

AN APPROACH
TO
SPRINGS & STREAMS

2nd PUC
ENGLISH Study Material



Sri Ramakrishna Vidyashala

Yadavagiri, Mysuru - 570020



Compiled and Prepared by:
Arun K Kuthnikar

**AN APPROACH
To
SPRINGS & STREAMS**

**II PUC – ENGLISH
Study Material**

Sri Ramakrishna Vidyashala

Yadavagiri Mysuru -570020

Compiled and Prepared by: Arun K Kuthnikar

CONTENTS**Springs**

Sl.No			P No.
1	Romeo and Juliet	William Shakespeare	3
2	Too Dear!	Leo Tolstoy	7
3	On Children	Kahlil Gibran	12
4	Everything I Need to Know I Learned in the Forest	Vandana Shiva	15
5	A Sunny Morning	Serafin & Joaquin Alvarez Quinter	21
6	When You Are Old	W B Yeats	27
7	The Gardener	P Lankesh	29
8	To the Foot from its Child	Pablo Neruda	35
9	I Believe that Books will Never Disappear	Roberto Alifano with Jorge Luis Borges	38
10	Heaven, If you are not here on Earth	Kuvempu	42
11	Japan and Brazil through a Traveller's Eye	George Mikes	43
12	The Voter	Chinua Achebe	48
13	Where there is a Wheel	P Sainath	53
14	Water	Challapalli Swaroopa Rani	57

Streams

1	Comprehension Passages (Prose)	61
2	Comprehension Passages (Poetry)	64
3	Right form of the Verb (Passive Voice)	65
4	Reported Speech	68
5	Dialogue Writing	74
6	Appropriate Expressions	76
7	Linkers	77
8	Note Making	80
9	Report Writing	82
10	Speech Writing	87
11	Letter Writing	88
12	Pronominal References	89
13	Rearrange the Segments	91
14	Model Question Paper	92
15	State II PUC May 2022 Question Paper and Answer Key	98

SPRINGS

1. Romeo and Juliet:

-William Shakespeare

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the right option.

1. According to Romeo, Juliet can teach _____ to burn bright.

- a) the sun
- b) the stars
- c) the torches
- d) the moon

2. Romeo compares _____ to “a snowy dove” among crows.

- a) a raven
- b) Rosaline
- c) Juliet
- d) an Ethiopie

3. The phrase, ‘face of heaven’ in Shakespeare’s ‘Romeo and Juliet’ refers to _____

- a) Romeo
- b) a star
- c) the sun
- d) the sky

4. The word ‘garish’ refers to _____ in “Romeo and Juliet”.

- a) Romeo
- b) Juliet
- c) the sun
- d) the dancing girls

5. When Romeo shines like a star in the face of heaven, the world will _____ according to Juliet.

- a) not worship the garish sun
- b) fall in love with night
- c) keep staring at heaven
- d) pray for the moon

6. Juliet _____ the torches to burn bright!

- a) hangs
- b) shows
- c) teaches
- d) loves

7. Juliet is compared to _____ in an Ethiopie’s ear.

- a) a snowy dove
- b) a crow
- c) a rich jewel
- d) a burning torch

8. “Beauty too rich for use.” It refers to _____.

- a) Romeo
- b) Juliet
- c) Rosaline
- d) the nurse

9. The measure done; I'll watch her place of stand. The word 'measure' means_____.

- a) dance b) party
- c) night d) day

10. "For I ne'er saw _____ till this night."

- a) true beauty b) a snowy dove
- c) an Ethiop's ear d) a rich jewel

11. Juliet says, "Come night, come Romeo; _____."

- a) thou night in day b) thou day in night
- c) on a raven's back d) upon the cheek of night

12. Juliet shall take Romeo and cut him _____.

- a) and make the face of heaven fine. B) out in little stars
- c) upon the cheek of night d) on a raven's back

13. According to Juliet, Romeo will make the face of _____ fine.

- a) stars b) heaven
- c) garish sun d) night

14. According to Juliet, the world will be in love with _____.

- a) Romeo b) the garish sun
- c) night d) little stars

15. Did my heart love till now?" This was expressed by _____.

- a) Romeo b) Juliet
- c) Rosaline d) the nurse

16. _____ is compared to a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear.

- a) Romeo b) Juliet
- c) Snowy dove d) Rosaline

17. According to Romeo, Juliet is _____ in an Ethiop's ear.

- a) a snowy dove b) a rich jewel
- c) Yonder lady d) a crow

18. According to Romeo, his hand would be blessed_____.

- a) when he touches her hands b) when he marries her
- c) when he attends the party d) when she dances with him

19. After the dance is over, Romeo intends to _____.

- a) meet and talk to Juliet b) touch Juliet's hand
c) watch Juliet's place of stand d) dance with her

20. Juliet wants Romeo to be cut out in little stars when _____.

- a) she shall die b) she dances with him
c) he touches Juliet's hand d) he marries her

21. When Romeo shines as stars and makes the face of heavens fine, the world will ____.

- a) worship the garish sun b) fall in love with night
c) keep staring at the heaven d) will have seen true beauty

22. The phrase 'thou day in night' refers to _____.

- a) Juliet b) face of heaven
c) Roseline d) Romeo

23. Romeo feels that he had not seen _____ until he met Juliet.

- a) black-browed night b) Snowy Dove
c) true beauty d) an Ethiope's ear

24. 'When I shall die, take him and cut him out in little stars' refers to _____.

- a) Juliet's death b) true beauty
c) Romeo's death d) worshipping the garish sun

25. Juliet hangs upon the cheek of night _____.

- a) as a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear b) as yonder lady
c) like a snowy dove d) on a garish sun

26. Juliet expects Romeo to come during_____.

- a) day b) night
c) evening d) noon

27. The phrase “New snow” suggests _____ in the poem Romeo and Juliet.

- a) description of Romeo's charm b) Romeo's love for Juliet
c) love as pure as snowy dove d) love as precious as gold

28. The world would be in love with night when Romeo is cut out into pieces of _____.

- a) little stars b) moonlight
c) moon d) sun

ANSWERS:

1. c) the torches
2. c) Juliet
3. a) Romeo
4. c) the sun
5. b) fall in love with night
6. c) teaches
7. c) a rich jewel
8. b) Juliet
9. a) dance
10. a) true beauty
11. b) thou day in night
12. b) out in little stars
13. b) heaven
14. c) night
15. a) Romeo
16. b) Juliet
17. b) a rich jewel
18. a) When he touches her hands.
19. b) touch Juliet's hand.
20. a) When she shall die.
21. b) fall in love with night
22. d) Romeo
23. c) true beauty
24. a) Juliet's death
25. a) as a rich Jewel in an Ethiop's ear
26. b) night
27. a) description of Romeo's charm
28. a) little stars

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 80 to 100 words:

1. What similes does Romeo use to convey Juliet's beauty and to what effect?

Ans: This is an extract from one of Shakespeare's popular dramas 'Romeo and Juliet'. Romeo and Juliet belonged to rival families. Romeo disguised himself and attended a party hosted by the rival Capulet family to meet the love of his life, Rosaline. It was here that he was captivated by the enchanting beauty of Juliet and instantly fell in love with her. Romeo uses a simile meaning Juliet lights up the room with her beauty and she's brighter than any torch. She stands out against the darkness like a jewelled earring hanging against an Ethiop's ear. Her beauty is too good for this world. "Like a rich jewel", Romeo says that Juliet's beauty is so valuable that she is closer to heaven than to earth. She is a beautiful light in the blackness of night. She's too beautiful to die and be buried. She outshines the other women like a white dove in the middle of a flock of crows. When the dance is over, he would see

where she stands, and then wishes to touch her hand with his rough and ugly one. He asks himself, "Did my heart ever love till now?" He feels that he had never seen true beauty before that night. The love he feels toward Juliet is far deeper, more authenticated and unique than the immatured love he felt for Rosaline. Romeo's love matures over the course of the play from the shallow desire to be in love to a profound and intense passion.

2. How according to Juliet, would Romeo be immortalised to the world?

Ans: This is an extract from one of Shakespeare's popular dramas 'Romeo and Juliet'. Having not quite reached her fourteenth birthday, Juliet is of an age that stands on the border between immaturity and maturity. Juliet eagerly waits for the night to come so that she can spend the night with Romeo as husband and wife. She says that if the night sky looked like Romeo, then people would love to look at the night sky more than the daytime sky – which is the sun. She wishes that night would come, like a widow dressed in black. So, she could learn how to submit to Romeo and lose herself in love. She claims that he is whiter than snow on the black wings of a raven. When she dies, Juliet knows that he will continue to light the heavens in the form of stars. His face will make the heavens so beautiful that the world will fall in love with the night and forget about the garish sun. Thus, Juliet immortalises Romeo's love and also shows that her love is more passionate and intense as compared with Romeo.

2. Too Dear!

- Leo Tolstoy

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the right option.

1. One of the commodities that was not taxed by the prince of Monaco was on _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| a) Gaming House | b) Wine and spirit. |
| c) Income Tax | d) Poll tax |

2. _____ is the special source of revenue in the Kingdom of Monaco.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Poll-tax | b) Roulette |
| c) Tobacco | d) Wine |

3. The tiny little kingdom called Monaco lies near the borders of _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) France and Russia | b) Italy and Germany |
| c) France and Italy | d) Russia and Germany |

4. In the kingdom called Monaco, there were about _____ people.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) seven thousand | b) six thousand and eight hundred |
| c) eight thousand | d) eight thousand and five hundred |

- 5. The tiny little kingdom called Monaco had an army comprising of _____ men.**
a) seven thousand b) sixty thousand
c) sixty d) sixteen thousand
- 6. The only gambling establishment in entire Europe was in _____.**
a) Russia b) France
c) Italy d) Monaco
- 7. The _____ forbade their rulers to make money in through gambling.**
a) Russians b) French
c) Italians d) Germans
- 8. The monopoly of the business of gambling was with _____.**
a) Russia b) France
c) Italy d) Monaco
- 9. Complete the proverb. "You can't earn stone palaces by _____.**
a) by gambling b) by honest labour
c) by drinking and smoking d) by winning money
- 10. Monaco lies near the borders of France and Italy and on the shores of the _____.**
a) Arabian Sea b) Indian Ocean
c) Pacific Ocean d) Mediterranean Sea
- 11. The initial punishment given to the criminal by the council was _____.**
a) life imprisonment b) death sentence
c) by giving him pension d) by putting him in prison
- 12. One of the reasons for altering the death sentence to life imprisonment was _____.**
a) they sympathized with the murderer
b) they did not have an executioner
c) they did not have a guillotine
d) they neither had a guillotine nor did they have an executioner
- 13. The king had spent _____ on the criminal after a year.**
a) 200 francs b) 600 francs
c) 16000 francs d) 12000 francs
- 14. A guillotine and an executioner would cost _____ if supplied from France.**
a) 200 francs b) 600 francs
c) 16000 francs d) 12000 francs

15. The people of Monaco mentioned in 'Too Dear!' were _____.

- a) sociable b) peaceable
c) fashionable d) irritable

16. The criminal received _____ as advance before leaving Monaco.

- a) one third of his pension
b) two third of his pension
c) half his pension
d) his full pension

17. The criminal's food was initially fetched by _____.

- a) himself b) a courtier
c) a guard d) a soldier

18. The criminal was offered a pension amount of _____ francs.

- a) 7000 b) 600
c) 16000 d) 12000

19. The criminal's food was fetched from _____.

- a) the soldiers' kitchen b) the prince's kitchen
c) the gaming house d) the criminal's kitchen

20. The criminal was in the prison for _____.

- a) six months b) a year
c) a month d) 15 days

21. If all the land in Monaco were divided, each inhabitant would get _____.

- a) about one acre
b) 600 acres
c) less than half an acre
d) two acres

22. The king had to find a special source of revenue because _____.

- a) the income from the taxes was insufficient.
- b) his people drank and smoked less.
- c) the people of Monaco gambled a lot
- d) the people wanted more revenue

23. The death sentence in 'Too Dear!' was altered because _____.

- a) the king wanted to show mercy to the criminal
- b) doing so would not be expensive
- c) no one was willing to execute the criminal
- d) the people of Monaco wanted him to be pardoned

24. When the guard was dismissed, the criminal in 'Too Dear!' _____.

- a) was happy and tried to run away
- b) worried about the guard's family
- c) did not show any sign of running away
- d) demanded protection

25. The criminal in 'Too Dear!' agreed to go away from the prison after ____.

- a) he was offered a pension
- b) he was allowed to emigrate
- c) the guard was dismissed
- d) he was offered a job

26. No soldier came forward to execute the murderer because ____.

- a) they wanted him to be pardoned
- b) they had not been taught in that art
- c) the guard was dismissed
- d) the guard was offered a job

27. The special source of revenue in Monaco came from ____.

- a) tobacco
- b) Poll Tax
- c) a gaming house
- d) Taxes on wine and spirits

28. The criminal was awarded death sentence for ____.

- a) indulging in gambling
- b) committing murder
- c) robbing a person
- d) he refused to pay taxes

29. The criminal finally received ____ his annuity in advance.

- a) one-third of
- b) half of
- c) one-fourth of
- d) three-fourth of

30. The guard was dismissed ____.

- a) to save money over his salary
- b) as he was not efficient
- c) to let the criminal run-away
- d) to make the criminal repent

31. After emigrating, the criminal in 'Too Dear!' settled ____.

- a) in Italy
- b) in Germany
- c) just across the frontier
- d) on the outskirts of Monaco

ANSWERS:

- 1. c. Income Tax
- 2. b. Roulette
- 3. c. France and Italy
- 4. a. seven thousand
- 5. c. sixty
- 6. d. Monaco
- 7. d. Germans
- 8. d. Monaco
- 9. b. by honest labour
- 10. d. Mediterranean Sea
- 11. b. death sentence
- 12. d. they neither had a guillotine nor did they have an executioner
- 13. b. 600 francs

14. c. 16000 francs
15. b. peaceable.
16. a. one third of his pension.
17. c. a guard
18. b. 600
19. b. the prince's kitchen
20. b. a year
21. c. less than half an acre
22. a. the income from the taxes was insufficient
23. c. no one was willing to execute the criminal
24. c. did not show any sign of running away
25. a. he was offered a pension
26. b. they had not been taught in that art
27. c) a gaming house
28. b) committing murder
29. a) one-third of
30. c) to let the criminal run away
31. c) just across the frontier

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 80 to 100 words:

1. Why did the king of Monaco resort to gambling though it is a dirty business?

Ans: Monaco was a tiny kingdom. It was located on the borders of France and Italy. The population of Monaco was 7000. In this toy kingdom, there was a real king. He had a palace, courtiers, generals, a bishop and an army of 60 men. He received less revenue from taxes on tobacco, wine and spirit and poll tax. It was very difficult for him to manage his kingdom without proper revenue. The special source of revenue came from gaming house. People played roulette there. It was the only such gambling establishment in Europe. They were banned in Europe as they were harmful. Some people even committed suicide after they lost everything in gambling. So, gambling was banned in Europe. But the king depended on the gambling house for revenue. He remained with a monopoly of the business. So, everyone who wanted to gamble went to Monaco. The king knew that it was a dirty business and was also aware that drawing revenue from drink and tobacco was not in good taste.

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 200 words:

1. Describe the struggles faced by the kingdom of Monaco dealing with the criminal.

Ans: Too Dear! is a short story by Russian author Leo Tolstoy first published in 1897. It is a humorous account of the troubles of dealing with a criminal in the kingdom of Monaco. All is well in the kingdom of Monaco until a man commits a murder. The king had never had to deal with a murderer before in his kingdom earlier. After the judicial process takes its course, the man is sentenced to death. It is here the king runs into considerable trouble trying to carry out the sentence. Monaco has no guillotine and no executioner. So they request the government of France to see if

they could borrow a guillotine. France offers to send a guillotine and an executioner for 16,000 francs. This would require levying more taxes, so the king tries requesting help from the king of Italy. But the cost would only be somewhat lower at 12,000 francs. The decision is made to simply keep the murderer imprisoned for life. Life imprisonment, however, presents its own set of problems. There needs to be a guard at all times, and the man has to be fed. The yearly costs are calculated to be 600 francs. It required an increase of taxes. It is decided that the guard should be dismissed, even at the risk of losing the prisoner. The prisoner, however, does not try to escape and continues to eat the food provided by the government. The Minister of Justice decides that the criminal is not worth the trouble and asks him why he does not escape. The criminal responds that he has nowhere to go in Monaco. He claims that his reputation is ruined because of the imprisonment. He is finally given an annual salary by the government to remain in exile just outside of the country. The story describes of how the lack of political will of state commits a crime of letting a hard-core criminal go scot free just because they find the execution charges too expensive.

3. On Children

- *Kahlil Gibran*

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the right option:

1. Who asked the speaker in 'On Children' to speak of children?

- a) a villager
- b) people
- c) a woman
- d) children

2. "Your children are not your children" signifies ____.

- a) they are dependent on people
- b) they are the sons and daughters of Life's longing
- c) they belong to parents alone
- d) they belong to God

3. Parents can give their _____ but not thoughts to children.

- a) money
- b) wealth
- c) love
- d) care

4. Parents can give their love but not _____ to children.

- a) thoughts
- b) wealth
- c) love
- d) care

5. Parents can house children's bodies but not their ____.

- a) thoughts
- b) life
- c) future
- d) souls

- 6. Parents can house children's _____ but not their souls.**
 a) thoughts b) life
 c) bodies d) hands
- 7. The souls of the children dwell in the house of _____.**
 a) tomorrow b) the previous day
 c) today d) parents
- 8. The souls of the children who dwell in the house of tomorrow cannot be visited _____.**
 a) in thoughts b) even in dreams
 c) by parents d) by the archer
- 9. Life goes not _____ nor tarried with yesterday.**
 a) in thoughts b) forward
 c) backward d) stagnant
- 10. Parents are the bows and children are _____.**
 a) living things b) living arrows
 c) the souls d) their bodies
- 11. _____ sees the mark upon the path of the infinite.**
 a) The child b) The archer
 c) The parents d) The woman who held a babe
- 12. The archer sees the mark upon the path of the infinite and he _____ the parents with his might.**
 a) stretches b) dances with
 c) bends d) plays with
- 13. God loves the arrow that flies as well as the bow that _____.**
 a) does not bend b) breaks.
 c) is stable d) tarries with yesterday
- 14. Let your bending in the archer's hand be for _____.**
 a) gladness b) longing
 c) striving d) dreaming
- 15. The phrase 'archer' in 'On Children' refers to _____.**
 a) God b) parents
 c) the woman d) the society
- 16. The phrase 'bows' in 'On Children' refer to _____.**
 a) God b) parents
 c) children d) the society

Answers:

1. c) a woman
2. b) They are the sons and daughters of Life's longing
3. c) love
4. a) thoughts
5. d) souls
6. c) bodies
7. a) tomorrow
8. b) even in dreams
9. c) backward
10. b) living arrows
11. b) The archer
12. c) bends
13. c) is stable
14. a) gladness
15. a) God
16. b) parents

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 80 to 100 words:**1. How does Gibran describe the relationship between a child and the parent?**

Ans: Gibran makes a point here that parents can guide their children towards the goodness which God provides. Gibran creates a paradoxical theme that "Your children are not your children". He states that the parents are the vehicles chosen by God to bring the children to this world. Parents should not impose their thoughts on children. Children should be allowed to grow on their own as every child is unique. A parent's child is a gift from God. Children are the most precious, valuable, and fragile resource for the future. The poet states, "They come through you but not from you." He means that we are all children of God. We belong not to a being on Earth. Rather we belong to the man above. Gibran relays his belief that "and though they are with you they belong not to you" to describe the relationship between a child and the parent. The children of today are adults of tomorrow. One can give them abundant love but their thoughts are their own. He also states that parents may house their bodies but not their souls. They are the future and dwell in the house of tomorrow. The poet states that God is the archer and the path is infinite. Likewise, arrows become children and the bow becomes the parent. Gibran uses this method to express that God does not only love the children who move in the direction of his kingdom; he also loves the ones who were the support behind the children.

4. Everything I Need to Know I Learned in The Forest:

- Vandana Shiva

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the right option:

1. Vandana started her ecological journey start in _____.

- a) the village of Adwani
- b) the forests of Malnad
- c) Shantinikethan
- d) the forests of The Himalaya

2. Vandana's mother became a _____ after fleeing the tragic partition of India and Pakistan.

- a) a forest conservator
- b) a doctor
- c) a farmer
- d) a poet

3. Vandana's father was _____.

- a) a forest conservator
- b) a doctor
- c) a Nobel laureate
- d) a philosopher

4. When Vandana went to swim in her favourite stream, she was surprised that _____.

- a) the forests were roaring
- b) the forests were well protected
- c) the forests were gone
- d) the forests provided basic needs for people

5. Vandana learned most of what she knew about _____ from the Himalayan forests.

- a) logging
- b) Chipko movement
- c) ecology
- d) organic farming

6. The village that one of the dramatic Chipko actions took place is named _____.

- a) Adwani
- b) the Doon Valley
- c) Navdanya Farm
- d) Shantiniketan

7. Vandana left for _____ to do her Ph.D.

- a) The USA
- b) Equador
- c) the Himalayan forests
- d) Canada

8. Vandana left for Canada to do her Ph.D. in _____.

- a) 1973
- b) 1963
- c) 1977
- d) 1987

9. 'Monocultures of the Mind' is a book written by _____.

- a) Vandana Shiva
- b) Corman Cullinan
- c) Francis Bacon
- d) Rabindranath Tagore

- 10. Navdanya Farm was started in _____ by Vandana Shiva.**
a) 1973 b) 1994
c) 1977 d) 1987
- 11. Navdanya Farm was started in 1994 by Vandana Shiva in _____.**
a) the forests of the Himalaya b) the village of Adwani
c) the Doon Valley d) Dehradun
- 12. The woman who led resistance against her own husband, who had obtained a contract to cut trees was _____.**
a) Amrita Devi b) Bachni Devi
c) Vandana Shiva d) Vandana Shiva's mother
- 13. The country that has recognized the 'rights of nature' in its constitution is _____.**
a) Bolivia b) Ecuador
c) South Africa d) India
- 14. The women of Garhwal tried to protect the trees by _____.**
a) logging them b) stacking them
c) hugging them d) cutting them
- 15. According to the prominent South African environmentalist Cormac Cullinan, apartheid means _____.**
a) separateness b) monoculture
c) diversity d) co-operation
- 16. "Apartheid means separateness", according to _____.**
a) Francis Bacon b) Corman Cullinan
c) Carolyn Merchant d) Rabindranath Tagore
- 17. _____ has/have replaced biodiversity according to Dr. Vandana Shiva.**
a) separateness b) monocultures
c) diversity d) co-operation
- 18. _____ is known as the father of modern science.**
a) Francis Bacon b) Corman Cullinan
c) Carolyn Merchant d) Rabindranath Tagore
- 19. 'Terra Madre' according to Vandana Shiva is _____.**
a) the empty land b) monocultures
c) diversity d) Mother Earth

- 20. Vandana Shiva terms the empty land ready for occupation as _____.
 a) Terra Nullius b) Monocultures
 c) Navdanya Farm d) Terra Madre**
- 21. Earth Democracy is a shift from anthropocentrism to _____.
 a) ecocentrism b) monocultures
 c) diversity d) globalization**
- 22. The Earth University is inspired by _____.
 a) Francis Bacon b) Cormac Cormac
 c) Carolyn Merchant d) Rabindranath Tagore**
- 23. Tagore started a learning center in Shantiniketan in _____.
 a) Karnataka b) West Bengal
 c) Uttar Pradesh d) Assam**
- 24. Shantiniketan in West Bengal became a university in _____.
 a) 1921 b) 1911
 c) 1931 d) 1941**
- 25. "Tapovan", (Forest of Purity) written by Tagore is _____.
 a) a drama b) a poem
 c) a novel d) an essay**
- 26. The forest according to Tagore teaches us _____.
 a) unity b) diversity
 c) knowledge and freedom d) union and compassion**
- 27. _____ has helped the intellectual evolution of man according to Tagore.
 a) The peace of the forest b) Diversity
 c) Knowledge and freedom d) Union and compassion**
- 28. In Tagore's writings, the forest symbolizes _____.
 a) a university b) the universe
 c) a union d) Indian cultural renaissance**
- 29. Every species sustains itself in _____ with others according to Vandana Shiva.
 a) peace b) co-operation
 c) freedom d) unity**
- 30. The end of consumerism and accumulation is the beginning of _____.
 a) peace b) the joy of living
 c) freedom d) unity**

31. Songs sung by Vandana Shiva's mother were about _____.

- a) India's forest civilizations.
- B) Earth Day Celebration
- c) Chipko Movement
- d) Intellectual Movement

32. _____ had led to landslide and floods.

- a) Agriculture
- b) Logging
- c) Industrial Revolution
- d) Globalization

33. The number of community seed banks set up across India by Vandana Shiva was _____.

- a) 150
- b) 100
- c) 125
- d) 3000

34. The statement, "One does not readily slay a mother, dig into their entrails for gold or mutilate her body" was made by _____.

- a) Carolyn Merchant
- b) Rabindranth Tagore
- c) Francis Bacon
- d) Cormac Cullinan

35. One of the courses offered in the Earth University is _____.

- a) Unity in Diversity
- b) Gandhi and Globalization
- c) Earth Democracy
- d) Paradigm of Nature

36. 'Tapovan' written by Tagore means _____.

- a) Forest of Purity
- b) Forest of Organic Farming
- c) Forest of Agro-ecology
- d) Forest of Peace

Answers:

- 1. d) in the forests of the Himalaya
- 2. c) a farmer
- 3. a) a forest conservator
- 4. c) the forests were gone
- 5. c) ecology
- 6. a) Adwani
- 7. d) Canada
- 8. a) 1973
- 9. a) Vandana Shiva
- 10. b) 1994
- 11. c) the Doon Valley
- 12. b) Bachni Devi
- 13. b) Ecuador
- 14. c) hugging them
- 15. a) separateness
- 16. b) Cormac Cullinan
- 17. b) monocultures

- 18.a) Francis Bacon
- 19.d) Mother Earth
- 20.a) Terra Nullius
- 21.a) ecocentrism
- 22.d) Rabindranath Tagore
- 23.b) West Bengal
- 24.a) 1921
- 25.d) an essay
- 26.d) union and compassion
- 27.a) The peace of the forest
- 28.b) the universe
- 29.b) co-operation
- 30.b) the joy of living
- 31.a. India's forest civilizations
- 32.b. Logging
- 33.b. 100
- 34.a. Carolyn Merchant
- 35.b. Gandhi and Globalization
- 36.a. Forest of Purity
- 37.c. an essay

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 80 to 100 words:

1. Describe the journey that started in the forests of the Himalaya for Vandana Shiva?

Ans: Vandana Shiva is one of the world's most dynamic and provocative thinkers. She is a burst of creative energy and intellectual power. Her ecological journey started in the forests of the Himalaya. Her early days were spent in the forests. It was here that she got to learn what she knows about ecology. Her father was a forest conservator and her mother was a farmer. A dramatic Chipko action took place in the Himalayan village of Adwani in 1977, when a village woman named Bachni Devi led resistance against her own husband, who had obtained a contract to cut trees. Her involvement in the contemporary ecology movement began with "Chipko," that was taking place in the Himalayan region. Logging had led to landslides and floods, and scarcity of water, fodder, and fuel. Women knew that the real value of forests was not the timber from a dead tree, but the food for their cattle, and fuel for their hearths. The women declared that they would hug the trees, and the loggers would have to kill them before killing the trees. She learned about diversity in the Himalayan forests. She transferred it to the protection of biodiversity on her farms. She started saving seeds from farmers' fields and then realized they needed a farm for demonstration and training. She pioneered the organic movement in India and built a new movement called Navdanya. She started it in the Doon Valley, located in the lower elevation Himalayan region of Uttarakhand Province. It is the country's biggest network of seed keepers and organic producers, for the conservation of indigenous seeds. Thus, Vandana Shiva says that the forests of the Himalaya taught her values of diversity, freedom and co-existence.

2. Write a note on 'Navdanya Farm' and 'Navdanya', the movement for biodiversity.

Ans: From Chipko, Vandana Shiva learned about biodiversity and biodiversity-based living economies; the protection of both became her life's mission. The lessons she learned about diversity in the Himalayan forests helped her transfer to the protection of biodiversity on the farms. She started saving seeds from farmers' fields and realized that they needed a farm for demonstration and training. Thus 'Navdanya Farm' was started in 1994 in the Doon Valley of Uttarakhand Province. Today they conserve and grow 630 varieties of rice, 150 varieties of wheat, and other species.

'Navdanya', the movement for biodiversity conservation and organic farming that Vandana Shiva started in 1987, is spreading. She has worked with farmers to set up more than 100 community seed banks across India. They have saved more than 3000 rice varieties. They also help farmers make a transition from fossil-fuel and chemical-based monocultures to bio-diverse ecological systems nourished by the sun and the soil.

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 200 words:

1. What does the idea of the Earth University convey? How is it different from other universities?

Ans: Our present ecological crisis is the greatest manmade disaster this planet has ever faced. At a time of multiple crisis intensified by globalization, we need to move away from the pattern of nature as dead matter and move to an ecological model of considering her as the best teacher. Earth Democracy is a shift from anthropocentrism to ecocentrism. The Earth University teaches Earth Democracy. Located at Navdanya, the biodiversity farm helps participants learn to work with living seeds, living soil, and the web of life. The Earth University is inspired by Rabindranath Tagore, India's national poet and a Nobel Prize laureate. India's best ideas have come where man was in communion with trees and rivers and lakes, away from the crowds. The peace of the forest has helped the intellectual evolution of man. It is this unity in diversity that is the basis of both ecological sustainability and democracy. Diversity without unity becomes the ground for external control. In Tagore's writings, the forest was not just the source of knowledge and freedom; it was the source of beauty and joy, of art and aesthetics, of harmony and perfection. It symbolized the universe. The forest teaches us union and compassion. No species in a forest appropriates the share of another species. Every species sustains itself in co-operation with others. Earth University is different from other universities because it is eco-centric, while the other universities are anthropocentric. The end of consumerism and accumulation is the beginning of the joy of living.

2. How does Tagore's essay and his forest school create an Indian cultural renaissance?

Ans: Tagore started a learning centre at Shantiniketan in West Bengal, as a forest school, both to take inspiration from nature and to create cultural renaissance. The school became a university in 1921, growing into one of India's most famous centres of learning. Tagore, who wrote a very beautiful essay called "Tapovan" ["Forest of Purity"], writes that India is distinctive because we have treated the forest as our

teacher. All our best learnings have come from people leaving the city to go to the forest and meditate. Every great sage went to the forest. As he says so beautifully, from the forest, where every species is different, every species works in co-operation with every other species, what we learn is the deepest lesson of democracy. India's best ideas have come where man was in communion with trees and rivers and lakes, away from the crowds. The peace of the forest has helped the intellectual evolution of man. It is this unity in diversity that is the basis of both ecological sustainability and democracy. Diversity without unity becomes the ground for external control. The forest also teaches us enoughness: as a principle of equity, how to enjoy the gifts of nature without exploitation and accumulation. In Tagore's writings, the forest was not just the source of knowledge and freedom; it was the source of beauty and joy, of art and aesthetics, of harmony and perfection. It symbolized the universe. The forest teaches us union and compassion. Tagore quotes from the ancient texts written in the forest: "Know all that moves in this moving world as enveloped by God; and find enjoyment through renunciation, not through greed of possession." No species in a forest appropriates the share of another species. Every species sustains itself in cooperation with others. The end of consumerism and accumulation is the beginning of the joy of living.

5. A Sunny Morning

- *Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quinter*

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the right option:

1. The scene in 'A Sunny Morning' takes place _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) in a park in Madrid | b) in a park in Seville |
| c) in a park in Valencia | d) in a park in Aravaca |

2. Petra wished to meet _____ in the park.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) Juanito | b) a guard |
| c) Don Gonzalo | d) Dona Laura |

3. Dona Laura was accompanied by _____ when she came to the park.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| a) Juanito | b) a guard |
| c) Don Gonzalo | d) Petra |

4. The birds were fed _____ by Dona Laura in the park.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) breadcrumbs | b) peanuts |
| c) fruits | d) cashew nut |

5. Don Gonzalo's usual bench was occupied by _____.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Dona Laura | b) Ferdinand and Isabella |
| c) three priests | d) Petra and her guard |

- 6. Dona Laura was upset with Don Gonzalo because _____.
a) he had occupied her bench b) he threatened Dona Laura
c) he scared away the birds d) he ate the breadcrumbs**
- 7. Don Gonzalo feels that the authorities should _____ in the park.
a) keep more eateries b) place ramps
c) place more benches d) keep walking space**
- 8. The benches in the park according to Don Gonzalo _____.
a) are private property b) are public property
c) belong to him d) belong to the three priests**
- 9. Don Gonzalo used _____ to polish his shoes.
a) a shoe brush b) a handkerchief
c) a wet cloth d) the birds' feathers**
- 10. According to Dona Laura, she had _____ to criticize his actions.
a) a friend's right b) a neighbour's right
c) a layman's right d) an enemy's right**
- 11. One of Don Gonzalo's estates was located near _____.
a) Maricela b) Seville
c) Aravaca d) Valencia**
- 12. According to Dona Laura, Gonzalo goes to the estate every Sunday and kills _____.
a) pigeons b) wild boar
c) dogs d) time**
- 13. Don Gonzalo claims that he could show _____ in his study as a proof to his hunting skills.
a) a wild boar's head b) a tiger's skin
c) an elephant's head d) a leopard's skin**
- 14. Gonzalo offered Dona Laura _____ in the park.
a) breadcrumbs b) a pinch of snuff
c) chocolates d) peanuts**
- 15. Gonzalo and Dona Laura sneezed as many as _____ times after taking a pinch of snuff in the park.
a) two b) three
c) four d) five**
- 16. _____ made peace between Gonzalo and Dona Laura.
a) Their friendship b) Petra and Juanito
c) A pinch of Snuff d) Their love**

- 17. Gonzalo reads out "All love is sad, sad it is, it is the best thing that we know." It was from_____.**
a) Zorilla b) Espronceda
c) Campoamor d) Becquer
- 18. Gonzalo claims that he met Zorilla in _____**
a) Spain b) Italy
c) America d) Germany
- 19. Gonzalo claims that he first went to America when he was _____ years old.**
a) five b) six
c) seven d) eight
- 20. Gonzalo says that he first met his friend Campoamor in _____.**
a) Maricela b) Seville
c) Aravaca d) Valencia
- 21. The villa according to Dona Laura that was not far away from Valencia was _____.**
a) Maricela b) Seville
c) Aravaca d) Madrid
- 22. According to Gonzalo, his beloved was popularly known as _____ in that locality.**
a) the Golden Girl b) the Wonder Girl
c) the Silver Maiden d) the Silver Fish
- 23. Laura claims that a young gallant man on a horseback tossed up to her friend's balcony a _____ every morning.**
a) pearl necklace b) a golden bead
c) bouquet of flowers d) basket of flowers
- 24. Laura claims that her friend's parents intended her to be married to _____.**
a) a lawyer b) a merchant
c) a doctor d) a poet
- 25. Gonzalo claims that the young man took refuge in his house after the duel with the merchant and then went to _____.**
a) Maricela b) Seville
c) Aravaca d) Madrid
- 26. The young man later joined the army and met a glorious death, grasping the flag of _____.**
a) Spain b) America
c) Italy d) Germany

- 27. Dona got married _____ later after she separated from Gonzalo.**
 a) two years b) two months
 c) three years d) three months
- 28. Gonzalo is supposed to have run off to _____ with a ballet dancer.**
 a) Maricela b) Paris
 c) Aravaca d) Madrid
- 29. The silver maiden wrote her lover's name _____ in the end.**
 a) in a diary b) on a rock
 c) on the sand d) on a monument
- 30. Dona Laura carried _____ to the park.**
 a) a diary b) a parasol
 c) a stick d) a book
- 31. Don Gonzalo's usual bench was occupied by _____.**
 a) four priests b) three priests
 c) five priests d) two priests
- 32. According to Gonzalo, his cousin met a glorious death in _____.**
 a) Africa b) America
 c) Italy d) Spain
- 33. Gonzalo 's cousin was supposed to have met a glorious death holding the flag of _____.**
 a) Africa b) Valencia
 c) Maricela d) Spain
- 34. The villa of Laura Llorente was in _____.**
 a) Maricela b) Aravaca
 c) Madrid d) Valencia

Answers:

1. a) in a park in Madrid
2. b) a guard
3. d) Petra
4. a) breadcrumbs
5. c) three priests
6. c) he scared away the birds
7. c) place more benches
8. b) are public property
9. b) a handkerchief
10. b) a neighbour's right
11. c) Aravaca
12. d) time

13. a) a wild boar's head
14. b) a pinch of snuff
15. b) three
16. c) Snuff
17. c) Campoamor
18. c) America
19. b) six
20. d) Valencia
21. a) Maricela
22. c) the Silver Maiden
23. c) bouquet of flowers
24. b) a merchant
25. b) Seville
26. a) Spain
27. a) two years
28. b) Paris
29. c) on the sand
30. b) a parasol
31. b) three priests
32. a) Africa
33. d) Spain
34. d) Valencia

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 80 to 100 words:

1. How does the play revolve around two central characters Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura?

Ans: The play revolves around two central characters Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura. The play takes place in a retired corner of a park in Madrid. The conversation between the two seventy-year-olds begins sarcastically, with each accusing the other of encroaching on their private space. Don Gonzalo complains the priests have taken his bench, and says Dona Laura is a, "Senile old lady! She ought to be at home knitting and counting her beads." She finds him "an ill-natured old man!" He resigns himself to "sit on the bench with the old lady." A pinch of snuff (the finest) helps to clear their heads, and they find something in common with alternating sneezes of three times each. Dona Laura confides the snuff has made peace between them. They begin to banter back and forth in a friendlier manner. Then Don Gonzalo reads out loud from a book of poems. They begin to discuss Valencia and without acknowledging it to each other, realize he and she are two lost lovers. He was a native of Valencia and she spent several seasons at a nearby villa." He remembers her as "The Silver Maiden," and they discuss a duel involving his cousin. Both realize that they are lying but pretend to be unaware of it. When the play ends, they agree to meet at the park again, still not acknowledging what they both know to be true.

2. Examine how the Quintero brothers succeed in portraying a romance that is refreshingly free from stereotypical representations.

Ans: A Sunny Morning by the Quintero brothers is a refreshingly new romantic comedy. It tells the story of Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura, who were ardent lovers at their young age. But their affair was not a successful one as they had to part with each other in life. They meet each other in a park in Madrid during their old age. The story is presented in a new pattern unlike the conventional romantic stories. The play begins on a sunny morning in a park in Madrid. An old woman, named Dona Laura enters the scene and she is described by the authors as "a handsome, white-haired old lady of about seventy, refined in appearance." She leans upon the arms of her maid Petra. At the first reference itself the old lady is described quite differently as 'handsome' which is a word usually associated with men. The woman is happy about feeding pigeons with bread crumbs. It is at that point an old man enters with his attendant. The old man is none other than Don Gonzalo, who is seen to be quite irritated as he finds no bench in the park to be vacant. Moreover, the one that he usually uses during his visit to the park is occupied by three priests. Quite grudgingly he comes near Laura and shares her bench. Laura gets infuriated as the old man has tried to scare the pigeons and she calls him "an ill-natured man." But after a few moments of disagreement, both of them have a pinch of snuff and reconcile with each other. Gonzalo says that he is from Valencia and to his surprise Laura reveals that she is from Maricela, where she lived in a villa. Gonzalo is startled by the revelation and he says that he knows a woman named Laura Llorente who lived in a villa there, who was perhaps the most beautiful woman he had ever seen. Both Laura and Gonzalo realize that they were young lovers once. But they pretend not to reveal their identities. Laura and Gonzalo devise stories of their own deaths. The old Laura says that she knows the woman named Laura; known as the 'Silver Maiden' and that she was her friend during her young age. She also lies that she knows the tragic story of her love affair with a gallant young man named Gonzalo. The old Gonzalo says that he is the cousin of the young man. According to him the young Gonzalo had to leave his place as he was involved in a fight with a merchant, the suitor of Laura. Then he joined the army and went to Africa where he met with a glorious death. The old woman reveals that without finding her lover the young beautiful Laura committed suicide. Both realize that they are lying but pretend to be unaware. The play ends with a promise that they will meet the very next day with a feeling of harmony. Authors Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero have succeeded in presenting a story which is quite free from stereotypical depictions.

3. Describe the circumstances that led to the separation of Gonzalo and Laura? What happened?

Ans: Gonzalo and Laura, the two former lovers had to separate from each other. In her youthful days, Dona Laura was known in her locality as 'The Silver Maiden.' She was fair as a lily, with jet black hair and black eyes. She was like a dream. She was in love with Gonzalo, the gallant lover. He used to pass by on horseback every morning through the rose garden and tossed up to her a bouquet of flowers to her balcony which she caught. On his way back in the afternoon she would toss the flowers back to him. But Laura's parents wanted to marry her off to a merchant whom she

disliked. One day there was a quarrel between Gonzalo and the merchant, the suitor. The merchant was badly wounded in the duel and Gonzalo had to conceal himself for a few days. Later he fled from his hometown to Seville and then to Madrid. Even though he tried to communicate with Laura through letters, all attempts failed. He then joined the army and went to Africa. According to Don Gonzalo, his 'cousin- the lover of Laura' met with a glorious death in Africa. Laura waited for her beloved's arrival for days, months and a year. But then one day she went to the sea shore, wrote her lover's name on the sand and sat down upon a rock. The tides rose to the rock and swept her out to sea. This is narrated by both Gonzalo and Laura respectively. But in reality, after three months Gonzalo ran off to Paris with a ballet dancer and Laura on the other hand, got married after two years. Interestingly, they both meet at a park in Madrid when they are in their 70's. In the course of their conversation, they get to realize that they were former lovers. But they are unaware they the other one is aware of it and decide to keep their love in wraps. The play ends with a promise that they will meet the very next day with a feeling of harmony.

6. When You Are Old

- *William Butler Yeats*

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the right option:

1. The speaker in 'When You Are Old' addresses _____.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) a young lady | b) an old lady |
| c) a little girl | d) an old friend |

2. The word 'book' in the poem refers to _____.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) her dreams | b) memories |
| c) love | d) diary |

3. The lady will be 'gray and full of sleep' when she is _____.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) dreaming | b) sleeping |
| c) old | d) young |

4. W B Yeats' _____ would be 'nodding by the fire' when she is old.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a) mother | b) beloved |
| c) friend | d) sister |

5. Yeats anticipates that his beloved would slowly read _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) and nod by the fire | b) when she is full of sleep |
| c) beside the glowing bars | d) and dream of the shadows deep |

6. According to Yeats, many loved her _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) when she was full of sleep | b) dream of the shadows deep |
| c) moments of glad grace | d) pilgrim soul |

7. Yeats loved his _____.

- a) beloved when she was full of sleep
- b) beloved's dream of the shadows deep
- c) beloved's moments of glad grace
- d) beloved's pilgrim soul

8. According to Yeats, many loved her beauty _____.

- a) when she was full of sleep
- b) with love false or true
- c) and moments of glad grace
- d) and pilgrim soul

9. Yeats feels that she would bend down _____.

- a) and nod by the fire
- b) when she is full of sleep
- c) beside the glowing bars
- d) and dream of the shadows deep

10. Yeats feels that she would murmur _____.

- a) a little sadly
- b) when she is full of sleep
- c) beside the glowing bars
- d) amid a crowd of stars

11. Yeats anticipates that his beloved would murmur a little sadly _____.

- a) and dream of the shadows deep
- b) when she is full of sleep
- c) beside the glowing bars
- d) as to how love fled her

12. Yeats claims, many loved the lady's _____.

- a) huge wealth
- b) physical beauty
- c) pilgrim soul
- b) changing face

13. 'The Pilgrim Soul' means _____.

- a) a sorrowing soul
- b) a loving soul
- c) a questing soul
- d) a changing soul

14. Yeats feels that she would ponder as to how love fled and paced upon _____.

- a) the shadows deep
- b) the mountains overhead
- c) the glowing bars
- d) the crowd of stars

15. Love fled' connotes _____.

- a) The death of the man who loved her
- b) her inner beauty
- c) The loss endured by her
- d) the fleeing of her lover to the mountains

Answers:

- 1. a) a young lady
- 2. b) memories
- 3. c) old
- 4. b) beloved
- 5. d) and dream of the shadows deep
- 6. c) moments of glad grace
- 7. d) beloved's pilgrim soul
- 8. b) with love false or true

- 9. c) beside the glowing bars
- 10. a) a little sadly
- 11. d) a little sadly as to how love fled her
- 12. b) physical beauty.
- 13. c) a questing soul
- 14. b) the mountains overhead
- 15. c) The loss endured by her

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 80 to 100 words:

1. How does WB Yeats express his love towards his beloved?

Ans: It is a memorable love poem because of the beautiful and sad images the poet creates for us. In the opening stanza, the central image of the old woman sitting by the fire lost in nostalgic memories is introduced. In the lines, "old and gray and full of sleep" he asks Maud Gonne to think about the future when she becomes old and is possibly closer to death. He wants her to remember him for the unconditional love he had towards her which she has ignored at this point of time. He feels sad that he is apparently rejected by her, possibly in favour of those who temporarily love her "grace" and "beauty". He then uses "pilgrim soul" to contrast his strong feelings for her against other people. When Yeats uses the phrase "pilgrim soul" he is saying that he loved her for who she was as a person and not only her physical features. He thinks that now she is beautiful and everybody is in love with her. However, the poet is the only one that loves her in body and soul, even if she would change (physically or mentally). He further implements the melancholic mood of the poem by enforcing a feel of remorse to Gonne. She is sitting by the warmth of the fire regretting the missed opportunity of the past years that have gone. She murmurs, so she speaks to herself aloud, maybe she is alone. She is sad, so she is repentant, because now, she is alone and near death, and nobody loves her. The ending of the poem has imagery that signifies a feeling of loneliness and the death of their love going to the sky among the stars, a place that cannot be reached.

To sum up, the main idea of the poem is the unrequited love. It is a kind of warning to his beloved. The poet looks forward in time to show her how regretful she will be if she rejects him.

7. The Gardener:

- P Lankesh

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the right option:

1. P Lankesh conceived the story of 'The Gardener' _____.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| a) when he was standing in a coconut grove | b) in a flash |
| c) after meeting the old man | d) in a dream |

- 2. The old man in 'The Gardener' was standing in a coconut grove near _____.
a) Chennarayapatna b) Chennagiri
c) Chennapatna d) Chennakeshava village**
- 3. The old man was a labourer, overseer and _____.
a) a merchant b) a land lord
c) a philosopher d) a poet**
- 4. The old man had tucked _____ under his arm.
a) a diary b) a magazine
c) a newspaper d) a spade**
- 5. _____ the garden came to an end after the arrival of the old man.
a) Income from b) Petty thefts in
c) Harvest in d) Rivalry in**
- 6. There was a perceptible change in the lifestyle of _____.
a) the owner's wife b) the old man
c) the workers d) the owner**
- 7. The owner's wife was apprehensive about _____.
a) the workers in the plantation b) the old man
c) her husband's adultery d) the losses in the plantation**
- 8. Tammanna initially had _____ acres of wet land.
a) fifty b) ten
c) one thousand d) eight hundred**
- 9. _____ became lethargic after the arrival of the old man.
a) Tammanna b) Lokya
c) The owner d) Basavaiah**
- 10. The owner acquired a number of _____ in the next town.
a) enemies b) friends
c) relatives d) labourers**
- 11. The old man was well versed in _____.
a) irrigation b) cheating
c) agriculture d) committing thefts**
- 12. The owner's farm was merely _____ before the arrival of the old man.
a) eight acres b) fifteen acres
c) ten acres d) fifty acres**
- 13. The old man smiled at the owner's wife and brought down an offering of _____ from a nearby tree.
a) mangoes b) guavas
c) jack fruit d) tender coconuts**

Answers:

1. b) in a flash
2. a) Chennarayapatna
3. c) a philosopher
4. c) a newspaper
5. b) Petty thefts in
6. d) the owner
7. c) her husband's adultery
8. b) ten
9. c) The owner
10. b) friends
11. c) agriculture
12. c) ten acres
13. d) tender coconuts
14. c) the well
15. c) The owner's wife
16. a) rival
17. a) one thousand
18. b) sell two hundred acres
19. c) acquired two hundred acres
20. c) composing ballads
21. b) reputation
22. d) started composing ballads
23. b) Art
24. b) Tammanna
25. c) Tammanna's books
26. d) to praise Basavaiah
27. d) wealth
28. b) revenge
29. c) Russia and America
30. a) in the death of Basavaiah
31. a) paints
32. c) in a dream
33. c) he wants to create an impression that he is dead
34. c) he avenges himself

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 80 to 100 words:**1. How did the owner's life change after the arrival of the old man?**

Ans: A man with a tall figure and strong muscular arms stood in a coconut grove near in Chennarayapatna and demanded work from its owner. The owner of the plantation needed a person exactly like him. He was well versed in agriculture, and could understand the problems of workers. He was a labourer, overseer and philosopher, all rolled into one.

Petty thefts in the garden ended after the old man was employed. The income from the garden improved dramatically. On the other hand, a perceptible change in the

lifestyle of the owner was noticed. The owner became lethargic and shied away from hard work. His wife found it hard to decide whether the arrival of the old man was for the better or for the worse. The plantation expanded. He made many friends in his own town as well the next. His life became crowded with colourful events. His wife was skeptical about his adultery and other vices, cultivated lately. Their farm had grown beyond proportions but their life was gradually getting out of hand.

2. How did the rivalry between Tammanna and Basavaiah move towards an invisible, abstract domain?

Ans: The Gardener highlights the rivalry that takes place between two farmers Basavaiah and Tammanna. There appeared to be a healthy competition between them. If Tammanna brought four acres of land, Basavaiah also followed suit. If one had ten friends, the other acquired fifteen friends. Soon, Tammanna owned one thousand acres and Basavaiah owned eight hundred acres of land. Gradually, the competition between them turned to rivalry and had their own admirers. When Tammanna was not prepared to sell his land as demanded by Basavaiah, their rivalry turned to enmity. He went along with his people and acquired two hundred acres of Tammanna's land forcibly. A fence was built around that land. Tammanna could not tolerate this invasion. Tammanna was in search of a method that could annihilate Basavaiah completely. He hit upon the idea of composing all his experiences in the form of ballads and singing them. The rivalry between them started moving away from things that were visible, towards an invisible, abstract domain.

3. How did Basavaiah try to overcome his humiliation?

Ans: The rivalry between Basavaiah and Tammanna reached such an extent that they started moving away from things that were visible, towards an invisible, abstract domain. Basavaiah could not match the popularity gained by Tammanna through his Ballads. His songs started making a mention of Basavaiah's cruelty and his meanness. Consumed by anger, he encroached more and more into Tammanna's land. To make matters worse, Tammanna was also felicitated as the best poet of his times. Basavaiah shrunk in humiliation. He filled his life with more of material wealth and got a palatial mansion built for him. But his house looked dull and empty because Tammanna's books were not there. Basavaiah got a grand opportunity surpassing Tammanna when he got to know that he was ill. Tammanna's disease was Basavaiah's health. Tammanna thought of punishing Basavaiah through his death. He gave up everything and started off. It was a case of knowing that Tammanna was no more an enemy as it happened in the case of America and Russia. Nations are capable of withstanding strains like this. But a human being cannot. Unfortunately, Basavaiah could not overcome this humiliation and passed away as he had no more reason to live.

8. To the Foot from Its Child

- Pablo Neruda

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the right option:

1. The child's foot is not aware that it's _____.
a) a butterfly b) an apple
c) a foot d) an opaque substance
2. One of the things that the child's foot wants to be is _____.
a) a butterfly b) a fruit bulging on the branch
c) a foot d) to enjoy childhood
3. The paths in the rough earth go on teaching the foot that it cannot _____.
a) fly b) walk
c) run d) swim
4. The child's foot is a prisoner and is condemned _____.
a) to fly b) to be a butterfly
c) to live in a shoe d) to be an apple
5. 'Bit by bit, in that dark, it grows to know the world in its own way.' The word, 'It' here refers to _____.
a) a butterfly b) an apple
c) a foot d) an opaque substance
6. The paths in the rough earth go on teaching the foot that it cannot _____.
a) become an apple b) a prisoner
c) become a butterfly d) be a fruit bulging on the branch
7. The child's foot is condemned to live _____.
a) as an apple b) in the rough earth
c) as a butterfly d) as a prisoner
8. The foot is enclosed and feels life like _____.
a) reptiles b) a blind man
c) worms d) a prisoner
9. These soft nails of quartz in a child's foot are bunched together and change themselves into _____.
a) an opaque substance b) stones and bits of glass
c) worms d) a fruit bulging on the branch

- 10. The tiny petaled toes of the child take on the form of _____.
 a) an opaque substance b) stones and bits of glass
 c) eyeless reptiles d) a fruit bulging on the branch**
- 11. The child's foot grow callused and are covered with _____.
 a) soft nails of quartz b) eyeless reptiles
 c) the faint volcanoes of death d) an opaque substance**
- 12. The petaled toes of the child take on the form of eyeless reptiles with
 _____ heads.
 a) triangular b) circular
 c) rectangular d) cylindrical**
- 13. The child's foot scarcely taking time walks until the whole man chooses
 _____.
 a) to sleep b) to stop
 c) to die d) to rest**
- 14. _____ of the child take on the form of eyeless reptiles.
 a) The soft nails b) The foot
 c) The petaled toes d) The blind beliefs**
- 15. The foot scarcely takes time to bare itself in _____.
 a) rest or peace b) love or sleep
 c) death or dream d) becoming a butterfly**
- 16. "And then it descended underground." The word 'underground' signifies
 _____.
 a) sleep b) love
 c) death d) dream**
- 17. When descending underground, the foot finds everything _____.
 a) dark b) rough
 c) coarse d) colourful**
- 18. For Borges, Blindness is _____.
 a) a misfortune b) miserable condition
 c) an embarrassment d) a way of life**
- 19. According Borges, poetic act takes place when the poet writes a poem and
 when _____.
 a) it is published in a magazine b) he presents it on a stage
 c) the reader reads it d) the poet gets criticism on it**

20. According to Borges, if books disappear surely _____ would disappear.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a) animals | b) man |
| c) birds | d) plants |

ANSWERS:

1. c) a foot
2. a) a butterfly
3. a) fly
4. c) to live in a shoe
5. c) a foot
6. d) be a fruit bulging on the branch
7. d) as a prisoner
8. b) a blind man
9. a) an opaque substance
10. c) eyeless reptiles
11. c) the faint volcanoes of death
12. a) triangular
13. b) to stop
14. c) The petaled toes
15. b) love or sleep
16. c) death
17. a) dark
18. d) a way of life
19. c) the reader reads it
20. b) man

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 200 words:

1. How does Pablo Neruda present the journey of the child's foot to the journey of life?

Ans: In this poem, the speaker describes the changes in a person's foot, from childhood to death. Foot is used as a metaphor for life. The foot symbolizes innocence of childhood, growing up and the pressures to conform. The plot structures the progression from childhood through adulthood to old age and finally, death. The journey of the child's foot in the poem is similar to the journey of life. The poem is basically a criticism on how people force children to grow into society and make them forget all their dreams and imagination. The child's foot is not yet aware that it's a foot, and would like to be a butterfly or an apple. The child lacks awareness. It does not realize there are unlimited possibilities. The foot has an optimistic view of life. It begins to experience the harshness and pain of life. But in time, stones and bits of glass, streets, ladders, and the paths in the rough earth go on teaching the foot that it cannot fly, cannot be a fruit bulging on the branch. It feels dejected and feels that it is a captive condemned to live as a prisoner. The foot is defeated by earth's roughness and is imprisoned in a shoe. He shows what imprisonment in a

shoe has done to the foot. It has transformed it from a beautiful form into a warped and ugly one. The foot grows coarse and tired as it toils inside the hard case of the shoe. The poet's use of words such as: mines, markets and ministries help us emphasize the wide range of activities the foot goes through. At the very end, the grown child has died and is being buried in the ground. It never knew it had ceased to be a foot or if they were burying it so that it could fly or so that it could become an apple.

In death, the foot becomes like it was at birth, seemingly full of possibilities. It might now become a butterfly or an apple. Perhaps, Neruda is pointing out life and death is part of a continuous circle.

9. I Believe That Books Will Never Disappear:

- Interview with Jorge Luis Borges

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the right option:

1. Jorge Luis Borges' first literary reading was _____.

- a) The Decline of the West b) The Odyssey
- c) Romeo and Juliet d) Grimm's Fairy Tales

2. Jorge Luis Borges' first literary reading was in _____.

- a) an Argentine Version b) an English Version
- c) a Spanish Version d) an Italian Version

3. Jorge Luis Borges was educated _____.

- a) in a public library b) in a university
- c) by his father's library d) in Spanish literature

4. Jorge Luis Borges considered that _____ was an extraordinary person.

- a) his mother b) his father
- c) his friend d) his teacher

5. 'Blindness' according to Jorge Luis Borges _____.

- a) is a misfortune b) is humiliation
- c) is a way of life d) is a resource

6. _____ wrote The Odyssey.

- a) Goethe b) Emily Dickinson
- c) Jorge Luis Borges d) Homer

7. A verse of Goethe "Alles Nahe Werd Fern" signifies _____.

- a) we may shape our art b) all that is near becomes far
- c) our embarrassments d) life is mysterious

-
- 39

19. According to Borges, literature _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a) will last forever | b) is a dream |
| c) is memorable | d) is imagination |

20. According to Borges, our past is nothing but a sequence of _____ .

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) dreams | b) memories |
| c) experiences | d) our history |

ANSWERS:

1. d) Grimm's Fairy Tales
2. b) an English Version
3. c) by his father's library
4. a) his mother
5. c) is a way of life
6. d) Homer
7. b) all that is far becomes near
8. a) Goethe
9. c) burning of a great library
10. c) Spengler
11. c) essays
12. b) Emily Dickinson
13. a) eighty-three
14. b) books
15. c) history
16. b) memory
17. a) voice
18. b) arms
19. b) is a dream
20. a) dreams

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 80 to 100 words:

1. 'A book goes beyond its author's intention.' Do you agree?

Ans: In this lesson, Borges shares his experiences and his observations on the importance of 'Books', and a few other topics like poetry, metaphors and literature as well. He also expresses his feelings about his 'mother' and his 'blindness'. According to Borges, a book goes beyond its author's intention. He opines that in every book there is a need for something more, which is very mysterious. When we read an ancient book, it is as though we were reading all time that has passed from the day it was written to our present day. A book can be full of errors and the opinions of the author could be rejected and disagreed but the book always retains something sacred, something mortal and something magical which brings happiness. Borges is optimistic that books will never disappear. A book is the most astounding invention of man and all others are extensions of our bodies. He says, the telephone for example, is the extension of our voice; the telescope and the microscope are extensions of our sight; the sword and the plough are of our imagination and

memory. Borges states that the function of books is irreplaceable. If books disappear, surely history would disappear, and surely man would disappear.

2. What is the observation of Borges about his mother? Is it a common experience of everyone?

Ans: In this lesson, Borges shares his experiences and his observations on the importance of 'Books', and a few other topics like poetry, metaphors and literature as well. He also expresses his feelings about his 'mother' and his 'blindness'. When asked about his mother by the interviewer, Borges answers very candidly his feelings towards his mother. He claims that his mother Leonor was an extraordinary person. He received all care and kindness from her. He expresses his disappointment and feels guilty that he did not give her the due attention and happiness that she richly deserved when she was alive. He also feels that he should have shown a deeper understanding of her. He expresses that his feelings towards his mother is very similar of all children. He claims that when a mother dies, every child of that mother would feel that she had been taken for granted and also feels that she had been abused. Borges' mother had been intelligent and a gracious woman who he believed had no enemies.

3. What are Borges' views on his 'Blindness'?

Ans: Borges feels, people must consider whatever happens to him or her is a resource. All things have been given to us for a purpose, and must be felt more intensely. All that happens to us, including humiliations, our misfortunes, our embarrassments are given to us as raw material as clay, so that we may shape our art out of it. In one of his books, he says that such miseries have been given to us so that we may transmute them and accept life as it comes. He, therefore considers, blindness a way of life which he is not entirely unhappy with. He feels that it is his duty to accept it as far as possible and enjoy life. In his case, the visible world had moved from his eyes, but feels fortunate that it had been replaced by other things. He continues to pretend that he is not blind and fills his house with books.

4. What are Borges' views on poetry?

Ans: Borges opines that the use of language in poetry needs to be apt and accurate. Only precise words elicit an emotion. He gives an example from a line in a poem by Emily Dickinson, "This quiet dust was gentlemen and Ladies". He points out that though the idea is common; he refers to a place where people have visited earlier. The people are now dead and the dust she refers to is the dust of death. The use of "gentlemen and ladies" adds magic and poetic quality to the line. If the poet were to write, "Men and women", it would have failed as poetry and would have looked trivial. Borges also believes that poetry is an aesthetic act. He feels, poetry is magical, mysterious, and unexplainable - although not an incomprehensible event. The poetic event must be felt upon reading the poem. If one does not feel it, Borges feels that the poet has failed to evince the interest in the matter.

10. Heaven, If You Are Not Here on Earth

- Kuvempu

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the right option:

1. Heaven could be found _____, according to poet Kuvempu.

- a) in dreams
- b) in memories
- c) in experiences
- d) on earth

2. _____ cannot be anywhere else but on earth according to Kuvempu.

- a) Dreams
- b) Memories
- c) Heaven
- d) Gods

3. According to Kuvempu, the _____ rushes fast.

- a) dream
- b) memory
- c) heaven
- d) roaring stream

4. The poet finds God amidst _____.

- a) nature
- b) moonlight
- c) heaven
- d) roaring stream

5. If we ourselves cannot be gods, then there can be no _____.

- a) gods
- b) nymphs
- c) humans
- d) nature

6. According to poet Kuvempu, nymphs are not found _____.

- a) in nature
- b) in moonlight
- c) in heaven
- d) in streams

7. If we ourselves aren't heavenly nymphs, the nymphs are not _____.

- a) everywhere
- b) nowhere
- c) elsewhere
- d) anywhere

8. The tender sunshine leans _____.

- a) in nature
- b) in moonlight
- c) on verdant gardens
- d) in streams

9. The poet imbibes and spills _____ to create heaven on Earth.

- a) the song of nature
- b) the song of nectar
- c) verdant gardens
- d) roaring streams

ANSWERS:

- 1. d) on earth
- 2. c) Heaven
- 3. d) roaring stream
- 4. a) nature

5. a) gods
6. c) in heaven
7. c) elsewhere
8. c) on verdant gardens
9. b) the song of nectar

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 80 to 100 words:

1. How does poet Kuvempu create heaven on earth?

Ans: The poet clearly makes it obvious that heaven cannot be found anywhere but on earth. He points out that we are the gods and heavenly nymphs as there can be no other gods or nymphs. Everything on earth that we call nature is the creation of God. Our earth is a precious gift of God. It is very beautiful just like 'heaven'. Its landscapes, valleys, rivers and lakes are very attractive and give pleasure to us. Kuvempu implicitly urges all of us to be sensitive towards nature and cultivate a profound communion with nature. The roaring rushing stream, the rolling surf at the edge of waves, the tender sunshine on verdant gardens, the gentle sun, the splendour of harvest and moonlight make this heaven a beautiful place to live in. The poet is exhilarated by the happiness he has been able to celebrate. His happiness enables him to see what the sun and the moon cannot see. "The poet does create heaven on earth." The heaven must be concretely felt here and we should inwardly explore the godly nature or divine hood waiting behind this external manhood to emerge and evolve. The poet thus urges us to be the change that we want to see in the world.

11. Japan and Brazil Through a Traveller's Eye

- George Mikes

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the right option:

1. _____ in Japan will convince you that you are among exquisitely well-mannered people.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| a) A quarter of an hour | b) Half an hour |
| c) One hour | d) Few hours |

2. People who live on a hopelessly overcrowded island have to respect ____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) their literary skills | b) one another's privacy |
| c) intimate love-quarrels | d) confidential business transactions |

3. A man's telephone receiver is ____.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) his mania | b) his manners |
| c) his castle | d) everywhere |

4. The people in Japan have a mania _____.
a) for dancing b) for bowing
c) for traditions d) for travelling
5. Babies were seen carried in Japanese style on their _____ backs in clever little saddles.
a) sister's b) father's
c) mother's d) grand mother's
6. Japanese stores employ _____ to show respect to the customer.
a) professionals b) children
c) bowing boys d) bowing girls
7. In Japan, _____ substitutes privacy.
a) courtesy b) discipline
c) manners d) politeness
8. Bowing comes to Japanese with a great deal of _____ grace.
a) natural and inimitable b) uneasy and painful.
c) polite and disciplined d) courtesy and hierarchical
9. _____ is quainter, more formal and more oriental.
a) Kissing cheeks b) Eating soup
c) Courtesy d) Bowing
10. Japanese stores employ bowing girls who stand _____ to show respect to the customer.
a) on the staircase b) inside the shop
c) at the entrance of the shop d) at the top of escalators
11. The famous and fast Tokaido line runs between Tokyo and _____.
a) Hiroshima b) Osaka
c) Nagasaki d) Kyushu
12. In one of the parts of Nara, the narrator met a _____.
a) friend b) colleague
c) deer d) dog
13. Bowing is compared to the early traffic law of _____.
a) Japan b) America
c) Brazil d) India
14. The famous and fast _____ line runs between Tokyo and Osaka.
a) Tokaido b) Sakura
c) Nozomi d) Kamoshika

- 15. _____ has more dangers than almost anything in life in Japan.**
- a) Eating Sushi b) Eating noodles
c) Eating soup d) Eating Tempura
- 16. When eating soup in Japan, you must make a fearful noise. It is a sign of _____.**
- a) showing your disgust b) appreciation
c) criticism d) contentment
- 17. If you don't make a fearful noise while eating soup in Japan, you are considered _____.**
- a) a gentleman b) an uncivilized person
c) a good guest d) an ill-mannered lout
- 18. Mothers in Japan carry their babies _____ according to Mikes.**
- a) on their heads b) in baskets
c) on their shoulders d) in saddles
- 19. George Mikes states, "Nobody hurries in _____.**
- a) Hungary b) Brazil
c) America d) Japan
- 20. The grey pavements in the streets of Copacabana are often decorated with beautiful _____.**
- a) paintings b) pink granite slabs.
c) black mosaics d) monuments
- 21. _____ are extremely expensive in Brazil.**
- a) Train tickets b) Bicycles
c) Motorcycles d) Motor cars
- 22. The animal that bowed to Mikes in Japan was _____.**
- a) a deer b) a pig
c) a dog d) a cat
- 23. _____ is the worst place in connection to traffic problems.**
- a) Tokyo b) Osaka
c) Copacabana d) Avenida Vargas
- 24. As soon as a driver notices a pedestrian step off the pavement in Brazil, he _____.**
- a) regards him as fair game b) greets him and smiles.
c) ignores him and moves on d) allows him to go first
- 25. The drivers in Brazil are on the look-out for _____.**
- a) passengers b) pedestrians
c) tourists d) travellers

- 26. The reference to public telephone suggests _____.**
 a) how overcrowded Japan is b) how Japanese respect privacy
 c) how busy Japanese are d) how expensive phones in Japan are
- 27. Hierarchy in bowing demands _____.**
 a) youngsters bowing to their elders b) wife bowing to her husband
 c) elders bowing to youngsters d) sisters bowing to their brothers
- 28. The phrase 'Exquisitely well-mannered people' refers to _____.**
 a) Indians b) Japanese
 c) Americans d) Brazilians
- 29. According to George Mikes, courtesy has a _____ function in Japan.**
 a) single b) double
 c) triple d) multi
- 30. According to Mikes, bowing _____ in Japan.**
 a) has a simplified hierarchy
 b) has an unacceptable hierarchy
 c) has a complicated hierarchy
 d) is a silly way of greeting
- 31. The bowing gentlemen in Japan, transform into _____ as soon as the bus arrives.**
 a) servants b) slaves
 c) savages d) saints
- 32. A well-mannered person is expected to _____ while eating soup which is considered as a sign of appreciation.**
 a) praise the taste of the soup b) keep silent
 c) make fearful noise d) make no noise
- 33. The deer, that bowed and snatched the food-bag from Mikes' hands was in _____.**
 a) Tokyo b) Nara
 c) Osaka d) Copacabana
- 34. Avenida Presidente Vargas in Brazil is described by Mikes as _____.**
 a) a wonderful place b) an auspicious place
 c) the worst place d) a special place

ANSWERS:

1. a) A quarter of an hour
2. b) one another's privacy
3. c) his castle
4. b) for bowing
5. c) mother's

6. d) bowing girls
7. a) courtesy
8. a) natural and inimitable
9. d) Bowing
10. d) at the top of escalators
11. b) Osaka
12. c) deer
13. b) America
14. a) Tokaido
15. c) Eating soup
16. b) appreciation
17. d) an ill-mannered lout
18. d) in saddles
19. b) Brazil
20. c) black mosaics
21. d) Motor cars
22. a) a deer
23. d) Avenida Vargas
24. a) regards him as fair game
25. b) pedestrians
26. b) how Japanese respect privacy
27. a) youngsters bow to their elders
28. b) Japanese
29. b) double
30. c) has a complicated hierarchy
31. c) savages
32. c) make fearful noise
33. b) Nara
34. c) the worst place

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 80 to 100 words:

1. How are the people of Brazil leisurely and love speed?

Ans: Nobody hurries in Brazil. It does not matter whether one reaches his destination an hour too soon, a day late, or not at all. Morning, noon and night, the people of Brazil's are stuck behind the wheel. It is never easy to drive and navigate in Brazil. The grey pavements in the streets of Copacabana are often decorated with beautiful black mosaics - a unique type of decoration. With steering wheels in their hands no speed is fast enough for them. One would then be inclined to believe that gaining a tenth of a second is a matter of grave importance for all of them all the time. The number of motor vehicles is growing by leaps and bounds in spite of import duties being crippling and murderous. The pedestrian's life is becoming more hazardous every day. It is not that drivers do not care about pedestrians. As soon as a driver notices a pedestrian step off the pavement, he regards him as fair game. He takes aim and accelerates. The war between drivers themselves is murderous but good tempered. They cut in and overtake on both sides. The

pedestrian has to jump, leap, and run for dear life. Yet, there is no anger, hostility, mad hooting but they smile at the same time. Thus, George Mikes records how people in Brazil love speed and are leisurely in their life.

2. How is bowing in Japan quainter, formal and oriental?

Ans: Japanese are exquisitely well-mannered people. They respect one another's privacy. One can have most confidential business transactions, intimate love-quarrels in public; yet in perfect privacy. A man's telephone receiver is his castle. They have mania for bowing. Everybody keeps bowing to everybody else. There is a great deal of natural and inimitable grace. Bowing is neither less nor more silly than shaking hands or kissing the cheek, but is quainter; more formal, more oriental; it is also infectious. After a few hours in Japan, one starts bowing to everybody. The Japanese have a complicated hierarchy in bowing: who bows to whom, how deeply and how long is difficult to comprehend. If two Japanese bow, neither is to straighten up before the other stands erect in front of him. Even the smallest difference in rank, standing, age, social position is subtly reflected in that split second. Babies carried in Japanese style on their mothers' backs in clever little saddles bowed too whenever the mother bowed. Japanese stores employ bowing girls who stand at the top of escalators. Their only duty is to bow deeply and deferentially to all. The conductors of the fast Tokaido line between Tokyo and Osaka march to the middle of the coach, bow ceremoniously in both directions and then start checking the tickets. The author met a deer in one of the parts of Nara. He bought a pack of food for him. It came up to him, looked in to his eyes and bowed deeply. It was no chance gesture. It was a proper and courteous bow. Perhaps deer are more imitative than we know. Thus, bowing in Japan is quainter, formal and oriental.

12. The Voter

- Chinua Achebe

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the right option:

1. _____ was supposed to be very popular in his village in 'The Voter'.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a) Marcus Ibe | b) Rufus Okeke |
| c) Maduka | d) Ogbuefi Ezenwa |

2. Everyone knew Roof had spent _____ years as a bicycle repairer's apprentice.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a) two | b) three |
| c) four | d) five |

3. Roof worked as a bicycle apprentice in _____.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| a) Umuofia | b) Mbanta |
| c) Port Harcourt | d) Umuru |

- 4. Umuofia village belonged to its most illustrious son _____.
a) Marcus Ibe b) Rufus Okeke
c) Maduka d) Ogbuefi Ezenwa**
- 5. Umuofia's most illustrious son Marcus Ibe was _____ in the outgoing government.
a) Minister of Law b) Minister of Transport
c) Minister of Public Works d) Minister of Culture**
- 6. Roof was in _____ service for the coming election.
a) Maduka's b) Chinua Achebe's
c) Marcus Ibe's d) Ogbuefi Ezenwa's**
- 7. Opposition to Marcus Ibe was like proverbial fly trying to move _____.
a) an ant hill b) a dung hill
c) a mole hill d) a spider hill**
- 8. Marcus Ibe worked as _____ before he joined politics.
a) a carpenter b) a cycle repairer's apprentice
c) a school teacher d) a shopkeeper**
- 9. Marcus Ibe belonged to _____.
a) People's Alliance Party b) Progressive Organization Party
c) People's Organization Party d) Progressive Alliance Party**
- 10. Umoufia Mansions was opened by _____.
a) the Mayor b) the Minister of Culture
c) the Archbishop d) a Bishop**
- 11. _____ was considered the man of high traditional title in Umuofia.
a) The Minister of Culture b) Ogbuefi Ezenwa
c) The Archbishop d) Roof**
- 12. PAP promised _____ if they were voted to power.
a) five shillings each b) pipe-borne water
c) job opportunities d) agricultural loan**
- 13. Marcus Ibe drawn _____ months' salary in advance for the election.
a) five b) three
c) two d) eight**
- 14. Roof offered _____ shillings initially to the elders for their votes.
a) five b) three
c) two d) eight**

- 15. Ogbuefi Ezenwa was _____.
 a) was an opponent to Marcus Ibe b) was one of the elders in the village
 c) was Roof's assistant d) was Maduka's assistant**
- 16. Roof finally accepted to offer _____ shillings for votes in favour of Marcus Ibe.
 a) eight b) three
 c) two d) four**
- 17. Marcus Ibe's opponent in the forthcoming elections was _____.
 a) Marcus Ibe b) Rufus Okeke
 c) Maduka d) Ogbuefi Ezenwa**
- 18. Roof was offered _____ by POP for his vote.
 a) eight shillings b) five pounds
 c) two pounds d) four shillings**
- 19. The symbol of POP for the elections was _____.
 a) farmer harvesting his crops b) a loud speaker
 c) a man's head d) a radio**
- 20. Marcus Ibe's symbol in the elections was _____.
 a) motor car b) a loud speaker
 c) a man's head d) a radio**
- 21. The villagers claim that they had climbed the _____ tree.
 a) Umuru b) iroko
 c) ozo d) banyan**
- 22. The Iyi comes from _____.
 a) Umuru b) Umofia
 c) Mbanta d) Port Harcourt**
- 23. Marcus Ibe had hired a highlife band from _____.
 a) Umuofia b) Mbanta
 c) Port Harcourt d) Umuru**
- 24. Roof was mesmerized by _____.
 a) the POP campaign leader b) the picture of the cocoa farmer
 c) the dance of the villagers d) the red notes on the floor**
- 25. Marcus Ibe had earlier been a _____.
 a) bicycle repairer's apprentice b) campaigner
 c) mission school teacher d) politician**
- 26. Roof had become a real expert in _____ in 'The Voter'.
 a) Election campaigning at all levels b) Teaching
 c) repairing bicycle d) voting**

27. When the feasting was over, the villagers felt that they_____.

- a) had underrated the power of the ballot paper earlier
- b) Marcus Ibe is a selfish man
- c) would vote Marcus Ibe for free in the forthcoming election.
- d) would visit Marcus' mansion again

28. Marcus armed his campaign boys with_____.

- a) eloquent Jute bags containing shillings
- b) loud speakers
- c) weapons
- d) ballot papers

29. Marcus' stalwarts _____at night.

- a) conducted competitions
- b) arranged a Ozo feast to villagers
- c) conducted whispering campaigns
- d) distributed ballot papers

30. PAP promised to provide _____to the people of Umuofia during the election.

- a) transport facility
- b) electricity
- c) pipe borne water
- d) free ration

31. Roof had himself taken a lot of firewood from Marcus. Here 'firewood' refers to _____.

- a) benefits Roof had taken from Marcus
- b) firewood for cooking
- c) wood from Iroko tree
- d) respect

ANSWERS:

- 1. b) Rufus Okeke
- 2. a) two
- 3. c) Port Harcourt
- 4. a) Marcus Ibe
- 5. d) Minister of Culture
- 6. c) Marcus Ibe's
- 7. b) dung hill
- 8. c) a school teacher
- 9. a) People's Alliance Party
- 10. c) the Archbishop
- 11. b) Ogbuefi Ezenwa
- 12. b) pipe-borne water
- 13. a) five
- 14. c) two
- 15. b) was one of the elders in the village
- 16. d) four
- 17. c) Maduka
- 18. b) five pounds

19. c) a man's head
20. a) motor car
21. b) iroko
22. c) Mbanta
23. d) Umuru
24. b) the picture of the cocoa farmer
25. c) mission school teacher
26. a) Election campaigning at all levels
27. a) had underrated the power of the ballot paper earlier
28. a) eloquent Jute bags containing shillings
29. c) conducted whispering campaign
30. c) pipe borne water
31. a) benefits Roof had taken from Marcus

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 80 to 100 words:

1. What changes did politics bring in Marcus Ibe?

Ans: Marcus Ibe was the most illustrious son of Umuofia. He was Minister of Culture in the outgoing government and the people were certain that he would be elected without a fight from the opposition in the coming elections. Marcus Ibe had been a mission school teacher.

Based on a complaint from a female teacher, the school was about to dismiss Marcus Ibe. To avoid dismissal, Marcus Ibe had left the school teacher's job and joined PAP. He contested election and won in Umuofia. He was made the minister of culture. He became rich very soon. He bought two long cars. He got a lot of wealth, chieftaincy titles and doctorate degrees. He did not leave Umuofia and remained devoted to his people. Whenever he could, he left the good things of the capital to live in Umuofia. He built the biggest house in Umuofia and named it as Umuofia Mansions to please the voters. The village neither had running water nor electricity. But he got water and electricity supplied to his house. Marcus wanted to win in the coming elections. He appointed Roof and other boys as election campaigners. He arranged a feast for the villagers during the house warming ceremony. He had drawn his five months' salary in advance and distributed shillings to the voters. He also promised pipe-borne water to Umuofia. He expected an easy win in the election.

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 200 words:

1. Roof is an intelligent manipulator. Justify with reference to the story.

Ans: Roof Okeke, the leading character in the story is an energetic young man trusted by the villagers of Umuofia. He spent two years as a bicycle apprentice in Port Harcourt. He had returned to Umuofia in order to guide his villagers in difficult times. Elections were round the corner. Roof had become an expert in election campaigning. He could tell the mood and temper of the electorate at any given time. Roof was in the service of the Honourable Minister for the coming elections. He tries to influence the elders by paying a bribe and buy votes for Marcus. The

villagers had had five years in which to see how quickly and plentifully politics brought chieftaincy, titles and wealth. These honours and benefits had come so readily to the man to whom they had given their votes free of charge five years earlier. The villagers' response is to put a price on their votes this time. Unexpectedly, Roof himself is offered a bribe of five pounds by the Progressive Organisation Party (POP) and is immediately seduced to take the money. Despite Roof's commitment to his moral principles, he ultimately succumbs to the corruption embedded in the system. He swears on goddess Iyi to vote for Marcus' opponent. Roof is caught in a dilemma. He feels that he cannot betray Marcus. Quick as lightning, a thought leaps into Roof's mind. He folds the ballot paper, tears it in two along the crease and puts one half in Maduka's box and the other in Marcus' box. He feels satisfied that he is not cheating either. He saves his conscience and proves that he is an intelligent manipulator

13. Where There Is A Wheel

- P Sainath

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the right option:

1. Cycling as a social movement started in _____.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Pudukkottai | b) Arivoli |
| c) Kilakuruchi | d) Kudimianmalai |

2. Over 100, 000 rural women, most of them neo-literates, have taken to _____ as a symbol of independence.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| a) walking | b) bicycling |
| c) running | d) motor cycling |

3. As many as _____ rural women took part in the public 'exhibition cum-contests' to proudly display their new skills.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a) 100000 | b) 70000 |
| c) 1500 | d) 5000 |

4. "I know people made remarks when I started cycling, but I paid no attention." This was said by _____.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a) Jameela | b) Avakkani |
| c) Fatima | d) Kannammal |

5. _____ is a secondary school teacher.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a) Jameela | b) Avakkani |
| c) Fatima | d) Kannammal |

6. Each bicycle in Pudukkottai cost over Rs. _____ then.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1500 | b) 1200 |
| c) 1100 | d) 1600 |

- 18. Women preferred gents' cycle as it had _____.
 a) handle bars b) bells
 c) additional bar d) seat cover**
- 19. When 'ladies cycles' were out of stock, women went in for _____.
 (a) scooters (b) cars
 (c) motor cycles (d) men's cycles**
- 20. Cycling has had very definite _____ implications among women in Pudukkottai.
 a) social b) economic
 c) political d) psychological**
- 21. An impressed UNICEF sanctioned _____ mopeds for Arivoli women activists.
 a) fifty b) seventy
 c) forty d) fifty-five**
- 22. _____ worked in the blazing heat of Kudimianmalai's stone quarries.
 a) Jameela b) S Kanakarajan
 c) Manormani d) Muthu Bhaskaran**
- 23. An impressed _____ sanctioned fifty mopeds for Arivoli women activists.
 a) UNO b) UNICEF
 c) UNESCO d) WHO**
- 24. Riding a bicycle according to Kannammal is a Himalayan achievement like _____.
 a) driving a car b) flying an aero plane
 c) riding a moped d) driving a truck**
- 25. _____ trains women in cycling in Kudimianmalai.
 a) Jameela b) S Kanakarajan
 c) Manormani d) Muthu Bhaskaran**
- 26. By April 1995, each bicycle cost around Rs. _____.
 a) 1200 b) 1400
 c) 1600 d) 1800**
- 27. The craze for cycling was still on when P Sainath returned to Pudukkottai in April _____.
 a) 1990 b) 1992
 c) 1995 d) 1997**
- 28. When women of Pudukkottai took to cycling, some men _____.
 a) pelted stones at them b) supported them
 c) made filthy remarks d) snatched their bicycles**
- 29. All-women's cycle rally in Pudukkottai was held on the occasion of _____.
 a) Independence Day b) Republic Day
 c) Gandhi Jayanti d) International Women's Day**

ANSWERS:

1. a) Pudukkottai
2. b) bicycling
3. b) 70000
4. a) Jameela
5. c) Fatima
6. b) 1200
7. a) twenties
8. d) freedom
9. b) light of knowledge movement
10. d) Kannammal
11. b) social sanction
12. d) the District Collector
13. c) to buy cycles
14. a) 8th March
15. b) Ram Cycles
16. d) 350 percent
17. d) Muthu Bhaskaran
18. c) additional bar
19. (d) men's cycles
20. b) economic
21. a) fifty
22. c) Manormani
23. b) UNICEF
24. b) flying an aero plane
25. c) Manormani
26. b) 1400
27. c) 1995
28. c) made filthy remarks
29. d) International Women's Day

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 80 to 100 words:

1. How does P Sainath show that cycling brings about changes beyond economic gains?

Ans: Author Sainath highlights the empowerment of thousands of neo-literate women that took place in Pudukkottai district in Tamil Nadu. The author states that this pioneering movement of cycling is the brain child of former district collector, Sheela Rani Chunkath. Her efforts to train female activists so that literacy would reach them bore fruit. She also included mobility as a part of the literacy drive. This pioneering movement was well received by Arivoli activists led by N Kannammal. They organized 'cycling training camps' to boost confidence of these women. Women had to brave vicious attacks on their character initially. It got social sanction gradually. More than 100,000 rural women, most of them neo-literates, took to bicycling. It gave the women the required self-confidence to believe in their abilities and to gain freedom and mobility. Cycling gave definite economic implications on these women. It boosted their income. They sold their agricultural or other produce

within a group of villages. They could cart their provisions from other places on their own. The use of bicycle by these women helped them to cut down on time wasted in waiting for buses. It also increased their leisure time too. Cycling gave these women to stay attached to their children and family and yet gain financial independence. More than 70,000 women displayed their cycling skills at the public 'exhibition-cum-contests' run by Arivoli. It impressed UNICEF and sanctioned fifty mopeds for Arivoli women activists. Pudukkottai today remains unique among Indian districts for the stunning proportion of women who have taken to cycling. Never before had anyone come across that a humble vehicle such as a bicycle turn out to be a metaphor for freedom.

14. Water

- *Challapalli Swaroopa Rani*

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the right option:

1. _____ according to the poet knows the ground's incline in 'Water'.
a) Untouchability b) Water
c) Wada d) Jesus
2. Generations-old-strife in 'Water' refers to the dispute between _____.
a) leather and spool b) village and wada
c) Samaria woman and Jesus d) two states
3. Like the dampness on the well's edge that never dries, it knows that never _____ disappears.
a) strife b) struggle
c) Wada d) untouchability
4. _____ according to the poet never disappears in 'Water'.
a) Strife b) Struggle between two nations
c) Dampness d) Untouchability
5. Water knows the difference of race between Samaria woman and _____.
a) Karamchedu Suvarthamma b) Jesus the Jew
c) centuries of social injustice d) the panchama
6. Water knows the _____ of the Panchama.
a) difficulties b) agony
c) sub-caste difference d) righteous rage
7. Water knows the righteous rage of Karamchedu Suvarthamma who opposed _____.
a) the Mahad struggle b) the Samaria woman
c) the kamma landlords d) the weekly bath

8. The water is witness to centuries of _____.

- a) political instability
- b) the generations old-strife
- c) social instability
- d) the mighty movement

9. The poet remembered how her wada would thirst all day _____.

- a) for a drop of water
- b) a small puddle of water
- c) for a glass of water
- d) for equality

10. For the people of the wada, water is _____.

- a) just a drop of nectar
- b) a small puddle of water
- c) a mighty movement
- d) struggle for equality

11. Water is the Mahad struggle _____.

- a) at Malapalle
- b) at the Chadar tank
- c) for several generations
- d) in a water pot

12. For the people of the wada, _____ flowed like streams.

- a) inequality
- b) water
- c) pepsi
- d) blood

13. For the people of the wada, blood flowed like streams, but they never managed _____.

- a) to win even a small puddle of water
- b) to oppose the kamma landlords
- c) to know the generations old strife
- d) to welcome their weekly bath

14. The people of the wada welcomed their _____.

- a) daily bath
- b) weekly bath
- c) monthly bath
- d) fortnightly bath

15. The people of the wada walked miles to reach _____.

- a) the rivers
- b) the streams
- c) the big canal
- d) the ponds

16. _____ was burnt to ashes for want of a pot of water.

- a) The village
- b) Malapalle
- c) The Samaria woman
- d) The multinational market

17. Water can give life but it can also _____.

- a) devour lives
- b) destroy lives
- c) swallow lives
- d) ignite many struggles

18. Between one state and another, this water can _____.

- a) reinstate friendship
- b) ignite many struggles
- c) swallow lives
- d) quench thirst

against the kamma landlords. Water is not simply H₂O. It symbolizes the struggle for a just and equitable status in society. Many battles have been fought for a drop of water. The so called underprivileged has not managed to even win a small battle or a small puddle of water after centuries of struggle for equality. Water can give life; but it also has the power to devastate and kill people. On one side, people could die of lack of water unable to quench their thirst. But on the other hand, it could be deadly and prove fatal. It has the power to swallow village after village. The poor are but playthings in its vicious hands. It turns villages into dry deserts and sometimes it drowns them in floods. Water can bring conflicts between the village and the wada, between one state and another. Every year, we see the misunderstanding and fight that we notice between states. It can ignite many struggles and strife. It can make blood run in streams.

The irony of life is pointed out by the poet. We have commercialised the basic need of man. We have made water a profit-making commodity that money can buy and sit innocently in a Bisleri bottle. The Pepsi man's bottle symbolizes the modern rich man who can afford to pay any amount of money to a multinational company after giving them the rights to use our precious nectar of life. No more does water remain a gift of Nature. We have allowed it to be a commodity of the multinational market. Water, they say is omniscient. It contains the world.

STREAMS:

Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it.

Much of the information we have today about chimpanzees comes from the ground breaking long-term research of the great conservationist, Jane Goodall.

Jane Goodall was born in London, England, on April 3, 1934. On her second birthday, her father gave her a toy chimpanzee named Jubilee. Jubilee was named after a baby chimp in the London Zoo, and seemed to foretell the course Jane's life would take. To this day, Jubilee sits in a chair in Jane's London home. From an early age, Jane was fascinated by animals and animal stories. By the age of 10, she was talking about going to Africa to live among the animals there. At the time, in the early 1940s, this was a radical idea because women did not go to Africa by themselves.

As a young woman, Jane finished school in London, attended secretarial school, and then worked for a documentary filmmaker for a while. When a school friend invited her to visit Kenya, she worked as a waitress until she had earned the fare to travel there by boat. She was 23 years old.

Once in Kenya, she met Dr. Louis Leakey, a famous paleontologist and anthropologist. He was impressed with her thorough knowledge of Africa and its wildlife, and hired her to assist him and his wife on a fossil-hunting expedition to Olduvai Gorge. Dr. Leakey soon realized that Jane was the perfect person to complete a study he had been planning for some time. She expressed her interest in the idea of studying animals by living in the wild with them, rather than studying dead animals through paleontology.

Dr. Leakey and Jane began planning a study of a group of chimpanzees who were living on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Kenya. At first, the British authorities would not approve their plan. At the time, they thought it was too dangerous for a woman to live in the wilds of Africa alone. But Jane's mother, Vanne, agreed to join her so that she would not be alone. Finally, the authorities gave Jane the clearance she needed in order to go to Africa and begin her study.

In July of 1960, Jane and her mother arrived at Gombe National Park in what was then called Tanganyika and is now called Tanzania. Jane faced many challenges as she began her work.

At first, she was able to watch the chimpanzees only from a great distance, using binoculars. As time passed, she was able to move her observation point closer to them while still using camouflage. Eventually, she was able to sit among them, touching, patting, and even feeding them. It was an amazing accomplishment for Jane, and a breakthrough in the study of animals in the wild. Jane named all of the chimpanzees that she studied, stating in her journals that she felt they each had a unique personality.

One of the first significant observations that Jane made during the study was that chimpanzees make and use tools, much like humans do, to help them get food. It was previously thought that humans alone used tools. Also, thanks to Jane's research, we now know that chimps eat meat as well as plants and fruits. In many ways, she has helped us to see how chimpanzees and humans are similar. In doing so, she has made us more sympathetic toward these creatures, while helping us to better understand ourselves.

Dr. Goodall now travels extensively, giving lectures, visiting zoos and chimp sanctuaries, and talking to young people involved in environmental education. She is truly a great conservationist and an amazing human being.

- a) When was Jane talking about going to Africa?
- b) What was considered as a radical idea at a point of time?
- c) What did Jane work as after her schooling?
- d) Why did Dr Louis Leakey hire Jane?
- e) Where did Dr Leakey and Jane plan to study of a group of chimpanzees?
- f) When did the authorities give clearance to Jane?
- g) Where did Jane and her mother reach for the study of Chimps?
- h) Who was thought to be the only tool making animal?
- i) What do we now know about Chimps after the research?
- j) When did Jane's father give her a toy chimpanzee named Jubilee?

Answers:

- a) By the age of 10
- b) This was a radical idea because women did not go to Africa by themselves.
- c) She worked for a documentary filmmaker for a while.
- d) He was impressed with her thorough knowledge of Africa and its wildlife.
- e) On the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Kenya.
- f) When Jane's mother, Vanne, agreed to join her so that she would not be alone.
- g) Gombe National Park.
- h) Humans alone used tools.
- i) Chimpanzees make and use tools; we now know that chimps eat meat as well as plants and fruits.
- j) On her second birthday

Passage Two:

George Bernard Shaw, one of the greatest playwrights of all times was born in Dublin on 26th July, 1856. As a young man he was terribly shy and to hide his shyness he developed a very gruff manner and voice which some people mistook as rudeness. However, his close friends understood him better as he was the very essence of kindness to those whom he loved and associated with.

At the early age of fourteen, he obtained employment as a junior clerk and though he was quite good at his work, he hated it. So, he quit his job and went to London in search

of other employment. Before long a newspaper office hired him and he took up employment as critic of books, music and plays. His duty was to attend the various plays staged and give his opinion on them for publication. It was then that he decided to write his own plays. The plays he wrote and produced were a tremendous success. In no time he became world famous as a playwright. Many film companies approached him to use his plays for making movies, but he never liked the idea and turned them down. Finally, he consented to allow his play 'Pygmalion' to be made into a film. This play depicts the story of a little flower girl, who was trained by an English professor to speak proper English. In fact, the professor succeeded in transforming her from an uneducated flower girl into a refined lady. Years later, this play was made into a musical hit - the legendary, 'My Fair Lady'. And it became a worldwide success. Shaw used the huge money earned from this, to worthy causes, such as the enlargement of National Gallery of Ireland, the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and the British museum. The film 'My Fair Lady' is about how complicated English language is and the difficulties faced by Eliza, the flower girl to learn and master this language. He lived long enough to see people all over the world enjoy his plays. He died at the ripe old age of ninety-four.

- a. How did Bernard Shaw try to hide his shyness?
- b. How old was Bernard Shaw, when he took up his first job?
- c. Where did Bernard Shaw go after quitting his job?
- d. Which of his plays was made into a first film?
- e. Name the little flower girl who appears in the musical hit 'My Fair Lady'.
- f. Add suitable prefix to the word 'educated' to form its antonym.
- g. Mention any one of the causes which Shaw contributed the money earned by him.
- h. Who trained the flower girl to become a refined lady?
- i. How old was Shaw, when he died?
- j. English language is full of..... (complication/complications)

Answers:

- a) He developed a very gruff manner and voice which some people mistook as rudeness.
- b) At the early age of fourteen.
- c) He went to London.
- d) 'Pygmalion'.
- e) Eliza.
- f) Uneducated.
- g) The enlargement of National Gallery of Ireland, the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and the British museum.
- h) The professor.
- i) Ninety-four.
- j) Complications

Comprehension: Poetry

Read the following lines and answer the questions set on it.

**1. The caged bird sings
with fearful trill
of things unknown
but longed for still
and his tune is heard
on the distant hill**

- i. Where according to the speaker is the bird?**
- ii. What does the bird sing of?**
- iii. Whose tune is heard on the distant hill?**

(Each question on the lines of the poem and each value point from i-iii carries one mark)

1. Ans:

- i. in a cage**
- ii. unknown things**
- iii. the bird's tune**

**2. Well, I am cured now; I can walk
Cured by nothing more than laughter
Sometimes, though, when I see sticks
I walk worse for some hours after.**

- i. What can the speaker do now?**
- ii. How was the speaker cured?**
- iii. When does the speaker walk worse?**

2. Ans:

- i. The speaker can walk**
- ii. Cured by nothing more than laughter**
- iii. When he sees sticks**

**3. Seven years I could not walk a step.
When I to a great physician came
He demanded: Why the crutches?
And I told him: I am lame.**

- i. How long could the speaker not walk?**
- ii. Whom did the speaker approach?**
- III. Why did the speaker use the crutches?**

3. Ans:

- i. Seven years
- ii. A great physician
- iii. He was lame.

4. I met a traveller from an antique land

**Who said: two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. Near them on the sand,
Half sunk, a shatter'd visage lies, whose frown**

- i) Where had the traveller come from?**
- ii) What did the traveller see standing in the desert?**
- iii) What was the expression on the shattered visage?**

4. Ans:

- i. An antique land
- ii. Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
- iii. Frown

5. Lord, I am so tired.

Tired I entered this world.

**Far have I wandered since the cock crew,
And the road to school is steep.**

- i) Who is the speaker addressing?**
- ii) The time of the day 'since the cock crew' suggests is**
- iii) How is the road to school according to the speaker?**

5. Ans:

- i. The Lord.
- ii. Dawn/Morning
- iii. The road to school is steep.

Complete the following by filling the blanks using the right form of the verb given in brackets:

CHANGE OF VOICE: DEFINITION

In the active voice, the subject of the sentence **DOES** the action:

- **Ram painted the house** last week.
Subject / verb / object

In the passive voice, the subject of the sentence **RECEIVES** the action.

- The **house was painted** last week.
Notice that the **object** of the active sentence (house) became the **subject** of the passive sentence. **(Subject + Auxiliary + Past Participle)**

PASSIVE VOICE: FORM

To change an active voice sentence to a passive voice sentence:

1. Make the object of the active sentence into the subject of the passive sentence.
2. Use the verb “to be” in the same tense as the main verb of the active sentence.
3. Use the past participle of the main verb of the active sentence.

Here are some active and passive voice examples to help!

- **Active:** He got a palatial mansion built for himself.
- **Passive:** A palatial mansion **was built** for himself.
- **Active:** I conceive this story in a flash.
- **Passive:** This story **is conceived** in a flash.
- **Active:** Equador recognizes the rights of nature in its constitution.
- **Passive:** The rights of nature **is recognized** by Equador in its constitution.
- **Active:** They will free the prisoner.
- **Passive:** The prisoner **will be freed**.

Note: The tense is **NOT** changed in the above sentences.

PASSIVE VOICE: PRESENT

In the present, the passive voice uses the verbs **is** and **are** + past participle of the main verb.

PASSIVE VOICE: PAST

In the past, the passive voice uses the verbs **was** and **were** + past participle of the main verb.

MODALS:

There are ten types of modal verbs: can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, ought to.

Note: Retain the modal as it is while you change the voice.

1. In the Toy Kingdom a council(call) to consider what (could, do) and it(decide) to send a letter to the King of Italy.

Ans: was called, could be done, was decided

2. The Prince agreed to this, and so the matter (arrange). The prisoner (sentence) for life. They managed to find a place that would do, and they put the young fellow there and a guard (place) over him.

Ans: was arranged, was sentenced, was placed

3. A murder..... (committed) in this toy Prince's domain. It (decide) to address an enquiry whether the French could not lend them a machine and an expert to cut off the criminal's head. The letter..... (send).

Ans: was committed, was decided, was sent

4. The sum fixed was 600 francs, and this..... (announce) to the prisoner. "Well," said he, "On that condition I am willing to go." So, the matter..... (settle). A bit of land (buy) by him and started market gardening.

was announced, was settled, was bought

5. The kingdom neither had a guillotine nor an executioner. Therefore, a council (call). It (decide) to write a letter to the French Government. The letter (send).

was called, was decided, was sent

6. It (decide) by Vandana to visit her favourite forests and swim in her favourite stream before leaving for Canada to do her Ph.D. But the forests..... (go), and the stream (reduce) to a trickle.

was decided, were gone, was reduced

7. The king of Monaco was looking over the accounts. A new item of expenditure (notice) by him. In order to reduce this expenditure, the guard (dismiss) and the criminal (ask) to run away.

was noticed, was dismissed, was asked

8. The war against the Earth began with this idea of separateness. Its contemporay seeds..... (sow) when the living Earth(transform) into dead matter to facilitate the industrial revolution. Diversity..... (replace) by monocultures.

were sown, was transformed, was replaced

9. The Earth University teaches Earth Democracy. It _____ (locate) at Navdanya. Farmers, school children, and people (choose) from across the world as participants. It..... (inspire) by Tagore, India's national poet and a Nobel Prize laureate.

is located, are chosen, is inspired

10. A person like him (need) by the owner of the plantation. A few words..... (exchange). Problems of workers..... (understand) by him.

was needed, were exchanged, were understood

11. Roof..... (know) to everyone in Umuofia. The campaigner of POP party met him. No words.....(waste) between them. Roof..... (give) five pounds to cast his vote for Maduka.

was known, were wasted, was given

12. Basavaiah went along with his people and Tammanna's land..... (acquire) by him. A fence..... (build) around that land. This invasionnot (tolerate) by Tammanna.

was acquired, was built, was not tolerated

13. It..... (watch) helplessly by Basavaiah. More and more into Tammanna's land..... (encroach) by him. Any of these not (notice) by Tammanna.

was watched, was encroached, was not noticed

14. The rivalry between Tammanna and Basavaiah increased day by day. Two hundred acres of Tammanna's land _____ (acquire) by Basavaiah. A fence ____ (build) around the land. Tammanna..... (advise) by his supporters about the various means of getting back his land. _____ were acquired, was built, was advised

15. A palatial mansion..... (build) for himself. A number of persons.....(appoint) just to praise him. Scholars, poets and musicians..... (invite) to his place.

was built, were appointed, were invited

16. Rufus Okeke..... (consider) a very popular man in his village. Two years..... (spend) by him as bicycle repairer's apprentice in Port Harcourt. His villagers..... (guide) by him in these difficult times.

was considered, were spent, were guided

17. The source of Marcus' good fortune..... (know) to everyone. His house..... (christen) "Umoufia Mansions" in honour of the village. Five bulls and countless goats..... (slaughter) on the day to entertain the people.

was known, was christened, were slaughtered

18. The Earth University teaches Earth Democracy. It (locate) at Navdanya. Participants (teach) to work with living seeds, living soil, and the web of life. Farmers, school children and people from across the world (take) as participants.

is located, are taught, are taken

19. The French replied. A letter (send). This (lay) before the King of Monaco. It (think) over.

was sent, was laid, was thought

20. The whole phenomenon was the brainchild of the popular former district collector, Sheela Rani Chunkath. Female activists (train) so that literacy would reach women in the interior. Mobility (include) as a part of the literacy drive. Banks (push) to give loans for the women to buy cycles.

were trained, was included, were pushed

21. The young man took refuge and went to Madrid. He (regard) highly in that locality. Many letters...(write) by him. But undoubtedly, they.... (intercept) by Dona's parents.

was regarded, were written, were intercepted

22. 'The Silver maiden' was not of that disposition. News about him (await) for days, months, a year, and no letter came. She (see) leaving the house, and with quickening steps went her way toward the beach. His name (write) on the sand, and then sat down upon a rock, her gaze fixed upon the storm.

was awaited, was seen, was written

REPORTED SPEECH:

Basic rules of Reported Speech:

We can report people's speech in two main ways. We can, for example, give the exact words spoken by them. This kind of structure is called 'Direct Speech'.

She said, 'What do you want?'

Suman asked, 'Where are you going?'

We can also make the speaker's words part of our own sentence, using conjunctions and changing pronouns and other words where necessary. This kind of reporting is called 'Indirect Speech' or 'Reported Speech'.

She asked what I wanted.

Suman asked me where I was going.

Note that we cannot normally mix these two structures.

Basic rules for Indirect Speech:

When words and thoughts are reported, there is usually a change of tense, pronouns and other words. These changes are mostly natural and logical.

Table for change in tense of Reported Speech for all TENSES

Examples.

PRESENT TENSE (S + V + O)

PRESENT SIMPLE changes into PAST SIMPLE

DIRECT SPEECH

INDIRECT SPEECH

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. He said, "I write a letter" | He said that he wrote a letter. |
| 2. She said, "he goes to school daily" | He said that she went to school daily. |
| 3. They said, "we love our country" | They said that they loved their country |
| 4. He said, "He does not like computer" | He said that he did not like computer |

PRESENT CONTINUOUS changes into PAST CONTINUOUS (S + Be + V + ing + Object)

DIRECT SPEECH

INDIRECT SPEECH

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. He said, "he is listening to the music." | He said that he was listening to the music. |
| 2. She said, "I am washing my clothes." | She said that she was washing her clothes. |
| 3. They said, "we are enjoying the weather." | They said that they were enjoying the weather. |
| 4. I said, "it is raining" | I said that it was not raining. |
| 5. She said, "I am not laughing" | She said that she was not laughing. |

PRESENT PERFECT changes into PAST PERFECT (S + has or have + Past participle of the Verb + Object)

DIRECT SPEECH

INDIRECT SPEECH

- | | |
|--|---|
| She said, "he has finished his work" | She said that he had finished his work. |
| I said, "she has eaten the meal" | I said that she had eaten the meal |
| He said, "I have started a job" | He said that he had started a job. |
| They said, "we have not gone to New York." | They said that they had gone to New York. |

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS changes into PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

DIRECT SPEECH

INDIRECT SPEECH

- | | |
|---|--|
| He said, "I have been studying since 3 O'clock" | He said that he had been studying since 3 O'clock. |
| She said, "It has been raining for three days." | She said that it had been raining for three days. |

I said, "She has been working in this office since 2007" I said that she had been working in this office since 2007.

PAST TENSE:

PAST SIMPLE changes into PAST PERFECT

DIRECT SPEECH

He said to me, "you answered correctly" He said to me that I had answered correctly.

John said, "they went to cinema" John said that they had gone to cinema.

He said, "I made a table" He said that he had made a table.

She said, "I didn't buy a car" She said that she had not bought a car.

INDIRECT SPEECH

PAST CONTINUOUS changes into PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

DIRECT SPEECH

They said, "we were enjoying the weather" They said that they had been enjoying the weather.

He said to me, "I was waiting for you" He said to me that he had been waiting for me.

I said, "It was raining" I said that it had been raining.

She said, "I was not laughing" She said that she had not been laughing.

INDIRECT SPEECH

PAST PERFECT changes into PAST PERFECT (tense does not change)

DIRECT SPEECH

She said, "She had visited a doctor" She said that she had visited a doctor.

He said, "I had started a business" He said that he had started a business.

I said, "She had eaten the meal" I said that she had eaten the meal.

They said, "We had not gone to New York. They said they had not gone to New York.

INDIRECT SPEECH

FUTURE TENSE

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

WILL changes into WOULD

DIRECT SPEECH

He said, "I will study the book" He said that he would study the book.

She said, "I will buy a computer" She said that she would buy a computer.

They said to me, "we will send you gifts" They said to me that they would send me gifts.

I said, "I will not take the exam" I said that I would not take the exam.

INDIRECT SPEECH

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

WILL BE changes into WOULD BE

DIRECT SPEECH

I said to him, "I will be waiting for him"

She said, "I will be shifting to new home"

He said, "I will be working hard"

He said, "He will not be flying kite"

INDIRECT SPEECH

I said to him that I would be waiting for him.

She said that she would be shifting to a new home.

He said that he would be working hard.

She said that he would not be flying kites.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

WILL HAVE changes into WOULD HAVE

DIRECT SPEECH

He said, "I will have finished the work"

She said, "They will have passed the examination"

He said, "I will have gone"

INDIRECT SPEECH

He said that he would have finished the work.

She said that they would have passed the examination

He said that he would have gone.

Note: The tense of reported speech may not change if reported speech is a universal truth though its reporting verb belongs to past tense.

Examples.

Direct speech: He said, "Mathematics is a science"

Indirect Speech: He said that mathematics is a science.

Direct speech: He said, "The Sun rises in the east"

Indirect Speech: He said that the sun rises in the east.

(Tense didn't change because reported speech is a universal truth though its reporting verb belongs to past tense)

Changes - Reported Speech

The tenses, word-order, pronouns are different from those in the direct speech sentence.

Change of pronouns - Change of place and time - Reported Speech

Direct Speech

I

We

My

Your

Our

Me

Us

here

today

this morning

yesterday

tomorrow

next week

next month

Reported Speech

⇒ he/she

⇒ they

⇒ his/her

⇒ my

⇒ their

⇒ him/her

⇒ them

⇒ there

⇒ that day

⇒ that morning

⇒ the day before

⇒ the next day

⇒ the following week

⇒ the following month

Reported Questions:

In fact, it's not so different from reported statements. The tense changes are the same, and we keep the question word.

Note: The question in Direct Speech changes to a statement in Indirect Speech

Direct speech: "Where do you live?"

Reported speech: She asked me where I lived.

Here are some more examples:

DIRECT SPEECH

"Where is the Post Office?"

"What are you doing?"

"Who was that fantastic man?"

INDIRECT SPEECH

She asked me where the Post Office was

She asked me what I was doing.

She asked me who that fantastic man had been.

So much for 'wh' questions. But, what if you need to report a 'yes / no' question? We don't have any question words to help us. Instead, we use 'if' or 'whether'

Direct speech: "Do you like chocolate?"

Reported speech: She asked me if I liked chocolate.

Here are a few more examples:

DIRECT SPEECH

Do you like me?

Have you ever been to New Delhi?

INDIRECT SPEECH

He asked me if I liked him.

She asked me if I had ever been to New Delhi.

For example:

Direct speech: "Close the window, please"

We don't need to report every word when we tell another person about it. We simply use 'ask me + to + infinitive':

Reported speech: She asked me to close the window.

Reported Orders:

Imperatives:

And finally, how about if someone doesn't ask so politely? We can call this an 'order' in English, when someone tells you very directly to do something.

For example:

Direct speech: "Sit down! "

In fact, we make this into reported speech in the same way as a request.

We just use 'tell' instead of 'ask':

Reported speech: She told me to sit down.

Direct Order

Go to bed!

Don't worry!

Be on time!

Reported Order

He told the child to go to bed.

He told her not to worry.

He told me to be on time.

Reported Speech:

Examples from the Text:

1. Dona Laura: I am so glad to be here. I feared my seat would be occupied. What a beautiful morning!

Petra: The sun is hot.

Dona Laura: Yes, you are only twenty. I feel more tired today than usual. Go, if you wish to chat with your guard.

Ans: Dona Laura said that she was so glad to be there. She had feared that her seat would be occupied. She exclaimed that it was a beautiful morning. Petra replied and said that the sun was hot. Dona Laura replied in the positive and said that she was only twenty. She felt more tired that day than usual. She further said Petra to go if she wished to chat with her guard.

2. Petra: He is not mine, senora; he belongs to the park.

Dona Laura: He belongs more to you than he does to the park. Go find him, but remain within calling distance.

Petra: I see him over there waiting for me.

Ans: Petra respectfully said that he was not hers and he belonged to the park. Dona Laura replied that he belonged more to her than he did to the park. She asked her to go and find him, but to remain within calling distance. Petra said that she saw him over there waiting for her.

3. Dona Laura: Wait a moment.

Petra: What does the senora wish?

Dona Laura: Give me the bread crumbs.

Petra: I don't know what is the matter with me?

Ans: Dona Laura asked to wait a moment. Petra asked what the senora wished. Dona Laura asked to give her the bread crumbs. Petra said that she didn't know what the matter with her was.

4. Don Gonzalo: I won't, Juanito. I want a bench to myself.

Juanito: But there is none.

Don Gonzalo: That one over there is mine.

Juanito: There are three priests sitting there.

Don Gonzalo: Rout them out. Have they gone?

Ans: Don Gonzalo told Juanito that he wouldn't and said that he wanted a bench to himself. Juanito replied that there was none. Don Gonzalo said that the one over there was his. Juanito replied that there were three priests sitting there. Don Gonzalo asked Juanito to rout them out and asked if they had gone.

5. Don Gonzalo: Are you speaking to me, senora?

Dona Laura: Yes, to you.

Don Gonzalo: What do you wish?

Dona Laura: You have scared away the birds who were feeding on my crumbs.

Ans: Don Gonzalo asked senora if she was speaking to him. Dona Laura replied in the positive. Don Gonzalo asked what she wished. Dona Laura complained that he had scared away the birds. who had been feeding on her crumbs.

DIALOGUE WRITING:

Dialogue (sometimes spelled dialog in American English) is a written or spoken conversational exchange between two or more people, and a literary and theatrical form that depicts such an exchange.

Why is dialogue so important?

Dialogue is important because when you have dialogue it shows the character's personality, emotions, and actions. With dialogue you can show how the character is instead of describing how the character is. ... But the main idea of using dialogue is to show reality such as a conversation between characters.

What is difference between dialogue and conversation?

When used as nouns, conversation means interaction, whereas dialogue means a conversation or other form of discourse between two or more individuals. When used as verbs, conversation means to engage in conversation (with), whereas dialogue means to discuss or negotiate so that all parties can reach an understanding.

Complete the following dialogue.

1. (At the Bank)

Akshata: _____ I am Akshata. (Greeting)

Bank Clerk: Good morning. _____ (Offering help)

Akshata: I would like to open an account. _____ (Requesting)

Bank Clerk: Go to counter six and _____ (Giving information)

Akshata: Thank you.

1. Ans: (At the Bank)

Akshata: Good morning, sir. I am Akshata. (Greeting)

Bank Clerk: Good morning. What can I do for you? (Offering help)

Akshata: I would like to open an account. Would you please give me information?
(Requesting)

Bank Clerk: Go to counter six and the lady there will help you. (Giving information)

Akshata: Thank you.

2. (A new resident at the apartment)

Mohit: Hello, _____ supermarket? (Enquiring)

Security: Sir, _____ (Replying)

Mohit: I _____. I have moved this morning into flat 108, B block.
(Introducing)

Security: So you have shifted just this morning. _____.
(Offering to help)

3. (At a store)

Chandru: _____, do you work here? (Starting conversation with stranger)

Assistant: Yes, I do. _____? (Offering help)

Chandru: Do you have children's sweaters?

Assistant: Yes, they are over there by the wall.

Chandru: _____ (Asking for price)

Assistant: It's 300 rupees.

Chandru: Here you are.

Assistant: _____ (Expressing gratitude)

4. (In a library)

Librarian: Hi, _____? (Offering help)

Student: I am looking for a book, but I could not find it.

Librarian: _____ (Asking for book name)

Student: God of Small Things.

Librarian: Do you remember the author?

Student: _____ (Giving author name-Arundhati Roy)

Librarian: The book is on the second floor in Indian literature section.

Student: _____ I will go there. (Expressing gratitude)

5. (Two friends at a hotel)

Ravi: John, _____ for breakfast? (Enquiring)

John: What _____? (Asking for preference)

Ravi: I prefer dosa. Shall _____? (Offering choices)

John: I don't like masala dosa. I would prefer set dosa.

Ravi: _____ I will order set dosa. (Accepting)

6. (Two strangers on the road)

Salim: _____ Is there a medical store nearby? (Starting conversation)

Sharat: Yes, there is one right across the street.

Salim: How _____ (Asking for distance)

Sharat: _____ (Giving information)

Salim: _____ (Expressing gratitude)

7. (Two friends at college)

Mohan: Hi Ramesh. Good morning.

Ramesh: _____ (Responding to greeting)

Mohan: _____ your cell phone for a moment? (Requesting)

Ramesh: Sure, no problem. _____ (Offering)

Mohan: It will only be a minute or two.

Ramesh: Take your time. No rush.

Mohan: _____ (Expressing gratitude)

8. (Two friends discussing homework)

Rama: Hey, _____ with the homework? (Requesting)

Susan: I'd be glad to help out. _____ (Enquiring about difficulty)

Rama: I don't understand this equation. Would you mind explaining it to me?

Susan: _____ Don't worry. (Assuring help)

Rama: _____ (Expressing gratitude)

9. (Two friends talking about an unpleasant event)

Vinay: Hi, Shankar.

Shankar: _____ (Responding to greeting)

Vinay: Shankar, our friend Mahesh had an accident this morning.

Shankar: _____ Where did it happen? (Expressing sympathy)

Vinay: _____ (Giving information)

Shankar: Shall we go and see him this evening?

Vinay: _____ (Accepting)

10. (A telephone call)

Prabhu: Good morning, madam. Is this VIMS hospital?

Clerk: Good morning. This is VIMS. Who's calling?

Prabhu: _____ from Koppal. (Introducing)

Clerk: _____ (Offering help)

Choose the appropriate expressions:

Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate expressions given in the brackets:

1. (one's castle, all and sundry, listen-in)

The telephones are situated on a table or a counter in Japan. Anybody, any passer-by could, but nobody does. The telephone-receiver can be.....

Ans: listen in, one's castle

2. (turn their backs, be hanged to, straight out)

The ministers decided to tell the criminal.....to run away. They did so. But the criminal said that if he ran away people would on him.

Ans: be hanged to, turn their backs

3. (take to, give up, zip along)

In the heart of rural Pudukkottai, young women the roads on their bicycles. Jameela Bibi, who has cycling told it was her right.

Ans: zipped along, taken to

4. (in a soup, landslide victory, in full swing)

The election campaign in Umuofia was..... All knew that the honourable minister would have a.....

Ans: in full swing, landslide victory

5. A lot of women in Pudukkottai were unable to wait for 'ladies' cycles. Therefore, they had to men's cycles. They knew that bicycles time wasted in waiting for buses.

(cut down on, put up with, go in for)

Ans: go in for, cut down on

6. (need to overcome, in conjunction with, result of)

The U N secretary general's report, "Harmony with Nature," issued the conference, elaborates on the importance of reconnecting with nature: "Ultimately, environmentally destructive behavior is the a failure to recognize that human beings are an inseparable part of nature and that we cannot damage it without severely damaging ourselves."

Ans: in conjunction with, result of

7. (be induced to, have pleasure, to consider)

So, a Council was called what could be done; and it was decided to send a similar inquiry to the King of Italy. The King of Italy was a brother monarch, and might do the thing cheaper. So, the letter was written, and a prompt reply was received.

Ans: to consider, be induced to

8. (with him, over him, managed to)

However, they find a place that would do and they put the young fellow there and placed a guard

Ans: managed to, over him

9. (no sooner...than, as soon as, tread on)

.....the bus arrives, the bowing gentlemen are transformed into savages, they push each other aside,each other's toes and shove their elbows into each other's stomachs..

Ans: As soon as, tread on

10. (play with, cut in, run for)

The pedestrian has to jump, leap, and dear life. The war between drivers themselves is murderous but good tempered. They, they overtake on both sides, they force you to brake violently and commit all the most heinous crimes of the road and twenty times every hour.

Ans: run for, cut in

LINKERS:

Linkers are words or phrases that we use to link (i.e. connect or join) ideas.

The linkers and, but, so, while, whereas, and although are conjunctions and join ideas as clauses in one sentence.

The linkers however, on the other hand, therefore, furthermore etc. are adverbs and link ideas in two sentences.

Fill in the blanks with the right linker.

(but, and, at last, then)

1.The young man took refuge in Don Gonzalo's house. He went to Seville, ----- then came to Madrid. He wrote letters to Laura ----- they were intercepted by her parents. ----- in despair, he joined the army. ----- he met a glorious death in the war.

Ans: The young manand.....but....Then....At last...

2. There was a guillotine for cutting the heads off an executioner in Monaco. the ministers wrote a letter asking the French Government whether they could lend them a machine an expert to cut off the criminal's head off.

(and, neither, so, nor)

Ans: There was neither nor So and

3. _____, all this rivalry between Tammanna and Basavaiah looked like healthy competition. _____, it took a new turn, _____ it rose to such a pitch that there was no land left in the village for them to buy. All land belonged to _____ Tammanna or Basavaiah.

(to begin with, however, gradually, either)

Ans: To begin with, all this rivalry However, ... Graduallyeither .

4. The kingdom of Monaco was a peaceful and peace-loving country. _____ they did not feel the need to keep an army or a police force. _____ once, a murder was committed there. _____ they were forced to look for ways to try and punish the criminal. _____ they decided to give him a pension and send him away.

(but, eventually, so, then)

Ans: The kingdom of Monaco ... So ... But Then Eventually

5. The General of Monaco asked each of his soldiers to cut the criminal's head off. _____ no soldier came forward to do it. _____ the ministers of Monaco assembled a Commission. _____, they appointed a Committee and a Subcommittee. _____ they decided that the best thing would be to alter the death sentence to one of life imprisonment.

(besides, but, at last, therefore)

Ans: The general of Monaco ... But ... Therefore ... Besides, ... At last ..

6. There was only one hitch in the matter; and was that they had neither a guillotine for cutting heads off, an executioner. The Ministers considered the matter, decided to address an inquiry to the French Government, asking the French could not lend them a machine and an expert to cut off the criminal's head.

(nor, whether, that, nor)

Ans: There was only one hitch in the matter; and thatnor....and.....whether

7. A dramatic Chipko action took place in the Himalayan village of Adwani in 1977..... a village woman named Bachni Devi led resistance against her own husband, had obtained a contract to cut trees. Her involvement in the contemporary ecology movement began "Chipko," was taking place in the Himalayan region.

(that, who, with, when)

Ans: A dramatic Chipko action took place in the Himalayan village of Adwani in 1977,when.....who.....with.....that

8. All is well in the kingdom of Monaco a man commits a murder. The king had never had to deal a murderer in his kingdom earlier. the judicial process takes its course; the man is sentenced to death.

(before, until, after, with)

Ans: All is well in the kingdom of Monacountil.....with.....before.....after

9. Laura and Gonzalo devise stories of own deaths. The old Laura says that she knows the woman named Laura; known as the 'Silver Maiden' and she was her friend her young age. She also lies that she knows the tragic story of her love affair a gallant young man named Gonzalo.

(during, their, with, that)

Ans: Laura and Gonzalo devise stories of....their....that....during....with

10.steering wheels in their hands no speed is fast enoughthem. One would then be inclined to believegaining a tenth of a second is a matter of grave importance for all them all the time.

(for, of, that, with,)

Ans: With steering wheels infor....that.....of

11. The earth University teaches Earth Democracy, is the freedom all species to evolve the web of life, the freedom and responsibility of humans, as members of the Earth family, to recognize, protect, and respect the rights of other species.

(and, which, within,for)

Ans: The earth University teaches Earth Democracy, which.....for....within.....and

12. The lessons I learneddiversity in the Himalayan forests I transferred to the protection of biodiversity on our farms. I started saving seeds farmers' fields andrealized we needed a farmdemonstration and training.

(then, about, for, from)

Ans: The lessons I learned about.....from.....then.....for

13. Navdanya, the movement biodiversity conservation and organic farming I started in 1987, is spreading. So far, we've worked farmers to set up more than 100 community seed banks India.

(that, across, for, with)

Ans: Navdanya, the movement for.....that.....with.....across

14. It has its genesis in my chance encounter an old man. He was standing in a coconut grove near Chennarayapatna. His eyes were suffused with strange memories and native intelligence. A newspaper tucked his arms, he was a labourer, overseer, and philosopher, all rolled one. He came to this garden one day,walking hundreds of miles.

(into, with, after, under)

Ans: It has its genesis in my chance encounter with.....under.....into.....after

15. He acquired a number of friends in the next town and an equal number in his own village. he had precious little to do, his life became crowdedcolourful events.

She became apprehensivehis adultery and umpteen other vices, cultivated lately. Their farm which was merely ten acres had growntheir imagination.

(Even though, beyond, with, about)

Ans: He acquired a number of friends in the next town and an equal number in his own village.Even though.....with.....about,beyond

16. The most important all his possessions was his rival Sangoji. proceeding this far, the old man started fumbling for words he had committed a mistake. She was listening. She felt like going away, saying "All this is none of my concern.", unwilling to hurt the old man, she continued to sit there quietly.

(however, as though, after, among)

Ans: The most important among..... after.....as though.....however

17. Basavaiah shrunk in humiliation.he started filling his life with all kinds of material wealth. He got a palatial mansion built himself. He bedecked himself gold, diamonds and other precious stones. But his house looked dull and empty Tammanna's books were not there.

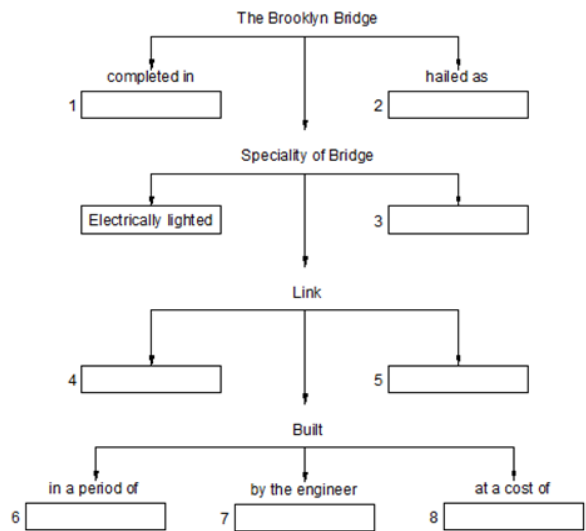
(because, nevertheless, with, for)

Ans: Basavaiah shrunk in humiliation. Nevertheless.....for.....with.....because

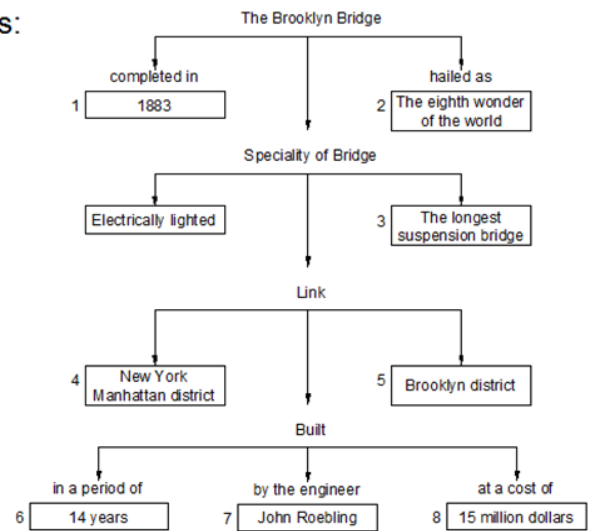
Note Making:

Read the following passage and make notes by drawing and filling in the boxes given below:

1. When the Brooklyn Bridge was complete in 1883, it was hailed as the eighth wonder of the world. The Brooklyn Bridge was the first bridge to be electrically lighted and the longest suspension bridge in its day. It was built to link New York's Manhattan district and Brooklyn district across the East River. Designed by a German Immigrant engineer called John Roebling, it took 14 years to finish, at a cost of 15 million dollars.

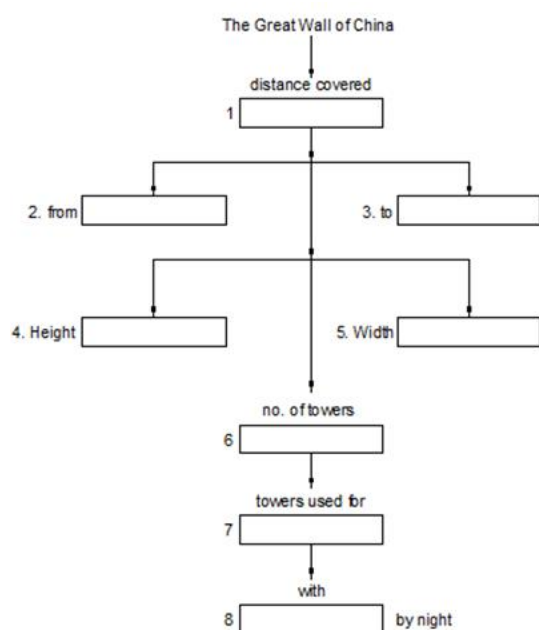


Ans:

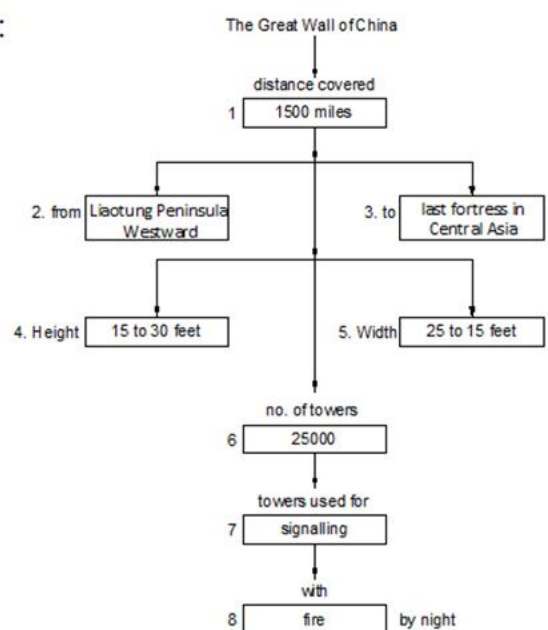


2. The great wall of China is said to be the only structure built on the earth by man, which is visible from the moon. It covers a distance of 1500 miles from the Liaotung Peninsula Westward to the last fortress in Central Asia. It crosses the northern province of China.

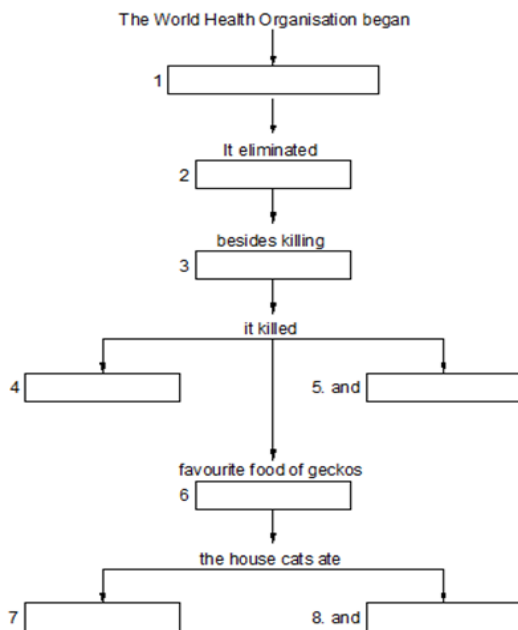
In the eastern section its height varies from 15 to 30 feet. Its width ranges from about 25 feet to 15 feet. There is a pathway wide enough for six horse– men to ride side by side protected by parapets. When the wall was first built it had about 25000 towers each 40 feet square and 40 feet high projecting from every few hundred yards. There were holes from which the defenders could shoot at attackers. There were also many watch-towers on the enemy side, outside the wall on hilltops or passes. These and the towers of the wall were used for signalling with smoke or flags by day & with fire by night.



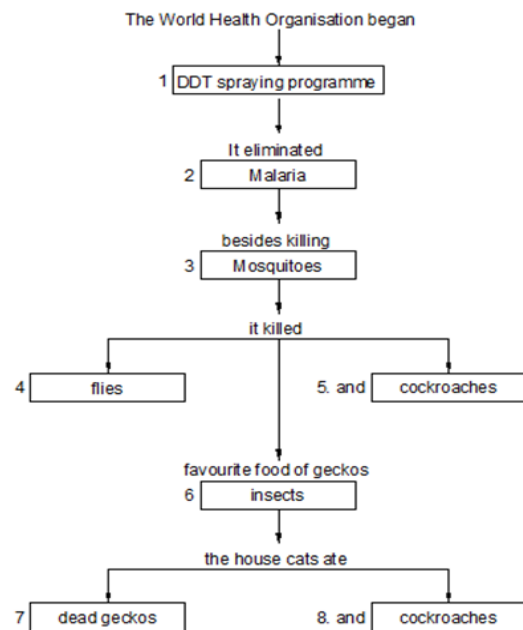
Ans:



3. The World Health Organization began a DDT spraying program which virtually eliminated malaria. But other things began to happen. Besides killing mosquitoes, the DDT killed other insects that lived in the houses, such as flies and cockroaches. These insects were the favourite food of geckos (small lizards). And so when the geckos ate the dead insects, they died from DDT poisoning. Similarly, the house cats ate the dead geckos and cockroaches, and they too died from the DDT poisoning. As a result, the rat population rose sharply, and the human population of Borneo began to die from a type of plague carried by fleas on the rats. In order to deal with the emergency, thousands of cats were parachuted into the island, in what was called 'Operation Cat Drop'.



Ans:

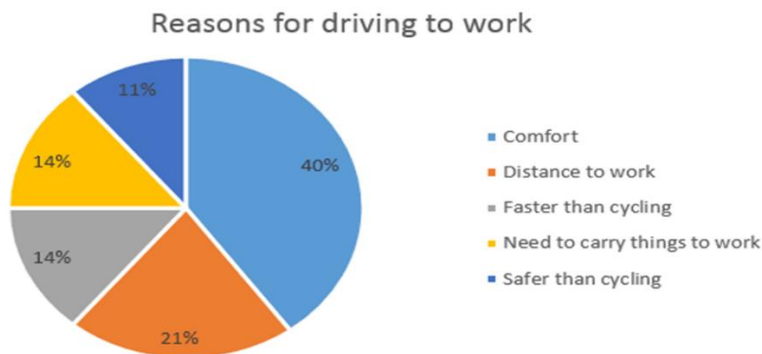
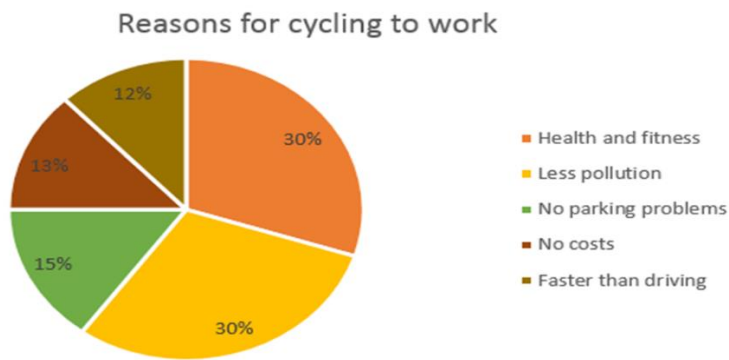


Report Writing

A report is a written account of something that one has observed, heard, done, or investigated. It is a systematic and well-organized presentation of facts and findings of an event that has already taken place somewhere.

1. The charts show the reasons why people travel to work by bicycle or by car. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant

5



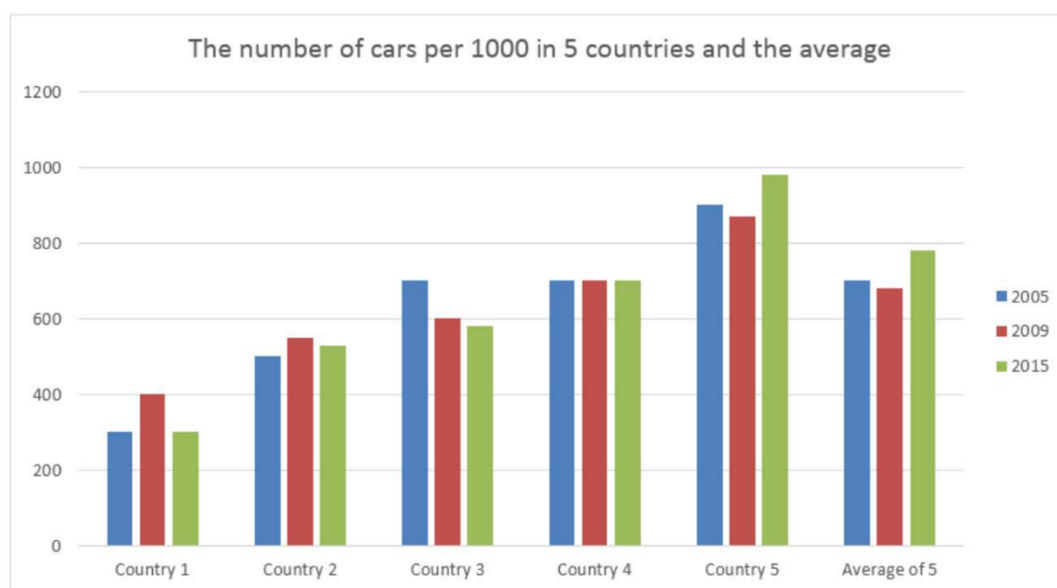
The first chart shows the reasons why some people prefer to cycle to work. Conversely, the second chart gives reasons for those who choose to go to work by car.

The highest percentage of those who favour cycling say that this is because riding a bicycle to work is healthier than driving. 30% of them gave this as a reason. The same amount of people, 30% say that they cycle to work because it causes less pollution. 13% of people cycle to work because it is cheaper than driving. Surprisingly, a similar amount of people said that they cycled to work because it is faster than travelling by car.

In contrast to this, the percentage who prefer to travel by car because it is more comfortable is 40%. The two least important reasons for going to work by car, with 14% and 11% respectively, is that people need to carry things to work and that it is safer than cycling to work. Finally, 16% say they prefer driving because it is faster than cycling. This contrasts with the cyclists who ride to work because it is faster than driving.

In general, it seems that the majority of people who cycle to work do this for health and environmental reasons. By contrast, those who travel by car want to have a more comfortable journey over longer distances.

2. The bar chart shows the number of cars per 1000 people in 5 European countries in 3 years and compares with the European average. Explain.



The chart gives information about the number of cars per 1000 people in five European countries in 2005, 2009 and 2015, in comparison to the European average.

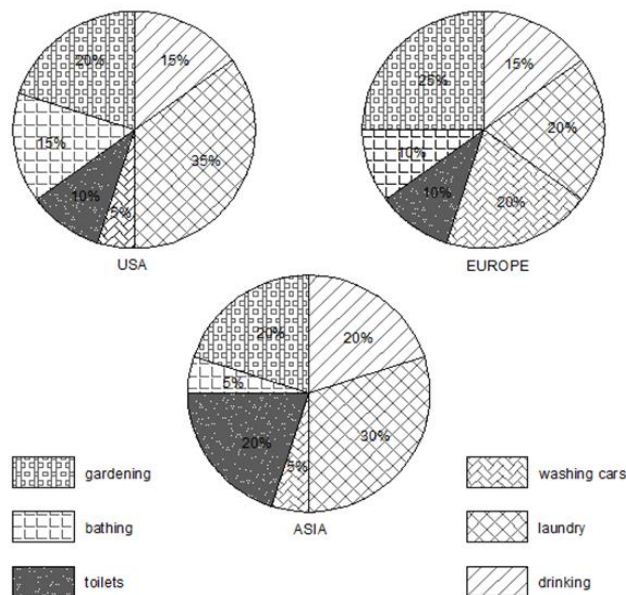
Overall, it can be seen that on average, there was a rise in the number of cars per 1000 people in Europe from 2005 to 2015. In addition, country 4 was the only country where there was no change in the number of cars during the surveyed years.

Country 5 had the highest figure among the five nations, with about 900 per 1000 people in 2005, higher than the average figure for Europe by roughly 200. The figures dropped in 2009 but rose up to almost one car per person by 2015. In contrast, country 1 had the lowest number of cars, with only around 300 cars per 1000 people in 2005. It increased to 400 in 2009 and then returned to its original point six years later.

Country 3 and 4 shared similar figures of approximately 700 per 1000 people in 2005, similar to the European average. However, while the number remained unchanged in country 4, the figures for country 3 dropped below 600 per 1000 in 2015. Finally, the number of cars per 1000 in country 2 went from 500 in 2005, to approximately 560 in 2015.

Graph

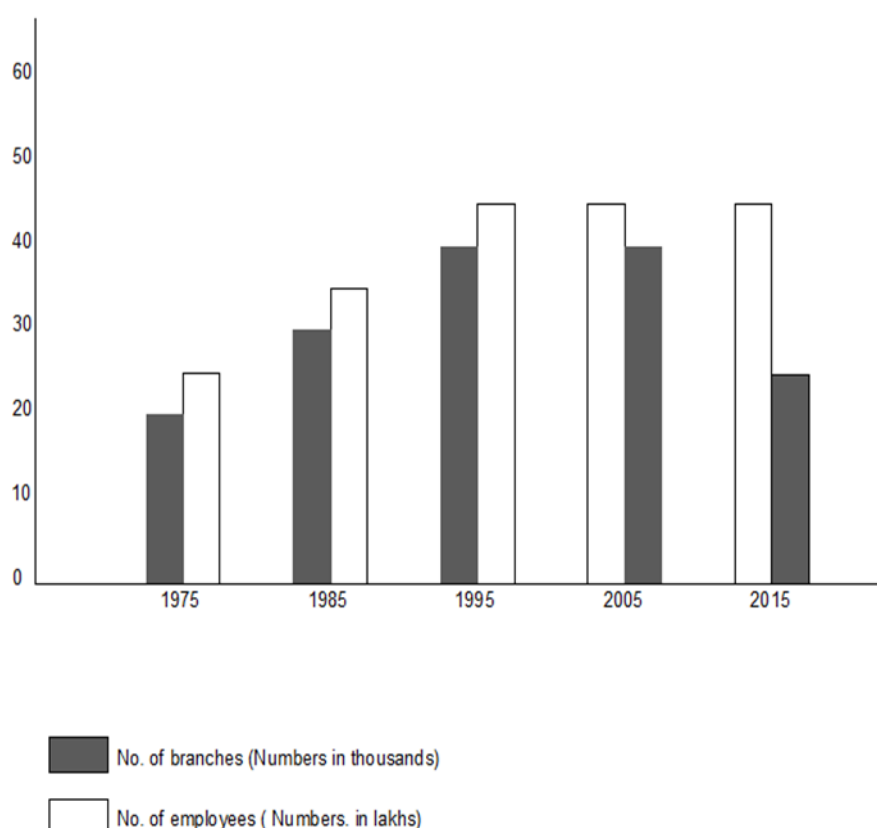
3. The following pie charts represent a report about how water is being used for different purposes in America, Europe and Asia. Use the data given below and write a report on it.



Water is the elixir of life. It is one of the most important natural resources available for the existence of survival of all creatures on this earth. The pie charts show water is used for various purposes in America, Europe and Asia. The nectar of life which is so precious is being used by the people of America, at times judiciously and also recklessly on occasions. 35% of all water available in America is used for bathing purpose. Whereas it is about 20% and 30% respectively in Europe and Asia. America uses 20% of its water resources for gardening purposes. In Europe it is about 25% and 20% in Asia. 10% of the resource is used for bathing in Europe, while it is a significant 15% in America. In Asia, it is merely 5%. 15% of the resource is used in Europe and America. About 20% of the available resource is used in Asia. The remaining resource is being used for purposes like laundry, washing cars and the use of toilets in respective continents.

Given is a vertical bar graph representing two kinds of data, viz., the number of employees and the number of branches in the Canara Bank over the years. The Chairperson of the bank presents a report tracing this trend. Prepare a report for him.

4. Given is a vertical bar graph representing two kinds of data, viz., the number of employees and the number of branches in the Canara Bank over the years. The Chairperson of the bank presents a report tracing this trend. Prepare a report for him.



(Note: After 1995, the banks have been progressively computerised)

Banks are the life line of every nation. In the 1990s, the government embarked on a policy of liberalization, licensing a small number of private banks. The above vertical bar graph represents two kinds of data. It shows the number of employees and the number of branches in the Canara Bank from 1975 to 2015. In 1975, there were only about 22,000 thousand branches across the country.

The number of employees was about 18 lakhs and it increased to 32 lakhs in 1985 and 43 lakhs respectively. The number of branches in 1975 was 25,000 and 32,000 in 1985 respectively. After 1995, there was a drastic change that the number of branches went on increasing but number of employees started declining due to computerisation. With the coming of Internet and phone banking, the employees decreased gradually. These came to be known as New Generation tech-savvy banks.

This move, along with the rapid growth in the economy of India, revitalized the banking sector in India, which has seen rapid growth with strong contribution from all the three sectors of banks, namely, government banks, private banks and foreign banks.

Speech Writing:

Speech is communication through talking or a talk given to an audience. An example of speech is a conversation between two people. An example of speech is the presidential address. The communication of thoughts and feelings by spoken words.

A speech is intended to be spoken to a certain audience, but from the point of view of the examination, it is presented in the written format.

You will be given clues which you need to expand it in a paragraph.

1. Imagine that you are required to speak on the occasion of Independence Day on 'Integrity and Development'. Using the hints given below, write a speech in about 100 words.

- Importance of unity and integrity
 - Integrity: social and cultural dimensions
 - Threats to unity and integrity – obstacle to development
 - Measures to be taken to preserve unity in diversity
 - Inclusive development – need of the hour
- Importance of national unity and integrity**

Respected Principal, Chief Guest of today's occasion, and my dear friends.

We have gathered here to celebrate the 75th Independence Day of our country. I am extremely happy that I have been provided an opportunity to speak a few words on 'Integrity and Development' on this occasion.

We all know the very proverb 'unity is strength'. National integration is the integrity and brotherhood which is showcased by the citizens of a country. It is the feeling which makes the people stay together despite their personal and cultural differences. National integration holds and binds the people of a country under the single blanket of nationalism and harmony. National integration also helps in maintaining stability of a country and adds up to its overall development. It helps to nurture communal harmony and fights casteism, regionalism and linguism etc which are considered as the threats for the national unity. It enhances the feeling of loyalty and fraternity towards the nation and unites the people in case of any national emergency.

Conclusion

National integration makes a country united and integrated. It promotes the feeling of mutual trust and understanding among its citizens. If a country is integrated, it could face any type of situation and will stand strong under all the odd circumstances.

The social and cultural integrity in a country not only adds up to the inclusive growth but it also makes the country self-reliant which could focus on its progress and have very less number of internal issues. It also empowers the country by making it more resilient and politically strong in the international community.

Thank you.

1. Imagine that you are the president of your college union. You must deliver a speech on Gandhiji on Gandhi Jayanti Day. Prepare a speech of about 100 words, based on the points given below.

Gandhiji - greatest Indian of 20th century- leadership of freedom movement – weapons – truth and non-violence- led simple life –fought for social and economic equality – relevance of Gandhism - in an age of consumerism and globalization

2. Your college is celebrating 'Karnataka Rajyotsava'. You are asked to speak on this occasion. Write a speech in about 100 words. Your speech should include the following points:

— Kannada speaking people – after independence - under several provinces — Struggle for unification - Linguistic province called Mysore State formed in 1956 — Renamed Karnataka – 1973 — Present day status : hub of IT industries, tourist attractions

3. Imagine that you are celebrating 'International Women's Day' and you are required to speak on the occasion. Using the hints given below, write a speech in 100 words.

- Women empowerment
- Importance of education
- Eradication of dowry system
- Ensuring safety at work places
- Treating women with respect

Letter Writing

Formal Letter: (Application for Jobs)

Write an application in response to the advertisement that appeared in The Times of India to the Personnel Manager, Infosys, Bengaluru applying for the post of Accounts Manager in the company.

XXXX

YYYY

YYYY

25th February 2023

The Personnel Manager
Infosys
Bengaluru

Sir,

Sub: Application for the post of Accounts Manager

Ref: The Times of India

In response to your advertisement in The Times of India, dated 25th February 2015 inviting applications for the post of Accounts Manager, I would like to offer myself as a candidate for the above said post. I am an M. Com graduate from the University of Mysore. I completed my course with a I class in 2020. Since then, I have been working with Wipro, Bengaluru as Accounts Executive.

Please find enclosed herewith my C.V. along with my application. I would certainly be very glad to have a discussion with you regarding the job. If I am selected, I assure you that I will discharge my duties to the best of my abilities. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

xxxx

(XXXX)

RESUME:

1. Name: XXXX
2. Father's Name: Kumar Sinha
3. Date of Birth & age: 04-03-1990
4. Sex: Male
5. Marital Status: Single
6. Postal Address: YYYY, YYYY
7. Languages Known: Written: English, Hindi & Kannada Spoken: English, Kannada, Hindi & Marathi
8. Experience: Working as Accounts Executive since 2013 at Wipro, Bangalore.

PRONOMINAL REFERENCES

VII. What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to? 4x1=4

1. Hans offered to go with volunteer team which was going back into the sea to rescue the lone survivor who had been left behind. Hans' mother pleaded him not to go, as he was all that she had in the world.

which : _____ **whom :** _____
him : _____ **she :** _____

Ans: 1

which refers to volunteer team

who refers to lone survivor

him refers to Hans

she refers to Hans' mother

2. The king was upset and sad to see his wife heartbroken. He was finding ways to make her laugh. On the day of Gai Jatra, a procession passed in front of the palace and the queen stood watching it. The participants began ridiculing the important people and the social system. Seeing them, the queen could not hold back her laughter.

his : _____ her : _____
it : _____ them : _____

Ans: 2

His refers to King's

Her refers to the queen

It refers to the procession

Them refers to participants

3. Rivers continue to be a very important source of food. Apart from being a rich source of fish, they indirectly aid the agriculture which is a major occupation of people across the world. Farmers in dry regions, where rains are scarce, irrigate their cropland using water carried by irrigation canals from nearby rivers.

they : _____ which : _____
where : _____ their : _____

Ans:3

They refers to rivers

Her refers to agriculture

It refers to dry regions

Them refers to Farmers cropland

4. There are many Sphinxes in Egypt, and their heads represent the kings who had once ruled over the land. When a king died he himself was supposed to become the 'Sun God'. The Egyptians worshipped and had great faith in the Sun God, who they trusted would protect them from evil powers.

1. their : 2. himself :
3. who : 4. them :

Ans:4

1.Sphinxes'

2.King

3. Sun God

4. Egyptians.

5. Confucius was born into a family of lowest level of aristocracy. They led a poor and miserable life. Unfortunately his parents died when he was very young. Their death completely shattered his life and he was forced to grow up in poverty, which taught him the hard realities.

1. They : 2. His :
3. Their : 4. Which :

Ans:5

1. Family
2. Confucius'
3. Confucius' parents
4. poverty

Rearrange the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence.

1x1=1

1. application / my resume/ I /with this/ have /enclosed

Ans: I have enclosed my resume with this application.

2. plays / democracy / an important / in / role / the media

Ans: The media plays an important role in democracy.

3. forest /the/of beauty /joy/is/source/and

Ans: Forest is the source of beauty and joy.

4. be /water /used /should /judiciously

Ans: Water should be used judiciously.

5. Gandhi /Africa / as a lawyer /went / to South /work /to

Ans: Gandhi went to South Africa to work as a lawyer.

6. every five years/held/ their leader/once in/to elect/elections are

Ans: Elections are held once in every five years to elect their leader.

7. romeo/ belonged/ families/ Juliet/to/and/rival

Ans: Romeo and Juliet belonged to rival families.

8. become/ for/ Chipko/ Vandana/ movement/ decided/ a/ to/volunteer/the

Ans: Vandana decided to become a volunteer for the Chipko movement.

9. benches/are/ property/the/here/public

Ans: The benches here are public property.

10. narrative/began/ the/ his/ old man

Ans: The old man began his narrative.

11. Brazil/nobody/in/hurries

Ans: Nobody hurries in Brazil.

12. extremely/motor cars/Brazil/are/in/expensive

Ans: Motor cars are extremely expensive in Brazil.

13. was/extraordinary/my/person/mother/an

Ans: My mother was an extraordinary person.

14. believe/disappear/books/I/never/that/will

Ans: I believe that books will never disappear.

15. located/is/Navdanya/the Earth University/at

Ans: The Earth University is located at Navdanya.

16. landslides/floods/logging/and/to/led

Ans: Logging led to landslides and floods.

17. started/ 1994/in/was/ Navdanya Farm/ the

Ans: The Navdanya Farm was started in 1994.

18. here/ public/benches/property/the/are

Ans: The benches here are public property.

19. ways/providence/strange/the/are/of

Ans: The ways of Providence are strange.

20. know/well/the/you/to/seem/story

Ans: You seem to know the story well.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 1

II PUC ENGLISH

Time: 3 Hours 15 Minutes

Max. Marks : 100

Instructions:

- Follow the prescribed limit while answering the questions.
- Write the correct question number as it appears on the question paper.
- One-mark questions attempted more than once will be awarded zero.
- Answers to question number 34 (a –j) and 35 or 36 (i –iii) should be in sequence and at one place.
- For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

I. Answer any TWELVE of the following in a word, a phrase or in a sentence each.

12X1= 12

1) According to Romeo, Juliet is _____ in an Ethiopie's ear.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) a snowy dove | b) a rich jewel |
| c) Yonder lady | d) a crow |

2) Complete the proverb. "You can't earn stone palaces _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| a) by gambling | b) by honest labour |
| c) by drinking and smoking | d) by winning money |

3) Parents can house children's _____ but not their souls.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| a) thoughts | b) life |
| c) bodies | d) hands |

4) Navdanya Farm was started in _____ by Vandana Shiva.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1973 | b) 1994 |
| c) 1977 | d) 1987 |

5) According to the prophet the parents may give _____ to their children.

- a. thoughts b. love c. money

6. According to Dona Laura, she had _____ to criticize his actions.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a) a friend's right | b) a neighbour's right |
| c) a layman's right | d) an enemy's right |

7) 'The Pilgrim Soul' means _____.

- a) a sorrowing soul b) a loving soul
c) a questing soul d) a changing soul

8) The foot is enclosed and feels life like _____.

- a) reptiles b) a blind man
c) worms d) a prisoner

9) Jorge Luis Borges was educated _____.

- a) in a public library b) in a university
c) by his father's library d) in Spanish literature

10) Bowling is compared to the early traffic law of _____.

- a) Japan b) America
c) Brazil d) India

11) Umuofia's most illustrious son Marcus Ibe was _____ in the outgoing government.

- a) Minister of Law
b) Minister of Transport
c) Minister of Public Works
d) Minister of Culture

12) Bicycle is used as a metaphor for _____,

- a) skill b) mobility
c) self-reliance d) freedom

13) Complete the following by filling in the blanks using the right form of the verb given in brackets: 3X1 = 3

The guard _____(dismiss). It _____ (decide) to offer the criminal a pension. They fixed pension of 600 francs. This _____(announce) to the prisoner.

14) Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate expression given in brackets. 2X1=2

Tammanna was _____ in agriculture. As a result, the owner of the garden started to
from hard work.

(shy away, better at, weel-versed)

15) Fill in the blanks with the right linker given in the brackets: 4X1 = 4

(hence, when, however, as)

Roof's heart nearly flew out _____ he saw iyi _____ he knew the fame of Mbanta well. _____ he was certain that a single vote would not defeat Marcus. _____ he agreed to swear on the iyi.

16) Rewrite the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence. 1X1=1

very expensive / in / are / Motor cars / Brazil

II. Answer any eight of the following questions (choosing at least two from poetry) in a paragraph of 80 – 100 words. 8X4=32

17. Why does Juliet want Romeo to be cut out in little stars?
18. How does the narrator describe the 'Toy Kingdom' in 'Too Dear!'?
19. What attitude should parents have towards their children according to the poem, 'On Children'?
20. Write a note on 'Navdanya Farm' and 'Navdanya Movement'.
21. How does Dona Laura describe her best friend's death to Don Gonzalo in 'A Sunny Morning'?
22. The rivalry between Tammanna and Basavaiah started moving from the visible to the invisible domain. Explain.
23. How does the foot become imprisoned in the shoe in 'To The Foot From Its Child'?
24. Explain how the people of Japan respect each other's privacy according to George Mikes.
25. Why was Roof in a fix while casting his vote in 'The Voter'?
26. Explain the role played by Sheela Rani Chunkath in the cycling movement in 'Where There Is A Wheel'.

III. Answer the following in about 200 words. 1x6 = 6

27) 'On Children' offers new insights into parent-children relationship. Discuss.

OR

'Laura and Gonzalo recognize each other but conceal their identity'. How does 'A Sunny Morning' present this?

OR

'Wheel brings freedom and progress'. Justify this with reference to 'Where There Is a Wheel'. Explain.

IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it. 10x1=10

Rivers have played an important and life-sustaining role in human societies for thousands of years. Many of the world's great cities lie on the bank of a great river.

We love our rivers and we abuse them. We use them as a source of water, for food, for transport, for recreation, as defenses, as a source of power to drive machinery and as means of disposing of waste.

Rivers continue to be a very important source of food for societies around the world. Apart from being a rich source of fish, rivers indirectly help the agriculture with supply of water for the crops. River deltas shelter many different species of wildlife. Insects, mammal and birds use the delta for their homes and for food. River valleys and plains provide fertile soils. Farmers in dry regions irrigate their cropland using water carried by irrigation canals nearby rivers.

Rivers are an important energy source. During the early industrial era, mills, shops and factories were built near fast-flowing rivers where water could be used to power

machines. Today steep rivers are still used to power hydroelectric plants and their water turbines. In our culture, we do not see rivers as just water bodies. They are life-giving gods or goddesses. We never see rivers as just geographical happenings. We always see them as life-making material because 72% of our body is water. Whenever we look for life, we look for a drop of water first!

- 28) a. Where do many of the world's great cities lie?
b. Mention any one of the things for which rivers are used.
c. Why do rivers play a very important role in the water cycle?
d. How much of the earth's land surface is drained by rivers?
e. Name one of the species of wildlife mentioned in the passage.
f. How do farmers in dry regions irrigate their cropland?
g. When were mills, shops and factories built near fast-flowing rivers?
h. What were life-saving gods or goddesses for us?
i. Add prefix to the word 'continue' to form its antonym.
j. Steep rivers are used to generate _____ (electrical/electricity) energy.

29) Read the following lines and answer the questions: 3X1 = 3

I met a traveller from an antique land
Who said: two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. Near them on the sand,
Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown...

- i. Where did the traveller come from?
ii. What did he see standing in the desert?
iii. What lies half sunk on the sand?

V. 30) Report the following conversation. 5X1 =5

Roof: I work for Marcus Ibe.

POP Campaigner: We have plenty of work to do tonight. Are you taking this or not?

Roof: Will it not be heard outside this room?

POP Campaigner: We are after votes, not gossip.

31) Complete the following dialogue. 4X1=4

(At College)

- Amitha : _____ . (Greeting)
Lecturer : _____ Very good morning.
Amitha : _____ (seeks permission to enter class)
Lecturer : Why are you late?
Amitha : _____ (Gives reason)
Amitha : _____ (Agree and expressing gratitude)

VI.32) Read the following passage and make notes by drawing and filling the boxes given below.

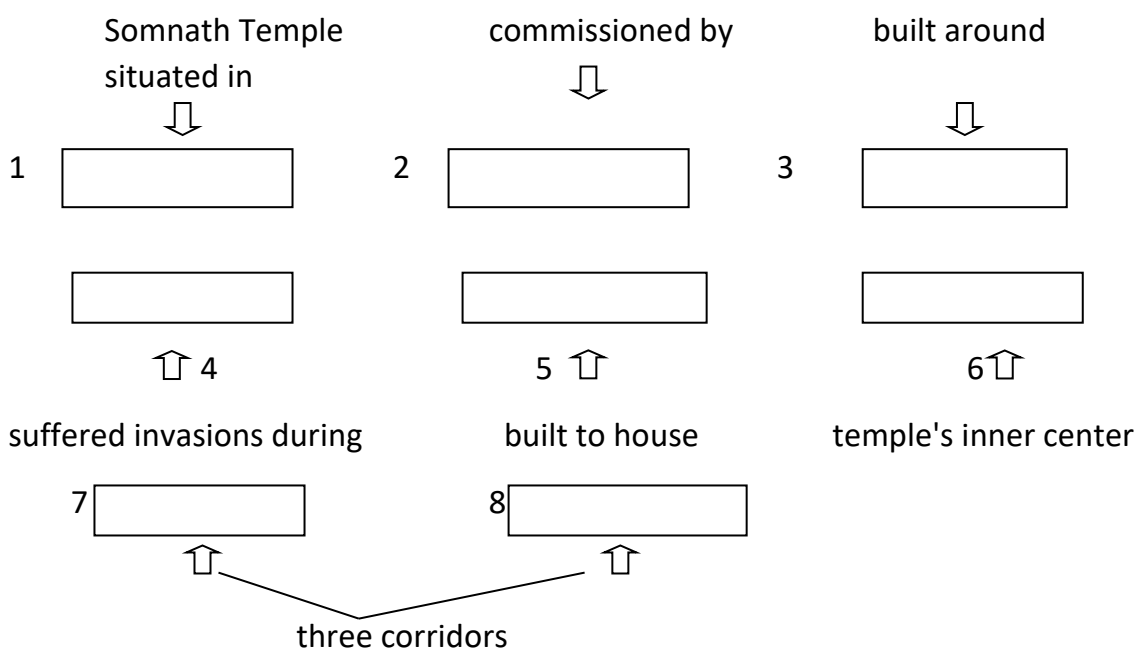
8x½=4

The small village of Somnathpur contains an extraordinary temple, built around 1268 A.D. by the Hoyasalas of Karnataka-one of the most prolific temple builders. Belur and Helebid are among their-better-known works.

While these suffered during the invasions of the 14th century, the Somnathpur temple stands more or less intact in near-original condition. This small temple captivates with the beauty and vitality of its detailed sculpture, covering almost every inch of the walls, pillars, and even ceilings. It has three shikharas and stands on a star-shaped, raised platform with 24 edges.

The outer walls have a profusion of detailed carvings: the entire surface run over by carved plaques of stone. There were vertical panels covered by exquisite figures of gods and goddesses. with many incarnations being depicted. There were nymphs too, some carrying an ear of maize (a symbol of plenty and prosperity. The elaborate ornamentation, very characteristic of Hoyasala sculptures, was a remarkable feature. On closer look – and it is worth it – the series of friezes on the outer walls revealed intricately carved caparisoned elephants, charging horsemen, stylized flowers, warriors, musicians, crocodiles, and swans.

The temple was actually commissioned by Soma Dandanayaka or Somnath (he named the village after himself), the minister of the Hoyasala king, Narasimha the Third. The temple was built to house three versions of Krishna. The inner center of the temple was the kalyana mandapa. Leading from here were three corridors, each ending in a shrine, one for each kind of Krishna-Venugopala, Janardana and Prasanna Keshava, though only two remain in their original form. In the darkness of the sanctum sanctorum, I tried to discern the different images. The temple's sculptural perfection is amazing and it includes the doors of the temple and the three elegantly carved towers.



33) Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Hindu' dated 26th Feb. 2023. **5X1=5**

WANTED

Accounts Executives

Qualification: M.com. Should know both English and Kannada spoken and written skills.

Willingness to travel. A good knowledge of computer is required.

Apply to: The Personnel Manager

INFOSYS India

Mysuru

34) Imagine you are the President of your Students' Council.

5

You have invited:

Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar whose profile is given below to inaugurate the College Day.

You have to introduce him to the audience.

Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar (born 24 April 1973) is a former Indian cricketer and captain

Made his Test debut on 15 November 1989 against Pakistan

Wisden Cricketers' Almanack ranked him the second greatest Test batsman of all time.

Nominated to the Rajya Sabha: **2009**

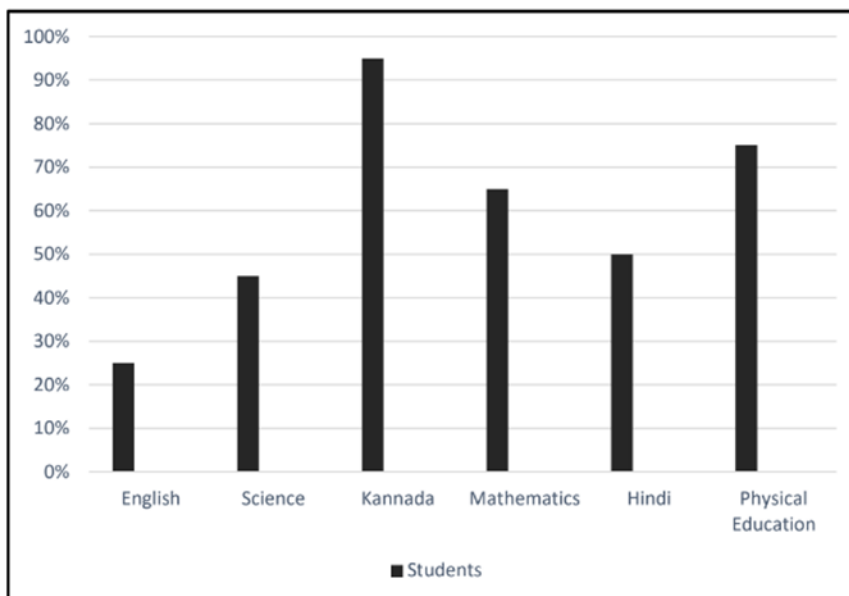
Tendulkar played 664 international cricket matches in total, scoring 34,357 runs

Awards and Accolades: Bharat Ratna, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, Padma Shri

Books: Playing It My Way

OR

b) Following bar graph represents data regarding X standard students' preference of subjects. Based on the information, write a report in 120 words.



VII. 34) a) What do the underlined words in the following extract refer to?

4x1=4

Montagu was a British noble. When she was 26, she caught smallpox, a disease known as the speckled monster. It started with a high fever, chills, pain, nausea, and vomiting. After a few days, the fever went away. A rash appeared on the face and inside the eyelids. Three in 10 smallpox sufferers died. Montagu's brother was among them. Those who survived carried reminders of the disease. Some lost their eyesight. Montagu was among those scarred with pockmarks.

- i) **when** : _____
ii) **she** : _____
iii) **it** : _____
iv) **those** : _____

M - 2023

Subject Code: 02 (NS)

ENGLISH

Time: 3 Hours 15 Minutes

Total No. of questions:35

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

1. Follow the prescribed limit while answering the questions.
2. Write the correct question number as it appears on the question paper.
3. For multiple choice questions, choose the correct answer and rewrite it.
4. Answers to question number 28 (a-j) and 29 (i-iii) should be in sequence and at one place.

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the right option.

12X1= 12

1. Juliet expects Romeo to come at _____.
a. Night b. Day
c. Dawn d. Dusk
2. The special revenue in Monaco comes from _____.
a. Tobacco b. Poll tax
c. Gaming house d. Taxes on wine and spirits
3. Navdanya Farm was started by Vandana Shiva in _____.
a. Ecuador b. Adwani
c. South Africa d. Doon Valley
4. The native of Gonzalo in Sunny Morning is _____.
a. Seville b. Madrid

c. Valencia

d. Spain

5. In 'When You Are Old' the word 'book' refers to _____.

a. memories

b. book of poems

c. an album

d. a diary

6. The death of _____ made Tammanna forget all his ballads.

a. Basavaiah

b. the old man

c. the owner

d. the owner's wife

7. Borges believes that _____ is the most astounding inventions of man.

a. Telephone

b. Plough

c. Book

d. Microscope

8. The tender sunshine in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here on Earth', leans on _____.

a. Stream

b. Surf

c. Earth

d. Verdant Gardens

9. In Japan _____ is infectious.

a. shaking hands

b. bowing

c. kissing cheeks

d. hugging

10. A man of high traditional title in 'The Voter' is _____.

a. Ogbuefi Ezenwa

b. Marcus Ibe

c. Roof

d. Maduka

11. UNICEF sanctioned _____ mopeds for Arivoli women activists in 'Where There Is A Wheel.'

a. WHO b. UNESCO

c. WTO d. UNICEF

12. The village which was burnt to ashes in water was _____.

a. Chadar

b. Wada

c. Malapalle

d. Karamchedu

13. Complete the following by filling the blanks using the right forms of verb given in the brackets. 3x1=3

Roof _____ (know) to everyone in Umuofia. The campaigner of POP party visited him. No words _____ (waste) between them. Roof _____ (give) five pounds to cast his vote for Maduka.

14. Fill in the blanks by choosing appropriate expressions given in the brackets. 2x1=2

The women of Adwani resisted the felling of trees. Besides, they decided to teach forestry officials. They _____ Lighted lanterns although it was _____.

(broad daylight, held up, put behind)

15. Fill in the blanks with the right linker given in the brackets.

4x1=4

(because, finally, gradually, that)

The gardener started narrating the story of Tammanna and Basaviah to the owner's wife, _____ proceeding with the story, he started fumbling for word _____ he had made a mistake. The owner's wife was not interested in the story. She felt like going away _____ stayed back _____ she did not want to hurt the old man.

16. Rearrange the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence.

1x1= 1

In / popular/ man / his village / Roof / a very / was

II Answer any eight of the following choosing at least two from the poems in a paragraph of 80-100 words each.

8x4=32

17. How does Romeo glorify the beauty of Juliet?
18. Why was the criminal reluctant to go out of Monaco in 'Too Dear!'?
19. 'On Children' refers to Children as arrows and parents as bows. Explain.
20. Write a note on Earth University, with reference to the essay 'Everything I Need To Know I Learned In The Forest'.
21. What fictitious story does Gonzalo spin about himself in the name of his cousin in 'A Sunny Morning'?
22. Bring out the changes in the lifestyle of the owner after the arrival of the old man in 'The Gardener'.
23. How does Neruda describe the busy life of the individual as represented by the foot in the poem 'To The Foot From Its Child'?
24. According to George Mikes, the people of Brazil are more leisurely and speed loving. Explain.
25. Trace the reasons behind the radical change that had come into the thinking of Umuofia in 'The Voter'.
26. What are the economic implications of cycling according to P Sainath in 'Where There Is A Wheel'.

III Answer the following in about 200 words.

1x6=6

27. a) Both Romeo and Juliet employ contrasting images in their expression of appreciation and admiration for each other. Elaborate.

Or

- b) The function of books is irreplaceable. Explain with reference to 'I Believe that Books will Never Disappear'.

Or

c) "Wheel brings Freedom and Progress". Explain this statement with reference to 'Where There is a Wheel'. Discuss.

IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it.

10x1=10

Rabindranath Tagore was a legendary Indian poet. He was a polymath poet, philosopher, musician, composer, writer, painter, social reformer and an educationist. He became the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize in 1913 for his Collection of Poems – 'Gitanjali'. He wrote our national anthem and is the world's only poet whose songs are the anthem of two free nations.

Rabindranath Tagore was born on 7th May 1861 in Calcutta now Kolkatta to Debendranath Tagore and Sarada Devi. He was the fourteenth child to his parents. He lost his mother at an early age hence, was brought up by his servants. His early education began at home. At the age of eight he wrote his first verse in Bengali. Later he went to London for his higher studies in late 1870s. He returned to India, published several books of poetry starting in 1880s. He has written fifty and Odd Volumes of poetry. Some of the famous Volumes pf poetry are 'Manasi' (1890), 'Sonar Tari' 1894, 'Gitanjali' (1910) and 'Gitimalya'.

In 1901 Tagore founded an experimental school, Shantiniketan where he sought to blend the best of Indian and Western learning traditions. He felt that childhood ought to be a time of self-learning outside the rigid and restricting discipline of the formal schooling system. He believed that only education can give us real freedom and the teachers have to be imaginative, should understand the child and help him / her to develop curiosity. The four fundamental principles in Tagore's educational philosophy are naturalism, humanism, internationalism and idealism. Shantiniketan is based on these principles. He insisted that education should be imparted in natural surroundings.

Rabindranath Tagore reshaped Bengali literature and music as well as Indian art with contextual modernism in late 19th and 20th centuries. He was highly influential in introducing Indian Culture to the west and Vice Versa. As a painter he painted 2000 images between 1928 and 1940.

Rabindranath Tagore was called 'Gurudev', 'Kavi Guru' and Biswa Kavi'. His songs are popularly known as 'Rabindra Sangeeth'. His famous slogan is "You Cannoy Cross the sea by standing and staring at the Water". He died on 7th Aug 1941 in Calcutta.

28. a. When was Rabindranath Tagore born?
- b. Rabindranath Tagore won Nobel Prize for _____.
- c. Who were Rabindranath Tagore's parents?
- d. In which language did Rabindranath Tagore write his first verse?
- e. Which is the experimental school started by Rabindranath Tagore?
- f. The teachers have to be _____ (imaginative/imagination).
- g. Name one of the principles of Tagore.
- h. Add prefix to the word 'natural' to form its synonym.

- i. How many images did Tagore paint?
- j. Quote the famous slogan of Rabindranath Tagore.

29. Read the following lines and answer the questions set on it.

3x1=3

A free bird leaps on the back of the wind
And floats downstream till the current ends
And dips his wings in the orange sun rays
And dares to claim the sky.

- i) Who leaps on the back of the wind?
- ii) Where does the bird float?
- iii) What does the bird claim to?

V. 30. Report the following conversation.

5x1=5

Petra : The guard is waiting for me.
Dona Laura : Do you like to chat with your guard?
Petra : He is not mine.
Dona Laura : Wait a moment.
Petra : What does the Senora wish?

31. Complete the following dialogue.

4x1=4

(Conversation between a stranger and a lady)

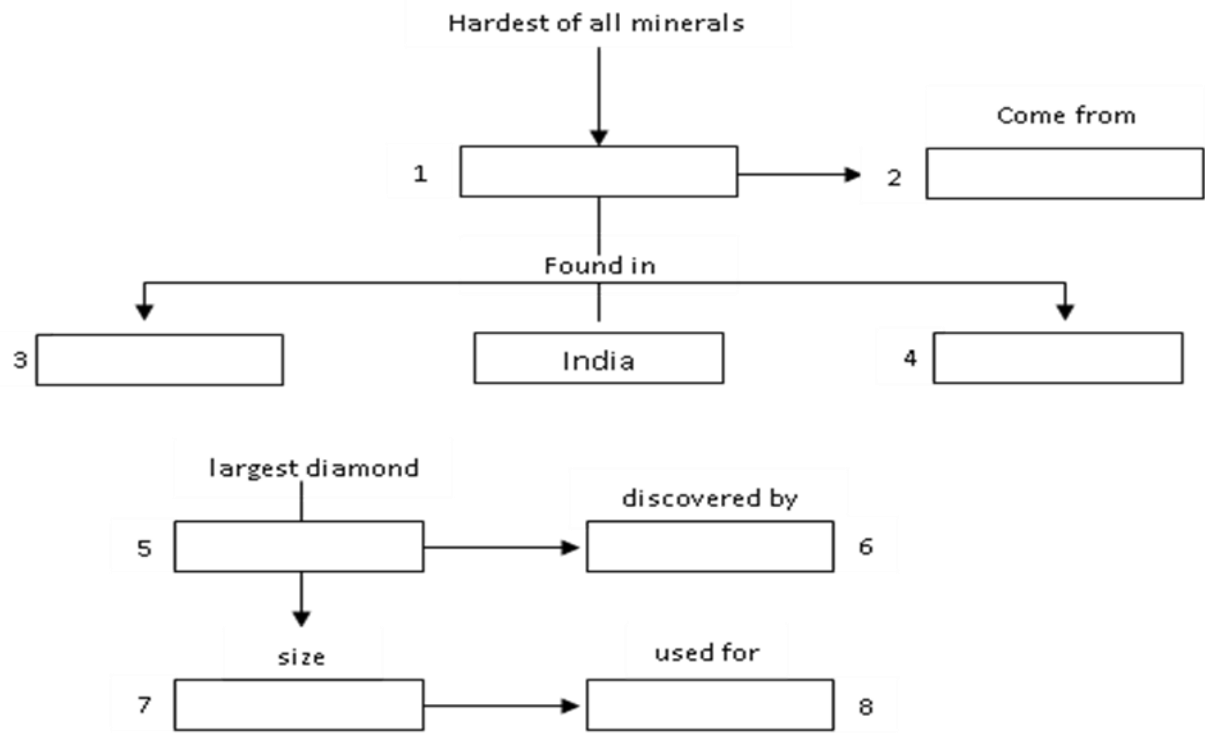
Stranger : Excuse me, _____ (Asking for direction)
Lady : _____ (Giving direction)
Stranger : Is it far?
Lady : _____ (Approximate distance)
Stranger : _____ (Expresses gratitude)

VI. 32. Read the following passage and make notes by drawing and filling the boxes given below.

8x1/2=4

Diamonds are the hardest of all minerals. Most diamonds come from Africa. Diamond mines are found in South America, India and USA. Cullinan, the largest diamond was accidentally discovered by a farmer in South America. It was about the size of a man's fist. Today diamonds are expensive and used for ornaments.

Hardest of all minerals



33. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Hindu' dated 26th Feb 2023. 5x1=5

WANTED
Receptionist

Qualification: Any degree with first class and above
Knowledge of computer required
Fluency in English, Kannada and Hindi

Apply within a week to:
The Manager,
Global Solutions,
K R Road
Srinagar,
Bengaluru – 70.

(Write XXX for your name, YYY for your address)

34. Imagine that you are the secretary of your college's union on the occasion of the college day. You are given the responsibility of presenting the welcome address and introducing the chief guest. Based on the following details, write a speech in about 120 words. 5x1=5

Name: Dr. Prasad Sharma
Native: Bengaluru (Karnataka)
Education: Primary and Secondary Education, Bengaluru.

M.A in English, Ph.D. from University of Mysore.

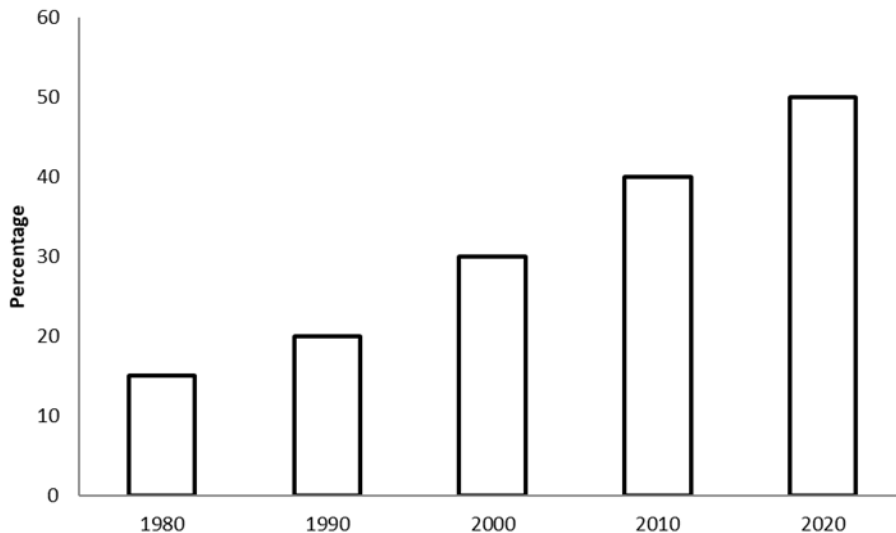
IAS – 2nd rank 2009

Profile: Worked as lecturer for 2 years.

Present Post: Commissioner, Mysore.

Or

The following bar graph represents the number of people from villages migrating to cities in the past few decades. Using this information, write a report in about 120 words.



VII 35. What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to? 4x1=4

Rabindranath Tagore was a legendary Indian poet. He won the Nobel Prize for Gitanjali which is a collection of poems. He founded Shantiniketan where he sought to blend the best of Indian and Western learning traditions. His songs are popularly known as Rabindra Sangeeth.

- (i) He _____
- (ii) which _____
- (iii) where _____
- (iv) His _____

**GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
KARNATAKA SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT BOARD
II PUC EXAMINATION MARCH - 2023**

SCHEME OF EVALUATION

SUBJECT CODE:02 (N S) SUBJECT: ENGLISH

I. Answer any TWELVE of the following:

12X1=12

1. a. night
2. c. gaming house
3. d. Doon Valley
4. c. Valencia
5. b. book of poems

OR

- a. Memories **(KSEEB Solutions, Considered this year only)**
6. a. Basavaiah
7. c. book
8. d. verdant garden
9. b. bowing
10. a. Ogbuefi Ezenwa
11. b. fifty
12. c Malapalle

13) Complete the following by filling in the blanks using the right form of the verb given in brackets:

3X1=3

was known,
were wasted,
was given

14) Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate expression given in brackets. 2X1=2

Held up, broad daylight

**15) Fill in the blanks with the right linker given in the brackets:
(after, as though, but, as)**

4X1 = 4

The gardener started narrating the story of Tammanna and Basaviah to the owner's wife. After proceeding with the story, he started fumbling for word as though he had made a mistake. The owner's wife was not interested in the story. She felt like going away but stayed back as she did not want to hurt the old man.

16) Rewrite the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence.

1X1=1

Roof was a very popular man in his village.

II. Answer any eight of the following choosing at least two from the poems in a paragraph of 80-100 words each. 8x4=32

17. How does Romeo glorify the beauty of Juliet?

Romeo and Juliet were rival families – Romeo Montague family and Juliet to Capulet family – attended the supper party – arranged by Juliet's family – Fascinated by her beauty – Juliet's beauty teaches the torches to burn bright – hangs upon the cheek of night – as precious jewel hanging in the ears of an Ethiopian – too rich for use, for earth too dear – like snowy dove trooping with crows – as yonder lady – measure done – by touching her – make rude hand blessed – forswear it sight – never saw true beauty till that night – glorifies the beauty of Juliet.

18. Why was the criminal reluctant to go out of Monaco in 'Too Dear!'?

A man committed murder – judicial decided death sentence – alter it life imprisonment. Small lock up – guard fetch food - watch the criminal expenditure - nearly 600 francs spent - dismiss the guard - criminal reluctant to run away - character ruined by the death sentence - nowhere to go - badly treated - did not complain - made to fetch his food himself - not agree to leave the prison - Council consider - offer him a pension of 600 francs per year - agreed to live.

19. 'On Children' refers to Children as arrows and parents as bows. Explain.

The poem - attitude of parents towards their children - The prophet says – “Your children are not your children, they are the sons and daughters of life's longing for itself” - parents but not belong to them - can give their love but not thoughts - house their bodies but not their souls - souls live in the house of tomorrow - parents cannot visit there even in dreams - parents are the bows, children are The arrows and the God is the archer - archer seeks the mark upon the path of infinite – bends bows and send the arrows swift and far - god loves the arrow that flies the bow that is struggle.

20. Write a note on Earth University, with reference to the essay 'Everything I Need To Know I Learned In The Forest.

Time of multiple crisis intensified by globalisation - move away from the paradigm of nature as dead matter - the best teacher is nature - Earth University teaches Earth Democracy - freedom for all species to evolve within the web of life - responsibility of human recognise protect and respect - Earth Democracy shift from anthropocentrism to ecocentrism translates into human rights to food and water - hunger and thirst.

The Earth University - located at Navadanya farm - a biodiversity farm - learn to work with living seeds, living soil - include farmers school children and people - 'The A to Z of organic farming and Agro ecology" and "Gandhi and Globalisation". - inspired by Rabindranath Tagore

21. What fictitious story does Gonzalo spin about himself in the name of his cousin in 'A Sunny Morning'?

A Sunny Morning - revolves around to old lovers Dona Laura and Don Gonzalo - meet in Madrid Park - annoyed - became friends - recognised as old friends - not disclosed identity - love story - Silver Maiden in the gallant young man meeting at Maricella – she spins a story as her friend and as Gonzalo was his cousin both concealed - did not pine -

for a long - they separated - not get reply for his letters - intercepted by parents - fabricated story - Gonzalo laments separation from Laura - young man take refuge in his house - went to Seville - to Madrid - join Army in despair - sent to Africa - in trench - met glorious death grasping the flag of Spain and whispering beloved Laura.

22. Bring out the changes in the lifestyle of the owner after the arrival of the old man in 'The Gardener'.

An old man came to the garden - the owner of plantation needed a person - stayed on well versed in agriculture - understand the problems of workers - petty thefts stopped - income improved dramatically - change in the life style of the owner - plantation expanded - became lethargic and shied away from work - his wife decided whether the old man's arrival - better or for the worse - owners wealth and social prestige - risen acquired in number of friends - crowded with colourful events - she apprehensive - adultery and umpteen other vices - clout - 10 acres farm - grown - their life was getting out of hand - in a fix about her plight.

23. How does Neruda describe the busy life of the individual as represented by the foot in the poem 'To The Foot From Its Child'?

The poem is a symbol of the journey of human life from childhood to old age - child's foot - a butterfly or an apple - hardships of life - it cannot fly or become a fruit - defeated - prisoner inside the shoe - learns in the dark in its own way - soft nails - hard as horn - soft toes - hard as an eyeless reptile - walks in mines, markets and ministries - until the whole man stops - buried - underground - everything is dark - the poem shows - society crushes the childhood dreams - the busy life of individual and harsh realities of society - individual effort become meaningless.

24. According to George Mikes, the people of Brazil are more leisurely and speed loving. Explain.

Brazilians have great aesthetic sense - Nobody hurries in Brazil - reach destination an hour too soon, a day late or not at all - decorated with beautiful black mosaics - plenty of time for contemplation - meditative, ambulatory exercises.

Easy going leisurely characters - when they get steering - no speed is fast enough for them - aim to gain a tenth of a second - craze for cars - love speedy cars - compete like in a race - pedestrians not cared by drivers - driver notices pedestrian step of the pavements - hunter and pray - driver overtake each other commit heinous crimes - no anger - they are speed loving.

25. Trace the reasons behind the radical change that had come into the thinking of Umuofia in 'The Voter'.

Marcus Ibe - Minister of culture in the outgoing government - wanted to get re-elected in the coming election - attitude of villagers changed - previously a school teacher - rich and powerful minister - politics has brought wealth, degrees, honour chieftaincy titles - built palatial house with all facilities of city - own power plant to electricity - village had neither running water nor electricity - named house Umuofia mansion - slaughtered five bulls and countless goats - entertain people - opened by arch Bishop - people realised the power of their votes - casting vote free of charge in previous election - underrated the

power of the ballot paper - decided not to do so again - demand money for votes in coming election.

26. What are the economic implications of cycling according to P Sainath in 'Where There Is A Wheel'.

Cycling had definite implication - boost up income of the women -sell agricultural and other produce - cuts down on time wasted in waiting for buses - crucial in poorly connected routes - secondly gives much more time to focus on selling produce - thirdly it enlarges the area - hope to cover - Lastly - increase leisure time too.

Small producers depend on fathers, brothers, husbands or sons - cover limited number of villages - their produce. Some walked - things changed after introducing the cycle.

III Answer the following in about 200 words.

1x6=6

27. a) Both Romeo and Juliet employ contrasting images in their expression of appreciation and admiration for each other. Elaborate.

Shakespeare uses the images like day and night bright and dull - intensity of love between Romeo and Juliet - imagery of dark and brightness - outshines against darkness – Juliet's beauty hangs upon the cheek of night - a rich jewel in an Ethiopian's ear – snowy dove trooping with crows.

Juliet invokes night - calling gentle night - loving black browed night - hangs upon wings of night - charms like new snow born on raven's back – cut him into little stars - garish sun - not worshipped by people - Romeo would shine better than sun.

Or

b) The function of books is irreplaceable. Explain with reference to 'I Believe that Books will Never Disappear'.

I believe that books will never disappear - impossible that will happen - inventions of man - the most astounding - extensions of our bodies - telephone is the extension of voice -telescope and microscope are extensions of sight – sword, plough are extensions of arms - only the book is an extension of our imagination and memory - the great memory of all centuries - function is irreplaceable - if books disappear history would disappear, and man would disappear.

Or

c) "Wheel brings Freedom and Progress". Explain this statement with reference to 'Where There is a Wheel'. Discuss.

P Sainath's Where There is a Wheel - Cycling brings about changes beyond economic gains - visit to Pudukkottai - stunned by the rural women's passion for cycling - empowered the rural women - symbol of progress , independence, freedom and mobility – reduced dependence on men – gave lot of confidence and self-respect - work of collecting water, carting, carrying children - boosted income - sell agriculture produce in the remote villages - poorly connected routes - more leisure time - bicycle became a metaphor for freedom – a way out of enforced routines around male imposed barriers - paid no attention to filthy remarks - strong desire to learn and teach cycling – enriched the literacy movement leading to a social change - freedom and progress.

IV. 28. Read the following passage and answer the questions on it:

10X1=1

- a) on 7th May 1861
- b) Gitanjali
- c) Debendra Nath Tagore and Sarada Devi
- d) First verse in Bengali
- e) Shantiniketan
- f) imaginative
- g) Naturalism / Humanism / Internationalism / Idealism
- h) unnatural
- i) 2000
- j) "You cannot cross the sea merely by standing and staring at the water."

V. 29. Read the following lines and answer the questions:

3X1=3

- (i) a free bird / Bird
- (ii) downstream / downstream till the end
- (iii) the sky

30. Report the following conversation:

5X1=5

Petra told Dona Laura that the guard was waiting for her.
Dona Laura asked her whether / if she liked to chat with her guard.
Petra replied that he was not hers / her guard.
Dona Laura told her to wait a moment.
Petra asked her what the senora wished.

31. Complete the following dialogue:

4X1=4

Could you please tell me the way ...
Take right and go straight
Approximately km.
Thank you.

VI. 32. Read the following passage and make notes by drawing and filling the boxes given below.

8x1/2=4

1. Diamond
2. Africa
3. South America / USA
4. USA / South America
5. Cullinan
6. A farmer
7. A man's fist
8. Ornaments

VII. 33. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Hindu' dated 26th Feb 2023. **5x1=5**

Application for job:

(Note: no marks to be awarded for mere format)

Format..... 2 marks

Content/body of the letter/text.....3 marks

(Note: Bio data / resume can either be written separately or included in the body of the letter)

34. Imagine that you are the secretary of your college's union on the occasion of the college day. You are given the responsibility of presenting the welcome address and introducing the chief guest. Based on the following details, write a speech in about 120 words. **5x1=5**

a) Speech preparation:

1mark for greeting.

2 marks for correct language usage.

1mark for Cohesion.

1mark for leave taking.

OR

b) Report writing:

(Note: 2 marks for presentation of data.

2 marks for analysis of data.

1 mark for expression)

VIII. 35. What do the underlined word in the following extract:

4X1=4

i) He: Rabindranath Tagore

ii) which: Gitanjali

iii) Where: Shantiniketan

iv) His: Rabindranath Tagore's

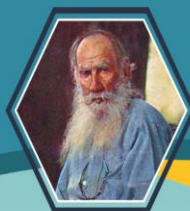
Literary Luminaries figuring in the Text Book



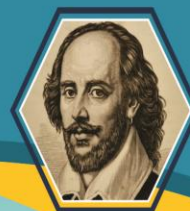
Vandana Shiva



Kahlil Gibran



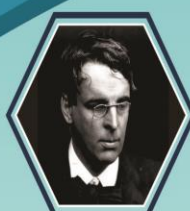
Leo Tolstoy



Shakespeare



Alvarez Quintero



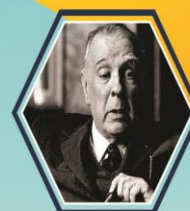
W B Yeats



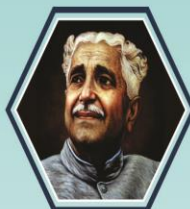
P Lankesh



Pablo Neruda



Luis Borges



Kuvempu



George Mikes



Chinua Achebe



P Sainath



Challapalli
Swaroopa Rani



It is a challenge to begin the new academic year with the prescribed text book in hand catering to the needs of heterogenous students. Some of the authors prescribed in the new book definitely necessitate in-depth reference work in the library and on the internet. I am in fact awestruck when I get to read a little about Vandana Shiva, Khalil Gibran, Pablo Neruda and Borges. They unlock a new fascinating world in front of me.

As a teacher at Sri Ramakrishna Vidyashala, I am thankful that I meet a group of students who are exposed to various facets of literature and are keen to express their views on the topics under discussion. This attempt to help some students in the class began with a casual approach. I started to write a few model answers for the students, and this went on to become a fully-fledged study material for them.

I take this opportunity to thank all those who encouraged me and motivated me in bringing out this study material in this form.

- Arun K Kuthnikar