

TOP 100 QUESTION WITH SOLUTION**UNSEEN PASSAGE****(15 MARKS)****(1) SOLVED PASSAGE 1**

Freedom and power bring responsibility. That responsibility rests upon this assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India. Before the birth of freedom, we had endured all the pains of labour and our hearts are heavy with the memory of this sorrow. Some of those pains continue even now. Nevertheless the past is over and it is the future that beckons to us now. That future is not one of ease and resting but of incessant striving so that we may fulfil the pledges we have so often taken and the one we shall take today. The service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance. It also means, ending of disease and inequality of opportunity. The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us but as long as there are tears and suffering, so long our work and responsibility will not be over. Democracy is a Government of the people, for the people and by the people. It is the moral and constitutional duty of the Government or the political party in power to ensure health, education, justice, equality, liberty and food to every citizen of India irrespective of caste, creed and community.

(2023)

1. What brings 'responsibility' and where does it rest upon?
2. What does the service of India mean?
3. What is the moral and constitutional duty of the Government toward the citizens of our country?
4. What do you mean by 'democracy'?
5. (i) Which word in the passage means 'ceaseless'?
- (ii) Which word in the passage is opposite of 'slavery'?
- (iii). What is the meaning of 'inequality of opportunity' in the passage?

Answers

1. Freedom and power bring responsibility. It rests upon the assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India.
2. The service of India means the service of the million who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance. It also means, ending of disease and inequality of opportunity.
3. To ensure health, education, justice, equality, liberty and food to every citizen of India.
4. Democracy is a government of the people, for the people and by the people.
5. (i) Incessant

(ii) Freedom or Liberty

(iii) Inequality of opportunity means not everyone has the same chances to succeed due to factors like socio-economic status or discrimination.

(2) SOLVED PASSAGE 2

Life is not a bed of roses but a bed of thorns. It is full of dangers and difficulties. They have to be overcome, if we are to succeed in life. In the race of life, we should not be afraid of the risk which is but natural. Success in any work in life goes to those persons who welcome risk. Science would not have made such wonderful achievements if our scientists had not risked their lives and comforts. The more difficult a work is, the harder should be our efforts to perform it. Life is not a smooth sailing. Petty difficulties frighten a weaker heart who is not prepared to take a risk. But brave hearts achieve fame and honour because they enjoy taking risks. In short, risk brings success and work miracles.

(2022)

1. How is man's life?
2. What should we do to succeed in life?
3. Who are frightened by petty difficulties?
4. What do brave hearts achieve?
5. (i) Which word in the passage is the opposite of 'artificial'?
(ii) Which word in the passage means 'fear'?
(iii) Write the adjective form of 'miracle'.

Answers

1. Man's life is not easy. It is full of dangers, difficulties and risks.
2. To succeed in life, we should take risk and sacrifice comfort.
3. Weaker hearts who are not prepared to take risk are frightened by petty difficulties.
4. Brave hearts achieve fame and honour.
5. (i) Natural
(ii) Afraid
(iii) Miraculous

(3) SOLVED PASSAGE

By M Solution

Some people think that the aim of education is merely to give knowledge. These people want students to read books and do nothing else, but add to their knowledge. Others believe that knowledge alone is not enough, only that which enables a man to earn his living can be called education. Such people think that bread is more important than anything else. Still others believe that education should aim solely at making good citizens and good patriots. All these people see only one of the several purposes of education.

As a matter of fact, education should aim at three things together. It should give men knowledge, make them self-reliant and able to serve others. Education should not produce citizens who, while they love their own freedom, take away the freedom of others. It should produce men, who love their own country but who do not want to harm other countries. (2023)

1. What should be the aim of education?
2. "Bread is more important than anything else". Do you agree? If not, why?
3. What type of men should be produced by education?
4. Explain the underlined portion.
5. (i) Which word in the passage means 'independence'?
(ii) Which word in the passage means 'aim'?
(iii) Write the noun of the word 'believe'.

Answers

1. The aim of education should be to give knowledge, make students self-reliant, and enable them to serve others. In addition, education should also aim at producing good citizens and patriots who love their own country but do not want to harm other countries.
2. While it is important to have practical skills that enable individuals to earn a living or 'bread', education should aim to develop well-rounded individuals who possess knowledge, skills, and values that promote personal and societal growth.
3. Education should aim to produce well-rounded individuals who possess knowledge, skills, and values that promote personal and societal growth.
4. This phrase means that education should aim to produce individuals who have a sense of patriotism and love for their country, but at the same time, they should not have any desire to harm or cause damage to other countries or individuals.
5. (i) freedom
(ii) purpose

(iii) belief

ARTICLE WRITING**(10 MARKS)****(4) Dowry System****(2022)**

It is well said that marriage in India is not a union between two people but a union between two families. This makes marriage a very happy occasion and matter of pride for the people. However, there are still some age-old customs that keep spoiling this happiness and replace pride by greed.

The dowry system is one of these issues and has been a great problem and source of embarrassment and disturbance in our society. Poor parents do not get any groom who will marry their daughter without taking dowry. They have to take "Marriage Loans" to get their daughter married. Dowry is becoming a nightmare for women. The cases of infanticide are increasing. Poor parents do not have any other option. It is very clear that dowry is creating violence. Groom's parents are misusing this pure tradition. They forcefully ask for dowry or threatens to call-off the wedding. It is also observed in a large state that brides are tortured for dowry even after marriage. And torture is just one part of the story, they are harassed and insulted to the verge of their committing suicides and most horrifyingly, they are also murdered for not meeting the dowry demands.

Dowry is complete injustice with women and does not give women equal status in society. Under the Dowry Prohibition Act, taking or giving dowry is a crime and illegal if you see someone taking or giving dowry then you can lodge a complaint against them.

Dowry system is good unless and until it is considered as a gift given to the bride by her parents. If the groom's parents are demanding money to get married as a 'Dowry' then that is completely wrong and illegal.

(5) Online Classes**(2022)**

Education is the basic foundation of our life. Every citizen should get a quality education. It's also their fundamental right and need. Due to revolutionary changes in the field of education after independence, the nature of education has changed from traditional to modern. At present E-education means online education which is becoming very popular. Through online education, the teachers sitting far away are teaching children through the internet with the help of online platforms such as apps, Skype, Zoom, Youtube etc. Children can sit and listen independently to their teacher through a mobile, laptop, or computer. Online education provides the convenience of reading from home and it saves both time and money together. There are many ways by which teachers and students can share any file, PDF with each other in a very easy way. Even classes related to any subject such as cooking, crafting, drawing, painting, history, polity, geography, the current issue, etc. almost every subject is now being given online.

The online education system is a popular study of today's Era. Just as every object has two aspects. It is the same in the process of online classes, on one hand, it has immense benefits and at the same time, it has many adverse side effects which we cannot ignore. The importance of online education has greatly increased in the corona period and large number of people are also getting education through online

classes. But for online classes students must have a computer or smartphone and a proper internet connection.

(6). Importance of Games and Sports

(2022, 23)

Games and sports are part and parcel of our regular life. We should play more sports everyday to keep ourselves healthy and fit. Participating in sports reduces our stress and make our mood better. It is the best option to become healthy, fit, improves sleep and improves self-confidence. Games and sports have much value in development of body and are as important as that of a mind. A healthy mind dwells in a healthy body. Every student should take part in games and sports. Sports evoke a sense of fair play in one's life.

It is proved by the experts that sports can make our inner power stronger. It is important for mental growth too. The brain of a sportsman become so much fast and they become clever in their regular life. When the kids play games regularly, they learn several tricks to survive and it helps them to be mature in real life.

There are lots of sportsmen we see and we follow as influencers and celebrities. All of them came from a really simple family. They did hard work and they understood their talent. As like this, there are lots of students who are really good at cricket or football. The school should pick them and arrange special training for them. These students are future Virat Kohli or MS Dhoni. If you look back, all these legends came from the really normal area and normal family. Their parents and they cared about their talent. Even ordinary students also should get the opportunity to practice and make them strong physically. Physical strength is important for everyone. Without enough physical strength, you won't be able to perform better in your life.

As you can understand, the importance of sports and games is very much in our life. We should be involved in sports.

LETTER WRITING

(10 MARKS)

Q. 7. Write a letter to the Editor of a local newspaper about the cleanliness of your city/village. (2022)

Ans. 7G, Jwala Nagar,

Meerut.

November 25, 2023

To

The Editor,

The Amar Ujala, Meerut.

Subject: About the cleanliness of our city/village.

Respected Sir,

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of concerned authorities and general public towards the increasing garbage dirt in our city. In our city garbage is dumped on the roads. You will find garbage anywhere you see. On that the pigs and dogs rummage through the garbage and make the streets even more dirtier. It is very dangerous for the residents of Meerut. There is no proper functioning of the municipality corporation. This dirt, garbage and all those flies which wander around the garbage may lead to several major issues like getting ill.

It can also be serious. Our city is in a very bad condition. So, I wish that you would take a stern action on the municipality in our city so that it will become much more cleaner.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

ABC

Q. 8. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about frequent breakdown of electricity in your locality. (2023)

Ans. A72, Jwala Nagar,

Meerut.

To

The Editor,

The Amar Ujala, Meerut.

Subject: Frequent Breakdown of Electricity Respected Sir,

I am writing to express my concern about the frequent breakdown of electricity in our locality. For the past few weeks, we have been facing constant power cuts that have severely impacted our daily lives.

The power cuts have disrupted our work, study, and daily activities, causing a great deal of inconvenience and frustration. We have also been forced to rely on generators and inverters, which are not only expensive but also noisy and polluting.

I urge the authorities to take immediate action to address this issue and ensure that we have a consistent and reliable supply of electricity. It is crucial for the smooth functioning of our daily lives and for the economic development of the area.

I hope that the concerned authorities will take this matter seriously and work towards finding a solution to this problem.

Sincerely,

ABC

Q. 9. Write a letter to the Principal of your college to grant you full fee concession. (2023)

Ans. A72, Jwala Nager

Meerut

To

The Principal

DAV College, Meerut

Subject: Full fee concession

Respected Sir,

I am writing to request for a full fee concession for the upcoming academic year. As you may be aware, I am currently pursuing BA in English at your esteemed college. Unfortunately, due to financial constraints, I am unable to afford the fees for the upcoming year.

I come from a financially underprivileged background, and my family is facing several financial challenges at the moment. Despite my best efforts, I am unable to pay for the fees required for my education.

I am a hardworking student, with a strong academic record and a genuine interest in my field of study. I believe that with your support, I can continue to excel in my studies and achieve my career goals.

I therefore humbly request you to grant me a full fee concession for the upcoming academic year. I assure you that I will continue to work hard and make the most of the opportunities provided to me.

Thank you for considering my request. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

ABC

GRAMMAR

(25 MARKS)

10. NARRATION

DIRECTION : Change the following sentences into indirect form of speech by choosing the most appropriate answer.

1. Rajesh said to me, "Do you not know Rajat?"

(a) Rajesh told me whether I did not know Rajat.

(b) Rajesh asked me whether he did not know Rajat.

(c) Rajesh asked me whether I did not know Rajat.

(d) Rajesh said me whether I do not know Rajat.

Ans. (c) Rajesh asked me whether I did not know Rajat.

2. The teacher said to me, "Be regular and learn your lesson daily."

(a) The teacher advised me to be regular and learn my lesson daily.

(b) The teacher told me to be regular and learn my lesson daily.

(c) The teacher advised me be regular and learn my lesson daily.

(d) The teacher requested me to be regular and learn my lesson daily.

Ans. (a) The teacher advised me to be regular and learn my lesson daily.

3. The farmer said, "What a heavy snow fall it is!"

(a) The farmer said that it is a very heavy snow fall.

(b) The farmer exclaimed that it was a very heavy snow fall.

(c) The farmer exclaimed that it is a very heavy snow fall.

(d) The farmer told that what a heavy snow fall it is.

Ans. (b) The farmer exclaimed that it was a very heavy snow fall.

4. A hermit said to me, "May God give you health, wealth and success!"

(a) A hermit prayed for me that God might give me health, wealth and success.

(b) A hermit wished for me that God might give me health, wealth and success.

(c) A hermit prayed for me that God may give me health, wealth and success.

(d) A hermit prayed for him that God might give me health, wealth and success.

Ans. (a) A hermit prayed for me that God might give me health, wealth and success.

5. The coolie said, "Please don't keep me waiting so long."

(a) The coolie ordered not to keep him waiting so long.

(b) The coolie requested not to kept him waiting so long.

(c) The coolie advised me not to keep him waiting so long.

(d) The coolie requested not to keep him waiting so long.

Ans. (d) The coolie requested not to keep him waiting so long.

11. SYNTHESIS

DIRECTION : Combine the following sets of sentences as directed within the brackets by choosing the most appropriate answer.

1. He was disappointed. He left the job.

(Simple)

(a) Being disappointment, he left the job.

(b) Being disappointed, he left the job.

(c) He was disappointed and left the job.

(d) Because of disappointed, he left the job.

Ans. (b) Being disappointed, he left the job.

2. I do not play hockey. I do not play cricket.

(Compound)

(a) I do not play hockey and cricket.

(b) I never play hockey and cricket.

(c) I do not play hockey, do not play cricket.

(d) I play neither hockey nor cricket.

Ans. (d) I play neither hockey nor cricket.

3. Lucy lived in the forest. Wordsworth loved her.

(Complex)

(a) Wordsworth loved Lucy who lived in the forest.

(b) Lucy lived in the forest and Wordsworth loved her.

(c) Wordsworth loved Lucy because she lived in the forest.

(d) Lucy lived in the forest so Wordsworth loved her.

Ans. (a) Wordsworth loved Lucy who lived in the forest.

4. He saw a lion. The lion was very furious.

(Simple)

(a) He saw a very furious lion.

(b) He saw a lion but the lion was very furious.

(c) He saw lion that was very furious.

(d) He saw a lion who was furious.

Ans. (a) He saw a very furious lion.

12. Transformation of Sentences

DIRECTION : Transform the following sentences as directed within the brackets by choosing the most appropriate answer.

1. The cat was too clever to be caught. (Remove 'too')

(a) The cat was very much clever that it could not be caught.

(b) The cat was so clever that it could not be caught.

(c) The cat was very clever to be caught.

(d) The cat was so clever that it can not be caught.

Ans. (b) The cat was so clever that it could not be caught.

2. The Taj is more beautiful than any other building that I have ever seen. (Superlative)

(a) The Taj is the most beautiful building that I have ever seen.

(b) The Taj is most beautiful building that I have ever seen.

(c) The Taj is very much beautiful building that I have every seen.

(d) I have never seen so beautiful building as the Taj.

Ans. (a) The Taj is the most beautiful building that I have ever seen.

3. Why waste time in playing cards? (Assertive)

(a) Wasting time in playing cards is not good.

(b) Do not waste time in playing cards.

(c) It is wastage of time to play cards.

(d) Playing cards is wastage of time.

Ans. (b) Do not waste time in playing cards.

4. An elephant is the heaviest animal. (Positive)

(a) No other animal is as heavy as an elephant.

- (b) An elephant is a heavy animal.
- (c) An elephant is heavier animal than any other animal.
- (d) No other animal is so heavy as an elephant.

Ans. (d) No other animal is so heavy as an elephant.

13. Syntax : Correction of Sentences

DIRECTION : Choose the correct sentence in each of following sets of sentences.

1. (a) Knowledge is even more preferable than riches.
- (b) Knowledge is preferable to riches.
- (c) Knowledge is even more preferable to riches.
- (d) Knowledge is preferable than riches.

Ans. (b) Knowledge is preferable to riches.

2. (a) Both the brothers love one another.
- (b) Both the brother love one another.
- (c) Both the brothers love each other.
- (d) Both the brother loves each other.

Ans. (c) Both the brothers love each other.

3. (a) When a person is tired, he should relax for a while.
- (b) When a person is tired they should relax for a while.
- (c) When a person are tired, he should relax for a while.
- (d) When a persons is tired, they should relax for a while.

Ans. (a) When a person is tired, he should relax for a while.

- 4.(a) He showed some courage.
- (b) He showed much courage.
- (c) He showed very courage.
- (d) He showed few courage.

Ans. (b) He showed much courage.

5. (a) He could not come but he was ill.

(b) He could not come and he was ill.

(c) He could not come because he was ill.

(d) He could not come although he was ill.

Ans. (c) He could not come because he was ill.

14. IDIOMS AND PHRASES /PHRASAL VERBS

1. A bed of roses (an easy and comfortable situation = फूलों की सेज) (2013, 18, 19, 20)

Life is not a bed of roses.

2. A bird's eye view (a general survey = सरसरी नजर) (2018)

He had a bird's eye view of the city from the aeroplane.

3. A bosom friend (intimate friend = घनिष्ठ मित्र)

Satish is my bosom friend.

4. A hard nut to crack (difficult work to do = कठिन कार्य) (2013)

To pass M.B.B.S. course is not a hard nut to crack for sincere students.

5. All and sundry (all without distinction = प्रत्येक बिना भेदभाव के) (2020)

I invited all and sundry to my son's birthday party.

6. All in all (complete master = सर्वेसर्वा) (2010, 12, 19)

I am all in all in my family.

15. Synonyms

DIRECTION : Give the synonyms of the following words

Words		Synonyms
Adept		expert, apt, skilful
Apology	(2019)	pardon, excuse, regret
Arrogance		pride, insolence
Allow	(2018)	Permit

Ascent	(2020)	Rising
Assent		Consent
Abridge	(2020)	Cut
Abstain		Refrain
Admit	(2014, 20)	Acknowledge, confess
Astonishment		surprise

16. ANTONYMS**DIRECTION : Give the antonyms of the following**

Words		Antonyms
Abhor	(2015)	Love
Allow		Disallow
Accept		Refuse, Reject
Adversity	(2017, 18, 20)	Prosperity
Arrival	(2016, 18)	Departure
Approve		Condemn
Allay	(2017)	Aggravate, exacerbate
Ascent		Descent
Alive	(2014)	Dead
Aware		Unaware, Ignorant

17. ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION**DIRECTION : Choose the correct option which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.****1. A foreigner who settles in a country is called (2023)**

- (a) Immigrant
- (b) Emigrant
- (c) Alien
- (d) Visitor

Ans. (a) Immigrant**2. One who does not believe in the existence of God is called (2023)**

- (a) theist
- (b) devotee

(c) worshipper

(d) atheist

Ans. (d) atheist

3. Government by the rich is called

(2023)

(a) Aristocracy

(b) Plutocracy

(c) Bureaucracy

(d) Autocracy

Ans. (d) Autocracy

4. A selfish person who always thinks of himself is called

(2023)

(a) druggist

(b) lyricist

(c) dramatist

(d) egoist

Ans. (d) egoist

5. One who sees the dark side of a thing, is called

(2023)

(a) optimist

(b) pessimist

(c) darky

(d) hopeless

Ans. (b) pessimist

6. Dislike of or aversion to marriage is :

(2023)

(a) monogamy

(b) misogamy

(c) polygamy

(d) bigamy

Ans. (b) misogamy

18. Homophones

(2 MARKS)

DIRECTION : Use the following words in sentences of your

1. **Accept** I gladly **accept** your invitation.
Except **Except** my wife all will attend your function.
2. **Accident** (2016) Three persons were killed in a bus **accident** today.
Incident There are some memorable **incidents** in the life of every person.
3. **Altar** (2022, 23) Many people sacrifice a goat at the **altar** of Goddess Kali.
Alter (2022, 23) You should not **alter** anything in whatever you have written.
4. **Affect** (2022) The company of Mahatma Gandhi **affected** everyone.
Effect This medicine has no **effect** on this patient.
5. **Access** (2022) I have no **access** to the minister.
Excess (2022) **Excess** of everything is bad.

TRANSLATION

(5 MARKS)

DIRECTION : TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING INTO ENGLISH

19. SOLVED EXERCISE

भारतवर्ष एक महान देश है। इसका अतीत बहुत ही शानदार रहा है। विदेशी आक्रमणकारियों ने इस देश को लूटने का प्रयास किया। इसकी संस्कृति तथा इसके ज्ञान-विज्ञान को मिटाने का प्रयास किया। परन्तु देशप्रेमियों के बलिदान और बहादुरी के कारण वे सफल नहीं हुए। आज भी देश में किसी चीज की कमी नहीं है। यदि दिन दूनी रात चौगुनी बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या पर नियन्त्रण हो जाये तो देश फिर समृद्ध हो जायेगा। पर्यावरण प्रदूषण देश की एक बड़ी समस्या है। इस ओर प्रत्येक देशप्रेमी नागरिक को जागरूक होने की आवश्यकता है। आपसी भाईचारा और मेल-जोल की भावना को सदैव बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता है। भारत एक महान देश था, आज भी है और सदैव रहेगा।

(2016, 22)

Translation-

India is a great country. Its past has been very glorious. Foreign invaders tried to rob this country. They tried to destroy its culture, knowledge and science. But due to sacrifice and boldness of Indian patriots, they were not successful in it. Even today there is no shortage of anything in the country. If population, growing by leaps and bounds, is controlled, the country will again become prosperous. Environmental pollution is a big problem of the country. Every lover of the country is needed to be awakened towards it. It is needed to develop mutual fraternity and feeling of togetherness. India was a great country, it is so even today and will always remain so.

20. SOLVED EXERCISE

हम परिवर्तन के दौर में रह रहे हैं, किन्तु कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनका स्थायित्व, i ताजगी और आकर्षण कभी कम नहीं होता। भारत एक ऐसा ही देश है। एक ही समय पुरातन और नवीन। देश के नालंदा, तक्षशिला और विक्रमशिला जैसे विश्वविद्यालयों का समृद्ध इतिहास रहा है। आज हमें तकनीक के माध्यम से वर्तमान समस्याओं का समाधान कर भारत के प्राचीन गौरव की पुनर्स्थापना करनी है। हमें पुनः विश्व में भारतीय ज्ञान की श्रेष्ठता सिद्ध करनी है और ऐसा तभी सम्भव है जब हम अतीत के स्वर्णिम पृष्ठों को पलटकर वर्तमान के सन्दर्भ में उन्हें योजित कर सकें।

(2017)

Translation-

We are living in the age of changes, but there are things whose existence, freshness and beauty could never be less. India is one such country. Archaic and new at the same time.

There is a rich history of the universities like Nalanda, Takshashila and Vikramshila. Today, we have to re-establish the ancient glory of India by solving current problems through technology. We have to prove the superiority of Indian knowledge in the world again, and this is possible only when we can revert past the golden papers of the past and join them in the current context.

21. SOLVED EXERCISE

असफलता से हमें कभी निराश नहीं होना चाहिए। सफलता और असफलता बहनें हैं। असफलता हमारी आँखें खोलती है और हमारी कमजोरियों को उजागर करती है। उन्हें दूर कर हम पुनः सफल हो सकते हैं। बड़े-बड़े वैज्ञानिक अपने प्रयोग में असफल होते हैं। बड़े-बड़े योद्धा युद्ध के मैदान में पराजित होते हैं। महान नेता । चुनाव में हार जाते हैं, पर वे निरन्तर प्रयास करते रहते हैं और एक दिन अवश्य सफल होते हैं। मार्ग की कठिनाइयों को देखकर कभी निराश नहीं होना चाहिए। यदि हम दृढ़ निश्चय कर लें तो कोई भी चीज असम्भव नहीं। जीवन संघर्ष का ही दूसरा नाम है; यह फूलों की सेज नहीं।

(2017, 19)

Translation

We should never be disappointed with failure. Success and failure are like sisters. Failure opens up our eyes and exposes up our weaknesses. By overcoming them we can succeed again. Even the great scientists fail in their experiment. Big warriors are defeated in their battlefield. Great leaders loose their elections, but they constantly keep trying and definitely get success one day. We should never be

disappointed by seeing the difficulties of the way. If we take a strong determination, then nothing is impossible. Life is the other name of struggle; it is not a bed of roses.

22. SOLVED EXERCISE

प्रारम्भ में छोटे इंजनों को ही बनाने में सफलता प्राप्त की गई थी। उसके बाद ही रेलगाड़ी जैसे भारी-भरकम इंजन को बनाने और चलाने में सफलता प्राप्त की गई। रेलगाड़ियों के परिचालन में अत्यन्त भार के कारण इसके पहियों को प्रारम्भिक गति देने में बहुत अधिक शक्ति की आवश्यकता होती है, लेकिन जब ये एक बार घूम जाते हैं तब ये स्वयं बलवान हो जाते हैं। इसी प्रकार से सफलता के पहियों का भी एक बार घूमना इसलिए कठिन होता है, क्योंकि ये रेल के समान भारी होते हैं, किन्तु जब ये एक बार घूम जाते हैं तब इन्हें गति देने में ज्यादा शक्ति की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती है। ये हल्की सी ही शक्ति से सफलता की ऊँचाइयों पर पहुँचाते रहते हैं। (2020)

Translation –

In the beginning success was got in making small locomotives. Only after that, success was got in making and moving locomotives. Very much energy is needed to move the wheel initially due to heavy weight, in the operation of trains but when they move once, they become very powerful themselves. Just like this, the wheels of success is difficult to move once, as they are heavy like that of train but when they are moved once, they need not to provide much energy. They reach the heights of success with low energy.

23. SOLVED EXERCISE

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति गुरु नानक के नाम से अच्छी तरह परिचित है। बचपन से पढ़ने, लिखने तथा खेलने में उनकी रुचि नहीं थी। एक दिन उनके पिता ने उन्हें दस रुपये दिए और बाज़ार से कुछ आवश्यक चीजें लाने के लिए कहा। बाज़ार जाते समय मार्ग में उन्हें कुछ साधु मिले जो बहुत भूखे थे। उन्होंने सारे पैसे साधुओं को भोजन खिलाने पर खर्च कर दिए और बिना कोई वस्तु खरीदे घर वापस आ गए। जब उनके पिता को इसके बारे में पता चला तो उन्होंने गुरु नानक से कुछ भी नहीं कहा। किन्तु उन्होंने विचार किया कि भविष्य में उनका पुत्र ऐसा महान बनेगा जिसका सम्मान सब करेंगे। (2020)

Translation-

Every person is well known with the name of Guru Nanak. He had no interest for reading, writing and playing in the childhood. One day his father gave him ten rupees and ask for bringing some essential things. During his visit to market, he met few saints (hermits) in the way who were very hungry. He spent all money to give food to hermits and returned home without purchasing anything. When his father came to know about it, he said nothing to Guru Nanak. But he thought that his son would be such great in future as would be respected by all.

24. SOLVED EXERCISE

एक बार एक चोर घर में घुस आया। उसे आँगन में एक कुत्ता मिला जो बड़ा स्वामिभक्त था। कुत्ते को चुप करने के लिए चोर ने गोश्त का एक टुकड़ा उसकी ओर फेंका। यह देखकर कुत्ते ने चोर से कहा, "तुम चाहते हो कि मैं भौंकना बन्द कर दूँ और तुम मेरे मालिक के जेवर और कपड़े चुरा ले जाओ। ऐसा कभी नहीं हो सकता। मैं ऐसा मूर्ख नहीं हूँ कि तुम्हारा फेंका हुआ गोश्त मैं खाने लगूँ। तुम इसी समय यहाँ से बाहर निकल जाओ। क्या तुमने मुझे भी बेइमान समझ लिया है?" (2023)

Translation –

Once a thief entered the house. He found a dog in the courtyard who was very loyal. To silence the dog, the thief threw a piece of meat towards it. Seeing this the dog said to the thief, "you want me to stop barking and you steal away my master's jewelery and clothes. This can never happen. I am not such a fool that I start eating your thrown meat. You get out of here right now. Have you considered me a dishonest two?"

PROSE

(15 MARKS)

(2 SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION AND ONE LONG QUESTION)

FROM CHAPTER 1

The Last Lesson

Q.25. What did M. Hamel say about the French language?

(2022, 23)

Ans. He called French the most beautiful language in the world. He said that it was the clearest and the most logical language.

Q.26. What had been put up on the bulletin-board?

Ans. An order from Berlin had been put on the bulletin-board. It said that only German would be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. The teaching of French had to be stopped.

Q.27. What changes did the order from Berlin cause in school that day?

Ans. There were no noises. It was as quiet as Sunday morning. M. Hamel said it would be his last lesson. Everybody looked sad. The village people had come to thank M. Hamel for his forty years of faithful service.

Q.28. What was the scene inside the class when Franz reached the school ?

(2022)

Ans. When Franz reached the school, the scene inside the class was unusually very quiet. Usually when school began, there was a great bustle, which could be heard out in the street. He saw his classmates had already taken their places and his teacher, M. Hamel, was walking up and down with his terrible iron ruler under his arm. Franz had to open the door and go to in before everybody. He was very

blushed and frightened. But when M. Hamel saw him, he said very kindly, "Go to your place quickly, little Franz. We were beginning without you." Franz jumped over the bench and sat down at his desk. When he sat down, he noticed that his teacher had put on his beautiful clothes. Besides it, the whole school seemed very strange and solemn. One thing surprised Franz very much, he saw on the back benches of the class, there were people of village who were sitting like themselves.

FROM CHAPTER 2

Lost Spring

Q.29. What explanations does the author offer for the children not wearing footwear? (2022)

Or

Why did children in Seemapuri stay barefoot? (2023)

Ans. The lack of money is valid explanation. Children like Saheb can't afford shoes. When Saheb gets a pair of shoes he wears. One explanation is that it has become a tradition for them to stay barefoot. But the writer doubts it.

Q. 30. What makes the city of Firozabad famous?

Ans. Firozabad is famous for glass blowing industry. Every other family here is engaged in making bangles. It is famous for its bangles.

Q.31. What was the meaning of garbage for children? An What did they find in it? (2022)

Ans. Small children look for something valuable in heaps of garbage. They expect to get some coin, note or a valuable thing in it. Sometimes, they find just one rupee or at times even a ten rupees note. This gives them a hope to find more. Thus, for children, garbage is a source of wonder.

Q32. Describe the life of ragpickers in Seemapuri. (2023)

OR Describe the plight of ragpickers as depicted in the lesson 'Lost Spring'. (2023)

Ans. Seemapuri is a settlement of more than 10,000 ragpickers. It is a place on the periphery of Delhi. Those who live here are squatters who came from Bangladesh in 1971. Ragpickers live in structures of mud. They have roofs of tin and tarpaulin. There is no sewage, drainage or tarpaulin running water. They live here without an identity and without permits. Food is more important for them than their identity. Children grow up to become partners in survival. An army of barefoot children appear in the morning with their plastic bags on their shoulders. Garbage has a different meaning for children. For them it is wrapped in 'wonder'. They may find a rupee, even a ten rupee note or a silver coin. There is always hope of finding more.

FROM CHAPTER 3

Deep Water

Q.33. What did Douglas do inside the water to save his life? (2022)

Ans. When Douglas was picked and tossed into the deep end, he was frigitened, but not so frightened that he lost his wits, entirely. While going down to the bottom, he made a plan to save himself from being drowned. He decided to make a big jump as his feet hit the bottom. He hoped to move up to the surface of water like a cork. Then he would lie flat on it, and paddle to the edge of the pool. The plan was only partly successful. He rose to surface twice. But each time he swallowed water and went down.

Q.34. What did the instructor do to train Douglas ? (2022, 23)

Ans. The instructor built a swimmer out of Douglas piece by piece. For three months he held him high on a rope attached to his belt. He went back and forth across the pool. Panic seized the author every time. The instructor taught Douglas to put his face under water and exhale and to raise his nose and inhale. Then Douglas had to kick with his legs for many weeks till these relaxed. After seven months the instructor told him to swim the length of the pool.

FROM CHAPTER 4

The Rattrap

Q.35. From where did the peddler get the idea of the world being a rattrap? (2023)

Ans. During one of his wanderings, he was thinking of his rattraps. Suddenly, he was struck by the idea that the whole world about him was nothing but a big rattrap.

Q.36. Why was the crofter so talkative and friendly with the peddler?

Ans. The crofter had no wife. He was all alone. He had no children. He was happy to have someone to talk to in his loneliness.

Q.37. "The story 'Rattrap' is a mixture of entertainment and philosophy." Explain. (2023)

Ans. The story, 'The Rattrap' is indeed, both entertaining and philosophical. The fast-paced narrative in the third person, generous use of dialogue by the author and different characters belonging to different mindsets and locales make the story interesting and entertaining. Besides, the author has managed to keep up the suspense till the end. The incidents in the forge, with the ironmaster coming at midnight, hold our attention. The peddler's incessant refusals to the ironmaster to accompany him, but his accepting Edla's invitation in one go, the ironmaster's realisation of his mistake, and Edla's sympathy and generosity, all make the story quite gripping. While all the above events make the story interesting, there is also an element of philosophy in the story. Somewhere, the peddler's theory of the world being a rattrap is true. One feels caught up like a rat in the entrappings of the world. Some people fall into this trap never to come out of it again. The story teaches us that, as human beings, we are not above temptations.

Q.38. Describe the events that follow when the rattrap peddler's real identity is revealed, leading to his reformation. (2023)

Ans. In 'The Rattrap' by Selma Lagerlof, when the peddler's real identity is revealed he is caught by the ironworks owner and his daughter. Initially afraid, the peddler is convinced to stay and face the consequences of his actions. The ironworks owner and his daughter showed him kindness and offer him a chance to start a new life. The peddler accepts their offer and begins to work honestly. Through these events, the peddler learns that material possessions are not everything and that honesty and kindness can lead to a happier life.

FROM CHAPTER 5

Indigo

Q.39. What prompted Gandhiji to urge the departure of the British? (2022)

Ans. The author visited the ashram of Gandhi in Sevagram in 1942. The latter explained to him that in 1917 it came to his mind to urge the departure of the Britishers. In December 1916, Gandhi had gone to attend the annual convention of the Indian National Congress in Lucknow. There came Raj Kumar Shukla, a poor share-cropper from Champaran to complain Gandhi about the injustice of the landlords in Bihar. At his vehement insistence, Gandhi went there and saw the poor peasants in piliable and terrified conditions. This episode made home in Gandhi and he decided that the British must quit India.

Q.40. Why did Gandhiji chide the lawyers? (2022, 23)

Ans. During his stay at Muzzafarpur, the lawyers briefed Gandhiji about the cases of poor peasants. They told about their cases and the size of the fee. Gandhiji chided them for collecting big fees from the sharecroppers. He advised them to stop going to the law courts. He pointed out that the peasants were poor and fear-stricken. It was urgent to make them free from fear.

Q.41. On what ground did the English owners of indigo plantation demand compensation from the sharecroppers? (2022)

Ans. The peasant in Champaran were sharecroppers. The peasant were to grow indigo on 15% of their land. They were forced to give their crop as rent to the British landlords. With the advent of synthetic indigo, the British land lords asked for compensation from the peasants to free them from the agreement. After the episode of 25 per cent refund of money, the farmers came to know that they had rights and defenders. They learned to behave courageously. The British landlords were so much demoralised that they abandoned their estate which was given to the peasants and indigo share cropping disappeared.

Q.42. How did Gandhiji reach Champaran and what did he do there? (2022)

Or How did Gandhiji reach Champaran? What did he find there and what did he plan for future proceedings? (2023)

Ans. Rajkumar Shukla who was an illiterate and oppressed indigo farmer from Champaran, invited Gandhiji to visit his district so that he could solve the problems faced by the miserable peasants.

In the course of his journey to Champaran with Rajkumar Shukla, Gandhiji stayed at Muzzafarpur where he met the lawyers and concluded that fighting through courts was not to solve the problem of the poor sharecroppers of Champaran. He declared that the real relief for them was to be free from fear. With this intention, he arrived in Champaran and contacted the Secretary of the British Landlord's Association. The Secretary refused to provide any information to him. After this, Gandhiji met the Commissioner of the Trihut division who served a notice on him to immediately leave Tirhut.

Gandhiji accepted the notice by signing it and wrote on it that he would not obey the order. He was even willing the court arrest for the cause of the peasant. After four rounds of talks with the Governor ,an official commission of inquiry was appointed in which Gandhiji was made the sole of representative of the peasants.

Through the commission , Gandhiji succeeded it getting 25% of the compensation award for the British Landowners.

FROM CHAPTER 6

Poets and Pancakes

Q.43. What is the example of national integration that the author refers to?

Ans. The author refers to the example of national integration that could be seen in the make-up department. The make-up department was first headed by a Bengali who was succeeded by a Maharashtrian. He was assisted by a Dharwar Kannadiga, an Andhra, a Madras Indian Christian, an Anglo-Burmese and the usual local Tamils.

Q.44. Why did the author appear to be doing nothing at the studios?

Ans. The author had to collect important cuttings from the newspapers. So he sat at his desk tearing up newspapers day in and day out. So the onlookers thought that he was doing nothing.

Q.45. What work did the 'office boy' do in the Gemini A Studios? Why did he join the studios? Why was he disappointed?

Ans. The 'office boy' was, in fact, not a boy. He was a grown-up person. He was in his early forties. He had joined the studios with high hopes. He had expected to be a great star, director, a top screen writer or a lyric writer. But all that he could become was an insignificant make-up man. It was a very unsatisfying job. Another man who joined the studios in similar difficult conditions. He was not even as literate as this office boy was. But he had risen to be No. 2 in the studios. He was Kothamangalam Subbu. The office boy was very angry. He thought Subbu responsible for all his woes and troubles. Subbu was a highly talented person. He gave direction and definition to Geminie studios during its golden years. He was a successful actor.

FROM CHAPTER 7

The Interview

Q.46. What are the some positive views on interviews?

Ans. It is a supreme serviceable medium of communication. We come to know everything about a celebrity.

Q.47. Why are journalists and publishers puzzled?

Ans. Journalists and publishers are puzzled because they believe that people like trash and don't like difficult reading experiences.

Q.48. Why did Rudyard Kipling refuse to be interviewed ?

Ans. Rudyard Kipling refused to be interviewed because according to him it immoral. It was a crime. It was an offence of assault on his person. It was cowardly and vile. No respectable man would ask it.

Q.49 . Did Umberto Eco consider himself a novelist first or an academic scholar?

Ans. Umberto Eco considered himself an academic scholar first and then a novelist.

We can support our opinion with the following reasons:

(i) Umberto Eco was a professor at the University of Bologna in Italy. He had already acquired a formidable reputation as a scholar for his ideas on semiotics, literary interpretation, and medieval aesthetics before he turned to writing fiction (novel).

(ii) He presented his first Doctoral dissertation in Italy when he was 22.

(iii) He began to write novels at the age of 50, more or less.

(iv) He wrote only five novels against his forty scholarly works.

(v) Eco considered himself a university professor who writes novels on Sundays. He participates in academic conferences and meetings. He does not attend the meetings of Pen Clubs and writers who write fiction and poetry.

Thus he identified himself with an academic community. It bothers him when most people regard him only as a novelist.

FROM CHAPTER 8

Going Places

Q.50. How does Sophie include her brother Geoff in her fantasy of her future?

Ans. Geoff was always the first to share her secrets. So she told him about meeting Casey. She also told him about her plan to meet him next week. She hopes some day he would take with him. She imagines her self in a yellow dress riding behind Geoff and the world rising to greet them with an applause.

Q.51. Why didn't Sophie want Jansie to know about her story with Danny?

Ans. Sophie and Jansie were both class-fellows and friends. Sophie wanted to keep her romantic secret to herself. If Jansie knew about Sophie's story with Danny, the whole neighbourhood would get to know it. So Sophie did not want Jansie to know about her story with Danny.

Q.52. Compare and contrast Sophie and Jansie highlighting their temperament and aspirations.

Ans. Sophie and Jansie were classmates as well as friends. They both belonged to lower middle-class families. But that is where their similarity ends. There is a striking contrast between their characters. Sophie is a day-dreamer and Jansie is practical. Sophie lives in a world of dreams and does not want to come out of this fairyland. She is an incurable escapist and dreams of having a boutique, becoming an actress or a fashion designer. Jansie, on the other hand, is very grounded. Jansie has her feet firmly planted on the ground and knows they are both 'earmarked for the biscuit factory'. She knows big things require big money and experience which they lack desperately. She advises Sophie to be sensible and not entertain wild dreams. Sophie and Jansie's temperaments differ greatly. While Sophie shares her dreams only with one person, her brother Geoff, Jansie on the other hand is nosy. She takes an interest in knowing new things about others and can spread stories in the whole neighbourhood.

POETRY

(10 MARKS)

(THREE VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION BASED ON THE GIVEN POETRY EXTRACT AND ONE CENTRAL IDEA)

FROM CHAPTER 1

My Mother at Sixty- Six

53. Driving from my parent's

home to Cochin last Friday

morning, I saw my mother, beside me, doze, open mouthed, her face ashen like that

of a corpse and realised with pain that she was as old as she looked...

Questions

1. Where was the poetess driving to?
2. Which figure of speech is used in the line, 'her face ashen like that of a corpse'?
3. What pain did the poetess experience?

Answers

1. The poetess was driving to the Cochin airport.

2. The figure of speech 'simile' is used in the given line as the poetess sees her mother dozing off with her mouth open, almost like a corpse.

3. She felt it painful to witness her ageing mother.

54. Central Idea of the poem 'My Mother at Sixty-Six'

(2022, 23)

Though ageing is a natural process yet the fear of separation from your loved and near ones is very painful. The poem talks about the feeling of loneliness that aged people experience and the feeling of guilt which their offspring experience for not being able to be with their parents in their old age. The poem also explores the feelings of melancholy and pain that a daughter experiences while leaving her mother, all by herself, at a ripe old age.

FROM CHAPTER 2

Keeping Quiet

55. Perhaps the Earth can teach us

As when everything seems dead

And later proves to be alive

Now I will count upto twelve

And you keep quiet and I will go.

Questions

1. What lesson does the Earth teach us?
2. What remains alive when everything seems to be dead?
3. What does the poet ask us to do?

Answers

1. The Earth teaches us that there can be life under apparent stillness.
2. Only the earth remains alive when everything seems to be dead.
3. The poet wants us to keep quiet and still and not move our arms and legs too much.

56. Central Idea of the poem 'Keeping Quiet'

(2022, 23)

In 'Keeping Quiet' the poet demands the necessity of quiet introspection. Man's actions, his rush and hurry have already caused much chaos and trouble in the world. Now it is the time when he should take a pause. He should do self-introspection. 'Stillness' doesn't mean total inactivity. Stillness and silence will help man in creating a feeling of mutual understanding among human beings.

FROM CHAPTER 3

A Thing Of Beauty

57. Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing

A flowery band to bind us to the earth,

Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth

Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,

Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways Made for our searching yes, in spite of all.

Questions

1. Why are we despondent?
2. What removes the pall from our dark spirits?
3. What are we doing every day?

Answers

1. We possess the evil qualities of malice and disappointment. We suffer from the lack of noble qualities. That is why we feel despondent.
2. Some beautiful shapes or a thing of beauty removes the pall of sadness from our hearts or spirits.
3. We are weaving a flowery wreath to bind us to the beauties of the earth.

58. Central idea of the poem 'A Thing of Beauty'

(2022, 23)

The central ideal of the poem lies in the very opening line of the poem 'A thing of beauty... Any beautiful object is always treasured in our mind because it provides us eternal and everlasting joy. The happiness that anything beautiful provides, never fades into nothingness but multiplies manifold whenever it returns to our mind.

Beauty, in whatever form it may be found, is an eternal joy to humans, because it offers humans the constant opportunity to reflect on that beauty, which stands in such stark contrast to the dejection, monotony and ugliness of our everyday lives. In spite of all the difficulties and the sufferings that humans face, beauty has the ability to produce happiness and temporarily shift the burdens humans bear.

FROM CHAPTER 4

A Roadside Stand

59. Sometimes I feel myself I can hardly bear

The thought of so much childish longing in vain,
The sadness that lurks near the open window there,
That waits all day in almost open prayer
For the squeal of brakes, the sound of a stopping car,

Questions

1. What is the 'childish longing' that the poet refers to? Why is it vain?
2. Why does sadness lurk near the open window?
3. What does the owner of the roadside stand wait for and why?

Answers

1. Waiting for the prospective customers is the 'childish longing'. It is vain because they never turn up.
2. A lurking sadness prevails near the open window because the owner's longings prove of no consequence or futile.
3. The owner of the roadside stand goes on waiting the whole day for the sound of brake and the sound of stopping a car so that some prospective customers might turn up.

60. Central Idea of the poem 'A Roadside Stand'

(2022, 23)

The poem 'A Roadside Stand' deals with the lives of poor deprived people. Furthermore, the poet contrasts the struggling lives of the countryside people with the insensitive life of the city dwellers. The city dwellers don't even bother to ponder on the harsh condition of the roadside stand people. The city dwellers don't think about the struggles these roadside people have to go through in order to sell their goodies. These poor people have nothing to do except wait for the passing cars to stop and purchase their products. If at all a car stops by, it is to know about directions or to make some complain about something. The poet deeply sympathises with these impoverished people and feels compassion for them.

FROM CHAPTER 5

Aunt Jennifer's Tigers

61. They do not fear the men beneath the tree;

They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

Aunt Jennifer's fingers fluttering through her wool

Find even the ivory needle hard to pull.

The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer's hand. (2023)

Questions

1. What is suggested by the line, 'The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band'?
2. Explain the phrase 'chivalric certainty'.
3. What image presents before the eye when the poet describes the movement of Jennifer's fingers as 'fluttering through her wool'?

Answers

1. The 'wedding band' that the poet talks about was the wedding ring worn by Aunt Jennifer. The image 'massive weight of Uncle's wedding band' suggests that she was overburdened with duties and responsibilities, post her marriage.
2. The phrase 'Chivalric certainty' means confidence and confidence which tigers possess (or has been given by Aunt Jennifer to them).
3. Aunt Jennifer's hands are 'fluttering through her wool' because she is an old lady on whom age has taken its toll. It also signifies her oppressed mental condition which makes it difficult for her to even pull an ivory needle while embroidering.

62. Central Idea Idea of the poem 'Aunt Jennifer's Tigers' (2022, 23)

The poem 'Aunt Jennifer's Tigers' brings out the struggles and conflicts a woman has to go through in male chauvinistic society. Aunt Jennifer, the protagonist, is symbolic of woman all over the world, who are victims of the oppression at the hands of the patriarchal system.

The poem revolves around desires and the depressingly harsh realities of Aunt Jennifer's existence, using the tigers and herself. The tigers appear to be in sharp contrast to her personality. evidently a lonely, pained old woman plagued by anxiety. The reason for her miserable plight is the oppressive patriarchal family system wherein the whole soul of the family is the male and it is he, who dominates the scene. She creates an alternative world of freedom-a world that she longs for.

FIGURE OF SPEECH

63 . **Simile:** A simile expresses comparison between two unlike objects or events. Usually the comparison is expressed by using like, such as, just as, as. as, so.....as..

(2012, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20)

Examples:

1. I wandered lonely as a cloud.
2. Childhood is like a swiftly passing dream.

64. **Metaphor:** A Metaphor is an implied Simile.

Or In a Metaphor, two things are compared but the words of comparison are not used.

(2011, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20)

Examples:

1. Childhood is a swiftly passing dream.

2. The camel is the ship of the desert.

65. **Personification:** In Personification lifeless objects and abstract ideas are thought of as living beings.

(2013, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20)

Examples:

1. Experience is the best teacher.

2. Anxiety is sitting on her face.

66. **Apostrophe:** In Apostrophe, we address a dead person or some lifeless thing or an abstract idea as a living person.

(2011, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20)

Examples:

1. Frailty! Thy name is woman.

2. Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean Roll!

67. **Hyperbole:** In Hyperbole, a statement is made emphatic by overstatement.

(2012, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20)

Examples:

1. She wept oceans of tears.

2. Rivers of blood flowed in the battle.

68. **Oxymoron:** In Oxymoron, we find the association of two words or phrases having opposite meanings.

(2011, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20)

Examples:

1. Why are you regularly irregular in the class?
2. She is feeling sweet pain.

69. **Onomatopoeia:** An Onomatopoeia consists in using a word similar to the sound.

(2010, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20)

Examples:

1. I heard the water lapping on the crag.
2. Cooing of doves is very pleasant.

SUPPLEMENTARY

(15 MARKS)

(TWO SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION AND ONE LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION) FROM CHAPTER 1

The Third Level

Q.70. What had Sam written in his letter to Charley?

(2022,2023)

Ans. Sam wrote that he always wanted to believe in the idea of third level and now that he is there uts. himself, he encourages Charley and Louisa to never stop looking for it.

Q.71. What was the third level ? Where was it situated?

(2022, 23)

Ans. The third level refers to the sub-way of the Grand Central Station that takes passengers to Galesburg, Illinois. The third level on the station was a medium of escape for Charleg, the narrator from the harsh realities of modern life. It provide him a base where he could interweave fantasy and reality.

Q.72. What did the psychiatrist friend of Charlie tell him when Charlie told him about the third level Grand Central Station? (2022)

Ans. The psychiatrist friend interpreted Charlie's finding the third level was the result of stress, fear, and insecurity of the modern world. He explained to him that the stress and fear had urged him to find an escape to a world that was peaceful and had plenty of leisure. He also told him his hobby of philately (stamp collection) was also responsible for this unusual experience.

Q.73. How did Charley enter 'The Third Level' ?

(2022)

Ans. One night Charley worked till late at the office. Then he was in a hurry to get back to his apartment. So he decided to take the sub-way from Grand Central. He went down the steps and come to the first level. Then he walked down to the second level from where the suburban trains left. He ducked into an arched doorway that headed to the sub-way. Then he got lost. Knowing that he was going wrong he

continued to walk downward. The tunnel turned a sharp left and then taking a short flight of stairs he came out on the third level at the Grand Central Station.

Q.74. Write about the outcome of Charley's quest for the level at Grand Central Station.

Ans. The outcome of Charley's quest for the third level at Grand Central Station is a realization of the futility of trying to escape from reality. Charley learns that happiness and contentment come from living in the present moment and accepting one's life as it is. The story serves as a cautionary tale against the dangers of escapism and the power of the imagination to distort reality.

Q.75. When and how did Charley find Sam's letter? (2023)

Ans. The way Charley came across Sam's letter was surrounded in mystery. Among his oldest first-day covers he found an envelope. The envelope containing the letter bore the address of his grandfather. It was written on July 18, 1894. The postmark showed the picture of President Garfield. Generally the first day covers have blank papers in them but this one contained a letter. The letter was addressed to Charley. In the letter Sam had informed Charley that he was living on the third level. He had also told Charley and his wife to keep looking for the third level. Clearly the letter was a product of Charley's imagination.

FROM CHAPTER 2

The Tiger King

Q.76. What prediction was made at the Tiger King's birth? (2023)

Or What does the chief astrologer predict to be the cause of the Maharaja's death?

Ans. At the Tiger's birth, royal astrologers predicted that he would grow up as a great warrior, hero and champion. They also predicted his death by tiger.

Q. 77. Narrate the ultimate end of the Tiger King.

Or How did the chief astrologer's prediction prove true?

Ans. The King and his son were playing with the wooden tiger. A sliver pierced the King's hand. He removed it but the infection flared and within four days the King died. It was indeed the hundredth tiger that killed the King.

Q.78. Why was tiger hunting banned in Pratibandhapuram?

Ans. The Maharaja was told by the astrologers that a tiger would cause his death so he decided to hunt all tigers. For this reason, tiger hunting was banned to all except him. The Maharaja himself wanted to hunt all the tigers.

Q.79. Who was the Tiger King? Why was he named as the Tiger King? (2022, 23)

Ans. The Maharaja of Pratibandapuram was the Tiger King. His other name was His Highness Jamedar General, Khiledar Major, Sata Vyaghra Samhari, Maharajadhiraj Visva Bhuvana Samrat, Sir Jilani Jung Jung Bahadur, M.A.D., A.C.T.C, or C.R.C.K. But his name is often shortened to the Tiger King. He got the name of Tiger King because when he was born, the astrologers foretold that his death would come from a Tiger. When the king came at the age of twenty years, he came to know about this prophesy. There were many forests in his state. The Maharaja started tiger hunting. He was thrilled beyond the measure when he killed the first tiger. He showed it to the state astrologer. But the state astrologer said, "Your Majesty may kill ninety-nine tigers in the same manner. But, you must be very careful with the hundredth tiger." The Maharaja decided to kill hundred tigers first before doing anything else. Tiger hunting was banned by anyone except the Maharaja.

Q.80. What was vow of the Maharaja ? How did he fulfil it and what danger did he face? (2023)

Ans. As the chief astrologer had foretold that the king would die because of a tiger and once he said that the king should be very careful with hundredth tiger. When the king came to know about it, he decided to kill one hundred tigers to save his life and to prove the astrologer along. The king vowed that he would attend to all the matters only after killing the hundredth tiger was not killed by him. When the king took aim the hundredth tiger, the bullet missed the tiger. But the king thought that the hundredth tiger had died. When the hunters took a closer look at the hundredth tiger, they found the tiger was not dead as the king missed the aim. Finally one of the hunters took aim and shot the tiger. There were some dangers which had to face the king in tiger hunting. Some time the bullet missed the tiger and the tiger would leap on him and he would have to fight the tiger with his bare hands. But each time it was the king who won.

FROM CHAPTER 3

Journey to the end of the Earth

Q.81. What did the author realize, reaching Antarctica? (2022)

Or How did the author feel when he reached Antarctica? (2023)

Ans. The Writer's first emotion on reaching Antarctica was that of relief. She felt relieved to have set foot on the Antarctic continent after over 100 hours. Then she experienced a sense of amazement on seeing its vastness and immense white landscape which dazzled his eyes.

Q.82. How is Antarctica the perfect place to study environmental changes? (2023)

Ans. Antarctica, because of its simple ecosystem and lack of biodiversity is the perfect place to study how little changes in the environment can have big repercussions. The single-celled plants, phytoplanktons are the grasses that nourish and sustain the entire Southern Ocean's food chain.

Q.83. Describe the environment of Antarctica. (2023)

Ans. Antarctica is a harsh and barren continent covered by a thick ice sheet. The region has low temperatures, little precipitation, and limited plant life. Coastal areas support seabirds, penguins and seals, while marine life such as krill, whales, and fish thrive in the surrounding waters.

Q.84. What are the indications for the future of humankind?

Ans. Glaciers are melting and ice-caps are falling. There is a danger of global warming. If that happens, mankind will be wiped out from the global scenario.

Q.85. What wonders did the author realize when he reached Antarctica ? (2022)

Ans. The author was surprised and happy also to put her foot at the Antarctica. It was because the whole landscape was very large and spread under the blue sky. It was white ice everywhere and loneliness. No noise at all. Once India and Antarctica were united together and were the same part of a landmass. It was also surprising for her.

Q.86. Describe Antarctica in your own words on the basis of the lesson 'Journey to the end of the Earth'. (2023)

Ans. Antarctica is the coldest, driest and windiest continent in the world. It is the only place in the world which has never sustained a human population. In this respect it is original. It holds half million years old carbon records embedded in its layers of ice. In order to understand the past, present and future of the earth, one should visit Antarctica. Antarctica has simple eco-system. There is lack of biodiversity. It is the perfect place to study how changes in environment can have big repercussions. It is called the end of the earth because no human exists on it except the scientist to go for research purposes.

Q.87. Assess the human impact on Antarctica. (2023)

Ans. Antarctica is a perfect place to study how little changes in the environment can have big repercussions as far as Antarctica is concerned. Various human activities like exploiting the limited resources and careless burning of fossil fuel have already created a blanket of carbon dioxide, increased the average global temperatures and caused the retreating of glaciers, melting of ice caps and collapse of ice shelves as far as Antarctica. Global warming does not only change the geographical features, but also cause depletion in the ozone layer which will affect the activities of the phytoplanktons, the tall grasses which support the lives of marine animals and birds of the region.

FROM CHAPTER 4

The Enemy

Q.88. Who was Hana ? How did she meet Sadao? (2022, 23)

Ans. Hana was a beautiful Japanese girl. She met Dr. Sadao in America at a professor's house. Hana and Sadao met in USA, while finishing their higher studies. A professor at the college called some of his students to his place for a dinner and to make them comfortable. It was love at first sight for Sadao but he didn't try to make a move till he was sure that Hana is a pure bred Japanese. This was due to his fear

of his father. His father believed that only Japanese were good and not Americans. Soon they got married after the father's approval and relocated back to Japan.

Q.89. Why was Sadao sent to America?

OR Why did Dr Sadao's father send him to America? (2023)

Ans. Sadao knew that his education was his father's chief concern. For this reason he had been sent at twenty-two to America to learn all that could be learned of surgery, and medicine. He had come back at thirty and before his father died, he had seen Sadao become famous not only as a surgeon but as a scientist.

Q.90. What will Dr. Sadao do to get rid of the man?

Ans. Dr. Sadao will provide him a boat with enough food and clothes in it. He will help him to reach a nearby island. From there, he will be able to take a Korean fishing boat and escape to freedom. Thus Dr. Sadao will get rid of the man.

Q.91. How did Dr. Sadao operate the white man?

Ans. Dr. Sadao is a Japanese doctor who is an expert surgeon and scientist. He found an American prisoner of war, at his threshold, who is bleeding and is in a dying state. Initially Dr. Sadao and his wife Hana thought of throwing the unconscious man back into the sea but could not do so. Finally, they brought him home. Dr. Sadao operated upon him with the help of his wife. They both had a face the protest of the servants as they refused to clean the man and left in protest.

Q.92. Describe Sadao as a true doctor.

Ans. Dr. Sadao was the only son of his father. He had been sent to America to study surgery and medicine. Dr. Sadao was first a doctor and then anything else. He and Hana found a prisoner of war wounded and bleeding. The wounded man was an American. Japan was at war with America. If he sheltered a white man he could be arrested. If he handed him over to the police, he would certainly die. Still he brought the man home, washed his wounds and operated on the prisoner of war.

Dr. Sadao's heart overflowed with human kindness. Lest the American soldier be arrested, he made elaborate arrangements for his escape. He did all these sacrifices putting himself and his wife at maximum risk. He rose to the occasion and did what only a devoted doctor could have done in these circumstances.

Q.93. Write a character-sketch of Hana.

Ans. Hana is a young, delicate and beautiful woman She met Sadao in America at a professor's house. She has two children. She has apparently inculcated humanistic values. She thought the best thing to deal with the American soldier was to throw him back into the sea. But she did not do so. Instead she suggested to carry the man inside. She washed the soldier when Yumi refused to do so. She helps her

husband in operating on the wounded soldier. She gives the patient anesthetic. She keeps up her dignity as the servants leave crying. She works hard to do her household work.

FROM CHAPTER 5

On The Face Of It

Q.94. Do you think all this will change Derry's attitude towards Mr Lamb?

Ans. Derry avoids people as one side of his face is burnt with acid. Mr. Lamb tells Derry that avoiding people and living alone is no solution. Mr Lamb changes Derry's approach to life. Derry is capable of doing things like other people. Thus Mr. Lamb effects a change in Derry's attitude.

Q.95. What is it that draws Derry towards Mr. Lamb in spite of himself? (2023)

Ans. Lamb spoke words of encouragement, hope and zest for life, which no one had ever spoken to him. He makes the boy aware of his physical strength and explains the importance of emotional well-being. This realization draws him closer to the old man.

Q.96. What type of garden does Mr. Lamb have? Why does he like it? (2022)

Ans. Mr. Lamb has a huge garden that has all sorts of vegetation, from long grass, weeds, flowers like sunflowers, herbs, shrubs to fruit trees, like crab apple and pear trees. It is so quiet in the garden that Derry thought that no one lived there, but Mr. Lamb's house is in the garden itself. There is a lot of peaceful activity going on in the garden, as the bees hum around the hive. While the spiders spin their silken webs. The gates are always open.

Mr. Lamb likes the garden because he is a nature lover and finds joy in small things like the hum of the bees and the patter of the rain. Also, since he lives alone, the garden gives him enough to do, like make toffees with honey, or pluck apples and pears for children. The garden also attracts people, and Mr. Lamb likes company.

Q.97. Why was Derry impressed by Mr. Lamb? (2022)

Ans. Derry was a young boy whose half of the face had been disfigured by acid. His shattered self confidence did not allow him to face the world. As a result, he tried to be only in secluded places. Mr Lamb did not show any dislike or horror at the way Derry looked, which surprised him. Although Derry wanted to leave the garden the moment he noticed that he was not alone, the old man's interesting and 'peculiar' conversation kept him glued.

Also, Derry noticed that like him, the old man also had a disfigured body part which attracted mockery. Yet, he did not give in and was living his life happily. Mr Lamb spoke words of encouragement, hope and zest for life, which no one had ever spoken to him. He makes the boy aware of his physical strength and explain the importance of emotional well-being. This realization draw him closer to the old man.

FROM CHAPTER 6

Memories of Childhood

Q.98. Why did Zitkala-Sa feel uncomfortable in the dining room?

Ans. She saw Indian girls wearing stiff shoes and tight fitted clothes. Somebody stripped her blanket off her shoulders. She felt the Indian girls were immodestly dressed. All this made her feel uncomfortable.

Q. 99. In what way did Bama fight against the stigma of belonging to a lower caste?

Ans. Her brother encouraged her to study hard and rise in position. She did the same and stood first in the class. Thus she fought against the stigma of belonging to a lower caste.

Q.100. What activities did Bama witness on her way back home from school?

Ans. On her way back home from school, Bama witness on her way would take thirty minutes to cover a ten-minute distance. This was because she would witness various activities on her way back home. The performing monkey, the snake charmer, the cyclist who had not gotten off his bike for three days. She also watched the Pongal offerings being cooked in front of the Maariyaata temple. At times people from various political parties would arrive, put up a stage and harangue the public through their mikes. She would watch a street play, or a puppet show, or a magic stunt performance. All these would happen from time to time. But almost certainly there would be some entertainment or other going on, that would delay Bama.