

AN APPROACH
TO
REFLECTIONS & ARTICULATION

1st PUC
ENGLISH Study Material



Sri Ramakrishna Vidyashala

Yadavagiri, Mysuru - 570020



Compiled and Prepared by:
Arun K Kuthnikar

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1. The Gentlemen of the Jungle

- Jomo Kenyatta

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

1. Once upon a time an elephant made a friendship with _____.

- a) a lion b) an alligator
- c) a rhinoceros d) a man

2. The elephant went to his friend, who had a little hut at _____.

- a) the edge of a lake b) the edge of the forest
- c) the edge of a village d) the edge of a river

3. The Elephant asked, "Will you please let me _____ inside your hut?"

- a) put my trunk b) put my tusks
- c) put my body d) put my legs

4. The Elephant wanted to put its trunk inside the man's hut to keep it out _____.

- a) of that torrential rain b) of that terrible wind
- c) of that heavy snowfall d) of that extreme heat

5. The elephant thanked his friend, saying that it shall return _____.

- a) man's generosity b) man's kindness
- c) lion's help d) alligator's friendship

6. As soon as the elephant put his trunk inside the hut, slowly he pushed his head inside, and _____.

- a) flung the man out in the snowfall b) had lunch with the man
- c) embraced the man for his kindness d) flung the man out in the rain

7. The Elephant said that it cannot afford to remain in the rain while it was protecting its delicate skin from _____.

- a) other animals b) the hailstorm
- c) the sun d) the man

8. The lion roared, "I am the King of the Jungle! How dare anyone _____ my kingdom?"

- a) fight in b) kill the man
- c) have fun d) disturb the peace of

9." The lion, wanted to have _____ in its kingdom.

- a) "dance and fun" b) "calm and serenity"
- c) "peace and tranquility" d) "love and friendship"

10. The lion commanded its ministers to appoint _____ to go thoroughly into the matter.

- a) a CBI Enquiry b) a judge
- c) an Imperial Commissioner d) a Commission of Enquiry

11. The man innocently waited for his opportunity, in the belief that_____.

- a) the elephant would be punished b) he would leave the forest
- c) the hut would be returned to him d) he would be given a new hut

12. The chairman of the Commission of Enquiry was _____.

- a) Mr. Buffalo b) Mr. Rhinoceros
- c) Mr. Fox d) Mr. Leopard

13. _____ was appointed as Secretary to the Commission.

- a) Mr. Buffalo b) Mr. Rhinoceros
- c) Mr. Fox d) Mr. Leopard

14. No one from man's side was well enough educated to understand the _____.

- a) complexity of the kingdom b) image of the forest
- c) intricacy of jungle law d) intricacy of the animals

15. The members of the Commission were all men of repute for their _____.

- a) impartiality in justice b) sound values
- c) cruelty d) perfect knowledge

16. The members of the Commission were all men of repute for their impartiality in justice, and as they were gentlemen chosen _____.

- a) by the lion b) by God
- c) by animals d) by man

17. The elephant said that the man invited it to save his hut from being blown away by _____.

- a) heavy wind b) heavy rainfall
- c) a thunderstorm d) a hurricane

18. The judgment given by the Commission pointed out that the elephant

_____.

- a) will vacate the hut b) will occupy the hut
- c) will find a new site d) will apologize to man

19. No sooner had he built another hut than _____ charged in and ordered the man to quit.

- a) Mr. Leopard b) Mr. Hyena
- c) Mr. Buffalo d) Mr. Rhinoceros

20. The animals began disputing about their rights of penetration, and from disputing they came to fighting, and while they were all embroiled together the man _____.

- a) set the hut on fire b) danced with joy
- c) left the place d) found a new site

21. The man went home saying: " _____ is costly, but it's worth the expense," and lived happily ever after.

- a) justice b) peace
- c) happiness d) war

22. According to the elephant, the man can afford to remain in the rain because _____.

- a) the skin of the man is harder than his
- b) the skin of the elephant is delicate
- c) the skin of the elephant is harder than that of the man
- d) the skin of the man is softer than that of elephant

23. According to the elephant, the man had invited him into the hut _____.

- a) to save his skin
- b) to give shelter to his trunk
- c) to save the hut from the hurricane
- d) to fill the empty space in the hut

ANSWERS:

1. d) a man
2. b) the edge of the forest
3. a) put my trunk
4. a) of that torrential rain
5. b) man's kindness
6. d) flung the man out in the rain
7. b) the hailstorm
8. d) disturb the peace of
9. c) "peace and tranquility"
10. d) a Commission of Enquiry
11. c) the hut would be returned to him
12. c) Mr. Fox
13. d) Mr. Leopard
14. c) intricacy of jungle law
15. a) impartiality in justice
16. b) by God
17. d) a hurricane
18. b) will occupy the hut
19. d) Mr. Rhinoceros
20. a) set the hut on fire
21. b) peace
22. a) the skin of the man is harder than his
23. c) to save the hut from the hurricane

II. Answer the following in a paragraph in about 80 - 100 words:**1. How did the elephant sneak into the man's hut? Why was the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the king of the jungle?**

Ans: The elephant was allowed to put his trunk inside the man's hut. Then, he slowly pushed his head inside and finally flung the man out in the rain and lay down comfortably inside his friend's hut.

No sooner did the man oblige the elephant's favour than he thanked his friend saying that his friend (man) had done him a good deed and one day he would return his kindness.

The man was unhappy and complained to the Commission of Enquiry regarding the loss of his hut. The lion, the king of jungle appointed a commission of enquiry to have "peace and tranquility" in his kingdom. He told the man that his friend, the elephant was one of his honourable ministers and both of them would be given plenty of opportunity to state the case. The man

was very pleased by those sweet words of the lion. The man waited for his opportunity innocently in the belief that the hut would be returned to him naturally.

2. How did the lion decide to solve the problem?

Ans: The man started to grumble because the elephant had occupied his hut. All other animals from the nearby forest stood around listening to the heated argument between the man and his friend, the elephant. The lion was the king of the Jungle and told that he commanded his ministers to appoint a Commission of Enquiry as he wanted peace and tranquility in his kingdom. The lion also told the man not to grumble anymore and his hut was not lost to him. He should wait till the sitting of his imperial commission and its findings and the man innocently waited for his opportunity in the belief of getting back the hut.

3. How did the elephant justify its act of occupying the hut? Why did the animals decide not to have anyone from the man's side on the commission of enquiry?

Ans: The elephant justified its act of occupying the hut by saying that the man had invited him into the hut to save the hut from the hurricane. As the hurricane had gained access owing to the unoccupied space in the hut, the elephant occupied the hut in the interest of the man considering it as a duty of anyone performed with equal readiness.

The animals decided not to have anyone from the man's side on the commission of enquiry because no one from his side was well enough educated to understand the intricacy of jungle law. Further, the members of the commission were all men of repute for their impartiality in justice. They were gentlemen chosen by God to look after the intercept of race loss adequately endowed with teeth and claws.

4. Do you think the verdict by the commission of enquiry was on the expected lines? Why?

Ans: Yes, the verdict by the commission of Enquiry was on the expected lines. The elephant was one of the honourable ministers in the Lion's cabinet. The lion commanded the elephant to appoint the commission of Enquiry where the elders of the jungle were to sit in that commission. The Rt. Hon. Fox was the Chairman. Mr. Leopard was to act as the secretary and Mr. Rhinoceros, Mr. Buffalo, Mr. Alligator were to act as members of the commission. But no one from man's side was well enough educated to understand the intricacy of

jungle law. Moreover, the members of the commission were all men of repute for their impartiality in justice. They were gentlemen chosen by god to look after the interest of race less adequately endowed with teeth and claws.

The Gentlemen of the Jungle: Jomo Kenyatta

Once an elephant made friendship with a man. During a thunderstorm, the elephant requested the man to lend some space for his trunk in his hut. The man considered his request and allowed him to put his trunk inside.

But the unsympathetic elephant pushed the man out and occupied the whole hut for itself. When the man complained, the king of jungle ordered a commission to look into the matter. He promised the man that he would get a chance to state his opinion. He promised 'Peace and Tranquility' in his kingdom. Mr. Elephant was allowed to be a part of the Commission. No opportunity was provided to the man to state his case. The Commission gave its verdict that Mr. Elephant would continue to occupy the hut. The man could build a new hut wherever he wished.

The man built a new house for himself. No sooner had he built a new house than Mr. Rhinoceros occupied the man pushing him out. A Commission was once again formed. The Commission gave the verdict in favour of the Rhinoceros. This continued till Mr. Alligator, Mr. Leopard and many others snatched the hut from the man.

The man lost his patience. He decided to build a new large hut at a distance. As soon as he built the hut, the animals began disputing and started to fight for the rights of the hut. The man seized the opportunity and set the hut on fire and killed all the animals. Thus, he lived happily ever after.

2. The School Boy

- William Blake

I. Answer the following in a word, a phrase or a sentence:

1. The poet loves to rise _____.

- a) in a winter morning b) on a Monday morning
- c) in sighing and dismay d) in a summer morn

2. The poet loves to rise in a summer morn _____.

- a) when there is a holiday b) in sighing and dismay
- c) under a cruel eye outworn d) when the birds sing on every tree

3. The distant huntsman _____ his horn.

- a) plays b) winds
- c) finds d) drives

4. The distant huntsman winds his horn, and _____ sings with him.

- a) the bird b) the skylark
- c) the teacher d) the child

5. Going to school on a summer morn _____.

- a) is a pleasant experience b) makes the birds sing on every tree
- c) drives all joy away d) is like sitting in a cage

6. The little ones spend the day _____.

- a) in sighing and dismay b) watching the birds sing on every tree
- c) in joy d) watching the distant huntsman wind his horn

7. 'Under a cruel eye outworn' refers to _____.

- a) a skylark b) the distant huntsman
- c) the parents d) authoritarian ways of teaching

8. 'sweet company' refers to ____.

- a) skylark
- b) huntsman's horn
- c) bird's song
- d) all the above three

9. According to Blake, the bird that is born for joy cannot _____.

- a) sit in learning's bower b) sit in a cage and sing
- c) sit in sighing and dismay. d) drive all his joy away

10. The phrase which does not refer to formal schooling from the following is

_____.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) buds are nipped | b) fruits are gathered |
| c) plants are stripped | d) blossoms are blown away |

11. How shall the summer arise in joy,

Or the summer's fruits appear? Blake questions _____.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) the society | b) the teachers |
| c) his parents | d) himself |

12. "Nor in my book can I take delight,

Nor sit in learning's bower," The phrase learning's bower suggests _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) restlessness of the boy | b) authoritarian ways of teaching |
| c) metaphor for school | d) feeling of fear and discouragement |

ANSWERS:

1. d) in a summer morn
2. d) when the birds sing on every tree
3. b) winds
4. b) the skylark
5. c) drives all joy away
6. a) in sighing and dismay
7. d) authoritarian ways of teaching
8. d) all the above three
9. b) sit in a cage and sing
10. b) fruits are gathered
11. c) his parents
12. c) metaphor for school

II. Answer the following in a paragraph in about 80 - 100 words:

1. Describe the boy's experience in the school.

Ans: In a summer morn, the school boy loves to rise and listen to songs of the birds, the blow of huntsman's horn and the song of the skylark. But going to school on a summer morn drives his joy away.

School drives all joy away under authoritarian ways of teaching. Little children spend the day in sighing and dismay. Formal schooling is not natural and spontaneous for a child. The boy at times sits with no strength or firmness losing his youthful enthusiasm. He is restless and finds no delight in his book nor in the school. It destroys the joyful innocence of youth. Formal

education makes a child to droop his tender wing and forget his youthful spring. It is impossible to endure the drudgery of the class room. The boy does not want to sit in a cage and sing.

III. Answer the following in about 200 words:

1. Formal schooling not only takes away the joy of childhood but also hinders the child's growth forever. Explain.

Ans: In this poem 'The School Boy' the poet talks about a child that wakes up in the morning and is deprived of his happiness. The child has to go to school on a summer morn. But the school drives his joy away. So, the child wants to listen to distant huntsmen blowing horn and to the birds' song who sing along with him instead of going to the school. He then complains at the constraints of formal education and classroom where pupils suffer under the cruel oversight of their teacher. The children spend the day in sighing and dismay losing youthful enthusiasm. The school going children are restless and find no delight in their books. They do not want to sit in school as it destroys the joyful innocence of youth. It becomes impossible for the children to tolerate or endure the drudgery of the class-room. School is considered as a cage where the children cannot enjoy the natural pleasures of life. The phrases – buds are nipped, blossoms are blown away, the tender plants are stripped show how the formal education curbs a learner's potential. Besides, formal schooling makes a child to droop his tender wing and forget his youthful spring. The oppressive nature of education indicated by 'the cruel eye' prevents the child realizing his in born tendency to learn with joy and thus hinders the child's growth forever.

2. Do you think the poet is arguing against education? Discuss.

Ans: The poem "The School Boy" describes about the school boy's attitude being trapped inside a school rather than being allowed to move freely along the country side on a fine summer day. Poet William Blake suggests that the educational system of his day destroyed the joyful innocence of youth. Blake himself was largely self-educated and did not endure the drudgery of the classroom as a child. The poet feels, that formal schooling hinders the imagination of a child. The child is deprived of spontaneous and natural learning amidst nature. Again, the poet wishes his readers to see the difference between the freedom of imagination offered by close contact with

nature and the repression of the soul caused by unreasonable demands of a so-called education.

3. Around a Medicinal Creeper

- *Poornachandra Tejaswi*

1. **Around a Medicinal Creeper is the story of _____.**
a) Mara and Sannappa b) an unusual medicinal creeper
c) a blind belief d) extracting medicines from plants
2. **_____ has to be protected from the sun by putting up a shade over it.**
a) A bamboo frame b) A medicinal creeper
c) A coffee seed bed d) A tendril
3. **A coffee seed bed has to be protected from _____ by putting up a shade over it.**
a) the sun b) some creepers
c) a bamboo frame d) tendrils
4. **When they were erecting a bamboo frame, they sent _____ to get some creepers from the forest.**
a) Mara b) Sanna
c) Masti d) Byra
5. **Who scolded, "Hey, why did you pluck this, you fool?"**
a) Mara b) Sanna
c) Masti d) Byra
6. **"The thief," Mara said, "now it will be lying here." "The thief," refers to _____.**
a) a bamboo frame b) a medicinal creeper
c) a coffee seed bed d) a tendril
7. **According to Mara, the medicinal creeper had been cursed by _____.**
a) a teacher b) a monk
c) a sage d) Poornachandra Tejaswi

8. According to Mara, the curse of the medicinal creeper is that when someone needs this plant, they _____.

- a) will find it only in a forest b) will have to pray to forest god
- c) shall not find it d) will find it everywhere

9. This creeper has small leaves resembling betel leaves and bears fruits like _____.

- a) mangoes b) grapes
- c) bananas d) guavas

10. This Medicinal plant comes up and flowers very quickly, puts forth flowers and fruits and dies. It comes up again only in the next _____.

- a) summer season b) winter season
- c) rainy season d) autumn

11. Mara praised the creeper to the skies saying that every inch of it was medicinal, but did not tell _____.

- a) that it cured boils b) that it cured piles
- c) what exactly it cured d) that it cured dengue

12. With his hands thrust through the bamboo cane when he was cutting the shoot, Mara accidentally _____

- a) cut the medicinal creeper b) cut a bunch of grapes
- c) killed a rabbit d) cut his hand

13. Mara held his wounded hand carefully so that it would not shake too much and went to the white man at _____ for proper dressing and treatment.

- a) Hulihindalu b) Halebid
- c) Huliyaaru d) Hulindupet

14. The sharp sickle had apparently cut _____ and it started bleeding copiously in spurts.

- a) a vein b) a bone
- c) an artery d) a nerve

15. The white man became angry with Mara because _____.

- a) there was heavy bleeding b) the wound could have cut his hand
- c) there was no sign of any wound d) the wound was covered with a leaf

16. The Englishman took the leaf that had been kept on the wound and told Mara to show him the plant from which he had plucked that leaf, he would give him _____.

- a) one hundred rupees b) his entire plantation
- c) his house d) his medical degree

17. Once Mara had laid a trap in the forest to catch _____.

- a) a barking deer b) rabbits
- c) pigs d) snakes

18. Long ago, Mara and a friend of his laid a trap and caught _____.

- a) a barking deer b) rabbits
- c) pigs d) snakes

19. _____ said, "I believe if you squeeze the juice of these leaves, milk becomes hard."

- a) Mara b) Sanna
- c) Masti d) Appanna

20. Chandru is _____.

- a) an environmentalist b) a plant pathologist
- c) a white doctor d) a teacher

21. The author and Chandru decided to conduct the experiment and brought _____

- a) a litre of milk b) a litre of curd
- c) half a litre of milk d) half a litre of curd

22. The author and Chandru decided to conduct the experiment and brought a litre of milk. After some time, it had become _____!

- a) hard and slippery b) soft and solid
- c) firm and rubbery d) soft and rubbery

23. Tejaswi's erstwhile farmhand Krishna was suffering from _____.

- a) hernia b) herpis
- c) piles d) appendicitis

24. Tejaswi's erstwhile farmhand Krishna was working as _____

- a) a rickshaw driver b) a taxi driver
- c) a truck driver d) an engine driver

25. The doctors in the hospital advised Krishna _____.

- a) not to drive rickshaw b) stay at home
- c) surgery d) to go to a Malayali sadhu

26. Krishna knew _____.

- a) a Tamilian sadhu b) Mara's family
- c) how to drive a truck d) a Malayali sadhu

27. When Krishna had started developing boils all over his body the godman had given Krishna the bark of some tree, which he was supposed to crush and mix with _____ eggs and eat.

- a) hen's b) duck's
- c) pigeon's d) parrot's

28. The full course of treatment for treatment of boils was _____.

- a) five days b) fifteen days
- c) eight days d) ten days

29. When Krishna suffered from piles, he had to search for this plant, dig out the tuberous root, mix it with milk and drink the medicine for _____.

- a) five days b) fifteen days
- c) eight days d) ten days

30. One of the problems is that these native doctors believe that if they told others about their medicines, the medicines would _____.

- a) lose their potency b) lose their value
- c) gain their value d) lose its effect

Answers:

1. b) an unusual medicinal creeper
2. c) A coffee seed bed
3. a) the sun
4. b) Sanna
5. a) Mara
6. b) a medicinal creeper
7. c) a sage
8. c) shall not find it
9. b) grapes
10. c) rainy season
11. c) what exactly it cured
12. d) cut his hand

- 13.a) Huli hindalu
- 14.c) an artery
- 15.c) there was no sign of any wound
- 16. b) his entire plantation
- 17. b) rabbits
- 18. a) a barking deer
- 19. d) Appanna
- 20. b) a plant pathologist
- 21. a) a litre of milk
- 22. c) firm and rubbery
- 23. c) piles
- 24. a) a rickshaw driver
- 25. c) surgery
- 26. d) a Malayali sadhu
- 27. b) duck's
- 28. d) ten days
- 29. a) five days
- 30. a) their potency

II. Answer the following in a paragraph in about 80 - 100 words:

1. Why had Mara lost his teeth on the right side?

Ans: Once Mara went to the forest to catch the rabbits. He laid a trap. He didn't want someone to take away his catch. Hence, he was there early in the morning. But the trap was empty and no rabbit had walked into it. He wanted to get fresh before trekking back home. He broke a small stick from a nearby plant and brushed his teeth three or four times. Before he could try another stick, he wanted to rinse his mouth. He felt sour and rinsed his mouth. Surprise! the teeth touched by that stick had all fallen. Thus, he lost his teeth on the right side.

2. How long did it take the narrator to learn the facts about the medicinal creeper? What does it signify?

Ans: The narrator had an opportunity to wander in the forests with Masti, Byra, Appanna, Mara and others. He learnt a few things about the plants and herbs from them. He learnt about some plants and herbs and their unique properties. It took the narrator almost twenty years to learn the facts about the medicinal creeper. One has to go beyond many stories about the medicinal creepers and learn some facts about them as they are unusual. The native doctors believed that if they told others about their medicines, the

medicines would lose their potency. He learnt that the people who were aware of the belief in the native doctors have made India's native medicinal systems to the verge of extinction.

3. How was Krishna cured of his illness?

Ans: Krishna was pretty healthy earlier but then he was pale and breathless. He had stopped working in the estate and started driving a rickshaw. The change of job caused illness. He started passing blood with his stools; he was suffering from piles. As he could not manage expensive surgical treatment Krishna went to a Malayali sadhu. He told Krishna to get the root of some tree or plant and grind it and should drink it with milk. To his astonishment, Krishna was completely cured in five days. Earlier also the same god man had treated Krishna when he started developing boils all over his body. The god man had given Krishna the bark of some tree and asked him to crush it, mix it with duck's eggs and eat for ten days. Surprise; he never got a boil again!

III. Answer the following in about 200 words:

1. Do you think the author is suggesting that Indian herbal medicine is better / safer than allopathic medicine? Support your view.

Ans: Yes, the author is suggesting that Indian herbal medicine is better / safer than allopathic medicine. The narrator wandered in the forest with Masti, Byra, Appanna, Mara and others. He learnt or collected information or knowledge slowly and patiently and perhaps indirectly about many things. He gleaned many things. He had learnt about some plants and herbs and their unique properties. His doctor friends became annoyed when he started discussion about these plants and herbs and called him ignoramus and even squabbled with him. When Mara cut his hand accidentally, someone brought a leaf from one of the plants and pressed it against the wound and bandaged it. The wound was healed up. Krishna, a farm hand was cured of boils and piles just with the help of herbal plant, egg and milk. One of the problems is about the native doctors. They believe that if they told others about their medicines, the medicines would lose their potency. Because of this belief, India's native medicinal systems are on the verge of extinction. Hidden knowledge about medicinal creepers has made the modern man to lose the knowledge of traditional medicine. If the forests, medicinal plants and herbs are conserved, Ayurveda will make a comeback in a successful way. "Our natural resources are vital resources".

4. Oru Manushyan

- Vaikom Muhammad Basheer

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

1. Vaikom Muhammad Basheer points out, "You find yourself caught in a dangerous situation. _____ rescues you."

- a) A total stranger b) A true friend
- c) A neighbour d) An enemy

2. According to Vaikom Muhammad Basheer, the world has _____.

- a) more good than evil b) enemies than friends
- c) more friends than enemies d) more evil than good

3. Vaikom Muhammad Basheer lived in quite a big city in the valley of a mountain, _____ from home.

- a) some two thousand two hundred miles
- b) some thousand five hundred miles
- c) some thousand two hundred miles
- d) some five hundred miles

4. The inhabitants of the place where Vaikom lived had never been known for _____.

- a) the quality of compassion b) their creativity
- c) their generosity d) the quality of mercy

5. By tradition, the people in the valley were professional _____.

- a) teachers b) carpenters
- c) soldiers d) scientists

6. _____ was highly valued by the people in the valley.

- a) Self-respect b) Tradition
- c) Money d) Culture

7. For money, the people in the valley would do anything, even commit ____.

- a) robbery b) murder
- c) pick-pocketing d) atrocities

8. Vaikom carried on a profession there; teaching English to some ____.

- a) children b) teachers
- c) house wives d) migrant labourers

- 9. Vaikom carried on a profession there; teaching English to some migrant labourers from nine-thirty till ____.**
 a) eleven thirty in the night b) eleven in the morning
 c) eleven thirty in the morning d) eleven in the night
- 10. Learning to _____ in English was considered great education there.**
 a) write an address b) write a letter
 c) write an application d) write a poem
- 11. They were paid anything between _____ for writing an address.**
 a) one rupee and four annas b) one anna and two annas
 c) one rupee and two annas d) one anna and four annas
- 12. In those days, Vaikom Basheer would sleep all day and wake up at ____.**
 a) four thirty in the evening b) five thirty in the evening
 c) four in the evening d) five in the evening
- 13. One day, Vaikom Basheer got up at 4 pm, finished his daily chores and stepped out ____.**
 a) for a walk in the park b) to teach the migrant labourers
 c) for his tea and a meal d) to meet his friend
- 14. Vaikom Basheer was dressed _____ when he stepped out for his tea and a meal.**
 a) in a suit b) in casual wear
 c) in a kurta d) in pyjamas
- 15. Vaikom Basheer had a wallet ____.**
 a) in his shirt pocket b) in his kurta pocket
 c) in his coat pocket d) in his pants pocket
- 16. Vaikom Basheer had _____ in it – his life's savings at the time when he entered the restaurant.**
 a) four rupees b) fourteen rupees
 c) fourteen annas d) fourteen hundred rupees
- 17. Vaikom Basheer ate a full meal consisting of chapatis and meat curry. The bill amount was ____.**
 a) four rupees b) fourteen rupees
 c) fourteen annas d) eleven annas

18. The narrator began sweating profusely and almost digested in an instant all that I had eaten! The reason was: _____.

- a) he fell sick
- b) he did not like the food
- c) his wallet was not there
- d) he had good digestion

19. The owner gave a loud guffaw startling everyone around and cried, 'This trick won't work here! Put the money down and go or else _____.'

- a) he would call the police
- b) he would make him wash dishes
- c) he would beat him black and blue
- d) he would gouge his eyes out

20. The narrator did not see even one kind face. They had the look of _____.

- a) hungry lions
- b) hungry leopards
- c) hungry jackals
- d) hungry wolves

21. The idea of the restaurant keeper seemed to be to strip him, gouge out his eyes and _____.

- a) make him work
- b) send him out naked
- c) have fun at his cost
- d) make him blind

22. A fair-complexioned man, six foot tall, with a red turban and white trousers came forward and paid the restaurant keeper _____.

- a) eleven annas
- b) fourteen rupees
- c) fourteen annas
- d) fourteen hundred rupees

23. The name that was given to the fair-complexioned man, six foot tall, with red turban and white trousers by the person was _____.

- a) Gratitude
- b) Mercy
- c) Kind
- d) Sympathy

24. The fair-complexioned man, six foot tall, with a red turban and the person who received help walked on until they reached _____.

- a) a lake
- b) the railway station
- c) a deserted bridge
- d) his house

25. The man took out from his various pockets about _____.

- a) five wallets
- b) seven wallets
- c) six wallets
- d) eight wallets

Answers:

1. a) A total stranger
2. d) more evil than good
3. b) some thousand five hundred miles
4. d) the quality of mercy
5. c) soldiers
6. c) Money
7. b) murder
8. d) migrant labourers
9. d) eleven in the night
- 10.a) write an address
- 11.d) one anna and four annas
- 12.c) four in the evening
- 13.c) for his tea and a meal
- 14.a) in a suit
- 15.c) in his coat pocket
- 16.b) fourteen rupees
- 17.d) eleven annas
- 18.c) his wallet was not there
- 19.d) he would gouge his eyes out
- 20.d) hungry wolves
- 21.b) send him out naked
- 22.a) eleven annas
- 23.b) mercy
- 24.c) a deserted bridge
- 25.a) five wallets

II. Answer the following in a paragraph in about 80 - 100 words:**1. Describe the people and the place where the incident take place?**

Ans: The narrator had reached quite a big city in the valley of a mountain. It was some thousand five hundred miles from home. The people there seemed to have no mercy. They were cruel. Murder, robbery, pick-pocketing were daily occurrences. By tradition the people were professional soldiers. Some of them went to distant places and lent out money on interest. Many others served as watchmen in banks mills and large commercial establishments in big cities. Learning to write an address in English was considered great education here. Money was highly valued by them. They'd do anything for money, even commit murder!

2. What was the routine of the narrator in the city?

Ans: The narrator had reached quite a big city in the valley of a mountain. It was some thousand five hundred miles from home. The narrator stayed in a very small, dingy room on a dirty street. He taught English to some migrant labourers from nine thirty till eleven in the night. He taught them to write addresses in English and the skill of writing addresses to people to see if he could save some money. He would sleep all day and wake up at four in the evening. This was to save the expense of drinking his morning tea or eating the noon meal.

3. Give an account of the embarrassing experience of the narrator at the restaurant.

Ans: One day, it was four in the evening. The narrator was dressed in a suit for his tea and a meal outside. He had fourteen rupees in the wallet in his coat packet. He entered a crowded, busy restaurant. He ate a full meal consisting of chapatis and meat curry and drank tea also. The bill was eleven annas. No sooner did he put his hand in his coat pocket to pay the bill than he began sweating. The wallet was not there and he was in an embarrassing state. He told the owner that someone had picked his pocket and taken away the wallet. But the owner did not believe the narrator and told him that such a trick would not work. He threatened the narrator telling him that he would gouge his eyes out if he did not pay the money. The narrator looked at the people around him and saw not even one kind face. They had the look of hungry wolves. The restaurant owner asked the narrator to take off his shirt, shoes, trousers. The narrator thought that the idea of the restaurant owner seemed to strip him, gouge out his eyes and send him out naked. The narrator told that he had nothing on underneath and everybody laughed at him. This was the embarrassing experience of the narrator at the restaurant.

4. Do you think the restaurant keeper was over reacting when the narrator could not pay the bill? If so, what accounts for his behaviour?

Ans: Yes, I think the restaurant owner was over reacting when the narrator could not pay the bill. It accounts for his inhuman attitude when he uttered about gouging the eyes out and making the narrator naked. He told the narrator that saying someone had picked the pocket and he was unable to pay for what he had eaten would not work. He demanded him to put the money down and go or else he would gouge his eyes out. The keeper was very rude

in his behaviour. Besides the people in the restaurant had the look of hungry wolves and no one was kind. Money was highly valued by them and others. Hence, he was over reacting.

5. A stranger saved the day for the narrator. How?

Ans: The narrator was in an embarrassing state at the restaurant. He could not pay the bill of eleven annas. Someone had picked his pocket and had taken the wallet containing his savings of fourteen rupees. The owner asked him to take off his shirt, shoes, and trousers. The narrator began to undo one by one the buttons of his trousers thinking that everything would end to the satisfaction of all. Then he heard the voice of a fair complexioned man, six feet tall with red turban and white trousers. He sported a handle-bar moustache and had blue eyes. He paid the restaurant owner the amount of eleven annas and asked the narrator to put on his clothes. The narrator felt happy and expressed his gratitude and told 'Mercy' must be his name. The stranger took the narrator to a deserted bridge and handed him his wallet. Money in the wallet was intact. They bid good bye to each other. The stranger who pick-pocketed the narrator's wallet saved the day for him.

III. Answer the following in about 200 words:

1. Does the story talk about transformation in a person? Discuss.

Ans: Yes, the story 'Oru Manushyan' talks about transformation in a person. The person was a pick pocket and had picked the wallet from the narrator's pocket. Without this knowledge, the narrator entered the restaurant and ate a full meal and drank tea also. The bill was eleven annas. But he had fourteen rupees in his wallet. It was his life's savings earned by teaching English to some migrant labourers. The restaurant owner was cruel. He threatened the narrator telling him not to play any trick and try to get exemption from paying the bill. He also told him if he didn't pay the bill, he'd gouge his eyes out and send him out naked. All fifty people in the restaurant were with the owner to get the satisfaction of making the narrator naked. He was almost ready to become naked as he began to undo one by one the buttons of his trousers. There came the man who picked the wallet from the narrator's pocket and paid the restaurant owner the bill of eleven annas and avoided the humiliation to the narrator. He took the narrator near a deserted bridge. He put the condition to the narrator telling him that if anyone asked him

whether he had seen the thief, he must say that he had not seen anyone. Then the thief took out five wallets and asked the narrator to trace out his wallet. When the narrator took his wallet, the thief asked him to open it. His money was there intact. The narrator got his wallet and left the place. Had the thief not been prompt or honest or if he was not 'merciful' as guessed by the narrator, then the narrator had to be in an embarrassing situation. All is well that ends well. Thus, the story talks about transformation in the thief as he intervened and paid the restaurant bill and saved the narrator from humiliation.

5. Money Madness

- D H Lawrence

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

1. Money is our madness, our _____.

- a) vast collective madness b) vast collective stupidity
- c) vast collective achievement d) vast collective celebration

2. The individual carries his own grain of _____ around with him.

- a) sanity b) insanity
- c) sensitivity d) insensitivity

3. D H Lawrence doubts if any man living hands out _____ without a Pang.

- a) a dollar b) a ten-pound note
- c) a pound note d) a ten dollar

4. D H Lawrence doubts feels there is going to be a real tremor, if a person hands out a _____.

- a) a dollar b) a ten-pound note
- c) a pound note d) a ten dollar

5. Money makes us _____.

- a) frail b) trail
- c) wail d) quail

6. If a person has no money, they will give him _____ so he does not die.

- a) a little food b) a little bread
- c) little money d) little sympathy

7. If a person has no money, they will give him a little bread so he does not die, but they will make him _____ with it.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| a) feel embarrassed | b) feel good |
| c) drink wine | d) eat dirt |

8. We must regain our sanity about money before we start _____ one another about it.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a) disliking | b) loving |
| c) hating | d) killing |

Answers:

1. a) vast collective madness
2. b) insanity
3. c) a pound note
4. b) a ten-pound note
5. d) quail
6. b) a little bread
7. d) eat dirt
8. d) killing

II. Answer the following in a paragraph in about 80 - 100 words:

1. How does money trigger fear in an individual?

Ans: Money triggers fears in an individual. It is the collective money madness that makes an individual afraid. Money is a madness shared by everyone in the world. People become friends only if an individual has money, otherwise nobody cares. The people do not give a pound note with happiness and they feel tremors within while giving a ten-pound note. If an individual has no money the people will give him bread to keep him alive and he shall have to eat dirt with it and face insults.

Society often judges a man by his riches. If an individual has money, another individual makes friendship with him. But if he doesn't have money, no one cares about him. If an individual has no money, the people will give him bread which will keep him alive. But he shall have to eat dirt (insults) with it. That means other individuals shout at him asking why he can't work, etc. It is madness to place such importance on money. People do not like to share their money. The larger the amount the more painful it becomes to give it away.

III. Answer the following in about 200 words:

1. Collective madness about money affects the individuals also. How does the poem bring this out?

Ans: According to Lawrence, preoccupying to a disturbing extent over money is insane. Man shrinks back in fear before the god of wealth. Often, society judges a man by his riches. If he is poor, then society says. 'Let him eat dirt, and go cold'. The poet emphasizes that the world has become preoccupied with money and wealth. Money is a madness shared by everyone in the world. If the whole world is mad, then every single person carries the madness around him. The people do not give the pound note with happiness and if a person thinks to give a ten-pound note he feels tremors within him. Money makes man afraid. It has got us down to act humbly to obtain favour in front of it. It is not money we are afraid of but it is the collective money madness that makes us afraid. If people have money, they tend to make friendship with them. If an individual does not have money no one cares about him. If one has no money the people will give him bread. It will keep him alive but he shall have to eat it with dirt. That means the bread will make him to live for a day at least but along with it they ridicule him for not earning enough. This brings him fear within the individual and that fear can turn out to be a disturbed state of mind.

So, one should save money to avoid insults. But Lawrence strongly feels, bread, shelter and fire should be free for every person anywhere in the world. We should gain our sanity before we start killing each other for money.

2. How does man carry his own grain of insanity with him? Explain.

Ans: Money is numbers and numbers never end. If it takes money to be happy, one's search for happiness never ends opines D H Lawrence in his poem 'Money Madness'.

The poet says that money is our madness and man carries his own grain of insanity with him. He doubts if any man hands out a pound note without any pain and real tremors. If any man hands out a ten-pound note, he would tremble and crawl before it in strange terror. Money today is such a powerful force that it controls man totally. It is a good servant, but a bad master. The poet feels sad that a person's true worth is determined by the amount of

money he possesses. If a man has no money, he is made to eat dirt and treated like dirt by the society.

The poet appeals man that all of us should have rights and enjoy basic privileges in the society. He claims that food, shelter and fire should be provided free to every individual. It is time that we regain our sanity about money before we start killing each other for the sake of money.

6. BABAR ALI

World's Youngest Headmaster making remarkable changes in India

Samarpita Mukherjee Sharma

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

1. Babar Ali must be the youngest _____ in the world.

- a) student b) teacher
- c) headmaster d) scientist

2. Babar Ali became the youngest headmaster in the world at the age of ____.

- a) nine b) twenty-one
- c) sixteen d) fourteen

3. Babar Ali is the story of a young man from Murshidabad in _____.

- a) West Bengal b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Assam d) Arunachal Pradesh

4. Babar Ali takes an auto rickshaw first and later walks five kilometres to the "Cossimbazar Raj Govinda Sundari Vidyapeeth" where he is a class _____ student.

- a) XI b) XII
- c) IX d) X

5. Babar Ali takes an auto rickshaw first and later walks _____ to the "Cossimbazar Raj Govinda Sundari Vidyapeeth" where he is a class XII student.

- a) five kilometres b) four kilometres
- c) six kilometres d) three kilometres

6. Babar is the headmaster of a school of _____ students.

- a) 950 b) 1200
- c) 1100 d) 800

7. In a tiny, dank room behind a desk, sits Babar even _____ knows by name, and you should too!

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) the Prime Minister of India | b) the Queen of Monaco |
| c) the Queen of England | d) the President of India |

8. Babar lives in Bhapta neighbourhood of _____ village in West Bengal's Murshidabad.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a) Gaganpur | b) Gangapur |
| c) Ganeshpur | d) Gurjaripur |

9. Babar's father Nasiruddin is a _____.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) teacher | b) scientist |
| c) jute seller | d) wheat seller |

10. _____ said, "Education is man's true religion".

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| a) Babar Ali | b) Tulu Rani Hazra |
| c) Debarita | d) Nasiruddin |

11. Babar's little afternoon venture is now registered and recognized by the ____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Uttar Pradesh State Government | b) West Bengal State Government |
| c) Jharkhand State Government | d) Assam State Government |

12. The children arrive in time for _____ opening bell.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) Nasiruddin's | b) Babar's |
| c) Debarita's | b) Tulu Mashi's |

13. Tulu Rani Hazra is an illiterate fishmonger by morning and a _____ by afternoon.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| a) a crusading educationalist | b) a teacher |
| c) a politician | d) a socialist |

14. Tulu Rani Hazra has recruited _____ till now to Babar's school.

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| a) 120 | b) 80 |
| c) 100 | d) 90 |

15. The teaching staff of nine in Babar's school is made up of _____ volunteers.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a) college students | b) police officers |
| c) senior citizens | d) high school student |

16. The most educated among Babar's teachers, Debarita, goes to college in ____.

- a) Shantipur b) Medinipur
- c) Behrampur d) Jangipur

17. On any given day there are close to _____ physically present in Babar's front yard.

- a) 100 students b) 400 students
- c) 300 students d) 350 students

18. Tulu Rani Hazra is _____.

- a) a soldier b) an illiterate educationalist
- c) a literate educationalist d) a fishmonger

19. Babar Ali gets the children to listen by _____.

- a) using the rod b) sparing the rod.
- c) making friends with them d) taking advantage of age gap

Answers:

- 1. c) headmaster
- 2. c) sixteen
- 3. a) West Bengal
- 4. b) XII
- 5. a) five kilometres
- 6. d) 800
- 7. c) the Queen of England
- 8. b) Gangapur
- 9. c) jute seller
- 10. d) Nasiruddin
- 11. b) West Bengal State Government
- 12. b) Tulu Mashi's
- 13. a) a crusading educationalist
- 14. b) 80
- 15. b) high school student
- 16. c) Behrampur
- 17. b) 400 students
- 18. d) a fishmonger
- 19. b) sparing the rod

II. Answer the following in a paragraph in about 80 - 100 words:

1. How is Babar Ali's routine described by the writer?

Ans: Babar wakes up every morning at 7 and starts his day by doing some household chores. Then, he takes an auto rickshaw first and afterwards walks five kilometers to the "Cossimbazar Raj Govinda Sundari Vidyapeeth" where he is a student of class XII. He is an ideal student. After his school hours, Babar makes his way to an afternoon school where he is the headmaster of a school of 800 students. This average boy from a small village actually helps to make this world a better place. He gives lessons just the way he has heard them from his teachers. He nurtures and unearths the potential of young minds in his village.

2. Give a picture of Babar Ali's school.

Ans: Babar Ali is the headmaster of a school of 800 students. The school is a dilapidated concrete structure in half torn posters. Inside, in a tiny dark room behind a desk, sits Babar Ali. Behind the office is a gate that opens to Babar's home. This is where rows of poor, underprivileged kids sit under the open, blue sky and learn what most children in the modern world pay hundreds of dollars for, for free. Babar Ali gives the children their basic right for education. Children walk miles to learn, free of cost, the basics and fundamentals of life.

3. Why do you think Babar Ali took the initiative to start his own school?

Ans: Babar Ali went to school and got formal education unlike most children in Murshidabad. He felt the situation unfair and his will to do something good enabled him to find a way to achieve his goal of teaching poor students of his village. His father Nasiruddin Sheikh, a jute seller believed that education is man's true religion. He initially supported his son's venture with his own income. Babar founded a school in his parents' backyard in Murshidabad. He had begun teaching when he was nine mostly as a game with himself as teacher. His friends had never seen the inside of a school, so they enjoyed playing students. Babar Ali's school is tuition free that means it is affordable for the poor in this economically deprived area. The school helped to increase literacy rates in the area. In 2002, the game got institutionalized with a strength of eight students learning arithmetic and enjoying it.

4. What started as a game resulted in a much sought-after school for the unprivileged.” Explain.

Ans: Babar Ali is an Indian student and teacher from Murshidabad in West Bengal. He is known to the world as the ‘Youngest head master’. He became headmaster at the age of 16. He is still a student himself enrolled at the government run Raj Govinda Sundari Vidyapeeth at Behrampur in West Bengal studying XII class. He in turn teaches students from 4 pm in a school he founded in his parent’s back yard in Murshidabad. He had begun teaching at the age of nine mostly as a game playing school with himself as teacher. His friends had never seen the inside of a school. So they enjoyed playing students learning arithmetic. It was in 2002, the game got institutionalized with the strength of eight students. In October 2009, the school continued to be run as an outdoor school and had a total of ten subjects. The students are mostly taught by Babar and Debarita Bhattacharya. The teaching staff of nine teachers including Babar Ali are students at school or college who volunteer to teach at the school. There are 800 children in the school starting from four or five years of age. Babar’s school at Murshidabad is tuition free and he makes it affordable for the people below par in this economically deprived area. In fact, the school has been recognized to have helped increase literacy rates in the area. In Murshidabad there is only school run by Babar and no other government or private school. It is a school for the unprivileged.

III. Answer the following in about 200 words:

1. According to Nasiruddin ‘Education is man’s true religion’. How does Babar Ali’s school prove this?

Ans: Babar Ali’s school proves Nasiruddin’s belief ‘education is man’s true religion’. Babar Ali actually started his school ‘Ananda Siksha Niketan” at the mere age of nine, which grew out of a game. They used to play school – school with Babar as teacher. He happens to be a fortunate soul in his village because he went to school and got formal education. His friends had never seen the inside of a school. So, they enjoyed playing students and learning arithmetic. The game got institutionalized with the strength of eight. He runs classes in a school he founded in his family’s back yard for poor children of his village. There is no building or establishment for his school. He teaches his students under the sky where some sit in the mud, others on rickety benches surrounded by the family chickens’ scratches nearby. Still, the group of

children studies hard in every corner of the yard. Gradually words spread and the number grew. Now there are 800 in total with ten volunteer teachers including Babar Ali. He is the youngest head master in the world as he is only 16. He teaches in his school just the way he has heard lessons from his teachers of Cossimbazar Raj Govinda Sundari Vidyapeeth where he is XII Standard student. He took the initiative to fulfil the basic right of children i.e., education. He took the help of other quarters to provide free tuition besides supplying uniforms, books, mid-day meals free. His school has been registered and recognized by the West Bengal State Government. The students of his school are eligible to be transferred to other local high school. There are some pure, good, kind souls in Babar Ali's school who volunteered to perform their duties of teaching the students and guiding the parents.

2. The increasing strength of Babar Ali's school reflects the transformation in our society's attitude towards education. Substantiate.

Ans: First Babar Ali's school grew out of a game. The game got institutionalized with the strength of eight. There has been no government or private schools in his village. The children were deprived of their basic right that is education because of poverty of their elders. The school Babar founded in the backyard of his house for poor children made them to study hard in every corner of the yard. After nine years down the line, the school has 60 regular attendees and over 220 students on roll – all and 800 in total with 10 volunteer teachers teaching grades 1 through 8. Class I and II have over 200 students, Class VIII has just 20. They study 10 subjects and are mostly taught by Babar and Debarita Bhattacharya. Text books are supplied free of cost for Class I to V. On any given day there are close to 400 students physically present in Babar's front yard. Babar has helped out hundreds of children to get enlightened; he has also inspired millions of youth. Babar Ali decided to do something about a situation he felt was unfair and hence he started his school at the mere age of nine. His tale is a testament to the difference that one person can make in his or her world and transform society's attitude towards education.

3. How is Babar Ali an inspiration for all of us?

Ans: Babar Ali is one of the most fortunate souls in his village to have got formal education. Babar Ali was the son of Nasiruddin Sheikh, a jute seller by profession. He was a school drop-out and understood the significance of education. He believed that education is man's true religion and sent his son

Babar Ali to Cossimbazar Raj Govinda Vidyapeeth. Babar Ali started his school "Anand Shiksha Niketan" at the mere age of nine. The school that started out of a mere game now has strength of 800 deprived students.

Even though children were provided free education by the Government, they were unable to pay for the uniforms, books and thus dropped out of school. Babar's school turned out to be a silver lining for such children. The school got institutionalized with a strength of eight students. It now has over 220 students on roll-call and 800 students in total. Food for students initially came from his father's farm and help began to come from other quarters. Babar's own teachers, monks at the local Ramakrishna Mission, sympathetic IAS officers and local cops helped Babar in his venture. The school is now recognized by the Government of West Bengal and aid now comes from the government stock.

Thus, Babar Ali's effort shows how one man could change the world. He is an inspiration for all of us to come out of our cocoons and help make this place a better place to live in.

7. If I was a Tree

- Mudnakudu Chinnaswamy

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

1. If Mudnakudu Chinnaswamy was a tree, the bird wouldn't ask him before it built its nest _____.

- a) what profession he had b) why it allowed the bird
- c) what caste he was d) when he would come back

2. When _____ embraced the poet, his shadow wouldn't feel defiled.

- a) skylight b) moonlight
- c) daylight d) sunlight

3. The poet's friendship with the cool breeze and the leaves would be _____.

- a) sour b) bitter
- c) sweet d) delicious

4. Raindrops wouldn't turn back taking me for _____.

- a) a pig-eater b) a dog-eater
- c) an unwanted person d) an outcast

5. When I branch out further from my roots, Mother Earth wouldn't flee shouting for _____.

- a) shelter b) mercy
- c) a bath d) compassion

6. The sacred cow would scrape her body on _____.

- a) his roots b) his body
- c) his bark d) its leaves

7. The _____ sheltering inside her would touch him.

- a) three hundred thousand gods b) thirty hundred thousand gods
- c) three thousand gods d) three thousand five hundred gods

8. I might be made pure, or becoming the bier for a sinless body be borne on the _____ of four good men.

- a) head b) shoulders
- c) body d) weight

9. The speaker wants to be a tree because _____.

- a) trees are not treated as objects of defilement
- b) no other creature in nature has the concept of defilement
- c) trees are more humane than humans
- d) he gets special attention from them

10. The _____ is hacked into pieces of dry wood to burn in the holy fire.

- a) mother Earth b) tree
- c) sacred cow d) shadow

Answers:

- 1. c) what caste he was
- 2. d) sunlight
- 3. c) sweet
- 4. b) a dog-eater
- 5. c) a bath
- 6. c) his bark
- 7. a) three hundred thousand gods
- 8. b) shoulders
- 9. c) trees are more humane than humans
- 10. b) tree

II. Answer the following in a paragraph in about 80 - 100 words:

1. The poem is a satire on social discrimination. Discuss.

Ans: The poem 'If I was a tree' is a satirical poem. The caste system is the concept of defilement. The very existence of it is the basic problem in our society. The concept of purification is to imbibe with the ideal of being like that of just as a human being. If the speaker was a tree, the bird wouldn't ask him what caste he is before it builds its nest. His shadow wouldn't feel dirty when there was sunlight on him. Instead, his friendship with the cool breeze and the leaves would be sweet. Raindrops wouldn't return taking him for a filthy person. Mother earth wouldn't run away for purity or to become pure when he sprouts from his roots. The three hundred thousand gods sheltering inside the sacred cow would touch him when she itched. The speaker, if he was a tree, might be made pure when he was hacked into pieces of dry wood and put to burn in the holy fire. Or he might be made pure by becoming the bier for a sinless body carried on the shoulders of four good men. The poem is a satire criticizing man on social discrimination and it ridicules him using the instruments like irony, sarcasm, invectives, wit and humour.

III. Answer the following in about 200 words:

1. Why is Poet Mudnakudu Chinnaaswamy is embarrassed of the practice of casteism and racial discrimination in the society?

Ans: Poet Mudnakudu Chinnaaswamy expresses his frustration about the way the so-called upper caste people treat the others in the society. He is embarrassed of the practice of casteism and racial discrimination in the society.

He feels it is better to be a tree as mother Nature doesn't discriminate in the name of caste. A bird doesn't ask for permission to build its nest in a tree. It wouldn't ask the tree what caste it belonged to. When sunlight embraces him, its shadow would not feel defiled. Its friendship with the cool breeze and leaves would be sweet. Raindrops would not turn back taking it for a dog-eater.

The poet feels that Mother Earth would not flee shouting for a bath, when the tree branches its roots further. The sacred cow would scrape her body on its bark wherever it itched. The three hundred thousand Gods sheltering inside her would touch and bless it. When it is hacked into pieces of dry wood after its death, it is burnt in holy fire and is made pure. It would also be blessed when it becomes a bier for a sinless body and would be carried by

four good men. He thus expresses that the life of a tree is better than that of an untouchable in the society. The poet shows as to how Mother Nature does not discriminate and how a fellow human being discriminates in the name of caste and colour.

8. Watchman of the Lake: R K Narayan

-R K Narayan

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

1. _____ was getting the road ready before the arrival of the king

- a) Mara b) Bhima
- c) The village headman d) Veda

2. _____, according to the workers was disturbing their work.

- a) Mara b) Bhima
- c) The village headman d) Veda

3. The village headman was in a hurry to complete the construction of the road because _____

- a) it was about to rain
- b) the king's minister would come for an inspection
- c) the king was likely to pass that way
- d) he wanted to impress the people

4. The village headman considered Mara as _____.

- a) an educationist b) an orator
- c) a great scholar d) a lunatic

5. The village headman was angry with Mara because _____.

- a) he wanted to marry his daughter
- b) he disturbed the good work
- c) he was a friend of Bhima
- d) he did not respect him

6. The job of capturing Mara was assigned to _____.

- a) Ganga b) Bhima
- c) The village headman d) Veda

7. Bhima helped Mara to escape from _____.

- a) the temple b) the palace
- c) the prison d) the cellar

8. The village headman asked Mara to keep away from the road workers because _____.

- a) he was disturbing them by talking about his dream
- b) he was destroying the road
- c) he was snatching away the implements of the workers
- d) he was dancing in front of them

9. The headman did not want the king to know about _____.

- a) their village had fools such as Mara
- b) Mara was an intelligent man
- c) Mara's stupid ideas
- d) Mara being his son-in-law

10. _____ threatened to lock up Mara if he did not go out of sight for two days.

- a) The king b) Bhima
- c) The village headman d) The village people

11. According to Bhima, his mother gave him _____ to make him strong.

- a) dry fruits b) ayurvedic tonic
- c) iron decoction d) gold biscuit

12. Mara managed to draw the attention of the king _____.

- a) by dancing in front of him
- b) by accusing that he was wrongfully confined
- c) by jumping from a tree
- d) by narrating his personality

13. _____ had come in Mara's dream to talk about the tank.

- a) His mother b) King's mother
- c) Goddess Veda d) Bhima

14. The command of the Goddess was _____.

- a) to build a palace for her b) to build a tank for her
- c) to make Mara the watchman d) to kill Mara

15. According to Mara, the water of Veda has flown _____.

- a) since the day Hanuman took the Sanjeevini
- b) after the command of the Goddess for a tank
- c) after it was discovered by Mara
- d) after the king decided to build a tank

16. Hanuman found 'Sanjeevini' _____.

- a) in the tank
- b) in the temple
- c) in king's palace
- d) on the crest of the mountain

17. After the king heard Mara's dream, he commanded _____.

- a) the village headman to imprison Mara
- b) Mara to accompany him to the capital the next day
- c) Mara to build the tank
- d) Mara to find Sanjeevini

18. As the watchman of the lake, Mara did not allow _____.

- a) anybody to touch water
- b) the village headman to take water
- c) fishing in the lake
- d) water to other villages

19. The suggestion Mara gave the king to save the kingdom _____.

- a) was to imprison Veda
- b) was to make it impossible for him to return home
- c) was to allow fishing in the lake
- d) was to allow water to other villages

20. Mara's son was _____.

- a) Krishna
- b) Bhima
- c) Ganga
- d) Appanna

21. Mara rushed to the king because he wanted to save _____.

- a) his own life
- b) the king
- c) the lake
- d) the king's life

22. Mara was trembling at the king's palace because _____.

- a) he was afraid of the king
- b) he was drenched in the rain
- c) he was worried about the lake
- d) he was worried about king's life

23. According to Mara, the command of the Goddess about the creatures of the lake was_____.

- a) one can catch fish occasionally
- b) only gulls should be caught
- c) nothing that flies, swims or walks should ever be killed
- d) only the tiger could quench its thirst

24. According to Mara, _____ comes down the mountain to slake its thirst in the dead of the night.

- a) a gull
- b) a tiger
- c) a leopard
- d) a duck

25. The Goddess considered river Veda as her_____.

- a) daughter
- b) own plaything
- c) life-blood
- d) her property

26. _____ was the mood of the Goddess when she appeared in Mara's dream for the first time.

- a) Protective, motherly, and divine.
- b) Fierce, unkind and threatening.
- c) Disagreeing, demanding and commanding.
- d) Angry, haughty and fierce

ANSWERS:

- 1. c) The village headman
- 2. a) Mara
- 3. c) the king was likely to pass that way
- 4. d) a lunatic
- 5. b) He disturbed the good work
- 6. b) Bhima
- 7. d) the cellar
- 8. a) he was disturbing them by talking about his dream
- 9. a) their village had fools such as Mara
- 10. c) The village headman
- 11. c) iron decoction
- 12. c) by jumping from a tree
- 13. c) Goddess Veda
- 14. b) to build a tank for her
- 15. a) since the day Hanuman took the Sanjeevini
- 16. d) on the crest of the mountain

17. b) Mara to accompany him to the capital the next day
18. c) fishing in the lake
19. b) was to make it impossible for him to return home
20. c) Ganga
21. c) the lake
22. c) he was worried about the lake
23. c) nothing that flies, swims or walks should ever be killed
24. b) a tiger
25. b) own plaything
26. a. Protective, motherly, and divine.

II. Answer the following in a paragraph in about 80 - 100 words:

1. What was the significance of Mara's dream?

Ans: Mara saw the Goddess in a vision and he had never seen her before. She stood before him, (her long hair flying in the wind. There were stars in her coronet, a ruby as big as the eyes of that elephant sparkled on her forehead for a red mark. Her garment was of gold woven with lightning). He knew it was the mother. He fell at her feet and she said that the river Veda which they saw at the foot of the hill and from which they drink water, was her own play thing. She carried in her bosom the nectar which revives gods and nourishes mortals. But when the summer bakes soil, she'd keep Veda sheltered in the cool glades of the mountain; then they die of drought. They'd get water again as soon as summer ended. You take what you want and allow the precious stream to dissipate and perish in the foul marshes for off. It was her command to tell the king to build a tank and not to let Veda leave the village and give her a home.'

Significance: Water must be conserved, preserved and utilized properly. Water is precious and it should not be wasted. Instead, the purpose of it must be to grow crops and feed animals so that they do not die of drought. Preservation avoids destruction and provides protection and proper utilization.

2. What instructions did Mara give his son about the lake and the creatures?

What light do these instructions throw on Mara's character?

Ans: Mara gave his son the following instructions about the lake and the creatures. He told his son that he'd be the guard there when he (Mara) was gone. He should warn the people who would go there for fishing and must avoid killers

whether they go with arrow for the gulls which skim over the water or with the rod for the fish. The place was sacred and it belonged to the Goddess. Her command was 'Nothing that flies or swims or walks in those parts should ever be killed. Even the tiger that would come down from the mountain at dead of night to slake its thirst at that distant corner had to go untouched. It was the command of the Goddess and the king which should be followed. These instructions of Mara throw light on his concern, devotion, sacrifice, dedication and duty consciousness towards the village he lived.

3. Bring out the significance of the sacred spot that Mara describes to the king.

Ans: Mara told the king that the land was a sacred spot. Once the great Hanuman stood there on the day Laxmana had been wounded in the battle field at Lanka and lay in a deadly faint. Guided by omens Hanuman came there and went up the mountain and found Sanjeevini on its crest. He flew to Lanka with it and at its breath Yama's messengers fled and Laxmana rose to his feet with a new life. Mara also told the king that there arose a stream called Veda where Sanjeevini grew whose water happened to be the very life-blood of people of surrounding villages. Mara brought to the notice of the king that Veda took her birth in the fleeting mists of the mountain top and flew through flowers and forests and then would reach the village.

**4. How did Mara react to the Goddess when she appeared before him:
(a) the first time (b) the second time?**

Ans: The Goddess appeared before Mara for the first time. He reacted as if he was her polite devotee. A look at her made him to know that it was the Mother. He fell at her feet. He had the grace of gods upon him. The goddess ordered Mara to go and tell the king that he should build a tank for Veda whose water would be the life blood of people. When the Goddess appeared for the second time and stood before him, he fell down and prayed. He requested her to save him and asked her what was going to happen. The mother Goddess told him that she was going to kick away the miserable stones. Mara humbly told that it was put up at her command. But the Mother said that Veda was her plaything and it was her wish to destroy it. But Mara pleaded with her and pointed out to her the vastness of the lake and the whole of it has been kept back by a bank. The objection of the Goddess was why they made much of it. He told her that there would be a heavy damage if the bank was removed. He fell on the wet ground, prostrated before her and begged to

grant him run to the capital and inform the king and return. He requested her 'Till then stay your hand'. When she'd see him there again, she might carry out the devastation. The Goddess granted his request and told him that she'd wait until he had told the king and returned. But Mara decided not to return to the Goddess and save the tank; that was his sacrifice.

III. Answer the following in about 200 words:

1. Was the head man justified in calling Mara a lunatic? Give reasons.

Ans: '.....and I am Mara the mad.' This is how Mara convinces the king about the dream he had on the Goddess and her order. Even the headman asked one of the workmen, 'Ah! Mara, what about him? Is that lunatic anywhere here?' The head man was of the opinion that Mara was going to the work spot to disturb the men at work. But Mara told him that he was not disturbing them and he was there on his own work. Then the headman told him to talk of his work and said, 'Fool! You are a lunatic, know it?' He forced him to disappear from the spot and keep out of their view the next two days, when the king passed that way and back. He did not want the king to know that their village had such fools as Mara. But Mara repeatedly told the headman that the Goddess of the river had come to him in the dream and said, 'The king is coming this way. Tell him about the tank. He will listen'. But the headman asked Bhima one of the workmen to throw Mara in a cellar till the king passed and returned the way. But the man had the soul of a baby and allowed Mara to go. So, he slipped out unseen and climbed the tree till the king arrived at the Royal passage. Of course, the king gave a patient listening to Mara and his dream. He told him that he had the grace of gods, his words were weighty and he would build a tank for Veda. So, the headman was not justified in calling Mara a lunatic.

2. Nature is both protective and destructive. How does the play bring out this idea?

Ans: Exactly. Nature is both protective and destructive. The play 'Watchman of the Lake' brings out this idea through the words of Mara. In his dream, the Goddess told Mara that the river Veda which one could see her at the foot of the hill and from which people drink water was her very own plaything. The nectar in its bosom revives gods and nourishes mortals till summer. That means the river Veda nourishes the cornfields of thousands of king's subjects.

But in summer the Goddess would keep her pet Veda sheltered in the cool glades of the mountain and then people die of drought. So, the Goddess demanded Mara to tell the king to build a tank and not to let Veda to leave that village and to give her a home a lake. The main intention is the protection of source as well as the people and the creatures. When the village people began to mis utilise the tank for their self-progress the Goddess asked 'Why do you make much of it?' This attitude of people made her to become angry and decided to destroy the tank. It was the sacrifice of the life of Mara which made the Goddess not to carry out the devastation. This is how the play brings out the idea Nature is both protective and destructive.

3. How differently did Mara treat the fisherman and the visitor?

Ans: Mara treated the fisherman and the visitor differently. He was very rude to the fisherman because he had rod and hook in his hand and fish in the basket. He was very angry against the fisherman and was ready to push him into the lake. He warned him not to go near the lake for fishing and instructed his son to be the guard there and recklessly deal with the killers. It was the command of both the Goddess and the king that 'nothing that flies or swims or walks in these parts should ever be killed and even the ferocious tiger has to go untouched. Mara told the fisherman that he was the master of that place as he gave the river Veda a home to stay. He told him that the river should not be polluted by man or beast.

Then Mara saw a visitor and addressed him 'brother'. He also invited the visitor to have some food prepared by him and his son. The visitor told Mara that he went there to ask a favour for him and asked if he would give them some water to the crops and cattle. Suddenly Mara told him that the water was there for all the kings subjects to take. He told him that he would go with him and guide to lay the channels to supply the water.

09. The Farmer's Wife

-Volga (P Lalita Kumari)

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

1. The farmer's wife remains a poor sinner before _____.

- a) her husband b) the landlords
- c) her children d) his creditors

2. Unable to bend his head or stretch out his hand, the farmer _____.

- a) left the village b) treated his wife badly
- c) committed suicide d) killed the landlord

3. The farmer's wife is not used to _____.

- a) being stretched b) keeping her head bent
- c) being sold d) taking care of her children

4. The farmer found release with _____.

- a) nectar b) his crop
- c) the land lord d) poison

5. The crop that had failed and led to the death of the farmer was _____.

- a) jute b) cotton
- c) wheat d) jowar

6. The farmer's wife is confronted after the farmer's death by _____.

- a) her in-laws b) the creditors
- c) her children d) his family

7. The farmer committed suicide _____.

- a) by jumping into a well b) by drinking poison
- c) by eating poison d) by hanging

8. The phrase 'the harvest of my womb' refers to _____.

- a) the cotton crop b) her husband
- c) the creditors d) her children

9. The farmer's wife wants to teach her children _____.

- a) how to commit suicide b) the importance of education
- c) agricultural skills d) embracing life not death

10. The farmer left behind _____ children.

- a) two b) four
- c) three d) six

11. The phrase 'a bent head' refers to _____.

- a) her physical deformity
- b) submissive nature of women in general
- c) aggressive nature of women in general
- d) breaking his wife's head

12. The poem ends with _____.

- a) an assertion
- b) a deep sense of failure and despondency
- c) a will to survive against all odds
- d) the death of her spirit

13. The farmer's wife in the poem is _____.

- a) worried about her future
- b) lamenting the death of her husband
- c) angry that her husband has left her
- d) all of the above

ANSWERS:

- 1. d) his creditors
- 2. c) committed suicide
- 3. c) being sold
- 4. d) poison
- 5. b) cotton
- 6. b) the creditors
- 7. b) by drinking poison
- 8. d) her children
- 9. d) embracing life not death
- 10. b) four
- 11. b) submissive nature of women in general
- 12. c) a will to survive against all odds
- 13. d. all of the above.

II. Answer the following in about 200 words:

1. How does poet Volga bring the suffering of women through 'The Farmer's Wife'?

Ans: Poet Volga tries to bring the suffering of women to the forefront which has been on the back burner. The title of the poem shows that The Farmer's Wife has no identity of her own. She happens to be a shadow of her husband.

The poet highlights the plight and difficulties faced by the farming community. The focus is on the resilience of the woman. She could take the beatings from her drunken husband. But she is unable to cope with the sudden demise of her husband. She is helpless and alone in this dangerous world. She is left alone to cater to the needs of her hapless children. The poet is glorifying the inner strength of the woman.

The only solace was that she had a man in her life and that made her approach life in a positive manner. The misery is, he isn't not man enough. It also highlights the fact that a woman is mentally much stronger than that of a man. He betrays the family that is so much dependent on him. He turns out to be a coward and a traitor. She is shattered. To the farmer, external things like the crop failure, the debt and the insult that he faced mattered the most. The fate of his wife and his little children did not mean much to him. But to his wife, the survival in the world along with her kids is of paramount importance. The death of her husband makes her die every moment in her life. She has no choice but to live for her children.

She has the grit and determination in the face of mounting odds. She embraces life with dignity.

10: Frederick Douglass

- Frederick Douglass

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

1. Frederick Douglass was born in-_____, near Hillsborough, and about twelve miles from Easton, in Talbot County, Maryland.

- a) New York b) Washington D C
- c) Tuckahoe d) Massachusetts

2. The slaves had no accurate knowledge of their _____.

- a) dreams b) rights
- c) age d) masters

3. According to Frederick Douglass, sometime during 1835, he was about _____ old.

- a) seventeen years b) sixteen years
- c) fourteen years d) eighteen years

4. Frederick Douglass' mother was named _____.

- a) Auld b) Hester
- c) Betsey Bailey d) Harriet Bailey

5. According to Frederick Douglass, _____ children could tell their ages accurately.

- a) black b) white
- c) Mulatto d) Plummer's

6. The overseer of Captain Anthony was _____.

- a) Isaac b) Plummer
- c) Anna Murray d) Stewart

7. Frederick Douglass's mother walked about _____ to meet him.

- a) ten kilometres b) twelve miles
- c) twelve kilometres d) ten miles

8. Captain Anthony possessed as many as _____.

- a) twenty slaves b) forty slaves
- c) thirty slaves d) fifty slaves

9. Frederick Douglass' mother died when he was about ____ old.

- a) seven years b) eight years
- c) six years d) nine years

10. According to Frederick Douglass "It was a most terrible spectacle."

- a) Plummer being chased by slaves
- b) Plummer whipping his aunt Hester
- c) Plummer sanctioning a day's off
- d) Plummer whipping him

ANSWERS:

- 1. c) Tuckahoe
- 2. c) age
- 3. a) seventeen years
- 4. d) Harriet Bailey
- 5. b) white
- 6. b) Plummer
- 7. b) twelve miles
- 8. c) thirty slaves
- 9. a) seven years
- 10. b) Plummer whipping his aunt Hester

I. Answer the following in a paragraph in about 80 - 100 words:

1. Why wasn't Douglass affected much by his mother's death?

Ans: Harriet Bailey was Douglass' mother. She was the daughter of Isaac and Betsey Bailey. Douglass was separated from his mother soon after his birth before he knew her as his mother. This was a common practice among slave owners. Douglass assumed that the custom was intended to break the natural bond of affection between mother and child. He recalled that he only had seen his mother on the rare occasions when she could walk twelve miles after dark to lie next to him at night. Harriet died when Douglass was about seven.

He was told about her death after wards and he was hardly affected by the news. He said, "I received the tidings of (my mother's) death with much the same emotions I should have probably, felt at the death of a stranger."

2. How does the passage comment on the dreadful experience of slavery?

Ans: The passage is an autobiographical narration of the life of Frederick Douglass, an American slave.

It unravels the brutal faced slave holders and presents the wretched life of slaves. The passage comments on the inhuman treatment meted out to humans in the name of colour - black and white. It comments on the slave trading which made life unlivable for millions of people. Slaves faced many hardships. A slave was not allowed to ask about his own birthday. There was a common practice among the slaves that they separated the child from its mother soon after it was born. Douglass rarely saw his mother on rare occasions when she could walk twelve miles after dark to lie next to him at night. Slave holders impregnate female slaves and made his white wife to suspect that they were mulatto children. The slave holder's wife often felt pleased to see the way they were whipped and finally sold to human flesh mongers. Young Douglass had seen his master Captain Anthony strip Hester to the waist, tie her and whip her until her blood dripped on the floor. It was a terrible and dreadful experience of slavery that the slaves suffered from.

Frederick Douglass:

General Summary:

The main theme of Douglass's Narrative is that slavery dehumanizes men mentally as well as physically. To make this point, Douglass carefully documents the psychological violence of slaveholding.

Douglass was born in Talbot County, Maryland, in or around 1818. Douglass's mother is Harriet Bailey, daughter of Isaac and Betsey Bailey. She was hired by Mr Stewart. Douglass is separated from his mother soon after birth—a common practice among slave owners. Douglass assumes that this custom is intended to break the natural bond of affection between mother and child. He recalls that he only saw his mother on the rare occasions when she could walk twelve miles after dark to lie next to him at night. Harriet dies when Douglass is about seven. He is not allowed to be present during her illness, at her death, or burial. He is told about it afterward and is hardly affected by the news.

Douglass knows only that his father is a white man, though many people say that his master is his father. Douglass's first master is Captain Anthony. The captain's overseer, Mr. Plummer, is a drunk and a cruel man who carries a whip and cudgel with him and often uses them on slaves. The Captain himself is cruel as well. Douglass recalls the Captain frequently whipping Douglass's Aunt Hester. Douglass recalls feeling like both a witness to and a participant in the abuse the first time he ever saw it. He remembers this

moment as his introduction into the hellish world of slavery. Douglass cannot, even now, describe what he felt while watching Aunt Hester's whipping.

The Captain brings Hester home, strips her to the waist, ties her, and whips her until her blood drips on the floor. Young Douglass is so terrified by the scene that he hides in a closet, hoping he will not be whipped next. Part of the pain for Douglass was not simply watching the whipping, but being unable to stop it.

He was optimistic that he would one day become free and have his own identity in the society. He thanks God for giving him the necessary strength to overcome the dark period of his life.

11. An Old Woman

-Arun Kolatkar

I. Answer the following in a word, a phrase or a sentence each:

1. In the poem 'An Old Woman', 'You' refers to _____.

- a) the old woman b) any pilgrim whom the old woman meets
- c) Khandoba d) Arun Kolatkar

2. The old woman is _____.

- a) a beggar woman
- b) a person with self-respect
- c) a guide appointed by the government
- d) a pilgrim

3. the old woman demands _____ for her service.

- a) five rupees b) fifty paise
- c) fifty rupees d) two paise

4. 'You want to end the farce.' Here, "farce" stands for _____.

- a) a play that was enacted there b) the speaker
- c) the old woman pestering the speaker d) the woman's knowledge

5. The shrine mentioned in the poem is _____.

- a) Khandoba's shrine b) the horseshoe shrine
- c) Banai's shrine d) Jejuri's shrine

6. The old woman's eyes are compared to _____.

- a) horse's shoes b) the temple town
- c) bullet holes d) tiger's trail

7. 'you are reduced to so much small change in her hand.'

Here, the speaker is suggesting that _____.

- a) one is reduced to an insignificant position
- b) one feels that one is being cheated
- c) one feels a change in one's personality
- d) she is famous

ANSWERS:

- 1. b) any pilgrim whom the old woman meets
- 2. b) a person with self-respect
- 3. b) fifty paise
- 4. c) the old woman pestering the speaker
- 5. b) the horseshoe shrine.
- 6. c) bullet holes
- 7. a) one is reduced to an insignificant position

I. Answer the following in a paragraph in about 80 - 100 words:

1. How is the plight of the old woman depicted in the poem?

Ans: 'An Old Woman' is a pen picture of a beggar woman, who is old and wanders all alone. Having lost the promises of her past, she is reduced to her present state. The poem deals with the survival instincts of this woman dwelling in the hills which are of tourist interest. It has a very seemingly trivial situation. A simple exchange of few words with an old beggar woman leads to a growing vision of a tourist with regards to poverty and its grip on the mankind. The poem narrates a common experience. At every tourist place, we meet a self-appointed tourist guide like the old woman in the poem. They need money and at times force us to hand over some money to them. At times, they even promise to give us some service in return of the money we give them.

The poem begins with a commonplace experience, but ends in a revelation. The old woman is not an ordinary woman. She is the representative of the degradation of humanity. She grabs hold of the sleeve of the narrator and pesters him to hand over a fifty paise coin.

In return, she intends taking him to the horseshoe shrine. She won't let him go and sticks to him like a burr. She has bullet holes for her eyes. When the narrator looks at her, he is shocked by her pitiable condition. It appears as if she is going to fall apart.

The poet understands the pitiable condition of the women who are a part of our society. He feels that he is reduced to so much small change in her hands. Even when everything falls apart around her, she still remains. She does not lose her strength and determination to live. She still fights for existence. She fights for a living and for that 50 paise coin.

2. How does the speaker's attitude undergo a change in 'An Old Woman'?

Ans: Jejuri is a temple town in Maharashtra. There is a holy place and a horseshoe shrine. An old woman insists the speaker to go with her to the nearby shrine. The speaker is not interested and wants to dismiss her because she is an old woman and she clings and won't let go. The man turns about to end their association and to put the old woman in her place and demands her to leave. But she looks at him and explains that there is little else left for her to do in the hills where she abides. That is her means of livelihood and asks, "How can she live?" The shock the man receives, starts looking at the sky and what stops him is the sense that her eyes are like bullet – holes. The shocking thing is his enlightened perception of this woman and her condition to this old land. He notices the cracks around the eyes of the old woman and the cracks seem to spread to the landscape around her, to the hills, the temple and even the sky. But as he watches, he sees that even though the sky may fall and shutter around her, she is untouched. She is a part of the land, and is as immovable as it is. The man realises that he has been reduced to nothing more than his money for he does not have that kind of connection to his land or his heritage. But the old woman stands strong and unbreakable.

12. Two Gentlemen of Verona

- A.J. Cronin

I. Answer the following in a word, a phrase or a sentence each:

1. The author met the two boys _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) on the outskirts of Padua | b) on the outskirts of Verona. |
| c) in Padua | d) in Verona |

- 2. The author bought _____ from the two boys.**
 a) wild strawberries b) fresh apples
 c) mangoes d) dried grapes
- 3. _____ is/are reputed to have lived in Verona.**
 a) Julius Caesar b) Shylock
 c) Mara d) Romeo and Juliet
- 4. The boys were doing business _____ in the public square.**
 a) of selling cigarettes b) of polishing shoes
 c) of selling wild strawberries d) by attracting customers
- 5. Nicola was _____ old.**
 a) thirteen years b) twelve years
 c) ten years d) fourteen years
- 6. The boys were waiting for the last bus from Padua to sell _____.**
 a) wild strawberries b) their papers
 c) cigarettes d) tickets to the Opera
- 7. The narrator thought that the boys must be saving up to _____.**
 a) emigrate to Germany b) emigrate to France
 c) emigrate to Italy d) emigrate to America
- 8. The narrator observed that the two boys spent _____**
 a) very little money on their food and clothing
 b) more money on their food and clothing
 c) little time to earn money
 d) their time doing nothing
- 9. Every Sunday, the boys made a visit to the country, _____.**
 a) to Poleta b) to the Alps
 c) to Padua d) to Venice
- 10. Poleta was _____ from Venice.**
 a) 35 kilometres b) 30 kilometres
 c) 40 kilometres d) 25 kilometres
- 11. Nicola and Jacopo used to visit Poleta every Sunday to go to _____.**
 a) a hospital b) the opera
 c) the tomb of Juliet d) a villa

- 12. Their father, a widower, was a well-known _____**
a) musician in Venice b) dancer at La Scala
c) fruit seller d) singer at La Scala
- 13. _____ established headquarters in Verona and for three dreadful years ruled the city with ruthless severity.**
a) The French b) The German Elite Guard
c) The Republicans d) The Secret State Police
- 14. The boys were used to _____ to the forces of liberation and, more dangerous still, to ferret out information on the movements of the German troops.**
a) carry weapons b) sell fruits
c) polish shoes d) carry messages
- 15. Their beloved sister was found suffering from _____, contracted during the miseries of the war.**
a) an ulcer in her stomach b) a liver disease
c) tuberculosis of the spine d) cancer
- 16. The narrator was very much impressed by the boys' personalities because _____.**
a) they were great actors
b) despite their age, they behaved like true gentlemen
c) they were not successful
d) they ferreted messages about German troops
- 17. In spite of working hard and earning money, the two boys still looked poor because _____.**
a) they were saving money to go to America
b) they had other plans
c) wanted to save money for medical expenses
d) they were scared of getting robbed
- 18. Nicola was not pleased when Jacopo asked the narrator to drive them to Poleta as he _____.**
a) did not want a stranger to become involved with their plans
b) preferred going to Poleta by train so that he could enjoy the scenery
c) did not want to ask anyone for favours
d) did not want to take help from someone he did not know well

19. The narrator did not follow the boys because _____.

- a) he was not invited to join them
- b) he was not interested in knowing what the boys were up to
- c) he wanted to respect their privacy
- d) he was in a hurry to get back to Venice

20. _____ had made the two boys and their sister homeless.

- a) Their poverty
- b) Their unemployment
- c) The war
- d) Lack of courage

21. The villa at Poleta had been changed into _____.

- a) a parlour
- b) a hospital
- c) a theatre
- d) a bank

22. The author did not speak to the boys on their return journey because he thought _____.

- a) the boys would prefer to keep their secret
- b) the boys were ashamed of their sister's condition.
- c) they wouldn't tell him the truth
- d) they were worthless

23. The boys work so hard as _____.

- a) they were greedy for money
- b) they wanted to go to America
- c) they wanted to save money for sister's treatment
- d) they wanted to take care of their father

24. The boys are evasive in disclosing their plan to the narrator in the story because _____.

- a) they thought he could never understand their plight
- b) they did not want to share their problem with a stranger
- c) they did not want to gain anybody's sympathy
- d) they did not trust anybody

ANSWERS:

- 1. b) on the outskirts of Verona.
- 2. a) wild strawberries
- 3. d) Romeo and Juliet
- 4. b) of polishing shoes
- 5. a) thirteen years

6. b) their papers
7. d) emigrate to America
8. a) very little money on their food and clothing
9. a) to Poleta
10. b) 30 kilometres
11. a) a hospital
12. d) singer at La Scala
13. b) The German Elite Guard
14. d) carry messages
15. c) tuberculosis of the spine
16. b. despite their age, they behaved like true gentlemen
17. c) wanted to save money for medical expenses
18. (c) did not want to ask anyone for favours
19. c) he wanted to respect their privacy
20. c) The war
21. b) a hospital
22. a) the boys would prefer to keep their secret
23. c) they wanted to save money for sister's treatment
24. c) they did not want to gain anybody's sympathy

I. Answer the following in a paragraph in about 80 - 100 words:

1. What does the narrator learn from Lucia's nurse?

Ans: The narrator learns from Lucia's nurse that the two boys Nicola and Jacopo are the sons of a well-known singer and widower. Lucia is their only sister. Their father had been killed in the early part of the war and a bomb had destroyed their home and these children were left on the streets. They had a cultured life but due to war they were left alone on road. Lucia was a good singer but now she suffered from tuberculosis of the spine. The boys worked hard day and night for the treatment of their sister. Their selfless action, nobility and devotion touched the heart of the narrator and showed a greater hope for mankind.

2. What do you understand about the boy's character from their action and behaviour?

Ans: One can understand the following things about the boys' character from their action and behaviour. The two boys polish boots, sell newspapers. But their magnanimity of heart and the nobleness of purpose made them 'gentlemen'. The hard life chosen by the two young boys could pay for the treatment of their sister afflicted with tuberculosis. The boys exhibit sincerity and devotion

to the cause and the maturity they display in their actions gives a new hope for humanity. The boys were simple. They were aged 13 and 12. There was sense of responsibility though they were very young. They did anything and were willing to do any job. Their devotion to their work and their dedication to their sister show humanity and real love and affection. Also, they were patriotic and proud about their native land. More than everything they did not want sympathy. They were gentlemen seeking for work and service.

II. Answer the following in about 200 words:

1. Do you think the ending comes to you as a surprise? Why?

Ans: The narrator's trip was coming to an end. Before leaving he asked the boys if he could do something for them. Nicola, the elder one refused but the younger one requested the narrator to drive them next day to Poleta, 30 km away from Verona. The narrator had already given day off to his driver. As a last gesture of good will, he volunteered to drive the two boys himself.

The following afternoon, they all left to a tiny village, near a hill. The narrator was surprised to halt beside a large red-roofed villa. Before he could question, the boys leapt out and asked the narrator to pick them up from the same place after an hour. The narrator couldn't restrain his curiosity. He went in and was greeted by a nurse, who ushered him inside. Through a glass partition, the narrator saw that the two boys were seated beside a hospital bed, with a girl of about 20 years, who appeared to be their sister. The narrator refused the offer to be ushered inside as he did not wish to intrude upon reunion of a happy family. On being asked, the nurse told the narrator that the children's father had been killed in war and a bomb had destroyed their house and rendered them homeless. The children kept themselves alive by building a kind of shelter with rubble of their house. For many years the Germans ruled the city and the children had to undergo lot of suffering. Their sister Lucia who wanted to be a singer could not bear the cold and starvation. She contracted tuberculosis of the spine. The boys brought Lucia there and every week they brought enough money for her treatment. Despite scarcity of work after war, the brothers never faltered in their payment. Now Lucia was showing signs of improvement and the day was not far off when she would be able to walk and sing.

The narrator was rejoined by the boys and they drove back to the city. The boys remain tight-lipped and the narrator also decided to remain quiet because he respected their privacy and secret. The narrator left, filled with

admiration at the courage and relentless efforts of the two young boys who remained determined despite the setbacks of the war.

2. Appearances are deceptive'. How does the story bring out this idea?

Ans: A J Cronin has very well carved the idea of "selfless help" and explained the importance of dedication towards relationships in the story. It revolves around the two boys named Nicola and Jacopo who do numerous things to earn money only to pay for their sister's treatment who suffers from tuberculosis of the spine. The story begins with the narrator driving down the foothills of the Alps. Here is when he first encounters the two brothers selling wild strawberries. Even after the driver forbade the narrator to buy the wild fruits, he bought the biggest basket and drove towards the town. This scene emphasizes on the first step of growing intimacy between the narrator and the two boys. Next day, the boys were found shining shoes in the public square. This amazed the narrator. Here is when they revealed the fact that they did numerous kinds of things to earn money. Here the narrator is shown to develop a soft corner for them in his heart. He finds the boys to be innocent, serious, pleasant and earnest.

The boys are very useful to the narrator. They are very willing to satisfy all that the narrator required. They were also found selling newspapers by the narrator one stormy night. One day, when the narrator asked if he could help them in any way, they said they would be very grateful if they got a lift to the nearby village Poleta. Although it didn't come in the narrator's way he took them there. The boys got down in a building and asked the author to wait in a nearby cafe 'while they would be back within an hour. Eagerness led the narrator to follow the boys up to a place which was actually a hospital. On peeping through a room led by a nurse, he realized that the boys were talking to a girl who resembled them. He didn't feel like introducing and thus asked the nurse about them. She told him a heart rendering story, about their father being killed in a war and their home being destroyed by a bomb and their sister suffering from tuberculosis, the brothers lived in a shelter and literally starved only so that they could pay for their sister's treatment. Keeping all those secrets and helping their sister showed that the war had not shaken their spirit. They were noble, gentle and great human beings in their own special yet subtle way. This story distinctly talks about how true the amplification says 'All that glitters is not gold' in turn explaining the fact that 'appearances are deceptive'.

3. 'War may destroy one's home but not one's heart'. Discuss the statement with reference to the story of the two boys.

Ans: Nicolo and Jacopo were the children of a well-known singer and a widower. They had one sister Lucia. Their father was killed in a war and a bomb destroyed their house. The children were left to the streets. They starved horribly. They started to live in a shelter built by themselves. The boys did different jobs to keep their life going. The visitor made friendship with them as they had observed the willingness of the two boys to work anything and do any job. One midnight, the two boys were seen selling newspapers in a deserted square. Their main motto was to earn money. The narrator was requested to take them to the country Poleta. The narrator drove them to the country and the two boys left him in front of a building and requested him to wait for an hour. But he followed them out of curiosity. He discovered that the two boys went to meet a girl who was in the hospital. She resembled them. He came to know from the nurse that the girl Lucia was their sister and she was there in the hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis in the spine. She was improving to the extent of walking and singing. The two boys went there every week to pay the bill. They earned money by doing hard work and they literally starved and saved money for their sister's treatment. War may destroy one's home but not one's heart is true, in case of 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona'.

4. Do you think the story is a telling comment on the true character of a gentleman? Elaborate.

Ans: The two gentlemen of Verona were two poor boys. They were truly gentlemen. They never gave up the spirit of living and never asked for help and also never accepted the pity of the narrator and others around them. They had their self-respect in them. They helped the two visitors in every possible way which we often see the gentlemen doing. While going to Poleta, they didn't tell the visitor about their plans. They didn't want to expose it as the gentlemen do. They were very helpful to others. They also loved their sister who was admitted in a hospital. They were very poor but they visited the hospital every weekend and paid the medical charges from the money which they earned through various works they did. They were truly the two gentlemen. Despite scarcity of work after war, the brothers never faltered in their payment. Now, Lucia, their sister was showing signs of improvement after getting treatment to tuberculosis in the spine. The day was not far off

when she would be able to walk and sing. The courage and relentless efforts of the two boys to live together appears to be a telling comment by the narrator on the true character of a gentleman. Even the narrator did not wish to intrude upon a happy family reunion in the hospital. He picked them up to Poleta and dropped at Verona. He was filled with admiration at the courage and relentless efforts of the two young boys.

Two Gentlemen of Verona: A J Cronin

Summary:

A.J. Cronin has very well carved the idea of 'selfless help' and explained the importance of dedication towards relationships in the story Two Gentlemen of Verona. The story revolves around the two boys named Nicola and Jacopo who do numerous things to earn money only to pay for their sister's treatment who suffers from tuberculosis of the spine.

The story begins with the narrator driving down the foothills of the Alps. Here is when he first encounters the two brothers selling wild strawberries. Even after the driver forbade the narrator to buy the wild fruits, he bought the biggest basket and drove towards the town. This scene emphasises on the first step of growing intimacy between the narrator and the two boys.

Next day, the boys were found shining shoes in the public square. This amazed the narrator. Here is when they revealed the fact that they did numerous kinds of things to earn money.

The boys were very willing to satisfy all that the narrator required. They were also found selling newspapers by the narrator one stormy night. One day, when the narrator asked if he could help them in any way, they said they would be very grateful if they got a lift to the nearby village Poleta. Although it didn't come in the narrator's way, he took them there. The boys got down in a building and asked the author to wait in a nearby café while they would be back within an hour.

Eagerness led the narrator to follow the boys up to a place which was actually a hospital. On peeping through a room led by a nurse, he realised that the boys were talking to a girl who resembled them. He did not feel like intruding and thus asked the nurse the details about the boys. This is when the nurse told him their heart-rending story about their father being killed in a war and home being destroyed in a war and their sister suffering from tuberculosis. The brothers lived in a shelter and literally starved only so that they could pay for their sister's treatment. They kept a secret to themselves

by helping their sister and showed that war had not shaken their spirit. They were noble and gentle and great human beings in their own special yet subtle way. This story distinctly talks about how true the amplification says: "All that glitters is not gold," in turn explaining the fact that appearances are deceptive.

13. Do not ask of Me, My Love

- Faiz Ahmad Faiz

1. Answer the following in a word, a phrase or a sentence each:

1. The speaker of the poem tells his beloved not to ask _____.

- a) him to become a politician b) for worldly pleasures
- c) him to come home d) the love he once had for her

2. The speaker's life was bright when _____.

- a) he was a bachelor b) was young and blooming
- c) he married his beloved d) he became a politician

3. _____ was much more than any other pain.

- a) Her miseries b) Her beauty
- c) Her sorrows d) Her attitude

4. The poet's beloved's beauty gave the _____ everlasting youth.

- a) Winter b) Summer
- c) Spring d) Autumn

5. While his beloved was with him, he thought, _____.

- a) of his happiness b) he was in misery
- c) the world was his d) he remembered his responsibilities

6. The poet realized that there are other sorrows in the world than love, and other _____ too.

- a) miseries b) comforts
- c) pains d) pleasures

7. The speaker says "Do not ask of Me, My Love, that love I once had for you" because _____

- a) his beloved is not as beautiful as she was.
- b) there are other sorrows around him demanding his attention.
- c) he has found a more beautiful lady love.
- d) he thought she was strange

8. In the poem, when the speaker says “you are beautiful still, my love, but I am helpless too” suggests that _____.

- a) he has to address the miseries of human beings
- b) he is in love with another beautiful lady
- c) he is trying to flatter her
- d) he has lost interest in her

9. The speaker thought that the world was with him when _____.

- a) she went to her mother’s house
- b) she was with him
- c) she allowed to live in peace
- d) she became a politician

10. ‘That’s the way I imagined it to be’ suggests:

- a) the speaker’s concept of love
- b) the speaker’s realization of realities
- c) the speaker’s view of love was just a wishful thinking
- d) the speaker’s attitude

ANSWERS:

- 1. d) the love he once had for her
- 2. b) was young and blooming
- 3. c) Her sorrows
- 4. c) Spring
- 5. c) the world was his
- 6. d) pleasures
- 7. b) there are other sorrows around him demanding his attention
- 8. a) he has to address the miseries of human beings
- 9. b) she was with him
- 10. b) the speaker’s realization of realities

I. Answer the following in a paragraph in about 80 - 100 words:

1. At the end of the poem we feel ‘the speaker does not love his beloved less, but the suffering humanity more’. Do you agree?

Ans: Of course, the speaker asks his beloved not to ask him his love that once he had for her. There was a time when all else was useless except their blooming, brightening youth hood and her beauty that gave the spring everlasting youth. The speaker thought that the world was his when she was with him. Now he knew that it was an illusion and he imagined in that way as there are other sorrows in the world than love and other pleasures. Of course, her

sorrow was much more, than any pain. But he repeatedly asks her not to ask of his love once he had for her. He had now his responsibilities that he has toward the society and had started giving more attention to the world of sorrows and apparel vision of others woven in silk, satin and brocade. They were the dark and brutal curses of the past centuries wherein he imagined about the bodies bathed in blood, smeared with dust who were sold in markets like commodities. Also, there were people suffering from many diseases with pus dripping from their ill feeling sores. Of course, his beloved is beautiful still and he is helpless because there are other sorrows in the world than love. So, he asks her not to ask him of his love that once he had for her. In the poem, the speaker loves the suffering humanity more than his love to his beloved. The speaker draws the attention towards the harsh realities of life than the beauty of his beloved.

2. How does the poet highlight that life is to be fortified by many friendships?

Ans: The poet exchanges the personal love he shares with his beloved. At the outset, the poet highlights that life is to be fortified by many friendships.

When the poet's life was at its embryonic stage, his beloved's beauty was infatuating, captivating and bewitching. He felt that his beloved's beauty gave spring everlasting youth. Her eyes were everything to him. Her beauty was the world to the poet. His attachment to a particular person or rather his beloved is no more. He explains why he can no longer cocoon himself inside romantic love. He is rather an enlightened individual who has become more responsible towards the problems of the society. He notices the pain and suffering of the people around him. His heart yearns to embrace the people at large. It prepares him to come out of his selfishness.

His heart melts when he comes across a section of the society suffering with bodies bathed in blood and smeared with dust. He openly acknowledges that he she is still beautiful. But, now, he cannot remain as the same person who passionately clings to his beloved.

He repeats and urges from his beloved,

"Do not ask of me, my love,

That love I once had for you!"

The poet here transcends the superficial and sensuous beauty. What evolves within him is the compassionate love towards humanity.

Articulation:

Grammar and Composition

1. Articles:

There are two kinds of Articles.

1. Definite Article and
2. Indefinite Article

'The' is the Definite Article.

'a' and 'an', are the Indefinite Articles.

Indefinite Articles

1. 'A' or 'an' is used before a singular noun mentioned for the first time.

A book, a school, an elephant, an umbrella

a university, an hour, a European, an honest student, a useful book

Note: In case of 'an', it is the vowel sound and not the vowel that should decide. So, we may say: an MLA; not a MLA, a one rupee note; not an one rupee note.

Articles are not used:

- (i) When you refer to nouns in general. E.g.: I like milk but I don't like fish.
- (ii) Before names of languages. E.g.: Kannada is our mother tongue.
- (iii) Before abstract nouns used in a general sense. E.g.: We will have freedom or death.
- (iv) Before uncountable nouns. E.g.: Gold is a precious metal.

I. Fill in the blanks with a, an or the:

1. He is _____ youngest son in the family.
the
2. Anu is looking for _____ job.
a
3. Could you close _____ door, please?
the
4. Anil is _____ optician.
an
5. Dr. Shankar is _____ dentist.
a
6. My friend is _____ M.L.A
an

7. Raju is in _____ class.
a
8. Have you ever visited _____ Andaman Islands?
the
9. Please bring _____ kilogram of apples.
a.
10. Babar Ali started his school at mere age of nine.
the

II. Choose the correct option.

1. Do you enjoy listening to _____?
(a) music (b) the music
(a) music
2. My brother speaks _____.
(a) the French (b) French
(b) French
3. I spent my childhood in _____.
(a) Bangalore (b) the Bangalore
(a) Bangalore
4. We are skiing in _____.
(a) Alps (b) the Alps
(b) the Alps
5. The sun rises in _____.
(a) the east (b) east

ARTICLES AND PREPOSITIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles and prepositions given in brackets.

1. Once upon a time an elephant made friendship _____ a man. One day _____ heavy thunderstorm broke out; the elephant went to his friend who had a little hut _____ the edge of _____ forest.
(a, the, with, on, an, at)
2. "My dear good friend, your skin is harder than mine, there is not enough room _____ both of us, you can afford _____ remain in _____ rain while I am protecting my delicate skin from _____ hailstorm."
(a, for, by, the, to, in)

3. "My Lord, there is no disturbance of the peace _____ your kingdom. I have only been having _____ little discussion _____ my friend here as to _____ possession of this little hut."
(an, with, the, a, in, for)
4. _____ seeing the personnel, _____ man protested and asked if it was not necessary to include _____ this Commission _____ member from his side.
(in, a, on, an, the)
5. "Gentlemen of _____ jungle, there is no need _____ me to waste your valuable time _____ relating _____ story which I am sure you all know."
(in, a, with, of, for, the)
6. "My good man, please confine yourself _____ relevant issues. We have already heard the circumstances _____ various unbiased sources; all we wish you to tell us is whether _____ undeveloped space in your hut was occupied _____ anyone else before Mr. Elephant assumed his position?"
(a, from, by, to, an, the)
7. _____ our opinion this dispute has arisen through _____ regrettable misunderstanding due to _____ backwardness _____ your ideas.
(from, of, in, a, the, an)
8. Early one morning, when _____ huts already occupied _____ the jungle lords were all beginning to decay and fall to pieces, he went out and built _____ bigger and better hut a little distance away _____ the jungle.
(an, by, a, the, in, from)
9. _____ coffee seed bed has to be protected from _____ sun _____ putting up a shade _____ it.
(the, of, a, an, over, by)
10. This creeper has small leaves resembling betel leaves and bears fruits _____ a bunch like grapes. Immediately after _____ rains, this plant comes up and flowers very quickly, puts forth flowers and fruits and dies in _____ very short time. As it is not seen for most of the year it is tied _____ a tree.
(on, in, the, to, a, an)
11. Mara decided to brush his teeth and wash his face _____ trekking back home. When he broke _____ small stick from a nearby plant to brush a third or fourth time, he felt a sour taste in _____ mouth. He thought that there was something wrong _____ the stick and threw it.
(a, with, in, the, for, before)

12. ____ Mara's house they got ready to cook. They prepared ____ masala ____spices, put the water to boil and opened the packet to take out the meat. Instead of the meat there was ____ live wild buck.
(a, in, the, an, to, with)
13. It was quite ____ big city in the valley of a mountain, some thousand five hundred miles ____ home, ____ inhabitants of which had never been known ____ the quality of mercy.
(the, a, for, from, by, to)
14. The narrator stayed in the city in ____ small dingy room. By tradition ____ people there were professional soldiers. Some ____ them went to distant places and lent out money ____ interest.
(of, in, the, to, on, an, a)
15. Babar Ali must be the youngest headmaster in the world. The story of this young man ____ Murshidabad in West Bengal is ____ remarkable tale ____ the desire to learn amid ____ direst poverty.
(in, from, of, a, the, on)
16. Babar lives ____ his three siblings and his parents ____ a thatched house which is ____ size of ____ average city kitchen.
(the, a, an, in, with, for)
17. Clad in widow's whites, stick ____ hand, Tulu Rani Hazra is ____ illiterate fishmonger by morning and ____ crusading educationalist ____ afternoon.
(an, the in, by, on, a)
18. Babar Ali's tale is a testament to ____ difference that one person can make ____ his/her world. In this case it was ____ mere child who decided to do something ____ a situation he felt was unfair.
(about, the, by, a, an, in)
19. On the Eastern base ____ Baba Budan Hills, in Karnataka state, there is ____ obscure little place now called Sakkerepatna, which ____ one time, a thousand or more years ago was ____ capital of a king called Rukmangada.
(at, an, a, the, of, in)

20. Verona is _____ lovely city, rich _____ history, with quiet medieval streets and splendid buildings _____ an exquisite pale honey colour. Romeo and Juliet are reputed to have lived there. Bombed in _____ recent war, it has lost its bridges, but not its gaiety or charm.
(the, a, in, of, from)

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles and prepositions given in brackets.

ANSWERS

1. with, a, at, the
2. for, to, the, a
3. in, a, with, the
4. on, the, in, a
5. the, for, in, the
6. to, of, an, by
7. in, a, the, of
8. the, in, a, from
9. a, the, by, over
10. in, the, a, to
11. before, a, the, in
12. in, the, with, a
13. a, from, the, for
14. a, the, of, on
15. from, a, of, the
16. with, in, the, of
17. in, an, a, by
18. the, in, a, about
19. of, an, at, the
20. a, in, of, the

Suitable Forms of the Verbs

I. Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the verbs given in brackets:

1. As soon as the elephant put his trunk inside the hut, slowly he (push) his head inside, and finally (fling) the man out in the rain, and then (lie) down comfortably inside his friend's hut.

2. Once upon a time an elephant made a friendship with a man. One day a heavy thunderstorm (break out), the elephant (go) went to his friend, who had a little hut at the edge of the forest, and said to him: "My dear good man, will you please let me (put) my trunk inside your hut to keep it out of this torrential rain?"
3. After hearing the Rt. Hon. Mr. Elephant's conclusive evidence, the Commission called Mr. Hyena and other elders of the jungle, who all(support) that Mr. Elephant (has said). They then (call) the man, who began to give his own account of the dispute.
4. Early one morning, when the huts already (occupy) by the jungle lords (was) all beginning to decay and fall to pieces, he went out and (build) a bigger and better hut a little distance away.
5. I plucked some leaves from the creeper and (take) them to my friend Chandru who(be) a plant pathologist. I (tell) him what I had heard about this plant.
Note: 'Be' is the helping verb here. In other words, it is also known as auxiliary verb.
6. He took some money from me and (go) to the hospital. The doctors there (advise) him surgery. Krishna (be) scared.
7. The other day my erstwhile farmhand Krishna came to me. He (be) perfectly healthy the last time I (have+see) him but now he (be+stand) before me pale and breathless.
8. It was quite a big city in the valley of a mountain, some thousand five hundred miles away from home; the inhabitants of which (have) never been known for the quality of mercy. They (be) a cruel people. Murder, robbery, pick-pocketing, these (be) daily occurrences.
9. Everyone turned in the direction of the voice. Blue eyes (be) quite common at this place. He (come) forward and asked the restaurant keeper, 'How much (do) you say it was?'

10. Even though children are provided free education, sending children to school (be) not entirely free of cost. Although the children(be) taught for free they still (have) to pay for uniforms, books etc.

Forms of Verbs: Answers:

I. Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the verbs given in brackets:

1. As soon as the elephant put his trunk inside the hut, slowly he pushed his head inside, and finally flung the man out in the rain, and then lay down comfortably inside his friend's hut.
2. Once upon a time an elephant made a friendship with a man. One day a heavy thunderstorm broke out, the elephant went to his friend, who had a little hut at the edge of the forest, and said to him: "My dear good man, will you please let me put my trunk inside your hut to keep it out of this torrential rain?"
3. After hearing the Rt. Hon. Mr. Elephant's conclusive evidence, the Commission called Mr. Hyena and other elders of the jungle, who all supported what Mr. Elephant had said. They then called the man, who began to give his own account of the dispute.
4. Early one morning, when the huts already occupied by the jungle lords were all beginning to decay and fall to pieces, he went out and built a bigger and better hut a little distance away.
5. I plucked some leaves from the creeper and took them to my friend Chandru who is a plant pathologist. I told him what I had heard about this plant.
Note: Be is the helping verb here. In other words, it is also known as auxiliary verb.
6. He took some money from me and went to the hospital. The doctors there advised him surgery. Krishna was scared.
7. The other day my erstwhile farmhand Krishna came to me. He was perfectly healthy the last time I had seen him but now he was standing before me pale and breathless.
8. It was quite a big city in the valley of a mountain, some thousand five hundred miles away from home; the inhabitants of which had never been known for the quality of mercy. They were a cruel people. Murder, robbery, pick-pocketing, these were daily occurrences.

9. Everyone turned in the direction of the voice. Blue eyes were quite common at this place. He came forward and asked the restaurant keeper, 'How much did you say it was?'

10. Even though children are provided free education, sending children to school is not entirely free of cost. Although the children are taught for free, they still have to pay for uniforms, books etc.

Subject – Verb Agreement

Choose the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject:

1. A man has (have/has) a little hut at the edge of the forest. An elephant makes (makes/make) friendship with him. One day during heavy rain, the elephant requests (request/requests) him to allow to put his trunk inside the hut.
2. The commission of enquiry _____ (give/gives) judgement in favour of Mr. Elephant. Then the man _____ (builds/build) a new hut. But, Mr. Rhinoceros _____ (occupy/occupies) the new hut and drives the man away.
3. The man _____ (goes/go) on building new huts one by one. Every time he _____ (lose/loses) his hut to one or the other animals. Finally, he _____ (gathers/gather) all the animals in the bigger hut and burns them to ashes.
4. Mara said, "the medicinal creeper _____ (have/has) been cursed by a sage. The curse _____ (are/is) that when somebody needs it, they shall not find it. So, when you _____ (finds/find) it, you must tie it to a nearby tree".
5. The medicinal creeper _____ (has/have) small leaves resembling betel leaves. It _____ (bear/bears) fruits in a bunch like grapes. The plant _____ (comes/come) up only in the rainy season.
6. Now, the forest _____ (is/are) disappearing and the people who _____ (know/knows) about the medicinal creeper are leaving us one by one. One must realize that if one _____ (disappears/disappear), the other becomes useless.
7. The native doctors _____ (believes/believe) that if they tell others about their medicines, the medicines will _____ (lose/loses) their potency. As

a result, India's native medicinal systems _____ (are/is) on the verge of extinction.

8. The narrator _____ (stay/stays) in a small, dingy room in the big city. Some migrant labourers _____ (are/is) also staying there. He _____ (teach/teaches) English to them to earn money.
9. The narrator said, "I _____ (sleeps/sleep) all day and wake up in the evening. This _____ (is/are) to save the expense of eating the noon meal. So far, I _____ (has/have) saved fourteen rupees".
10. The narrator _____ (get/gets) ready to go to the restaurant. He _____ (puts/put) his wallet in the coat pocket. He _____ (have/has) fourteen rupees in his wallet.

Answers:

1. A man has (have/has) a little hut at the edge of the forest. An elephant makes (makes/make) friendship with him. One day during heavy rain, the elephant requests (request/requests) him to allow to put his trunk inside the hut.
2. The commission of enquiry gives (give/gives) judgement in favour of Mr. Elephant. Then the man builds (builds/build) a new hut. But, Mr. Rhinoceros occupies (occupy/occupies) the new hut and drives the man away.
3. The man goes (goes/go) on building new huts one by one. Every time, he loses (lose/loses) his hut to one or the other animals. Finally, he gathers (gathers/gather) all the animals in the bigger hut and burns them to ashes.
4. Mara said, "the medicinal creeper has (have/has) been cursed by a sage. The curse is (are/is) that when somebody needs it, they shall not find it. So, when you find (finds/find) it, you must tie it to a nearby tree".
5. The medicinal creeper has (has/have) small leaves resembling betel leaves. It bears (bear/bears) fruits in a bunch like grapes. The plant comes (comes/come) up only in the rainy season.
6. Now, the forest is (is/are) disappearing and the people who know (know/knows) about the medicinal creeper are leaving us one by one. One must realize that if one disappears (disappears/disappear), the other becomes useless.

7. The native doctors believe (believes/believe) that if they tell others about their medicines, the medicines will lose (lose/loses) their potency. As a result, India's native medicinal systems are (are/is) on the verge of extinction.
8. The narrator stays (stay/stays) in a small, dingy room in the big city. Some migrant labourers are (are/is) also staying there. He teaches (teach/teaches) English to them to earn money.
9. The narrator said, "I sleep (sleeps/sleep) all day and wake up in the evening. This is (is/are) to save the expense of eating the noon meal. So far, I have (has/have) saved fourteen rupees".
10. The narrator gets (get/gets) ready to go to the restaurant. He puts (puts/put) his wallet in the coat pocket. He has (have/has) fourteen rupees in his wallet.

Question Tags:

Question tags are short questions at the end of statements.

They are mainly used in speech when we want to:

- confirm that something is true or not, or
- to encourage a reply from the person we are speaking to.

Question tags are formed with the auxiliary or modal verb from the statement and the appropriate subject.

A positive statement is followed by a negative question tag.

- Babar is from Murshidabad, isn't he?
- Mara can speak English, can't he?
- Mara's medicinal creeper was back in the news, wasn't it?

A negative statement is followed by a positive question tag.

- The Elephant wasn't allowed, was it?
- He shouldn't commit mistakes like that, should he?
- Krishna did not come, did he?

When the verb in the main sentence is in the present simple we form the question tag with **do / does**.

- If the subject is in III person singular (he, she, it) we use 'does'.

- They prepare the masala with spices, don't they?
- Mara decides to brush his teeth, doesn't he?

If the verb is in the *past simple* we use 'did'.

- Mara did not have any teeth on the right side of his mouth, did he?
- Krishna knew a Malayali sadhu, didn't he?

When the statement contains a word with a negative meaning, the question tag needs to be positive

- He hardly ever plays, does he?
- They rarely speak in English, do they?

Examples:

1. I plucked some leaves from the creeper, didn't I?
2. He took some money from me, didn't he?
3. Nothing happened for a couple of minutes, did it?
4. He did not know, did he?
5. He does not know, does he?
6. I was sure that he was searching for the same creeper, wasn't I?
7. You have no definite plans, have you?
8. You find yourself caught in a dangerous situation, don't you?
9. We realize this only after we get hurt, don't we?
10. I have nothing on underneath, have I?
11. You must understand that I was dressed in a suit, mustn't you?
12. My hands refused to move, didn't they?
13. They had the look of hungry wolves, hadn't they?
14. He would gouge my eyes out, wouldn't he?
15. I had nothing to say, had I?
16. There was no one, was there?
17. My money was there intact, wasn't it?
18. Text books are free from class I to V, aren't they?
19. Blue eyes were quite common at this place, weren't they?
20. It is hard to get the children to listen, isn't it?
21. It is not very often that we come across someone like Babar, is it?
22. We salute you for dreaming and making your dreams come true, don't we?
23. We should greatly like to go to the States, shouldn't we?
24. I am protecting my delicate skin from the hailstorm, aren't I?
25. There was nothing to fear, was there?
26. I command my ministers to appoint a Commission of Enquiry, don't I?

27. They all began disputing, didn't they?
 28. It seems, Mara had gone to the forest, doesn't it?
 29. I am now narrating an experience which I had, aren't I?
 Note: The tag for 'am' is not amn't I? but it is aren't I?
 30. I am not a student, am I?
 Note: The tag for 'am not' is not are I? but it is am I?

Correction of Segments

Correct the following sentences and rewrite them:

1. Babar Ali must be the young headmaster in the world.
 Babar Ali must be the youngest headmaster in the world.
2. Mara did not had any teeth on the right side of his mouth.
 Mara did not have any teeth on the right side of his mouth.
3. Mara had went to the forest.
 Mara had gone to the forest.
4. A Royal Commission were appointed to look into the matter.
 A Royal Commission was appointed to look into the matter.
5. Have he seen it happen?
 Have you seen it happen?
6. Mara walk to the forest.
 Mara walks to the forest.
7. All the children was learning English.
 All the children were learning English.
8. The School Boy did not wanted to go to school.
 The School Boy did not want to go to school.
9. What did you learnt today?
 What did you learn today?
10. Did he asked you to took off your shirt?
 Did he ask you to take off your shirt?
11. Learning the English isn't easy.
 Learning English isn't easy.
12. Give me an another book.
 Give me another book. OR Give me a book.
13. We do not sell things at credit.
 We do not sell things on credit.
14. Babar does whatever his father was done.
 Babar does whatever his father does.

15.Apples are sold in the dozen.

Apples are sold by the dozen.

16.I prefer coffee than tea.

I prefer coffee to tea.

17.Chandru brought a new pair of spectacle.

Chandru brought a new pair of spectacles.

18.He found the coin as he cleans the floor.

He found the coin as he cleaned the floor.

19.Babar Ali live by his three sibilings.

Babar Ali lives with his three sibilings.

20.Babar school have 800 student.

Babar's school has 800 students.

21.The both friends were there.

Both his friends were there.

22.He is good in English.

He is good at English.

23.He is superior than me in learning.

He is superior to me in learning.

24.We should read Bhagavad Gita.

We should read the Bhagavad Gita.

25.My some books were lost.

Some of my books were lost.

26.No sooner I had started than it began to rain.

No sooner had I started, than it began to rain.

OR

No sooner did I start, than it began to rain.

27.Why you tied the creeper to that tree?

Why did you tie the creeper to that tree?

28.This creeper have small leaves.

This creeper has small leaves.

29.Neither it is good nor it is bad.

Neither is it good nor is it bad.

30.This is an useful book.

This is a useful book.

31.Bread and butter are my usual breakfast.

Bread and butter is my usual breakfast.

32. Ganga is our sacred river.
The Ganga is our sacred river.
33. He have no taste of music.
He has no taste for music.
34. I have visited Agra last year.
I visited Agra last year.
35. One of my friend live in Bengaluru.
One of my friends lives in Bengaluru.
36. I saw a man who is thirsty.
I saw a man who was thirsty.
37. The train left before we arrived.
The train had left before we arrived.
38. My hairs are black.
My hair is black.
39. He was hung for murder.
He was hanged for murder.
40. Sun rise by 6 a.m. these days.
The Sun rises by 6 a.m. these days.
41. I can play violin.
I can play the violin.
42. He is an university student.
He is a university student.
43. Politics are a dirty game.
Politics is a dirty game.
44. Babar Ali must be a young headmaster in the world.
Babar Ali must be the youngest headmaster in the world.
45. The shops in the city open 9 O'clock.
The shops in the city open at 9 O'clock.
46. He lives at Mumbai.
He lives in Mumbai.
47. He cut an apple by a knife.
He cut an apple with a knife.
48. It has been raining since three hours.
It has been raining for three hours.
49. Distribute the mangoes between all the students.
Distribute the mangoes among all the students.

Framing Questions

Change into a question beginning with the right form of 'do'

1. The Commission sat to take the evidence.

Note: The verb 'sat' used here is in the past tense. So, use the past tense of the verb 'do'. It becomes 'did'.

Did the Commission sit to take the evidence?

Do not use the second verb 'sit' in past tense once again as you have already used the verb 'do' in past tense'. Using past tense two times in a sentence is not accepted in English.

2. The elephant thanks his friend.

Note: The subject 'the elephant' is in third person singular. so, 's' or 'es' is added to the verb. Add 's' to the verb 'do' and make a question. It becomes 'does'

Does the elephant thank his friend?

You have already added 'es' to the verb 'do'. So, do not add 's' once again to the verb 'thank'.

3. They occupy the man's hut.

Note: The verb 'occupy' used here is in the present tense. So, use the present tense of the verb 'do'.

Do they occupy the man's hut?

4. The Commission declared that they had heard sufficient evidence from both sides.

Did the Commission declare that they had heard sufficient evidence from both sides?

5. They send Sanna to get some creepers from the forest.

Do they send Sanna to get some creepers from the forest?

6. He brought a whole bundle.

Did he bring a whole bundle?

7. You don't know about this creeper.

Don't you know about this creeper?

8. Mara showed him all the blood on his clothes.

Did Mara show him all the blood on his clothes?

9. Krishna knew a Malayali sadhu.

Did Krishna know a Malayali sadhu?

10. He took some money from me and went to the hospital.

Did he take some money from me and go to the hospital?

11. Everyone laughed.
Did everyone laugh?
12. He enters a crowded restaurant.
Does he enter a crowded restaurant?
13. The bill came to eleven rupees.
Did the bill come to eleven rupees?
14. They walk on until they reach a deserted bridge.
Do they walk on until they reach a deserted bridge?
15. Babar Ali actually started his school at the mere age of nine.
Did Babar Ali actually start his school at the mere age of nine?
16. He sprang off like a buck and ran up the hill.
Did he spring off like a buck and run up the hill?
17. The water flows on all the months of the year.
Does the water flow on all the months of the year?
18. I speak the truth.
Do I speak the truth?
19. They walked in while you were watching the sky.
Did they walk in while you were watching the sky?
20. Nicola answered seriously.
Did Nicola answer seriously?
21. They smile uncomfortably.
Did they smile uncomfortably?

Frame a 'Wh'question so as to get the underlined word/words as answer.

Note:

Wh-questions begin with, what, when, where, who, whom, which, whose, why and how.

We use them to ask for information.

The answer cannot be yes or no:

A) THE RULE

interrogative pronoun/adverb + auxiliary + subject + verb + ...

interrogative pronoun/adverb	auxiliary	subject	verb	+
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Why	did	Douglass	go	to New York?
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Exception: when WHO is the subject of the sentence:

interrogative pronoun/adverb	auxiliary	subject	verb	+
Who			went	to New York?

B) THE MAIN INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS / ADVERBS

<u>INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS / ADVERBS</u>	SENTENCE	QUESTION
WHO	<u>Mara</u> has broken the pot.	Who has broken the pot?
WHAT	Mara made <u>a</u> <u>friendship</u> with a man.	What did Mara make with a man?
WHICH	I want the hut <u>built by the man.</u>	Which hut do you want?
WHEN	Douglass went to New York <u>in 1841.</u>	When did Douglass go to New York?
WHY	Douglass felt sad because of his mother's death.	Why did Douglass feel sad?

WHAT... FOR	The old woman wanted 50 paise to <u>take him to the shrine</u>	What did the old woman want 50 paise for?
HOW + adjective		
HOW	Douglass went to New York <u>by train</u>	How did Douglass go to New York?
HOW FAR	He was <u>1500 miles</u> away from his home.	How far away was he from his home?
HOW LONG	The narrator's agony lasted <u>for 1 hour</u> .	How long did the narrator's agony last?
HOW MUCH + singular	I want <u>two bottles</u> of milk.	How much milk do you want?
HOW MANY + plural	I plucked <u>some</u> leaves from the creeper.	How many leaves did I pluck from the creeper?
HOW OFTEN	Krishna went to a Malayali sadhu <u>twice a week</u> .	How often did Krishna go to a Malayali sadhu?
HOW OLD	Douglass' mother was <u>27</u> when she died.	How old was Douglass' mother when she died.?

Framing Questions using 'Wh' words.

Frame 'Wh' questions so as to get underlined word/s as answer:

1. The Commission sat to take the evidence.
Who sat to take the evidence?
2. The Commission sat to take the evidence.
Why did the Commission sit?
3. Mr. Elephant has fulfilled his sacred duty of protecting your interests.
What has Mr. Elephant fulfilled?
4. Mr. Elephant has fulfilled his sacred duty of protecting your interests.
Who has fulfilled his sacred duty of protecting your interests?
5. A Royal Commission was appointed to look into the matter.
What was appointed to look into the matter?
6. A Royal Commission was appointed to look into the matter.
Why was a Royal Commission was appointed?
7. A coffee seed bed has to be protected from the sun by putting up a shade over it.
What has to be protected from the sun by putting up a shade over it?
8. We sent Sanna to get some creepers from the forest.
Why did they send Sanna to the forest?
9. We sent Sanna to get some creepers from the forest.
Who did they send to the forest?
10. We sent Sanna to get some creepers from the forest.
Where did they send Sanna get some creepers from?
11. Sanna brought a whole bundle.
Who brought a whole bundle?
12. Sanna brought a whole bundle.
What did Sanna bring?
13. The creeper comes up again only in the next rainy season.
What comes up again only in the next rainy season?

14. The creeper comes up again only in the next rainy season.
When does the creeper come up again?
15. Mara had gone to the forest to bring some bamboo shoots home.
Who had gone to the forest to bring some bamboo shoots home?
16. Mara had gone to the forest to bring some bamboo shoots home.
Why had Mara gone to the forest?
17. Krishna bid goodbye to his job as a rickshaw driver.
Krishna bid goodbye to his job as a rickshaw driver.
18. Krishna bid goodbye to his job as a rickshaw driver.
What did Krishna bid goodbye to?
19. The Malayali godman shared his knowledge with Krishna.
Who did the Malayali godman share his knowledge with?
20. The Malayali godman shared his knowledge with Krishna.
Who shared his knowledge with Krishna?

MORE EXAMPLES:

1. An elephant made friendship with a man.
Who made friendship with a man?
2. The lion wanted to have 'peace and tranquility' in his kingdom.
What did the lion want to have in his kingdom?
3. Mara had gone to the forest to bring some bamboo shoots home.
Why had Mara gone to the forest?
4. Mara's medicinal creeper was back in the news.
What was back in the news?
5. Krishna was looking for this medicinal creeper.
What was Krishna looking for?

6. The narrator entered a crowded restaurant.
Where did the narrator enter?
7. The bill came to eleven rupees.
How much did the bill come to?
8. Babar Ali actually started his school at the mere age of nine.
When did Babar Ali actually start his school?
9. Babar lives with his three siblings and his parents in a thatched house.
Where does Babar live with his three siblings and his parents?
10. Frederick Douglass was born in Tuckahoe?
Who was born in Tuckahoe?
11. Lucia will be pleased to see you.
Who will be pleased to see you?
12. She hobbles along the street.
Where does she hobble along?
13. Mara was trembling at the king's palace.
Where was Mara trembling?
14. Babar Ali gets the children to listen by taking advantage of age gap.
How does Babar Ali get the children to listen by?
15. Babar Ali is from Murshidabad.
Where is Babar Ali from?
16. Mara did not have any teeth on the right side of his mouth.
What did Mara not have on the right side of his mouth?
17. When Sannappa showed the plant, Mara became very active.
Who became very active when Sannappa showed the plant?
18. The elephant sneaked into the man's hut.
Where did the elephant sneaked into?

19. The lion decided to solve the problem.

What did the lion decide to solve?

20. The Commission of Enquiry was appointed by the king of the jungle.

What was appointed by the king of the jungle?

21. By tradition the people were professional soldiers.

What were the people by tradition?

22. He entered a crowded restaurant.

Where did he enter?

HOMOPHONES

Fill in the blank with appropriate word given in brackets.

Homophones are words with similar sound but different spelling and meaning.

Example: 1. cite, sight, site 2. bored, board

3. steel, steal 4. hair, hare,

5. weather, whether 6. some, sum 7. right, write

1. The narrator could not (bear/bare) the humiliation.

The narrator could not bear the humiliation

2. My (dear/deer) good elephant, my hut is very small.

My dear good elephant, my hut is very small.

3. How dare anyone disturb the (piece/peace) of my kingdom.

How dare anyone disturb the peace of my kingdom

4. There is no need for me to (waist/waste) your valuable time.

There is no need for me to waste your valuable time.

5. He was in a dilemma (whether/weather) to fight for his hut or not.

He was in a dilemma whether to fight for his hut or not.

6. Tie it to a nearby plant so that it will be (lying/lieing) there.

Tie it to a nearby plant so that it will be lying there.

7. I asked him whether he (new/knew) its uses.
I asked him whether he knew its uses.
8. I plucked (some/sum) medicinal leaves from the creeper.
I plucked some medicinal leaves from the creeper.
9. He was standing before (pail/pale) and breathless.
He was standing before pale and breathless.
10. There was (lakh/lack) of work for Krishna owing to his disease.
There was lack of work for Krishna owing to his disease.
11.(there/their) is nothing that treads on the earth that cannot be trapped.
There is nothing that treads on the earth that cannot be trapped.
12. (Piece/peace) is costly, but it's worth the expense.
Peace is costly, but it's worth the expense.
13. Mara showed him all the blood on his clothes and body and cringed before him saying that he was not(lieing/lying).
Mara showed him all the blood on his clothes and body and cringed before him saying that he was not lying.
14. Instead of the (meat/meet), there was a live wild buck!
Instead of the meat, there was a live wild buck!
15. I saw Appanna (tying/tieing) it to a nearby tree.
I saw Appanna tying it to a nearby tree.
16. I asked him (weather/whether) he knew its uses.
I asked him whether he knew its uses.
17. The doctors there (adviced/ advised) him surgery.
The doctors there advised him surgery.
18. His story also (bares/bears) evidence to the fact that if you have a will then there surely is a way.
His story also bears evidence to the fact that if you have a will then there surely is a way.

19. He can swing an elephant by its (tale/tail).

He can swing an elephant by its tail.

20. Cattle are dying of (draught/drought).

Cattle are dying of drought.

21. A shortened army tunic gathered in (lose/loose) folds about his skinny frame.

A shortened army tunic gathered in loose folds about his skinny frame.

22. He gave me his (quiet/quite), independent glance.

He gave me his quiet, independent glance.

23. She (dyed/died) when I was about seven years old.

She died when I was about seven years old.

24. We should (grately/greatly) like to go to the States.

We should greatly like to go to the States.

Rearrange the Segments – Word Order

Rearrange the segments to form a meaningful sentence:

1. thanked / the / his / elephant / friend/

The elephant thanked his friend.

2. to take / Commission / evidence / the / the / sat

The Commission sat to take the evidence.

3. the / delicate / skin / of / the / is / elephant

The skin of the elephant is delicate.

4. milk / ground / root / it / Krishna / and / this / with / drank

Krishna ground this root and drank it with milk.

5. crowded / restaurant / I / entered / a /

I entered a crowded restaurant.

6. saved / the / narrator / a / the day /for / stranger
A stranger saved the day for the narrator.
7. fishmonger / a / is / Tulu Rani Hazra
Tulu Rani Hazra is a fishmonger.
8. don't / fool/ I / a / am / I / feel
I don't feel I am a fool.
9. Harriet Bailey / mother / named /my / was
My mother was named Harriet Bailey.
- 10.with / faces / they / us / friendly / greeted
They greeted us with friendly faces.
- 11.Story / creeper /this / the / is / medicinal /of / unusual / an
This is the story of an unusual medicinal creeper.
- 12.sage / been / it / by / cursed / a / has
It has been cursed by a sage.
- 13.was / my / father / white man / a
My father was a white man.
- 14.Name / Anthony / my / master's / was / my
My first master's name was Anthony.
- 15.Paise / wants / she / coin / a / fifty
She wants a fifty paise coin.
- 16.Compared / the / bullet holes / are / to / eyes / old woman's
The old woman's eyes are compared to bullet holes.
- 17.Two / brought / I / here / just / small boys
I just brought two small boys here.
- 18.Pleased / you / Lucia / will / to / be / see
Lucia will be pleased to see you.

19. Prefer / secret / keep / the boys / to / would / their

The boys would prefer to keep their secret.

20. Decorated / entered / room / a / we / richly

We entered a richly decorated room.

ACTIVITY:

WORD ORDER

1. your trunk in/please put/gently

Ans: Please put your trunk in gently.

ACTIVITY:

2. peace and tranquillity/wanted to have/the lion/ in his kingdom

3. a good deed/ and one day /I shall return /you have done me/your kindness

4. with the findings /I am sure / you will be pleased / of the commission of Enquiry

5. regarded it as my duty /I have always /of my friends / to protect the interest.

6. to save his hut / he invited me / by the hurricane /from being blown away.

7. fool people / you can / but not for ever/for a time

8. right side of his mouth / Mara did not have /any teeth / on the

9. ignorantly took the leaves / Mara's wife / into the fire /and threw them

10. was completely cured / Krishna / in five days

11. was considered / learning to write / great education there /an address in English

12. a fair complexioned man /six foot tall / with a red turban / there stood / and white trousers

13. great deed / done a / you have

14. gave a loud guffaw / startling everyone around /the owner

15. to get a proper education /is the first member / Babar Ali / in his family

16. believes that / education is / Nasiruddin Sheikh / a man's true religion

17. his own school / Babar Ali / of starting / took the initiative

18. the expense / but is worth / peace is costly

19. as a rikshaw driver / to his job / bid goodbye / Krishna

20. about human beings / I have / some vague notions

21. a full meal / I ate / chapattis and meat curry / consisting of

22. under the / teaches his students / Babar Ali / open sky

23. gives lessons / just the way / from his teachers / he has heard / Babar Ali

24. at the / started his school / Babar Ali / mere age of nine

25. of nine / the teaching staff / high school volunteers / is made up of

26. is a testament / that one person / in his or her world / Babar Ali's tale / to the difference / can make

27. that we want to see / that we be the change / isn't it high time / in this world?

28. and ran up the hill / like a buck / he sprang off
29. Harriet Bailey / my mother / was named
30. of my age / no accurate knowledge / I have
31. ever seeing my mother / I do not / by the light of the day / recollect of
32. hardened by / a cruel man / of slave holding / a long life / he was
33. before I go? / I can do / is there anything / for you
34. you picked fruit / I thought / for a living
35. was steady / Nicola's smile / and engaging
36. happy family party / I could not / upon this / I felt / bear to intrude
37. in vexation / Nicola / at his younger brother / was glaring
38. was their / to work/ what struck one most / unremitting willingness
39. to keep away / have I not / from here / told you /?
40. before me / the Goddess / stood
41. promised to / back there / she has / wait till / she sees me
42. is my plaything / the Goddess of the lake / I am / and that river Veda
43. darker complexion / than either my / my mother / was of a / grandmother or grandfather
44. to have ever met / I do not remember / a slave / of his birthday / who could tell
45. greeted us / with friendly faces / they
46. must be saving / to America / to emigrate / you
47. every hope / that she will / there is / walk and sing again
48. the people / I looked at / around me
49. of my hut / and shut the door / my son in/ I called
50. have I said / to offend you / what / so much sir?

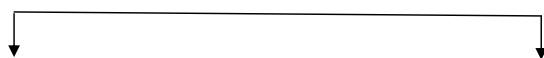
Complete the sentence with the right form of the word given in brackets.

1. After (enjoy) a delicious meal at the expense of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Elephant, they reached their verdict.
After enjoying a delicious meal at the expense of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Elephant, they reached their verdict.
2. A (decide) was taken by man that he must adopt an effective method of protection.
A decision was taken by man that he must adopt an effective method of protection.
3. I taught them the skill of (write) addresses to people.
I taught them the skill of writing addresses to people.

4. They all began (dispute) about their rights of penetration.
They all began disputing about their rights of penetration.
5. The man stopped building when there was some (disturb).
The man stopped building when there was some disturbance.
6. There was enough (accommodate) for all animals in the forest.
There was enough accommodation for all animals in the forest.
7. The man accepted the (suggest) of building a new hut.
The man accepted the suggestion of building a new hut.
8. The (judge) was given in the favour of the elephant.
The judgement was given in the favour of the elephant.
9. The lion was too partial in his (judging).
The lion was too partial in his judgement.
10. The elephant justified its act of (occupy) the hut.
The elephant justified its act of occupying the hut.
11. There was an (argue) over the occupation of the hut.
There was an argument over the occupation of the hut.
12. The teacher taught me the correct (pronounce) of the word.
The teacher taught me the correct pronunciation of the word.
13. The Englishman promised to give his entire _____ (plant).
The Englishman promised to give his entire plantation.
14. If they are bitten by (poison) snakes they immediately chew this leaf and thus cure themselves.
If they are bitten by poisonous snakes, they immediately chew this leaf and thus cure themselves.
15. He told me an (interest) story.
He told me an interesting story.

16. He was aged and perhaps they had (fell) of naturally.
He was aged and perhaps they had fallen of naturally.
17. His stories were (marvelled) even when they were not true.
His stories were marvellous even when they were not true.
18. Mara decided to brush his teeth and wash his face before (trek) back home.
Mara decided to brush his teeth and wash his face before trekking back home.
19. Mara's wife (ignorant) took the leaves and threw them into the fire.
Mara's wife ignorantly took the leaves and threw them into the fire.
20. He was (perfect) healthy the last time I had seen him.
He was perfectly healthy the last time I had seen him.

PUNCTUATION



Principle steps

- Full stop or period (.)
- Comma (,)
- Semicolon (;)
- Colon (:)
- Note of interrogation (?)
- Note of exclamation (!)
- Apostrophe (')
- Underline (___)

Other marks in common use

- (1) Dash (----)
- (2) Parenthesis () Round brackets
- (3) Interval commas or quotation marks ' ' single
- (4) Hyphen (-) forward
- (5) Slash (/) (\)
- (6) underline __
- (7) square brackets []
- (8) Ellipsis mark ...

	Punctuat ion mark	Name	When to use	Example
1.	.	Full stop or period	1. To mark the end of a declaration or informative sentence.	1. I like English.

2.	,	Comma	2. To mark observation and initials.	(i). Mr. A.B. Sainath (ii) M.P., M.L.A
3.	;	Semicolon	3. It marks a longer pause than a 'comma'. As the symbol itself signifies, semicolon represents a combination of the Full Stop and the Comma.	Mara was a brave, large-hearted man; and we all honoured him.
4.	:	Colon	4. While semicolon represents a pause longer than the comma, colon represents an even longer pause.	The subjects I like: English, History, Journalism and Physics.
5.	?	Note of Interrogation	5. To ask questions	What are you learning?
6.	!	Exclamation	a sudden cry or remark expressing surprise, strong emotion, or pain.	What a fine student he is!
7.	'	Apostrophe	It has two functions. It marks the possessive case and it indicates contractions or the omissions of letters in spelling certain words.	POSSESSION: THE HORSE'S MOUTH (SINGULAR) THE HORSES' MOUTH (PLURAL) CONTRACTIONS : I don't, I can't, it's, I won't

8.	...	Ellipsis	Ellipsis (plural) are series of full stops (usually three or four) and sometimes they are referred to as OMISSION MARKS. It is used to suggest that something is missing or omitted or withheld from a text, within or at the end of a sentence.	Why do always poke... the matter? What ... you are?
9.	–	Hyphen	It is a sign shorter than the dash in length. It is used to form compound words.	Son-in-law, pale-faced, love-lorn, passer-by

REFERENCE SKILLS

Read the following advertisement and answer the questions:

Questions:

SAHARA ART AND CRAFT
Shopping Festival – 2023
Exhibition and Sale
Date: 13th October to 12th November 2023
Time: 10:00 AM to 9:30 PM
Place: Mallappa Kalyana Mantapa,
Devasandra Main Road, Bengaluru.
saharaartsandcrafts@gmail.com

1. When does the shopping festival start in Bangalore?
2. What is the timing of the exhibition and sale?
3. On which website can one contact Sahara art and craft?
4. Where does the shopping festival of Sahara art and craft take place?

Ans: 1. From 13th October to 12th November 2023
2. 10:00 AM to 9:30 PM
3. saharaartsandcrafts@gmail.com
4. Mallappa Kalyana Mantapa, Bengaluru

Read the following advertisement and answer the questions given below:

Questions:

TAAPASI PROJECTS
RERA Approval Received
No.: PR/KN?170823/00142
BDA Approved - TAAPASI – SUMMER BAY
Luxury Plots, In the Heart of North Bangalore
Sites available at ` Rs.3500/ per square foot
4 kms from Vidyaranyapuram

1. Which project of Taapasi is approved by BDA?
2. What is the cost of the sites per square foot?
3. How far are the sites from Vidyaranyapuram?
4. What is the website to contact TAAPASI PROJECTS?

Read the following advertisement and answer the questions set on it in one complete sentence:

Questions:

Tourism Australia from MakeMyTrip
The Great Australian Airfare is Back
a) Indigo - starts from 29,900/-
b) Air Asia - starts from 30,600/-
c) Malaysia Airlines – starts from 45,500/-
d) Air India – starts from 50,000/-
Exclusive MakeMyTrip Offer
Get cash back of Rs.5000/- on a flight to Australia
on
Standard Chartered Bank Cards
Offers End on: 21st November 2017
Travel Validity up to November 2018

1. Which is the cheapest flight to Australia?
2. What is the cash back offered on Standard Chartered Bank cards?
3. What is the fare in Air India flight to Australia?
4. The Great Australian Airfare is valid till _____ (fill in the blank).

Read the following advertisement and answer the questions set on it :

Questions:

NOKIA 5
Flipkart - Launching Nokia 5
3 GB RAM with pure AndroidTM
Nougat
@ Rs.13,499/-
No cost EMI from Rs.1500/- per
month

1. Name the agency that launches Nokia 5?
2. What is the cost of Nokia 5?
3. What is the EMI for Nokia 5?
4. Nokia has _____ RAM with pure Android Nougat.

Read the following advertisement and answer the questions:

Questions:

1. What is the website of Air Asia?
2. When are the bookings to Bangkok closed?
3. Where does the flight to Bangkok leave from?
4. What is the maximum discount available for the flight?

Air Asia
www.airasia.com
up to 50 % off
Fly from Jaipur to Bangkok
Bookings till 5th November
2022
Travel till 21st November
2023

Commented [AS1]:

Dialogue Writing:

Complete the dialogue:

Neha : Hi Meera
Meera : _____
Neha : I'm fine. How are you?
Meera : _____
Neha : Hey, You are carrying too many bags. Shall I carry one for you?
Meera : _____
Neha : You're welcome! Which way should we go?
Meera : _____

Ans : Neha : Hi Meera.

Meera : Hi Neha, how are you?
Neha : I'm fine. How are you?
Meera : I'm also fine.
Neha : Hey, you are carrying too many bags. Shall I carry one for you?
Meera : Oh, by all means. Thank you.
Neha : You're welcome! Which way should we go?
Meera : Hospital Road / School Street

1. Introducing

Meena and Rita are on their way home. They meet Meena's friend Wilson.

Meena greets him and introduces him to Rita. (Develop a conversation)

Meena: Hello Wilson?

Wilson: Hello, haven't seen you for a long time.

Meena: Yes, I was out of station and came yesterday. Rita, meets friend

Wilson. He's the college union secretary.

Wilson: Hi, nice to meet you.

Rita: Hi there, pleasure is mine.

Some common expressions for greeting.

Formal	Informal
• Good morning, how are you?	• Hello, haven't seen you for a long time.
• Good afternoon.	• Hi, there.
• Good evening.	• Hi everybody. • Hi

Activity 1:

Complete the following dialogue between Madan and Mohan. Mohan has recently moved in as Madan's neighbour.

Madan: Good morning Mr. Mohan. How are you?

Mohan: Fine. Thank you. How are you Mr Madan?

Madan: I'm fine. Thank you. We're happy to have you as our neighbor. Do come home sometime.

Mohan: Sure. I will try to come.

Madan: Bye.

Activity 2:

Work in pairs: Imagine a situation where your father meets your Principal. Write a dialogue between them about your academic progress, where the Principal appreciates your work.

My Father: Good morning, sir.

Principal: Oh, good morning. What is the matter?

My father: Sir. I'm so glad to have met you. How is my daughter in her academic progress?

Principal: You need not worry about her. She works hard and studies sincerely securing above average marks. God's blessing is on her.

Activity 3:

Rearrange the pieces of dialogue in the boxes in meaningful order.

Deepa: Hello Geetha. You look so fresh and lovely. What's the matter?

Deepa: O.K. bye

Geetha: I must be leaving now. See you later Bye.

Geetha: Hi Deepa, I am practicing yoga. It makes you feel light and fresh.

Deepa: Wonderful Geetha

Ans:

Deepa: Hello Geetha. You look so fresh and lovely. What's the matter?

Geetha: Hi Deepa, I am practicing Yoga. It makes one feel light and fresh.

Deepa: Wonderful Geetha.

Geetha: I must be leaving now. See you later. Bye

Deepa: O.K. bye.

Activity 4:

Two friends meet and discuss their achievements in the annual sports meet.

Create a dialogue between them.

Kantesh and Anjana are two friends

Kantesh: Hello Anjana. How are you?

Anjana: Hello Kantesh. I am fine. Thank you. I went to Mysore to participate in the annual sports meet. I won first place in 1500 mts running race.

Kantesh: Congratulations! I went to Dharwar to participate in the Annual sports meet.

I won first place in cross country race.

Anjana: Oh good. Congratulations!

Activity 5:

Given below is a conversation in jumbled form under three columns. Rearrange the dialogues to make a meaningful conversation and rewrite it in the space provided below.

(Lalitha and her friend Leela come home. Lalitha's father is about to leave for work).

Lalitha	Father	Leela
See you daddy. Leela, this is my father. Daddy, meet my friend Leela. Are you in a hurry daddy?	I am fine Leela. Lalitha often talks about you. I am glad. I could meet you. I am on my way to office. See you later. See you, Lalitha. Hello Leela, how are you?	I'm fine uncle. Thank you. How are you? See you uncle

Lalitha: Leela, this is my father.

Daddy, meet my friend Leela.

Father: Hello Leela, how are you?

Leela: I'm fine uncle. Thank you. How are you?

Father: I'm fine Leela. Lalitha often talks about you. I'm glad I could meet you.

Lalitha: Are you in a hurry daddy?
Father: I am on my way to office. See you later.
Leela: See you uncle.
Father: See you, Lalitha.
Lalitha: See you daddy.

Activity 6:

Ganesh has gone to Kolkata for the first time to attend a conference. He asks a stranger how to reach Shanthi Durga College from the railway station. Write a dialogue between Ganesh and the stranger.

Ans:

Ganesh: Excuse me, Can I ask for a favour?

Stranger: Yes, what is it?

Ganesh: I have come here to attend a conference.

Could you tell me where Shanthi Durga College is?

Stranger: It's just half a Kilometre from here. Go straight and take a right turn after the circle. It's just there.

LETTER WRITING: FORMAL

1. Imagine you are Rajesh/Sujatha staying at 25, II Main, Paramahansa Road, Yadavagiri, Mysuru 570020.

Write a letter to the Postmaster intimating change of postal address.

Rajesh
325, 'Krishna', III Main,
Ramakrishna Nagar
Mysuru 570022

2nd June 2023

The Postmaster
Yadavagiri Post Office
Mysuru 570020

Dear Sir,

Sub: Change of postal address – redirecting of mail.

I wish to bring to your kind notice that we have changed our residence from Yadavagiri to Ramakrishna Nagar. Letters of intimation regarding my change of address have been sent to my friends and relatives. In the meanwhile, letters addressed in my name may kindly be redirected to my new address mentioned below.

Our Previous Address:

Rajesh
No. 16, IV Cross, Viveka Road,
Yadavagiri,
Mysuru 570020

Our New Address:

Rajesh
325, 'Krishna', III Main,
Ramakrishna Nagar
Mysuru 570022

Thank you.
Yours faithfully,
Rajesh
(RAJESH)

The Postmaster
Yadavagiri Post
Office, Mysuru
570020

2. Imagine that you are studying I PUC at the Government Junior College, Malleshwaram 13th Cross, Bengaluru. Write a letter to the Principal requesting you to grant three days leave in order to attend your sister's wedding. (Write XXX for name and YYY for address)

XXX
YYY
YYY
2nd June 2023

The Principal
Government Junior College,
Malleshwaram 13th Cross,
Bengaluru.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Leave Note

I am happy to inform you that my sister's wedding has been fixed and will be celebrated on 4th June 2023 at Mysuru.

Regarding this matter, I request you to be kind enough to permit me attend my sister's wedding by granting leave for three days from 3rd to 5th June 2023. I assure you that I shall sincerely cover and learn the concepts taught during the period of my absence from my teachers and friends.

Thank you.

Yours obediently,

xxx

(XXX)

Passage Writing:

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

Years ago, in a small fishing village in Holland, a young boy taught the world about the rewards of unselfish service. Because the entire village revolved around fishing industry, a voluntary rescue team was needed in cases of emergency.

One night the winds raged, the clouds burst and a gale storm capsized a fishing boat at sea. The crew sent out the SOS. The captain of the rescue rowboat sounded the alarm and the villagers assembled in the town square overlooking the bay. While the team launched their rowboat and fought their way through the wild waves, the villagers waited on the beach, holding lanterns to light the way back. An hour later, the rescue boat reappeared and falling exhausted on the sand, the volunteers reported that they had to leave one man behind as even one more man would have capsized the rescue boat and all would have been lost.

The captain called for another volunteer team to go after the lone survivor. Sixteen-year-old Hans stepped forward. His mother grabbed his hand pleading, "Please don't go. Your father died in a shipwreck ten years ago and your older brother Paul has been lost at sea for three weeks.

Hans, you are all I have."

Hans replied, "Mother, I Have to go. What if everyone said, 'I can't go, let someone do it'?

Mother, this time I have to do my duty. When the call for service comes, we all need to take our turn and do our part." Hans kissed his mother, joined the team

and disappeared into the night. Another hour passed and finally the rescue boat came back with Hans standing up in the bow.

The captain called out, "Did you find the lost man?" Barely able to contain himself, Hans excitedly yelled back. "Yes, we found him. Tell my mother it's my older brother Paul."

Answer the following in a word, a phrase or a sentence each.

- What occupation was the entire village dependent on?
- When was a voluntary rescue team needed?
- Why did the villagers hold the lanterns?
- How old was Hans?
- Add prefix to the word 'appear' to form its antonym.
- Whom did Hans join?
- How long did the rescue boat take to bring back the lone survivor?
- The word 'lone' in the passage means
a) far. b) only. c) older.
- Name the lost man rescued by Hans and his team.
- Hans couldn't contain his _____ (excite).

(Fill in the blank with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.)

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Match the expressions under column A to its corresponding language functions under column B

I.	A	B
	Expressions	Functions
1.	Take a right turn.	i. making a request
2.	Hi, how are you?	ii. expressing gratitude
3.	It is very kind of you.	iii. complimenting
4.	You look great.	iv. greeting
5.	Could you please carry this bag.	v. giving direction

ANS:

- v. giving direction
- iv. greeting
- ii. expressing gratitude
- iii. Complimenting
- i. making a request

ACTIVITY:2**II.****A****Expressions**

1. Well done, we are proud of you.
2. That is a pity.
3. Can I have it?
4. Meet my friend, Kavitha.
5. I am sorry.

B**Functions**

- i. seeking permission.
- ii. introducing.
- iii. congratulating.
- iv. apologizing.
- v. expressing sympathy.

ACTIVITY:3**III.****A****Expressions**

1. See you later, bye.
2. Sorry, I couldn't follow it.
3. Want a hand?
4. At what time does the train arrive?
5. I am sorry to say this.

B**Functions**

- i. asking for information
- ii. leave taking.
- iii. complaining.
- iv. request for repetition.
- v. offering help.

ACTIVITY:4**IV.****A****Expressions**

1. I am sorry, that is not possible.
2. Indeed, you are right.
3. See you again, bye.
4. How was your trip?
5. Hi, how do you do?

B**Functions**

- i. leave taking.
- ii. asking for information.
- iii. greeting.
- iv. refusing permission.
- v. agreeing.

ACTIVITY:5**V.****A****Expressions**

1. I am not sure.
2. I regret to bring to your notice...
3. Can I take your pen?
4. Hello, good morning.
5. I would rather have ...

B**Functions**

- i. greeting.
- ii. seeking permission.
- iii. expressing preference.
- iv. disagreeing.
- v. complaining.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER:

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

1. The Elephant asked, "Will you please let me _____ inside your hut."
a) put my trunk b) put my tusks
c) put my body d) put my legs
2. The little ones according to Blake spend the day _____.
a) in sighing and dismay b) watching the birds sing on every tree
c) in joy d) watching the distant huntsman wind his horn
3. A coffee seed bed has to be protected from _____ by putting up a shade over it.
a) the sun b) some creepers
c) a bamboo frame d) tendrils
4. The inhabitants of the place where Vaikom lived had never been known for _____.
a) the quality of compassion b) their creativity
c) their generosity d) the quality of mercy
5. Money is our madness, our _____.
a) vast collective madness b) vast collective stupidity
c) vast collective achievement d) vast collective celebration
6. Babar Ali became the youngest headmaster in the world at the age of _____.
a) nine b) twenty-one
c) sixteen d) fourteen
7. Raindrops wouldn't turn back taking me for _____.
a) a pig-eater b) a dog-eater
c) an unwanted person d) an outcast
8. The village headman considered Mara as _____.
a) an educationist b) an orator
c) a great scholar d) a lunatic
9. The phrase 'the harvest of my womb in 'The Farmer's Wife' refers to _____.
a) the cotton crop b) her husband
c) the creditors d) her children

10. According to Frederick Douglass, sometime during 1835, he was about _____ old.

- a) seventeen years b) sixteen years
- c) fourteen years d) eighteen years

11. In the poem 'An Old Woman', 'You' refers to _____.

- a) the old woman b) any pilgrim whom the old woman meets
- c) Khandoba d) Arun Kolatkar

12. In 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' the villa at Poleta had been changed into _____.

- a) a parlour b) a hospital
- c) a theatre d) a bank

II. Answer any eight of the following in a paragraph of 80-100 words each: 8x4=32

- 13. How did the elephant cheat the man and occupy his hut?
- 14. Write briefly the speaker's experience in the school, in "The School Boy".
- 15. What story did Mara narrate about losing the teeth on the right side of his mouth?
- 16. How did a stranger save the day for the narrator in "Oru Manushyan"?
- 17. How did "Anand Shiksha Nikethan" come into existence?
- 18. How does the poem 'If I was a Tree' express the pain and plight of a particular community?
- 19. What instructions did Mara give his son, Ganga, about the duties of the watchman of the lake?
- 20. How does the poem 'The Farmer's Wife' bring out the misery of the farmer's wife?
- 21. Narrate the experience of the speaker in 'An Old Woman'.
- 22. What did the narrator learn about Lucia from the nurse in 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'?

III. Answer the following in about 200 words:

1X6=6

23. How does the fear of money affect the individual as well as the multitudes of a money mad society in "Money Madness"?

OR

"The story of Nicola and Jacopo in 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' redefines the qualities of a gentleman." Substantiate.

OR

The details given by Frederick Douglass about the life of slaves depict the painful and harsh experiences of the slaves. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

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

It began on the fateful December day that Rosa Parks left her job at the fair Department store in Montgomery, Alabama. The square on that day was festooned with red and green Christmas lights and there was a big banner over one of the stores, saying "Peace on Earth, Good will to Men". Rosa Parks paid no attention to the lights or the banner. She had been working since early morning and she was very tired. There was a little pain across her neck and shoulders and her feet ached. It was Thursday, December 1, 1955. The Black Revolution was about to begin. In Montgomery as in most southern cities, most of the bus passengers were black. Despite this fact, the first four seats on all buses were reserved for white people and could not be used, under any circumstance by blacks. Behind these four seats was a middle section of two or three seats that "if the front section filled up and one white person came to sit in the middle section, all blacks in the middle section had to get up and stand in the back."

There was no need for Rosa Parks to rehearse all this. She was not looking for trouble. What she wanted was a comfortable seat. Anybody with a keen eye would have seen that this was not the day, nor the hour to give this mild-mannered woman a hard time. As she approached the first bus, she noticed that it was crowded and she let it go by for she wanted a seat; she wanted to be comfortable. Later when she got into the second bus the Negro section was full and she sank into a seat in the middle section. At the next stop, several whites got in and one of them was left standing. The driver looked in the rear mirror and told the Blacks in the middle row to get up and give place to the white man. At this the others in the section vacated their seats. Mrs. Parks remained seated. The driver this time asked her a little louder to get up. She acted as if she had not heard him at all.

He stopped the bus, got off and called the police. Two policemen came and asked her if she had understood the driver's request. She said "yes". "Why didn't you get up? One officer asked. "I didn't think I should have to" she replied and there came from deep inside her the terrible and unanswerable question, "Why do you push us around?" There was no answer in the police manual or in any book to that question and the officer mumbled "I don't know, but the law is the law and you are under arrest."

24. Where was Rosa parks employed?
25. Where was the banner "Peace on Earth, Good will to Men"?
26. Why did Rosa Parks not pay attention either to the lights or to the banner that day?
27. Why did Rosa Parks not get into the first bus?
28. Why did Rosa have to take a seat in the middle section?
29. How did the driver know that the Blacks were seated in the middle row?
30. Who did not obey the driver's order?
31. Every human being likes to lead a _____ life. (comfortable/comforts).

32. Add an appropriate prefix to the word 'comfortable' to get its antonym.

33. Which question of Mrs. Parks could the police not answer?

V. A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles and prepositions given in brackets. 4x1=4

34. Mara had gone the forest to bring some bamboo shoots home. his hands thrust through the bamboo cane when he was cutting shoot, he accidentally cut his hand. The sharp sickle had apparently cut artery.

(with, the, to, an, a)

B. Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the verbs given in brackets. 4x1=4

35. Mara (do) not have any teeth on the right side of his mouth. He (has) to chew everything on the left side. He (be) aged and perhaps they (have+fall) off naturally.

C. Choose the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject: 3x1=3

36. "I (have/has) told you the reason twenty times. The king (passes / passed) this way and I don't want him to know that our village (has / had) such fools as you," said the village head-man.

D. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them. 2x1=2

37. This is an useful book.

38. Bread and butter are my usual breakfast.

E. Rewrite as directed: 6x1=6

39. Sanna plucked (some/sum) medicinal leaves from the creeper.

(Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word given in brackets)

40. I did not ask Mara for any (explain) because this was the height of his inventive genius.

(Complete the sentence with the right form of the word given in brackets)

41. could have / asked for / an / you / audience.

(Rearrange the segments to form a meaningful sentence)

42. I have no influence over him,?

(Add a suitable question tag)

43. He stays in a very small, dingy room on a dirty street.

(Change into a question beginning with the right form of 'do')

44. Babar Ali has brought a significant change in the field of education.

(Frame a question so as to get the underlined words as answer)

VI. A. 45. Refer to the following list of events and answer the questions set on it.

4x1=4

College Day Celebrations

- i) How long does the inauguration go on?
- ii) When does the Exhibition end?
- iii) What time does the valedictory function begin?
- iv) When does the cultural programme start?

Event	Time
Inauguration	09.00 am to 10.00am
Exhibition	10.00 am to 1.00pm
Lunch break	1 pm to 3 pm
Valedictory Function	3 pm to 5 pm
Cultural Programme	5.30 pm to 08.30 pm

B. 46. Write a letter to Sri Dayanand, Commissioner, Mysuru City Police, Mysuru, thanking him for visiting your college as the Chief Guest for the 'Athletic Meet'. 5

Your letter should contain the following points:

- His call to the youth of today to be law abiding citizens.
- His inspirational words about the duties of the citizens.
- His motivational words to join the police force.

VII. A. 47. Match the expression under column A to its corresponding language functions under column B.

5x1=5

A	B
a) Please, give me your notes.	Complimenting.
b) Meet my friend Rajesh.	Rejecting.
c) You have done a good job.	Sympathizing.
d) I will not accept the offer	Introducing.
e) What a loss!	Requesting.

B. 48) complete the dialogue:

4x1=4

(Ram meets a stranger at the railway station)

Ram: Excuse me. Would you please do me a favour?

Stranger: Certainly, _____.

Ram: How far is Mysuru Palace from here?

Stranger: _____. Anyway, I am also going there. _____?

Ram: Yes, Sure _____.

C. 49) Dialogue Writing:**3x1=3**

Krishna has secured a good percentage in his PUC exams. He shares his happiness with his father. Write a dialogue between the father and t

Scheme for Model Question Paper**Answers**

I 12x1=12

1. a) put my trunk
2. a) in sighing and dismay
3. a) the sun
4. a) vast collective madness
5. a) nine
6. b) a dog-eater
7. b. Trees are not treated as objects of defilement
8. d) a lunatic
9. d) her children
10. a) seventeen years
11. b) any pilgrim whom the old woman meets
12. b) a hospital

II 13. One day an elephant wanted protection - torrential rain – friendship with man – requested the man to allow him to put his trunk inside the hut. The man agreed – pushed trunk - finally flung the man out. 4

14. The boy loves to rise in summer morning – likes company of skylark huntsman - songs of birds - natural joy suppressed – authoritative school – uninterested books - cruel eye out worn – drives the joy away. 4

15. Mara told the narrator – story of losing teeth on right side – Mara kept a trap – catch rabbits – saw trap empty next morning – trekking back – saw a stream – decided to brush his teeth – sour taste – rinse his mouth – put water into mouth – spat out – teeth touched by the stick – tumbled out.

16. Narrator went out one day – crowded restaurant – bill came eleven annas – put hand in pocket – shocked to see wallet missing – owner demanded to pay the bill – embarrassing situation – no face to help him – owner told to take off his shirt, trousers – narrator told nothing underneath – owner did not agree – then a voice of a stranger came to help him – stranger paid the bill.

17. Babar Ali was a fortunate – father sent him to school – Babar Ali noticed – some children deprived from basic right for education – Babar wanted to help them. - school started – playing school-school game. 4

18. The speaker wants to be a tree – more convenient than being a human- tree never ask caste – nature, rain drops, sun rays, mother earth never makes discrimination. Treat everyone equally – cow scrapes her body- 300,000 Gods touch – become pure by burning in the holy fire - become bier for sinless body – brings to light the meaningless practice of defilement and purification. 4

19. Mara worried about lake – tells Ganga to look after the lake – not to allow anybody to catch fish or other creatures – protect the sanctity of the lake – follow Goddess command – nothing should be killed which flies or swims or walks - not to allow anybody to pollute water – take care of lake. 4

20. Farmer's wife laments the death of her husband - complains – angry because her husband left her with four children – worried about future – born with bent head – endured lot of sufferings, kicks from husband decides to teach children to face life - survive against all odds. 4

21. An Old Woman a self-appointed guide in Jejuri - she tags along – she is persistent – the narrator irritated by her persistence– decides to end the farce – turns towards her gets shocked – her eyes – bullet holes – wrinkled skin- the narrator feels ashamed – reduced to small change. 4

22. The two boys are orphans – their sister suffering from tuberculosis of the spine- A bomb destroyed their family- Then boys do all types of work – collect money – pay the medical bill of their sister's treatment – every Sunday visit - nurse talks about the recovery of Lucia – Narrator knows hard working and scarifying attitude of boys. 4

III 23. Money is a madness - shared by everyone – no one gives a pound note or 10 pound note without a tremor – collective money madness makes us afraid – If one has money, many makes friendship - if no money, no one cares – have to eat dirt – bread – fire - shelter should be free – should regain sanity before killing each other – should be free from clutches of money.

OR

Two Gentlemen of Verona is a heart touching story of two boys - do all types of jobs to treat sister - great sacrifice. Two boys are orphans – only a sister suffering

from tuberculosis of the spine- A bomb destroyed house – unusual devotion towards their work. – Paid the bills of their sister – show an uncommon love, sacrifice, emotion, nobility - Though poor maintain dignity – unselfish, noble character – signifies Two Gentleman.

OR

Slaves are ill-treated – not supposed to know birth dates- the slave holders – often use their female slaves – Law ensures these mixed-race children become slaves like their mothers- These mixed-race slaves suffer a lot than other slaves. – slave holder's wife insults such mixed-race slaves – she tortures and take care - that they are sold off - slaves are often whipped – a horror of slavery. 6

- IV 24. Fair Department store in Montgomery, Alabama. 1
 25. On One of the stores. 1
 26. She has been working since morning /and she was very tired/Pain in her 1
 neck and shoulders/feet ached.
 27. It was crowded/she wanted a seat. 1
 28. Negro section was full. 1
 29. Driver came to know that when he looked in the rear mirror. 1
 30. Mrs. Parks 1
 31. comfortable 1
 32. uncomfortable 1
 33. "Why do you push us around?" 1

- V. A 34. to, with, the, an 1X4=4
 B 35. did, had, was, had fallen 1X4=4
 C 36. have, passes, has 1X3=3
 D 37. This is a useful book. 1
 38. Bread and butter is my usual breakfast. 1
 E 39. Sanna plucked some medicinal leaves from the creeper. 1
 40. I did not ask Mara for any explanation because this was the height of his
 inventive genius. 1
 41. You could have asked for an audience. 1
 42. I have no influence over him, do I? 1
 43. Does he stay in a very small, dingy room on a dirty street? 1
 44. In which field has Babar Ali brought a significant change? 1

- VI. A 45 I) One hour
 II) At 1:00 pm
 III) At 3:00 pm
 IV) At 5:30 pm 1X4=4

46 Format 2 marks

Content 3 marks

(No marks to be awarded for mere format.)

5

VII. A

47 a) Please, give me your notes. Requesting

b) Meet my friend, Rajesh. Introducing

c) You have done a good job. Complimenting

d) I will not accept the offer. Rejecting

e) What a loss! Sympathizing

1X5=5

B 48 Ram: Excuse me. Will you please do me a favour?

1X4=4

Stranger: Certainly, what can I do for you?

Ram: How far is Mysore Palace from here?

Stranger: It is 3 kilometers from here. Anyway, I am also going there. Would you like to come with me?

Ram: Yes, Sure Thank you very much.

(Any suitable dialogue can be accepted.)

C 49 Father: Hey Krishna, did you get your results?

Krishna: I got 96% and I stand first in our college.

Father: Is it so! Well done! I am proud of you, my boy.

Krishna: Thank you papa. Shall I go to meet my friends?

Father: OK, but come back soon.

Krishna: OK papa, bye.

3

Literary Luminaries figuring in the Text Book



Vaikom Muhammed
Basheer



Poojashchandra
Tejaswi



William Blake



Jomo Kenyatta



D H Lawrence



Samarpita
Mukherjee Sharma



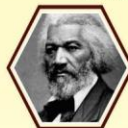
Mudnakudu
Chinnaswamy



R K Narayan



Lalita Kumari(Volga)



Frederick Douglass



Arun Kolatkar



AJ Cronin



Faiz Ahmed Faiz



Dear students,

You have entered the first phase of your college life and I suppose you are also looking forward to making an imprint on the sands of time. Learning English effectively will take you a long way ahead opening up opportunities in your career.

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