Chameleon'. It is written by Anton Chekhov. Hryukin was a goldsmith. He had a sharp brain. In the beginning of the story, Hryukin was chasing the dog because the dog had bitten his finger and it was bleeding. Hryukin displayed his bleeding finger to the crowd. He thought that he must be compensated because of his bitten finger. He will have to stay without work for a week. He was a liar. He wanted to make easy money. The dog did not bite him. He put a cigarette in the dog's mouth and so the dog bit his finger. Firstly, the police superintendent assured him to take legal action against the offender but when he came to know that it was the General's dog, he changed his opinion and said that the little dog could not have bitten such a huge man. The crowd laughed at Hryukin in the end because he did not get compensation for his bleeding finger.

Q3 Why is the chapter titled 'A Chameleon'? Describe in detail.

Ans. The title of the story is very appropriate. It throws light on the theme of the story. Chameleon is a reptile that changes its colour to match its surroundings. A man who changes according to situation for his benefit is also called chameleon. In the story, the policeman, Otchumyelov behaves like a chameleon as he changes his stand frequently. Hryukin complains about dog bite to the policeman. He shows his bleeding finger and demands compensation from the dog's owner. Otchumyelov promises to do justice. He tries to find out the dog's owner. When he comes to know that the dog belongs to the General, he changes his stand. He starts shouting at Hryukin. After some time, Prohor the General's cook tells that the dog does not belong to the General. Otchumyelov immediately changes his stand and once again promises justice to Hryukin. Later, when Prohor tells that the General's brother is the real owner of the dog, the policeman Otchumyelov changes his stand for the third time. Thus, we can say that his behaviour justifies the title of the story.

Q4. Why did Otchumyelov's statement keep on changing regarding Hryukin's complaint?

Ans. Otchumyelov is a police officer in this story. He had a flattering nature. He shows sympathy with Hryukin. He assures that he will take action against the owner of the dog. But when he comes to know that the dog belongs to General Zhigalov, he changes his attitude. Later, when he comes to know that it is not the General's dog. He again takes the side of Hryukin. But then the cook tells him that the dog belongs to the General's brother. He once again changes his attitude and favours the dog.

Q5. Otchumyelov took off or put on his coat with every new statement. What does this show?

Ans. Otchumyelov takes off or puts on his overcoat with every new statement. He shows sympathy with Hryukin. He assures that he will take action against the owner of the dog. But when he comes to know that the dog belonged to General Zhigalov, he feels uneasy. He takes off his coat. He changes his attitude. Later, when he comes to know that it is not the General's dog. He puts on the coat. He again takes the side of Hryukin. But then the cook tells him that the dog belongs to the General's brother. He once again changes his attitude and favours the dog. In this way, taking off and wearing it again, shows the Chameleonic nature of Otchumyelov.

LESSON 3: BHOLI

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q1. What was Bholi's real name? **Ans. Sulekha.**
- Q2. What was her age when she fell off the cot? **Ans. ten months**
- Q3. How many brothers did Bholi have? **Ans. Three brothers**
- Q4. What were the names of Bholi's sisters? **Ans. Radha, Mangla and Champa.**
- Q5. Who came to the village to perform the opening ceremony of the school? **Ans. The Tehsildar.**
- Q6. Who was Bishamber? **Ans. A grocer.**
- Q7. What did Bholi wear on her wedding day? **Ans. A red silken dress.**
- Q8. How much money did Bishamber demand as dowry? **Ans. Five thousand rupees.**

Q9. Where were Bholi's brothers sent to study? **Ans. To colleges in a nearby city.**

Q10. What made Bholi independent and respectable in the society? **Ans. Her education.**

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. How many siblings did Bholi have?

Ans. Bholi had three brothers and three sisters.

Q2. Why was Sulekha called Bholi, the simpleton?

Ans. Sulekha was called Bholi, the simpleton because she was a backward child.

Q3. What was the effect of small-pox on Bholi?

Ans. Her body was permanently disfigured by deep black pock marks.

Q4. Why did the other children make fun of Bholi?

Ans. The other children made fun of Bholi because she stammered and could not speak properly.

Q5. Why was Ramlal worried about Bholi?

Ans. Ramlal was worried about Bholi because she was neither beautiful nor intelligent.

Q6. Why did the Tehsildar come to the Village?

Ans. The Tehsildar came to the village to perform the opening ceremony of the new school.

Q7. Why did the Tehsildar want Ramlal to send his daughters to the school?

Ans. The Tehsildar wanted Ramlal to send his daughters to the school because he wanted Ramlal to set an example for the whole village.

Q8. Why did Ramlal's wife agree to send Bholi but not her other daughters to school?

Ans. Ramlal's wife feared that if her girls went to school, no one would marry them. As Bholi had little chance of getting married, she agreed to send Bholi to school.

Q9. Why was Bholi glad to see so many girls of her age at school?

Ans. Bholi was glad to see so many girls of her age at school because she hoped that one of those girls might become her friend.

Q10. What happened when the teacher asked her name?

Ans. She stammered and was unable to utter her name properly.

Q11. Why did Bholi's parents agree to Bishamber's proposal for Bholi?

Ans. Bholi's parents agreed to Bishamber's proposal for Bholi because he did not demand any dowry and also knew nothing about Bholi's ugly face and her being mentally backward.

Q12. How did Bishamber come to wed Bholi?

Ans. Bishamber came to wed Bholi with a large marriage party. His friends and relatives were dancing to the tunes of the marriage band.

Q13. Why did Bishamber demand five thousand rupees as dowry?

Ans. Bishamber demanded five thousand rupees as dowry because he came to know that Bholi was ugly and he saw it as a bright chance to earn some money.

Q14. Why did Bholi refuse to marry Bishamber?

Ans. Bholi refused to marry Bishamber because he was a greedy and mean person.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Describe, in brief, the early childhood of Bholi.

Ans. Bholi was Ramlal's youngest daughter. Her real name was Sulekha. She fell down from a cot when she was ten months old. It damaged some part of her brain. So, she became a backward child. She had an attack of small pox when she was two years old. It spoiled her face forever. She began to speak at the age of five years. She stammered when she spoke. She was disliked and neglected by everyone. So, she was shy and fearful. She was called a witless fool. Her teacher helped her overcome her weakness.

Q2. Ramlal was not worried about his children except Bholi. Why?

Ans. Ramlal had seven children and Bholi was his youngest daughter. All the children were healthy and strong except Bholi. He sent his sons to city to study in schools and colleges. He had married off his eldest daughter, Radha. It was not difficult to find bride grooms for Mangla and Champa because they were good looking. Ramlal was worried about Bholi because she was neither good looking nor intelligent.

Q3. Write, in brief, a character-sketch of Bholi's teacher?

Ans. Bholi's teacher plays an important role in her life. Bholi was confused and afraid when she went to school for the first time. When her teacher asked her name, she stammered. She could not speak properly. She began to weep. The

teacher was very kind and caring. She pushed out her fears and made her confident. The teacher taught Bholi to speak clearly and without halting. She groomed Bholi into a self-reliant young woman. So, we can say that Bholi's teacher shaped her life positively.

Q4. Write, in brief, a character-sketch of Bishamber?

Ans. Bishamber was a rich grocer from a nearby village. He was about fifty years old. He was a widower. He had children from his earlier wife also. He wanted to marry Bholi. Ramlal accepted his proposal. At the time of marriage, he saw Bholi's face that was ugly with pock marks. He refused to marry Bholi. He was ready to marry Bholi only if Ramlal gave him five thousand rupees but Bholi refused to marry him. So, he had to go back. Thus, he was a greedy and meanperson.

LESSON 4: THE GOLD FRAME

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What was the name of Datta's shop? **Ans. The Modern Frame Works**
2. Datta's shop was located in a gap between a drug store and _____. **Ans. a radio repair shop**
3. What did the customer want to get framed? **Ans. The customer wanted to get the picture of his grandfather framed.**
4. What price did Datta quote for the frame?
a. seven rupees b. seventeen rupees c. ten rupees d. twenty rupees **Ans. b. seventeen rupees**
5. How much time did Datta ask for the picture to be framed?
a. two weeks b. ten days c. a month d. two days **Ans. a. two weeks**
6. Datta had learnt from experience that all the customers were punctual. (True/False) **Ans. False**
7. A tin containing white enamel paint landed on the picture. (True/False) **Ans. True**
8. The customer had asked for a cut mount frame with an oval shape. (True/False) **Ans. True**
9. What were the walls of Datta's shop covered with?
a. clocks b. pictures c. lights d. balloons **Ans. b. pictures**
10. Who was the owner of 'The Modern Frame Works'?
a. Datta b. Datti c. Guru Nayak d. Chandu **Ans. a. Datta**
11. Who is the author of the story, 'The Gold Frame'? **Ans. R.K. Laxman**
12. The customer came ____ days in advance to collect his grandfather's framed photo. **Ans. four**
13. Datta told the customer that the frame was imported from _____.
a. Italy b. France c. Germany d. Japan **Ans. Germany**
14. Datta was an _____. (introvert/extrovert) **Ans. introvert**
15. The customer discovered that the photograph was a fake one. (True/False) **Ans. False**
16. Was the customer punctual or unpunctual?
Ans: The customer was punctual. He came four days in advance to collect the frame.
17. What was Datta's reaction?
Ans: Datta looked sideways at him and continued doing his work so that the customer was embarrassed.

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Where was the 'The Modern Frame Works' situated?
Ans: The Modern Frame Works was situated in a gap between a drug store and a radio repair shop.
2. Who was the owner of 'The Modern Frame Works'?
Ans: Datta was the owner of 'The Modern Frame Works'.
3. What were the walls of this shop covered with?
Ans: The walls of this shop were covered with the pictures of gods, saints, hockey players, children, and cheap prints of the Mona Lisa, national leaders, wedding couples, Urdu calligraphy, the snow-clad Fujiyama and many others.
4. What did the customer want?
Ans: The customer wanted to get his grandfather's portrait framed with the best frame.
5. What types of frames did Datta show to the customer?
Ans: Datta showed plain, wooden, lacquer, gold, plastic, decorative, floral, geometrical, thin, hefty, enamel painted, plain mount and cut mount frames to the customer.
6. What did Datta do to help the customer make his choice?
Ans: Datta helped the confused customer by recommending a German-imported frame with lots of gold leaves and winding creepers. He also suggested that a cut mount frame would look more elegant.
7. What price did Datta quote for the frame selected by his customer?

Ans: Datta quoted seventeen rupees for the frame selected by his customer.

8. What was Datta's experience about his customers?

Ans: Datta had learnt by long experience that his customers never came punctually. They came days in advance and went away disappointed or came months later, and some never turned up at all.

9. For whom did Datta make frames?

Ans: Datta made frames for those who came to him and visited him at least twice.

10. How did the photograph get damaged?

Ans: While looking for his pencil stub, Datta shook his dhoti so vigorously that a tin of white enamel paint fell on the photograph. Later, he rubbed the picture so hard with a piece of cloth to remove the paint that the photograph got damaged completely.

11. How did he try to rescue the picture?

Ans: In order to rescue the picture, he rubbed the picture hard with a piece of cloth to remove the paint.

12. What solution did Datta finally come up with?

Ans: Datta decided to frame a photograph resembling closely to the photograph of the customer's grandfather and pass it on to him.

13. Why were the days that followed filled with suspense and anxiety?

Ans: The days that followed were filled with suspense and anxiety because he was scared that if the customer happened to arrive at his shop all of a sudden when he would not be mentally prepared to face the situation, he might then, get nervous and spoil all his plan himself.

14. What effect did the picture have on the customer?

Ans: The customer was so wonder-struck by the grandeur of the glittering frame that he became speechless.

15. What was the customer's complaint regarding the frame?

Ans: The customer complained that he had ordered for an oval cut mount frame and not a square one.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How did the author describe the shop owned by Datta?

Ans: The name of Datta's shop was '*The Modern Frame Works*' but the shop lacked any modernity. It was, in fact, a large wooden packing case situated in a gap between a drug store and a radio repair shop. It was fixed on shaky legs. The walls of this shop were covered with the pictures of gods, saints, hockey players, children, and cheap prints of the Mona Lisa, national leaders, wedding couples, Urdu calligraphy, the snow-clad Fujiyama and many others.

2. What had Datta learnt from his experience? How was his new customer different from the old ones?

Ans: Datta had learnt from his long experience that his customers never came punctually. They came days in advance and went away disappointed or came months later, and some never turned up at all and their pictures lay unclaimed in a box, gathering dust and feeding cockroaches and silver fish. On the contrary, Datta's new customer had come four days earlier than the scheduled date to collect his grandfather's framed portrait.

3. What impression do you gather about Datta, the frame maker?

Ans: Datta was a frame maker. He was a silent, hardworking man. He was always seen sitting hunched up doing some work or the other. He was an introvert. He did not allow his casual friends to visit his shop and indulge him in idle gossips. He gave very brief answers to the questions his customers asked. Datta was very callous. He did not pay any attention to what the customer was saying so respectfully about the greatness of his grandfather. Being a good and experienced workman, he used to get many orders for frame making. Datta understood the psychology of his customers so that he executed the order of only those customers who he felt were eager to get the photographs framed. If he had diligent in the first part of the story, he creates doubt in the minds of the readers by cheating the customer. Had he accepted his fault humbly, he could have earned more respect from the readers.

1. Datta found a solution to his problem. Did it work for him? Justify your answer.

Ans: A customer had given his grandfather's photograph to Datta to get it framed with the best frame. Unfortunately, Datta damaged the photograph by dropping white enamel paint on it accidentally. He got scared but he decided to frame a photograph resembling closely to the photograph of the customer's grandfather and pass it on to him. He did it. It worked for him. The photograph looked attractive in the gold frame. When the customer came for the photograph, Datta handed it over to him with a pounding heart. The customer was so wonder-struck by the grandeur of the glittering frame that he became speechless. He could not discover that the photograph was a fake one. He did complain but the complaint was that he had ordered for a cut mount frame with an oval shape and not a square one.

LESSON 5: THE BARBER'S TRADE UNION

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What did Chandu win at school?
a) a prize b) a book c) a scholarship d) nothing **Ans. c) a scholarship**
2. What kind of shoes did the writer wear?
a) silver-worked (b) brass-worked (c) gold-worked d) copper-worked **Ans. c) gold-worked**
3. Who gave khaki shorts to Chandu?
a) sahuakar b) numberdar c) subedar d) zaildar **Ans. c) subedar**
4. What did Lala Hukum Chand give to Chandu?
a) a hat b) a round felt cap c) leather shoes d) scissors **Ans. b) a round felt cap**
5. Which disease did Chandu's father die of?
a) T.B b) flu c) plague d) fever **Ans. c) plague**
6. Chandu was an expert at catching
a) wasps b) butterflies c) snakes d) lizards **Ans. a) wasps**
7. How did lawyer Lala Hukam Chand go to the district court?
a) on foot b) by bus c) by bicycle d) in a Phaeton **Ans. d) in a phaeton**
8. Name the dentist.
a) Phallan khan b) Kally Khan c) Kalan Khan d) Salim Khan **Ans. c) Kalan Khan**
9. How far was Joadiala from Chandu's village?
a) one mile b) two miles c) three miles d) four miles **Ans. c) three miles**
10. Whose son was Devi?
a) Sahuakar's b) Parmanand's c) Landlord's d) Padre Sahib's **Ans. c) Landlord's**
11. What was the make of Chandu's bicycle?
a) German b) Japanese c) Chinese d) Indian **Ans. b) Japanese**
12. The Sahuakar looked like a _____ without being trimmed by the barber. (beggar, leper) **Ans. leper**
13. Thanu Ram was running a _____ shop in the village (grocer's / leather) **Ans. grocer's**
14. Chandu's mother was a _____ woman. (cantankerous/ gregarious) **Ans. cantankerous**
15. The villagers thought of calling the barber from _____ to attend upon them. (Verka/Rajkot) **Ans. Verka**

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q. 1. What was the age difference between Chandu and the narrator?
Ans:- Chandu was six months older than the narrator.
- Q. 2. Why did the narrator consider Chandu the embodiment of perfection for him?
Ans:- The narrator considered Chandu the embodiment of perfection because he could make and fly paper kites of various designs and perfect balance.
- Q. 3. Why was Chandu not good at doing sums at school?
Ans:- Chandu had to work as a barber. So, he had no time to study. That is why he was not good at doing sums at school.
- Q. 4. Why did the narrator's mother constantly dissuade him to play with Chandu?
Ans:- The narrator's mother dissuaded him to play with Chandu because he was a low caste barber boy. Friendship with him was against the status of the narrator's caste and class.
- Q. 5. What does the narrator tell us about Chandu's dress?
Ans:- Chandu wore khakhi shorts, black velvet coat and a round felt cap.
- Q. 6. What did Chandu tell the narrator about Kalan Khan's appearance?
Ans:- Kalan Khan was a young man with parted hair, dressed in a shirt, a black coat and a wonderful rubber overcoat and shoes.
- Q. 7. Why did Bijay Chand, the landlord turn Chandu out of his house?
Ans:- Bijay Chand, the landlord turned Chandu out of his house because he had defiled his house by bringing a leather bag of cow-hide into his house.
- Q. 8. What did the Sahuakar think about Chandu's wearing clothes like a doctor?
Ans:- The Sahuakar thought that Chandu looked like a clown in those clothes.
- Q. 9. Why had the landlord summoned Pandit Parmanand?
Ans:- The landlord had summoned Pandit Parmanand to discuss the unholy emergency in which Chandu had landed them.
- Q. 10. What type of woman was Chandu's mother?

Ans:- Chandu's mother was an ill-tempered woman.

Q. 11. How did Chandu's mother treat the narrator?

Ans:- She was very kind to the narrator though she bantered him sometimes.

Q. 12. Why did Chandu decide to go on strike?

Ans:- Chandu decided to go on strike to teach the upper-caste people a lesson.

Q. 13. Why did Chandu decide to buy a bicycle?

Ans:- Chandu decided to buy a bicycle to go to the town every day and give people a shave and hair-cut.

Q. 14. Why had the men gathered in the Sahukar's shop?

Ans:- The men had gathered in the shop to talk to the landlord.

Q. 15. How did the Sahukar look without being trimmed by the barber?

Ans:- The Sahukar looked like a leper without being trimmed by the barber.

Q. 16. What jokes became popular in every home and why?

Ans:- Jokes about unkempt beards of the elders of the village became popular in every home.

Q. 17. What was the reason of rumour that the landlord's wife had threatened to run away with someone else?

Ans:- The reason of the rumour was that the landlord looked very shabby with his unshaven beard and his young wife did not like it.

Q. 18. Why did the village elders threaten Chandu?

Ans:- The village elders threatened to have him sent to prison for not giving them a shave and hair-cut.

Q. 19. Name the union that gave birth to many other active trade unions in the town?

Ans:- The name of the union was 'Rajkot District Barber Brothers' Hairdressing and Shaving Saloon'.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Give a brief character-sketch of Chandu.

Ans. Chandu is the main character of the story 'The Barber's Trade Union' written by Mulk Raj Anand. All the incidents of the story revolve around him. Chandu is an interesting character. He was a barber boy. He was a close friend of the writer. He was not good at doing sums. He went to learn the work of barber after school. He was an expert at making kites. He had a sharp mind. He belonged to a low caste. Upper caste people often abused him. He made a barber's union. Chandu was a self-respecting, hard-working and brave man. He bought a cycle and started shaving people in the town. He set up a barber's shop. He leaves a deep impact upon our mind. This character has many colours of human life.

2. How did the village elders behave when Chandu dressed up like a doctor?

Ans. The writer was thrilled to see him, but the landlords of the village became angry and they addressed him with derogatory words. The village Sahukar also insulted him. He said that he should wear only cheap clothes that suited his class.

3. Give a brief character-sketch of Chandu's mother.

Ans. Chandu's mother is an interesting character of the story. She was about sixty years old. She was an ill-tempered lady. She belonged to low caste and dared to see high class people in her own way. She was always kind to the narrator. She loved her son. When Chandu started shaving people in the town and earned more money, she became happy.

4. Why did Chandu go on a strike? What was the result of the strike?

Ans. Chandu was the son of a barber. When the village elders insulted him, he decided to teach them a lesson. He bought a second hand cycle. He started going to the city to shave people. He told that he was on strike. He stopped shaving the village people. All looked funny because of their unshaved faces. He opened a shop and asked them to come to his shop if they needed a shave or haircut.

LESSON 6: THE BULL BENEATH THE EARTH

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Where was the village Thathi Khara situated?

Ans. Thathi Khara was situated on the pucca metalled road near Amritsar.

2. What made Mann Singh's journey joyfully short?

Ans. The happy impulse that he was going to meet the family of his friend Karam Singh made Mann Singh's journey joyfully short.

3. Where is the firmest friendship formed?

Ans. The firmest friendship is formed in the army.

4. Why did people in Karam Singh's village wait for his next leave?

Ans. People in Karam Singh's village waited for his next leave because he was a friendly character and entertained them with his stories of wars and adventures.

5. Why did people love to sit by his (Karam Singh's) side?

Ans. They loved to sit by his side and listen to his tales of war and adventure.

6. Karam Singh was famous as a _____.

- (a) dancer (b) rider (c) crack shot

Ans. c. crack shot

7. Where a whole machine gun magazine failed to gain its objects, Karam Singh's _____ sufficed.

- (a) one blow (b) one bullet (c) one gun

Ans. b. one bullet

8. When it was Mann Singh's turn to go on leave, Karam Singh felt quite _____.

- (a) envious (b) courageous (c) depressed

Ans. a. envious

9. Chuharkana was _____ miles away from Amritsar.

- (a) about 50 (b) about 100 (c) about 60

Ans. a. about 50

10. When Mann Singh got into the military truck to come away, Karam Singh gave him the parting _____.

- (a) letter (b) gift (c) message

Ans. c. message

State whether the following statements (11-15) are "True" or "False"

11. Karam Singh's father was happy to see Mann Singh and gave him a warm welcome.

Ans. False

12. Karam Singh wrote to his parents that Mann Singh would come and see them.

Ans. True

13. Thathi Khara is in

Majha.

14. Ans. True

15. Karam Singh's father asked Mann Singh a number of questions.

Ans. False

16. Jaswant Singh and Karam Singh were brothers.

Ans. True

17. _____ brought the pension papers of Karam Singh

Ans. The Postman

18. Karam Singh's father did not want to _____ his holidays.

Ans. Spoil

19. Karam Singh's parents were utterly unsuccessful in _____ the news of Karam Singh's death from Mann Singh.

Ans. keeping

20. Karam Singh's father could voluntarily take on additional _____ to spare another person discomfort.

Ans. burden

21. Mann Singh has rightly called Karam Singh's father as the _____ beneath the earth.

Ans. bull

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 Who were Mann Singh and Karam Singh?

Ans.1 They were soldiers serving together in a battalion on the Burma Front.

Q.2 What were the designations of Karam Singh and Mann Singh in the army?

Ans.2 Mann Singh was a Naik and Karam Singh was a Havildar in the army.

Q.3 Where did Mann Singh go when he got a few days' leave?

Ans.3 Mann Singh went to Karam Singh's village, Thathi Khara.

Q.4 Who did Mann Singh meet first on entering Karam Singh's house?

Ans.4 He first met Karam Singh's father.

Q.5 Who was Jaswant Singh?

Ans.5 He was Karam Singh's brother.

Q.6 What did Mann Singh tell Karam Singh's family about the latter's war-skills?

Ans.6 He told that Karam Singh was very famous in the Barma War and he had killed many Japanese soldiers.

Q.7 Which words of Mann Singh pierced Karam Singh's father's heart?

Ans.7 He asked Karam Singh's son if he wanted to go to his father.

Q.8 How far was Taran Taran from Karam Singh's village?

Ans.8 Taran Taran was nearly four miles from Karam Singh's village.

Q.9 What news did the postman bring?

Ans.9 The postman brought the papers of Karam Singh's pension.

Q.10 What was the effect of Karam Singh's death on Mann Singh?

Ans.10 Mann Singh felt choked in his chest and became feelingless.

Q.11 Why did the members of Karam Singh's family not break the news of his death to Mann Singh?

Ans.11 They didn't want to spoil the days of his leave.

Q.12 Why did Mann Singh compare Karam Singh's father to a bull who bore upon its head the burden of the whole earth?

Ans.12 The bull discussed here is symbolic of kindness with great capacity to bear burden. Mann Singh compared Karam Singh's father to the bull. Like the bull, his father was also willing to share other people's burdens.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a character-sketch of Karam Singh.

Ans1 Karam Singh is the main character of the story 'The Bull Beneath The Earth' written by Kulwant Singh Virk. All the incidents revolve around him. He is an interesting character. Karam Singh was a Havildar in the army. He belonged to the village named Thathi Khara in Amritsar. He was a close friend of Mann Singh. He was soft spoken and a good story-teller. He was popular in his village. He was famous as a crack shot. He had killed many Japanese in the war. All shed tears over the news of his death.

Q.2 Write a character-sketch of Mann Singh.

Ans2 Mann Singh is the main character of the story 'The Bull Beneath The Earth' written by Kulwant Singh Virk. All the incidents revolve around him. He is an interesting character. Mann Singh was a Naik in the army. He was a close friend of Karam Singh. Both were in the same regiment. When Mann Singh got leave to visit home, Karam Singh told him to visit his village. He visited Karam Singh's family towards the close of his leave but they treated him in a cold manner. He was puzzled. But then he came to know about Karam Singh's death. It was a great shock to him. He pined for his dear friend.

Q.4 Give a brief character-sketch of Karam Singh's father?

Ans4 Karam Singh's father is the main character of the story 'The Bull Beneath The Earth' written by Kulwant Singh Virk. All the incidents revolve around him. He is an interesting character. He was an old man of sixty. He was a brave man. When Mann Singh visited his house, he greeted him. He did not speak much. When Mann Singh tried to talk to Karam Singh's son, Karam Singh's father shouted angrily and asked his wife to take away the child from there with an excuse that he was not allowing Mann Singh to eat peacefully. Later, Mann Singh came to know the reason of this strange behavior. He was shocked to learn that Karam Singh had died. Mann Singh thought that Karam Singh's father was like the bull beneath the earth who was also willing to share the burden of others.

Q.5 Discuss the appropriateness of the title of the story: 'The Bull beneath the Earth'.

Ans5 The title of the story is very appropriate. This title is very meaningful. It reveals/ lighted the theme of the story. Karam Singh's father was an old man of sixty. He was a brave man. When Mann Singh visited his house, he greeted him. He did not speak much. When Mann Singh tried to talk to Karam Singh's son, Karam Singh's father shouted angrily and asked his wife to take away the child from there with an excuse that he was not allowing Mann Singh to eat peacefully. Later, Mann Singh came to know the reason of his strange behavior. He was shocked to learn that Karam Singh had died. Mann Singh thought that Karam Singh's father was like a bull that bore the burden of the earth upon its head. He is an unforgettable character. He leaves a deep impact upon our mind.

LETTER WRITING (FOR PRACTICE)

1. Write a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of your district complaining against the use of loudspeakers in your town.

63, New Town
Moga

March 25, 2021

The Deputy Commissioner
Moga

Subject: Use of loud speakers

Sir

I would like to draw your attention towards the use of loud speakers in our city. Loud speakers are used in temples, gurudwaras, rallies, public functions, fairs, for publicity, etc. It is an easy and cheap device for publicity. But its appropriate use is also required.

It's a major source of noise pollution. It disturbs sleep of patients, old people and small children. It becomes a big problem for students. They cannot study properly in such noise. Some steps must be taken to control this evil. **Kindly look into the matter and do the needful.**

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully
Himalaya

2. Write a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of your district requesting for a park for children in your city.

63, New Town
Moga

March 25, 2021

The Deputy Commissioner
Moga

Subject: A park for children

Sir

I would like to draw your attention towards the need of parks and gardens in our city. Population is increasing at a rapid rate. Villagers are shifting to towns. They want a better life style. This is making houses small to adjust more people. Some streets of our city are very congested. The sunlight does not reach in every corner of the city. It causes many diseases too.

So there is need of parks and gardens. Open places will be good for children to play. People will be able to have some fresh air. It will decrease diseases. **Kindly, look into the matter and do the needful.**

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully
Himalaya

3. Write a letter to the S.H.O. of your town reporting the loss of your bicycle.

403 A, Arjun Vihar
Muktsar

March 25, 2021

The S.H.O.
Division No. 1
Muktsar

Subject: Loss of bicycle

Sir

I am writing this letter to notify about the loss of my bicycle from the main bazar. In the morning around 10 am, I went to buy some goods at Parkash General Store. When I came out after 15 minutes, I did not find my bicycle.

I am sure that I had locked my bicycle. The people around helped me to find the bicycle. But we could not find it anywhere. The bicycle is of Avon make and black color. I shall be thankful if you register my complaint.

Yours faithfully

Amit Bajaj

4. You are Meena. You live at 209, Sector-69, Mohali. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper, complaining against the bad condition of buses in Punjab.

209, Sector-69
Mohali

March 25, 2021

The Editor
The Hindu
Chandigarh

Subject: The bad condition of buses in Punjab

Sir

I would like to share my views about the bad condition of buses running in the state. I travelled by bus yesterday. It was really a very bad experience. It was full of dust. The seats were torn and very dirty. Window panes were also cracked. Apart from these problems, the engine of the bus was also not working properly. It got us late to reach the destination.

There are many people who travel daily by buses. They have to reach to their jobs. But it must be hard for them to reach on the station at time. Moreover it might not be possible for them to reach at work place in neat and clean clothes. **Some steps must be taken to** improve the bad condition of the buses. **I would appreciate if my appeal reaches the concerned authorities through your newspaper.**

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully

Meena

5. You are Suman. You live at 119, Sector-70, Mohali. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper, expressing your views on reckless driving.

119, Sector-70

Mohali

March 24, 2021

The Editor
The Hindu
Chandigarh

Subject: Reckless driving

Sir

I would like to share my views about the problem of reckless driving on the roads. The number of vehicles has increased many folds. Increasing population is one of the major causes. Another reason is advanced and cheaper technology. It has enabled most of the youth with motor vehicles. Today's youth is crazy about speed. No rule can limit their speed. Reckless driving is actually foolishness. One should not play with own or others' lives.

Traffic police should initiate some awareness campaign about traffic rules. **Some steps must be taken to** control this evil. **I would appreciate if my appeal reaches to the concerned authorities through your newspaper.**

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully
Suman

6. Suppose you are Mandeep Randhawa. You live at 1802, Main Bazaar, Abohar. Write a letter to your Principal requesting him to issue your testimonials/ character certificate.

1802, Main Bazaar
Abohar

March 24, 2021

The Principal
Government Senior Secondary School
Abohar

Subject: Issuing of a testimonial

Sir

I was a student of Class XII A of your school in the last session. My name is Mandeep Randhawa. I request you to issue my character certificate. I have taken admission in a college. I have to submit it there. Kindly issue me a testimonial showing my academic and other records. **I shall be grateful to you.**

Thanking you

Yours faithfully
Mandeep Randhawa

15. You are Sarita. Your address is 156, Kaarvan Apartments, Sector 11, Panipat. Write an application to the Principal of your school requesting him remission of fine.

156, Kaarvan Apartments
Sector 11
Panipat

March 24, 2021

The Principal

Government Senior Secondary School
Panipat

Subject: Remission of fine

Sir

I am a student of Class XII A of your school. My name is Sarita. It was our English test in the first period today. I had prepared well for the test. I was on the way to school in time. Suddenly, I felt the front tyre of my bicycle had gone flat. I had to drag the bicycle for 3kms. So I got late for school and could not take the test. The teacher fined me 50 rupees for missing the test.

My father is a peon in a factory. He pays my school fee with great difficulty. He cannot pay this extra money. I always pass with first division. Kindly remit my fine this time. I will never let it happen again. **I shall be grateful to you.**

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully

Sarita

Note: Students can revise 'Solved letters', as per syllabus, from English Grammar and Composition Book.

E-MAIL WRITING

FORMAT OF AN E-MAIL

To : Space for entering the e-mail address of the recipient.

CC : (Carbon copy) Space for entering the email address of other people who would like to know the contents of the e-mail but are not required to act.

Subject : It tells the reader about the main topic of the e-mail in brief.

BODY : It starts with salutation and greeting, followed by the main content of the email. The name of the sender is written at the end.

Bcc (Blind carbon Copy) : E-mail addresses entered in here are not visible to the people entered in the TO : and CC : fields although people in the bcc : can see the names of the people entered in the TO : and CC. fields.

To:	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
Date:	October 11, 2017	11.00 p.m.
CC:	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
BCC:	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
Subject :	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
BODY(Content)		
Regards		
Name		

NOTE : The sender's address is not required as the E-mail address of the sender will be visible to the receiver automatically.

36

SOME SOLVED EXAMPLES

1. Write an e-mail to your friend informing him why you want him to excuse you for not attending his birthday party.

To: kabir77o@gmail.com

Date: March 25, 2021 12:00 PM

Add CC/ Add BCC

Subject: Excuse from birthday party

Dear Kabir

Thanks for inviting me to your birthday party. I am sorry I cannot join you at your party as I have come to Delhi to visit my grandparents. Please excuse me for my absence. I will meet you when I come back.

Regards

Rohit

2. Write an e-mail to your friend about the inauguration of the company.

To: kabir77o@gmail.com

Date: March 25, 2021 12:00 PM

Add CC/ Add BCC

Subject: Invitation to inauguration function

Dear Kabir

I wish to inform you that I am going to launch my new company on March 26, 2021. The inauguration function will be held at 11 AM at Hotel Radisson, Jalandhar. You are cordially invited to join us.

Regards

Rohit

3. Write an e-mail to your friend inviting him to attend your parents' marriage anniversary.

To: kabir77o@gmail.com

Date: March 25, 2021 12:00 PM

Add CC/ Add BCC

Subject: Invitation to 25th Marriage Anniversary celebrations

Dear Kabir

I wish to inform you that my parents' 25th Marriage Anniversary is on March 26, 2021. The marriage celebration party will be held at 11 AM at Hotel Radisson, Jalandhar. You are cordially invited to join us.

Regards

Rohit

4. Write an email to a colleague about details of his salary report.

To: kabir77o@gmail.com

Date: March 25, 2021 12:00 PM

Add CC/ Add BCC

Subject: Salary report

Dear Kabir

I received your email yesterday requesting for your salary report. I am sending you the complete record of your salary. Please download the attached file.

You are welcome if any more information is required.

Regards

Vikram Malhotra

5. Write an e-mail to a friend who had requested you for donations for flood relief camp being organized for victims.

To:

Date:

Add CC/ Add BCC

Subject:

Dear Kabir

I received your e-mail regarding flood relief camp being organized for victims. You are doing a very noble deed. I am transferring rupees fifty thousand to your account for the relief work. Keep up the good work.

Regards

Rohit

Note: Students can revise the following 5 E-Mails from English Grammar and Composition Book.

- a. Write an e-mail to your friend expressing your condolences on his father's death.
- b. Write an e-mail to your new employer thanking him for the interview.
- c. Write an e-mail to your school Principal for issuing a school leaving certificate.
- d. Write an e-mail to your class teacher in the school, asking her for an extension in leave.
- e. Write an e-mail to the supplier, asking for replacement of smartphone.

EXPLAINING NEWSPAPER HEADLINES

1. INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE TO BOOST EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Big investments in infrastructure will lead to creation of thousands of jobs in construction sector as well as in services sector.

2. WOMEN TO JOIN INDIAN ARMY AS OFFICERS

The Indian Army has opened the entry of women into Army to join as officers. Female officers will work in non-combat roles.

3. 6.3 % GROWTH, UP FROM 5.7%

According to a report, the Indian economy grew by 6.3% in the second quarter of this financial year as compared to 5.7% in the first quarter.

4. DECLARED DEAD, NEWBORN FOUND ALIVE

In a shocking incident, a newborn who was declared dead by a private hospital and handed over to the parents, was later found alive.

5. STUDENTS SHOWCASE INNOVATIVE PROJECTS

IIT Madras recently organized an event where students showcased their innovative projects. A drone made by the students of IIT Madras was the center of attraction.

6. RISE, FALL AND RISE OF ANCIENT SEAT OF LEARNING

The ancient seat of learning Nalanda, which was destroyed 800 years ago, has now reopened its gates to offer knowledge to students.

7. IAF CONDUCTS EXERCISES WITH FRENCH AND SINGAPORE AIR FORCES

The Indian Air Force recently conducted joint exercises with the French and the Singapore Air Forces. The joint exercises were held in the Indian Ocean.

8. HEAVY RAINS LASH DELHI AFTER HUMID FRIDAY MORNING

Heavy rains lashed Delhi on Friday afternoon after a humid Friday morning as a result of which the temperature fell below 20 degrees Celsius.

9. GOVT. TO TRACK 'HIDDEN' HIV+

On World AIDS day, the Health Minister announced that the government would now work to track missed persons living with HIV+ infection.

10. VISITORS IN FOR TREAT AT RETREAT CEREMONY

The Retreat Ceremony at Atari-Wagah Joint Check Post would be a different experience from the next month. A new U-shape spectators' gallery will add to the grand experience of the audience.

11. INDIA-US SIGN MOC ON TRANSPORTATION

A Memorandum of Co-operation was signed today between the Indian Prime Minister and the US President. The MOC aims to foster cooperative work on key issues of mutual interest.

12. KIDS FILE PLEA IN SCOURGING BAN ON BURSTING CRACKERS IN WEDDINGS

Three kids from Delhi, Arjun Gopal, Aarav Bhandari and Zoya Rao, have filed a plea in the Supreme Court to put a complete ban on the use of crackers in the weddings in the NCR region.

13. CYCLONE OCKHI CREATES HAVOC IN TN AND KERALA

Cyclone Ockhi has created havoc in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless.

14. INDIA-AUSTRALIA HOCKEY MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

India and Australia's first match in the Hockey World Cup ended in a draw as both the teams failed to score a goal.

15. RAILWAYS CANCELS TWO TRAINS

Indian Railways has cancelled two important trains originating from New Delhi from December 1 to February 15 due to dense fog and poor visibility.

16. NAVY SAVES 55 LOST AT SEA

The Indian Navy rescued 55 civilians who were stranded at sea due to the cyclones. All the rescued civilians are fishermen belonging to Goa.

17. KUDERMUKH AND RAJAJI NATIONAL PARKS DECLARED TIGER RESERVES

The National Tiger Conservation Authority in an official statement has declared Kudermukh National Park and Rajaji National Park as tiger reserves.

18. INDIAN NAVAL LADY OFFICERS ON A SPECIAL MISSION

Six Indian Navy lady officers are out on a special mission in the Indian Ocean. Indian Prime Minister and Defence Minister are closely monitoring the progress of this mission.

19. FACEBOOK: 40 LAKH PLEDGED TO DONATE BLOOD

Over 40 lakh people in India have signed up as blood donors on Facebook. This number is increasing with every passing day.

20. PANEL TO FRAME DIESEL RULES FOR TRACTORS

The oil ministry has set up a high-level panel to help frame diesel rules for tractors. The panel will submit its report in a month's time.

21. PNB RAISES DEPOSIT RATE BY 0.5 %

Following the footsteps of SBI, Punjab National Bank today raised the interest rate on long term deposits by 0.5%.

22. POWERFUL STORM KILLS 5 IN SRI LANKA

Five people have been killed in a powerful storm which hit the coastal areas of Sri Lanka yesterday.

23. FM HINTS AT CLUBBING DIFFERENT GST RATES

The Finance Minister has hinted at clubbing different GST rates to make filing of GST returns easier.

24. 5 TERRORISTS KILLED IN VALLEY

Five hardcore terrorists were killed today in an encounter with security forces in the Baramula sector of Kashmir.

25. ELECTRIC VANS IN MOST TOWNS SOON

In a move seen to decrease pollution, electric vans will soon be seen running on the roads in most towns of Punjab.

26. INDIA SHOWCASES ITS NAVAL MIGHT

The Indian Navy today showcased the might of its fleet of warships and submarines in the Bay of Bengal as part of Navy Day Celebrations.

27. WILL HYPERLOOP BE FUTURE OF INDIA'S TRANSPORT?

India is finally getting serious about the hyper loop. The Maharashtra government has given the final nod for constructing a hyper loop between Mumbai and Pune.

28. SC TO REVISIT 'NO AUTOMATIC ARREST' IN DOWRY CASES

In order to check misuse of the anti-dowry law, a three-judge Bench of the Supreme Court has decided to revisit 'no automatic arrest' in dowry cases.

29. COME, INVEST IN OUR GROWTH STORY: PM MODI

PM Narendra Modi while addressing a delegation of businessmen from Europe invited them to invest in India and be a part of India's growth story.

30. ICSE CLASS 10, +2 PASS MARKS LOWERED

The ICSE Board has decided to reduce the pass marks for classes 10 and 12 from this session. The pass percentage for Class 10 has been lowered from 35 to 33 percent and for +2 from 40 to 35 percent.

31. MLA'S TO DECLARE ASSETS ON JAN 1 EVERY YEAR

The Election Commission of India has made it compulsory for MLA's to declare their movable and immovable assets on January 1 every year.

32. BALI VOLCANO KEEPS AIRPORT CLOSED

Authorities kept the Bali Airport closed for the third consecutive day as ash from an erupting volcano covered the runway.

33. SRI LANKA CRASHES TO EMBARRASSING INNINGS DEFEAT

Sri Lanka lost the second test to India by an innings and 240 runs. This is Sri Lanka's worst Test defeat.

34. ASHWIN FASTEST TO 300 CLUB

Indian off spinner Ashwin has achieved yet another landmark by becoming the fastest cricketer to take 300 wickets in Test Cricket.

EXERCISE FOR PRACTICE

Explain the following Newspaper Headlines in 15-20 words.

1. AT LINE OF CONTROL IN KARGIL, WINTER WAR BEGINS
2. PM TO ADDRESS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
3. INDIA PUSHES FOR PERMANENT MEMBERSHIP AT UNSC
4. US FRUSTRATION WITH PAKISTAN ON HIGH
5. INDIA REELECTED ON INTERNATIONAL MARITIME COUNCIL
6. FIFA WORLD CUP DRAW COMPLETE IN RUSSIA

MIND MAPS

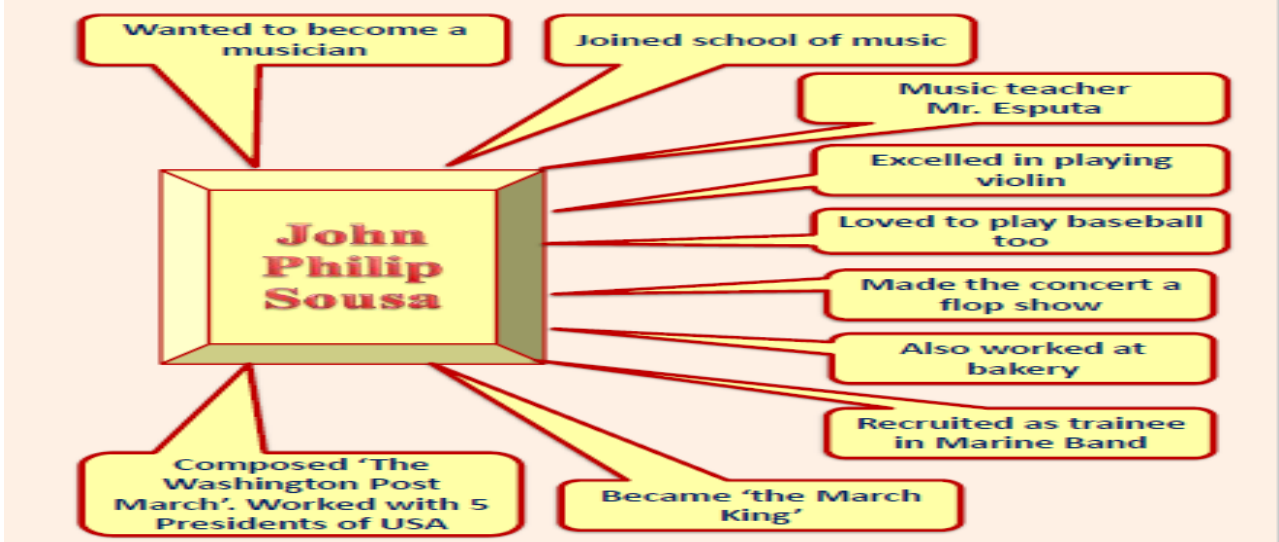
HASSAN'S ATTENDANCE PROBLEM

Q. Write a few lines about Hassan with the help of the following mind map.



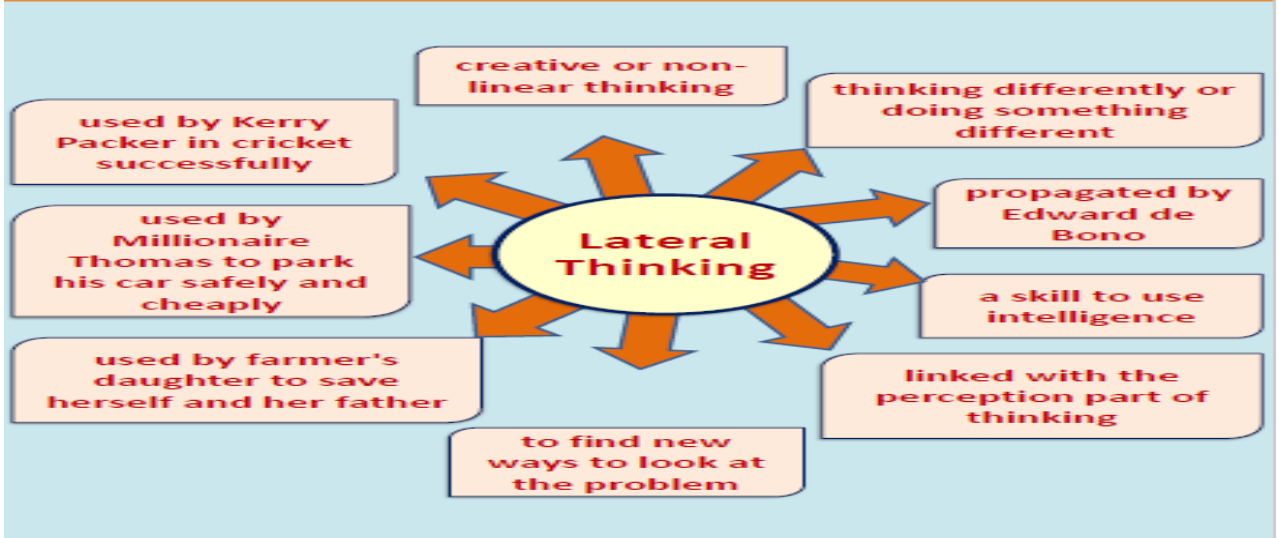
THE MARCH KING

Q. Draw a pen-portrait of John Philip Sousa with the help of the following mind map.

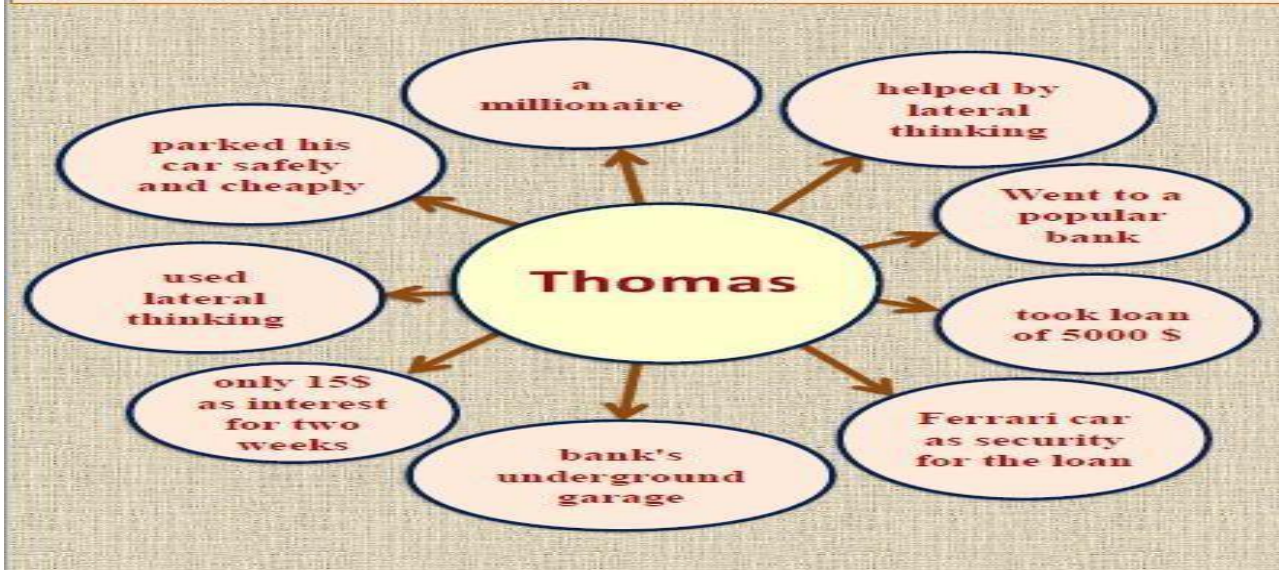


THINKING OUT OF THE BOX; LATERAL THINKING

Q. With the help of the mind map, write a note on the theme of the chapter 'Thinking Out of the Box- Lateral Thinking'.



Q. How did 'Lateral Thinking' help the millionaire? Complete it with the help of the following mind map.

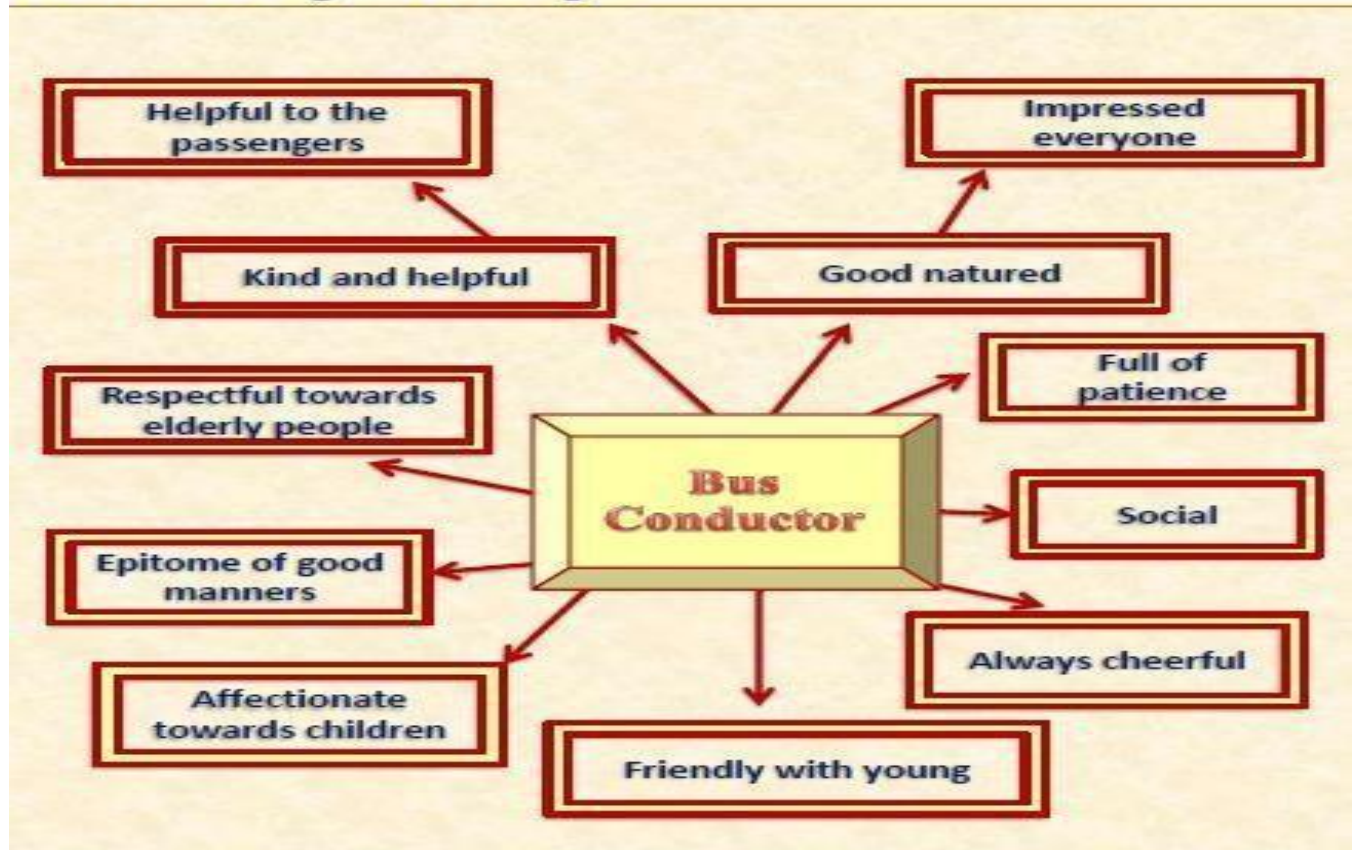


ON SAYING 'PLEASE'

Mind map of theme of the lesson 'On Saying Please'

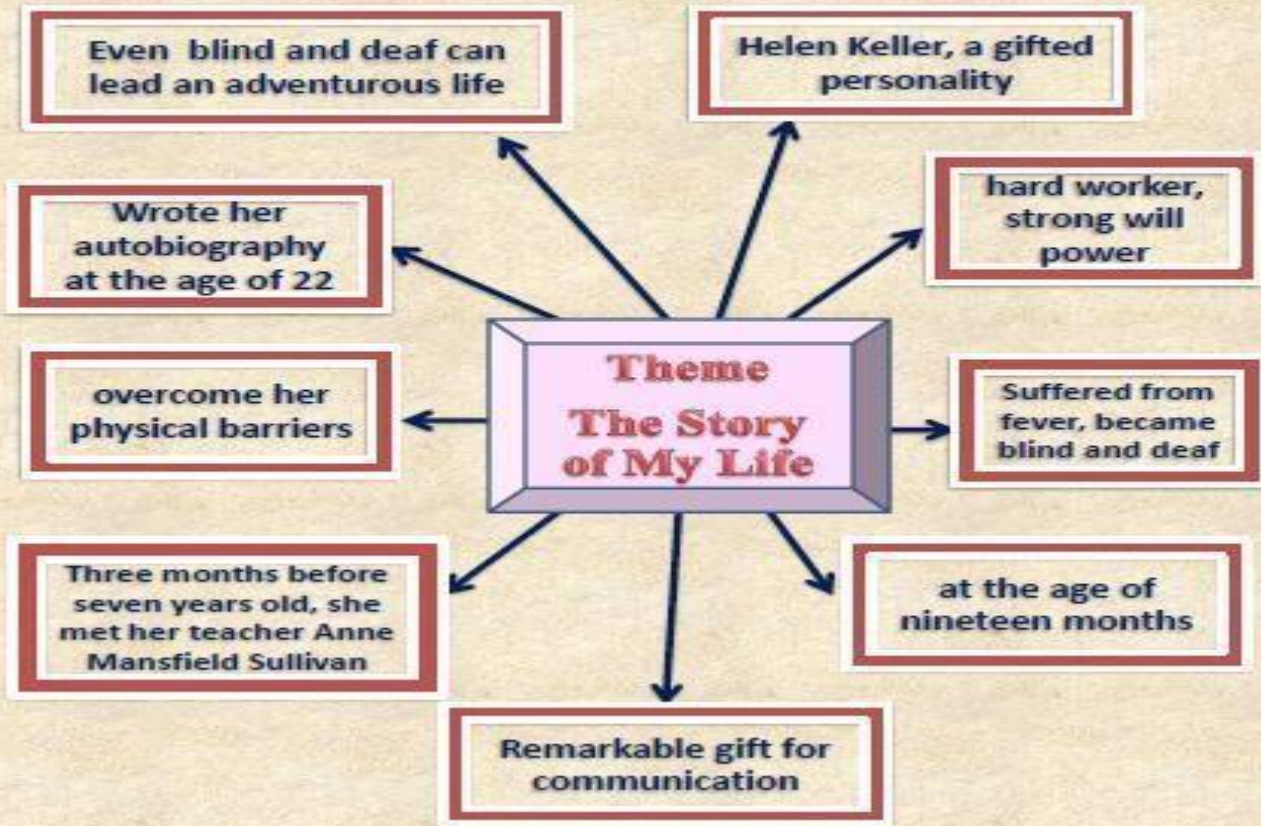


Write a few lines about bus conductor with the help of the following mind map.

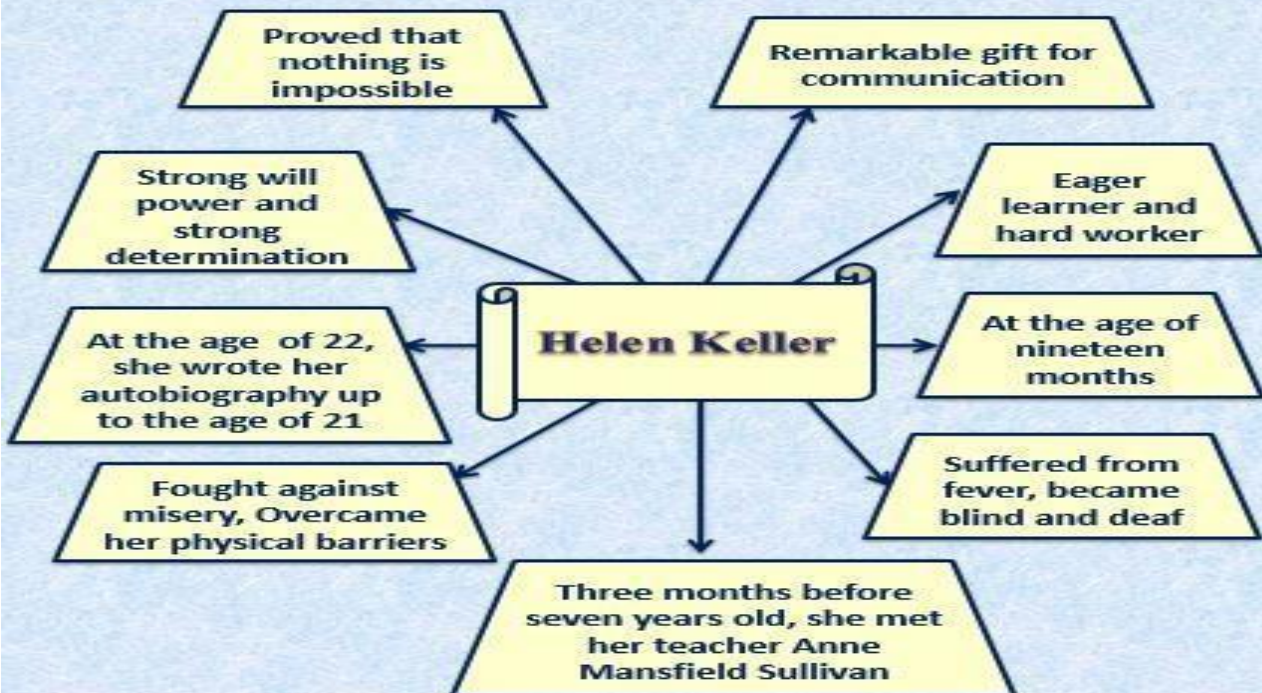


THE STORY OF MY LIFE

Mind map of theme of 'The story of My Life'.

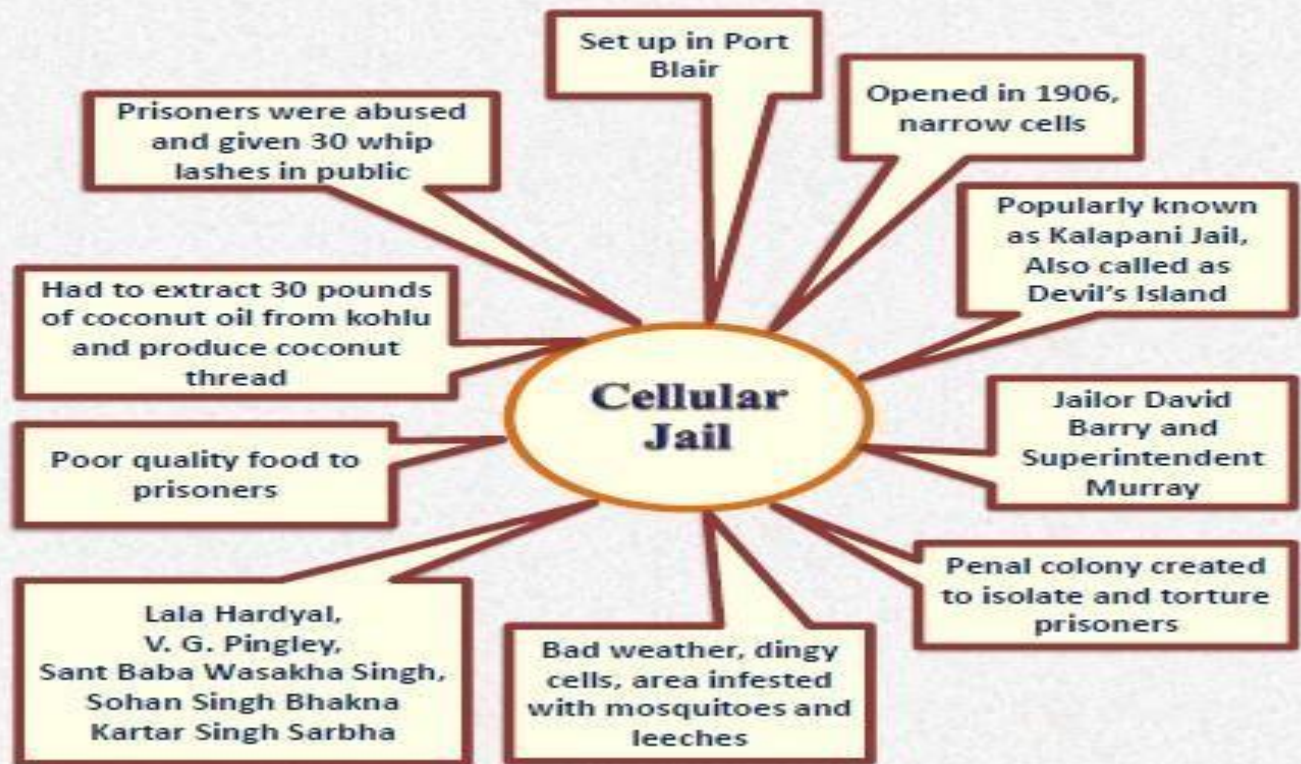


With the help of mind map, write the theme of 'The story of My Life'.



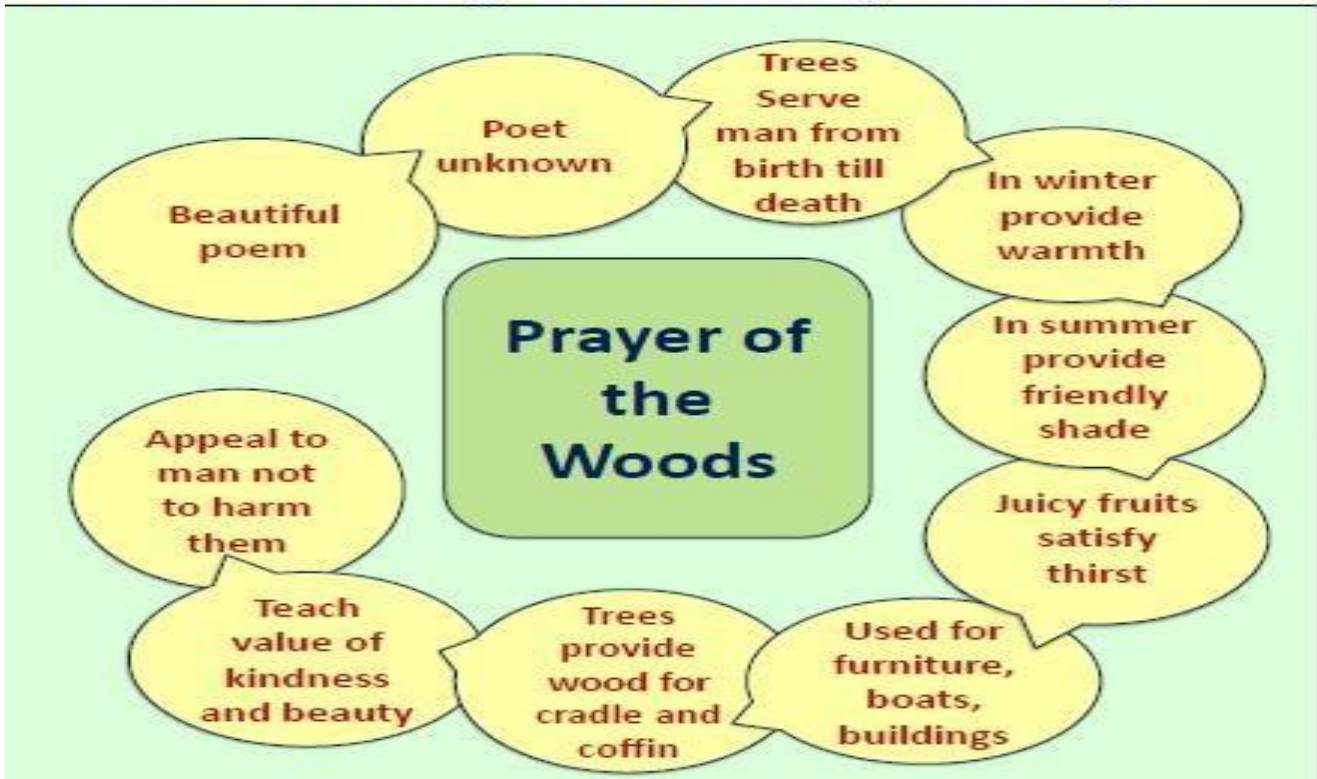
GHADARIBABAS IN KALAPANIJAIL

Write a few lines on the Cellular Jail from the mind map given below.



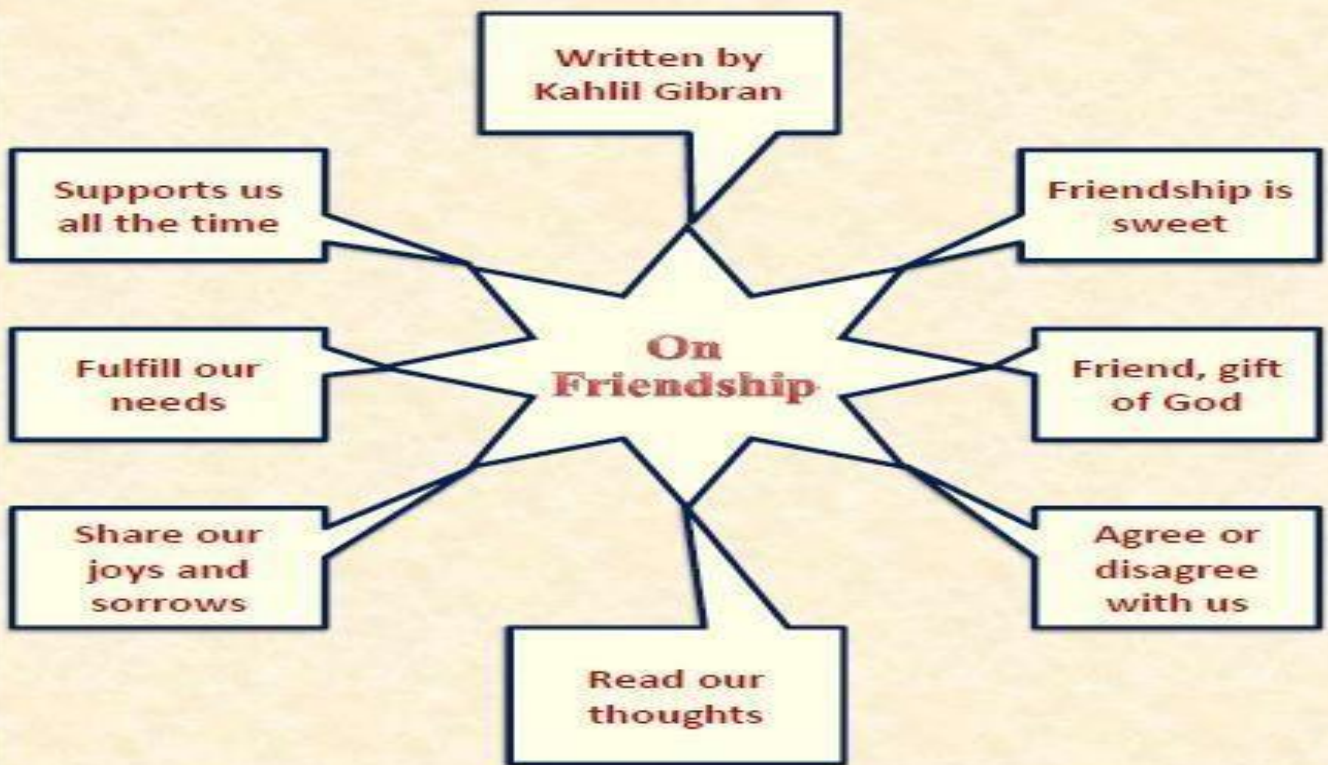
PRAYER OF THE WOODS

Q. Write central idea of the poem 'Prayer of the Woods' with the help of the following mind map.



ON FRIENDSHIP

Q. Write central idea of the poem 'On Friendship'.



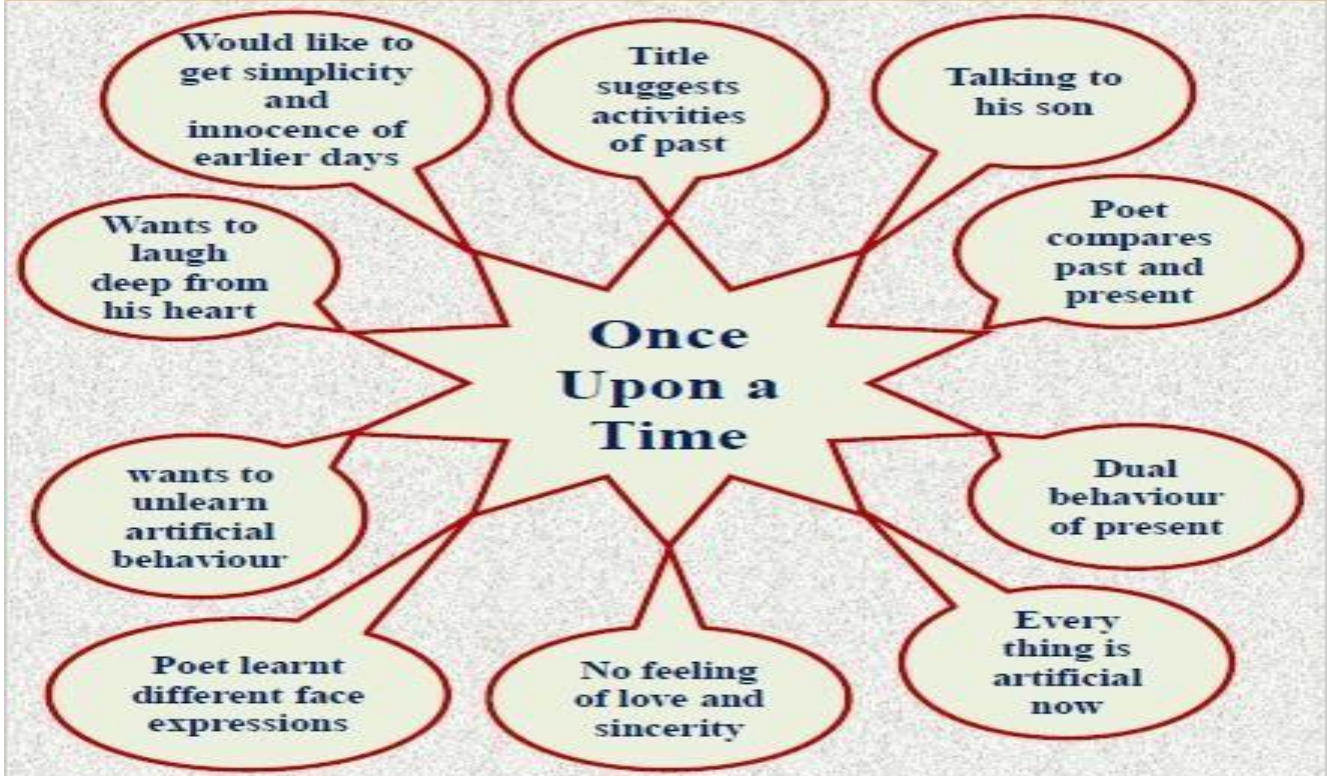
THE ECHOING GREEN

Q. Write central idea of the poem 'The Echoing Green' with the help of the following mind map.



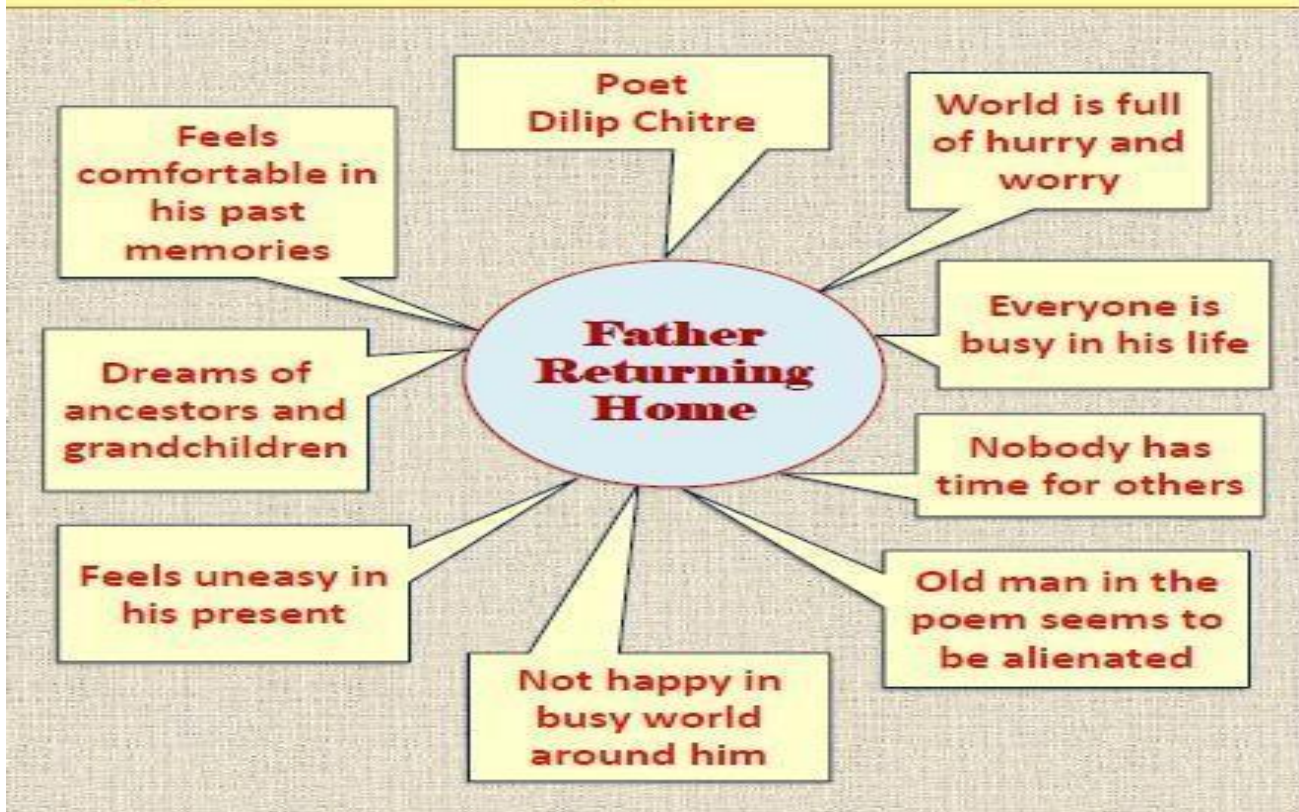
ONCE UPON A TIME

Q. With the help of the mind map given below, write central idea of the poem 'Once Upon a Time'.



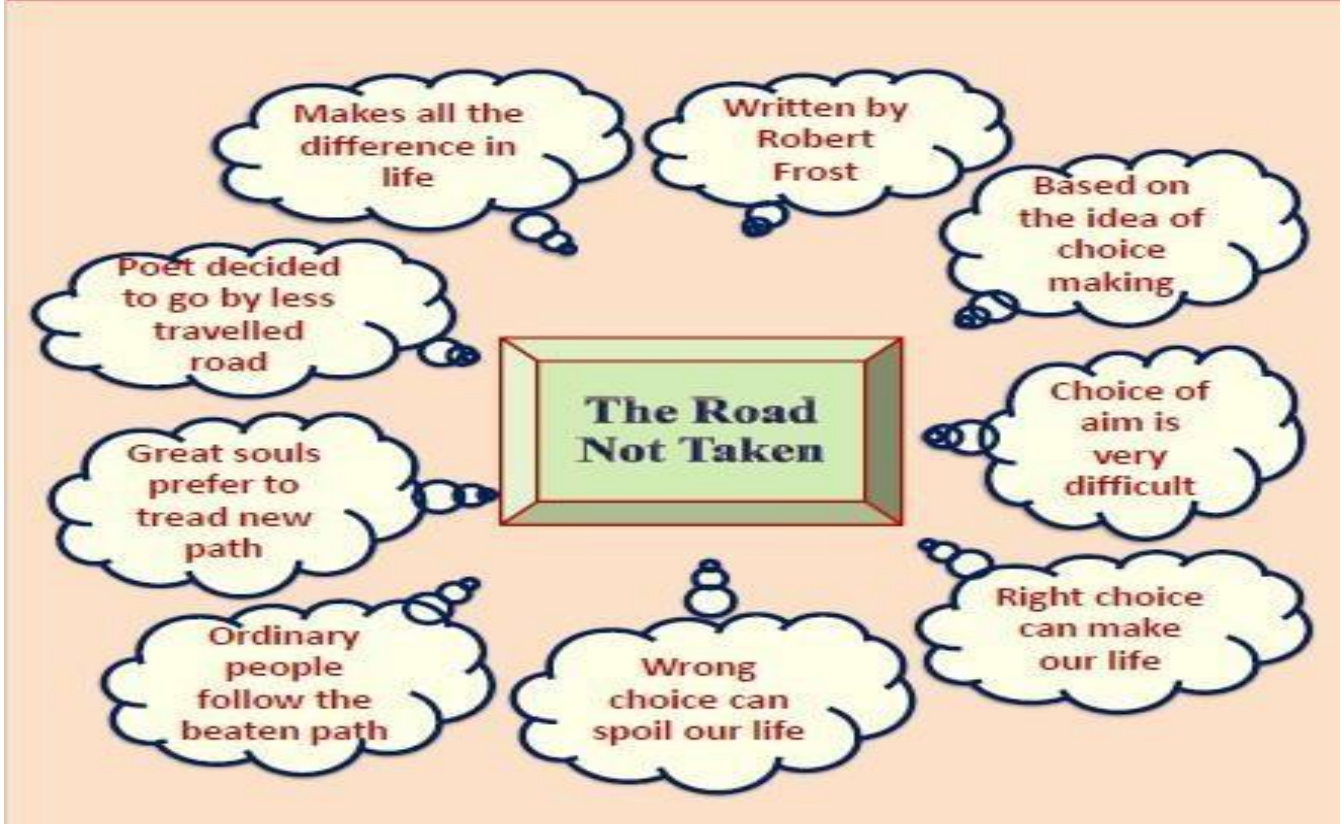
FATHER RETURNING HOME

Q. With the help of the mind map given below, write central idea of the poem 'Father Returning Home'.



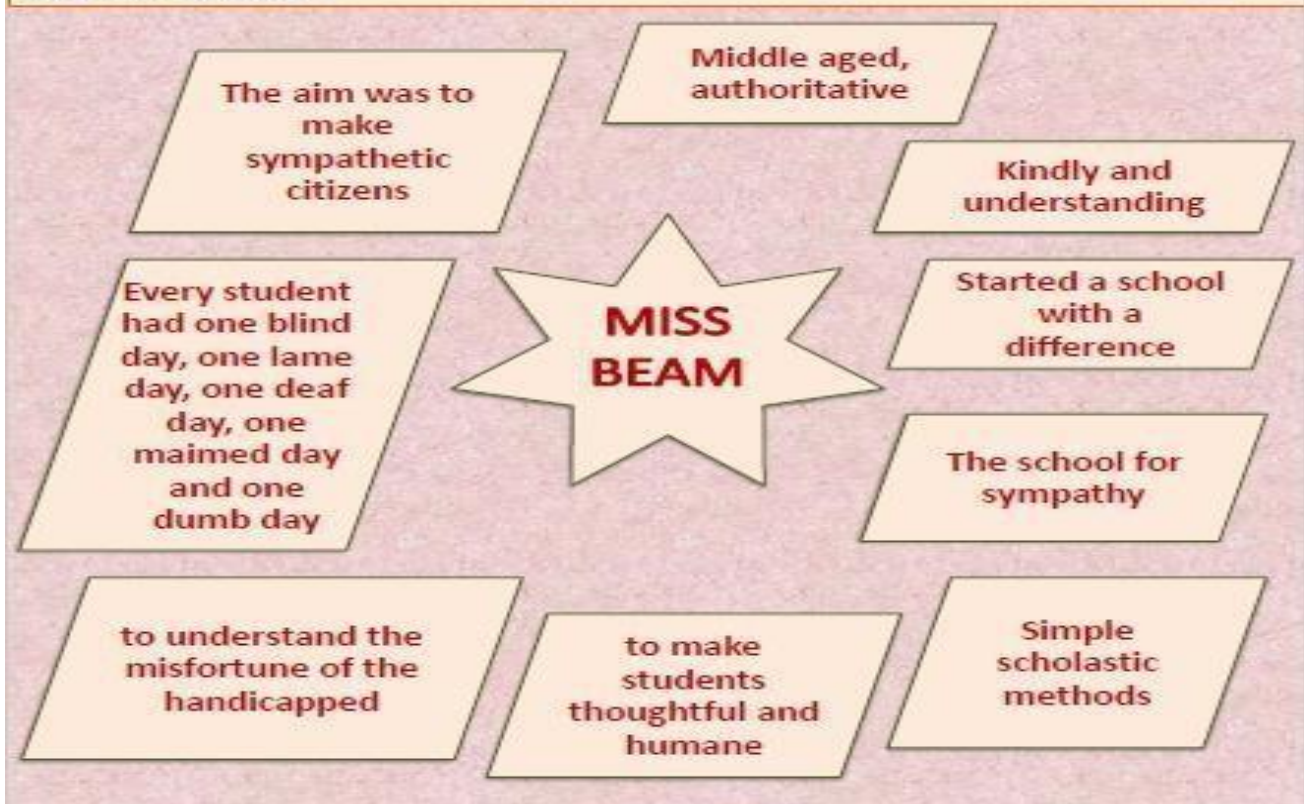
THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

Q. Write central idea of the poem 'The Road Not Taken' with the help of the following mind map.



THE SCHOOL FOR SYMPATHY

Q. With the help of the following mind map, draw a pen-portrait of Miss Beam.



Q. Write the theme of the lesson 'The School For Sympathy' using the following mind map.



A CHAMELEON

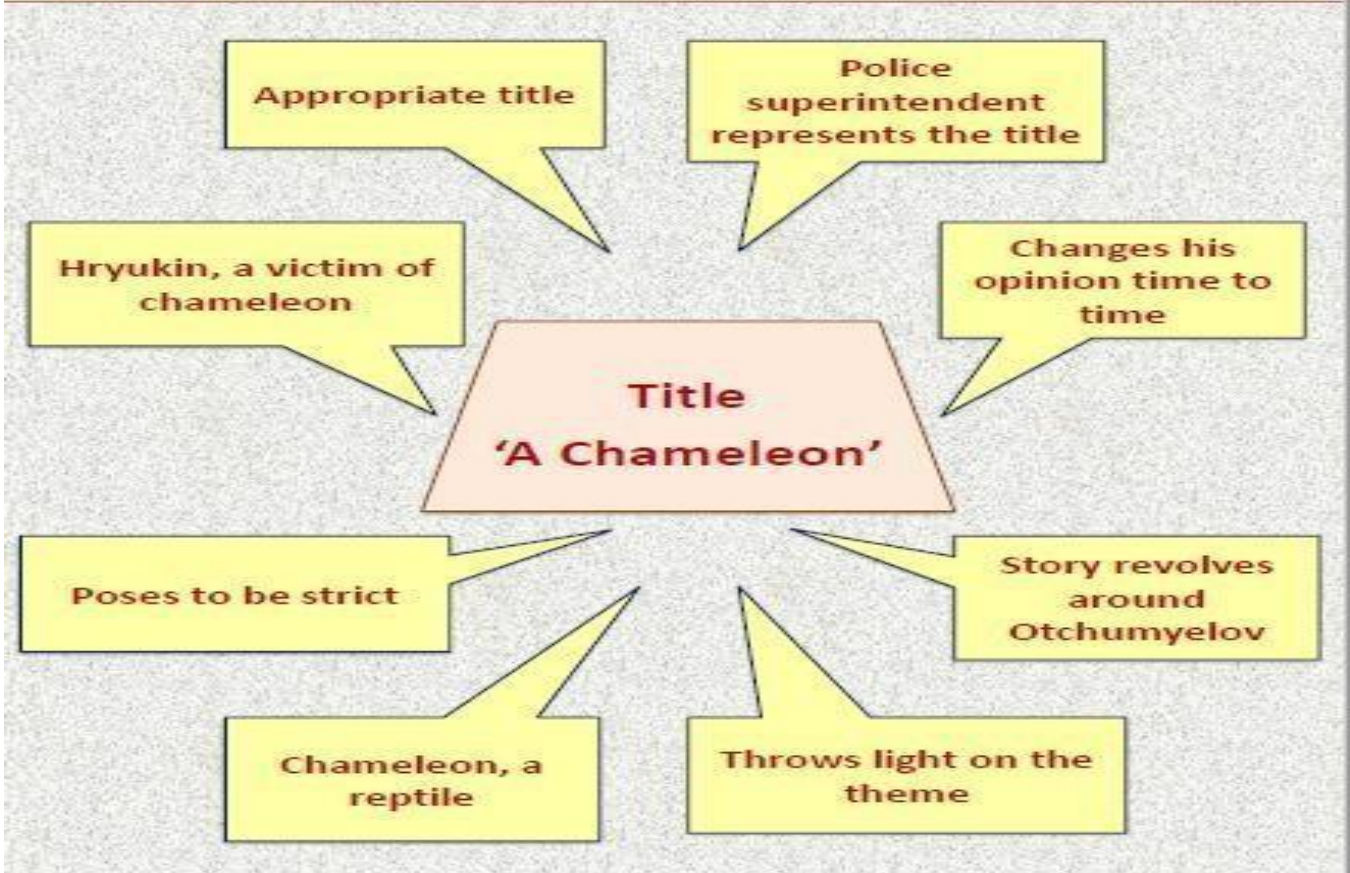
Q. With the help of the mind map, write the character-sketch of Otchumyelov.



Q. With the help of the mind map, write the character-sketch of Hryukin.

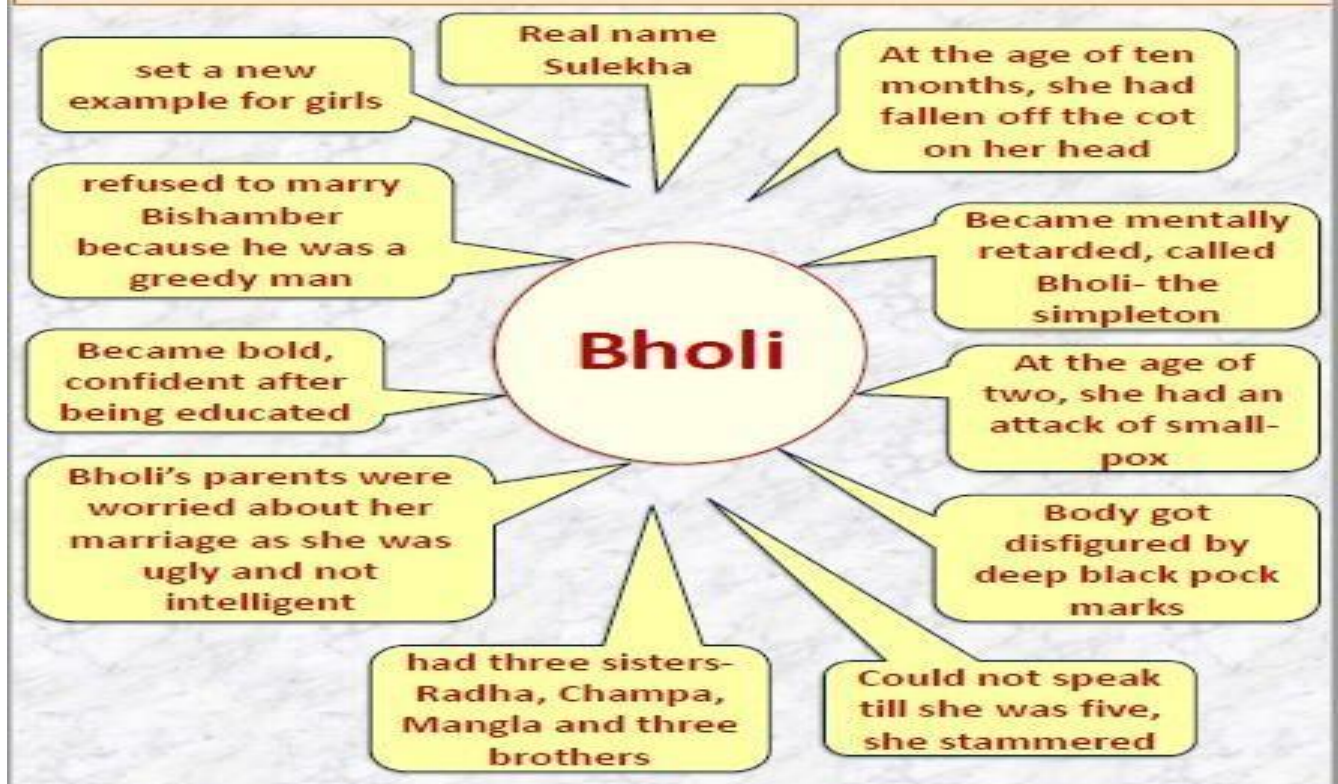


Q. Justify the title of the story 'A Chameleon' with the help of the following mind map.

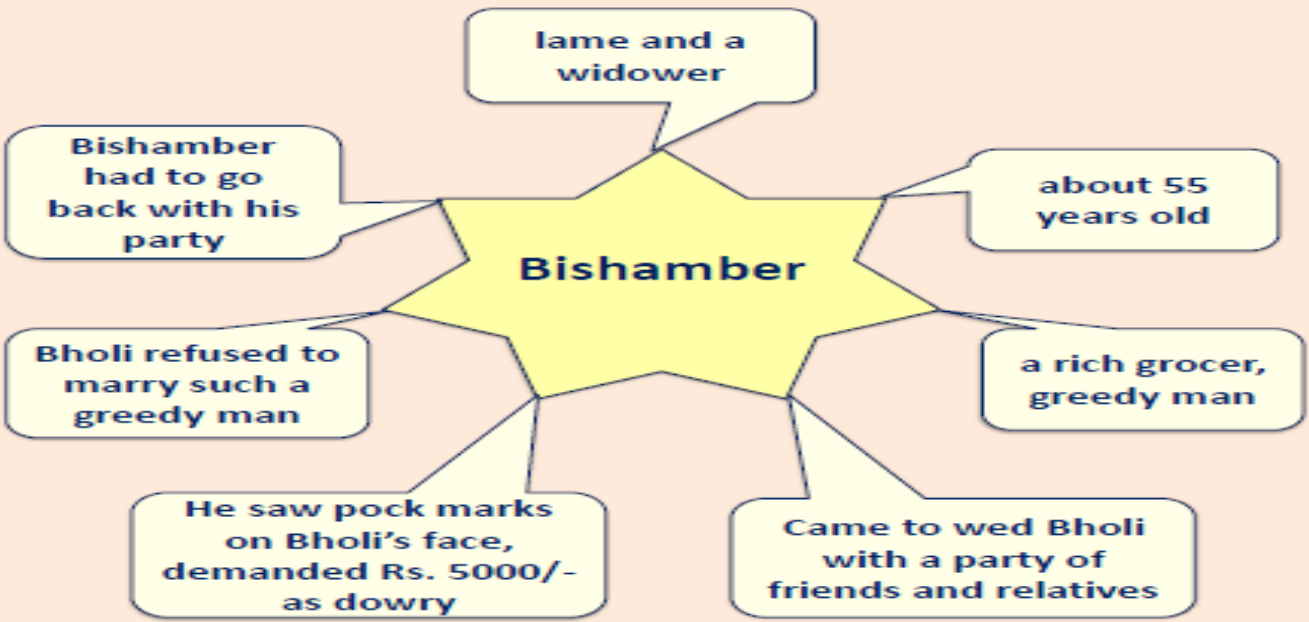


BHOLI

Q. With the help of the mind map, write the character-sketch of Bholi.

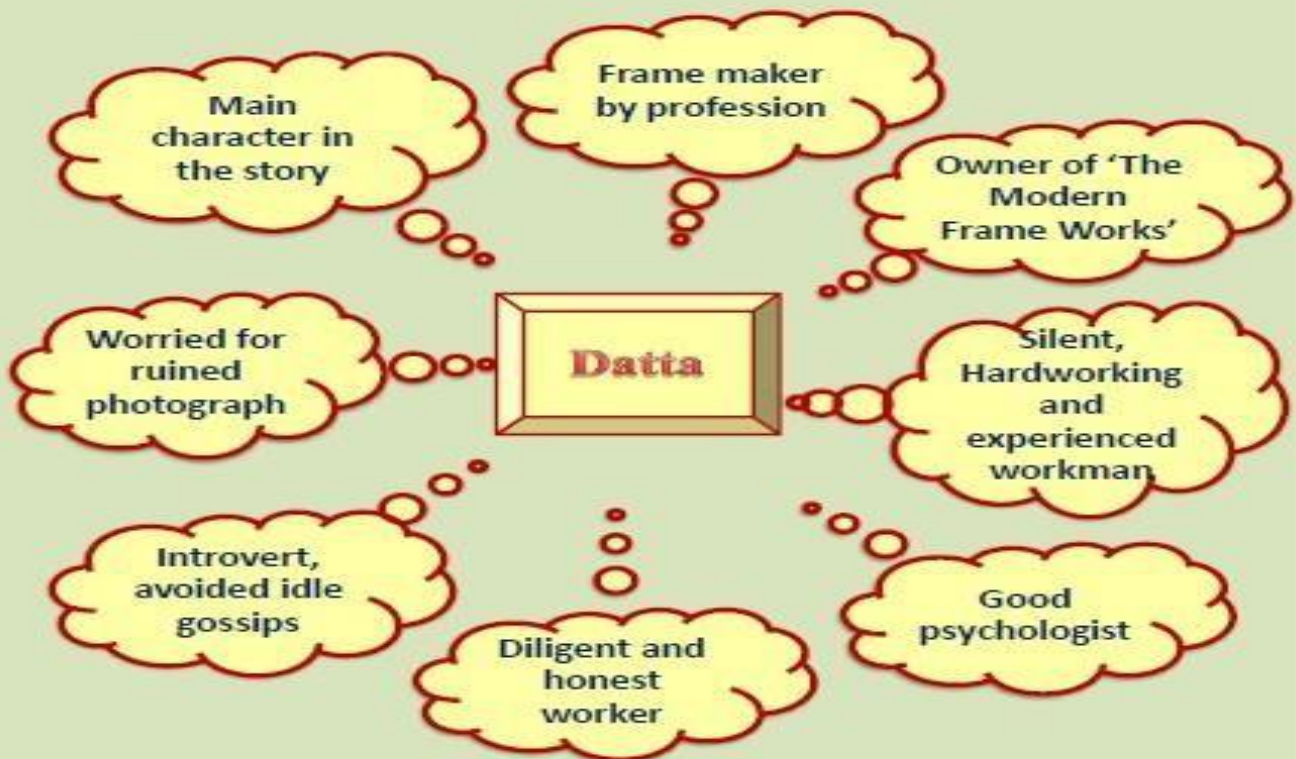


Q. With the help of the mind map, write the character-sketch of Bholi.



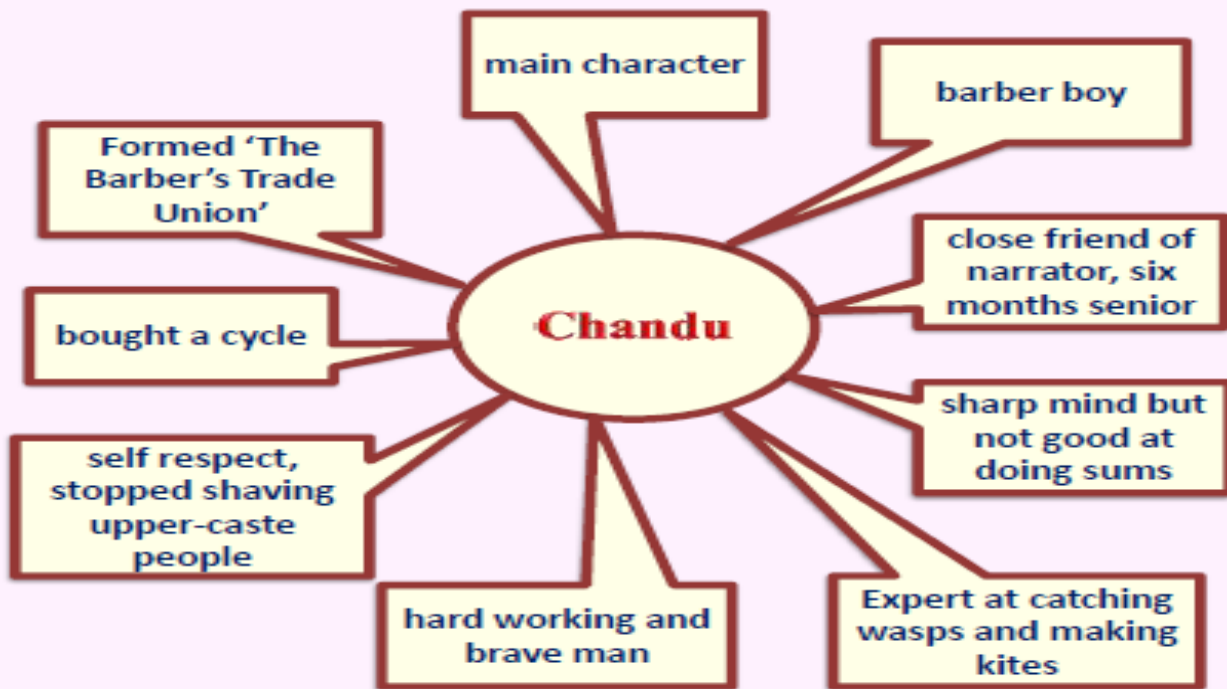
THE GOLD FRAME

Q. Using the following mind map, what impression do you form about Datta, the frame maker?

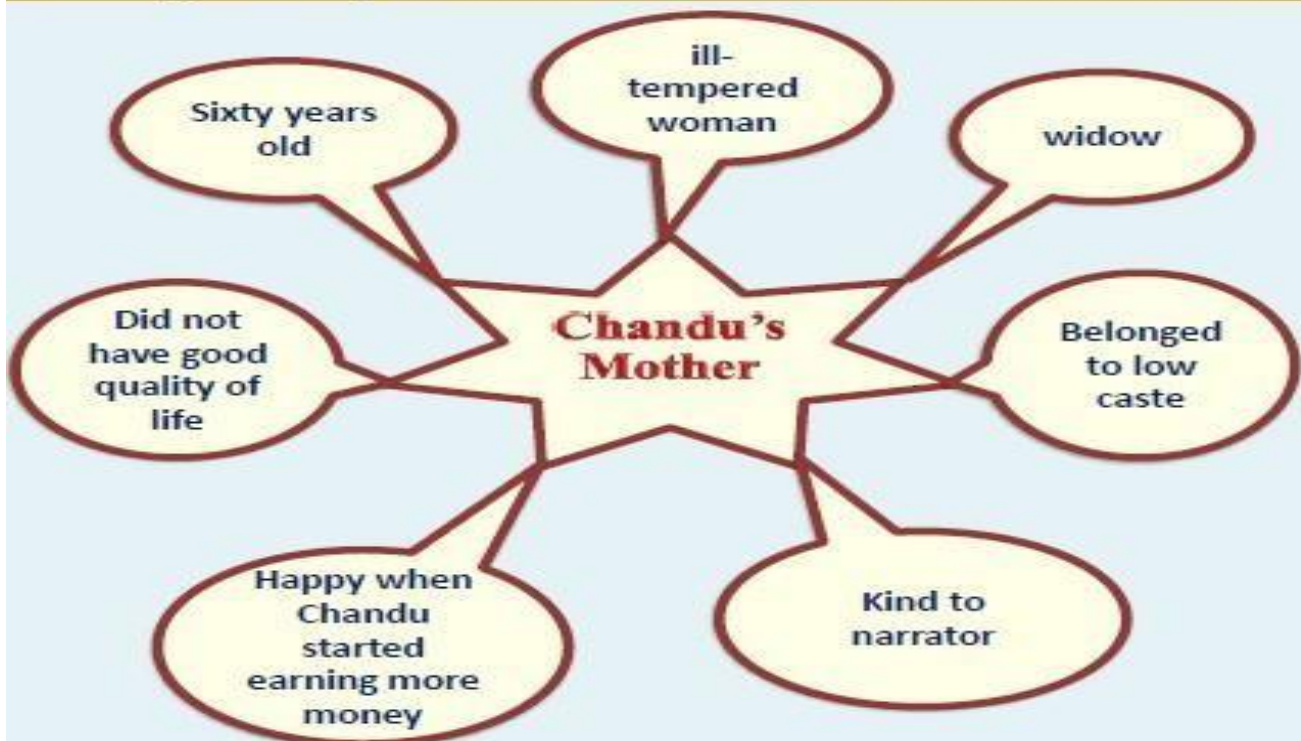


THE BARBERS' TRADE UNION

Give a brief character-sketch of Chandu with the help of the following mind map.



Give a brief character-sketch of Chandu's mother with the help of the following mind map.



Prepared By: PPPP English Team