



प्रश्न बैंक-सह-उत्तर पुस्तक

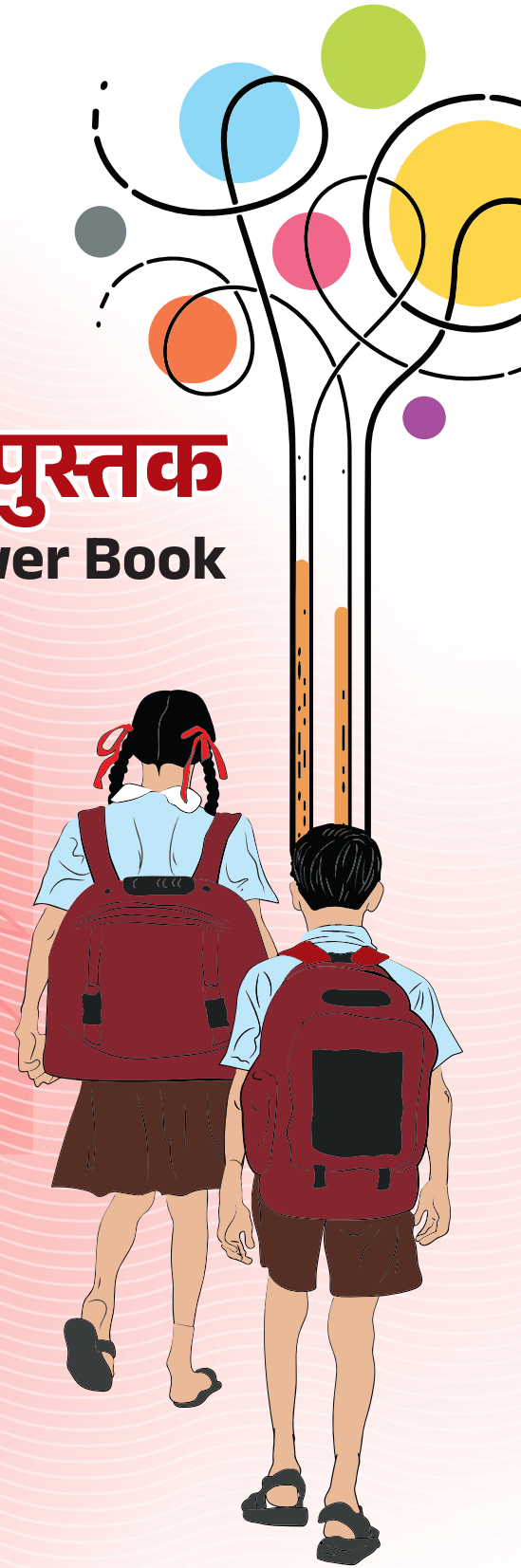
Question Bank-Cum-Answer Book

2023

Class-10

(ENGLISH)

- ✓ First Flight
- ✓ Footprints without feet



झारखण्ड शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद्, राँची
Jharkhand Council of Educational Research and Training, Ranchi

Question Bank-Cum-Answer Book

Class - 10

English

★ **First Flight**

★ **Footprints Without Feet**



2023

Jharkhand Council of Educational Research and Training, Ranchi

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Jharkhand Council of Educational Research & Training, Ranchi, Jharkhand

FOREWORD

It is necessary for children to have a simple and easy way to achieve the prescribed learning outcomes. Keeping this objective in mind, the Jharkhand Council of Educational Research and Training, Ranchi, Jharkhand has created a question bank-cum-answer book for all subjects of class 10th to develop the learning skills of children easily and prepare them for the Annual Secondary Board Examination conducted by Jharkhand Academic Council. The question bank-cum-answer book, includes questions and answers explaining the subject matter in lucid language and in an interesting manner. With the help of this book, children will not only develop their cognitive talent, but they will also get favourable success in today's competition. The success of our effort depends on how efficiently the teachers connect with the imagination of the children and how skillfully harmonize their experiences with the ideas of the children while teaching the subject matter and dealing the multiple aspects of the questions of each lesson.

In this edition, a sufficient number of questions and answers have been included, based on various types of questions such as multiple choice, very short answer, short answer, long answer questions etc. asked in the Annual Secondary Board Examination conducted by Jharkhand Academic Council. Not only do they develop their understanding of the subject, but they also achieve the learning outcomes. At the same time they can prepare well for the Annual Secondary Board Examination and they can achieve success by performing better in the examination.

At the end, I express my gratitude to the authors of this book.

With the best wishes.

K. Ravi Kumar I.A.S.

Secretary

School Education and Literacy Department, Jharkhand

INTRODUCTION

Dear Teachers and Students,

Johar!

We are pleased to introduce you the question bank-cum-answer book for various subjects of Class 10th. The book, focuses the subject-wise and chapter-wise learning outcomes of the textbooks published by the Jharkhand Educational Research and Training Council, Ranchi, and adequate number of questions being asked in the JAC Annual Secondary Board Examination organized by the Jharkhand Academic Council have been integrated. The purpose of creating this subject based question bank-cum-answer book is to make the teaching learning process more interesting, simple and effective and to provide support to the students in the preparation of Annual Secondary Board Examination. So that the students get positive learning outcomes and they can perform better for the same. This question bank-cum-answer book has been prepared by the experienced teachers selected from different districts of the state.

The salient features of this question bank-cum-answer book is that the emphasis is on developing conceptual understanding by presenting the answers of the questions in simple language. Along with that, the questions and answers of the Annual Secondary Board Examination - 2023 organized by the Jharkhand Academic Council have also been included in the book. Through this book, not only the talent of the students will improve, but they will also be able to achieve favourable and expected success in this era of present-day competitions. Hope you like this question bank-cum-answer book and will prove useful to you.

With the best wishes.

Kiran Kumari Pasi I.A.S.

Director

Jharkhand Council of Educational Research and Training,
Ranchi, Jharkhand

Request for Readers

In the preparation of this questionbank-cum-answer book a lot of precautions have been taken. Despite this, if any kind of errors are found or if there are any suggestions, then inform at- jcertquestionbank@gmail.com, so that the next edition can be error free.

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FIRST FLIGHT

NCERT Solutions:-

Q1. What did Lencho hope for ?

Ans - Lencho hoped for a good rain for a good harvest.

Q2. Why did Lencho say the raindrops were like 'new coins'?

Ans- Lencho said that the raindrops were like 'new coins' because he knew rain would bring a good harvest.

Q3. How did the rain change? What happened to Lencho's fields?

Ans- The rain changed into hailstones and it began to fall along with the rain. All the crops in Lencho's field got destroyed due to hailstones.

Q4. What were Lencho's feelings when the hail stopped?

Ans- Lencho felt disappointed when he saw his field destroyed by hailstones.

Q5. Who or what did Lencho have faith in? What did he do?

Ans- Lencho had firm faith in God. He wrote a letter to God demanding 100 pesos so that he could sow his field again.

Q6. Who read the letter?

Ans- The postmaster read the letter.

Q7. What did the postmaster do then?

Ans- The postmaster laughed when he saw Lencho's letter addressed to God, but soon realized his pain and decided to help him by collecting money.

Q8. Was Lencho surprised to find a letter for him with money in it?

Ans- No, Lencho was not at all surprised to find a letter for him with money in it.

Q9. What made him angry?

Ans- Lencho became angry as he had demanded 100 pesos but received only 70 pesos.

Q10. Who does Lencho have complete faith in ? Which sentences in the story tell you this?

Ans- Lencho has complete faith in God. There are few sentences which show his faith in God.

i) But in the hearts of all who live in that solitary house in the middle of the valley, there was a single hope from God.

ii) "God," he wrote, "if you don't help me, my family and I will go hungry this year."

iii) God could not have made a mistake, nor could he have denied Lencho what he had requested.

Q11. Why did the postmaster send money to Lencho? Why did he sign the letter 'God'?

Ans- The postmaster sent money to Lencho to keep his faith alive in God. He signed the letter 'God' because he did not want to shake his faith in God.

Q12. Did Lencho try to find out who had sent the money to him? Why / why not?

Ans- No, Lencho did not try to find out who had sent the money to him. Because he had strong faith in God and was sure that God would certainly help him.

Q13. Who does Lencho think has taken the rest of the money? What is the irony in the situation?

Ans- Lencho thinks that the post office employees have taken the rest of the money. The irony in this situation is that Lencho suspects those people who helped him..

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Where was Lencho's house located ?

Ans- Lencho's house was located at the top of a low hill.

Q2. Why did Lencho keep gazing at the sky?

Ans- Lencho expected rain and so he kept on gazing at the sky.

Q3. Who was Lencho ?

Ans- Lencho was a poor farmer.

Q4. Which country's currency is pesos

Ans - Philippines / Currency of several Latin American Countries.

Q5. Who is the writer of the story 'A Letter to God' ?

Ans- The writer of the story 'A Letter to God' is G.L. Fuentes.

Q6. Who collected the money for Lencho?

Ans- The Postmaster collected the money for Lencho.

Q7. Which crop was destroyed by hailstones in Lencho's field ?

Ans- The corn was destroyed by hailstones in Lencho's field.

Q8. To whom Lencho addressed in his letter?

Ans- Lencho addressed his letter to God.

Q9. On which following day Lencho came to collect his letter ?

Ans- The following Sunday Lencho came to collect his letter.

Q10. At the end what did Lencho think of the post office employees?

Ans- Lencho thought the post office employees were a 'bunch of crooks'.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Give a brief sketch of Lencho's character.

Ans- Lencho is the main character of the story 'A Letter to God'. He is a very hardworking farmer and works like an ox in his fields. He has firm faith in God and believes that God is watching everything. His house was situated on the crest (peak) of a low hill and lived with his family. One day his crops were destroyed in hailstones. Due to his firm faith in God, he demanded 100 pesos from God. So he wrote a letter to God. He called the post office employees a 'bunch of crooks' as he did not receive the demanded money.

Q2. Give a brief sketch of the postmaster's character.

Ans- The postmaster was a gentle, and kind person. He was surprised to learn Lencho's faith in God. He was a well-behaved and an honest person. He realized Lencho's grief and decided to help him. He collected money from his colleagues and sent it to Lencho. He did not want to shake off Lencho's faith in God.

Comprehension questions

A. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Lencho showed not the slightest surprise on seeing the money; such was his confidence-but he became angry when he counted the money. God could not have made a mistake, nor could he have denied Lencho what he had requested. Immediately, Lencho went up to the window to ask for paper and ink. On the public writing-table, he started to write, with much wrinkling of his brow. caused by the effort he had to make to express his ideas.

Q1. Did Lencho show any surprise on seeing the money?

Ans- No, Lencho did not show the slightest surprise on seeing the money.

Q2. Why did Leacho become angry?

Ans- Lencho became angry when he counted the money because he hoped to get hundred pesos from God but he got only seventy pesos.

Q3. Why did Lencho go to the window of the post office ?

Ans- Lencho went up to the window of the post office to ask for paper and ink.

Q4. What was the expression of Lencho while writing the letter?

Ans- He started to write letter with many wrinklins of his brow.

Q5. Name the story and the writer of the above given passage.

Ans- Story -A Letter to God
Writer- G.L. Fuentes

B. The house the only one in the entire valley sat on the crest of a low hill from this loving height one could see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers That always promised a good harvest. The only thing the earth needed was a downpour or at least a shower.

Q1. Name the story and the writer of the above given passage.

Ans- Story -A Letter to God
Writer- G.L. Fuentes

Q2. Where was the house situated ?

Ans- The house was situated on the crest of a low hill.

Q3. What could one see from this height?

Ans- One could see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers from this height.

Q4. What was needed by the earth only ?

Ans: The only thing the earth needed was a downpour(rain) or atleast a shower.

Q5. Which word from the passage means the same as 'whole' ?

Ans: The word 'entire' means the same as whole.

C. So, in order not to shake the writer's faith in God, the postmaster came up with an idea: answer the letter. But when he opened it, it was evident that to answer it he needed something more than goodwill, ink and paper. But he stuck to his resolution: he asked for money from his employees, he himself gave part of his salary, and several friends of his were obliged to give something 'for an act of charity". It was impossible for him to gather the hundred pesos, so he was able to send the farmer only a little more than half.

Q1. Why did the postmaster come up with an idea?

Ans.- The postmaster came up with an idea not to shake the writer's faith in God.

Q2. How did the postmaster come to know about Lencho's faith in God?

Ans- The postmaster had opened Lencho's letter to God and read it then realized his faith in God.

Q3. Why could the postmaster not reply to the letter at once?

Ans- The postmaster could not reply to the letter at once because he wanted to send the money to Lencho. He didn't have all the money asked for. He could not afford this money alone. So he needed time to collect this money from others.

Q4. Why did the postmaster's friend give some money?

Ans- The postmaster's friends gave some money thinking that it was for a charitable cause. They too did not want to shake Lencho's faith in God

Q5. Find a word in the passage which means 'clear or obvious'.

Ans- evident

D. On the public writing table, he started to write, with much wrinkling on his brow, caused by the effort he had to make to express his ideas. When he finished, he went to the window to buy a stamp which he licked and then affixed to the envelope with a blow of his fist. The moment that the letter fell into the mailbox the postmaster went to open it. It said: "God: Of the money that I asked for, only seventy pesos reached me. Send me the rest, since I need it very much. But don't send it to me through the mail, because the post office employees are a bunch of crooks. -Lencho".

Q1. Name the story and the writer of the above given passage.

Ans- Story -A Letter to God
Writer- G.L. Fuentes

Q2. Why was Lencho angry?

Ans- Lencho had received less money than his demand so he was angry.

Q3. Who had really sent him the money?

Ans- The post office employees sent him the money.

Q4. Find a phrase in the passage which means 'a group of dishonest persons?'

Ans- A bunch of crooks

Q5. What did he buy from the post office window?

Ans- He bought a stamp from the post office window.

MCQ**Answer Key**

- Q1. What did Lencho hope for ?**
a. rain b. coins
c. gold d. bread-butter.
- Q2. Where did Lencho live?**
a. on the crest of a low hill.
b. at the bottom of the hill
c. in the cemented house.
d. in the corn field.
- Q3. Why did Lencho need money ?**
a. to sow his field again
b. to buy toys for his children
c. to buy new clothes
d. to buy a new field.
- Q4. How much money Lencho demanded?**
a. 30 pesos b. 110 pesos
c. 70 pesos d. 100 pesos
- Q5. Who is the writer of the story 'A Letter to God'?**
a. Robert Frost b. W.B. Yeats
c. G.L. Fuentes d. Lesslie Norris
- Q6. What did Lencho think of the post office employees?**
a. honest b. a gang of robbers
c. bunch of crooks d. mad
- Q7. How much money did Lencho receive from the post office employees?**
a. 100 pesos b. 30 pesos
c. 130 pesos d. 70 pesos
- Q8. Who read the letter sent by Lencho?**
a. God b. postmaster
c. his wife d. his friend
- Q9. The field of Lencho looked as if it were covered in-**
a. salt b. sugar
c. locusts d. cotton
- Q10. Where did Lencho expect the downpour(rain) to come from?**
a. north b. south
c. north east d. north west

1. a. rain
2. a. on the crest of a low bill.
3. a. to sow his field again.
4. d. 100 pesos
5. c. G.L. Fuentes
6. c. bunch of crooks
7. d. 70 pesos
8. b. postmaster
9. a. salt
10. c. north east

NCERT Solutions:

Q 1. What is a 'dust of snow' ? What does the poet say that has changed his mood ? How has the poet's mood changed?

Ans- The "dust of snow" means the fine particles of snow. The sudden shower of the dust of snow from the hemlock tree changed the poet's mood. The poet's mood changed from sad to happy.

Q 2. How does Frost present nature in this poem?

Ans- Frost has presented nature in a very different manner in this poem. The crow and hemlock tree represent sorrow. The dust of snow that is shaken off the hemlock tree by the crow stands for joy that Frost experiences. Therefore he has used an unconventional tree and bird in order to contrast them with joy in the form of snow.

Q 3. What are the birds that are usually named in poems?

Ans- Generally, the poets take the birds and trees which are known for their beauty and qualities. But here the poet has taken a totally different approach. which is not often used in poems. He chose a crow.

Q 4. What is a "hemlock tree"?

Ans- A hemlock tree is a poisonous plant (tree) with small white flowers.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Where was the crow sitting ?

Ans. The crow was sitting in a hemlock tree.

Q2. What type of plant is a hemlock tree?

Ans- It is a poisonous plant with small white flowers.

Q3. What did the crow shake down on the poet?

Ans- The crow shook down the dust of snow on the poet.

Q4. What was the mood of the poet before falling off the dust of snow on him?

Ans- The mood of the poet was very sad before falling off the dust of snow on him.

Q5. How did the dust of snow affect the poet?

Ans- It changed the poet's sad mood into happiness.

Q6. What is the central idea of the poem?

Ans- The central idea of the poem is that sometimes even a small incident can bring big changes in our life..

Q7. What do 'crow' and 'hemlock' symbolize in the poem ?

Ans. The crow and hemlock tree symbolize the dark, depressive, sorrowful and bitter side of nature.

Q8. What did the poet think of the day before the dust of snow fell on him?

Ans- Before the fall of the dust of snow, the poet thought his day was ruined as he was in a sad and depressive mood.

Q9. Why does the poet say that he had saved some part of a day (he) had rued ?

Ans- The poet says that he had saved some part of a day because the poet was in a sad mood and thought that his whole day would go to waste. However, the falling fine dust of snow on him suddenly changes his mood.

Q10. What is the message of the poem ' Dust of Snow' ?

Ans- The poem has a positive and optimistic message. Depression and hopelessness do cloud our hearts but even a small incident can bring big changes in our life.

Reference to context questions:-

A. Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:-

The way a crow
Shook down on me
The dust of show
From a hemlock tree.

Q1. Name the poem of the above given lines?

Ans- Dust of Snow.

Q2. Name the poet of the above given lines?

Ans- Robert Frost.

Q3. Who shook the tree ?

Ans. The crow.

Q4. What does the crow shake down on the poet ?

Ans- Dust of snow.

Q5. Which tree is mentioned in the poem ?

Ans- A hemlock tree

B.

Has given my heart
A change of mood
And saved some part.
Of a day I had rued.

Q1. Name the poem of the above given lines?

Ans- Dust of Snow.

Q2. Name the poet of the above given lines?

Ans- Robert Frost.

Q3. What happens when dust of snow falls on the poet?

Ans- The poet's sad mood changes into a happy mood.

Q4. Which word in the given lines means 'regret' ?

Ans- rued.

Q5. What changes the mood of the poet?

Ans- The falling of the dust of snow.

MCQ

Q1. Who wrote the poem 'Dust of snow' ?

- a. Robert Frost b. W. B. Yeats
c. John Berryman d. Walt Whitman

Q2. Hemlock is a

- a. flower b. leaves
c. fruit d. a poisonous plant

Q3. What was the mood of the poet in the beginning of the poem ?

- a. happy mood b. angry mood
c. sad mood d. confused mood

Q4. What did the crow shake on the poet?

- a. dust of snow b. dust of leaves
c. dust of tree d. dust of land

Q5. The crow and the Hemlock tree symbolize

- a. excitement b. ugliness
c. happiness d. omen

Q6. Where was the crow?

- a. on the banyan tree
b. on the oak tree
c. on the hemlock tree
d. on the mango tree

Q7. What does 'dust of snow' represent?

- a. joy and energy b. icecream
c. sadness d. disappointment

Q8. The poet stood under which tree?

- a. mango b. pine
c. oak d. hemlock

Q9. How many lines are there in the poem "Dust of Snow"?

- a. 9 lines b. 8 lines
c. 6 lines d. 12 lines

Q10. Which bird shook the dust of snow ?

- a. parrot b. pigeon
c. crow d. sparrow

Answer Key

1. a. Robert Frost
2. d. a poisonous plant.
3. c. sad mood.
4. a. dust of snow
5. d. omen
6. c. on the hemlock tree
7. a. joy and energy
8. d. hemlock
9. b. 8 lines
10. c. crow

Fire and Ice

-Robert Frost

NCERT Solutions:

Q1. There are many ideas about how the world will end. Do you think the world will end some day?

Ans- There are many ideas about how the world will end as anything that has a beginning will have an end.

Q2. For Frost, what do 'Fire and Ice' stand for?

Ans- According to the poem 'Fire and Ice' 'Fire' stands for greed, avarice, lust, conflict and fury. Whereas 'Ice' stands for cruelty, intolerance, rigidity, insensitivity, coldness, indifference and hatred.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. What are two different views about the end of the world in the poem 'Fire and Ice'?

Ans- The two different views of people regarding the end of the world are Fire and Ice that is by desire and hatred.

Q2. How can fire destroy the world?

Ans- Fire symbolizes passion or hatred. It will lead to conflict and ultimately result in the destruction of the world.

Q3. What does the poet believe ?

Ans - The poet believes that ice is equally destructive and can destroy the world .

Q4. What do fire and ice symbolize in the poem ?

Ans- The word 'Fire' stands for desire and 'Ice' stands for greed and hatred .

Q5. What is the central idea of the poem ?

Ans- The poem presents two possibilities about the end of the world. It will be due to fire and ice i.e uncontrolled desires and hatred.

Reference to context questions:-

A. Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow-

Some say the world will end in fire
Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favour fire.

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken?

Ans- Above extract has been taken from the poem 'Fire and Ice' .

Q2. Who has written the above lines?

Ans- The above lines have been written by the poet named ' Robert Frost ' .

Q3. What is the main theme of the poem ' Fire and Ice' according to the poet?

Ans- According to the poet 'Frost' the main theme of the poem 'Fire and Ice' is that the world will end with the excess of desire and hatred.

Q4. According to Robert Frost, what do 'Fire' and 'Ice' stand for?

Ans- According to Robert Frost 'Fire' stands for greed, avarice, and 'Ice' stands for cruelty, rigidity and hatred.

Q5. Which word from the given stanza means the same as 'wish'.

Ans- The word 'desire' from the given stanza means the same as 'wish'.

B.

But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken?

Ans- Above extract has been taken from the poem 'Fire and Ice' .

Q2. Who has written the above lines?

Ans- The above lines have been written by the poet named ' Robert Frost '.

Q3. What does 'it' refer to in the first line?

Ans- It refers to the world.

Q4. According to the poem the world will end?

Ans- According to the poem the world will end twice i.e fire and ice.

Q5. Which word from the given stanza means the same as 'die'?

Ans- The word 'perish or destruction' from the given stanza means the same as 'die'.

MCQ

Q1 Who wrote the poem 'Fire and Ice' ?

- a. Robert Frost b. Leslie Norris
- c. John Berryman d. Caroline Wells.

Q2. What does the word 'Fire' symbolize in the poem?

- a. desire b. hatred
- c. love d. peace

Q3. What does 'Ice' stand for in the poem?

- a. desire b. hatred
- c. love d. peace

Q4. What would suffice if the world were to Perish twice?

- a. Ice b. fire
- c. hatred d. both a and b

Q5. What is the meaning of "Perish" in the poem?

- a. peace b. life
- c. die d. grow

Answer Key

- 1. a. Robert Frost
- 2. a. desire
- 3. b. hatred
- 4. d. both a and b
- 5. c. die

NCERT Solutions:-

Q1. Where did the ceremony take place? Can you name any public buildings in India that are made of 'sand stones'?

Ans - The ceremonies took place in the campus of the Union Building of Pretoria. In India Rashtrapati Bhavan and Red Fort buildings are made of red sandstones.

Q2. Can you say how 10th May is an 'autumn day' in South Africa ?

Ans- In South Africa 10th may is an autumn day because on this day the people of South Africa were free from all discriminations of color and race.

Q3. At the beginning of his speech Mandela mentions "as extraordinary human disaster". What does he mean by this ? What is The "glorious human achievement" he speaks of at the end?

Ans- By an extraordinary human disaster Mandela means to state the practice of apartheid in South Africa. During this the blacks were looked down by the whites. By glorious human achievement he means that the blacks have achieved freedom and now they will never be oppressed.

Q4. What does Mandela thank the international leaders for?

Ans- Mandela felt obliged in the presence of international leaders of the swearing. He thus thanks all of them for having come to witness the historical ceremony.

Q5. What ideals does he set out for the future of South Africa ?

Ans- Nelson Mandela sets the ideals of liberating people from bondage of poverty, deprivation, and sufferings. He also sets the ideal for a society where there would be no discrimination based on colour and gender.

Q6. What do the military generals do? How has their attitude changed and why?

Ans- The highest military generals of South African defence saluted Mandela and

pledged their loyalty to their duty. Their attitude has now changed towards black due to the struggles and sacrifices that were put in by many heroes of South Africa.

Q7. Why were two national anthems sung?

Ans- The two national anthems were sung which symbolized the equality of rights between whites and blacks.

Q8. How does Mandela describe the systems of government in his country

i) in the first decade, and
ii) in the final decade of the twentieth century?

Ans- i) In the first decade of twentieth century the white skinned people of South Africa established a system of racial domination against the dark skinned people. This created the most inhuman systems.

ii) In the final decade of the twentieth century the previous system of government had been over turned and replaced by the democratic government or system.

Q9. What does courage mean to Mandela?

Ans- According to Mandela 'courage' was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it

Q10. What does Mandela think of love and hatred?

Ans- Mandela thinks that love comes more naturally to the human heart than hatred.

Q11. What are the "twin obligations" does Mandela mention?

Ans- Mandela mentions two obligations that every man has in life that is obligation to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children. And the obligation to its people, his community and his country.

Q12. What did being free mean to Mandela as a boy, and as a student? How does he contrast these "transitory freedom" with "the basic and honorable freedoms"?

Ans- Like any other kid Mandela felt freedom meant to be happy. However when a young

fellow becomes an adult he learns to earn a livelihood and understand the basic freedom in his family and society that he lives in.

Q14. Does Mandela think the oppressor is free? Why/ Why not.

Ans- Mandela does not feel that the oppressor is free because he thinks that an oppressor is like a victim of hatred who is locked behind the bars of prejudiced and narrow mindedness.

Q15. Why did such a large number of international leaders attend the inauguration? What did it signify the triumph of?

Ans- A large number of international leaders attended the inauguration because it was a common victory for justice, for peace, and for human dignity. It was the complete end of racial discrimination in South Africa. It signified the triumph of humanity against oppression, fear, sufferings and discrimination.

Q16. What does Mandela mean when he says he is "simply the sum of all those African Patriots" who had gone before him?

Ans- Thousands of people sacrificed their lives during the apartheid movement. It was impossible for Mandela to repay their courage. But he could simply say that himself was their part and parcel in their struggle.

Q17. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?

Ans- Mandela understood the real meaning of freedom with age and experience. As a young boy he thought that he was born free and believed that as long as he obeyed his father he was free in every possible manner but when grew older he realized freedom to raise a family and freedom to earn livelihood .

Q18. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?

Ans- Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' changed his life. He realized that hunger for his own freedom became the hunger for freedom of his people. Thus, he joined the African National Congress and this changed

him from a frightened young man into a boldman.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. What do you know about 'The long Walk to Freedom'?

Ans- It is an autobiography of Nelson Mandela.

Q2. When did South Africa become a democratic country ?

Ans- 26 April 1994

Q3. Where did Nelson Mandela spend his prison term?

Ans- Nelson Mandela spent in South Africa's most dreaded prison, Robben Island.

Q4. Who was the first president of the newly born democracy in South Africa ?

Ans- Nelson Mandela.

Q5. Name the umbrella organization that led the struggle against the policies of segregation in South African?

Ans- The African National Congress was the umbrella organization that led the struggle against the policies of segregation in South Africa.

Q6. What does courage mean to Mandela?

Ans- To Mandela courage means not the absence of fear but the triumph over It.

Q7. In which season was the inauguration ceremony held?

Ans- The inauguration ceremony was held in autumn.

Q8. Who is Zenani?

Ans- Zenani is Mandela's daughter .

Q9. Who was sworn in on the podium and as What?

Ans- On the podium Mr de klerk was first sworn in as second deputy president .

Q10. Who was sworn in as the first deputy president.

Ans- Mr Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as the first deputy president.

Q11. Let freedom reign, God bless African" Who said this?

Ans- Nelson Mandela

Q12. What National Anthem was sung by the whites?

Ans- The whites sang, "Nkosi-Sikele iAfrika.

Q13. What was the national anthem sung by the blacks ?

Ans- 'The black sang the national anthem 'Die Stem'.

Q14. What sort of freedom did Mandela want as a student?

Ans- As a student Mandela wanted freedom to stay out at night, read what he pleased and to go where he liked.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Nelson Mandela was the hero of South Africa's freedom movement comment.

Ans- Nelson Mandela was a true hero of South Africa's freedom movement. His inner voice encouraged him to demand a respectful and unique life for all. He performed his obligations for his family as well as his community. Mandela fought against apartheid a system of white supremacy in South Africa. He also struggled for equality and rights for the blacks in his country and established a democratic government in South Africa.

Q2. Describe Mandela's life journey from a prisoner to the first black president of South Africa?

Ans- Nelson Mandela did a life long struggle against the racial discrimination in South Africa. He spent many years of his life in prison. His struggle and sacrifices for the rights of black peoples, finally rewarded as the first democratic elections were held in South Africa. His party won 252 seats out of 400 and he became the first black President of South Africa.

Comprehension Questions:

A. Read the passage and Answer the questions that follow:

10th May dawned bright and clear. For the past few days, I had been pleasantly besieged with dignitaries and world leaders who were coming to pay their respect before the inauguration. The inauguration would be the largest

gathering ever of international leaders on South African soil. The ceremonies took place in the lovely sandstone amphitheater formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- Nelson Mandela :Long Walk to Freedom

Q2. Who has written the above lines?

Ans- Nelson Mandela

Q3. Where were the inauguration ceremonies taking place ?

Ans- The ceremonies took place in the lovely and sandstone amphitheatre formed by the Union Building in Pretoria.

Q4. How did 10th May dawn?

Ans- 10th May dawned bright and clear.

Q5. Which words in the passage mean same as:

i. surrounded ii. highest authority

Ans- i. besieged ii. supremacy

B. The policy of apartheid created a deep and lasting wound in my country and my people. All of us will spend many years, if not generations recovering from that profound hurt.

Q1. From which chapter this passage has been taken?

Ans- Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

Q2. Who is the speaker of the above given lines?

Ans- Nelson Mandela

Q3. What is the impact of apartheid policy?

Ans- it created a deep and lasting wound of racial discrimination.

Q 4. Which word from the passage means same as 'deep'

Ans- profound

C. In life, every man has twin obligations-obligations to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children; and he has an obligation to his people, his community, his country. In a civil and human society, each man is able to fulfill those obligations according to his own inclinations and abilities. But in a

country like South Africa, it was almost impossible for a man of my birth and colour to fulfill both of those obligations.

Q1. What is mentioned in the above lines?

Ans- Twin obligations are mentioned above.

Q2. What is the second obligation under reference?

Ans- The second obligation is for people, community and country

Q3. Why can't one fulfill these obligations in South Africa?

Ans- One cannot fulfill them because one is forcefully prevented from doing

Q4. Name the lesson of these lines.

Ans- These lines have been taken from the chapter Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom'.

Q5. Write the opposite of 'impossible'.

Ans- The opposite of impossible is possible.

D. That is when I joined the African National Congress, and that is when the hunger for my own freedom became the greater hunger for the freedom of my people. It was this desire for the freedom of my people to live their lives with dignity and self-respect that animated my life, that transformed a frightened young man into a bold one, that drove a law-abiding attorney to become a criminal, that turned a family-loving husband into a man without a home, that forced a life-loving man to live like a monk. I am no more virtuous or self-sacrificing than the next man, but I found that I could not even enjoy the poor and limited freedoms I was allowed when I knew my people were not free. Freedom is indivisible; the chains on anyone of my people were the chains on all of them, the chains on all of my people were the chains on me.

Q1. Why did Mandela join the African National Congress ?

Ans- Mandela joined the African National Congress so that his people could live their lives with dignity and self respect.

Q2. What kind of freedom did the author want for his people?

Ans- It was the freedom to live life with dignity and self-respect.

Q3. How did he look at life before he became a kind of a monk?

Ans- He loved it very much.

Q 4. Why couldn't he enjoy his freedoms?

Ans- He couldn't enjoy his freedoms because he saw that they were not free.

Q5. Find words in the passage that mean-

(i) reduced, (ii) changed.

Ans- (i) Curtailed, (ii) Transformed.

MCQ

Q1. Where did the ceremonies take place?

- a. Rockstone amphitheatre
- b. Sandstone amphitheatre
- c. Stone amphitheatre
- d. None of the above

Q2. What is a country's greatest wealth?

- a. its minerals
- b. its people
- c. its technology
- d. None of the above

Q3. Which party did Mandela Join?

- a. National African Party
- b. Indian National, Congress
- c. African National Congress
- d. African Development Congress

Q4. What did Mandela learn about Courage?

- a. It is the absence of fear
- b. it is a triumph over fear
- c. both a and b
- d. none of the above

Q5. What was it that the nation needed to be liberated from?

- a. poverty
- b. gender discrimination
- c. deprivation
- d. all of the above

Q6. How many deputy presidents were elected?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

- Q7. What change brought international leaders to South Africa ?**
a. end of apartheid b. humanity
c. peace d. trade negotiations
- Q8. When was the inauguration day?**
a. 10th May b. 20th May
c. 10th March d. 10th April
- Q9. Who is the daughter of Nelson Mandela?**
a. Zenani b. Amanda
c. Margot d. Anne
- Q10. Who was sworn in as the first Deputy President of South Africa?**
a. Mr De Klerk b. Thabo Mbeki
c. Nelson Mandela d. Zenani

Answer Key

1. b. Sandstone amphitheatre
2. b. its people
3. c. African National Congress
4. b. it is a triumph over fear
5. d. all of the above
6. b. two
7. a. end of apartheid
8. a. 10th May
9. a. Zenani
10. b. Thabo Mbeki

A Tiger in The Zoo

-Leslie Norris

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. What is the central idea of the poem?

Ans- The central idea of the poem is freedom versus captivity. Norris describes how the tiger longs for its freedom. It is cruel to keep wild animals in small enclosures in the zoo.

Q2. How does the tiger feel in the cage ?

Ans- The tiger feels very helpless in the cage. It goes on roaring, growling, and snarling but there is no alternative for it. He often stares with hope at the brilliant stars shining in the sky .

Q3. How does a tiger kill his prey in the jungle?

Ans- In the jungle the tiger lies hidden in shadows near a water hole. When the deer comes to the water hole to drink water, he slides quietly through the tall grass and pounces his prey quickly.

Q4. How does the tiger behave at night?

Ans- At night the tiger does not rest. It hears the last voice of the patrolling car. Its eyes are very sharp. It uses them and stares at the brilliant stars.

Q5. How does a tiger create terror for the villagers?

Ans- The tiger creates terror for the villagers by snarling around their houses as they are situated near the Jungle. He frightens them by showing his white fangs and claws.

Reference to context questions:-

A. Read the extract given below and Answer the questions that follow:

He stalks in his vivid stripes
The few steps of his cage,
On pads of velvet quiet,
In his quiet rage.

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken ?

Ans- A Tiger in the Zoo

Q2. Who has written these lines ?

Ans- Leslie Norris

Q3. Why could the tiger walk only a few steps ?

Ans- The tiger could walk only a few steps because he was locked in a very small cage.

Q 4. Who is 'he' in the given lines ?

Ans- Tiger

B. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

He should be snarling around houses
At the jungle's edge.
Baring his white fangs, his claws,
Terrorising the village!

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken?

Ans- A Tiger in the Zoo

Q2. Who has written these lines ?

Ans- Leslie Norris

Q3. Why does he snarl?

Ans- He snarls to show his anger and helplessness.

Q 4. Who is 'he' in the given lines ?

Ans- Tiger

C. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

He should be lurking in shadow,
Sliding through long grass
Near the water hole
Where plump deer pass.

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken ?

Ans- A Tiger in the Zoo

Q2. Who has written these lines ?

Ans- Leslie Norris

Q3. Who should be lurking in the shadow ?

Ans- The tiger should be lurking in the shadow.

Q4. Which word from the passage means the same as 'fat'?

Ans- Plump.

D. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

He hears the last voice at night,
The patrolling cars.
And stares with his brilliant eyes
At the brilliant stars.

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken ?

Ans- A Tiger in the Zoo

Q2. Who has written these lines ?

Ans- Leslie Norris

Q3. What does the tiger look at night ?

Ans- The tiger looks at the brilliant stars in the night.

Q4. What kind of voices does the tiger hear?

Ans- The tiger hears the voice coming from the patrolling cars at night.

MCQ

Q1. Who wrote the poem 'A Tiger in the zoo'?

- a. Robert Frost b. Leslie Norris
c. Robin Klein d. John Berryman

Q2. Who is 'he' in the poem, 'A Tiger in the zoo'?

- a. deer b. tiger
c. poet d. elephant

Q3. What does the tiger look like at night ?

- a. stars b. his house
c. patrolling cars d. his cage

Q4. How do the eyes of the tiger look?

- a. sad b. brilliant
c. dark d. ugly

Q5. Who passes near the water hole?

- a. tiger b. pig
c. deer d. bear

Q6. How does the caged tiger react to the visitors?

- a. he ignores them
b. he greets them
c. he roars at them
d. he shows rage to them

Q7. Where should the tiger hide to himself ?

- a. behind the tree
b. in the shadow
c. in the house
d. in the jungles

Q8. Where is the tiger kept in the zoo?

- a. in a pond b. in a cage
c. in a tub d. in a circus

Q9. What does the word 'plump' mean in this line 'where plump deer pass'.

- a. black b. thin
c. fair d. fat

Q10. Where is the natural home of a tiger?

- a. zoo b. park
c. forest d. circus

Answer Key

- | | | |
|-----|----|-----------------|
| 1. | b. | Leslie Norris |
| 2. | b. | tiger |
| 3. | a. | stars |
| 4. | a. | sad |
| 5. | c. | deer |
| 6. | a. | he ignores them |
| 7. | b. | in the shadow |
| 8. | b. | in a cage |
| 9. | d. | fat |
| 10. | c. | forest |

I. His First Flight*-Liam O'Flaherty***NCERT Solutions:-**

Q1. Why was the young Seagull afraid to fly?

Ans- The young Seagull was afraid to fly because it was his first flight and he was scared of falling and hurting himself. He thought that his wings would not support him while flying.

Q2. "The sight of the food maddened him". What does this suggest? What compelled the young seagull to finally fly?

Ans- The young seagull was very hungry, so the moment he saw the food he was desperate to eat it. It was this hunger that ultimately compelled the young seagull to finally fly.

Q3. "They were beckoning to him, calling shrilly". Why did the seagull's father and mother threaten him and cajole him to fly?

Ans- The seagull parents had tried everything but he was not willing to fly due to fear of falling down. He did not make any effort to fly, that's why the whole family had left him alone and threatened and cajoled him to fly.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. How did the young seagull's parents teach him the art of flying?

Ans- The young seagull parents taught him the art of flying by encouraging him to fly. They came around calling him in a sharp voice. They also flew over him side by side to give him projection.

Q2. When did the Seagull get over his fear of the water?

Ans- When he saw his mother with a piece of fish in her beak, reach to him at a little distance. The sight of the fish maddened him, so he dived at the fish without thinking about the

result. He fell downwards, and at the next moment, he suddenly felt his wings spread outward and he finally started flying. At this point he got over his fear of flying over sea.

Q3. How did the Seagull and his family celebrate his first flight?

Ans- When the young Seagull took his first flight all the family members celebrated his victory by cheering and dancing around him .

Q4. Why was the young Seagull alone?

Ans: The young seagull was alone because his two brothers and sisters had already flown.

Q5. When did the seagull's flight begin? Where did it end?

Ans: The seagull's flight began when he moved to the brink of the ledge. He dived at the fish, which was in his mother's beak. His flight ended when he felt tired of his first flight and being weak, he dropped himself on the surface of the sea and floated on it.

Q6. How did the Seagull express his excitement when he saw his mother bringing food for him ?

Ans- The Seagull uttered a joyful scream when he saw his mother picking up a piece of the fish and flying across to him with it. He leaned out eagerly, tapping the rock with his feet.

Comprehension Questions:-

A. Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:-

THE young seagull was alone on his ledge. His two brothers and his sister had already flown away the day before. He had been afraid to fly with them. Somehow when he had taken a little run forward to the brink of the ledge and attempted to flap his wings he became afraid. The great expanse of

sea stretched down beneath, and it was such a long way down miles down.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken ?

Ans- His First Flight.

Q2. Who has written the story 'His First Flight'?

Ans- Liam O' Flaherty.

Q3. What was the young seagull afraid of?

Ans- The young seagull was afraid of flying.

Q4. How many brothers and sisters Seagull have?

Ans- The young seagull has two brothers and a sister.

Q5. Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as 'Verge'

Ans- 'brink'

B. Ga. ga, ga, he cried begging her to bring him some food. 'Gawo she screamed back derisively. But he kept calling plaintively and after a minute or so he uttered a joyful scream. His mother picked up a piece of the fish and was flying across to him with it. He learned out eagerly, trapping the rock with his feet. Trying to get se to her as she flew across. But when she was just opposite to him, halted, her wings motionless, the piece of fish in her beak almost reach of his beak. He waited a moment in surprise, wondering why she did not come nearer, and then maddened by hunger, he dived the fish.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken ?

Ans- His First Flight.

Q2. Who has written the story 'His First Flight'?

Ans- Liam O' Flaherty.

Q3. Why was the young seagull happy now?

Ans- The young seagull was happy now because he hoped of getting food as he saw his mother coming towards him with food.

Q4. Why did he utter a joyful scream?

Ans- He uttered a joyful scream because he saw

his mother flying across to him with a piece of fish.

Q5. Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as 'sadly'.'

Ans- Plaintively.

C. That was twenty-four hours ago. Since then nobody had come near him. The day before, all day long. He had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the cost of flight, teaching them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish. He had in fact, seen his older brother catch his first herring and devour it, standing on a rock while his parents circled around raising a proud cackle.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken ?

Ans- His First Flight.

Q2. Who has written the story 'His First Flight'?

Ans- Liam O' Flaherty.

Q3. What two lessons had his parents taught him before?

Ans- (i) how to skim the waves

(ii) how to dive for fish.

Q4. What had he seen his brother doing ?

Ans- He had seen his brother catch and eat his first fish.

Q5. Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as 'swallow'.'

Ans- devour.

MCQ

Q1. Who is the author of "His first flight".?

- a. Frederick Forsyth
- b. Liam O' Flaherty
- c. Anne Frank I
- d. G.L. Fuentes

Q2. The lesson 'His first flight' is about a

- a. pilot
- b. parrot
- c. seagull
- d. pigeon

- Q3. What was the Seagull afraid of?**
 a. running b. swimming
 c. flying d. eating
- Q4. Who gives young seagull a piece of fish?**
 a. father Seagull
 b. mother Seagull
 c. brother Seagull
 d. none of the above
- Q5. The sight of maddened the Seagull.**
 a. bread b. food
 c. sea d. all of the a above
- Q6. Why was the seagull exhausted ?**
 a. due to crying
 b. due to running fast
 c. due to strange exercise
 d. due to swimming
- Q7. What food did the seagull's mother get for it?**
 a. earthworms | b. insects
 c. rodents d. fish
- Q8. What did his parents threaten him with if he didn't fly away ?**
 a. to never talk to him
 b. to punish him
 c. to starve him
 d. to abandon him
- Q9. The young Seagull has..... Brothers.**
 a. one b. two
 c. three d. four
- Q10. Where was the young seagull left alone?**
 a. ledge b. cage
 c. tree d. floor

Answer Key		
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- | | | |
|-----|----|-------------------------|
| 1. | b. | Liam O' Flaherty |
| 2. | c. | seagull |
| 3. | c. | flying |
| 4. | b. | mother Seagull |
| 5. | b. | food |
| 6. | c. | due to strange exercise |
| 7. | d. | fish |
| 8. | c. | to starve him |
| 9. | b. | two |
| 10. | a. | ledge |

II. The Black Aeroplane

-Frederick Forsyth

NCERT Solutions:

Q1. "I'll take the risk" What is the risk? Why does the narrator take it?

Ans- The author was eager to reach his home to spend his holiday with his family. The visibility was almost zero in the storm but the narrator decided to fly through the storm as he did not want to miss the chance to meet his family at breakfast.

Q2. Describe the narrator's experience as he flew the aeroplane into the storm.

Ans- As the narrator entered the storm, his plane started jumping and twisting. He could not see anything outside the plane as it was black, compass and the other instruments had also stopped to function. It was a terrible and fearsome experience for him.

Q3. Why does the narrator say, "I landed and was not sorry to walk away from the old Dakota..."?"

Ans- After landing the plane, the narrator wasn't sorry to walk away from the old Dakota as he had a horrific experience flying that Plane. Finally, he was happy that he had landed the plane safely.

Q4. What made the woman in the control center look at the narrator strangely ?

Ans- The woman in the control center looked at the narrator strangely because the narrator asked him about the black aeroplane and she saw no one except the narrator's plane in the sky during the storm. Even the radar showed only the narrator's plane that night in the sky.

Q5. What do you think helped the narrator to reach safely? Give reasons for your

Ans- It is very difficult to say about the unknown pilot who helped the narrator. But probably it was the narrator himself that helped him to overcome the fear in the storm as no other plane was seen in the radar, except the narrator's Dakota plane.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Describe the author's feeling while he was flying his aeroplane back to England?

Ans- The author was very excited while he was flying his aeroplane back to England because he wanted to spend his holiday with his family at home.

Q2. What risk did the writer take while flying? Why?

Ans- The writer decided to risk flying through the storm clouds because he wanted to enjoy his holiday with his family back in England.

Q.3. How did the writer feel inside the clouds?

Ans- When the writer entered the clouds, it became impossible to see outside the aeroplane. The aeroplane jumped and twisted in the air and all the instruments like compass, radio etc stopped working due to adverse weather conditions.

Q4. What was the experience of the first pilot inside the black clouds?

Ans. It was very dark inside the clouds. He could not see anything outside his aeroplane. The aeroplane jumped and twisted in the air. His compass, radio and all other instruments were suddenly dead.

Q5. How did the black plane rescue the first pilot?

Ans- The pilot of the black plane asked the first pilot to follow him. Then he turned slowly to the north and led him through the clouds. Finally he started to go downward and led him to the runway of the airport.

Q6. How did the black storm cloud affect the pilot?

Ans- The black storm clouds looked like black mountains. The pilot was into the storm. His aeroplane started jumping and twisting in the air. All his instruments

including the compass and the radio, etc. became dead. There was no answer from Paris Control. He was lost in the storm.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Do you agree that "The Black Aeroplane" is a mystery? Justify.

Ans- Yes "The Black Aeroplane" is definitely a mysterious story as it is difficult to understand where this black aeroplane came, and how it was flying in the storm without lights. The pilot who was flying this aeroplane was also a mystery man. He helped the pilot of the Old Dakota to arrive safely at the airport. That means the instruments of the black aeroplane were functioning properly. This seems improbable as we are told that the instruments of the control centre could see the Dakota. With the pilot of the Dakota, we are also left wondering; "Who was the pilot on the strange black aeroplane, flying in the storm, without lights?"

Q2. How did the author come out safely from the black clouds ?

Ans. The author decided to fly through the black clouds. He found that everything inside the clouds was black. He couldn't see anything outside the aeroplane. His aeroplane jumped and twisted in the air. His compass and radio had stopped working. Then in the black clouds he saw another aeroplane flying near him. This aeroplane had no lights on its wings. But he could see it flying ahead of him. He saw the pilot's face turn towards him. He lifted his hand and waved it to indicate to the author to follow him. The author followed his directions. After some time he came out of the clouds safely. He saw the runway. But he could not see the other aeroplane.

Comprehension Questions:-

A. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

THE moon was coming up in the east, behind me. and stars were shining in the clear sky above me. There wasn't a cloud in the sky. I was happy to be alone high up above the sleeping countryside. I was flying my old Dakota aeroplane

over France back to England. I was dreaming of my holiday and looking forward to being with my family. I looked at my watch: one thirty in the morning.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken ?

Ans- The Black Aeroplane.

Q2. Who has written the story 'The Black Aeroplane'?

Ans- Frederick Forsyth

Q3. Who is 'me' here in the first line?

Ans- The pilot

Q4. What made the pilot happy ?

Ans- The coming holiday and the meeting with the family made him happy.

Q5. What was the name of Pilot's aeroplane?

Ans- The name of the pilot's aeroplane was Old Dakota.

B. "Paris Control ? Paris control? Can you hear me?" There was no answer. The radio was dead too. I had no radio, no compass, and I could not see where I was. I was lost in the storm. Then, in the black clouds quite near me, I had no lights on its wings, but I could see the pilot's face- turned towards me. I was very glad to see another person. He lifted one hand and waved.

"Follow me," he was saying. "Follow me" he knows that I am lost, "I thought". He's trying to help me."

Q1. Where was the pilot lost?

Ans- The pilot was lost in the storm.

Q2. Why was the pilot very glad?

Ans- The pilot was very glad to see another aeroplane in the sky.

Q3. Which instruments were dead in the storm?

Ans- Radio and compass

Q4. From which lesson this passage has been taken ?

Ans- The Black Aeroplane.

Q5. Who has written the story 'The Black Aeroplane'?

Ans- Frederick Forsyth

C. Paris was about 150 kilometers behind me when I saw the clouds storm clouds. They were huge. They looked like black mountain standing in front of me across the sky. I knew I could not fly up and over them, and I did not have enough fuel to fly around them to the north or south.

"I ought to go back to Paris", I thought, but I wanted to get home. I wanted that breakfast. 'I'll take the risk', I thought, and flew that old Dakota straight into the storm.

Inside the clouds, everything was suddenly black. It was impossible to see anything outside the aeroplane. The old aeroplane jumped and twisted in the air.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken ?

Ans- The Black Aeroplane.

Q2. Who has written the story 'The Black Aeroplane'?

Ans- Frederick Forsyth

Q3. Why did he look at the compass?

Ans- He looked at the compass to know the direction.

Q4. What made him risk the storm clouds ?

Ans- His desire to have breakfast at home made him risk the storm clouds.

Q5. Find a word from the passage which means 'moved to its left and right?'

Ans- It is 'twisted'.

MCQ

Q1. Which plane the author was flying?

- a. Old Dakota DS 088
- b. Old Dakota DS 042
- c. Old Dakota DS 066
- d. Old Dakota DS 077

Q2. Who is the author of "the Black Aeroplane"?

- a. Frederick Forsyth
- b. Liam O' Flaherty
- c. Anne Frank I
- d. G.L. Fuentes

Q3. Which country did the pilot belong to?

- a. France
- b. England
- c. Paris
- d. Italy

Q4. Which place was the pilot flying over?

- a. America
- b. England
- c. Paris
- d. Italy

Q5. What was the time in the watch when the pilot thought of calling the Paris Control?

- a. 1:30 a.m
- b. 1:30 p.m
- c. 2:30 a.m
- d. 3:30 a.m

Q6. The Paris Control told the pilot to ?

- a. turn 12 degree East
- b. turn 12 degree West
- c. turn 12 degree North
- d. turn 12 degree South

Q7. Which of the pilot's instruments stopped working first?

- a. radio
- b. compass
- c. speedometer
- d. distance meter

Q8. How far was the narrator from Parris when he saw the dark clouds in the sky?

- a. 150 k.m.
- b. 50 k.m.
- c. 250 k.m.
- d. 100 k.m.

Q9. When the pilot of the black aeroplane asked to follow him, in which direction did he turn the aeroplane?

- a. North
- b. South
- c. East
- d. West

Q10. After how much time the pilot reached the runway?

- a. after two hour
- b. after one hour
- c. after one and half hour
- d. after half an hour

Answer Key

- 1. a. Old Dakota DS 088
- 2. a. Frederick Forsyth
- 3. b. England
- 4. c. Paris
- 5. a. 1:30 a.m
- 6. b. turn 12 degree West
- 7. b. compass
- 8. a. 150 k.m.
- 9. a. North
- 10. d. after half an hour

How To Tell Wild Animals

-Carolyn Wells

NCERT Solutions:-

Q1. How does the poet suggest that you identify the lion and the tiger? When can you do so according to him?

Ans- The poet suggests that if a large and tawny beast in the jungle in the east advances (moves) towards us, then it is an Asian lion. Whereas a Bengal tiger has black stripes on its yellow coat. A lion roars when it falls upon prey, while a tiger attacks silently.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Describe some features of the leopard

Ans- Leopard has spots on its body. It is a dangerous and powerful animal. As soon as he sees someone he leaps over him at once and starts eating.

Q2. How does one identify a chameleon ?

Ans- A chameleon resembles (looks like) a lizard and is a small, wingless, fearless creature. The poet comments that when there is nothing visible on the tree, it is the chameleon there.

Q3. What is the famous saying associated with crocodiles and what does it mean?

Ans- The famous saying associated with crocodiles is shedding crocodile tears. It means tears of expressions of sorrow that are insincere.

Q4. What is the theme of the poem- 'How to Tell Wild Animals' ?

Ans: The theme of the poem 'How to Tell Wild Animals' is to create humour, and to identify and differentiate different animals from one another.

Q5. What are the distinctive features of the Asian lion as given in the poem ?

Ans- The distinctive features of the Asian lion are large in stature. It is brownish-yellow in colour. It roars very loudly. The sound of its roars is so terrible to hear that it can make one almost die due to fear. The Asian Lion is found in the forests of Eastern Asian countries.

Q6- How does the poet describe the bear?

Ans- The poet describes the bear in a humorous way. He says that as soon as a bear sees a human being it hugs him tightly. It clasps its prey tightly with both its hands and squeezes him to death.

Reference to context questions:-

A. Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:

If ever you should go by chance
To jungles in the east:
And if there should to you advance
A large and tawny beast,
If he roars at you as you're dyin'
You'll know it is the Asian Lion...

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken

Ans- How to Tell Wild Animals.

Q2. Who has written these lines?

Ans- Carolyn Wells

Q3. How does the Asian Lion look in appearance?

Ans- The Asian Lion is large and tawny in colour

Q4. How does it create fear before the spectator?

Ans- It roars on seeing the spectator.

Q5. What does the word 'tawny' mean ?

Ans- brown

B. Or if some time when roaming round,
A noble wild beast greets you,
With black stripes on a yellow ground,
Just notice if he eats you.
This simple rule may help you learn
The Bengal Tiger to discern.

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken.

Ans- How to Tell Wild Animals.

Q2. Who has written these lines?

Ans- Carolyn Wells

Q3. Write the quality of the Bengal Tiger.

Ans- The Bengal Tiger is noble in nature. It has black stripes on a yellow ground.

Q4. How will you distinguish it?

Ans- It has black stripes on a yellow ground.

Q5. What does the word 'beast' mean ?

Ans- Animal

C. If When you're walking round your yard
You meet a creature there
Who hugs you very very hard.
Be sure it is a Bear
If you have any doubts, I guess
He'll give you just one more caress

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken.

Ans- How to Tell Wild Animals.

Q2. Who has written these lines?

Ans- Carolyn Wells

Q3. How can you identify the bear?

Ans- The bear can be identified by its hard and strong hug.

Q4. Where is one likely to meet a bear?

Ans- One is likely to meet the bear while walking in the yard.

Q5. Pick out the word from the given stanza which means the same as 'embrace'?

Ans- hugs

D. Though to distinguish beasts of prey
A novice might nonplus,
The Crocodile you always may
Tell from the Hyena thus:
Hyenas come with merry smiles:
But if they weep they're Crocodiles.

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken.

Ans- How to Tell Wild Animals.

Q2. Who has written these lines?

Ans- Carolyn Wells

Q3. How do hyenas appear before one?

Ans- Hyenas appear with merry smiles.

Q4. What is the special feature of crocodiles?

Ans- Crocodiles weep while eating their prey.

Q5. Pick out the word from the given stanza which means the same as 'beginner'?

Ans- novice

MCQ

Q1. Who has written the poem 'How To Tell Wild Animals'?

- a. Robert Frost b. Leslie Norris
c. Carolyn Wells d. John Berryman

Q2. How is the Bengal Tiger described ?

- a. noble dinosaur
b. noble wild beast
c. noble dragon
d. noble mammal

Q3. Where are the Asian Lions found ?

- a. Eastern countries of the world
b. Western countries of the world
c. Northern countries of the world
d. Southern countries of the world

Q4. Who smiles while catching their prey?

- a. crocodile b. lion
c. tiger d. hyena

Q5. Which animals are the beasts of prey?

- a. tiger b. hyena
c. crocodile d. both of them

Q6. Which animal do you find while walking in your yard ?

- a. Asian Lion b. Bengal tiger
c. Bear d. Leopard

Q7. Which animal's roar is enough to kill you ?

- a. Asian Lion b. Bengal tiger
c. Bear d. Leopard

Q8. What is the special feature of the crocodile ?

- a. weeps while eating its prey
b. smiles while eating its prey
c. angry while eating its prey
d. laughs while eating its prey

Q9. Which animal has spots like peppered?

- a. Asian Lion b. Bengal tiger
c. Bear d. Leopard

Q10. How does a Chameleon look like?

- a. Lizard
- b. Bengal tiger
- c. Bear
- d. Leopard

Answer Key

- 1. c. Carolyn Wells
- 2. b. noble wild beast
- 3. a. Eastern countries of the world
- 4. d. hyena
- 5. d. both of them
- 6. c. bear
- 7. a. Asian Lion
- 8. a. weeps while eating its prey
- 9. d. Leopard
- 10. a. Lizard

The Ball Poem

-John Berryman

NCERT Solutions:-

Q1. Why does the poet say "I would not intrude on him" Why doesn't he offer him money to buy another ball?

Ans- The poet does not want to intrude on him because the boy can get a chance to learn the real truth of life. The boy is not offered money to buy another ball so that he has to understand the facts of real life.

Q2. What does 'in the world of possessions' mean?

Ans- In the poem the phrase 'in the world of possessions' means that the world is full of materialistic things. People are driven by the urge to own or possess things and in such a world, losing something of value is inevitable. Therefore, losing the ball makes the boy realize the meaning of loss in this materialistic world.

Q3. What does the poet say the boy is learning from the loss of the ball?

Ans- The poet says that the boy is learning to cope up with the loss of the ball. He is experiencing grief and learning to grow up in this world of possessions. He learns that there are so many things in life that get lost and cannot be brought back.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Who has lost the ball and when?

Ans- A boy has lost the ball while playing.

Q2. What has the boy learnt from the loss?

Ans- The boy has learnt a sense of loss. He had his childhood memories associated with the ball.

Q3. What is the theme of the poem-"The Ball Poem"?

Ans- In this world sometimes we lose things which we love and are attached to. We must not feel disheartened, dejected and desperate but try to stand up and bear the loss through self-understanding.

Q4. A ball is an easily available, inexpensive thing. Then, why is the boy so sad to lose it?

Ans- A ball is an easily available, inexpensive item but the ball that the boy has lost is valuable for him. His memories of young days are associated with it because he had been playing with it for a long time.

Q5. What was the effect of the loss of the ball on the boy ?

Ans- The poet who sees a boy playing near a harbour with a ball suddenly bounced and fell into the water of the harbour. The loss of his ball was a tragic experience for the boy.

Reference to context questions:-

A. Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:.

What is the boy now, who has lost his ball
What, what is he to do? I saw it go
Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then
Merrily over-there it is in the water!

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken.

Ans- The Ball Poem.

Q2. Who has written these lines?

Ans- John Berryman

Q3. What has the boy lost?

Ans- The boy has lost his ball.

Q4. Where did the ball go ?

Ans- The ball went into the water.

Q5. Pick out the word from the given stanza which means the same as 'happily'?

Ans- Merrily

B. Now

He senses first responsibility
In a world of possessions. People will take
Balls, balls will be lost always, little boy
And no one buys a ball back. Money is
external

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken.

Ans- The Ball Poem.

Q2. Who has written these lines?

Ans- John Berryman

Q3. What is this world consist of?

Ans- The world consists of possessions.

Q4. What does the poet say about the balls.

Ans- He says to the boy that no one buys a ball back.

Q5. Pick out the word from the given stanza which means the same as misplace?

Ans- Lost

C.

No use to say 'O there are other balls
An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy
As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down
All his young days into the harbour where
His ball went. I would not intrude on him;
A dime, another ball, is worthless.

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken.

Ans- The Ball Poem.

Q2. Who has written these lines?

Ans- John Berryman

Q3. Why is it no use to say, 'O there are other balls'?

Ans- The boy has had a long association with the ball. Memories of many old days were linked with the ball. He would not think of having any other ball..

Q4. What does he stare at ? Why?

Ans- He stares at where his ball went. He is very much full of grief

Q5. Pick out the word from the given stanza which means the same as 'a ten-cent coin'?

Ans- Dime

MCQ

Q1. Where did the ball fall into ?

- a. water b. bucket
c. gutter d. pit

Q2. Who has written the poem 'The Ball Poem'?

- a. Robert Frost b. Lesslie Norris
c. John Berryman. d. Carolyn Wells

Q3. According to the poet, every man should know how to overcome.

- a. profit b. problems.
c. difficulties. d. loss

Q4. Who is 'I' in the poem ?

- a. a boy b. reader
c. poet d. a girl

Q5. What is the boy playing with?

- a. bat b. ball
c. car d. football

Q6. Where was the boy staring down?

- a) the sea b) the lake
c) the ocean. d) the harbour

Q7. Who would not intrude on the boys?

- a. the ball b. the poet
c. the boy d. none of the above

Q8. What has the boy lost?

- a. ball b. football
c. chocolate d. none of the above

Q9. According to the poet what is the boy learning

- a. to bear loss
b. to enjoy losing
c. to weep for losing
d. none of the above

Q10. What does a ball cost?

- a. 5 dimes b. 8 dimes
c. 10 dimes d. 1 dime

Answer Key

1. a. water
2. c. John Berryman.
3. d. loss
4. a. a boy
5. b. ball
6. d. the harbour
7. b. the poet
8. a. ball
9. a. to bear loss
10. d. 1 dime

Q1. Was Anne right when she said that the world would not be interested in the musings of a 13 year old girl?

Ans- No, Anne was not right when she said that the world would not be interested in the musings of a 13 year old girl. Her diary was published under the name 'The Diary of a Young Girl' which was translated from its original Dutch into many languages and it became one of the world's most widely read books. Even today her diary is being read across the world not just by children but by adults too.

Q2. Why does Anne want to keep a diary?

Ans- Anne Frank was born on 12th June 1929 in Jewish family. And at that time Nazi's had occupied power in German. So the family had to move away to Amsterdam for safety. Therefore she needs some channel through which she can get off all the burden and pain she is suffering from. Hence, she wants to keep a diary.

Q3. What tells you that Anne loved her grandmother?

Ans- Her statement that no one could understand her intensity of love for her grandma tells that she loved her grandmother. Moreover the touching gesture of lighting a candle for grandmother during Anne's birthday is also a poignant reminder of the love for grandmother.

Q4. Why was Mr. Keesing annoyed with Anne? What did he ask her to do?

Ans- Mr. Keesing, was a maths teacher. He was annoyed with Anne because of her talkative behaviour. He asked Anne to write an essay on 'Chatterbox', the person who talks too much.

Q5. Why does Anne need to give a brief sketch about her family ?

Ans- Anne understands that no one would believe that a 13 year old girl was completely alone in this world. She needed to give a brief sketch about her family so that readers could correlate with her in a better way.

Q6. What does Anne write in her first essay?

Ans: Anne in her first essay on 'Chatterbox', she wrote about the reasons for her being a Chatterbox. In the essay she accepted the drawbacks of being a talkative person but she was also frank enough to admit that it was difficult for her to give up the habit.

Q7. Anne says teachers are most unpredictable. Is Mr. Keesing unpredictable? How?

Ans- Yes, Mr. Keesing was unpredictable. Earlier he was annoyed with Anne because she talked so much. After several warnings he assigned her extra homework. Later on he was impressed by Anne's essay. He then allowed her to talk in the class and had not assigned any homework.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. 'Paper has more patience than people.' Elucidate. Or Paper has more patience than people explain with reference to 'From the Diary of Anne Frank'.

Ans- Anne Frank says that 'Paper has more patience than people' in the story 'From the Diary of Anne Frank' which means it requires a lot of patience to listen to someone's private feelings and problems. The moment they get bored they became listless and inattentive but this is not the case with paper. We may go on writing page after page but papers never ask us to stop writing.

Q2. What made Mr. Keesing allow Anne to talk in class?

Ans- Mr. Keesing allowed Anne to talk in class because of her last essay in the form of a poem that showed him the lighter side of a naughty child that helped to bridge the generation gap between the teachers and the students which made her allowed to talk in the class.

Q3. What made Mr. Keesing laugh the third time after reading Anne 's essay?

Ans- Mr. Keesing read Anne's poem on the third essay that he had given her to write, he took the joke the right way. He understood the intention of Anne and felt it in good humour. Therefore, he allowed her to talk and in future he never punished her by assigning her extra work.

Q4. What does Anne write in her first essay to Mr. Keesing?

Ans- Anne in her first essay titled 'A Chatterbox' she wanted to come up with convincing arguments to prove the necessity of talking. So she wrote three pages and was satisfied. In the essay she wrote that talking was a student's trait but she would do her best to keep it under control.

Q5. How did Sanne help Anne Frank in writing the third essay?

Ans - Sanne was Anne's close friend and good at poetry. She helped Anne write the third essay in the form of verse. It turned out to be a good poem and even her teacher, Mr. Keesing, took it in the right way.

Q6. Why did Anne prefer confiding in her diary?

Ans- Anne did not have a true friend to whom she could confide therefore she started writing a diary. Moreover she also knew that paper had more patience than people and her secrets would be safe in a diary.

Q7. How does Anne feel about her father, grandmother, Mrs Kuperus and Mr Keesing?

Ans- Anne's father Otto Frank was the most adorable for her, loved her very much. She also loved her grandmother and often thought of her with honor after her death. Mr. Kuperus was her favourite teacher and was in tears when she left her. Anne did not have a good impression of Mr Keesing, her math teacher and often called him 'Old Fogey'.

Very Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Who was Kitty ?

Ans- Kitty was the name of Anne's diary.

Q2. Where did Anne's family migrate from Germany ?

Ans- her family migrated from Germany to Holland.

Q3. Who was Mrs Kuperus ?

Ans- Mrs. Kuperus was the headmistress of Anne's school.

Q4. What was the topic of the first essay which Mr. Keesing asked Anne to write?

Ans- A Chatterbox

Q5. What was the name of the essay on which Anne had to write the second time?

Ans- An Incurable Chatterbox

Q6. What was the title of the third essay?

Ans- Quack, Quack, Quack, said mistress Chatterbox.

Q7. Who helped Anne to write the essay in poetry?

Ans- Anne's friend Sanne.

Q8. Who became Anne's friend and what was her name?

Ans- Anne's diary became her friend and her name was 'Kitty'?

9. When did she make her first entry in a diary?

Ans- She made her first entry in her diary on 20th June 1942.

Q10. Which subject did Anne find difficult?

Ans- Anne found mathematics difficult.

Q11. How old was Anne?

Ans- Anne was 13 years old.

Q12. What was the name of Anne's sister?

Ans- The name of Anne's sister was Margot.

Long Answer type Questions:-

Q1. 'Paper has more patience than people.' Elucidate.

or

Paper has more patience than people explain with reference to 'From the Diary of Anne Frank'.

Ans- Anne Frank says that 'Paper has more patience than people' in the story 'From the Diary of Anne Frank' which means it requires a lot of patience to listen to

someone's private feelings and problems. The moment they get bored they became listless and inattentive but this is not the case with paper. We may go on writing page after page but papers never ask us to stop writing. It is rightly said that the papers have more patience than people. Here paper is considered as the best companion. Paper does not get bored and does not stop us from writing. It becomes a patient friend who listens to us with attention and sympathy. People do not have such patience.

Q2. Give a brief sketch of Anne's life.

Ans- Anne is a thirteen years old school girl. She was born in Frankfurt in Germany on 12 June 1929 AD. She lived there until she was four. Then her father emigrated to Holland in 1933 AD. Her mother went with him to Holland in September. Her elder sister, Margot and Anne were sent to Aachen to stay with their grandmother. Margot went to Holland in December, and Anne followed in February. Anne was admitted to the Montessori nursery school. She stayed there until she was six. At that time she was in the first form. After the sixth form she left that school, and perhaps joined a new school.

Comprehension Questions:-

A. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

My father, the most adorable father I have ever seen, did not marry my mother until he was thirty six and she was twenty five. My sister Margot was born in Frankfurt in Germany in 1926. I was born on 12 June 1929. I lived in Frankfurt until I was four. My father emigrated to Holland in 1933. My mother, Edith Hollander Frank, went with him to Holland in September, while Margot and I were sent to Aachen to stay with our grandmother. Margot went to Holland in December, and I followed in February when I was plunked down on the table as a birthday present for Margot.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken ?

Ans- This passage has been taken from 'From The Diary of Anne Frank'.

Q2. Who has written the story 'From the Diary of Anne Frank'?

Ans- Anne Frank

Q3. Where was Margot born?

Ans- Margot was born in Frankfurt in Germany.

Q4. Who was her mother?

Ans- Edith Hollander Frank was Margot's mother.

Q5. When did Margot go to Holland ?

Ans- Margot went to Holland in the month of December.

B. "Paper has more patience than people". I thought of this saying on one of those days when I was feeling a little depressed and was sitting at home with my chin in my hands, bored and listless, wondering whether to stay in or go out. I finally stayed where I was, brooding. Yes, paper does have more patience, and since I'm not planning to let anyone else read this stiff-backed notebook grandly referred to as a 'diary', unless I should ever find a real friend, it probably won't make a bit of difference.

Q1. How does paper have more patience than people ?

Ans- Paper does not get bored and does not stop us from writing. It becomes a patient friend who listens to us with attention and sympathy. People do not have such patience.

Q2. When would Anne allow anyone to read her 'diary' ?

Ans- Anne would allow anyone to read her diary when she would find a real friend.

Q3. Find a word from the passage which means 'deep thinking'.

Ans- 'Brooding'.

Q4. From which lesson this passage has been taken ?

Ans- This passage has been taken from 'From The Diary of Anne Frank'.

Q5. Who has written the story 'From The Diary of Anne Frank'?

Ans- Anne Frank

C. The class roared. I had to laugh too, though I'd nearly exhausted my ingenuity on the topic of chatterboxes. It was time to come up with something else, something original. My friend, Sanne, who's good at poetry, offered to help me write the essay from beginning to end in verse. I jumped for joy. Mr. Keesing was trying to play a joke on me with this ridiculous subject, but I'd make sure the joke was on him.

Q1. Why did Anne jump with joy?

Ans- Anne jumped with joy because Sanne, her friend, had offered to help her in writing the essay in verse.

Q2. What was the title of the first essay Anne was given to write on by Mr. Keesing?

Ans- The title of the essay was 'The Chatterbox Mistress'.

Q3. Why did the class roar?

Ans- The class roared with laughter because Mr. Keesing gave Anne another essay to write.

Q4. Find a word from the passage which means "funny".

Ans- 'Ridiculous'.

Q5. Who was trying to play a joke on Anne?

Ans- Mr. Keesing was trying to play a joke on Anne.

D. I started right away at the Montessori nursery school. I stayed there until I was six, at which time I started in the first form. In the sixth form my teacher was Mrs. Kuperus, the headmistress. At the end of the year we were both in tears as we said a heartbreaking farewell. In the summer of 1941 Grandma fell ill and had to have an operation, so my birthday passed with little celebration.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken ?

Ans- This passage has been taken from 'From The Diary of Anne Frank'.

Q2. Who has written the story 'From the Diary of Anne Frank'?

Ans- Anne Frank

Q3. Who was the headmistress?

Ans- Mrs. Kuperus was the headmistress.

Q4. Why was the farewell full of tears?

Ans- The farewell was full of tears since both the girls and the headmistress had developed great attachment.

Q5. What happened to grandma ?

Ans- The grandma fell ill in 1941 and she was operated upon.

MCQ

Q1. How many sisters (siblings) did Anne have?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

Q2. What name was her book published with?

- a. From the diary of Anne Frank
- b. The Diary of a Young Girl
- c. Anne Frank
- d. Anne Frank's Diary

Q3. What did she write in her last essay?

- a. A poem
- b. a joke
- c. a paragraph
- d. a funny poem

Q4. What shows Anne's love for her grandmother?

- a. she still thinks about her
- b. she misses her
- c. she let her birthday pass with little celebration
- d. both a and b

Q5. What language was the diary originally written in?

- a. Spanish
- b. English
- c. Dutch
- d. French

Q6. Who was the only survivor from Anne's family?

- a. Anne
- b. Anne's father
- c. Anne's mother
- d. Anne's sister

Q7. ___ has more patience than people.

- a. animal
- b. papers
- c. Birds
- d. books

Q8. What was the subject on which she had to write ?

- a. necessity of walking
- b. necessity of running
- c. necessity of talking
- d. necessity of studying

Q9. Who was Kitty?

- a. Anne's diary b. Anne's mother
- c. Anne's sister d. Anne's friend

Q10. Which subject was Anne not sure of passing ?

- a. Mathematics b. Science
- c. English d. Hindi

Answer Key

- 1. a. one
- 2. b. The Diary of a Young Girl
- 3. d. a funny poem
- 4. d. both a and b
- 5. c. Dutch
- 6. b. Anne's father
- 7. b. papers
- 8. c. necessity of talking
- 9. a. Anne's diary
- 10. a. Mathematics

Amanda !

-Robin Klein

NCERT Solutions:-

Q1. How old do you think Amanda is? How do you know that?

Ans- Amanda is somewhere between 9-12 years school going girl. She is being scolded for her carelessness. Her parents are trying to inculcate good manners and habits. Amanda is very innocent and immature .

Q2. Who do you think is speaking to her?

Ans- Most probably the speaker is Amanda's mother. In a traditional household a mother is held responsible for the conduct of a child.

Q3. What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid ?

Ans- She desires to be a mermaid because for a child, mermaid is a symbol of freedom and wonder. Amanda wishes to be a mermaid so that she could carelessly move along a languid emerald sea.

Q4. Is Amanda an Orphan? Why does she say so?

Ans- No, Amanda is not an Orphan, though she wishes to be like an orphan. She is introvert by nature who seeks 'golden' silence and 'sweet' freedom. She always wishes to roam around the street and wants to draw patterns with her bare feet. But the continuous nagging of her parents compel her to imagine herself to be better without them.

Q5. Why does she want to be Rapunzel?

Ans- Amanda wishes to be Rapunzel because she wants to live on a high tower where no one gives any instructions and she does not have to do any work. She wants to live a peaceful life.

Q6. What does the girl yearn for? What does this poem tell you about Amanda?

Ans- Amanda, a little girl yearns for freedom and space for herself. She thinks that she is incapable to fulfill the expectations of her parents. She always wants to live a simple life like other common children.

But the high expectations of parents sometimes create indifference in their relationship.

The poem Amanda tells us that Amanda is a young restless girl with a bright imagination.

Very Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. What does the speaker ask Amanda not to do to her nails?

Ans- The speaker asks Amanda not to bite her nails.

Q2. Who wants to be Mermaid?

Ans - Amanda wants to be a mermaid.

Q3. What should Amanda not do to her Shoulders ?

Ans- She should not hunch her shoulders.

Q4. What does Amanda wish to be?

Ans- Amanda wishes to be an orphan.

Q5. What does Amanda wish to do in the sea?

Ans- Amanda wishes to drift blissfully with the soft moving waves of the sea .

Q6. Who was Rapunzel?

Ans- Rapunzel was a fairy with very long hair.

Q7. What is Amanda prohibited to eat?

Ans- Amanda is prohibited to eat chocolate.

Q8. What was Amanda to finish ?

Ans- She was to finish her homework.

Q9. Who was Amanda?

Ans- Amanda was a little school going girl, who loves to hear fairy tales like Rapunzel and mermaid.

Q10. What is the central idea of the poem?

Ans- The central idea of the poem is that children love freedom and do not want any restrictions on their activities.

Reference to context questions:-

A. Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:

Don't bite your nails, Amanda !
Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!
Stop that slouching and sit up straight,
Amanda !

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken.

Ans- Amanda

Q2. Who has written these lines?

Ans- Robin Klein

Q3. Who do you think is speaking to Amanda?

Ans- I think Amanda's mother is speaking to her.

Q4. What does the speaker instruct her?

Ans- The speaker tells Amanda to stop biting her nails, and sit erect with shoulders drawn out.

Q5. Who is Amanda?

Ans- Amanda is a little girl?

**B. There is a languid, emerald sea,
Where the sole inhabitant is me-
a mermaid, drifting blissfully**

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken.

Ans- Amanda

Q2. Who has written these lines?

Ans- Robin Klein

Q3. Where does the mermaid live and how ?

Ans- The mermaid lives in the green sea and lives peacefully.

Q4. What does Amanda want?

Ans- Amanda wants to be the sole inhabitant of the sea. She wants to be a mermaid.

Q5. Pick out the word from the given stanza which means the same as 'happily'?

Ans- blissfully

C. I pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet.

The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken.

Ans- Amanda

Q2. Who has written these lines?

Ans- Robin Klein

Q3. What does the speaker want in the given lines ?

Ans- The speaker wants to be an orphan girl roaming the street.

Q4. How does the speaker make the design?

Ans- The speaker makes designs with his bare feet on the soft dust underneath.

Q5. What is golden to the speaker?

Ans- Silence

MCQ

Q1. Who is the poet of the poem Amanda'?

- a. Robert Frost b. John Berryman
c. Carolyn Wells d. Robin Klein

Q2. Who asks Amanda not to bite nails?

- a. father b. mother
c. sister d. brother

Q3. Who wants to be Mermaid?

- a. fish b. mother
c. Amanda d. sister

Q4. Why should Amanda not eat chocolate?

- a. It causes heart disease
b. It causes cancer
c. It causes acne
d. It causes toothache

Q5. What should Amanda not do to her shoulders?

- a. straight b. hunch
c. push d. ring

Q6. What does the speaker ask Amanda not to do to her nails?

- a. wash it b. bite it
c. hurt it d. eat it

Q7. How is silence described in the poem Amanda.

- a. bitter b. golden
c. sweet d. sour

Q8. How is freedom described in the poem Amanda.

- a. bitter
- b. salty
- c. sweet
- d. sour

Q9. What does Amanda's mother want her to clean?

- a. shoes
- b. nails
- c. Anne's sister
- d. Anne's friend

Q10. What does Amanda like to eat ?

- a. cake
- b. chocolate
- c. biscuit
- d. bread

Answer Key

- 1. d. Robin Klein
- 2. b. mother
- 3. c. Amanda
- 4. c. It causes acne
- 5. b. hunch
- 6. b. bite it
- 7. b. golden
- 8. c. sweet
- 9. a. shoes
- 10. b. chocolate

NCERT Solutions:-

Q1. Where in the classroom does Wanda sit and why?

Ans- Wanda always sat on the seat next to the last seat, in the last row in room thirteen. She sat there because her feet were normally caked with dry mud and very dirty. Therefore she always sat there to hide her dirty feet.

Q2. How is Wanda seen as different by the other girls? How do they treat her?

Ans- Wanda is seen as different by other girls because first she doesn't belong to their community. Second, she belongs to a poor family and always seen in her faded, blue, shabby dress. Her name 'Petronski' sounds funny to other girls.

Q3. How does Wanda feel about the dress game? Why does she say that she has a hundred dresses?

Ans- Wanda feels very bad about the dress game. She was a poor girl and disliked being ridiculed by everyone's joke. Specially Peggy, who usually made fun of her faded blue dress and in order to counter Peggy's fun, she claimed she had a hundred dresses.

Q4. Why does Maddie stand by and not do anything? How is she different from Peggy?

Ans- Maddie's real name was Madeline and was poor herself. She was American by birth. She always stood by never doing anything because Peggy's friendship was important to Maddie as she was the best- liked girl in the whole class and afraid to be the next target of everyone's fun.

Maddie is different from Peggy because she did not make fun of Wanda.

Q5. What does Miss Mason think of Wanda's drawings? What do the children think of them?

Ans- Miss Mason is the teacher of room thirteen.

She appreciated Wanda's drawings as she admired her creativity. As she considers them really beautiful. and worthy of winning individually. The children were also surprised to see her hundred dresses drawings with each drawing having an exquisite and unique design.

Q6. Where does Wanda live? What kind of a place do you think it is?

Ans- Wanda lives at Beggins Heights. This place was far away from the school and there is a lot of dry mud area, which indicates that it is a poor neighbourhood.

Q7. When and why do Peggy and Maddie notice Wanda's absence ?

Ans- Peggy and Maddie noticed Wanda's absence after three days i.e on Wednesday because they wanted to be with her for a lot of fun. They waited for her for a long time but she didn't turn up

Q8. In what way was Wanda different from the other children ?

Ans- Wanda Petronski was a young Polish girl who went to school with other American children. She didn't have any friends so she came to school alone and went home alone. Though She didn't have any friends, but a lot of girls talked about her faded blue dress.

Q9. Did Wanda have a hundred dresses? Why do you think she said she did?

Ans- No, Wanda didn't have a hundred dresses in her closet. She said that because She didn't want to get bullied by everyone's joke. Specially, her classmate Peggy, usually made fun of her faded blue dress in order to counter Peggy's fun, she claimed that she had a hundred dresses.

Q10. Why is Maddie embarrassed by the questions Peggy asks Wanda ? Is she also like Wanda, or is she different ?

Ans - Maddie was embarrassed by the questions Peggy asked Wanda because she was

asking Wanda those questions in that mocking polite voice. As Maddie felt embarrassed and studied the marbles in the palm of her hand, rolling them around and saying nothing herself. Maddie was an American girl and was poor herself who usually wore somebody's hand-me-down clothes.

Q11. Why didn't Maddie ask Peggy to stop teasing Wanda? What was she afraid of?

Ans- Maddie didn't ask Peggy to stop teasing Wanda because Peggy was the most popular girl in the school. She was pretty, had many pretty clothes and her hair was curly. Maddie was her closest friend. She didn't want to lose Peggy's friendship and was afraid to be the next target of everyone's fun.

Q12- Who did Maddie think would win the drawing contest? Why?

Ans- According to Maddie, Peggy was the most probable candidate to win the drawing and coloring contest. It was so because Peggy drew better than all the other students in the class. As she was good at creating drawings which attracted everyone.

Q13. Who won the drawing contest? What had the winner drawn?

Ans- Wanda Petronski won the drawing contest. Wanda drew one hundred designs - all different and all beautiful.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q.1 Why did Wanda always go back alone?

Ans- She lived in Boggins Heights where no other student lived. She did not have any friends either. So she used to go and come home all alone.

Q2. In what way was Wanda different from the other children?

Ans - Wanda was different from the other children. She was a poor girl. She did not have many friends, she did not have many dresses. She was very quiet and rarely said anything at all. And nobody had ever heard her laugh out loud.

Q3. What do you think 'to have' fun with her means?

Ans- Peggy and Maddie were not bad girls. They had no bad intentions towards Wanda. They did not want to tease her but it was a way to enjoy and have a happy time.

Q4. Is Peggy a heartless girl?

Ans- Peggy is not really a heartless girl. She protected small children from bullies. And she cried for hours if she saw an animal mistreated.

Q5. Did Wanda have a hundred dresses? Why do you think she said this?

Ans- No Wanda did not have a hundred dresses. She had only one dress but she had a hundred designs of different dresses in her mind. She said that she had a hundred dresses to arouse curiosity among the girls who asked her these questions mockingly.

Q6. What was the opinion of the judges about Wanda?

Ans- Wanda had drawn one hundred designs of dresses, which were all different and all beautiful. In the opinion of the judges any one of the drawings was worthy of winning the prize. So she was declared winner of the girls medal.

Q7. Why didn't Maddie ask to stop teasing Wanda. What was she afraid of?

Ans- Maddie didn't ask Peggy to stop teasing Wanda because Peggy was the most popular girl in the school. She was pretty, had many pretty clothes and her hair was curly. Maddie was her closest friend. She didn't want to lose Peggy's friendship and was afraid to be the next target of everyone's fun.

Q8. How does Wanda feel about the dress game? Why does she say that she has a hundred dresses?

Ans- Wanda feels very bad about the dress game. She was a poor girl and disliked being ridiculed by everyone's joke. Specially Peggy, who usually made fun of her faded blue dress and in order to counter Peggy's fun, she claimed she had a hundred dresses.

Long Answer type Questions:-

Q1. Write the character sketch of Wanda Petronski?

Ans- Wanda Petronski is a Polish girl who has shifted to America with her parents and younger brother. She is very kind and simple-hearted who never behaves badly with anyone. She feels disturbed when Peggy teases and she replies confidently and courageously to what Peggy says to her. She wears the same blue faded dress everyday. She is very talented and is good at drawings. After winning the drawing contest she also proved her creative life. She is forgiving and generous as she forgives Peggy and Maddie by giving them her two drawings in which she draws their faces.

Q2. How did the girls know that Wanda liked them even though they teased her?

Ans- The girls came to know that Wanda liked them even though they had teased her as she had asked Miss Mason to give the green dress with red trimming to Peggy and the blue one to Maddie. Later when Maddie looked at the drawing very carefully, she realized that the dress had a face and a head, which looked like her own self. The head and face in the drawing given to Peggy looked just like Peggy. Therefore, the girls knew that Wanda liked them even though they had teased her.

Q3. Give the character sketch of Maddie ?

Ans- Maddie was a poor girl who usually wore somebody's hand-me-down clothes. Although she did not like Peggy making fun of Wanda, she did not say anything as she was afraid that Peggy would start making fun of her. Peggy's friendship was important to her as Peggy was the most liked girl in the room. Maddie was not a coward but only lacked courage.

Q4. What kind of a girl was Peggy?

Ans- Peggy was most popular and pretty-looking girl. She was hypocrite and kind. These two adjective words show the contradiction in her behaviour and in spite of that she was

a good artist, she protected children from bullies, cried when animals were ill-treated but also made fun of Wanda. She was the most intelligent and attractive girl and was sentimental as well.

Comprehension Questions:-

A. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Peggy was not really cruel. She protected small children from bullies. And she cried for hours if she saw an animal mistreated. If anybody had said to her, "Don't you think that is a cruel way to treat Wanda?" She would have been very surprised. Cruel? Why did the girl say she had a hundred dresses? Anybody could tell that was a lie. Why did she want to lie? And she wasn't just an ordinary person, else why did she have a name like that? Anyway, they never made her cry.

As for Maddie, this business of asking Wanda every day how many dresses and how many hats, and how many this and that she had was bothering her. Maddie was poor herself. She usually wore somebody's hand-me-down clothes. Thank goodness, she didn't live up on Boggins Heights or have a funny name.

Q1. Who was not really cruel?

Ans- Peggy was not really cruel.

Q2. What did she protect small children from?

Ans- She protected small children from bullies.

Q3. Why did she cry for hours?

Ans- She cried for hours if she saw an animal mistreated.

Q4. How do you know that Maddie was also poor?

Ans- Maddie wore somebody's hand-me-down clothes.

B. The next day, Tuesday, Wanda was not in school, either. And nobody noticed her absence again. But on Wednesday, Peggy and Maddie, who sat down front with other children who got good marks and who didn't track in a whole lot of mud,

did notice that Wanda wasn't there. Peggy was the most popular girl in school. She was pretty, she had many pretty clothes and her hair was curly. Maddie was her closest friend. The reason Peggy and Maddie noticed Wanda's absence was because Wanda had made them late to school. They had waited and waited for Wanda, to have some fun with her, and she just hadn't come.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken ??

Ans- The Hundred Dresses -1

Q2. Who has written The Hundred Dresses-I'

Ans- Eleanor Estes has written "The Hundred Dresses-1

Q3. Why didn't Peggy and Maddie track in a whole lot of mud ?

Ans- Because they lived in a place where there were no muddy roads.

Q4. Why were Wanda's shoes caked with mud?

Ans- Wanda's shoes were caked with mud because the place where she lived was full of mud.

Q5. Who was Peggy?

Ans- Peggy was a pretty girl with curly hair and had many pretty clothes. Maddie was her closest friend.

C. The minute they entered the classroom, they stopped short and gasped. There were drawings all over the room, on every ledge and windowsill, ding colours and brilliant, lavish designs, all drawn on great sheets of sapping paper. There must have been a hundred of them, all lined up. These must be the drawings for the contest. They were! Everybody stopped and whistled or murmured admiringly.

As soon as the class had assembled, Miss Mason announced the winners. Jack Beggles had won for the boys, she said and his design for an outboard motor was on exhibition in Room Twelve, along with the sketches by all

the other boys

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken ??

Ans- The Hundred Dresses -1

Q2. Who has written The Hundred Dresses-I'

Ans- Eleanor Estes has written "The Hundred Dresses-1

Q3. Who won the contest meant for boys?

Ans- Jack Beggles won the contest meant for boys.

Q4. Who announced the winners of the contest?

Ans- Miss Mason announced the name of the winners of the contest.

Q5. Which word from the passage means the same as 'very grand'?

Ans- Lavish

MCQ

Q1. Who lived in 'Boggins Heights'?

- a. Maddie
- b. Peggy
- c. Wanda
- d. Cecile

Q2. What was Wanda's full name?

- a. Wanda Polenski
- b. Wanda Petronski
- c. Wanda Patrick
- d. Wanda Pretty

Q3. How many drawings did Wanda draw?

- a. 100
- b. 10
- c. 50
- d. 150

Q4. Who secretly disliked how Wanda was being treated?

- a. Maddie
- b. Peggy
- c. Wanda
- d. Cecile

Q5. What was Maddie's full name?

- a. Madgeline
- b. Madeline
- c. Maddeline
- d. Madger

Q6. Who did Maddie think would win the contest?

- a. Maddie
- b. Peggy
- c. Wanda
- d. Cecile

Q7. How many pairs of shoes did Wanda say she had ?

- a. 100
- b. 10

- c. 50 d. 60

Q8. Which classroom did they all sit in?

- a. room fifteen b. room thirteen
c. room twenty d. room sixteen

Q9. Where in the classroom does Wanda sit?

- a. end corner b. middle
c. front d. front right

Q10. Who is the author of “The Hundred Dresses”?

- a. Robert Frost b. Fredrick Forsyth
c. Liam O’Flaherty d. Eleanor Estes

Answer Key

1. c. Wanda
2. b. Wanda Petronski
3. a. 100
4. a. Maddie
5. b. Madeline
6. b. Peggy
7. d. 60
8. b. room thirteen
9. a. end corner
10. d. Eleanor Estes

NCERT Solutions:

1. Why do you think Wanda's family moved to a different city?

Ans- Wanda's family moved to a different city due to the odd and racist behaviour of students towards Wanda and her brother. They were teased by other students for their funny name and blue dress.

Q2. Maddie thought her silence was as bad as Peggy's teasing. Was she right?

Ans- Yes, Maddie thought that her silence was as bad as Peggy's teasing because she couldn't help Wanda from Peggy's pinching words.

Q3. What important decision did Maddie make? Why did she have to think hard to do so?

Ans- Maddie decided to go to Wanda's house with Peggy to apologize and amend for all that had happened with Wanda. But it was too late, she already left the house with her family. Maddie felt very hurt because she thought of herself as a coward who did not stop Peggy from insulting Wanda.

Q4. Why do you think Wanda gave Maddie and Peggy the drawings of the dresses? Why are they surprised ?

Ans- When Maddie and Peggy wrote a letter to Wanda she might have understood their feelings behind their letter during the dresses game. She requested Miss Mason to give two of her dressings to them and had taught them a lesson of life. They were surprised as she gifted them the drawings with their faces.

Q5. Do you think Wanda really thought the girls were teasing her? Why or why not?

Ans- Wanda was always aware of the misbehaviour of her classmates who teased her everyday in school. So to keep them calm she fabricated a story of the hundred dresses and 60 pairs of shoes

she had. In order to teach them a lesson in life she drew the drawings of the hundred beautiful dresses.

Long Answer type Questions:-

Q1. What was Miss Mason's reaction after reading Wanda Petronski's father's letter?

Ans- Miss Mason was the teacher of room thirteen. When she got a letter of Wanda's father she became very surprised after reading it. Through letter she came to know about the misbehaving of students with Wanda. As a result she could not focus herself in study so she wanted to do something for her. She decided to accompany Peggy to see Wanda, and to congratulate her as a winner of the contest.

Q2. Write the character sketch of Wanda Petronski?

Ans- Wanda Petronski is a Polish girl who has shifted to America with her parents and younger brother. She is very kind and simple hearted who never behaves badly with anyone. She feels disturb when Peggy teases and she replies confidently and courageously to what Peggy says to her. She wears the same blue faded dress everyday. She is very talented and is good at drawings. After winning the drawing contest she also proved her creative life. She is forgiving and generous as she forgives Peggy and Maddie by giving them two of her drawings in which she draws their faces.

Q3. What important decision did Maddie make? Why did she have to think hard to do so?

Ans- Maddie and Peggy were very close friends. Peggy used to make fun of Wanda. Though Maddie keeps silent in front of Peggy, her calmness always supported Wanda. When Wanda Petronski was deeply hurt by Peggy's remarks and her family decided to leave the city. But Peggy and Meddy never expected

this incident. Maddie was very upset and could not sleep the whole night. The whole night she imagined Wanda, her faded blue dress, the little house she was living in and glowing pictures of hundred dresses she had made for the contest.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. What did Mr Petronski's letter say?

Ans- Mr. Petronski's letter was to inform the principal and Miss Mason that Wanda would not come to school because she was fed up of being bullied in the school. They were going to shift to a bigger place where nobody would make fun of their last name.

Q2. Is Miss Mason angry with the class, or is She unhappy and upset?

Ans- Miss Mason seems to be unhappy and upset rather than angry because she had never expected such a behavior from the students. She wants everyone to think about it and asks them not to look down on anyone in the class.

Q3. How does Maddie feel after listening to the note from Wanda's father?

Ans- Maddie feels sorry and ashamed for the behaviour although she herself did not make fun of Wanda. She never tried to stop Peggy from doing so and remained a silent spectator. She feels like a coward.

Q4. What does Maddie want to do?

Ans- Maddie wants to amend her behaviour towards Wanda. She wants to meet her to apologize. She decides to find Wanda at her house at Boggins Heights. She also wanted to convey that all was meant in good humour and people really love her.

Q5. What excuses does Peggy think of giving in justification of her behaviour? Why?

Ans- Peggy tries to defend herself with her behaviour towards Wanda as she inspired her to explore her drawing skills by sketching a hundred dresses which encouraged her to win the drawing contest.

Q6. What are Maddie's thoughts as they go to Boggins Heights?

Ans- Maddie was feeling ashamed and apologetic

for being a silent spectator while Peggy humiliated Wanda. She was feeling upset and distraught for Wanda and herself. She was also repenting for not stopping Peggy for behaving badly with Wanda.

Q7. Why does Wanda's house remind Maddie Wanda's blue dress ?

Ans- Wanda's house was sparse, old and faded but neat and clean like her blue dress that she wore every day to school. Thus, Maddie was reminded of the same old blue dress.

Q8. What does Maddie think hard about ? What important decision does she come to ?

Ans- Maddie thinks about not to be mute spectator anymore that she had been in case of Wanda. She promised herself about not letting any injustice happen to anyone ever if she would have lost a friend in this.

Q9. What did the girls write in the letter ?

Ans- Maddie and Peggy wrote a friendly letter to Wanda. They wanted to apologize for their behaviour but they ended up asking her whether she liked her new school and teacher. They informed her about her sketches winning the drawing competition. They praised her drawing skills and also told her how much other students like her art. The letter was just a usual letter one may write to a good friend.

Comprehension Questions:-

A. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

"I am sure that none of the boys and girls in Room Thirteen would purposely and deliberately hurt anyone's feelings because his or her name happened to be a long, unfamiliar one. I prefer to think that what was said was said in thoughtlessness. I know that all of you feel the way I do, that this is a very unfortunate thing to have happened, unfortunate and sad, both. And I want you all to think about it."

Q1. Who is the speaker in the passage?

Ans- Miss Mason is the speaker in the passage.

Q2. Who is the writer of 'The Hundred Dresses'?

Ans- Eleanor Estes

Q3. Who had been unfortunate ?

Ans- Wanda had been unfortunate because the children used to make fun of her unfamiliar name.

Q4. Who was mainly responsible for the incident?

Ans- Peggy and Maddie were mainly responsible for the incident.

Q5. Pick out a word from the passage that means the same as 'unknown'?

Ans- Unfamiliar

B. While the class was circling the room, the monitor from the principal's office brought Miss Mason a note. Miss Mason read it several times and studied it thoughtfully for a while. Then she clapped her hands. "Attention, class. Everyone went back to their seats." When the shuffling of feet had stopped and the room was still and quiet, Miss Mason said. "I have a letter from Wanda's father that I want to read to you."

Miss Mason stood there a moment and the silence in the room grew tense and expectant. The teacher adjusted her glasses slowly and deliberately. Her manner indicated that what was coming from Wanda's father was a matter of great importance.

Q1. What did the monitor bring?

Ans- Monitor brought a note.

Q2. Who was Miss Mason?

Ans- Miss Mason, was a teacher of Maddie, Peggy and Wanda.

Q3) From which lesson this extract has been taken ?

Ans- The Hundred Dresses - II

Q4. What did Miss Mason's manner indicate?

Ans- Miss Mason's manner indicates that the contents of the letter were of great importance.

Q5. Pick out the words from the passage which mean the same as 'intentionally'.

Ans- deliberately

MCQ

Q1. Who was more anxious for a reply?

- a. Peggy
- b. Maddie
- c. Miss Petronski
- d. Miss Mason

Q2. Who felt herself cowardly after Wanda left the School?

- a. Peggy
- b. Maddie
- c. Miss Petronski
- d. Miss Mason

Q3. What were Maddie's thoughts as they went to Boggins Heights?

- a. tell her nobody would make fun of her name
- b. tell that her nature was very rude.
- c. tell that she was ugly
- d. None of the Above

Q4. What did Mr. Petronski's letter say?

- a. his daughter would not come to school any more
- b. to appreciate the school
- c. regarding poor performance of his child
- d. None of the above

Q5. Who was Miss Mason?

- a. Maths Teacher
- b. English Teacher
- c. Class Teacher
- d. Principal

Q6. Who wrote the letter received by Miss Mason?

- a. Wanda
- b. Wanda's mother
- c. Wanda's father
- d. Wanda's brother

Q7. What else was mentioned in the letter?

- a. her drawings
- b. her medal
- c. the school
- d. her funny name

Q8. How did Miss Mason feel about whatever happened with Wanda ?

- a. unfortunate
- b. sad
- c. cruel
- d. both a and b

Q9. How would you describe Miss Mason's feeling towards the class ?

- a. angry
- b. upset
- c. happy
- d. cheerful

Q10. What did Maddie think of herself after the letter was read out loud ?

- a. grateful b. lucky
- c. hero d. coward

Answer Key

- 1. b. Maddie
- 2. b. Maddie
- 3. a. tell her nobody would make fun of her name
- 4. a. his daughter would not come to school any more
- 5. c. Class Teacher
- 6. c. Wanda's father
- 7. d. her funny name
- 8. d. both a and b
- 9. b. upset
- 10. d. coward

Very Short Answer Questions:-

Q 1. What does the poet wish to live with?

Ans- The poet wishes to turn from human beings and live with animals.

Q 2. How do the animals appear to the poet?

Ans - The animals appear, calm, peaceful and self-confident to the poet.

Q3. How do the animals appear to the poet?

Ans - The poet talks about animals with love and affection. He says that he has found the animals very peaceful and self-contained.

Q4. What do the Animals not do for their sins?

Ans - The animals do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins.

Q5. How do the animals treat their own?

Ans - They do not kneel to another as the human beings.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Why does the poet wish to live with animals?

Ans - The poet wishes to live with animals because he thinks that animals are self-contained, peaceful, un-ambitious and calm.

Q2. Why didn't the animals whine and weep in the darkness?

Ans - The animals didn't whine and weep in the darkness because they didn't have anxiety or distress nor do they moan about the condition in which they live.

Q3. What message does the poem 'Animals' wish to convey?

Ans- The message of the poem 'Animals' is that human beings weeps and whine upon his degraded condition as he dropped his goodness way behind and now, he suffers due to lack of it. Human being should not lost their basic nature i.e. simplicity, satisfaction, honesty.

Q4. How animal's life is better than man?
OR

Mention three things that human do and animals don't?

Ans- The poet has drawn three comparisons between humans and animals. They are as follow:-

(i) Humans sweat and work hard to live comfortable for this they always compromise with circumstances either good or bad but Animals have no such desire, they are happy with their life.

(ii) Humans always sulk for their misdeeds they have done to others but Animals do not sulk till life time for anything. Therefore, they sleep peacefully.

(iii) Humans always complains to God for their conditions in life. However, animals do not have any god and they live and survive without any prayers or fasts.

Q5. What does the poet mean by "Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth?"

Ans - The poet means that animals do not pray to God or to ancestors and all of them are equal, hence no one is more respectable than the other. The above line shows that the good values of animals and the lack of social conventions make them happy.

Reference to context questions:-

A. "I think I could turn and live with animals, they are so placid and self-contained. I stand and look at them long and long."

Q1. Name the poem from where these lines have been taken?

Ans - Animals

Q2. Who has written these lines?

Ans - Walt Whitman.

Q3. What is the poet turning from?

Ans. He is turning away from the world of humans and all its Complications and deceptions.

Q4. Why does the poet want to turn and live with animals.

Ans - The poet wants to turn and live with animals because they are innocent, calm and quiet.

B. So they show their relations to me and I accept them,

They bring me tokens of myself, they evince them plainly in their possession

I wonder where they get those tokens

Did I pass that way huge times ago and negligently drop them?

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken?

Ans - Animals

Q2. Who is the poet of Animals?

Ans - Walt Whitman

Q3. What makes the poet wonder?

Ans - The animals 'love and affection for the poet or the human being makes the poet 'Wonder'.

Q4. Who are "they" here in the first line?

Ans - The animals

Q5. What are these 'tokens of myself'?

Ans - These 'token of myself' are the love and affection of the animals.

C. They do not sweat and whine about their condition.

They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins.

They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God.

Q1. Name the poem from where this extract has been taken?

Ans - Animals

Q2. Who has written these lines?

Ans - Walt Whitman.

Q3. who do not we weep for their sins?

Ans- Animals do not weep for their sins.

Q4. who sweat and whine?

Ans - Human beings.

Q5. find the word from the stanza which

means 'cry'

Ans - Whine

MCQ

Q1. What mania do human beings suffer from?

- a mania of love
- b mania of lust
- c mania of possessing things.
- d none of the above.

Q2. What does the poet wish to live with?

- a Dragons
- b Animals
- c Dinosaurs
- d None of the above.

Q3. What is the attitude of the animals towards their sins?

- a confused and peaceful
- b calm, peaceful and self-confident
- c confused and sad
- d none of the above.

Q4. What qualities have the humans gives up?

- a innocence
- b kindness
- c truthfulness
- d All of the above

Q5. What is the meaning of "Whine"?

- a a beverage
- b cry
- c shout
- d None

Q6. What is the meaning of "placid"?

- a peaceful
- b clumsy
- c greedy
- d jealousy

Q7. Who, according to the poet, is better?

- a human beings
- b animals
- c both are equal
- d none

Q8. Name the poet.

- a Walt Whitman
- b Carolyn Wells
- c Leslie Norris
- d Adrienne Rich

Q9. Who looks at the animals for a long time?

- a Zoo keeper
- b hunter
- c the poet
- d all of them

Q10. Animals do not talk about their duty towards

- a Family
- b God
- c Society
- d Human beings.

Q11. Name the literary device used in " They bring me tokens of myself"

- a Anaphora c Metaphor
b Assonance d Alliteration

Q12. The places where animals receive protection is called

- a Zoo c Rock shelters
b National parks d None of these

Q13. What do humans do that animals don't?

- a greed c restless
b jealous d all of the above

Q14. The species which are at the verge of the extinctions.

- a endemic c endangered
b extinct d none of these

Answer Key

1. c Mania of possessing things.
2. b Animals.
3. b Calm, peaceful and self- confident.
4. a All of the above
5. b Cry
6. a Peaceful
7. b Animals.
8. a Walt Whitman
9. c The poet
10. b God
11. c Metaphor.
12. a Zoo
13. d All of the above
14. c Endangered.

I. A Baker From Goa*-Lucio Rodrigues***NCERT Solutions:-**

Q1. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?

Ans- The elders in Goa are much fond of loaves of bread. These were the Portuguese days and the people liked the breads of different types very much.

Q2. What is the baker called in Goa?

Ans- Baker is called 'Pader' in Goa.

Q3. What does a 'Jackfruit-like appearance' mean?

Ans- It means having a plump physique like a jackfruit.

Very Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. How did the baker greet the lady of the house?

Ans- The baker greeted the lady of the house by saying "good morning".

Q2. What position baker held in Goan's life?

Ans- The baker was the friend, companion and guide to the people in Goan's life.

Q3. What is the name of the dress worn by the baker in olden days?

Ans- It was known as "Kabai".

Q4. What is Kabai ?

Ans- A Kabai is a type of frock, made out of a single piece of cloth.

Q5. Why is the baker's physical appearance compared with Jackfruit?

Ans- Baker's physical appearance is compared with jackfruit because bakers had a plump physique which meant they were happy and prosperous.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Give a pen-portrait of a baker in Goa.

Ans- A baker had an important place in the village life of Goa. Marriage gifts were meaningless without 'bol' or sweet bread. Cakes and bolinhas are a must in Christmas and other festivals. In the old days, the bakers used to wear a peculiar dress Kabai - a single piece long frock reaching down the knees. They used to be prosperous. Their family and servants never starved. Their plump physique was a testimony of their prosperity and good income. The baker used to be a good friend, companion and guide for the author. He would come twice a day and then, the children of the house would crowd around his basket to choose the bread bangles. Even today, baking and bakers are famous in Goa. They still use traditional furnaces to bake bread and cakes. These bakers are known as 'Paders' in Goa.

Q2. Bread and Cakes were essential of Goan life in olden days. Describe memories that the author recollects about good old Portuguese days and their loaves of bread.

Ans- In olden days, baking was considered an essential and profitable profession in a traditional Goan village. Baking was the traditional family work in Portuguese culture and was famous for preparing the loaves of bread. Marriage gifts were meaningless without the sweet bread known as 'bol'. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of his daughter's engagement. Cakes and bolinhas are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Therefore, bread and cakes were an essential part of Goan life in olden days.

Comprehension Questions:-

A. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

During our childhood in Goa, the baker used to be our friend, companion and guide. He used to come at least twice a day. Once, when he set out in the morning on his selling round, and then again, when he returned after emptying his huge basket. The jingling thud of his bamboo woke us up from sleep and we ran to meet and greet him. Why was it so? Was it for the love of the loaf? Not at all. The loaves were bought by some Paskine or Bastine, the maid-servant of the house! What we longed for were those bread-bangles which we chose carefully. Sometimes it was sweet bread of special make.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- A Baker From Goa.

Q2. Who is the writer of 'A Baker From Goa'?

Ans- Lucio Rodrigues

Q3. When did the baker come daily ?

Ans- Once in the morning when he set out for his selling and the other time after selling the bread.

Q4. Who purchased the leaves ?

Ans- The loaves were purchased by some Paskine or Bastine, the maid - Servant of the house.

Q5. Pick out a word from the passage that means the same as 'very big'?

Ans- Huge

B. Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol, just as a party or a feast loses its charm without bread. Not enough can be said to show how important a baker can be for a village. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement. Cakes and bolinhas are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the

village is absolutely essential.

Q1. What is "bol" ?

Ans- Bol is a sweet bread prepared for marriage ceremonies.

Q2. What does the lady of the house must prepare for the daughter's engagement'?

Ans- The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches for the daughter's engagement.

Q3. For which festival cakes and bolinhas are baked?

Ans - Christmas festival

Q4. Who bakes sandwiches?

Ans- The lady of the house.

Q5. Pick out a word from the passage that means opposite to 'sour or bitter'?

Ans- Sweet

C. The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month. Monthly accounts used to be recorded on some wall in pencil. Baking was indeed a profitable profession in the old days. The baker and his family never starved. He, his family and his servants always looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique was an open testimony to this. Even today any person with a jackfruit-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- A Baker From Goa.

Q2. Which profession was profitable in the olden days'?

Ans- Baking was a profitable profession in the old days.

Q3. When did the baker collect his bills ?

Ans- The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month

Q4. With which vegetable a baker's physical appearance is compared even today ?

Ans- Even today a baker's physical appearance is compared to a Jackfruit.

Q5. Where was the monthly accounts used to be recorded'?

Ans- Monthly accounts used to be recorded on some wall in pencil.

- c. on a board with pencil
- d. in a calendar with pencil

MCQ

- Q1. In the olden days baker in Goa was known as:**
- a. baker
 - b. Pader
 - c. bolinhas
 - d. Kabai
- Q2. What did the children like to buy ?**
- a. bread
 - b. bread bangle
 - c. bol
 - d. cake
- Q3. Who was identified as a friend, guide and companion in the chapter A Baker From Goa'?**
- a. baker
 - b. sweet maker
 - c. neighbour
 - d. matchmaker
- Q4. What were the Portuguese famous for?**
- a. dancing
 - b. housing designs
 - c. traditional dress
 - d. preparing loaves of bread
- Q5. What produces the traditional baker's sound ?**
- a. flute
 - b. banjo
 - c. whistle
 - d. bamboo
- Q6. What are the bakers known in Goa?**
- a. parker
 - b. pader
 - c. baker
 - d. matchmaker
- Q7. How many times did the baker come everyday?**
- a. once a day
 - b. twice a day
 - c. thrice a day
 - d. five times a day
- Q8. What was called Kabai?**
- a. baker's dress
 - b. baker's song
 - c. baker's bamboo
 - d. baker's basket
- Q9. What are compulsorily prepared during Christmas in Goa?**
- a. bol
 - b. bolinhas
 - c. loaves
 - d. bread bangles
- Q10. Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?**
- a. in a copy with pencil
 - b. on a wall with pencil

Answer Key

- 1. b. Pader
- 2. b. bread bangle
- 3. a. baker
- 4. d. preparing loaves of bread
- 5. d. bamboo
- 6. b. pader
- 7. b. twice a day
- 8. a. baker's dress
- 9. b. bolinhas
- 10. b. on a wall with pencil

II. Coorg

-Lokesh Abrol

NCERT Solutions:-

Q1. Where is Coorg?

Ans- Coorg or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka. Which is home to evergreen rainforest, spices and coffee plantations.

Q2. What is the story about the Kodavu people's descent?

Ans- According to the Coorg historians, the fiercely independent people of Coorg are descendants of Greeks or Arabs. As folktale goes, a part of Alexander's army moved south along the coast and settled there when they were unable to move back. These people married amongst the locals and their culture which is still alive today and followed by the locals.

Q3. What are some of the things you know about?

- i. The people of Coorg?
- ii. The main crop of Coorg?
- iii. The sports it offers to tourists?
- iv. The animals you are likely to see in Coorg?
- v. Its distance from Bangalore, and how to get there?

Ans-

- i. The people of Coorg are fiercely dependent people.
- ii. Coffee is the main crop of Coorg.
- iii. River rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountain biking are the major sports that Coorg offers to tourists.
- iv. Malabar squirrels, langurs, slenders, elephants.
- v. Coorg is located at a distance of nearly 250 kilometres from Bangalore.

State buses as well as their transports can be hired from the nearby cities like Mysore, Bangalore and Mangalore to reach coorg.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Describe the natural beauty of Coorg?

Ans- Coorg is situated midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore in Karnataka state. The state is a beautiful region of rolling hills and lush green rainforest.

Q2. What is Coorg famous for? What is the best season to visit Coorg?

Ans- Coorg is famous for its coffee plantations, evergreen rainforests and spices. The best season to visit this place is from September to March.

Q3. What supports the theory that the people of Coorg originated from the Arabs?

Ans- The people of Coorg originated from the Arabs. This can be proved by their dress that they wear i.e. long black coat worn by them. This outfit is known as kuffia which is worn by the Arabs and the kurds.

Q4. How has the tradition of courage and bravery been celebrated in Coorg? Explain and give examples from the text.

Ans- The people of Coorg are known for their fiercely independent, brave and courageous. So a number of tales of valor are connected with the people of Coorg. The Coorg Regiment is one of the most decorated regiments in the Indian Army. The first Chief of the Indian Army, general Cariappa, was a Coorgi. The Coorgis are the only people in India who are permitted to carry firearms without a licence.

Q5. Describe the largest Buddhist settlement in Coorg?

Ans- In Coorg below the rolling hills lie the largest Tibetan settlement. The Buddhist temple at Bylakuppe is famous for its grandeur and beauty. The monks in their red, ochre and yellow robes represent the heart and soul of India.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. What does the writer Lokesh Abrol say about the natural beauty of Coorg?

Ans- Coorg is situated in Karnataka midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore. It looks like a piece of heaven which must have drifted from the kingdom of God. Coorg is famous for its rolling hills, evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen forests cover thirty percent of Coorg district. The river Kaveri flows through Coorg. The altitude of Brahmagiri hills brings the visitor into a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg. Therefore, the people who are searching for the heart and soul of an Indian can visit Coorg.

Comprehension Questions:-

A. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Coorg, or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty percent of this district. During the monsoons, it rains enough to keep many visitors away. The season of joy commences from September and continues till March. The weather is perfect, with some showers thrown in for good measure. The air breathes invigorating coffee. Coffee estates and colonial bungalows stand tucked under tree canopies in prime corners.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- Coorg

Q2. What is 'Coorg' or 'Kodagu'?

Ans- Coorg, or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka

Q3. Why is Coorg famous for?

Ans - Coorg is famous for evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations.

Q4. How much area of this district is covered by Evergreen rainforests?

Ans- Evergreen rainforests cover thirty percent of this district.

Q5. When does the season of joy commence and how long does it continue'?

Ans- The season of joy commences from September and continues till March.

B. Coorgi homes have a tradition of hospitality, and they are more than willing to recount numerous tales of valour related to their sons and fathers. The Coorg Regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army, and the first Chief of the Indian Army General Cariappa, was a Coorgi. Even now, Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a licence.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- Coorg

Q2. Which Regiment is the most decorated in the Indian army?

Ans- The Coorg Regiment is the most decorated in the Indian army.

Q3. Who was General Cariappa and which place did he belong to?

Ans- General Cariappa was the first Chief of the Indian Army and he belonged to Coorg.

Q4. Who are the only people to carry firearms without a licence?

Ans- Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a licence.

Q5. Who was the first Chief of the Indian Army ?

Ans- General Cariappa was the first Chief of the Indian Army

MCQ

Q1. Coorgs are descents of:

- a. Greeks
- b. Arabs
- c. Hindus
- d. both a and b

Q2. The best season to visit Coorg is:

- a. September to March
- b. April to June
- c. July to August
- d. October to January

Q3. From which river do Coorgs get water?

- a. Krishna b. Cavery
- c. Narmada d. Tapti

Q4. Who was General Cariappa?

- a. the first chief of indian army
- b. a great political leader
- c. a great Coffee planter
- d. a british officer

Q5. Coorg is famous for

- a. coffee plantation
- b. evergreen rainforests
- c. spices
- d. all of the above

Q6. There is a -----island of nisargadhama near coorg, which can be reached through a rope bridge

- a. sixty-four-acre b. fifty-six-acre
- c. forty-Six-acre d. eighty-five-acre

Q7. What are Coorgi homes known for?

- a. their hospitality
- b. their traditional cuisine
- c. Their traditional dresses
- d. all of the above

Q8. Who was the first Chief of the Indian Army?

- a. General Cariappa
- b. General Hariappa
- c. General Jaggiappa
- d. General Kodiappa

Q9. In which state of India is 'Coorg' Situated?

- a. Delhi b. Kerala
- c. Karnataka d. Gujrat

Q10. How much area of Coorg is covered by evergreen forest?

- a. ten percent b. twenty percent
- c. thirty percent d. forty percent

Answer Key

- 1. d. both a and b
- 2. a. September to March.
- 3. b. Cavery
- 4. a. the first chief of indian army
- 5. d. all of the above
- 6. a. sixty-four-acre
- 7. a. their hospitality
- 8. a. General Cariappa
- 9. c. Karnataka
- 10. c. thirty percent

III. Tea From Assam

-Arup Kumar Datta

Short Answer Questions:-

- Q1. What is the history of tea in China?**
or
What is the Chinese legend about the origin of tea- drinking?
- Ans-** The Chinese legend about the origin of tea-drinking is that once there was a Chinese Emperor who always drank boiled water. While boiling the water some leaves of the burning twigs fall into the pot. When the water boils it gives a delicious and exotic flavour.
- Q2. Where was Rajvir going and why?**
- Ans-** Pranjol invited Rajvir to spend the summer vacations with him at his house in Assam. As Rajvir was very much interested to know about the tea garden in Assam so, he was going to Assam.
- Q3. Why was Rajvir excited to see the tea gardens?**
- Ans-** Rajvir was excited to see the tea-gardens because he had never seen the tea-garden. So the sight of the tea bushes excited him. He saw that against the densely wooded hills, a sea of tea bushes spread over a vast area. Over the tiny tea plants, were tall sturdy shade trees. The orderly tea bushes gave a majestic view so, Rajvir was greatly excited to see them for the first time.
- Q4. What did Mr. Barun, Pranjol's father tell about tea Plantation?**
- Ans-** Mr. Baruan received both Rajvir and Pranjol at the cottage. He told Rajvir and Pranjol that the sprouting period lasted from May to July which gave the best tea.
- Q5. In what ways is China related to tea?**
- Ans-** Tea was first drunk in China. The words chai and 'chini' are from Chinese origin.

Long Answer questions :-

- Q1. 'This is a tea country now' Explain this with reference to Tea from Assam?**
- Ans-** In India, some of the best plantations like tea and coffee are grown in huge quantities. Coorg is home to Coffee then Assam is home to tea. Assam has the world's largest concentration of tea plantations in the world. A large number of the gardens can be found here and most of it is supplied all over the world.
- Q2. What is the folktale behind the discovery of tea? Explain.**
- Ans-** The folk tale behind the discovery of tea is about a Buddhist monk who was busy in his meditation and suddenly he fell asleep and his meditation broke. As a result, he became angry and cut his eyelids and threw them on the earth. There appeared tea plants out of these eyelids. Then he boiled these leaves in hot water and served it hot to the people, which vanished their drowsiness. Earlier it was drunk as a meditation rather than a beverage.

Comprehension Questions:-

- A. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:**
- Tea was first drunk in China", Rajvir added, "as far back as 2700 B.C In fact words such as tea chai and chini are from Chinese. Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century and was drunk more as medicine than a beverage" The train clattered into Mariani junction. The boys collected their luggage and pushed their way to the crowded platform. Pranjol's parents were waiting for them. Soon they were driving towards Dhekiabari, the tea-garden managed by Pranjol's father.**
- Q1. Where was tea first drunk?**
- Ans-** Tea was first drunk in China.

Q2. How was tea looked at in Europe?

Ans- It was looked at as medicine rather than a beverage in Europe.

Q3. Where was Pranjol's father working?

Ans- Pranjol's father was working as a Manager of Dhekiabari Tea Estate.

Q4. When did the tea come to Europe?

Ans- Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century.

Q5. Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'period of 100 years'.

Ans- Century

B. On both sides of the gravel-road were acres of tea-bushes, all neatly pruned to the same height. Groups of women pluckers, with bamboo baskets on their backs, wearing plastic aprons, were plucking the newly sprouted leaves. Pranjol's father slowed down to allow a tractor, pulling a trailer-load of tea-leaves, to pass : "This is the second-flush or sprouting period, isn't it, Mr. Barua ?" Rajvir asked. "It lasts from May to July and yields the best tea." "You seem to have done your homework before coming", Pranjol's father said in surprise. "Yes, Mr. Barua", Rajvir admitted. "But I hope to learn much more while I'm here."

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- Tea from Assam

Q2. How were the groups of women plucking the newly sprouted leaves?

Ans- Groups of women pluckers, with bamboo baskets on their backs, wearing plastic aprons, were plucking the newly sprouted leaves

Q3. Why did Pranjol's father slow down?

Ans- Pranjol's father slowed down to allow a tractor, pulling a trailer-load of tea-leaves, to pass.

Q4. What is flush ? When does the second flush start?

Ans- Flush is a sprouting period. The second flush begins in May and ends in July.

Q5. Who is Mr. Barua ? Why is he impressed with Rajvir ?

Ans- Mr. Barua is Pranjol's father. He is the manager of the tea estate. He is impressed with Rajvir because he is well-informed about tea.

C. It was a magnificent view. Against the backdrop of densely wooded hills a sea of tea-bushes stretched as far as the eye could see. Dwarfing the tiny tea plants were tall sturdy shade-trees and amidst the orderly rows of bushes busily moved doll-like figures. In the distance was an ugly building with smoke billowing out of tall chimneys. "Hey, a tea-garden !" Rajvir cried excitedly. Pranjol, who had been born and brought up on a plantation, didn't share Rajvir's excitement.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- Tea from Assam

Q2. How far the tea bushes were stretched?
Ans- tea-bushes were stretched as far as the eye could see.

Q3. What was seen in the distance?

Ans- In the distance was an ugly building with smoke billowing out of tall chimneys.

Q4. Why did Rajvir cry excitedly?

Ans- Rajvir cried excitedly to see a tea garden.

Q5. Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'very beautiful'.

Ans- Magnificent

MCQ

Q1. How many tea plants grew out of the eyelids of Buddhist monk ?

- a. five tea plants b. ten tea plants
c. twenty tea plants d. thirty tea plants

Q2. Which plantation is popular in Assam ?

- a. tea plantation b. coffee Plantation
c. wheat plantation d. cotton plantation

- Q3. Where did Rajvir and Pranjol study ?**
 a. Assam b. Coorg
 c. Goa d. Delhi
- Q4. What is the duration of the second flush or sprouting period ?**
 a. June-August b. October-December
 c. May-July d. August-November
- Q5. Where were Rajvir and Pranjol going?**
 a. Assam b. Coorg
 c. Goa d. Delhi
- Q6. How many cups of tea are drunk everyday throughout the world?**
 a. 100 crore b. 80 thousands
 c. 80 crore d. 90 lakhs
- Q7. Pranjol was travelling with his friend, named.....**
 a. Rahul b. Rajvir
 c. Rishi d. Ranvir
- Q8. Pranjol was busy reading**
 a. poem b. novel
 c. Travelogue d. detective book
- Q9. Which tea estate was managed by Pranjol's father?**
 a. Dhekiabari tea estate
 b. Dhanabari tea estate
 c. Pakarabari tea estate
 d. none of these
- Q10. Bodhidharma cut off hisbecause it was creating disturbance during meditations?**
 a. ear b. eyelids
 c. hair d. thumbs

Answer Key

- | | | |
|-----|----|-----------------------|
| 1. | b. | ten tea plants. |
| 2. | a. | tea Plantation |
| 3. | d. | Delhi |
| 4. | c. | May-July |
| 5. | a. | Assam |
| 6. | c. | 80 crore |
| 7. | b. | Rajvir |
| 8. | d. | detective book |
| 9. | a. | Dhekiabari tea estate |
| 10. | b. | eyelids |

The Tree

-Adrienne Rich

NCERT Solutions:

Q1. Where are the trees in the poem? What do their roots, their leaves and their twigs do?

Ans- The trees are in the poet's house. The tree's roots work all night to disengage themselves from the cracks on the veranda floor. The leaves make efforts to move towards the glass, while the small twigs get stiff with exertion.

Q2. What does the poet compare their branches to?

Ans- The poet compares the branches to patients who were newly discharged from the hospital.

Q3. What happens to the house when the trees move out of it?

Ans- There is complete silence in the house after the trees move out of it.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Write the three things that cannot happen in a treeless forest?

Ans- The three things that cannot happen in a treeless forest are the sitting of a bird on trees, the hiding of insects and the sun burying its feet in the shadow of the forest.

Q2. How do the trees rebel against their imprisonment at the hand of the Man?

Ans- Man has imprisoned the trees of the forest in his houses in cities, so they rebel against it. The roots came out of the floors by breaking them and leaves by breaking the glasses. Thus, the trees moved out into the forest.

Q3. What kind of whispers can the poet hear? Why will they be silent tomorrow?

Ans- The poet can hear the voices of the trees talking to each other, asserting their right to be free and the sounds of their movement as they are moving out.

Q4. How does 'The Tree' present a conflict between Man and Nature?

Ans- The poem 'The Tree' presents the rebellion of the tree against the human oppression and imprisonment within walls.

Q5. What is the central idea of the poem 'The Trees'?

Ans- The poem 'The Trees' by Adrienne Rich, shows the conflict between man and nature. With the growth and development of society, human beings have used nature for their own benefits and caused a lot of harm to it.

Reference to context questions:-

A. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow each:-

The smell of leaves and lichen
Still reaches like a voice into the rooms.
My head is full of whispers
which tomorrow will be silent.

Q1. Name the poem from which this extract has been taken?

Ans- The Tree

Q2. Who has written these lines?

Ans- Adrienne Rich

Q3. Whose head is full of whispers?

Ans- The poet's head is full of whispers.

Q4. What reaches like a voice into the room?

Ans- The smell of leaves and lichen.

Q5. What will be silent tomorrow?

Ans- The whispering of plants will be silent tomorrow.

B. The trees inside are moving out into the forest

the forest that was empty all these days
where no bird could sit
no insect hide
no sun bury its feet in shadow.

Q1. Where are these trees?

Ans- These trees are in paintings or pictures.

Q2. Why can't birds sit on their branches?

Ans- Birds can't sit on their branches because they do not exist physically, as they are painted.

Q3. What things do not happen in the empty forest?

Ans- There are no birds, no insects and no sun in the shadow.

Q4. Find a word from the stanza that means 'having nothing inside'?

Ans- Empty.

C. The glass is breaking
The trees are stumbling forward
into the night. Wind rush to meet them
The moon is broken like a mirror,
its pieces flash now in the cation
of the tallest oak.

Q1. Why is glass breaking?

Ans- The glass is breaking because the roots of the trees which are stumbling forward to move out of the house.

Q2. Why are the trees stumbling forward into the night?

Ans- The trees are stumbling forward into the night for getting oxygen.

Q3. Why does the wind rush?

Ans- It rushes to greet the trees.

Q4. Find a word from the stanza that means 'shine'.

Ans- Flash.

MCQ

Q1. Who has written the Poem 'The Trees' ?

- a. Robert Frost b. Adrienne Rich
c. John Berryman d. Robin Klein

Q2. What is the poetess doing?

- a. reading b. sleeping
c. writing a long letter d. eating

Q3. By morning, the forest will be full of

- a. trees b. sun
c. birds d. animal

Q4. What rushes out to meet the trees?

- a. wind b. man
c. water d. fire

Q5. What does the poetess compare the tree branches to?

- a. a doctor
b. a nurse
c. a newly discharged patient
d. an old patient

Q6. Where are the decorative plants kept?

- a. in playground b. in houses
c. in garden d. in forest

Q7. The pieces of the moon can be seen in the crown of which tree ?

- a. hemlock tree b. oak tree
c. apple tree d. mango tree

Q8. What had been empty?

- a. trees b. forest
c. house d. garden

Q9. All night the _____ work.

- a. plants b. woman
c. branches d. roots

Q10. What is the meaning of "bough"?

- a. branch b. plant
c. root d. tree

Answer Key

1. b. Adrienne Rich
2. c. writing a long letter
3. a. trees
4. a. wind
5. c. a newly discharged patient
6. b. in houses
7. b. oak tree
8. b. forest
9. d. roots
10. a. branch

NCERT Solutions:-

Q1. What 'experiment' did Maxwell think camusfearna would be suitable for?

Ans- The writer had gone to Southern Iraq in the year 1956. He took a fancy to the idea that instead of keeping a dog as a pet, he would go for an otter. Camusfearna was surrounded by water, so it would be an eminently suitable spot for this experiment.

Q2. Why does he go to Basra ? How long does he wait there and why ?

Ans- The writer went to Basra to collect and answer his mail from Europe. He had to wait there for five days as his mail did not arrive.

Q3. How does he get the otter ? Does he like it ? Pick out the words that tell you this.

Ans- His friend had bought the otter for him and sent it to the place where he was staying. The author liked it. This is evident from this use of words like 'a thralldom to otters' and 'an otter fixation'.

Q4. Why was the otter named Maxwell's otter ?

Ans- The otter was named by zoologists as 'Lutrogale perspicillata Maxwelli'. Hence, it was called Maxwell's otter in short .

Q5. What happened when Maxwell took Mijbil to the bathroom ? What did it do two days after that?

Ans- When the author first took Mijbil to the bathroom, the otter first went wild with joy in the water. He plunged and rolled in it. He jumped up and down the length of the bathtub. He made enough slosh and splash. After two days the otter suddenly disappeared and went to the bathroom to play in the water and opened the tap on his own.

Q6. How was Mijbil transported to England?

Ans- Mijbil was packed in a box as the airlines had directed Maxwell. As British airlines did not allow pets on board, Maxwell had to

book a ticket on a different airline from Iraq to Paris and then from Paris to London.

Q7. What did Mijbil do to the box ?

Ans- The box was lined with a metal sheet. Mij didn't feel comfortable in the box and tried to escape. In his attempt to escape, Mijbil tore into the metal lining of the box and in the process hurt himself.

Q8. Why does Maxwell say the air hostess was "the very queen of her kind" ?

Ans- The air hostess was very sympathetic after listening to Maxwell's story. She understood how he might be feeling and then gave him permission to take the otter out of the box. Due to all this, Maxwell referred to as "the very queen of her kind".

Q9. What happened when the box was opened?

Ans. As soon as the box was opened, Mijbil ran out. Then it ran all over the place scaring all the passengers. It created chaos and most of the people in the plane got scared.

Q10. What game had Mij invented?

Ans. Mij invented a game of playing with the ball in a unique way. One of Maxwell's suitcases was damaged and had a slope on the top part. Mij would put the ball on the high end and run to catch it as it slid to the lower end.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q.1. Why were Maxwell and his friends going to Basra?

Ans- Maxwell and his friends were going to Basra to collect and answer their mail from Europe.

Q2. What scene did the Otter create inside the aircraft?

Ans- Mijbil, the otter, came out of the box. He disappeared at high speed down the aircraft. A woman stood and called. "A rat! A rat!" The author dived to catch him. But the air hostess found the otter for him.

Q3. How did Mijbil pass his time in London?

Ans- Mijbil was interested in playing so he had invented his own game. He would play for hours for different toys. There were ping pong balls, marbles, rubber fruit and a terrapin shell.

Q4. How did Mijbil behave for the first twenty four hours?

Ans- For the first twenty-four hours Mijbil the otter, was neither hostile nor friendly. He was lonely and indifferent. He remained passive.

Q5. What game did Mijbil invent?

Ans- Mijbil invented a game with a ping-pong ball. During the journey, the suitcase of the author was damaged and a slope created on the top of it. Mijbil discovered that if he placed the ball on the high end of slightly inclined sloppy suitcase lid it would run down the length of the suitcase.

Q6. What group of animals do otters belong to?

Ans- The otter belongs to a comparatively small group of animals. This group includes animals like a badger, a mongoose, a weasel, a stout, a mink etc.

Q7. What guesses did the Londoners make about what Mij was ?

Ans- The Londoners could not recognize Mij. For them it was a baby seal, walrus mister, a hippo, a beaver, a bear-cub, a leopard and a brontosaur.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. What things does Mij do which tell you that he is an intelligent, friendly and fun-loving animal who needs love?

Ans- Mij was an intelligent, friendly and fun-loving animal. When Mij was received by the author, for the first twenty-four hours it remained aloof and indifferent but later on he took interest in his surroundings. He enjoyed his bath. His intelligence can be marked by his invention of a game of his own of ping-pong ball. It screwed the tap water began to flow and then it would play and splash the water. Though it was aloof and indifferent in the beginning, it soon became very friendly. Both played with a

selection of toys, ping-pong balls, marbles, rubber fruits and a terrapin shell. Therefore, Mij is intelligent, friendly and fun-loving.

Q3. Why are Mij's species now known to the world as Maxwell's otter?

Ans- Maxwell's otter was of a race previously unknown to science and people. The author, Gavin Maxwell, was the one who first befriended the animal and brought it to the notice of the scientists. Hence, the Zoologist named the otter *Lutrogale Perspicillata* Maxwell, or in other words, Maxwell Otter. Who are small fun-loving and intelligent animals who have a keen interest in the surroundings.

Q3. Write down a character sketch of Mijbil?

Ans- Mijbil was a part of a race of otters that had been recently discovered by a zoologist named *Lutrogale Prospicillata* Maxwell and was thus known as Maxwell's Otter. Maxwell took Mijbil to the bathroom, he learned that Mijbil went wild with joy in water, plunging and rolling in it and splashing water. Actually Otters live in marshy and wetlands. So Mijbil was also fond of water-

Comprehension Questions:-

A. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Very soon Mij would follow me without a lead and come to me when I called his name. He spent most of his time in play. He spent hours shuffling a rubber ball round the room like a four-footed soccer player using all four feet to dribble the ball, and he could also throw it, with a powerful flick of the neck, to a surprising height and distance. But the real play of an otter is when he lies on his back and juggles with small objects between his paws. Marbles were Mij's favourite toys for this pastime.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- Mijbil the Otter

Q2. What did the Otter do to a rubber ball ?

Ans- The Otter shuffled it round the room like a four footed soccer player.

Q3. What is the real play of an Otter ?

Ans- The real play of an otter is when he lies on his back and juggles with small objects between his paws.

Q4. What were Mijbil's favourite toys for his pastime?

Ans- Marbles were Mijbil's favourite toys for this pastime.

Q5. Find a word from the passage that means 'to strike'.

Ans- Dribble

B. Mij and I remained in London for nearly a month. He would play for hours with a selection of toys, ping-pong balls, marbles, rubber fruit, and a terrapin shell that I had brought back from his native marshes. With the ping-pong ball he invented a game of his own which could keep him engrossed for up to half an hour at a time. A suitcase that I had taken to Iraq had become damaged on the journey home, so that the lid, when closed, remained at a slope from one end to the other. Mij discovered that if he placed the ball on the high end it would run down the length of the suitcase.

Q1. How long did Mijbil remain in London?

Ans- Mijbil remained in London for a month.

Q2. What game was invented by Mij?

Ans- Mij invented the ball and suitcase game.

Q3. What were Mij's playthings in London?

Ans- Mij's playthings in London were toys, ping-pong balls, marbles, rubber fruit, and a terrapin shell.

Q4. What did Mij discover when he placed the ball on the high end of the suitcase?

Ans- Mij discovered that if he placed the ball on the high end it would run down the length of the suitcase.

Q5. Find a word from the passage that means 'almost'.

Ans- Nearly

C. The days passed peacefully at Basra, but I dreaded the prospect of transporting Mij to England, and to Camusfearna. The British airline to London would not fly animals, so I booked a flight to Paris on another airline, and from there to London. The airline insisted that Mij should be packed into a box not more than eighteen inches square, to be carried on the floor at my feet. I had a box made, and an hour before we started, I put Mij into the box so that he would become accustomed to it, and left for a hurried meal.

Q1. Where did the author want to take Mij?

Ans- The author wanted to take Mij to England and then to Camusfearna.

Q2. Why did the author dread the prospect of transporting Mij to England, and to Camusfearna?

Ans- The author dread the prospect of transporting Mij to England, and to Camusfearna because the British airline to London would not fly animals.

Q3. How did the airline to Paris want the author to carry Mij on the airplane?

Ans- The airline to Paris wanted the author to pack Mij in an 18 inches square box, and keep the box at his feet in the aeroplane.

Q4. Why did the author place Mij in the box an hour before they started?

Ans- The author wanted Mij to get accustomed to the box

Q5. Find a word from the passage that means 'quick or rushed'.

Ans- hurried

MCQ

Q1. What group of animals does otters belong to?

- a. elk
- b. hedgehogs
- c. mustellines
- d. reptiles

Q2. What were Mij's favourite toys ?

- a. toy car
- b. rubber ball
- c. marbles
- d. none of these

- Q3. What did the otter look like ?**
 a. small dog b. small dragon
 c. small cat d. small rabbit
- Q4. What had trickled out of the box?**
 a. juice b. blood
 c. water d. Paint
- Q5. What did the women in the aeroplane think that the otter was?**
 a. a dog b. an otter
 c. a rat d. a seal
- Q6. What was the name given to the otter ?**
 a. Major b. Mijbil
 c. Mad d. Majhis
- Q7. Where did the Arabs keep the otter?**
 a. in a box b. in a bag
 c. in a sack d. in the pocket
- Q8. What kept Mij engaged when they shifted to London?**
 a. ping-pong game b. the children
 c. the author d. all of the above
- 9. What did Mij do to the box?**
 a. made it wet
 b. tore the lining of the box
 c. overturned it
 d. all of these
- 10. Why does Maxwell go to Basera ?**
 a. broke the toy car
 b. threw the marbles
 c. torn the lining of box
 d. to collect and answer his mail from Europe

Answer Key

1. c. mustellings
 2. c. marbles
 3. b. small dragon
 4. b. blood
 5. c. a rat
 6. b. Mijbil
 7. c. in a sack
 8. a. ping-pong game
 9. b. tore the lining of the box.
 10. d. to collect and answer his mail from Europe

Fog

-Carl Sandburg

NCERT Solutions.

Q1. What does Sandburg think the fog is like?

Ans- According to Sandburg the fog is like a cat. It comes quietly like a cat and sits on its haunches.

Q2. How does the fog come?

Ans- The fog comes quietly like a cat.

Q3. What does 'it' in the third line refer to?

Ans- 'It' in the third line refers to 'fog'.

Very Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. According to the poet, what is the fog like?

Ans- According to the poet, the fog is like a cat.

Q2. How does the fog come?

Ans- The fog comes slowly and silently.

Q3. What is the fog compared to ?

Ans- The fog is compared to a cat.

Q4. What does the fog look over ?

Ans- The fog looks over the harbour and the city.

Q5. How does the poet make the fog like a living creature ?

Ans- The poet makes the fog like a living creature by comparing it to a cat.

Reference to context questions:-

A. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

The fog comes
on little cat feet. It sits looking
over harbour and city
on silent haunches
and then moves on.

Q1. From which poem this extract has been taken?

Ans. Fog

Q2. Who is the poet of the poem 'The Fog'?

Ans- Carl Sandburg.

Q3. How does the fog look like ?

Ans- The fog looks like a cat.

Q4. How does the fog come?

Ans- The fog comes on little cat feet.

Q5. Where does the fog sit?

Ans- The fog sits on silent haunches.

Q6. What does the word haunches mean?

Ans- The top of a person's legs and their bottom.

MCQ

Q1. What is the name of the poet of the poem 'The Fog'?

- a. Sylvia Plath b. Carl Sandburg
c. Robert Frost d. Robert Burns

Q2. What does the fog look over ?

- a. over houses
b. over the harbour and the city.
c. over offices
d. none of these

Q3. How does the fog come?

- a. slowly and silently
b. faster and silently
c. faster and making noise
d. none of these.

Q4. What does the fog do while it looks over the city and the harbour?

- a. sits b. moves
c. stands d. dances

Q5. What has been identified in the poem ?

- a. fog b. city
c. cat d. harbour

Q6. How does the fog arrive and depart ?

- a. by announcing its arrival
b. silently
c. loudly
d. both a and c.

Q7. What has the poet compared the fog with

- a. dog b. cat
c. woman d. frog

- Q8. After sitting the Fog _.**
a. disappears b. sits there only
c. moves on d. gets dense
- Q9. The feet of the fog are like _____ feet.**
a. cat b. lion
c. tiger d. dog
- Q10. Who is 'it' in the poem 'Fog'?**
a. cat b. fog
c. city d. harbour

Answer Key

1. b. Carl Sandburg
2. b. over the harbour and the city.
3. a. slowly and silently
4. a. sits
5. a. fog
6. b. silently
7. b. cat
8. c. moves on
9. a. cat
10. b. fog

NCERT Solutions.

Q1. What was Valli's favourite pastime?

Ans- Valli was eight years old and a very enthusiastic girl. Her favourite pastime was standing in the front doorway of her house and looking at the street outside, because she had no playmates of her age.

Q2. What was the source of unending joy for Valli? What was her strongest desire?

Ans- The passing of the bus that travelled between her village and the nearest town, filled each time with a new set of passengers was a source of unending joy for Valli. Her strongest desire was to ride the bus.

Q3. What did Valli find out about the bus journey? How did she find these details?

Ans- Valli found out that the bus journey to the town took 45 minutes and the one-way fare cost 30 paise. She found out these details by listening carefully to the conversations between her neighbours and people who regularly travelled by the bus, and asked a few useful questions here and there. This way she gathered various small details about the bus journey.

Q4. What do you think Valli was planning to do?

Ans- Valli was planning to go to the town and then return back by the same bus. The fare was 30 paise from one way and the ride took 45 minutes. In this way, she planned that she would be back by 2:45 p.m. if she took the bus at 1:00 p.m.

Q5. Why does the conductor call Valli 'madam'?

Ans- The conductor called Valli 'madam' because she behaved like a woman. She declined his help and was very quick and confident in her answers to him. This made the conductor call her 'madam'.

Q6. Why does Valli stand up on the seat? What does she see now?

Ans- Valli stood up on the seat because she

wanted to look outside the bus. She found her view cut off by the blind canvas that covered the lower part of the window. In order to have a better view, she stood up on the seat and peered over the blind. As the bus was going along the bank of a canal she saw a canal. palm trees. grassland, mountains, green fields and the sky.

Q7. What does Valli tell the elderly man when he calls her a child?

Ans- Valli told the elderly man that there was nobody in the bus who was a child as she was annoyed by his attention. She also replied that she had paid her 30 paise fare like other passengers.

Q8. Why didn't Valli want to make friends with the elderly woman?

Ans- Valli did not want to make friends with the elderly woman because she looked quite uncivilised by appearance. She had big ear holes with ugly earrings. Apart from this, she was chewing betel and her mouth was also filled with betel juice that was threatening to spill over her lips at any moment.

Q9. How did Valli save money for her first journey? Was it easy for her?

Ans- Valli saved up the money for her first journey by resisting her temptation to buy peppermints, toys, balloons etc. It had been very difficult for her. Even at the village fair, she resisted the temptation to be on the merry-go-round. Thus, she had been able to save sixty paise for her first bus journey.

Q10. What did Valli see on her way that made her laugh?

Ans- Valli saw a young cow, running very fast right in the middle of the road in front of the bus. The driver repeatedly blew the horn so that the cow moved away. But the cow got scared and instead of leaving the road she kept on galloping in front of the bus which made Valli laugh heartily.

Q11. Why didn't she get off the bus at the station?

Ans- Valli didn't get off the bus at the station because she was afraid of getting lost and also she had to go back on that same bus. She found that the bus was new and luxurious. She took out another thirty paise from her pocket and handed the coins to the conductor.

Q12. Why didn't Vall want to go to the stall and have a drink? What does this tell you about her?

Ans- Valli didn't want to go to the stall and have a drink because she had saved only sixty paise for the trip. She had no spare money except the fare of the bus and she had to come back by the same bus at any cost. So when the conductor suggested her to get down and have a drink. This shows that despite being a little girl she had a lot of control on herself.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. What kind of a person was Valli ?

Ans- Valli was a curious, keen observer who had strong will power and determination. She was bold, brave, and self respected.

Q2. What did Valli find when she entered her house after the ride from the bus?

Ans- When Valli entered the house she found that her mother was talking to one of her aunts. Her aunt was a chatterbox who lived at South Street. She never closed her mouth once she started talking.

Q3. Why did Valli clap her hands with glee?

Ans- Valli clapped her hands with joy because she saw a young cow with her tail high in the air, was running very fast, right in the middle of the road in front of the bus.

Q4. Why did Valli want to ride on the bus ?

Ans- Valli used to watch the bus on its hourly rounds through her street everyday. The sight of the bus filled with new passengers everytime gave her unending joy. She was curious and wished to ride it once. So, she wanted to ride on the bus to enjoy it.

Q5. What did Valli's mother say about the things happening without her knowledge?

Ans- Valli's mother said that so many things happen amidst us and in the world outside.

The things are unpredictable. So it is not possible to know everyone to understand it completely.

Q6. Why didn't she get off the bus at the bus station?

Ans- When the bus stopped at the stoppage, Valli did not get off. The conductor asked her to get off. But she refused to do so. She even refused to see the sights and the cold drink as she was afraid to move alone.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Write down the character sketch of Valli?

Ans- Valli was an eight years old girl, who was clever, sensitive, self respecting and fun loving. Her favourite pastime was standing in the front doorway of her house and looking at the street outside, because she had no playmates of her age. She saved sixty paise for her first bus journey by resisting her temptation to buy peppermints, toys, balloons etc. Even at the village fair, she resisted the temptation to be on the merry-go-round. She behaved like a grownup child and was very careful in her first journey. She enjoyed the landscape looking outside the window of the bus. She was filled with grief and pain to see the cow lying on the roadside smeared with blood.

Q2. What was Valli's obsession? How did she plan and save money for her first bus journey?

or

How did Valli plan for her first bus journey ?

Ans- Valli always became over excited when she saw the sight of the bus travelling from her village to the nearest town. Therefore, a tiny wish crept into her head. She wanted to ride a bus once in her life. To execute her plan, first she started listening to the conversation of her neighbours and people who regularly used the bus. She found out after a lot of questioning from the bus rider that both ways fare was sixty paise. It took forty-five minutes to reach the town, which was six miles from her village. After gathering all the necessary details she started saving money thriftily. She had to resist the temptation of buying peppermint

toys, balloons and having a ride on the merry-go-round. After saving money she planned her journey between one to four o'clock when her mother took a nap in the afternoon. All such elaborate planning led Valli to have enjoyable and smooth her first bus journey.

Comprehension Questions:-

A. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Day after day she watched the bus, and gradually a tiny wish crept into her head and grew there: she wanted to ride on that bus, even just once. This wish became stronger and stronger, until it was an overwhelming desire. Valli would stare wistfully at the people who got on or off the bus when it stopped at the street corner. Their faces would kindle in her longings, dreams, and hopes. If one of her friends happened to ride the bus and tried to describe the sights of the town to her, Valli would be too jealous to listen and would shout, in English: "Proud I proud !" Neither she nor her friends really understood the meaning of the word, but they used it often as a slang expression of disapproval.

Q1. From which lesson this extract has been taken?

Ans- Madam Rides The Bus

Q2. Who is 'She'? Where did she watch the bus?

Ans- She is the little girl 'Valli'. She watched the bus pass through her street every hour.

Q3. What was Valli's 'tiny wish' ?

Ans- Valli's 'tiny wish' was to ride on a bus.

Q4. What would excite Valli's wish?

Ans- Valli became excited when she saw the passengers sitting in the bus and enjoying the bus ride.

Q5. Find a word from the passage that means 'slowly'.

Ans- gradually

B. Over many days and months Valli listened carefully to conversations between her neighbours and people who regularly used the bus, and she also

asked a few discreet questions here and there. This way she picked up various small details about the bus journey. The town was six miles from her village. The fare was thirty paise one way-"which is almost nothing at all," she heard one well-dressed man say, but to Valli, who scarcely saw that much money from one month to the next, it seemed a fortune. The trip to the town took forty-five minutes. On reaching town, if she stayed in her seat and paid another thirty paise, she could return home on the same bus. This meant that she could take the one-o'clock afternoon bus, reach the town at one forty-five, and be back home by about two forty-five...

Q1. From which lesson this extract has been taken?

Ans- Madam Rides The Bus

Q2. When did Valli make her plan to ride on the bus ?

Ans- Valli made her plan to ride the bus when she had known that the trip to the town would take forty-five minutes.

Q3. What conclusion was made by Valli on the basis of information?

Ans- The town was six miles from her village and the fare was thirty paise one way.

Q4. What were the sources of information for her?

Ans- Neighbours and people who regularly travelled by bus were the sources of information.

Q5. Find a word from the passage that means 'a talk between two or more people'.

Ans- conversations

C. Suddenly Valli clapped her hands with glee. A young cow, tail high in the air, was running very fast, right in the middle of the road, right in front of the bus. The bus slowed to a crawl, and the driver sounded his horn loudly again and again. But the more he honked, the more frightened the animal became and the faster it galloped-always right in front of the bus.

Somehow this was very funny to Valli. She laughed and laughed until there were tears in her eyes. "

Hey, lady, haven't you laughed enough?" called the conductor. "Better save some for tomorrow."

Q1. How did the cow behave when the driver honked repeatedly?

Ans- The cow got frightened listening to the sound of the horn and ran faster. it galloped right in front of the bus.

Q2. What did the conductor advise Valli ?

Ans- The conductor advised Valli not to laugh too much.

Q3. Why did the bus slow down?

Ans- The bus slowed down because a young cow with her tail high in the air, was running very fast, right in the middle of the road in front of the bus.

Q4. Why did Valli clap her hands with joy?

Ans- Valli clapped her hands with joy because she saw a young cow with her tail high in the air, was running very fast, right in the middle of the road in front of the bus.

Q5. Find a word from the passage that means 'happiness'.

Ans- Glee

MCQ

Q1. What amused Valli the most?

- a. the sight of buffalo running in front of the bus.
- b. the sight of people running in front of the bus.
- c. the sight of a dog running in front of the bus.
- d. the sight of a cow running in front of the bus.

Q2. What did Valli wish?

- a. bus ride b. truck ride
- c. car ride d. cycle ride

Q3. What can you tell about the conductor from the text?

- a. he was funny b. he was grumpy
- c. he was quiet d. he was talkative

Q4. What saddened Valli ?

- a. the dead cow
- b. car accident
- c. the handicapped passenger
- d. all of the above

Q5. What does it tell you about Valli when she refused the conductor's treat?

- a. responsible b. stubborn
- c. rude d. disrespectful

Q6. Who is the author of the lesson Madam Rides The Bus?

- a. Gavin maxwell. b. Vallikkannan
- c. Paulo Coehlo d. Arop kumar Datta

Q7. What did the old man say to Valli that annoyed her?

- a. he shouted at her
- b. he asked why she's alone
- c. he merely asked her to sit
- d. he asked her to keep quiet

Q8. What did she have to resist on village fair day to save for a ride?

- a. balloons b. merry go round
- c. toys d. Peppermint

Q9. How many times did the bus cross her street per hour?

- a. 1 times b. 2 times
- c. 4 times d. 6 times

Q10. What was Valli's age?

- A. 7 years b. 8 years
- c. 9 years d. 10 years

Answer Key

- 1. d. the sight of a cow running in front of the bus.
- 2. a. bus ride
- 3. a. he was funny
- 4. a. the dead cow.
- 5. a. responsible
- 6. b. Vallikkannan
- 7. c. he merely asked her to sit
- 8. b. merry go round
- 9. b. 2 times
- 10. b. 8 years

The Tale of Custard the Dragon

-Ogden Nash

NCERT Solutions:-

Q1. Who are the characters in this poem? List them with their pet names?

Ans- The characters in 'The Tale of Custard the Dragon' are Belinda, a little girl, and her pets, a little black kitten, a little grey mouse, a little yellow dog, a little pet dragon and a pirate.

Q2. Why did Custard cry for a nice safe cage? Why is the dragon called 'cowardly dragon'?

Ans- Custard cried for a nice safe cage because it was a coward. As everyone in the house was brave except Custard. Belinda was as brave as a barrel of bears. Ink and Blink are described as very brave as they could chase lions down the stairs and Mustard was as fierce as a tiger in rage.

Q3. "Belinda tickled him, she tickled him unmerciful..." Why?

Ans- Belinda tickled him, she tickled him unmerciful,"This line is of fifth stanza, which means that Belinda tickled Custard dragon unmercifully because it was always very scared and cried for a nice safe cage. She rubbed her fingers creating a tingling sensation that would disturb the dragon and everyone would laugh at it cowardice.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Where did Belinda live?

Ans- Belinda lived in a little white house with her four pets and a wagon. She had a black kitten named Ink, a grey mouse named Blink, a yellow dog named Mustard, and a coward dragon named Custard.

Q2. What kind of poem is "The Tale of Custard the Dragon"?

Ans- 'The Tale of Custard the Dragon' is written in a ballad form. A ballad is a song or poem which tells the story of courage, heroism and bravery.

Q3- Who is Belinda?

Ans- Belinda is a little girl who lived in a little

white house with her four pets. They are a kitten, mouse, dog and a dragon and also had a little red wagon.

Q4. Why did everyone in the little white house make fun of the dragon?

Ans- Everyone in the little white house made fun of the dragon because he always cried for a safe cage whereas others used to boast about their bravery.

Q5. How does Ogden Nash describe Belinda and her animal's bravery?

Ans- The poet Ogden Nash describes Belinda and her animal's bravery when he says Belinda was as brave as a barrel full of bears. Ink and Blink followed lions down the stairs. Mustard was as brave as a tiger in rage.

Q6- Why did Belinda cry for help?

Ans- Belinda cried for help when she saw a pirate inside her house. She turned pale with fear.

Q7. How does the pirate look like in the poem ?

Ans- The pirate held a pistol in his left hand and another in his right hand- He had a black beard and one leg was made of wood.

Q8. How did the Custard face the pirate?

Ans- Custard jumped in front of the pirate to fight him. The pirate fired two bullets at him but missed both of them. Then Custard gobbled the whole of the pirate and left no trace of him.

Q9. Who among them was actually brave?

Ans- Custard, the dragon, was the only one who was actually brave. The others were all cowards. When they saw a pirate they disappeared it was only Custard who faced bravely and swallowed him up.

Q10. How did they express their admiration for Custard after the death of the pirate?

Ans- First they became very happy. Belinda embraced him, Mustard licked him. Ink and Blink jumped around, surrounding him.

Reference to context questions:-

A. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Belinda lived in a little white house.
With a little black kitten and a little grey mouse,
And a little yellow dog and a little red wagon,
And a realio, trulio, little pet dragon.

Q1. From which poem this extract has been taken?

Ans- The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Q2. Who is the poet of the poem 'The Tale of Custard the Dragon'?

Ans- Ogden Nash

Q3. Who is Belinda ?

Ans- Belinda is a little girl.

Q4. How many pets Belinda has?

Ans- Belinda has four pets.

Q5. Where did Belinda live?

Ans- Belinda lived in a little house.

B. Now the name of the little black kitten was Ink.

And the little grey mouse, she called him Blink.

And the little yellow dog was as sharp as Mustard.

But the dragon was a coward, and she called him Custard.

Q1. From which poem this extract has been taken?

Ans- The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Q2. Who is the poet of the poem 'The Tale of Custard the Dragon'?

Ans- Ogden Nash

Q3. What was the name of Belinda's pet ?

Ans- Ink, Blink, Mustard, Custard.

Q4. Who was the sharpest of all?

Ans- Mustard was the sharpest of all .

Q5. Who was Custard?

Ans- Custard was a dragon.

C. Custard the dragon had big sharp teeth,

And spikes on top of him and scales underneath.

Mouth like a fireplace, chimney for a nose,
And realio, trulio daggers on his toes.

Q1. From which poem this extract has been taken?

Ans- The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Q2. Who is the poet of the poem 'The Tale of Custard the Dragon'?

Ans- Ogden Nash

Q3. Who was the dragon?

Ans- Custard was the pet dragon.

Q4. What was on the top of his nose?

Ans- Spikes were on the top of his nose.

Q5. How did his mouth and nose look like?

Ans- His mouth looks like a fireplace and nose is like a chimney.

MCQ

Q1. Who is the poet of 'The Tale of Custard The Dragon'?

- a. Robert Frost b. Leslie Norris
c. Ogden Nash d. Carl Sandburg

Q2. Who is Belinda ?

- a. little boy b. little girl.
c. yellow dog d. grey mouse

Q3. What's the name of four pets of Belinda?

- a. kitten, mouse, dog, dragon
b. dragon, donkey, horse, mouse
c. mouse, kitten, dog, hen
d. dragon, donkey, horse, mouse

Q4. Whom did Belinda call a coward ?

- a. custard b. mouse
c. dog d. kitten

Q5. Whose mouth and nose is compared with 'fireplace' and 'chimney'?

- a. custard b. mouse
c. dog d. kitten

Q6. What did the dragon cry for?

- a. because he was hurt
b. for a new mouse
c. for a nice safe cage
d. none of these

- Q7. Who was Mustard ?**
- a. Belinda's little yellow rat
 - b. Belinda's little yellow mouse
 - c. Belinda's little yellow dog
 - d. Belinda's little grey dragon
- Q8. Where did Belinda live?**
- a. in a little white house
 - b. in a little yellow house
 - c. in a little grey house
 - d. in a little pink house
- Q9. What was the name of the black kitten?**
- a. Custard b. Ink
 - c. Blink d. Mustard
- Q10. What did custard do to the pirate?**
- a. scared him away
 - b. ate him
 - c. held him hostage
 - d. none of these

Answer Key

- 1. c. Ogden Nash
- 2. b. little girl.
- 3. a. kitten, mouse, dog, dragon
- 4. a. custard
- 5. a. custard
- 6. c. for a nice safe cage
- 7. c. Belinda's little yellow dog
- 8. a. in a little white house
- 9. b. Ink
- 10. b. ate him

NCERT Solutions:-

Q1. When her son dies, Kisa Gotami goes from house to house? What does she ask for? Does she get it? Why not?

Ans- Kisa Gotami was overcome with grief after the death of her only son. She carried the dead body of her son in her arms and went from door to door asking for medicine to cure her child, but nobody could provide any medicine. For there is no such medicine available which can bring a dead person back to life.

Q2. Kisa Gotami again goes from house to house after she speaks with the Buddha. What does she ask for? Does she get it? Why not?

Ans- Gautama Buddha asks Kisa to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never knocked at the door.

Kisa Gotami went from door to door, but couldn't find a single house where death had not taken a beloved away. She could not get it as death is inevitable and anyone who is born is bound to die one day.

Q3. What does Kisa Gotami understand the second time that she failed to understand the first time? Was this what Buddha wanted her to understand?

Ans- After failing to procure a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never knocked at the door, she sat by the roadside feeling helpless. She saw the lights of the city that flickered and were extinguished. At last, it was darkness everywhere. She realized that death was common to all and she was being selfish in her grief. Yes, this is what Buddha wanted her to understand that everyone who is born has to die one day.

4.Q Why do you think Kisa Gotami understood this only the second time? In what way did Buddha change her understanding?

Ans- Earlier, she could see only her grief. When she went from door to door the second time, she understood that everyone was dealing with the loss of a beloved one. There was not a single house in the town, where death had not taken a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, son or a daughter. Everyone, at some point or the other, had experienced the death of his loved ones. Gautama Buddha helped her to understand all this, as he told her to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never knocked at the door. This way she became aware that death is common to all human beings.

Q5. How do you usually understand the idea of selfishness? Do you agree with Kisa Gotami that she was being selfish in her grief?

Ans- A selfish person is one who only thinks about himself or herself, and to some extent Kisa Gotami was being selfish. We are humans and it is natural for us to die. We do not easily accept the death of our loved ones. Same has happened with Kisa Gotami, As it was her only child, she did not want him to die and finally went to Buddha to ask for help.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. How did Gautama come to be known as the Buddha?

Ans- Siddhartha Gautama wandered for seven years and finally sat down under a Peepal tree till he got enlightenment. After seven days of enlightenment. He renamed the 'Bodhi Tree' and began to teach and to share his new understanding and came to be known as Buddha.

Q2. Why did Prince Siddhartha leave the palace and become a beggar?

Ans- Once Prince Siddhartha, while hunting, saw a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession and finally a monk begging for alms. Looking at this, he left the palace and became a beggar to search for enlightenment.

Q3. What do you know about the early life of Buddha?

Ans- Gautama Buddha was born in a royal family. His childhood name was Siddhartha. At the age of twelve, he was sent away for schooling in Hindu sacred scriptures and four years later he got married to a princess.

Q4. What was the effect of the sufferings of the world on Buddha?

Ans- At the age of 25, while hunting, one day Buddha saw a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession and finally a monk begging for alms. These moved him so much that he went out into the world to seek enlightenment.

Q5. What did Buddha do after he had attained enlightenment?

Ans- When Buddha attained enlightenment, he started preaching and telling people about life and its meaning. He spread his preachings far and wide so that people could come to terms with the truth. He shared his knowledge with people through his teachings.

Q6. Where did Buddha preach his first sermon?

Ans- Gautama Buddha preached his first sermon at the city of Benares, which is regarded as the holiest of the dipping places on the river Ganges. The sermon reflects his wisdom about the kind of suffering.

Q7. Why was Kisa Gotami sad? What did she do in her hour of grief?

Ans- Kisa Gotami was sad over the death of her only son. In the hour of grief, she went door to door in order to find medicine for her son that could bring him to life. But nobody could provide any medicine.

Q8. According to Kisa Gotami what is the greatest grief of life?

Ans- According to Kisa Gotami, the greatest grief in life is the death of loved ones. Death is inevitable and every living being is mortal. Therefore, instead of lamenting on it, the wise should accept the truth of death. Weeping will only increase the pain and disturb the peace of mind of a person.

Q9. How did Kisa Gotami realize that life and death is a process?

Ans- Kisa Gotami went from house to house but was unable to find one house where nobody had died. She was tired and hopeless and sat down at the wayside watching the lights of the city as they flickered up and were extinguished again. She realized that human life is similar to the city lights which have to end one day.

Q10. What did Buddha say about death and suffering?

Ans- Buddha said that death and suffering are part and parcel of life. No one can avoid this truth. Whoever has come to the world, will die one day. In the hour of grief, one must remain calm and composed so that grief doesn't overcome one. People who are wise, never complain or lament over their loss. They accept the truth. So, the wisdom lies in the fact that people should not get distressed with pain, suffering and death.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. What lesson on death and suffering did the Buddha teach Gotami?

Ans- Buddha taught Gotami that life and death are part and parcel of life. No one can avoid this truth. Whoever has come into this world will die one day. Thus, in the hour of grief at the death of a loved one, one must remain calm. Else, they will feel the pain more. However, those persons who are wise never complain or lament over their loss, They accept the truth and overcome their sorrow. So, wisdom is in the fact that people should not get distressed with pain, suffering and death.

Q2. How did Siddhartha Gautama gain enlightenment ?

Ans- Siddhartha wanted to find out about why people suffer and how it might be possible to end this suffering. He knew nothing about suffering in the world. One day he went out hunting. He saw a sick- man, an aged man, a funeral procession and a beggar. These sights moved him. He gave up his all and went out in search of enlightenment. He wished to know how man could overcome suffering. For seven years he wandered. At last, while he sat under a fig tree, he got enlightenment.

Comprehension Questions:-

A. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Gautama Buddha (563 B.C.-483 B.C.) began life as a prince named Siddhartha Gautama, in northern India. At twelve, he was sent away for schooling in the Hindu sacred scriptures and four years later he returned home to marry a princess. They had a son and lived for ten years as befitted royalty. At about age twenty-five, the prince, heretofore shielded from the suffering of the world, while out hunting chanced upon a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. These sights so moved him that he at once became a beggar and went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed.

Q1. Who was Gautam Buddha?

Ans- Gautam Buddha was a prince.

Q2. When was Gautam Buddha born? What was he named ?

Ans- Gautam Buddha was born in 563 B.C. He was named Siddhartha Gautama.

Q3. At what age Gautam Buddha sent away for schooling?

Ans- At twelve, Gautam Buddha was sent away for schooling.

Q4. What did Gautam Buddha witness while hunting?

Ans- While hunting Gautam Buddha witnessed a sick man, an aged man, a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms.

Q5. Find a word from the passage that means 'a state of high spiritual knowledge'.

Ans- Enlightenment

B. He wandered for seven years and finally sat down under a peepal tree, where he vowed to stay until enlightenment came. Enlightened after seven days, he renamed the tree the Bodhi Tree and began to teach and to share his new understandings. At that point he

became known as the Buddha.

Q1. What was the name of the peepal tree under which Buddha sat?

Ans- The name of the peepal tree under which Buddha sat was 'Bodhi tree'.

Q2. How many days did it take Buddha to get enlightened.

Ans- Buddha got enlightened after seven days.

Q3. What did Buddha do after getting enlightened?

Ans- Buddha began to teach and preach his learning after getting enlightened.

Q4. How many years he wandered and under which tree he finally sat?

Ans- He wandered for seven years and finally sat down under a peepal tree.

Q5. Find a word from the passage that means 'to walk somewhere with no purpose or direction'.

Ans- Wandered

C. Poor Kisa Gotami now went from house to house, and the people pitied her and said: "Here is mustard-seed; take it !" But when she asked, "Did a son or daughter, a father or mother, die in your family?" They answered her: "Alas! The living are few, but the dead are many. Do not remind us of our deepest grief." And there was no house but some beloved one had died in it.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- The Sermon At Benares.

Q2. Why did Kisa Gotami travel from house to house?

Ans- Kisa Gotami travelled from house to house to collect mustard seeds.

Q3. What did Kisa Gotami ask before taking the mustard seeds?

Ans- Kisa Gotami asked whether a family member had ever died in their family or not.

Q4. What did the people answer to Kisa Gotami?

Ans- They answered her: "Alas! The living are few, but the dead are many.

Q4. Find a word from the passage that means 'sorrow'.

Ans- Grief

MCQ**Answer Key**

1. **What was Gautama Buddha's early name?**
a. Siddhu b. Sadhu
c. Siddhartha d. Sidhnath
2. **For how many years did Gautama Buddha wander?**
a. 6 years b. 7 years
c. 8 years d. 9 years
3. **Where did he vow to stay until his enlightenment came?**
a. his palace
b. under peepal tree
c. under banyan tree
d. under neem tree
4. **What did he name the tree?**
a. Bodhi tree b. Buddha tree
c. Gautama tree d. Siddhartha tree
5. **Which seed did Buddha ask to bring?**
a. pumpkin seeds b. mustard seeds
c. sunflower seeds d. cotton seeds.
6. **Gautama Buddha got enlightenment after how many days?**
a. 6 days b. 7 days
c. 8 days d. 10 days
7. **In which city did Gautama Buddha deliver his first sermon?**
a. Patna b. Gaya
c. Benaras d. Lumbini
8. **At what age did prince Siddhartha renounce his princely life?**
a. 25 b. 20
c. 30 d. 22
9. **What moved him to seek out enlightenment?**
A. a sick man b. an aged man
c. a monk begging d. all of these
10. **"The wise do notknowing the terms of the world"?**
a. laugh b. smile
c. grieve d. all of these

1. c. Siddhartha
2. b. 7 years.
3. b. under peepal tree
4. a. Bodhi tree
5. b. mustard seeds
6. b. 7 days
7. c. Benaras
8. a. 25
9. d. all of these
10. c. grieve

For Anne Gregory

-William Butler Yeats

NCERT Solutions:-

Q1. What does the young man mean by “great honey coloured ramparts at your ear”? Why does he say that young men are “thrown into despair” by them?

Ans- In this poem its young man praises the great honey-coloured hair of a woman named Anne. Her hair is being compared with the 'rampart' which means high wall. The rampart prevents the young man from looking beyond those yellow hair and into her soul. Anne's yellow hair is so pretty that young men hopelessly fall in love with her. She is so pretty that every young heart wants her, which is impossible, so they are thrown into despair.

Q2. What is the colour of the young woman's hair? What does she say she can change it to? Why would she want to do so?

Ans- The colour of the young woman's hair is yellow. She thought to change it because she wanted to show that outer beauty is changeable and not permanent as real. She wants young men to look in her soul and love her for her inner beauty.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. What does the young woman wish?

Ans- She wishes that she should be loved for herself alone and not for her yellow hair.

Q2. Why is the young man in despair in the poem 'For Anne Gregory'?

Ans- The young man is in despair because the young man loves Anne very much and becomes speechless of seeing exquisite beauty.

Q3. What did the religious man tell the poet?

Ans- The religious man told the poet that he found a book to prove that only god could love her for her spiritual beauty and not for his physical beauty.

Q4. Between whom does the conversation take place?

Ans- The poem is about a conversation between a young man and a young woman who could be the poet himself, or Anne's lover or friend and Anne herself.

Q5. Why do young men love Anne for her hair and not for herself alone?

Ans- Anne is so beautiful that no man has power to ignore her exquisite beauty and looking inside her real nature. Anne's sharp feature misleads the man from knowing the real person. This shows that man loves Anne for her hair and not for her inner quality.

Q6. Why only God loves Anne for herself ?

Ans- God loves Anne for herself because only god can love us for who we are on the inside without caring for outer beauty.

Reference to context questions:-

A. Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:

"Never shall a young man,
Thrown into despair
By those great honey-coloured
Ramparts at your ear,
Love you for yourself alone
And not your yellow hair."

Q1. From which poem this extract has been taken?

Ans- "For Anne Gregory"

Q2. Who is the poet of the above given lines?

Ans- William Butler Yeats

Q3. Why is the young man in despair?

Ans- The young man is in despair because he has seen the white hair of his beloved.

Q4. What will the young man love according to the speaker?

Ans- The young man will love her because of her hair. He will not love her for her own sake.

Q5. Pick out the word from the given stanza which means the same as 'hopelessness'?

Ans- Despair

B. "But I can get a hair-dye
And set such colour there,
Brown, or black, or carrot,
That young men in despair
May love me for myself alone
And not my yellow hair."

Q1. From which poem this extract has been taken?

Ans- "For Anne Gregory"

Q2. Who is the poet of the above given lines?

Ans- William Butler Yeats

Q3. What colour would she dye her hair?

Ans- She would dye her hair in brown or black or in carrot like colour.

Q4. Who is the speaker in these lines?

Ans- Anne Gregory is the speaker.

Q5. Pick out the word from the given stanza which means the same as 'a substance that is used to change the colour of something'?

Ans- Dye

C. "I heard an old religious man
But yesternight declare
That he had found a text to prove
That only God, my dear,
Could love you for yourself alone
And not your yellow hair."

Q1. From which poem this extract has been taken?

Ans- "For Anne Gregory"

Q2. Who is the poet of the above given lines?

Ans- William Butler Yeats

Q3. Who is 'I' in the first line?

Ans- 'I' refers to the poet -W.B. Yeats

Q4. What did the poet hear an old religious man declare?

Ans- The poet heard an old religious man declared that only God could love a woman for herself alone without caring for her beautiful yellow hair.

Q5. Pick out the word from the given stanza which means the same as 'last night'?

Ans- Yesternight

MCQ

Q1. What did the young lady expect?

- a. her lover should love her for wealth
- b. her lover should love her for herself only.
- c. her lover should love her for behaviour only.
- d. none of the above

Q2. Who was it that the poet had heard?

- a. a priest
- b. an old religious man.
- c. a king
- d. none of the above

Q3. What matters more to God than loving human beings?

- a. the outer qualities of human beings
- b. the inner qualities of human beings
- c. their rituals
- d. none of the above

Q4. What is the colour of the ramparts of the young lady?

- a. golden
- b. honey
- c. silver
- d. brown

Q5. How will the young man react to seeing the honey coloured ramparts?

- a. he will be thrown into despair.
- b. he will be thrown into happiness.
- c. he will be thrown into confusion.
- d. none of the Above

Q6. What does the girl want?

- a. to be loved for herself.
- b. to be loved for her hair
- c. to be loved for her appearance
- d. to be loved for her riches.

Q7. What colour will the girl dye her hair into?

- a. black
- b. brown
- c. carrot
- d. all of them

Q8. Who can love us for who we are and not for how we look?

- a. poet
- b. young boy
- c. god
- d. none of these

Q9. Who is the poet of the poem "For Anne Gregory"

- a. Carl Sandburg
- b. William Butler Yeats
- c. Carolyn
- d. Walt Whitman

Q10. This poem is a conversation between.....?

- a. a young man and an old woman
- b. a old man and a young woman
- c. a old man and an old woman
- d. a young man and a young woman

Answer Key

- 1. b. her lover should love her for herself only.
- 2. b. an old religious man.
- 3. b. the inner qualities of human beings
- 4. b. honey
- 5. a. he will be thrown into despair.
- 6. a. to be loved for herself.
- 7. d. all of them
- 8. c. god
- 9. b. William Butler Yeats
- 10. d. a young man and a young woman

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. How does Lomov come to Chubukov's house? Why does he come?

Ans- Lomov comes to Chubukov's house in evening dress with gloves on. He comes to propose to his daughter Natalya.

Q2. What is the state of mind of Lomov immediately after Chubukov's reaction to his offer of marrying Natalya?

Ans- Lomov is trembling all over due to nervousness. He says that if he goes for an ideal or real love he will never get married. He says that Natalya is an excellent housekeeper. He feels that he is 35. Now he must lead a quiet and regular life.

Q3. How does Natalya excite Lomov to the point of verbal fighting ?

Ans- Natalya doesn't agree to the point that Oxen Meadows are not theirs. She says that up to that she thought Lomov was a good neighbour and friend. This excited Lomov to the point of verbal fighting.

Q4. How does Lomov react when Chubukov says he is not used to misbehaviour by youngmen like Lomov?

Ans- Lomov reacts saying that Chubukov calls his own. Then he wants to be talked to calmly and politely. He says that good neighbour don't behave like that. He is now excited. Out of excitement he says that Chubukov is not a neighbour but a 'grabber'.

Q5. How does Lomov contradict Natalya's saying that their dog squeezer is better than his ?

Ans- Lomov contradicts Natalya's saying. Saying that on the Marusinsky hunt Guess ran neck- to-neck with his count's dog. But Squeezer was very much left behind. Secondly the dogs ran after a fox. But Squeezer went after a sheep.

Q6. How do Lomov and Chubukov fight after talking about dogs etc ?

Ans- Chubukov says that Lomov should sit at

home with his heart beats. He is not at all a hunter. Lomov replies that he goes hunting to intrigue only. This starts their verbal fight. Lomov calls him 'Intriguer' Chubukov calls him "pup". and Lomov calls him a fool' etc.

Q7. What do you learn about Natalya from the play "The proposal" ?

Ans- Natalya is a young girl and is waiting desperately for marriage. She is very talkative and dominating. She fights verbally with Lomov. It proves that she is adamant on her points. But she springs with joy when She learns that Lomov has come to propose to her.

Q8. What does Natalya say to prove that Oxen Meadows are theirs?

Ans- Natalya says that Oxen Meadows have been theirs for long. They had the land for nearly three hundred years. These Meadows are not worth much to her. They are worth perhaps 300 roubles.

Q9. How does Chubukov assert that the Oxen Meadows are theirs?

Ans- Chubukov says that he doesn't want anything from Lomov's. But he won't give up what is his. Chubukov says that peasants didn't pay Lomov's grandmother. It was because the meadows were in dispute. Everybody knows that they are theirs. Moreover, Lomov hasn't seen the plan.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Why did Lomov visit Chubukov? Was it a Successful visit ?

Ans- Lomov goes to Chubokov's house to propose Natalya. He is in his evening dress. Chubukov receives him warmly. It is because Lomov is the most suitable husband for his daughter. So Chubukov shows his extreme love and joy at his coming to his house. However, before it Chubukov thinks that Lomov has come to borrow money. Chubokov asks him to speak about the purpose. He then says that he came to ask for Natalya's hand, Chubukov is pleased to hear it. He embraces Lomov and kisses

him. This is a successful visit.

Q2 . Write a brief character sketch of Lomov.

Ans- Lomov is a neighbour of Chubukov . He is a large and hearty fellow but is very suspicious. He is a young unmarried fellow. He visits Chubukov to propose to his daughter for marriage. He is well-dressed. He doesn't have the courage to speak his heart to Chubukov. However he speaks it but takes the matter in another direction. Natalya comes and both start fighting verbally over Oxen Meadows. The issue of marriage takes secondary place so Lomov gives importance to other unimportant things. When he enters again he starts fighting over his dog Guess. Lomov is more conscious of unrelated things. He is a weak- hearted person. In the end, both agree to marry.

Comprehension Questions:-

A. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

It's cold.. I'm trembling all over, just as if I'd got an examination before me. The great thing is, I must have my mind made up. If I give myself time to think, to hesitate, to talk a lot, to look for an ideal, or for real love, then I'll never get married. Brr... It's cold! Natalya Stepanovana is an excellent housekeeper, not bad-looking, well-educated. What more do I want ? But I'm getting a noise in my ears from excitement. [Drinks] And it's impossible for me not to marry. In the first place, I'm already 35-a critical age, so to speak. In the second place, I ought to lead a quiet and regular life. I suffer from palpitations, I'm excitable and always getting awfully upset; at this very moment my lips are trembling, and there's a twitch in my right eyebrow.

Q1. Why is Lomov trembling?

Ans- Lomov is trembling because he wants to propose to Natalya but he is getting nervous.

Q2. Why does he want to marry at once?

Ans- He wants to marry at once because he is already 35 years old. Also he wants to lead a quiet and regular life.

Q3. What does he think of Natalya?

Ans- He thinks Natalya can be a good wife. She is an excellent housekeeper, educated and not bad-looking.

Q4. Name the ailments he suffers.

Ans- He suffers from palpitations i.e violent heart beatings.

Q5. Find a word from the passage that means 'to shake due to cold or fear'.

Ans- Trembling

B. LOMOV: But you can see from the documents, honoured Natalya Stepanovna. Oxen Meadows, it's true, were once the subject of dispute, but now everybody knows that they are mine. There's nothing to argue about. You see, my aunt's grandmother gave the free use of these Meadows in perpetuity to the peasants of your father's grandfather in return for which they were to make bricks for her. The peasants belonging to your father's grandfather had the free use of the Meadows for forty years, and had got into the habit of regarding them as their own, when it happened. that...

NATALYA: No, it isn't at all like that! Both grandfather and great grandfather reckoned that their land extended to Burnt Marsh- which means that Oxen Meadows were ours. I don't see what there is to argue about. It's simply silly!

Q1. Why does Lomov say that Natalya can see the documents ?

Ans- Lomov says so as a proof to the fact that Oxen Meadows are his.

Q2. For what did Lomov's aunt's grandfather give the Oxen Meadows to Natalya's father's grandfather?

Ans- He gave the Meadows in lieu of their making bricks for Lomov's aunt's grandmother.

Q3. Why does Natalya say that Oxen Meadows are theirs?

Ans- Natalya says so because her grandfather and great-grandfather thought that Oxen Meadows extended to Burnt Marsh.

Q4. What is simply silly here?

Ans- It is simply silly to believe that Oxen Meadows are of Lomov.

Q5. Find a word from the passage that means 'argument'.

Ans- Dispute

C. NATALYA : I can make you a present of them myself, because they're mine! Your behavior, Ivan Vassilevitch, is strange, to say the least! Up to this we have always thought of you as a good neighbour, a friend; last year we lent you our threshing-machine, although on that account we had to put off our own threshing till November, but you behave to us as if we were gypsies. Giving me my own land, indeed! No, really, that's not at all neighbourly! In my opinion, it's even impudent, if you want to know.

LOMOV: Then you make out that I'm a land-grabber? Madam, never in my life have I grabbed anybody else's land and I shan't allow anybody to accuse me of having done so.

[Quickly steps to the carafe and drinks more water] Oxen

Meadows are mine!

Q1. What can Natalya make a present of?

Ans- Natalya can make a present of Oxen Meadows to Lomov.

Q2. What is not 'at all neighbourly'?

Ans- Giving Natalya's own land to Lomov is not at all neighbourly.

Q3. According to Lomov what Natalya is accusing him of?

Ans- Lomov says that Natalya is accusing him of being a land-grabber.

Q4. What is the quarrel between Natalya and Lomov about?

Ans- Natalya and Lomov are quarreling over the ownership of Oxen Meadows. Each claims to be their owner.

Q5. Find a word from the passage that means 'gift'.

Ans- Present

MCQ

Q1. Who is squeezed between Lomov and Natalya emotionally?

- a. Natalya's father b. Natalya's mother
c. Natalya's brother d. Natalya's friend

Q2. How much are the Meadows worth

- a. 100 roubles b. 200 roubles

- c. 300 roubles d. 500 roubles

Q3. What is the dispute over ?

- a. Over Oxen Meadows
b. Over Pigs
c. Over Buffalo
d. None of the above

Q4. What defect does Guess have ?

- a. lame
b. old age
c. short in the muzzle
d. all of them

Q5. According to Lomov, what would be good enough for buying a Squeezer ?

- a. 60 Roubles b. 25 Roubles
c. 35 Roubles d. 40 Roubles

Q6. The play is set in which country?

- a. India b. France
c. Russia d. Japan

Q7. What had Natalya been doing when Lomov called for her?

- a. cleaning the house
b. washing clothes
c. shelling peas
d. cooking food

Q8. What do they argue about after holding each other's hands?

- a. dogs b. land
c. marriage venue d. the cuisine

Q9. What was the topic of the second argument?

- a. land b. the Proposal
c. the dogs d. none

10. Who is the writer of the play 'The Proposal'?

- a. Robert Frost b. Anton Chekhov
c. Carolyn Wells d. Robin Klein

Answer Key

- a. Natalya's father
- c. 300 roubles
- a. Over Oxen Meadows
- d. all of them
- b. 25 Roubles
- c. Russia
- c. shelling peas
- a. dogs
- c. the dogs
- b. Anton Chekhov

**FOOTPRINTS
WITHOUT FEET**

NCERT Solutions:

Q1. Why is Mrs. Pumphrey worried about Tricki ?

Ans- Mrs. Pumphrey is worried about Tricki because he would eat nothing and spend all his time lying on the rug and panting. He refused to eat his favourite dishes and would have bouts of vomiting. Tricki did not want to go for walks or do anything at all.

Q2. What does she do to help him?Is she wise in this?

Ans- She called the veterinary doctor to help Tricki and her decision was wise because after this the doctor suggested that Tricki should be hospitalised. She let the dog go with the doctor and the doctor succeeded in curing Tricki.

Q3. How does he treat the dog?

Ans- James Herriot treats Tricki just like he would treat an overweight and lazy dog, which Tricki is. He cuts down his food intake and keeps him under strict observation for the initial days at hospital. His health showed quick improvement when his diet was controlled. He was allowed to play with other dogs as well which gave him some exercise.

Q4. Why is he tempted to keep Tricki on as a permanent guest?

Ans- He is tempted to keep Tricki on as a permanent guest because as soon as Mrs. Pumphrey heard that Tricki was convalescing rapidly, she sent in two dozen fresh eggs at a time to build up Tricki's strength. Mr. Herriot and his partners would have a royal breakfast of two eggs daily. He does not want to lose the fresh eggs, wine and brandy which he is getting in Tricki's name.

Q5. Why does Mrs Pumphrey think the dog's recovery is "a triumph of surgery"?

Ans- Mrs. Pumphrey thinks that the dog's recovery is "a triumph of surgery" because in two weeks Tricki had recovered

completely and had been transformed into a hard muscled animal. She was of the opinion that there were very less chances of Tricki's recovery. When Tricki saw her, he leaped into her lap and licked her face. She was so excited that tears started rolling out of her eyes.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. What were the things Mrs. Pumphrey started to give Tricki and why?

Ans- Mrs. Pumphrey thought that Tricki was suffering from malnutrition, as he was weak and listless. So, she started to give him extra snacks like cod-liver and malt between the main meals and horlicks after dinner to make him stronger. She did not even stop giving him cream cakes and chocolates.

Q2. What made James Herriot expect a call from Mrs Pumphrey?

Ans- James Herriot's encountered with Mrs. Pumphrey and Tricki made him expect a call for help. He was sure that the extra diet and no physical activity would soon put Tricki's health in danger. And as expected Mrs. Pumphrey called the vet a few days after.

Q3- What made Mrs. Pumphrey call the veterinary doctor Mr. James Herriot?

Ans- The condition of Tricki was very pitiable. Tricki had become very fat and lazy. He just used to lie on his rug and pants. He also refused to eat food, even his favourite dishes. His bouts of vomiting added to Mrs. Pumphrey's worry. That is why, she called veterinary doctor Mr. James Herriot.

Q4. It was hard for Mrs. Pumphrey to part with her lovable dog?How?

Ans- Mrs. Pumphrey treated Tricki as her own child. She loved him very much. It was very difficult for her to see Tricki in such a condition. She was saddened when she had to make the decision to hospitalise. It

was a terrible and tearful moment for her but she agreed to Herriot's suggestion for the betterment of her pet and she wanted to save him at any cost.

Q5. What kind of treatment was given to Tricky? Did it help in his recovery?

Ans- Tricky was given a non-medicinal treatment. He was kept on a liquid diet for the first two days and then his diet gradually increased. The doctor kept him under strict observation. His health showed quick improvement when his diet was controlled. He was allowed to play with other dogs as well which gave him some exercise. Yes, this treatment did help Tricky as it built up energy in him. He had transformed into an energetic, hard-muscled dog in just a fortnight.

Q6. Was Tricky suffering from any ailment in reality? If not, then what made him inactive and lethargic?

Ans- No, Tricky was not suffering from any ailment. It was his greed for food and the love of his mistress that spoiled his health to such an extent. He was being overfed everyday and that made him fat and lethargic. That is why his health showed quick improvement when his diet was controlled.

Q7. Why was Mr. Herriot shocked at Tricky's appearance ?

Ans- Tricky, the pampered dog of Mrs. Pumphrey had become very fat. His legs were hardly visible. His eyes were blood red and rheumy. His tongue was lolling from his jaws. Therefore, Tricky's appearance shocked Mr. Herriot.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Write down the character sketch of Mrs. Pumphrey.

Ans- Mrs Pumphrey was an impractical but very compassionate and caring lady. She and her staff arranged all comforts, beds, cushions and toys for Tricky. She constantly enquired about his health from Dr Herriot. She gratefully thanked Dr Herriot for saving Tricky. She was passionately attached to her little pet dog, Tricky. She was very worried about Tricky's miserable condition. She thought he was suffering from malnutrition. So, she started giving Tricky malt, cod-liver

oil and a bowl of Horlicks at night. Being overindulgent, Mrs. Pumphrey ignored Dr. Herriot advice. The doctor knew that Tricky's only fault was his greed for food. He had advised Mrs. Pumphrey to cut down food and sweets for Tricky. He also advised her to give him plenty of exercises. The dog was to be kept on a very strict diet. For Mrs. Pumphrey, it was very difficult for her because she pampered Tricky like a spoiled child.

Q2. Write down the character sketch of Mr. Herriot?

Ans- James Herriot is a competent veterinary surgeon. He is very kind and gentle with animals. When he sees the condition of Tricky, he warns the dog's mistress Mrs. Pumphrey of the consequences of over feeding the dog. He understood that the real fault of the dog was his greed for food. The dog had become hugely fat and listless. He advised Mrs. Pumphrey that Tricky must be hospitalized for a fortnight under his observation. Dr. James Herriot was practical and pragmatic. He didn't give any medical treatment to the dog. The dog was not given food but lots of water. His method worked. Tricky was transformed into a flexible and hard-muscled dog.

Q3. How did Mr. Herriot cure Tricky?

Ans- Mr. Herriot admitted Tricky to his hospital. There he made up a bed for him. For two days he kept him in close observation. He gave it no food but plenty of water. At the end of the second day, Tricky showed some interest in its surroundings. It started searching for some food. Next day an extra bowl was put out for him. Tricky was not given any medicinal treatment. Mr. Herriot also gave brandy to Tricky. Its diet was: extra egg in the morning, wine at noon and brandy in the evening. These things had a great effect on Tricky. Then the company of dogs also helped Tricky to recover from his ailments.

Comprehension Questions:-

Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follow:

I was really worried about Tricky this time. I had pulled up my car when I saw him in the street with

his mistress and I was shocked at his appearance. He had become hugely fat, like a bloated sausage with a leg at each corner. His eyes, bloodshot and rheumy, stared straight ahead and his tongue lolled from his jaws.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- A Triumph of Surgery.

Q2. Who is the author of the story 'A Triumph of story'?

Ans- James Herriot.

Q3. Who does 'I' refer to in this story?

Ans- Here 'I' refers to Mrs. Pumphrey.

Q4. Who is Tricki?

Ans- Tricki is a pet dog.

Q5. How is Tricki's appearance?

Ans- Tricki is hugely fat, like a bloated sausage with a leg at each corner.

Q6. How's Tricki's eyes?

Ans- His eyes are bloodshot and rheumy, which stared straight ahead.

MCQ

Q1. How would you describe Mrs. Pumphrey?

- a. loving b. over-doing
c. intelligent d. rational

Q2. What is the meaning of the word "convalescing"?

- a. condescending b. disappointing
c. worsen d. recover

Q3. What is the meaning of the word "scrimmage"?

- a. fight b. run
c. play d. none of the above

Q4. What was best according to the vet ?

- a. to take him to the hospital
b. to let him have sugar
c. to take him for a walk
d. both b and c

Q5. What did the doctor advise?

- a. cut his food
b. keep him on a very strict diet
c. give him more exercise

d. all of the above

Q6. Who is Hodgkin?

- a. dog owner b. Veterinary surgeon
c. gardener d. Dog

Q7. Mrs. Pumphrey was a very

- a. miser b. cruel
c. poor d. rich

Q8. What did Mrs. Pumphrey think her dog is suffering from?

- a. fever b. stomach pain
c. malnutrition d. foot sore

Q9. "I think I know a cure for you." Who is 'I'?

- a. Mrs Pumphrey
b. Mr Herriot
c. Miss Pumphrey's husband
d. Mas Pumphrey's servant

Q10. How did 'Tricki' look ?

- a. very thin
b. Very smart
c. like a bloated sausage
d. always ready to run

Answer Key

- 1 (b). over- doing
2 (d). recover
3 (a). fight
4 (a). to take him to the hospital
5 (d). all of the above
6 (c). gardener
7 (d). rich
8 (c). malnutrition
9 (b). Mr. Herriot
10 (c). like a bloated sausage

NCERT Solutions:

Q1. Who does 'I' refer to in this Story?

Ans- 'I' in 'The Thief's Story' refers to the narrator of the story Hari Singh, who was a fifteen-year old experienced thief.

Q2. What is he " a fairly successful hand" at?

Ans- He has "a fairly successful hand" at stealing and robbing people by winning their confidence.

Q3. What does he get from Anil in return for his work ?

Ans- Hari Singh gets education and good will in return for his work from Anil. He tried to make him a liberated and good person. Anil gives him food and shelter as well.

Q4. How does the thief think Anil will react to the theft?

Ans- The thief thought that Anil would be sad to know of the theft done by him not because of the loss of money but because of the loss of trust he had in Hari.

Q5. What does he say about the different reactions of people when they are robbed?

Ans- He says with his experience that a greedy man shows fear; the rich, anger and a poor man acceptance when they are robbed.

Q6. Does Anil realise that he has been robbed?

Ans- Yes. Anil realised that he had been robbed, as he gave a fifty rupee note to Hari which was still damp due to the over night's rain.

Q7. Why does Anil not hand the thief over to the police ?

Ans- Anil does not hand over the thief to the police because he realised that Hari had learnt his lesson and had changed himself. Otherwise he would never have come back and kept the money at the same place from where he had stolen it. He even knew how Hari cheated him of a rupee a day while

buying the day supplies. He was glad that Hari had realised his mistake and the importance of education in life. Anil wanted Hari to become a literate man and lead a respectful life.

Q8. In what ways is Anil different from such employers?

Ans- According to the story Anil was different from such employers because he was a modest and trusting man. He trained Hari to cook and also to educate him. When he found out that Hari had stolen the money, but had kept it back, he became assured that he had ultimately changed the conscience of Hari Singh. Otherwise Hari could have easily run off with the money but he did not. This made Anil give him another chance and build him into a better person that he could see him becoming.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Why did Hari Singh not make many friends ?

Ans- Hari Singh did not make many friends because he believed that friends created more trouble than help.

Q2. Why did Hari Singh decide to come back to Anil?

Ans- Hari Singh decided to come back to Anil's house because he did not want to lose his trust. As he knew that when Anil would come to know about the theft, he would feel sad, not for the loss of money but for the loss of trust.

Q3. Why did Hari Singh choose Anil to be his next victim ?

Ans- Hari, who was an experienced thief chose Anil as his next victim because he found him kind, simple and straight forward. In this way Anil seemed to be the right person for his purpose and an easy target to win confidence.

Q4. Why was it difficult for Hari Singh to rob Anil ?

Ans- Hari Singh found it difficult to rob Anil because he was the most trusting person that Hari Singh has ever met. According to Hari Singh, it's easy to rob a greedy man but not a simple man.

Q5. Why did Anil hire Hari Singh ?

Ans- Anil hired Hari Singh because he himself expressed his desire to work for him. When Anil told him that he could not pay him. Hari Singh asked him if he could feed him. So Anil replied that If he knew how to cook, then he may work for him.

Q6. What was Anil's job? What did he usually do with the money he earned ?

Ans. Anil was a writer. He wrote articles for magazines. He had no regular source of income. He was a spendthrift and used to spend money on his friends.

Q7. Why did Hari Singh change his name every month?

Ans- Hari Singh was a fifteen years old boy who introduced himself to Anil as Hari Singh. He was an experienced thief. He changed his name every month for his own safety from the police and his former employers.

Q8. How did Hari Singh know that Anil had forgiven him ?

Ans- Hari Singh knew about the theft but neither his lips nor his eyes showed anything. He gave him fifty rupees and told him that he would be paid regularly. He informed him that he would teach him to write sentences; it shows that Anil had forgiven him.

Q9. Why did Hari Singh not board the train?

Ans- Hari Singh did not board the train because he did not want to betray Anil who gave him shelter and food. He also taught him how to cook food and to write his own name. Anil also knew that he made a profit of a rupee a day with the money he gave him to buy the day's supplies. So, such kindness and good nature of Anil made Hari Singh not board the train and run away.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Write down the character sketch of Anil?

Ans- Anil was a kind, simple and easy-going young man. He was tall and of lean stature and interested in sports like wrestling. He was not very rich and could not offer to employ Hari as a cook. He had the patience and goodness to not only teach Hari to cook but also to read and write. Though he knew that Hari was stealing bits of money from him, he ignored this fact. Anil was a writer who wrote articles for magazines. He was a trusting person. Even when he earned a large amount of money, he kept the money under his mattress and not safe. He was generous and paid Hari when He got some money. Hari had tried to steal the money from him. But he forgave Hari - the thief and continued to be good to him.

Q2. Write down the character sketch of Hari Singh.

Ans- Hari Singh was a 15 years old boy who was an experienced and successful thief. He was successful because of his cleverness and intelligence. He carefully planned everything before choosing his victims. He went to places where people would not suspect him and win their confidence to get a job. After some time he would run away stealing money from there. Thus he used to change his name to fool the police and his former employers. Thus he was a liar. He was cruel enough to rob a simple and trusting man like Anil. He tried to rob Anil. But he realized his fault and came back to Anil and kept his trust alive. This shows that there is a good in every bad person. He wanted to become an educated person in the future and earn his livelihood honestly without stealing.

Q3. Money cannot make a man as much as education can'. Elucidate this statement.

Ans- The statement has every ingredient of facts. Money may buy us all the luxuries and fulfill our needs but it cannot buy us knowledge and character. Hari Singh had all the sharp wickedness to rob people. He was witty by nature who can easily make his prey. So, he chose Anil for his purpose because he found that Anil is a man of modest nature. When he came to stay with Anil, he started

teaching him how to write words and then sentences and adding numbers. Hari Singh started dreaming of a life full of honesty and dignity. He wanted to rob Anil but the good education and company didn't allow him to do so. Therefore, he returned to be educated from the railway platform.

Comprehension Questions:-

Read the given passage and answers the questions that follow:

I was still a thief when I met Anil. And though only 15, I was an experienced and fairly successful hand. Anil was watching a wrestling match when I approached him. He was about 25 -a tall, lean fellow and he looked easy-going, kind and simple enough for my purpose. I hadn't had much luck of late and thought I might be able to get into the young man's confidence. "You look a bit of a wrestler yourself." I said. A little flattery helps in making friends.

Q1. Who said these above lines?

Ans- Hari Singh

Q2. Who is the writer of 'The Thief's Story'?

Ans- Ruskin Bond

Q3. Who is being referred to as fifteen years old in the passage?

Ans- Hari Singh (thief)

Q4. Who is Anil?

Ans- Anil is a tall, lean fellow of 25 years old.

Q5. Pick out a word from the passage which is opposite to the word 'kind'.

Ans- Cruel

MCQ

Q1. How old was Anil?

- a. 20 years b. 22 years
c. 23 years d. 25 years

Q2. How old was the thief boy?

- a. 10 years b. 16 years
c. 15 years d. 18 years

Q3. Anil lived in a room in a shop named:

- a. Jumna Sweet shop.
b. Ganesh Sweet shop
c. Ganga Sweet shop
d. Shankar Sweet shop

Q4. What did the boy ask Anil?

- a. to give him some money
b. to employ him
c. to give him some food.
d. to tell him the way.

Q5. Who hires Hari Singh as a helping hand in his house?

- a. Anil b. Ganesh
c. Gaurav d. Ankit

Q6. What was Anil doing when the thief boy met him?

- a. watching a wrestling match
b. playing badminton
c. writing on article
d. walking on the street

Q7. What kind of jobs did Hari Singh do for Anil ?

- a. making tea b. cooking food
c. doing odd jobs d. all of these.

Q8. What was Anil's profession as mentioned?

- a. writer b. wrestler
c. engineer d. shopkeeper

Q9. Where did Anil come across with Hari Singh ?

- a. at the market
b. at a wrestling match
c. in a mall.
d. at an exhibition match.

Q10. Who is the author of "The Thief's Story"?

- a. James Herriot b. Robert Arthur
c. Ruskin Bond d. Victor Canning

Answer Key

- 1 (d). 25 years
2 (c). 15 years
3 (a). Jumna Sweet shop.
4 (b). to employ him.
5 (a). Anil
6 (a). watching a wrestling match
7 (d). all of these
8. (a). writer
9. (b). at a wrestling match
10. (c). Ruskin Bond.

NCERT Solutions:

Q1. How is Ausable different from other secret agents?

Ans- Ausable was different from other secret agents because he lived in a small room in the musty corridor of a gloomy French hotel which was on the sixth and top floor. There was nothing thrilling or adventurous about him. On top of that he was extremely fat.

Q2. Who is Fowler and what is his first authentic thrill of the day?

Ans- Fowler is a writer and he had come to meet Ausable. His first authentic thrill of the day came when he saw a man in Ausable's room pointing a pistol towards Ausable and himself.

Q3. How has Max got in?

Ans- Max had got into the room using a passkey or master key.

Q4. How does Ausable say he got in?

Ans- Ausable says that he got into his room from the balcony. He presumes this to be the case because in that very same month somebody had entered the room before Max from the balcony.

Q5. Where and Why did Ausable take Fowler?

Ans- Ausable brought Fowler in his room which was on the sixth floor in a hotel. He wanted Fowler to have some thrill and excitement as he was expecting some important paper to be delivered there.

Q6. What story did Ausable frame about calling the Police?

Ans- As soon as there was a knock at the door, Max enquired of it. Ausable told him that he had already informed the police to check if everything was okay at intervals because of the important papers. So Ausable told Max that they were on their duty

Q7. How does Ausable manage to make Max believe that there is a balcony attached to his room?

Ans- Ausable was a very intelligent spy agent. When he found Max waiting for him in his room, he immediately thought of the plan. He told Max that there was a balcony from where people entered his room and Max must have also entered from there. He became convinced about the story, and hence when someone knocked at the door he thought it was police he ran towards the balcony to hide and died.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Why did Fowler feel let down when he met Ausable?

Ans- Fowler felt let down when he met Ausable because he had a different picture of a secret agent in his mind. He thought that the secret agent must be very mysterious and romantic but he found Ausable a very fat and boring man.

Q2. Why did Fowler come to meet Ausable ?

Ans- Fowler came to meet Ausable because he was a romantic writer and had come to see Ausable to know about the life of a secret agent.

Q3. Who was in Ausable's room? What was in his hand?

Ans- A man named Max was there in Ausable's room who was another secret agent and had an automatic pistol in his hand.

Q4. How did Ausable behave to see Max in his room?

Ans- When Ausable saw Max in his room he remained cool and silent and was not afraid of Max. He showed that he is angry with the management of the hotel regarding the balcony below the window of his room.

Q5. What is the important paper that Ausable

talks of?

Ans- The important paper that Ausable talks of is regarding some new missiles under his custody. The paper may affect the course of history. It is so important that several men and women have risked their lives to get them.

Q6. Who was knocking at Ausable's living room door ?

Ans- The waiter was Knocking at Ausable's living room door who brought a bottle of wine for him.

Q7. What did the secret agent tell Max when he heard the knock ?

Ans- He said that he had called the police for the protection of such an important paper that he was going to receive that night. So, he wanted to have extra protection for the report.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Write down the character sketch of Ausable ?

Ans- Ausable was a smart, intelligent secret agent who was very fat and sloppy. He spoke in an American accent which he had brought from Boston twenty years ago. He could also speak French and German. He had a very important paper and Max had come to him to pinch that paper for which several men and women had risked their lives in the past.

He fabricated a story about the police to fool Max. He cooked a false story about the balcony.. The story was so convincing, that Max believed it and fell down. In this way we can say that Ausable had a great sense of humour.

Q2. Write down the character sketch of Fowler ?

Ans- Fowler is a very young and romantic writer. He writes books related to the romantic aspects of life. Shifting from this genre, he wanted to write a book on the detectives so in his mind, he had formed a picture of a detective like James Bond. According to this imagination, the detective would be an attractive personality. He also thought a detective to be surrounded by equipment related to the field. But in reality when he met Ausable he felt very devastated, that

is he finds Ausable not cracking a pistol or surrounded by dark-eyed beauties like James Bond .

Comprehension Questions:-

Read the given passage and answers the questions that follow:

AUSABLE did not fit any description of a secret agent Fowler had ever read. Following him down the musty corridor of the gloomy French hotel where Ausable had a room, Fowler felt let down. It was a small room, on the sixth and top floor, and scarcely a setting for a romantic adventure.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- The Midnight Visitor

Q2. Who is the writer of 'The Midnight Visitor'?

Ans- Robert Arthur

Q3. Who is Ausable?

Ans- Ausable is a secret agent.

Q4. Where did he stay?

Ans- He stayed in a French hotel.

Q5. Pick out a word from the passage which means 'sad'.

Ans- Gloomy

MCQ

Q1. How did Ausable make Max believe there was a balcony?

- a. he made him see it
- b. with detailed description
- c. there was actually a balcony
- d. none of the above

Q2. Who was actually knocking on the door?

- a. police
- b. waiter
- c. Max
- d. none of the above

Q3. What did Max have in his hand

- a. an important report
- b. a knife
- c. a pistol
- d. none of the above

Q4. Ausable was going to raise the issue of

the balcony with.....

- a. government b. management
- c. Max d. Fowler

Q5. How according to Ausable did Max enter?

- a. a passkey b. balcony
- c. window d. None of the above

Q6. What did Max want?

- a. Fowler b. phone
- c. report d. None of the above

Q7. What is the meaning of the word 'Slender'?

- a. weak b. slim
- c. fat d. None of the above

Q8. Who is Fowler'?

- a. secret agent
- b. spy
- c. personal investigator
- d. writer

Q9. He had never lost his..... accent'.

- a. American b. French
- c. British d. All of the above

Q10. Where was Ausable staying?

- a. inn b. French hotel
- c. Fowler's home d. American hotel

Answer Key

- 1 (b). with detailed description
- 2 (b). waiter
- 3 (c). a pistol
- 4 (b). management.
- 5 (b). balcony
- 6 (c). report
- 7 (b). slim
- 8. (d). writer
- 9. (a). American
- 10. (b). French hotel

NCERT Solutions:

Q1- What does Horace Danby like to collect?

Ans- Horace Danby likes to collect rare and expensive books.

Q2- Why does he steal every year?

Ans- Horace Danby stole every year to buy rare, expensive books. Each year he planned carefully just what he would do. Stole enough to last for twelve months, and secretly bought the books he loved to collect through an agent.

Q3- Who is speaking to Horace Danby?

Ans- A lady standing in the doorway was speaking to Horace Danby. She was young and pretty and was dressed in red. She pretended to be a member of the family living at Shotover.

Q4- Who is the real culprit in the story?

Ans- The culprit in the story is the young lady. She too was a thief like Horace but was clever enough to use Horace to her advantage. She fooled him into thinking that she was the lady of the house and got him to take out the jewels from the safe, thus leaving his fingerprints all over the safe and the room.

Q5- What did Horace Danby hear from the doorway?

Ans- Horace Danby heard a voice from the doorway. It was the voice of a lady. As Horace Danby sneezed loudly, therefore, the lady asked what it was and he replied that it was due to hay fever.

Q6- Was Horace Danby a typical thief?

Ans- Horace Danby was not a typical thief. He made locks and was successful in his business. He loved rare and expensive books. To purchase these books he used to rob only one safe every year.

Q7- Why was it not difficult for Horace to open the safe?

Ans- It was not difficult for Horace Danby to open the safe because he had lived with locks

and safes all his life. The burglar alarm was poorly built. He cut the wire without any difficulty.

Q8- How did the lady in red convince Horace Danby to open the lock?

Ans- The lady told Horace Danby that she had promised her husband to take her jewels to the bank but she left them in the safe. She had forgotten the numbers to open the safe and wanted to wear the jewels to a party. Horace Danby believed her and opened the safe for her.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1- How did Horace know all the details of the house?

Ans- Horace knew all the details of the house as he had been studying the house for the past two weeks. Even a magazine article had described this house, giving a plan of all the rooms and a picture of the room along with the details of the safe hidden behind the safe.

Q2- How did Horace fulfil his desire of reading books after he was arrested?

Ans- After Horace was arrested, he became the assistant librarian in the prison and fulfilled his desire of reading books.

Q3- Though Horace planned everything meticulously, why did he fail?

Ans- Though he planned everything meticulously, he failed because of the smart lady. She posed herself to be the owner of the house and convinced him to open the shelf as she had not the password of the shelf. In this way Horace got trapped in her plot.

Q4- How did Horace enter Shotover Grange?

Ans- Horace had seen the housekeeper key in the hook outside the kitchen door. He came out from behind the garden wall. Then, he put on his gloves, took the key and opened the door of the kitchen and entered Shotover Grange.

Q5- What story did Horace tell the police when he was arrested?

Ans- He told the police that he had not stolen any jewels. He said that he broke open the safe for the young wife of the owner of the house. But the wife was herself an old lady of about sixty with grey-hair.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Write down the character sketch of Horace Danby?

Ans- Horace Danby was unmarried. He was about fifty years old. He was a good-natured man. Therefore, everyone liked him. He was fairly successful in his profession of lock-making. He always. He was considered a good and respectable citizen, however, he was not completely honest. He needed a great deal of money to buy his desired books. He started committing thefts with a view to meeting his expenses on books. Nevertheless, Horace Danby was a typical thief. He robbed just one safe every year. Moreover, he stole only from those who had a lot of money. He never thought of hurting anybody. Therefore, he did not carry any weapons. The lady outwitted him only because he trusted her. He feared prison. Therefore, he was submissive, rather than aggressive, He was always successful at robbery except on two occasions.

Q2. 'The lady in The red was a more professional thief than Horace Danby Explain?

Ans- Horace Danby was going to rob the safe at Shotover Grange. He had cut the wires of the burglar alarm. But his nose was tickled due to the essence of flowers on the table. She introduced herself as the owner's wife who had come there to take the jewels from the safe. But unfortunately she forgot the number of safe. As she had to be at the party tonight. So, she told him to open the safe then only she will let her go. Danby opened the safe without gloves and gave all the jewels but Danby was arrested for the jewels robbery and sent to prison.

Comprehension Questions:-

Read the following passage and answer the questions follow:

Everyone thought that Horace Danby was a good, honest citizen. He was about fifty years old and unmarried, and he lived with a housekeeper who worried over his health. In fact, he was usually very well and happy except for attacks of hay fever in summer. He made locks and was successful enough at his business to have two helpers. Yes, Horace Danby was good and respectable-but not completely honest.

Q1- From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- A Question of Trust.

Q2- Who is the author of 'A Question of Trust'?

Ans- Victor Canning

Q3- Who was Horace Danby?

Ans- Horace Danby was a thief.

Q4- How old was he?

Ans- He was about fifty year old and unmarried.

Q5- What did he make?

Ans- He made locks.

MCQ

Q1. What does Horace do in jail?

- a. Clean floor
- b. Assistant Librarian
- c. Typist
- d. Accountant

Q2. Why did the woman want him to break the lock of the safe?

- a. She wanted him to steal
- b. She had forgotten the numbers
- c. She wanted to see if he could break it.
- d. None of these

Q3. What colour dress was the woman wearing?

- a. Red
- b. Black
- c. Green
- d. White

Q4. Where had the servants gone?

- a. Doctor
- b. Movie
- c. Shopping
- d. To meet relatives

- Q5. What was Horace allergic to?**
a. Dust b. Smell of flowers
c. Pollen d. Milk
- Q6. What did the lady say about his story?**
a. It was nonsense b. It was true
c. It was a joke d. None of the above
- Q7. What was the piece of evidence against him?**
a. His lighter b. His gloves
c. His fingerprints d. All of the above
- Q8. Who is talking to Horace?**
a. Servant b. Sherry
c. Horace himself d. None of the above
- Q9. Horace Danby_____.**
a. was unmarried
b. was going to be married
c. had one son
d. had two sons and a daughter
- Q10. Sherry was the name of_____.**
a. a servant
b. dog at shotover Grange
c. a safe in the Grange
d. the lady in red

Answer Key

- 1 (b). Assistant Librarian
- 2 (b). she had forgotten the numbers.
- 3 (a). red
- 4 (b). movie
- 5 (b). smell of flowers
- 6 (a). it was nonsense
- 7 (c). his fingerprints
- 8 (b). Sherry
- 9 (a). was unmarried
- 10 (b). dog at Shotover Grange.

NCERT Solutions:

Q1. How did the invisible man first become visible?

Ans- The invisible man first became visible after he slipped into a big London store to keep warm and overslept there while wearing some clothes taken from the store. The clothes made him visible to the shop assistants. To escape from them, he had to shed all his clothes to become invisible again.

Q2. Why was he wandering the streets?

Ans- Undoubtedly Griffin was a brilliant scientist but he was a lawless person as well. His landlord disliked him and wanted to evict him. He set fire to the house to take revenge. To escape, he removed his clothes, becoming invisible. Thus he became homeless and was wandering the streets of London.

Q3. Why does Mrs. Hall find the scientist eccentric?

Ans- Mrs. Hall finds the scientist eccentric because she wants to be friendly with him. She desires to talk to him. But he does not show any interest in that. He tells her that he desires solitude. He wants no one to talk to him.

Q4. What curious episode occurs in the study?

Ans- One early morning a clergyman and his wife awakened by noises coming from their study. Then they heard the sound of coins being taken from the desk there. But they did not find anybody there, which was curious.

Q5. What other extraordinary things happen at the inn?

Ans- At the inn, the landlord and his wife found the scientist's door open, but there was no one in the room. Then Mrs. Hall heard a sniff and the hat on the bedpost leapt up and dashed into her face. The chair began moving automatically. Suddenly it sprang

into the air and pushed them both out of the room.

Q6. How would you assess Griffin as a scientist?

Ans- Griffin was a scientist because he became invisible due to his inventions. But he was not a real scientist because he misused his inventions. A true scientist uses his inventions for the benefits of humanity. But Griffin uses his inventions to trouble the people.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Why were the two boys in London surprised and fascinated?

Ans- The two boys in London were surprised and fascinated to see fresh muddy footmarks of a man on the steps of a house, although nobody was there.

Q2. What experiment did Griffin carry out? What was the final result of these experiments?

Ans- Griffin carried out an experiment after an experiment to prove the body could become invisible. Finally, he swallowed certain rare drugs and his body became as transparent as a sheet of glass. However, it remained as solid as glass.

Q3. Who was Griffin and what type of a man was he?

Ans- Griffin was a brilliant scientist. He could make himself invisible. But he was a lawless scientist. He was a selfish and short-tempered person and didn't bother about the law. He set the house of his landlord on fire without any fault.

Q4. Why did Griffin set fire to the house of his landlord? How did he escape?

Ans- Griffin's landlord disliked Griffin because of his activities. So he wanted to eject him out of his house. But Griffin set his house on fire in revenge. Then he became invisible by swallowing certain rare drugs and escaped from there.

Q5. Why did Griffin go to the store? What did he do there?

Ans- Griffin was feeling cold without clothes. So he went to the store for warm clothes, shoes and an overcoat. He was also hungry so he took cold meat, coffee, sweets and wine from there. Then he slept on a pile of quilts.

Q6. Why did Griffin go to Drury Lane ? What did he do there?

Ans- Griffin went to Drury lane. He entered a shop to try the stock of a theatrical company. He came out wearing bandages around his forehead. He wore dark glasses, a false nose etc. He attacked a shopkeeper and stole money from him.

Q7. What happened when Griffin didn't wake up in time?

Ans- Griffin did not wake up in time. The shop assistants opened the store. He got scared and began to run. They ran after him to capture him. So he panicked and tried to escape.

Q8. What did Griffin do in the shop of a theatrical company?

Ans- When he entered the shop of a theatrical company, he wore bandages around his forehead, dark glasses, false nose, bushy side-whiskers and a large hat. Then he attacked the shopkeeper from behind, robbed him of his money and escaped from the shop.

Q9. What happened to Jaffers when he tried to catch the invisible scientist?

Ans- Griffin had become invisible by removing his clothes. Constable Jaffers had found himself struggling with someone who was invisible. He was being hit with the blows from unseen directions. These seemed to be coming from nowhere. Soon Jaffers fell down unconscious.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Write the character sketch of Griffin?

Ans. Griffin was a brilliant scientist who discovered how to become invisible. But he misused his discovery for criminal purposes. His landlord disliked him and tried to remove him from his house. As Griffin was a short-

tempered person, he set fire to the house. In order to get away without being seen, he had to remove his clothes. His invisibility made him a homeless wanderer without clothes and without money. Griffin was a lawless person. He indulged in criminal activities in order to support himself. He stole clothes from a London store and robbed a shopkeeper of all his money. His appearance was uncommon and his behaviour was eccentric. His irritable temper and strange habits often landed him in trouble but his invisibility enabled him to get away.

Q2. Griffin was not a true scientist as he misused scientific discovery. Discuss.

Ans- Griffin was not a true scientist and he misused his scientific discovery. Once he had a quarrel with his landlord. Who tried to eject him so he set fire to his house. To get away without being seen he had to remove his clothes. Thus it was that he became a wanderer, without clothes, without money and quite invisible. Then he rented two rooms at the village of Iping. He decided to steal money from the Clergyman's home. One night he made himself invisible and entered his study. The Clergyman and his wife woke up when they heard a noise in their study. They went downstairs and heard the chink of money being stolen from the desk. They opened the door with a poker but there was no trace of the burglar. In this way Griffin misused his scientific inventions.

Q3. What are the adventures made by Griffin in the Village Iping? Give examples in support of your answer.

Ans- There are many adventures made by Griffin in the village of Iping. The stolen money did not last long. Mrs. Hall, the landlord's wife, demanded rent from Griffin. He told her that he was expecting some money but he entered the clergyman's house and stole money in an invisible state. Secondly the village constable was secretly called by Mrs. Hall to arrest Griffin but he took the advantage of his invisibility. All this made Griffin aggressive so he threw off his cloth in order to horrify the people. When Mr. Jaffers arrived to arrest a headless person. Soon there was a fight between Griffin

and Mr. Jaffers. This shows that Griffin has done some heinous adventurous work that created chaos and trouble to the Iping villagers.

Comprehension Questions:-

Read the given passage and answers the questions that follow:

Griffin, the scientist, had carried out experiment after experiment to prove that the human body could become invisible. Finally he swallowed certain rare drugs and his body became as transparent as a sheet of glass though it also remained as solid as glass.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken ?

Ans- 'Footprints Without Feet'

Q2. Who is the author of this story ?

Ans- H.G. Wells .

Q3. Who is Griffin ?

Ans- Griffin is a scientist..

Q4. How did Griffin become invisible?

Ans- Griffin became invisible by swallowing certain rare drugs and became as transparent as a sheet of glass.

Q5. Pick out the word from the passage which means 'not found easily'.

Ans- rare

MCQ

Q1. Where was the theatrical Company shop situated?

- a. Drury Lane b. Durgapur
c. London d. New York

Q.2 "The scientist was always___, now he became furious".

- a. patience b. calm
c. quick-tempered d. cool

Q3. Who called the incident "an extraordinary affair "?

- a. clergyman b. Mrs Hall
c. clergyman's wife d. Griffin

Q4. Where did Griffin find comfort in London?

- a. at the Inn b. a big store
c. theatre store d. none of the above

Q5. What suggest that Griffin was a homeless wanderer?

- a. no clothes b. no home
c. no money d. all of the above

Q6. What did he do for revenge ?

- a. burned himself.
b. burned the landlord
c. burned the house.
d. he didn't do anything for revenge

Q7. What was he working on?

- a. making fake footprints
b. making human bodies invisible
c. making invisible clothes,
d. making a house

Q8. Where did he go next?

- a. Piping b. Iping
c. house d. snowland

Q9. What did he take from there?

- a. wine b. bandages
c. food d. all of the above

Q10. Griffin was rather a ___ person.

- a. kind b. lawless
c. lawfull d. greedy

Answer Key

- (a). Drury Lane
- (c). quick-tempered
- (c). clergyman's wife
- (b). a big store
- (d). all of the above
- (c). burned the house
- (b). making human bodies invisible
- (b). Iping
- (b). bandages
- (b). lawless

NCERT Solutions:

Q1. How did a book become a turning point in Richard Ebright's life?

Ans- A book entitled 'The Travels of Monarch X' changed Richard Ebright's life. It was because it told him how monarch butterflies migrate to central America. It opened the wide world of science to this curious young collector.

Q2. How did his mother help him?

Ans- His mother was a source of great inspiration for him. She always encouraged him and provided constant company to him. In the day she brought friends for him and at night she herself worked with him. She also took him on trips and brought scientific equipment for him. This way she helped him.

Q3. What lesson does Ebright learn when he does not win anything at a science fair?

Ans- Ebright learns an important lesson that science is not just about display. It is about projects and experiments. The real experiments would win him a prize.

Q4. What experiments and projects does he then undertake ?

Ans- He undertook many projects and experiments. He worked on viceroy butterflies to show that they copied monarch butterflies. He studied bright spots on the monarch pupa and discovered a new hormone. Also he found out how cells read their DNA.

Q5. What are the qualities that go into the making of a scientist ?

Ans- There are three essential qualities that make a scientist. The first is a first rate mind. Next is the presence of curiosity. Last but not the least, it is the will to do the best and win.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. How did Ebright show the signs that he would do amazing things when he would grow up?

Ans- Ebright always wanted to learn. His mother helped him with that. She always encouraged him to do something worthwhile. By the time he was in second grade, he had collected all twenty-five species of butterflies. These were found around his hometown. His doing so indicated that he would do amazing things.

Q2. Why did Ebright soon lose interest in tagging butterflies ?

Ans- Soon Ebright lost interest in tagging butterflies. Tagging butterflies was tedious. Also there was no feedback. He tried hard to catch the tagged butterflies to learn more about them. But he could not. In all the time only two butterflies that he had tagged caught.

Q3. What made Ebright continue his advanced experiments on monarch pupa ?

Ans- Ebright's continuous success and prizes made him do advanced experiments on the monarch pupa. His project won third place for Zoology. He also got a chance to work during the summer. It was at the entomology lab of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

Q4. Why did viceroy butterflies copy monarchs?

Ans- Viceroy butterflies copied monarchs because monarchs do not taste good to birds. Viceroy butterflies on the other hand taste good to birds. So, the more they look similar to monarchs the less likely they are to become a bird's prey. Thus they protect themselves from birds.

Q5. What are the ingredients in the making of a scientist?

Ans- The author gave examples from Richard Ebright's life to show the ingredients to make a scientist. Start with a first rate mind, add curiosity, and mix in the will to win for the right reasons.

Q6. What all hobbies did Ebright develop in kindergarten?

Ans- As a child Ebright had a driving curiosity. He was interested in learning new things. He was good at studies and earned top grades in the class. He also collected rocks, fossils and coins. He became an eager astronomer too.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Write down the character sketch of Richard Ebright.

Ans. Richard Ebright is a great scientist who excited the world with a new theory on how cells work. His dedication and endeavour which led to discoveries is praiseworthy. Even at a young age he had a long string of achievements. Even during his childhood he couldn't play football or baseball but was interested in collecting things. He had a driving curiosity along with a bright mind. He had a great curiosity to learn things. His dedication was always great and whatever he thought, he did. His achievements were too many. He gave a new theory of cells to the scientific world. Ebright is also known to be a photographer and showed scientific exhibits, he can be summed up to have first-rate mind, add curiosity and will to win.

Q2. What role did Ebright's mother play in making him grow as a scientist ?

Ans. Since childhood Ebright was excited by the scientific world. As an only child, Ebright grew up in the town of reading, Pennsylvania. In kindergarten he collected things with determination and this interest was well developed by his mother. His mother encouraged his interest in learning. She took him on trips, bought him telescopes, microscopes, cameras, mounting materials and other equipment. His mother was his only companion. They both spent most of their time together, learning things. It was the constant support of her mother which aroused his interest in collecting butterflies. The book 'The Travels of Monarch X' opened a new world of science for this eager scientist. The book was a great help to study butterfly migrations. So her role is quite great in making a scientist.

Comprehension Questions:-

Read the given passage and answers the questions that follow:

At the age of twenty-two, a former 'scout of the year' excited the scientific world with a new theory on how cells work. Richard H. Ebright and his college room-mate explained the theory in an article in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science.

Q1. From which lesson the passage has been taken ?

Ans- The Making of a Scientist.

Q2. Who is the author of 'The Making of a scientist'?

Ans- Robert W. Peterson

Q3. Who is Richard H Ebright?

Ans- A Scientist

Q4. In which article his theory is published ?

Ans- Proceeding of the National Academy of Science

Q5. Pick out the word from the passage which means 'to describe'.

Ans- explain

MCQ

Q.1 Name Richard's college room mate.

- a. John b. James
c. Jack d. Jeff

Q.2 Richard was just in _____ grade when his father died.

- a. First b. Second
c. Third d. Fourth

Q3. Name Ebright's social science teacher.

- a. Mr Weiherer b. Dr Urquhart
c. James R Wong d. Taplow

Q4. How many gold spots were there on a Monarch Pupa?

- a. 11 b. 12
c. 15 d. 10

Q5. In which class was Ebright when he lost at the County Science Fair?

- a. 5 b. 8
c. 7 d. 4

- Q6. What ground breaking research did Ebright do?**
a. working of body b. working of DNA
c. working of heart d. none of the above
- Q7. Richard H Ebright was an excellent----**
a. debater b. scientist
c. photographer d. all of the above
- Q8. Who did he write to get an idea for a real science experiment ?**
a. his mother
b. his friend
c. Dr Fredrick A. Urquhart
d. none of the above
- Q9. Which butterfly is not eaten by birds ?**
a. viceroy b. monarch
c. dragon fly d. none of the a above
- Q10. What did he collect during his childhood?**
a. coins b. rocks
c. butterflies d. all of the above

Answer Key

- 1 (a). John
- 2 (c). Third
- 3 (a). Mr Weiherer
- 4 (b). 12
- 5 (c). 7
- 6 (b). working of DNA
- 7 (d). all of the above
- 8 (c). Dr Fredrick A. Urquhart
- 9 (b). monarch
- 10 (d). all of the above

NCERT Solutions:

Q1. What kind of a person is Mme Loisel? Why is she always unhappy?

Ans- Matilda had a romantic nature. She was lost in dreams. Matilda was unhappy because she had no dowry. She had no hope, no means of becoming known and loved by rich men. But she was born in a poor family.

Q2. What kind of a person is her husband?

Ans- Her husband is a very simple-hearted person. He is an ordinary person. He is a caring husband. He wants to see Mme Loisel happy.

Q3. What fresh problem now disturbs Mme Loisel?

Ans- The fresh problem is Mme Loisel doesn't have a pretty and proper dress for the party.

Q4. How is the problem solved?

Ans- The problem is solved when her husband gives her four hundred francs. It is to buy a pretty dress for the said party.

Q5. What do M. Loisel and Mme Loisel do next?

Ans- M. Loisel and Mme Loisel decide to borrow a diamond necklace. It is from her friend Mme Forestier.

Q6. How do they replace the necklace?

Ans- They borrow money. They shift to a cheap house. They save every soul possible. Mme Loisel does all her work herself. They buy a new real diamond necklace to replace the lost one which is fake.

Q7. What was the cause of Matilda's ruin?

Ans- The cause of Matilda's ruin was her dissatisfaction with whatever life offered her. She dreamt to be loved by rich men. She wanted to be known as she was pretty. But in reality she was from an ordinary family.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Why was Matilda sad after the ball?

Ans- Matilda was sad after the ball because she had lost the necklace. It was not hers but a borrowed one.

Q2. Why did Matilda not like to visit her rich friend?

Ans- Matilda had an inferiority complex. Whenever she visited her rich friend she felt dejected and disappointed because of her poverty. She used to compare her lodgings to that of her friend's. She did not have an attractive dress and jewellery to adorn herself with. That is why she did not like to visit her rich friend.

Q3. Why is Matilda unhappy with her life?

Ans- Matilda is unhappy with her life because she ceaselessly felt herself born for all delicacies and luxuries. The shabby walls, the worn chairs in her house tortured and angered her.

Q4. What kind of a person is her husband?

Ans- Her husband is a very simple and kind hearted person. He is an ordinary clerk and a caring husband and wants his wife to be happy.

Q5. How do they replace the Necklace?

Ans- They decided to replace the necklace. They bought a new one for thirty – six thousand francs. Mr. Loisel had eighteen thousand francs which his father left him. He borrowed the rest at a very high rate of interest.

Q6. What did Mme Forestier tell Matilda about the reality of her Necklace?

Ans- After having lost the borrowed necklace, Matilda replaced it with a diamond necklace bought for thirty-six thousand francs. But Mme Forestier told her that her necklace was false, costing about 500 francs.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. What were the reasons which caused a great suffering to Matilda?

Ans- Matilda was a very pretty young woman

but she was dreamy and over ambitious. This led to her ruin. She was born in a poor family. But she dreamed of being loved and known by the rich. One day, her husband brought home an invitation card. They had been invited to a minister's party. She felt overjoyed but she lost the borrowed diamond necklace. They decided to replace it. But they had to spend a lot on it. It took them ten years to repay the borrowed money. These ten years were very painful for them. They led a horrible life of want. They had to save every soul. But the borrowed diamond necklace turned out to be artificial.

Q2. What kind of life did Matilda and her husband live after the loss of the diamond necklace?

Ans- Matilda decided to replace the lost diamond necklace. It cost them 36,000 francs. They were poor. It proved to be a great burden for them. Mr. Loisel borrowed it from usurer at a high rate of interest. They sent away the maid. They moved to cheap rooms. She washed the dishes herself. She clothed like a very ordinary woman. She went to the grocer's, the butcher's and the last soul. The husband worked evenings and nights. It took them ten years to repay the borrowed money. Matilda looked very old now. The life of want had brought this physical change into her.

Comprehension Questions:-

Read the following passage and answer the question that follow:

She was one of those pretty, young ladies, born as if through an error of destiny, into a family of clerks. She had no dowry, no hopes, no means of becoming known, loved, and married by a man either rich or distinguished: and she allowed herself to marry a petty clerk in the office of the Board of education. She was simple, but she was unhappy.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- The Necklace.

Q2. Who has written 'The Necklace'?

Ans- Guy De Maupassant.

Q3. Whom did she marry?

Ans- She married a clerk.

Q4. About whom the author is talking?

Ans- Matilda.

Q5. Find the word from the passage which means 'well known'.

Ans- Distinguished.

MCQ

Q1. How much was the necklace actually worth?

- Forty thousand francs
- Thirty six thousand francs
- Five hundred francs
- None of the above

Q2. Did her friend recognize her years later?

- Yes
- No
- They did not bump into each other
- None of the above

Q3. What did they do to repay?

- Sent away the maid
- Change their lodgings
- Husband working the evenings and nights too
- All of these

Q4. What excuses do they make for the necklace?

- Stopped answering the friend's calls
- Wrote to her that the jewel needs repair
- Distracted her from the necklace
- None of the above

Q5. Why did she utter a cry?

- Seeing other ladies wrapping themselves in fur.
- Poverty
- The jewels were not to be seen when she reached home
- None of the above

Q6. How did she look on the day of the ball?

- Elegant
- Gracious
- Full of joy
- All of these

- Q7. What solution did her husband come up with?**
- a. Helping her find a dress
 - b. Telling her to wear natural flowers in the name of jewels
 - c. He didn't suggest anything
 - d. None of the above
- Q8. Did he agree to give her that money?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Maybe
 - d. None of the above
- Q9. What did his face look like upon hearing the amount her wife asked from him?**
- a. Pale
 - b. Fine
 - c. Unbothered
 - d. None of the above
- Q10. Why did she throw away the letter?**
- a. She had nothing to wear
 - b. She had no jewellery to carry
 - c. She had no bag to carry
 - d. Both a and b

Answer Key

- 1 (c). five hundred francs
- 2 (b). no
- 3 (d) all of these
- 4 (b) wrote to her that the jewel needs repair.
- 5 (c). the jewels were not to be seen when she reached home.
- 6 (d). all of these
- 7 (b). Telling her to wear natural flowers in the name of jewels
- 8. (a). yes
- 9 (a). pale
- 10 (d). both a and b

NCERT Solutions:

Q1. Why is the lawyer sent to New Mullion? What does he first think about the place?

Ans- The lawyer is sent to New Mullion to serve summons on Oliver Lutkins who was needed as a witness in a law case. He first thinks about the place as a sweet and simple countryside village. But he finds it dirty and unclean.

Q2. Who befriends him ? Where does he take him?

Ans- A delivery man befriends him. He takes him to the Fritz's shop where Lutkins played a lot of poker, Gustaff's barber shop and Wade's Hill. He finally takes him to Lutkins house and his mother.

Q3. What does he say about Lutkins ?

Ans- He says that Lutkins never pays anybody a cent. He is not really bad. But it is hard to make him part with his money. Then he escapes the meeting.

Q4. What more does Bill say about Lutkins and his family?

Ans- Bill says that Lutkins has a mother. They have a farm three miles north. But her mother is a real terror. She is about nine feet tall and four feet thick, she is as quick as a cat.

Q5. Does the narrator serve the summons that day?

Ans- The narrator does not serve the summons that day. He comes again to New Mullion. He serves it on Lutkins when he is recognised by another official the next day who is with him.

Q6. Who is Lutkins ?

Ans- Lutkins is a cheater who borrows money from different people. But he never returns that money and escapes meeting them. He has a cheerful and friendly manner working as a Hack driver in New Mullion.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Why is the narrator sent to New Mullion?

Ans- The narrator was a new entrant in the law firm. So at first he was sent to New Mullion to serve summons on Oliver Lutkins. A case was coming up in the court. In it the presence of Lutkins was urgently required.

Q2. What opinion did the narrator form about the hack driver?

Ans- The narrator found the hack driver cooperative, kind and very helpful. He also found him the most agreeable person. So he bargained with him for hiring his hack at two dollars an hour. The hack driver's broad smile made him feel that they had been very old good friends.

Q3. How did the narrator find the streets and shops of New Mullion ?

Ans- The narrator hoped to see a simple country village when he reached New Mullion. But he was sad to see its muddy streets. It had rows of wooden shops. These had been painted in a sour brown colour. Obviously, he didn't like it then.

Q4. How did Lutkins' mother receive the narrator?

Ans- At last Lutkins took the narrator to his mother. Lutkins mother came out of the kitchen. She had an iron from the old stove in her hand. She marched on the narrator shouting to attack him. This frightened him and he retreated.

Q5. Why was he sent back to New Mullion ? Who went with him?

Ans- He was sent back to New Mullion to serve summons on Lutkins. But this time there was another man with him. The narrator hadn't seen Lutkins. The other man would identify Lutkins as he had worked with him.

Q6. How did the narrator feel after knowing that the hack driver was Lutkins himself?

Ans- The narrator, at last, came to know from the official about Lutkins that he himself was the hack driver. He felt shocked at this deception by Lutkins. So his feelings were hurt as Lutkins and his mother finally laughed at him.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Describe the narrator's visit to Lutkins mother?

Ans- The narrator and the hack driver had been searching for Lutkins. They learnt that he had gone to his mother's farm. So, They went to Lutkins' mother at her farm house. There they asked about Lutkins. But she said that she did not know anything about him. The hack driver told her that they had a legal right to search for Lutkins. She went inside them shouting to attack them. The two stepped back from fear. The hack driver told the narrator to leave as she would kill them.

Q2. Why was the narrator sent to New Mullion again and what happened there after?

Ans- The narrator was sent to New Mullion to find Oliver Lutkins. The first time he went to find him, he was befooled by Oliver and his mother but he did not know. He went back and told his boss that he did not find Oliver. His boss asked him to go to Mullion tomorrow again but this time with a person who knew Oliver.

Comprehension Questions:-

Read the given passage and answers the questions that follow:

AFTER graduating with honours, I became a junior assistant clerk in a magnificent law firm. I was sent, not to prepare legal briefs, but to serve summons, like a cheap private detective. I had to go to dirty and shadowy corners of the city to seek out my victims. Some of the larger and more self-confident ones even beat me up. I hated this unpleasant work, and the side of city life it revealed to me. I even considered fleeing to my hometown, where I could

have been a real lawyer right away, without going through this unpleasant training period.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- The Hack Driver.

Q2. Who became a junior assistant clerk in a magnificent law firm?

Ans- The Lawyer (narrator).

Q3. Who is the narrator of this story?

Ans- The Lawyer.

Q4. Who hates city life?

Ans- The Lawyer.

Q5. Pick out the word from the passage which means 'official order of the court'.

Ans- Summons.

MCQ

Q.1 Who was Oliver Lutkins

- a. Fritz
- b. Gustaff
- c. Bill
- d. Gray

Q.2 From where did they get Lunch?

- a. community meal
- b. Bill's home
- c. cafe
- d. restaurant

Q3. According to Bill, Oliver owed him fifty cents for a game of.....?

- a. chess
- b. poker
- c. horse race
- d. all of them

Q4. The summons for Lutkins were for what case?

- a. theft
- b. murder
- c. forgery
- d. as a witness

Q5. What vehicle did Bill have?

- a. auto rickshaw
- b. cab
- c. hack
- d. cart

Q6. How many times did he have to visit New Mullions??

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Q7. Was he able to serve the summons to Lutkins?

- a. yes
- b. no
- c. may be
- d. none of the above

- Q8. What did Oliver's mother have in her hand while she ran after them ?**
a. pistol b. knife
c. an iron rod d. none of the above
- Q9. Bill seemed toLutkins' talent for dishonesty ?**
a. dislike b. hate
c. criticize d. admire
- Q10. How did the lawyer travel to New Mullion?**
a. by car b. by bus
c. by train d. by auto rickshaw

Answer Key

- 1 (c). Bill
- 2 (b). Bill's home
- 3 (b). poker
- 4 (d). as a witness
- 5 (c). hack
- 6 (b). 2
- 7 (b). no
- 8 (c). an iron rod
- 9 (d). admire
- 10 (c). train

NCERT Solutions:

Q1. Why is Bholi's father worried about her?

Ans- Bholi's father is worried about Bholi. It is because she has neither good looks nor intelligence like his other children. He is worried that no one will marry her when she comes of marriage's age.

Q2. For what unusual reasons is Bholi sent to school?

Ans- Bholi is sent to school not for education because there is little chance of her getting married due to her ugly face and lack of sense.

Q3. Does Bholi enjoy the first day at school?

Ans- Bholi was afraid at first. She even wept when the teacher asked her name. She just sat in a corner. But the beautiful pictures on the classroom wall attracted her. The gentle, kind and loving manner of her teacher made her comfortable. She was looking forward to her new life by the time the first day ended. Thus, although initially she did not enjoy it, by the time she went home she had liked school.

Q4. Does she find her teacher different from the people at home?

Ans- She finds her teacher different from the people at home. She finds the teacher's voice soft and soothing. In all her life she had never been called like that. The teacher called her by her name.

Q5. Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's marriage proposal?

Ans- Bholi's parents accepted Bishamber's marriage proposal because he had a big shop, his own house and several thousand in the bank. He did not even ask for dowry. Her mother thought that Bholi was lucky to get such a well-to-do bridegroom.

Q6. Why does the marriage not take place?

Ans- The marriage does not take place. It is because the bridegroom demands a dowry of five thousand rupees. Bholi refuses to marry such a person who demands dowry.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Why was Ramlal worried about Bholi and not about his other children?

Ans- Ramlal was worried about Bholi because she was stupid. She had neither good looks nor intelligence. She stammered also. She had pock-marks on her face. Ramlal worried about her that nobody would marry her when she came of age. Other children were well. Girls had been married and gone.

Q2. Why did Bholi's mother not want to send Bholi to school?

Ans- Bholi's mother did not want to send Bholi to school. She thought that no one would marry girls if she went to school. In those days, girl education was not popular. Bholi's mother thought that no one would marry Bholi due to her ugly face and lack of sense. Schooling was another drawback.

Q3. Why did the other children make fun of Bholi?

Ans- Bholi could not speak till she was five. When at last she learnt to speak, she stammered. Bholi was also not beautiful. She looked disfigured due to deep black pock-marks. So the children made fun of her more due to stammering.

Q4. Why did the marriage not take place?

Ans- The marriage did not take place. Bholi refused to marry Bishambar as he demanded dowry. She won't be the wife of such a greedy man. So the marriage didn't take place.

Q5. Why was Sulekha nicknamed Bholi? Why did Sulekha start stammering?

Ans- Sulekha was nicknamed Bholi because she was a simpleton. Anyone could befool her. She had fallen from a cot. She had damaged her head. Some part of her brain might have been damaged. She started speaking at the age of five. She stammered also.

Q6. How did Bholi's mother favour Bishamber as a suitable husband for Bholi?

Ans- Bholi's mother favoured Bishamber because he had a big shop. He had a house of his own. He had several thousands in the bank. Secondly he did not know that Bholi had pock-marks on her face. He was also not demanding any dowry.

Q7. How did Bholi say she would live when she refused to marry Bishamber?

Ans- Bholi said to her father not to be worried about her. She told him that she would serve them in their old age. She would teach in the same school. Also she would live with them.

Q8. How was marriage a grand show in the village?

Ans- Bishamber came with a large number of friends and relatives. There was a brass band playing a popular tune from an Indian film. The bridegroom sat on a decorated mare. This all was a fanfare for the village.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Describe the change that came in Bholi due to her receiving the education?

Ans- The chapter Bholi describes two phases of Bholis' life. First phase before she gets education and the second phase what education makes her. Education has brought out these changes. Bholi is a simpleton. She has pock-marks over her face. She stammers. She is ugly. But when she receives education. She becomes wise and normal. Her father decides to marry her to an aged person. He is Bishamber, the grocer who is lame and has children also by his first wife. He demands dowry of five thousand rupees on the day of the marriage. Bholi refuses to marry him due to this reason.

Q2. Write down the character sketch of Bholi?

Ans- 'Bholi' was actually 'Sulekha'. Since her childhood everyone had been calling her Bholi, the simpleton. She had fallen off the cot when she was a baby. Perhaps, it had damaged some part of her brain. Then she had smallpox and her face

was disfigured by pock-marks. Bholi also used to stammer. She was not very wise nor beautiful. But her education changed her personality. She now knew what was good or what was bad. Her father Ramlal agreed to marry her to Bishamber. But he demanded a dowry of five thousand rupees. On the marriage day Bholi refused to marry him. Education had thus made Bholi a wise and mature girl.

Q3. Describe how and why Bholi refuses to marry Bishamber.

Ans- Bholi has received education. Her father decides to marry her to Bishamber the grocer. He is rich. He has a good shop and a big house. He is lame and aged. He has children by his first wife. They are now grown up. Bholi's father thinks that no one would marry Bholi. She has pock-marks over her face. The priest asks Bholi to garland Bishamber but when Bishamber glances at Bholi. He refuses to marry Bholi due to these pock marks. He first demands five thousand rupees as a dowry. But Bholi refuses to marry Bishamber she asks her father to take the money back. She says that she will teach in the school and live with her parents.

Comprehension Questions:-

Read the given passage and answers the questions that follow:

"Pitaji!take back your money, I am not going to marry this man"

Q1. From which lesson this line has been taken?

Ans- Bholi

Q2. Who said the above line?

Ans- Bholi

Q3. To whom does she say this line?

Ans- Her father(Ram Lal)

Q4. Why did she say this line?

Ans- She says this line because she doesn't want to get married to Bishamber.

Q5. Find the word in the given line which means 'Father'

Ans- Pitaji.

MCQ

- Q1. Who is the writer of the story 'Bholi'?**
a. Leslie Norris b. Ruskin Bond
c. K A Abbas d. Robert Frost
- Q2. What did Bishamber demand as dowry?**
a. Money b. Refrigerator
c. Television d. All of the above
- Q3. What was in her eyes when the veil was pulled down the second time?**
a. Hate b. Fear
c. Contempt d. None of the above
- Q4. Who comforted Bholi?**
a. Her friend b. Her father
c. Her mother d. Her teacher
- Q5. How is the situation of the house described?**
a. Poor b. Miserable
c. Prosperous d. Fine
- Q6. At what age did she begin to speak?**
a. 2 b. 5
c. 4 d. 1
- Q7. What do you mean by the word simpleton?**
a. Simple b. Foolish
c. Basic d. None of the above
- Q8. At what age did Bholi begin to speak?**
a. Three b. Four
c. Five d. Six
- Q9. How many children did Ramlal have?**
a. Four b. Five
c. Six c. Seven
- Q10. How many daughters did Ramlal have?**
a. One b. Two
c. Three d. Four
- 2 (a). Money
3 (c). contempt
4 (d). her teacher
5 (c). prosperous
6 (b). 5
7 (b). foolish
8 (c). five
9 (d). seven
10 (d). four

Answer Key

- 1 (c). K A Abbas

NCERT Solutions:

Q1. Why was the 20th century called the "Era of the Book"?

Ans- The 20th century was called the "Era of the Book" because there were books about everything. It was a book which taught people what to do, how to do, when to do, why to do. Almost everything was done by books.

Q2. What guesses are made by Think -Tank about the books found on earth?

Ans- Think-Tank first thought that the books were a strange diet of Earthlings, which is called 'sandwich'. Then he guessed that this was communication sandwiches when they found the sandwiches were hard to eat or chew. Again he made a guess that it was a visual communication, which was made for eyes, not for ears.

Q3. Noodle avoids offending Think -Tank but at the same time he corrects his mistakes? How does he manage to do that?

Ans- Noodle avoids offending Think -Tank, rather he flatters him by praising him. He corrects his mistake in a very polite manner. He offends Think-Tank but not aggressively rather modestly.

Q4. Do you think books are being replaced by the electronic media ?

Ans- The present era is the era of electronic media. Electronic media is very easy to access. It is an audio-visual media so it is very entertaining to watch while reading books requires more intellect, concentration and understanding. Naturally, electronic media has become more catchy and attention- catcher in comparison to books.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. In what ways does Think-Tank misinterpret innocent nursery rhymes as threats to the Martians?

Ans- Think-Tank misinterprets innocent nursery rhymes in an interesting manner. The words like 'shell' and 'silver' make Think-Tank thinks that humans grew them in

farms. Then, there is a line about 'cow' and 'moon'. Also, the picture of Humpty-Dumpty and the rhyme of 'great fall' make Think-Tanks think that humans were about to invade Mars.

Q2. How does the book save the Earth?

Ans- Think-Tank, the rulers of Mars misinterprets the nursery rhymes which were there in the book "Mother Goose" and drops the idea to invade the earth. Thus, the earth is saved.

Q3. How are Omega, Iota and Oop related to each other?

Ans- Omega is the captain of Mars space control, Iota is Lieutenant and Oop is a sergeant. They all are related to Mars and come down to the Earth.

Q4. What difficulty do the crew of the space probe face on Earth?

Ans. The space probe lands in a public library. The crew was shocked because the place looked very strange as they had no idea of books. They think the library to be some kind of storage barn. They are puzzled (confused) as they are not familiar with books.

Q5. How does Think-Tank explain the books to its probe crew?

Ans. Think-Tank told his crew that the books were sandwiches and ordered his crew to eat them. Then, he called them communication devices and later he said that they were meant for watching.

Q6. Why do the space probe crew take vitamins?

Ans- Think Tank wanted the probe crew to find out what was in the books. So, they take vitamins to increase their intelligence. They are able to read the books after taking those vitamins. The book was Mother Goose and the lines were about Mistress Mary and her garden of cockle shells and silver bells.

Q7. Think-Tank thinks that Earthlings are after him. What is the reason?

Ans. Think Tank crew read about Humpty

Dumpty's fall in rhyme and showed the picture to Think-Tank. Think Tank's head resembled that of Humpty-Dumpty. This makes Think-Tank feel that earthlings were planning to invade Mars and capture him.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Describe Think-Tank in your own words

Ans. Think-Tank is the ruler of the planet Mars. His head is huge and egg shaped. He wears a robe decorated with stars and circles. He is very proud of his intelligence and might. But he is terrified when he is sent a picture of falling Humpty Dumpty on Earth.

Q2. How did one old book of nursery rhymes save the Earth from a Martian invasion?

Or

How did a book change Think-Tank's opinion?

Ans- This book is totally misunderstood by the Martians. The Martians thought that earthlings were planning to invade Mars. So, they cancelled their invasion of Earth and went back. Think-Tank totally misunderstands the book. Phrases like 'shell', 'silver', 'garden' gave him a false idea that earthlings grew silver and weapons. He starts thinking that earthlings are very advanced in technology.

Comprehension Questions:-

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

"Please, excuse me your brilliance, but a cloudy piece of information is twirling around in my head"

Q1. From which lesson this line has been taken?

Ans- The Book That Saved The Earth.

Q2. Who is the writer of 'The Book That Saved The Earth'.

Ans- Claire Boiko

Q3. Who has said this line?

Ans- Noodle

Q4. To whom this line has been said?

Ans- Think Tank

Q5. Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'rotate'.

Ans- Twirling

MCQ

Q.1 According to Think Tank's decoding, which animal can fly on the Earth.

- a. dog b. cat
c. cow d. horse

Q.2 What is the rank of Iota?

- a. sergeant b. marshall
c. lieutenant d. commander

Q.3. Who is Noodle?

- a. boss of Think Tank.
b. apprentice of Think Tank.
c. colleague of Think Tank.
d. acquaintance of Think Tank.

Q.4. Where was Iota?

- a. theatre on Earth
b. shopping mall on Earth
c. library on Earth
d. hospital on earth

Q.5. Name the book of nursery rhymes that saved the Earth?

- a. Mother Goose b. Father Goose
c. Baby Goose d. Sister Goose

Q.6. What are the invaders called?

- a. Marsers b. Martians
c. Martina d. Marsent

Q.7. The story is set in the

- a. past b. present
c. future d. none of the above

Q.8. How many moons does Mars have ?

- a. one b. two
c. four d. five

Q.9. What is the 'Sandwich' used for on Earth, according to Noodle?

- a. aviation b. television
c. communication d. transportation

Q.10. Who is the Commander-in-chief of Mars space control?

- a. Oop b. Omega
c. Iota d. Think-Tank

Answer Key

1. (c) cow
2. (c) lieutenant
3. (b) apprentice of Think Tank.
4. (c) library on Earth
5. (a) Mother Goose
6. (b) Martians
7. (c) future
8. (b) two
9. (c) communication
10. (d) Think-Tank

JAC SECONDARY ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2023

QUESTION BOOKLET BOOK - A

(MCQ TYPE)

Time: 1 Hr. 30 Min.

Full Marks: 40

Total No. Question : 19

- I. Read the passage given below carefully and choose the correct options to answer the questions.

Tea was first grown and used in China. It was first used as medicine, and then became a very popular drink. It is now grown largely in India and Sri Lanka. The habit of drinking tea has now spread all over the world. It is perhaps the most popular of the drinks. People find it very refreshing after hard work. And it is practically harmless. That is the reason why it is very popular. It is taken in many ways.

Usually some leaves are put in boiling water, which is then strained and taken with a little sugar and milk. In China and Japan, people do not use sugar in their tea.

Q.1. Tea was first used as

- (1) Beverage (2) Soft drink
(3) Medicine (4) None of these

Ans. (3) Medicine

Q.2. Where is tea largely grown?

- (1) China and England
(2) India and Sri Lanka
(3) China and India
(4) China and Sri Lanka

Ans. (2) India and Sri Lanka.

Q.3. Why is it a popular drink?

- (1) It is very refreshing
(2) It is harmless
(3) Both (1) and (2)
(4) None of these

Ans. Both (1) and (2)

Q.4. Tea is made by

- (1) steaming (2) boiling
(3) frying (4) None of these

Ans. (2) boiling

Q.5. In China and Japan, people do not usein their tea.

- (1) milk (2) sugar
(3) spices (4) None of these

Ans. (2) sugar

Q.6. Which word in the passage means 'famous'?

- (1) Grown (2) Spices
(3) popular (4) spread

Ans. (3) Popular

Q.7. The opposite of 'harmful' is

- (1) popular (2) harmless
(3) strained (4) none of these

Ans. (2) harmless

Q.8. Tea was first grown and used in China.

The sentence is in

- (1) Simple present (2) Simple past
(3) Past perfect (4) Past continuous

Ans. (2) Simple past

II. **Choose the correct options given in Question Nos. 9 – 14 and complete the letter given below:**

Main Road,
Ranchi,
29 March, 2023

My (9)..... uncle,

I am writing this letter to thank you for giving me such a ...(10)..... birthday present. It is a wonderful(11)..... How lovely it is ! My school is four kilometres away. It takes a lot of(12)..... to go there on foot. It will help me save time(13)..... energy. Everyone likes it. Once again I thank you whole heartedly.

Your.....(14).....nephew

Amit

- Q.9** (1) deer (2) dear
(3) Dear (4) Deer

Ans. (2) dear

- Q.10** (1) beautiful (2) dull
(3) horrible (4) none of these

Ans. (1) beautiful

- Q.11** (1) bycycle (2) bicicle
(3) bicycle (4) none of these

Ans. (3) bicycle

- Q.12** (1) money (2) time
(3) both (1) and (2) (4) none of these

Ans. (2) time

- Q.13** (1) but (2) or
(3) and (4) none of these

Ans. (3) and

- Q.14** (1) faithfully (2) lovingly
(3) loving (4) none of these

Ans. (2) loving

III. Choose the correct option and answer the following questions:

Q.15. My sister was playing cricket. This sentence is in

- (1) Simple past (2) Past perfect
(3) Present continuous (4) Past continuous

Ans. (4) Past continuous

Q.16 The Passive Voice of "Amit wrote a letter" is

- (1) A letter will be written by Amit
(2) A letter is wrote by Amit.
(3) A letter was written by Amit
(4) None of these

Ans. (3) A letter was written by Amit.

Q.17. The Passive Voice of "Who did it?" is

- (1) By whom it is done?
(2) By whom was it done?
(3) By whom it was done?
(4) None of these

Ans. (3) By whom it was done?

Q.18. I don't knowto make tea.

- (1) which (2) what
(3) how (4) none of these

Ans. (3) how.

Q.19. The modal verb in "..... God have mercy on you" is

- (1) must (2) may
(3) might (4) None of these

Ans. (2) may

Q.20. She said that she

- (1) was happy (2) is happy
(3) were happy (4) none of these

Ans. (1) was happy

Q.21. Achair is of no use.

- (1) broke (2) broken
(3) breaking (4) None of these

Ans. (2) broken

Q.22. Mohana letter now

- (1) was reading (2) were reading
(3) reading (4) is reading

Ans. (4) is reading

IV. Read the passage given below and choose the correct options to answer the questions:

The class roared. I had to laugh too, though I'd nearly exhausted my ingenuity on the topic of chatter boxes. It was time to come up with something original. My friend, Sanne who's good at poetry, offered to help me write the essay from beginning to end in verse and I jumped for joy. Mr. Keesing was trying to play a joke on me with this ridiculous subject, but I'd make sure the joke was on him.

Q.23. Who is 'I' in the first line?

- (1) Sanne (2) Anne
(3) Mr. Keesing (4) None of these

Ans. (2) Anne

Q.24. Who was Mr. Keesing?

- (1) Anne's (2) Anne's uncle
(3) Anne's teacher (4) Anne's friend

Ans. (3) Anne's teacher

Q.25. What does the word 'ridiculous' mean here?

- (1) Sensible
- (2) Very silly
- (3) Serious
- (4) None of these

Ans. (2) Very silly

Q.26. Which plantation is popular in Coorg?

- (1) Coffee
- (2) Tea
- (3) Wheat
- (4) Rice

Ans. (2) Coffee

Q.27. What risk did the pilot take?

- (1) Flying back to Paris
- (2) Flying straight into the storm
- (3) He did not take any risk
- (4) None of these

Ans. (2) flying straight into the storm

Q.28. How many dresses did Wanda draw?

- (1) 50
- (2) 80
- (3) 100
- (4) 110

Ans. (3) 100

Q. 29. Who read the letter sent by Lencho?

- (1) God
- (2) Postmaster
- (3) Postman
- (4) None of these

Ans. (3) Postman

Q.30. What was Mij's favourite toys?

- (1) Marbles
- (2) Balls
- (3) Car
- (4) None of these

Ans. (1) Marbles

Q.31. What are a man's obligation's in life?

- (1) Obligations to his family
- (2) Obligations to his people
- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) None of these

Ans. (3) Both (1) and (2)

Q.32. With whom does the poet wish to live with?

- (1) Animals
- (2) Humans
- (3) Both animals and humans
- (4) None of these

Ans. (1) Animals

Q.33. What has the poet compared the fog to?

- (1) Cat
- (2) Dog
- (3) Woman
- (4) Insect

Ans. (1) Cat

Q.34. What did Richard Ebright collect during his childhood?

- (1) Rocks
- (2) Coins
- (3) Butterflies
- (4) None of these

Ans. (4) All of these

Q.35. Matilda was born in a family of

- (1) Officers
- (2) Clerks
- (3) Doctors
- (4) Scientists

Ans. (2) clerks

Q.36. Who was Max?

- (1) A Writer
- (2) A secret agent
- (3) A thief
- (4) None of these

Ans. (2) A secret agent

Q.37. What type of a man was Griffin?

- (1) Brilliant scientist
- (2) Lawless person
- (3) Friendly
- (4) Both (1) and (2)

Ans. (4) Both (1) and (2)

Q.38. What was Tricki's main fault?

- (1) Laziness
- (2) Greed
- (3) Inactive
- (4) None of these

Ans. (2) Greed

Q.39. What did Anil do for a living?

- (1) Wrote articles for magazines
- (2) Wrestling
- (3) Business
- (4) Acting

Ans. (1) Wrote articles for magazines

Q.40. Why did Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's marriage proposal?

- (1) He had a house of his own
- (2) He had a big shop
- (3) He had a good bank balance
- (4) All of these

Ans. (4) All of these

JAC SECONDARY ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2023

QUESTION BOOKLET BOOK - B

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Time: 1 Hr. 30 Min.

Full Marks: 40

Total No. Question : 19

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. **Question Booklet-(B)** is of Subjective type. It is Question-cum-Answer Booklet. The candidate has to answer the Question-cum-Answer Booklet. [**Question Booklet-(B)**] in the space provided only after answering the **Question Booklet-(A)** (MCQ Type).
2. This Question-cum-Answer Booklet contains **19** questions out of which **13** questions are to be attempted.
3. This Question-cum-Answer Booklet consists of **four** Sections:
Section – A – Reading
Section – B – Writing
Section – C – Grammar
Section – D – Literature
4. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.
5. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
6. Answers of the questions must be in the context of the instructions given therein.
7. Answer the questions in the space provided, and nowhere else.

SECTION – A

(Reading)

(Marks : 10)

1. Read the passage carefully and answer any five of the following questions:

5 x 2 = 10

James Cook was born in Marton Village, Cleveland, on October 28, 1728. From his boyhood, he was interested in sea journeys. One day he made up his mind, he too, was going to sea in order to visit beautiful

lands. At the age of twenty seven, Cook had become the first mate. The first service Cook saw was in Canada. There he was employed in the task of surveying St. Lawrence Cook on August 25, 1768 was with a company of eighty-three men. They sailed in the ship named "Endeavour". They planned to cover a bigger part of the globe. They reached Tahiti in the spring of 1769. Cook travelled south in search for the unknown country. At last, he reached New Zealand.

Q.1. When and where was James Cook born?

Ans. James Cook was born in Marton village, Cleveland on October 28, 1728.

Q.2. What was his interest in childhood?

Ans. He was interested in sea journeys.

Q.3. When did he become the first mate?

Ans. At the age of twenty seven, Cook had become first mate.

Q.4. What was the task given to him?

Ans. He was employed in the task of surveying St. Lawrence.

Q.5. Which word in the passage means 'duty'?

Ans. They word 'service' in the passage mean 'duty'.

Q.6. Complete the following sentences:

i. The first service Cook saw

ii. They set sail in the ship named

Ans. i. The first service Cook saw was in Canada.

ii. They set sail in the ship named Endeavour

Q.7. Make sentences with the given words:

a) Journey b) Task

a. Journey: Since boyhood Cook was interested in sea journeys.

b. Task: In Canada Cook was employed in the task of surveying St. Lawrence.

SECTION – B

(Writing)

(Marks : 10)

- II. Answer any two questions in about **80 – 100** words

(Question No. **10** is compulsory) 2 x 5 = 10

Q.8. Write a letter to your friend congratulating him / her on his / her success in the examination.

Ans. Sector – 'II', H.E.C.

Ranchi

24th June 2023

Dear Ritika,

I hope you are hale and hearty by the grace of God. I'm also fine by almighty's blessing.

I am very happy to know that you secured ninety percent marks in your board examination. It is a matter of great pleasure and joy that you have been successful in the Higher Secondary School Examination.

You have, definitely, set an example for your peers and younger ones. I would like to share your experience, which you have gained while preparing for the examination.

Congratulate your parents on my behalf.

Yours sincerely

Vikash

Q.9. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner about the dirt and filth lying around your colony.

Ans. New Colony, Bahubazar, Ranchi

24th June 2023.

To,

The Municipal Commissioner,
Ranchi

Subject: Complaining about dirt and filth lying around colony

Sir,

I would like to draw the kind attention of concerned authorities towards the problem of dirt and filth lying around the colony.

We have been facing this problem for a long time. Dirt and filth can be seen lying every where in my colony. A heap of garbage lying on the street. Therefore, mosquitoes and houseflies are increasing day by day. It may result in outbreak of many diseases.

Hence we would like to request you to look into the matter urgently and kindly take proper action against this problem, so that situation becomes normal. I hope this time our request will be considered as soon as possible. For this I shall be highly obliged to you.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

(Vikash Kumar)

Q.10. Write a paragraph on 'The happiest day of your life' OR "My aim in life"

Ans. **The Happiest Day of Your Life**

There are many days in life that bring joy and pleasure but some days are the happiest and remain in our mind forever. My happiest day was the day when the results of 10th standard declared and I secured the top position in school. My parents became very proud of me and my achievement. That day I enjoyed and celebrated with my family and friends to the fullest. Therefore, It was truly a memorable day which I always cherish.

OR

My Aim in Life

Everybody must have an aim in life. An aimless man can never live successful life. Since childhood I have decided to serve my society. So, I want to be a good teacher. There are some reasons behind my decision. First teaching is the noble profession in the world. Secondly, a teacher plays an important role in the nation building process. So, I want to be a part of Education system of our country.

SECTION – C

(Grammar)

(Marks : 6)

Q.III.

11. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given below:

(Can, must, may) 3x1=3

(a) She works hard so that she pass.

(b) Rahulspeak five languages.

(c) Werespect our elders.

Ans. (a) She works hard so that she may pass.

(b) Rahul can speak five languages.

(c) We must respect our elders.

Q.12. Transform the following sentences as directed: 3x1=3

(a) My sister is too small to walk.
(Remove 'too')

(b) Who does not love his country?
(Into Assertive)

(c) Ramesh said to me, "How are you?"
(Into Indirect Speech)

Ans. (a) My sister is so small that she cannot walk.

(b) Everyone loves his country.

(c) Ramesh asked me how I was.

SECTION – D

(Literature)

(Marks : 14)

Q.IV.

13. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

3 x 1 = 3

I am an orphan, roaming the street

I pattern soft dust with my hushed bare feet

The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.

Questions:

(a) Name the poem from where this extract has been taken.

(b) Who has written these lines?

(c) What is she doing?

Ans. (a) Above lines of the stanza had been taken from the poem Amanda.

(b) These lines has been written by Robin Klein.

(c) She is roaming in the street.

Q.V. Answer any two questions in about 40-50 words: 2 x 3 = 6

14. Why does Anne want to keep a diary?

Ans. Anne believed that she does not have any close and true friends whom she can confide in. Though she had friends, she was never able to truly open up about her feelings with them. So she decided to confide all her thoughts and innermost feelings to her diary instead. Since she wanted her diary to be her friend, she even gave it a name and called it "Kitty".

Q.15. What was Valli's favourite pastime?

Ans. Valli's favourite pastime was standing in the front doorway of her house and looking at the street outside. It was so because she had no playmates of her own age around there. Moreover, the street outside was full of hustle and bustle and offered her new experiences.

Q.16. Who won the drawing contest? What had the winner drawn?

Ans. The drawing contest was won by Wanda. She drew a hundred dresses of varying styles. The judges praised her and her classmates congratulated her. Among the boys jack Begglee won the contest for his motor boar design.

Q.17. How does the tiger terrify the villagers?

Ans. The tiger terrorizes the villagers near the jungle edge snarling around the houses, showing his white fangs and claws. The villagers were scared by the growling sound of the tiger. As tiger is a terrifying animal it would even kill an animal when it is hungry or angry. His long white fangs, stout face, horrific claws, sight of wagging it's tail were enough to terrify the villagers.

Q.VI. Answer any one question in about 80-100 words: 1 x 5 = 5

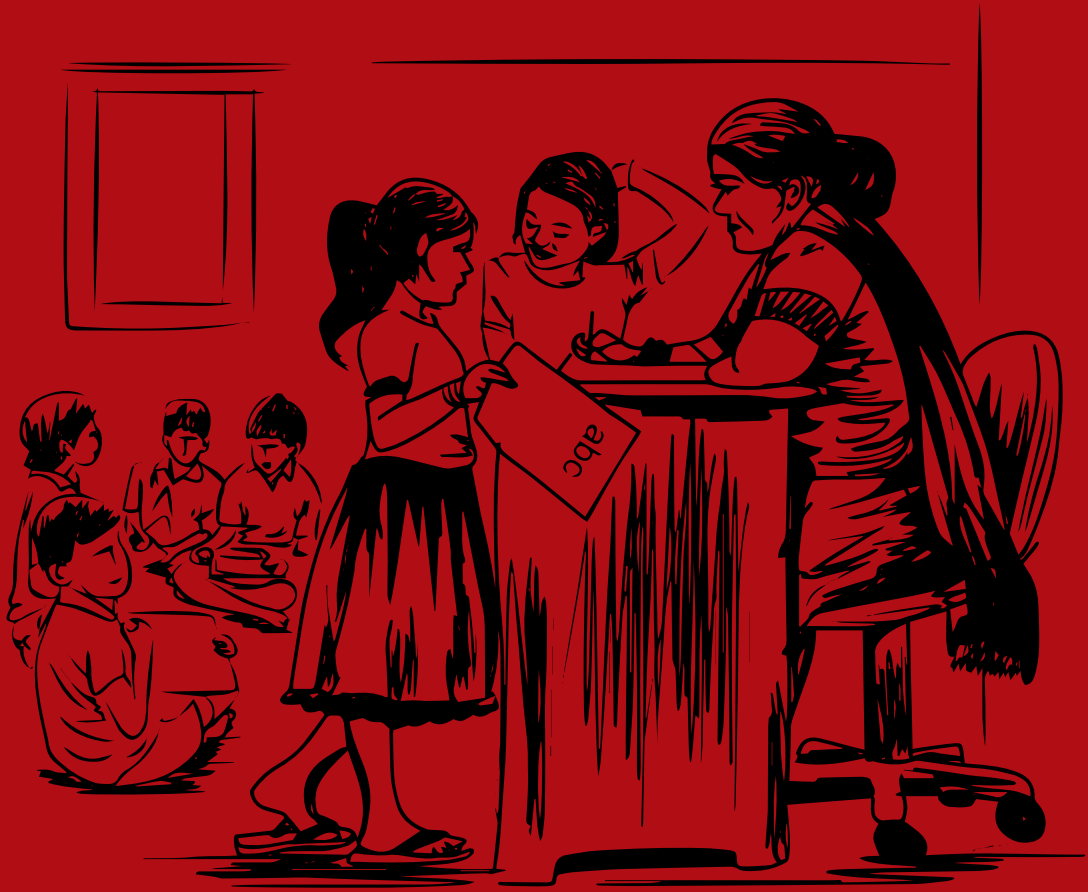
Q.18. Give a character sketch of Bholi.

Ans. Sulekha was the fourth and the youngest child of Ramlal, who was the revenue officer

of the village. She was named Bholi as she was considered a simpleton by everyone. She was a neglected, underconfident and introvert child. She was also fond of her pet cow Lakshmi. She was born fair and pretty, however. She suffered from pox in her childhood which left marks on her face and a head injury made her mind slower than the normal child of her age. She learned to speak very late and stammered even after she could speak. Other children mimicked and made fun of her. On the day of her wedding, when Bholi learnt that her father had paid a huge amount of dowry the groom, she publicly refused to marry him and stood up for herself. She no longer stammered and surprised everyone by it. Despite being harshly decided to serve them in their old age and teach in the school in which she had been taught.

Q.19. Who was Horace Danby? What kind of a person was he?

Ans. Horace Danby was a fifty year old bachelor, who was considered to be a good and respectable citizen. However, he was not completely honest. He was very fond of rare and expensive books. Horace was never caught for stealing. He stole only rich people and never hurt anyone. He also never carried a weapon. Horace Danby was a good and respectable citizen. He normally remained hale and hearty except for the attacks of hay fever which he usually had in summers. But there was another aspect of his personality. Each year he planned the robbery carefully and then would steal enough to last for twelve months. His passion led him to buy the books secretly through an agent and thus satisfy himself.



झारखण्ड शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद्, राँची
Jharkhand Council of Educational Research and Training, Ranchi