

कार्यालय, मुख्य ब्लॉक शिक्षा अधिकारी
ब्लॉक-भीण्डर एवं वल्लभनगर
(उदयपुर)



प्रेरणा

प्रश्न बैंक

(एक नवाचारी पहल)

अंग्रेजी अनिवार्य

कक्षा- 12

बोर्ड परीक्षा परिणाम में गुणात्मक एवं
संख्यात्मक उन्नयन
हेतु अभिनव कार्ययोजना के तहत निर्मित



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Syllabus

English Class-12

The Examination Scheme for the subject is as follows-

Paper	Time (Hrs.)	Marks for the Paper	Sessional	Total Marks
One	3.15	80	20	100
Area of Learning		Marks		
Reading		15		
Writing		15		
Grammar		8		
Text book: Flamingo		28		
Supp. Book: Vistas		14		

SECTION A

1. Reading-Passages for comprehension-

Two unseen passages (about 700-900 words in all)

The passages will include two of the following-

- Factual passages e.g. instructions, descriptions, reports.
- Discursive passage involving opinion e.g. argumentative, persuasive or interpretative text.
- Literary passage e.g. extract from fiction, drama, poetry, essay or biography. The details are as under-

Unseen passages	Testing Areas	No. of words	Marks	Total
Comprehension	1. Short answer type questions to 400-500 test local, global and inferential 2. Vocabulary-such as word formation and inferring meaning.	400-500	6	
Comprehension,	Multiple Choice Question	300-400	6	6

SECTION B

2. Writing

(i) One out of two short compositions (about 80 words)

(It includes advertisement and notices, description of arguments for or against a topic, accepting and declining invitations.)

(ii) A report on an event based on some verbal input or Translate the passage into Hindi (about 100 words)

(iii) Letter-

(one out of two based on some verbal input)

The letters will include the following-

(a) Business or Official Letters (for making enquiries, registering complaints, asking for and giving information, placing order and sending replies).

(b) Letters to the editor on various social, national and international issues. (c) Application for a job including CV (Curriculum Vitae)/Resume.

3. Grammar

1. Clauses (Noun Clauses, Adverb Clauses, Relative Clauses)

2. Synthesis

3. Phrasal Verbs (break, bring, carry, come, get, put, turn)

4. Prepositions of motion, time, space and mental attitude.

SECTION C

4. Text Books

Flamingo-Prose

(i) One extracts from different prose lessons included in Text Book (Approximately 100 words each)

4 comprehension questions testing local and global understanding and

2 questions on vocabulary-One testing the knowledge of similar word and the other testing the knowledge of opposite word.

6x1=6

(ii) One out of two Long Answer Type Questions based on the text to test global comprehension to be answered in about 80 words. 04

(iii) Two Short Answer Type Questions based on the lessons to be answered in about 20-25 words. $2 \times 2 = 04$

Flamingo-Poetry

14

(i) One out of two reference to context from the prescribed poems.06

(ii) One out of two Long Answer Type Questions based on the text to test global comprehension in about 80 words. 04

(ii) Two Short Answer Type Questions to be answered in 20-25 words.

$2 \times 2 = 04$

Vistas

14

(i) One out of two Long Answer Type Questions based on Supplementary Reader to test comprehension and extrapolation of theme, character and incidents about 80 words.

04

(ii) Two Short Answer Type Questions to be answered in about 20-25 words.

$2 \times 2 = 04$

(iii) Six Multiple Choice Questions.

$6 \times 1 = 06$

BOARD MODEL PAPER-2023

English (Compulsory)

Class-XII

Time : 3 Hours 15 Min.] M. M. 80 General Instructions to the Examinees :

1. Candidates must write first their Roll Nos. on the question paper.
2. All the questions are compulsory.
3. Write the answer to each question in the given answer-book only.
4. For questions having more than one part, the answers to those parts are to be written together in continuity.
5. This paper is divided into four sections A, B, C and D. All sections are compulsory.

SECTION-A

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :
 $1 \times 9 = 9$ In India, March 8th has been celebrated as Women's Day for several decades. It

received a major boost during the tenure of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and later, Prime Minister Rajeev Gandhi, who made it a practice to invite a large number of 'women of substance' to a celebratory get-together in Delhi. As more and more Indian women become aware of their equal status and right to education and opportunity, March 8th acquires a greater and wider significance. Today, as 21st century Indian women celebrate their awesome achievements, they continue to spell out their dream for the future of the country. March 8th becomes a symbolic day for recognizing their vision and contribution to the building of India. In the last few years, Women's Day celebrations have encouraged them to come together in innumerable seminars, networking gatherings and even sponsored parties. It is a time when powerful men from all walks of life pay rich tributes to Indian women. An example is a priceless remark made by Amitabh Bachchan.

He said, "It is clear that the 21st century belongs to women. They have earned every bit of the power and glory they are; enjoying and men should applaud their achievements wholeheartedly." Indian women have discovered three magical mantras of life in the last decade! These are; One : Beauty and glamour are their birthright. Two : Women are no longer the worst enemies of women. In fact, they can network, mentor each other and reach unprecedented heights of achievement. Three : Energy is a stretchable concept. Based on these three discoveries, women have upgraded their goals and literally covered every field of endeavours with glory and pride. They have shown beyond doubts that as the world opens new windows of options and opportunities at the speed of light, they are smart, beautiful and savvy enough to rise to the occasion and turn the tide of fortune in their favour. The success of India's beautiful women has also created a huge revolution in the fashion, fitness and beauty industries. Fashion designers of the eighties, who limited their designs to various looks in the basic Salwar Kameez, have acquired a splendid plumage of innovation in the last ten years.

Many women designers like Ritu Kumar, Ritu Beri, Monisha Jaisingh, Anna Singh, Neeta Lulla and others gave Indian fashion-wear a brand new definition. Today, Indian designers not only sell their collections each season in India, but they also export their

styles to many countries in the UK, US, Europe and Australia and hold shows in the fashion weeks held in many of the world's fashion capitals like Milan and Paris. Questions :

- (i) What is the third magical mantra discovered by Indian women?
- (ii) Name the fashion capitals of the world.
- (iii) When do we celebrate Women's Day in India?
- (iv) What is responsible for the revolution in the fashion in India?
- (v) When did the Women's Day celebration receive a major boost?
- (vi) What kind of fashion was prevalent during eighties?

Find out a word from the passage which means :

- (vii) Sell goods to another country.
- (viii) Having practical knowledge of something.
- (ix) The social position of somebody in relation to others.

2. Read the following passage carefully and choose the correct answer : $6 \times 1 = 6$ Thrice in her life my wife narrowly escaped death through serious illness. At the time of her first attack, Satyagraha was going on or was about to commence. She had frequent haemorrhages. A medical friend advised a surgical operation, to which she agreed after some hesitation. She was extremely emaciated, and the doctor had to perform the operation without chloroform. It was successful, but she had to suffer much pain. She, however, endured it with wonderful bravery. The doctor and his wife who nursed her were all attention. This was in Durban. The doctor gave me leave to go to Johannesburg, and told me not to have any anxiety about the patient.

In a few days, however, I received a letter to the effect that Kasturbai was worse, too weak to sit up in bed, and had once become unconscious. The doctor knew that he might not, without my consent, give her wines or meat. So he telephoned me at Johannesburg for permission to give her beef tea. I replied saying I could not grant the permission, but that if she was in a condition to express her wish in the matter, she might be consulted, and she was free to do as she liked. "But", said the doctor, "I refuse to consult the patient's wishes in the matter. You must come yourself. If you do not leave me free to prescribe whatever diet I like, I will not hold myself responsible for your wife's life."

I took the train for Durban the same day, and met the doctor who quietly broke this news to me : "I had already given Mrs. Gandhi beef tea when I telephoned you."

"Now, Doctor, I call this a fraud," said I.

"No question of fraud in prescribing medicine or diet for a patient. In fact, we doctors consider it a virtue to deceive patients or their relatives, if thereby we can save our patients," said the doctor with determination.

I was deeply pained, but kept cool. The doctor was a good man and a personal friend. He and his wife had laid me under a debt of gratitude, but I was not prepared to put up with his medical morals.

"Doctor, tell me what you propose to do now. I would never allow my wife to be given meat or beef, even if the denial meant her death, unless of course she desired to take it." "You are welcome to your philosophy. I tell you that, so long as you keep your wife under my treatment, I must have the option to give her anything I wish. If you don't like this, I must regretfully ask you to remove her. I can't see her die under my roof." Questions :

(i) When did Gandhiji's wife escape death through serious illness for the first time?

- (a) After Satyagraha (b) During Satyagraha
(c) After the completion of Satyagraha (d) None of these

(ii) What was the condition of Kasturbai at the second time when she escaped death? (a) too strong to sit up in bed (b) too weak to sit up in sofa (c) became unconscious forever (d) too weak to sit up on bed (iii) What did the doctor want to give Kasturbai when her condition became worse? (a) beef and mint tea (b) beef tea only

(c) mint coffee (d) none of these

(iv) To save the patient's life, a doctor may deceive his :

- (a) patient (b) relatives
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

- (v) Choose from the following opposite to 'not achieving what you wanted' : (a) unsuccessful (b) meaningful (c) successful (d) wonderful (vi) Choose from the following the synonym of 'feeling of fear or worry': (a) fearlessness (b) anxiety (c) contentment (d) dissatisfaction SECTION-B

3. Suppose you are Arvind, studying in Government Senior Secondary School, Junagarh. As you are the secretary of the students' union, write a notice telling about the Children's Day to be celebrated on 14th November 2023. 4 Or

Mr. R.P. Verma's son Jignesh has returned to India after completing his MBA from Australia. For this he is organising a get-together on 15th November 2022 at 8.00 p.m. at his residence. You are Mr. Santosh Garg, one of the friends of Mr. Verma. You have received the invitation for the same. Write an informal reply accepting the invitation.

4. Om (Angad) is reporter of a Local Newspaper. He witnessed a food poisoning in a marriage dinner and decided to present a report on it. Write that report. 5 Or

Translate the following passage into Hindi.

The test of a great book is whether we want to read it only once or more than once. Any really great book we want to read the second time even more than we wanted to read it the first time; and every addition time that we read it we find new meanings and new beauty in it. A book that a person of education and good taste does not care to read more than once is very probably not worth much. But we cannot consider the judgement of a single individual infallible. The opinion that makes a book great must be the opinion of many. For even the greatest critics are apt to have certain dullness.

5. You have placed an order for few books with Mohan Pustak Mandir, Chaura Rasta, Jaipur. You have not received the books till date. Write a letter to them complaining about the non-compliance of your order. You are Satish Gupta residing in Ram Nagar Colony, Churu. 6

Or

Public demonstration causes a lot of disturbance in daily routine of common man. You almost missed your important entrance examination as people blocked the highway. As Tarun/Taruna, a student aspiring to be a doctor, write a letter to the Editor of The Times of India highlighting the need to discourage such demonstrations and disturbance by public on highways which causes a great loss of time and opportunity for many.

SECTION-C

6. Join the following sentences using the connectives given in brackets. $2 \times 1 = 2$ (i) A girl has written this letter. You selected her. (whom)

(ii) We want to know. We are going somewhere. (where)

7. Combine each set of sentences into one sentence as directed. $2 \times 1 = 2$ (i) He felt tired. He sat down to rest. (Simple Sentence)

(ii) I am in the right. You are in the wrong. (Compound Sentence)

8. Fill in the blanks by choosing words given in brackets : $4 \times 1 = 4$ (i) He is junior.....me. (to/at/on)

(ii) She did not agree.....me. (to/with/by)

(iii) The owner of the shop has.....his two servants. (turned out/turned away) (iv) The prisoner.....from his guards. (broke away/broke out)

SECTION-D

9. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

1×6=6 “I want to drive a car”

Mukesh insists on being his own master. “I will be a motor mechanic,” he announces. “Do you know anything about cars?” I ask.

“I will learn to drive a car,” he answers, looking straight into my eyes. His dream looms like a mirage amidst the dust of streets that fill his town Firozabad, famous for its bangles. Every other family in Firozabad is engaged in making bangles. It is the centre of India’s glassblowing industry where families have spent generations working around furnaces, welding glass, making bangles for all the women in the land it seems.

Questions :

- (i) What does Mukesh look forward to become?
 - (ii) Where does Mukesh live? What is it famous for?
 - (iii) What is the occupation of every other family in Firozabad?
 - (iv) Where have the families spent their generations?
 - (v) Find the word from the passage which means, ‘says emphatically’. (vi) Find the word from the passage which is opposite to ‘breaking’.
10. Answer the following question in about 80 words : 1×4=4 Why do you think Gandhi considered the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his

life? (*Indigo*) Or

Why were the journalists and the publishers puzzled at the success of Umberto’s novel ‘The Name of the Rose’? (*The Interview*) 11. Answer the following questions in

20-25 words : 2×2=4 (i) How did the author start learning swimming? (*Deep Water*) (ii) What were the options that Sophie was dreaming of? Why does Jansie discourage her from having such dreams? (*Going Places*) 12. Explain any one of the following stanzas with reference to context : 1×6=6 (i) *and such are daffodils*

With the green world they live in; and clear rills

That for themselves a cooling covert make

‘Gainst the hot season; the mid-forest brake,

Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms;

(ii) *The hurt to the scenery wouldn’t be my complaint*

So much as the trusting sorrow of what is unsaid :

Here far from the city we make our roadside stand

And ask for some city money to feel in hand

To try if it will not make our being expand.

13. Answer the following question in about 80 words. 1×4=4 Write a brief summary of the poem ‘Keeping Quiet’ in your own words. (*Keeping Quiet*) Or

The poem ‘Aunt Jennifer’s Tigers’ portrays male tyranny in our society. Explain

this idea. (*Aunt Jennifer’s Tigers*) 14. Answer the following questions in 20-25 words :

2×2=4 (i) Why are the young trees described as ‘sprinting’? (*My Mother at Sixty*

Six) (ii) What message does the poet convey through this poem?

(An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum)

15. Answer the following question in about 80 words : $1 \times 4 = 4$ What do you infer from Sam's letter to Charley? (*The Third Level*) Or

In what way did Zitkala-Sa rebel to save her hair from being shingled? (*Memories of Childhood*)

16. Answer the following questions in about 20-25 words. $2 \times 2 = 4$ (i) Who was the Tiger King? Why did he get that name? (*The Tiger King*) (ii) What were the common features of all the stories told by Jack?

(*Should Wizard Hit Mommy*)

17. Choose the correct alternative : $6 \times 1 = 6$ (i) In ten years the Maharaja killed about.....tigers.

(a) ten (b) fifty (c) seventy (d) eighty (ii) In Gondwana the animals found were—

(a) Mammoths (b) Dinosaurs (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these (iii)

The words written on the cap of the soldier were—

(a) U.S. Navy (b) U.S. Army (c) U.S. Air Force (d) None of these (iv)

The wise old owl sent Roger Skunk to get help to.....

(a) Jo (b) a wizard (c) a squirrel (d) Jack

(v) What did Mr. Lamb use to make jelly?

(a) crab apples (b) oranges (c) mangoes (d) pears (vi) Jackson

was the senior prison officer of—

Question 1 & 2. (BOARD MODAL PAPER)

Marks $9 + 6 = 15$

Section A

Passage-1

In India, March 8th has been Women's Day for several decades. It received major boost during the tenure of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and later, Prime Minister Rajeev Gandhi, Who made it a practice to invite a large number of "women of substance" to a celebratory get-together in Delhi. As more and more Indian women become aware of their equal status and right of education and opportunity, March 8th acquires a greater and wider significance. Today, as 21st century Indian women celebrate their awesome achievements, they continue to spell out their dream for the future of the country. March 8th becomes a symbolic day for recognizing their vision and contribution to the building of India. In the last few years. women's Day celebrations have encouraged them to come together innumerable seminars, networking gatherings and even sponsored parties. It is a time when powerful men from all walks of life pay rich tributes to Indian women. An example is a priceless remark made by Amitabh Bachchan. He said, "It is clear that 21st century belongs to women. They have earned every bit of the power and glory they are enjoying and men should applaud their achievements wholeheartedly."

Indian women have discovered three magical mantras of life in the last decade! These are: one: Beauty and glamour are their birthright. Two: Women are no longer the worst enemies of

women. In fact, they can network, mentor each other and reach unprecedented heights of achievement. Three: Energy is a stretchable concept.

Based on these three discoveries, women have upgraded their goals and Literally. covered every field of endeavors with glory and pride. They have shown beyond doubts, that as the world opens new windows of options and opportunities at the speed of light, they are smart, beautiful and savvy enough to rise to the occasion and turn the tide of fortune in their favors. The success of India's beautiful women has also created a huge revolution in the fashion, fitness and beauty industries. Fashion designers of the eighties, who limited their designs to various looks in the basic salwar kameez, have acquired a splendid plumage of innovation and exotica in the last ten years. Many women designers like Ritu Mumaj, Titu Beri, Monisha Jaisingh, Anna Singh, Neeta Lulla and other gave Indian fashion-wear a brand new definition. Today, Indian designers not only sell their collections each season in India, but they also export their styles to many countries to hi-end stores in the UD,US, Europe and Australia and hold shows in the fashion weeks held in many of the world's fashion capitals like Milan and Paris.

Questions:

1. What is the last magical mantra discovered by Indian women ?

Ans.- The last magical mantra discovered by Indian women is this that „energy is a stretchable concept“.

2. Name the fashion capitals of the world.

Ans.- Milan and Paris are the fashion capitals of the world.

3. When do we celebrate Women's Day in India ?

Ans.- We celebrate Women's Day in India on 8th March.

4. What is responsible for the revolution in the fashion in India ?

Ans.- Splendid plumage of innovation and exotica is responsible for the revolution in the fashion in India.

5. When did the Women's Day celebration receive a major boost ?

Ans.- The Women's Day celebration received a major boost during the tenure of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Rajeev Gandhi.

6. What kind of fashion was prevalent during eighties ? **Ans.-** The kind of fashion prevalent during eighties was limited to various looks in the basic salwar kameez..

Find out a word from the passage which means:

7. Sell goods to another country.

Ans.- Export

8. Practical knowledge of something.

Ans.- Savvy

9. The social position of somebody in relation to others.

Ans.- Status

Passage-2

Prior to powering up the computer system, make sure that the power cord is firmly connected to the back panel of the CPU and is plugged into the wall socket.

Check if the video cable is firmly screwed to the port of the video cord with the other end connected to the back panel of the monitor. Make sure that both the keyboard and mouse pointing device are securely plugged to the back panel. Also, check if they are connected to the correct port by checking on the markings.

When all connections are secure, start up the machine by pressing the power button normally located in the front panel of the CPU. Depending on the configuration of the machine, a username and password may be requested; otherwise, the Operating System may be loaded directly to display the desktop to the user.

The proper way to turn off the computer system is by clicking on the „start“ button and choosing the „ Turn off Computer“ option. To adjust the monitor settings, right click on any blank portion of the desktop and select the „ Properties“ option from the context menu. On the „Display Properties“ window, select the „settings“ tab to adjust the resolution of the screen.

For CD or DVD installers, insert the installation disk in the CD or DVD drive of the machine. This will be automatically of any computer system, software is normally installed into the local being downloaded from the Internet.

When the installation process is initiated, a new window will normally be displayed to the user. Majority of newer installers provide either a default or an advanced installation procedure. In most cases, simply click on the default process to allow the installer to complete the entire process with minimum user intervention.

Upon completion of the installation process, a user may be prompted to reboot the machine. To launch the software, simply click on the „ Start“ Menu, choose „ All programs“ and select from the menu the program intended to be run. An alternative to this process is to check if a shortcut link is created on the Desktop. Clicking this icon will also launch the associated program.

Questions:

1. Where is the power cord connected?

Ans.- The power cord is connected to the back panel of the CPU and is plugged into the wall socket.

2. What are securely plugged to the back panel ?

Ans.- The keyboard and the mouse pointing device are securely plugged to the back panel.

3. When is the machine started up“ ?

Ans.- The machine is started up when all connections are secure.

4. The proper way to turn of the computer system is.....How ? **Ans.-** The proper way to turn of the computer system is by clicking on the „Start“ button and choosing the „ Turn Off Computer“ option.

5. Why do you right click on any blank portion of the desktop?

Ans.- I right click on any blank portion of the desktop to adjust the monitor settings.

6. How is the software launched ?

Ans.- The software is launched by clicking on the „ start“ menu, choosing all „programs“ and selecting from the menu the program intended to be run.

Find out a word from the passage which means:

7. One part of something larger.

Ans.- Portion

8. A list of possible choices shown on a computer screen.

Ans.- Menu

9. A thing you can choose out of two or more possibilities.

Ans.- Alternative

Passage-3

The test a great book is whether we want to read it only once or more than once. Any really great we want to read the second time even more than we wanted to read it the first time; and every additional time that we read it we find new meanings and new beauties in it. A book that a person of education and good taste does not care to read more than once is very probably not worth much. But we cannot consider the judgment of a single individual infallible. The opinion that makes a book great must be the opinion of many. For even the greatest critics are apt to have certain dullness. Carlyle, for example, could not endure Browning, Byron could not endure some of the greatest of English poets. A man must be many-sided to utter a trustworthy estimate of many books. We may doubt the judgment of the single critic at times. But there is no doubt possible in regard to the judgment of generations. Even if we cannot at once perceive anything good in a book which has been admired and praised for hundreds of years, we may be sure that by trying, by studying it carefully, we shall at least be able to feel the reason of this admiration and praise. The best of all libraries for a poor man would be a library entirely composed of such great works only, books which have passed the test of time. This then would be the most important guide for us in the choice of readings. We should read only the books we want to read more than once, nor should we buy any others, unless we have some special reason for so investing money. The second fact demanding attention is the general character of the value that lies hidden within all such great books. They never become old, their youth is immortal. A great book is not apt to be comprehended by a young person at the first reading. No young man can possibly see at first reading the qualities of a great book. Remember that it has taken humanity in many cases hundreds of years to find out all that there is in such a book. But according to a man's experience of life, the text will unfold new meanings to him. The book that delighted us at eighteen, if it be a good book, will delight us much more at twenty-five and it will prove like a new book to us at thirty years of age. At forty we shall re-read it, wondering why we never saw how beautiful it was before. At fifty or sixty years of age the same facts will repeat themselves. A great book grows exactly in proportion to the growth of the reader's mind.

Questions:

1- What is the quality of a great book?

Ans.- A great book is read again and again. Every time it is read, it gives a fresh enjoyment. It reveals new meanings and new beauties.

2. In which case is a judgement about a book beyond doubt?

Ans.- The judgement of generations of readers about a book is beyond doubt.

3. What kind of understanding of a great book in a young person is likely to have at the first reading of that book ?

Ans.- Only the surface, the narrative is absorbed and enjoyed. This kind of understanding of a great book in young person is likely to have at the first reading of that book.

4. Whose work did Carlyle find difficult to appreciate?

Ans.- Borrowing's work Carlyle found difficult to appreciate.

5. What would a poor man's library contain?

Ans.- A poor man's library would contain such great works only which have passed the test of time.

6. What does a person of forty feel when he re-reads some good books?

Ans.- When a person of forty re-reads some good books, he feels why he never saw how beautiful it was before.

Find out a word from the passage which means:

7. Not capable of making mistakes.

Ans.- Infallible

8. To suffer something unpleasant or difficult in a patient way.

Ans.- Endure

9. The ability to make sensible decision.

Ans.- Judgement

Passage-4

Agriculture has always been celebrated as the primary sector in India. But the reality is that Indian farmers have to face extreme poverty and financial crisis, which is driving them to suicides. What are the grave adversities that drive the farmers to commit suicide at a time when Indian economy is supposed to be gearing up to take on the world ?

Indian agriculture is predominantly dependent on nature. Irrigation facilities that are currently available do not cover entire cultivable land. If the farmers are at the mercy of monsoons for timely water for their crops, they are at the mercy of the government for alternative irrigation facilities. Any failure of nature directly affects the fortunes of the farmers.

Secondly, Indian agriculture is largely an unorganized sector. There is no systematic planning in cultivation. The farmers work on lands of uneconomical sizes. Institutional finances are not available and minimum purchase prices of government do not in reality reach the poorest farmers.

Added to this, the cost of agriculture inputs have been steadily rising over the years, farmers' margin of profits have been narrowing because the price rise in inputs is not complemented by an increase in the purchase price of the agricultural produce. Even today, in several parts of the country agriculture is seasonal occupation. In many districts, farmers get only one crop per year and for the remaining part of the year, they find it difficult to make both ends meet.

What then needs to be done to prevent this sad state of affairs ? There cannot be one single solution to end the woes of farmers. Temporary measures through monetary relief would not be the solution. The government efforts should be targeted at improving the entire structure of the small farmers wherein the relief is not given on a drought to drought basis, rather they are taught to overcome their difficulties through their own skills and capabilities. Social responsibilities also goes a long way to help the farmers. General public, NGOs, Corporate and other organization can play a part in helping farmers by adopting drought affected villages and families and helping them to rehabilitate.

Questions:-

1. In which sector of economy does agriculture come ?

- (a) Primary (b) secondary
(c) tertiary (d) None of the above

Ans. (a)

2. On what does Indian agriculture predominantly depend ?

- (a) On governments (b) on purchase prices
(c) on tube well irrigation (d) on nature

Ans. (a)

3. Why do people assume Indian agriculture as an unorganized sector?

- (a) because of no systematic planning in sowing seeds
(b) because of no systematic planning in cultivation
(c) because of no systematic planning in harvest
(d) because of no systematic planning in irrigation

Ans. (b)

4. Where do we find agriculture as seasonal occupation?

- (a) in Punjab state (b) in Rajasthan state
(c) in several part of the country
(d) in southern part of the country

Ans. (c)

5. The antonym of permanent is _____

- (a) temporary (b) ever
(c) long-lasting (d) timeless

Ans. (a)

6. The similar word for „to help somebody to live a normal life again is _____

- (a) structure (b) occupation
(c) purchase (d) rehabilitate

Ans. (d)

Passage-5

Health is a positive state of physical and mental well-being. When we feel secure by being physically healthy and free from disease, by feeling content, and by living in a comfortable and lean environment..... we are in a state of positive health. Our close and harmonious interactions with family members, neighbours, and friends help us stay well mentally.

According to this definition, very few people in the world enjoy positive health. In the rich and developed countries, family ties appear to be weakening, neighbours may be strangers and friendship is sometimes restricted to business contacts. In those countries environmental conditions have improved considerably. The populations have achieved a better nutritional status, and there is plenty of money available to buy most of life's comforts. People in developed countries may enjoy better physical health, but they are far from achieving positive health, as many are not so contented. On the other hand, in the developing countries, the quality of human interactions within families, neighbors and friends are often more positive. However, both the environmental and nutritional status of these populations are lower, so the people suffer more from poor physical health. When a person's physical health is poor the state of positive health cannot exist. So, we find that positive health is eluding many of us.

However, it is not impossible for people in developing countries to achieve positive health. To help achieve this state, we need an understanding of how our bodies function so that we can keep healthy; we also need a clean environment and healthy food that does not cost too much

(a) Raja Yoga (b) Hatha Yoga

(c) Mantra Yoga (d) Bhakti Yoga

Ans. (a)

4- What is intimately associated with Ethics and Religion ?

(a) physical hygiene (b) cultural hygiene

(c) mental hygiene (d) environmental hygiene

Ans. (c)

5- The antonym of "internal" is _____

(a) external (b) temperament

(c) balance (d) exercises

Ans. (a)

6- Choose from the following the similar word for „ a state of balance“ is _____

(a) aspects (b) equilibrium

(c) reason (d) technique

Ans. (b)

Question 3. (BMP)

Marks 04

Section B

1. (Advertisements, Notices, Description of Arguments for or Against Topic and Accepting and Declining Invitations) Syllabus: One out of two short compositions. It includes-1.

Advertisements, 2. Notices, 3. Description of arguments for or against a topic 4. Accepting and declining invitations. (दो लघु लेख में से एक। इसमें शामिल हैं – 1. विज्ञापन, 2. नोटिस, 3. टोपिक के पक्ष या विपक्ष में विवरण, 4. निमंत्रण का स्वीकृत व अस्वीकृत उत्तर)

1. ADVERTISEMENT

एक अच्छे Advertisement की विशेषताएं— (1) विज्ञापन में कम से कम शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है। (2) विज्ञापन में सभी आवश्यक सूचनाओं का समावेश होता है। (3) विज्ञापन में स्वयं का पता, मोबाइल नं., ई-मेल पता आदि होता है ताकि इच्छुक व्यक्ति सम्पर्क कर सकें। (4) विज्ञापन की भाषा स्पष्ट, सुबोध, संक्षिप्त तथा आकृष्ट करने वाली होती है।

What is an advertisement ? ;विज्ञापन क्या है

An advertisement is a public notice designed to inform and motivate the prospected readers. एक विज्ञापन एक सार्वजनिक नोटिस है जो प्रत्याशित पाठकों को सूचना देने व प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए तैयार किया जाता है।) There are two main types of advertisements (विज्ञापन के मुख्य प्रकार दो हैं)

(1) Classified Advertisement

(2) Displayed Advertisement.

Classified Advertisement

Classified Advertisement (वर्गीकृत विज्ञापन) अपनी विषयवस्तु के आधार पर अलग-अलग श्रेणियों में रखे जाते हैं। अतः इन्हें Classified Advertisement कहते हैं। इनकी विभिन्न श्रेणियां मुख्यतः निम्न प्रकार हैं—

(i) Matrimonial (वैवाहिक)

(ii) Appointments (नियुक्तियां या Job-

vacancies) (iii) Sale Purchase Educational (शैक्षणिक) (v) Accommodation (आवास/ मकान संबंधी)

Some useful Points for Classified Advertisements (वर्गीकृत विज्ञापनों के लिए कुछ उपयोगी बिन्दु)

1. Matrimonials

GROOM WANTED/BRIDE WANTED (HEADING)

- Age, caste, height, family background, complexion, job, qualification, religion, financial status etc. of the **prospective bridegroom or bride.**
- Age, Caste, high, religion, handsome / beauty, qualification, job etc. of the desired bridegroom/bride
- Type of marriage you want - early, arrange/court etc. Contact no address, email address, mobile no. etc.

वैवाहिक विज्ञापन (Matrimonial advertisement) तैयार करते समय निम्नलिखित बातें ध्यान में रखें—

(1) सबसे पहले **Heading** तैयार करें (2) जिसके लिए वर-वधु चाहिए, उसकी आयु, जाति, ऊंचाई और पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि, मुखमण्डल, जॉब/योग्यता, धर्म, आर्थिक स्थिति आदि शामिल करें। (3) जैसा जीवन- साथी चाहिए, उसकी आयु, जाति, ऊंचाई, धर्म, सुन्दरावस्था, योग्यता, नौकरी आदि शामिल करें। (4) स्वयं का पता, फोन नम्बर, ईमेल पता, मोबाइल नं. आदि लिखें।

Examples:

Q. 1. Your parents and you are looking for a bridegroom for your elder sister. Write an advertisement to get it published in the Matrimonial' Columns of a newspaper,

Answer

GROOM WANTED
Wanted a suitable match for a beautiful Jain girl, 25/, 5'13, M.Com, Father a businessman Looking for handsome boy in govt, service, age between 28 to 30 years Send recent photo of the boy and contact to MR. Jain, 121-A, Mahesh Nagar, Tonk Road, Jaipur. Mobile No.....

Q. 2 Mr. Rajveer Gupta is looking for a bride for his son. Write an advertisement to be published in the **matrimonial column of local news paper.**

Answer

BRIDE WANTED
Alliance invited for a handsome boy in Gupta cast, 16/576". Manager in SBBJ, Pushkar. Looking for a beautiful, well educated, sincere girl, age between 22 to 24 yrs., no dowry, from a decent family. Send bio data and contact to Mr. Rajveer Gupta, 22-B, Kirti Colony. V.C. Road, Tonk. Mobile No.....

2. Appointments

इस प्रकार के विज्ञापन की Heading **SITUATION VACANT** (नौकरी के लिए पद खाली) अथवा **SITUATION WANTED/ REQUIRED** (नौकरी चाहिए/नौकरी की आवश्यकता) ऊपरी कॉलम में होती है। करते हैं - **Situation Vacant** के विज्ञापन में निम्नलिखित सूचनाएं शामिल करते हैं।

(i) Name and address of the organization / institution etc. (संगठन, संस्था आदि का नाम व पता)
(ii) Detail of Vacancy- age, sex, salary, educational and professional qualification and experience (खाली पद का विवरण आयु, लिंग, वेतन, शैक्षणिक व व्यवसायिक योग्यता, अनुभव)

(iii) Date, time and place of the interview (इंटरव्यू की दिनांक, समय व स्थान)

(iv) Postal and contact address/ contact No. (डाक व सम्पर्क हेतु पता / सम्पर्क हेतु नं. (फोन)

Situation wanted के विज्ञापन में निम्नलिखित सूचनाएं शामिल करते हैं- (1) Name of the profession (व्यवसाय का नाम) (2) Required details of the professional-qualification, experience, age sex and other qualities (व्यवसाय का आवश्यक विवरण- योग्यता, अनुभव, आयु, लिंग व अन्य योग्यताएं) (iii) Expected salary (इच्छित वेतन) (iv) Contact Address/phone No.

Q. 3 You are Raman/Ravi, engineer who has just returned Jaipur from Gujrat. Draft a suitable advertisement seeking a suitable job for you anywhere in Rajasthan. You are living at 15, Krishan Kunj, Chaksu (Jaipur).

Answer

SITUATION WANTED
Experience, returned from Gujrat, seeks good employment anywhere in Rajasthan in a reputed company. M.Tech. (Mechanic), LNMIT, 5 years experience, expected salary 40,000 Rs. P.M. contact to Raman, 15, Krishan Kunj, Chaksu (Jaipur), Mobile No.

Q. 4 D.K. International is looking for a receptionist for the school. Write an advertisement on behalf of the administrative in the classified columns of the local newspaper giving necessary details. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words.

Answer

SITUATION VACANT
A receptionist required for D.K.I. school. Eligibility B.com with computer knowledge in the field, min. 2 years experience as a receptionist, salary 12,000 Rs/ month. Mail your resume within the week of the advertisement to the administrative officer, D.K. International School, Tonk Road, Mundia. E-mail Address-dkmudia@.com

3. Sale-Purchase ; क्रय-विक्रय

Sale Purchase संबंधित विज्ञापन में निम्नलिखित बातें शामिल करें -

(i) Heading For sale/ To purchase (जिसे खरीदना है)

(ii) Name and type of property, vehicle, goods etc. (प्रोपर्टी, वाहन, सामान आदि का नाम व प्रकार)

(iii) Other qualities

(iv) Price

(v) Contact No/ Address

Q.5 You plan to sell your two wheeler. Draft a suitable advertisement to be inserted in the classified columns of a local daily, giving all necessary details of the two wheeler. You are Sumit/Sudha, 15 Krishna Nagar, Delhi.

Answer

A SCOOTY FOR SALE

Available a second hand pink color 'Scooty of 2014. Purchase single hand driven, upto 10000 kms, self-start system, new tyres, average-50 km/litre, intact engine, fitted with all accessories FM radio. Price not below Rs. 10,000. Interested parties contact between 9 am to 11 am, to Sudha, 15. Krishna Nagar, Delhi.

Q.6 You want to sell your newly built Flat. Draft a suitable advertisement to be inserted in the classified columns of 'The Hindu' giving all necessary details. You are Niranjana, 247, J.P. Nagar, Bikaner.

Answer

FLAT FOR SALE

A newly built flat for sale in J.P. Nagar. Well furnished and spacious. Just 10 minutes drive from the main bus stand, two rooms, a kitchen, marble flooring Expected price 22 lacs (negotiable), contact to Niranjana, 247, J.P. Nagar, Bikaner, Contact Mobile No.

Q.7 You are Kishan Vijay. You want to purchase a newly built shop in Jaipur. Write an advertisement in the classified columns of a newspaper.

Answer

TO PURCHASE A SHOP

Looking for a newly built shop for the sale of stationary items in Sanganeer (Jaipur) near a Sr. Sec. school. Payable up to 5-7 lacs. Contact to Kishan Vijay. Email Address pkrstationary @ com, Mobile No.....

4. Educational Advertisement (शैक्षणिक विज्ञापन)

इस प्रकार के विज्ञापन लिखते समय निम्नलिखित विवरण शामिल करें –

- (1) Name of the institute and the course (संस्था व पाठ्यक्रम का नाम)
- (2) Duration and timing of the classes or the course (कक्षाओं या पाठ्यक्रम की अवधि व समय)
- (iii) Date of the batch-starting and fees (दिनांक व फीस)
- (iv) Other required details and address/contact no (अन्य आवश्यक विवरण व पता / दूरभाष नं.)

Q.8 You have recently started a Centre for Personality Development for school children. Draft an Advertisement to be published in a local daily about it, giving all relevant details.

Answer

ENHANCE YOUR CONFIDENCE

Great opportunity for school children to groom their personality and enhance their self-confidence. Open for students of standard XII and above. First batch commences 28th March, 20 Fee 200 Rs a month, duration- one month. Last day for registration 20th March 20 . For further details contact Centre for Personality Development, Hudson Lane, Kota

Q.9 You have recently started a Yoga Centre for school children. Draft an advertisement to be published in a local daily about it, giving all the relevant details.

Answer

LIVE HEALTHY WITH YOGA

Lead a healthy and active life through yogic exercises. Yoga centre opened for school children. Interested children may get their names for registration within 10 days, for two hour classes to be held evening six days a week with the The Director, Yoga Centre, Pitampura, Kota.

5. Accommodation (आवास मकान संबंधित)

इस प्रकार के विज्ञापन ज्व समज (किराये पर देने हेतु) या बबवउउवकंजपवदूदजमक (आवास किराये पर चाहिए) आदि भंकपदह वाले होते हैं जिनमें मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित शामिल होता है—

- (1) Name and location of the house/shop/office etc. (1)
- (ii) Sizes, other details and facilities ,आकार विशेषता व सुविधाएं)
- (iii) Expected rent (अनुमानित किराया) , (iv) Contact No. Address.

Q. 1. You want to let out a small portion of your house. Write an advertisement to be published in the "To Let" classified columns of the Rajasthan Patrika.

Answer

TO LET
A portion of a newly built independent house is available on rent of Rs 15000 per month.It includes with attached kitchen, two rooms. lat and bath in Bajaj Nagar, Jaipur. Looking for a simple and educated family as tenants Contact to GL. Yadav, Tel No.....

Q. 2. You want a flat on rent in Jaipur. Write an advertisement to be published in a local newspaper detailing your requirements. You can pay 10,000 Rs. a month.

Answer

ACCOMODATION WANTED
Wanted two room set. II floor, sun facing balcony proper water supply and secured apartment connecting metro. Expected rent is 10.000 Rs a month. Preferably flat built as per vasta in Jaipur Contact No.....

(3) TRAVELS AND TOURS :

TRAVELS AND TOURS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of the travel company/agency Tours offered • Duration/Dates of tour/s • Tariff for individuals/couples/groups • Accommodation Food Mode of transport Visa requirements, if any • Booking period • Quality of service • Contact address/phone number/e-mail/website

Q. 3. You Are A Marketing Manager, Kalpana Travels Jaipur. It Offers Rajasthan Tour. Write A Classified Advertisement For A News Paper

TRAVELS AND TOURS

Kalpana Travels, Jaipur offers 'Rajasthan Tour' by its 'Super Luxury Sleeper Coach' from 11 to 17 March, 20XX for 24,000/- for accommodation, food and transport. The tour includes Jaipur-Ajmer-Chittor-Doongarpur,Udaipur,Jalore-Barmer,Jaisalmer- Jodhpur-Bikaner-Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu-Jaipur. For more details,

Please contact-Mob. No.....

4. MISSING PERSON:

Q. 4. Your brother is missing. You have lodged an F.I.R. in the Ashok Nagar Police Station, Udaipur. Write a classified advertisement to get it published in a newspaper.

Ans.

MISSING PERSON

Mahesh s/o Shri Ramesh, resident of 15 Ashok Nagar, Udaipur, is missing from 17 July, 20XX. Last seen at Johari Bazar, knows Hindi, secondary passed, has put on blue shirt, Khaki pants and slippers, fair complexion, healthy but mentally retarded. Reward promised. Contact-Mob. No.

(5) MISSING PERSON :

MISSING PERSON

- Name
- Looks/features/complexion
- Clothes/foot-wear
- Language/s spoken
- Health/Mental Condition
- Date since missing
- Last seen-when/where
- Contact number(s)
- Reward promised

Q. 5. You have recently constructed a house with all the facilities. You have decided to give it on rent. Draft a suitable advertisement for the 'To Let' columns of a local daily. Invent all the necessary details, including contact address.

Answer

TO LET

Available for newly built house (200 sq. mts.) in Ramnagar, Jaipur with three rooms. lat and bath, parking Park opposite, three side open, fully furnished. Contact Rama Mehta, 21A Shiv Vihar, Kota between 8 and 10 P.M. Mo- bile No. 94.....

Q. 6. Miss Malini, 51-A Pushkar, Ajmer has decided to start hobby and computer classes at her residence 231 Mahesh Nagar, Jaipur. Draft a classified advertisement for her for a local daily.

Answer

HOBBY AND COMPUTER CLASSES

An institute for hobby classes, like singing, dancing, painting, fashion designing and RSCIT, Tally and other courses, under trained and competent teachers. Batch starting date 20 March, 20 Contact to Miss Malini. 51-A Pushkar, Ajmer Contact No

Q. 7. Draft an advertisement to seek a suitable match for your daughter to be published in matrimonial columns of the newspaper. Give necessary details.

Answer

GROOM WANTED

Wanted a suitable match for a cultured, fair complexed, well-educated girl. She is creative, caring, sin- re, 25/5' 6" Parents having business in Jaipur. Boy's merit in consideration with Govt Job. early and decent mar- age. Please write to Subhash, 12-A, Roopnagar, Udaipur. Mobile No.

Q. 8. Adarsh Vidhya Mandir. Udaipur requires a hockey coach Draft a suitable advertisement for the Situations Vacant columns of the times of India stating your requirements regarding age, qualification. experience etc. You are the principal of the school.

Answer

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted well qualified and trained, hockey coach for A.V.M. Udaipur. young and active personality, 5 years experience, salary 25,000 Rs/months. Walk in interview with all necessary documents on 1 July, 20 at 9.00A.M. at the AVM Udaipur, Mobile No. 94..

Q. 9. You have done I.T.I. in Computer. Draft an advertisement for a newspaper, giving particulars, of qualifications and experience.

Answer

SITUATION VACANT

Seeks a suitable job in reputed firm or an office in Jaipur IT.I. diploma in computer with first class, experience 3 years. Good knowledge of Hindi and English with good typing speed. Minimum pay acceptable 15,000 Rs. per month. Contact to Ravi Kumar. 131-A, Shiv Vihar Kota. Mobile No.- 9784.

Q. 10. You have been transferred to Jaipur from Mumbai. You want to sell your house in Mumbai along with furniture. Prepare an advertisement for it for a classified column in not more than 50 words.

Answer

FLAT FOR SALE

A newly built house for sale in J.P. Nagar, Mumbai along with two sofa, a double bed, a almirah, four chairs and a table. Well furnished and spacious. Just 10 minutes drive from the main bus stand, two rooms, a kitchen, marble flooring. Expected price 22 lacs (negotiable), contact to Niranjana, 247, J.P. Nagar, Jaipur. Contact Mobile No.

Q.11. You are Sanjay/Sushma. You are looking for a room on rent near your office. Draft a suitable advertisement to be published in Hindustan Times, New Delhi. Your Telephone No. is 1234123412.

Answer

FLAT WANTED ON RENT
Wanted a room near New Media Office, MK.G Road, New Delhi, sun facing balcony, proper water supply and secured apartment connecting metro Expected rent is 10,000 Rs. a month. Medium size preferable. Contact to Sanjay/Sushma, 17-A Pratap Villa. New Delhi Contact No. 1234123412.

2. NOTICE

What is a notice? (नोटिस क्या है)

Notice is a very short piece of writing which is usually formal in style. It is widely used by individuals and organisations to announce events, celebrations, occasions to issue public instructions, to make appeals, to extend invitations etc.

(नोटिस एक बहुत छोटी रचना है जो शैली में सामान्यतः औपचारिक होता है। यह व्यक्तिगत रूप से और संगठनों द्वारा घटनाओं, उत्सव, अवसरों की घोषणा करने, सार्वजनिक निर्देश जारी करने अपील हेतु निमंत्रण देने आदि के लिए व्यापक रूप से उपयोग में लिया जाता है।)

Notice is a short composition that tells about something that is going to happen so that the readers can pay attention to it. (नोटिस एक लघु लेखन है जो उसके बारे में बताता है जो आगे घटित होने जा रहा है ताकि पाठक उस पर ध्यान दे सकें।)

Some Qualities of an Effective Notice (एक प्रभावशाली नोटिस की विशेषताएं)

(i) Eye-catching caption (आकर्षक शीर्षक)

(ii) An notice should be brief and to the point (एक नोटिस संक्षिप्त और मुख्य विषयवस्तु युक्त हो)

(iii) Points should be arranged according to priority (प्राथमिकता के अनुसार बिन्दु व्यवस्थित होने

चाहिए।) **Sample Notice for Tour / Camp / Fair/Exhibition/ Program etc.**

The following value points should be included in this type of notice.

(इस प्रकार के नोटिस में निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु शामिल किये जाने चाहिए।)

- Name of the organiser (if any) (व्यवस्थापक का नाम (यदि कोई हो))
- Name / nature of activity occasion/event (गतिविधि, अवसर/घटना का नाम /प्रकृति:)
- Venue (स्थान)
- Objective, information, awareness, appeal, invitation etc.(उद्देश्य सूचना, जाग्रति, अपील, निमंत्रण आदि)
- Dates/Timing Expenditure/charges/Entry fee etc.
- Beginning/conclusion (शुरुआत / गन्तव्य)
- Duration: From.....to..... Contact address (पता)
- Specific instructions (विशेष निर्देश)

Q.1. You are Rashmi Agrawal, the monitor of your class Your school, Tagore Public School, Ajmer is organising [class] picnics Write a notice for your class notice board inviting your classmates to join the picnic

Ans.

TAGORE PUBLIC SCHOOL, AJMER

NOTICE

PICNIC TO PUSHKAR LAKE

12th September, 20..

You will be pleased to know that the school is organising a picnic to Pushkar Lake for our class on 19th September. The class will leave at 6.00 a.m. and return 7.00 p.m. Those who are interested to join the picnic should deposit Rs. 300/- each to the undersigned latest by 15th September.

RASHMI AGRAWAL
(Monitor, XII)

Name of the Institution (शब्द) (संस्था का नाम)

heading

Date

Organiser (घटना) (व्यवस्थापक) for whom

Place

Name Designation submit of notice is put in a box (नोटीस एक बॉक्स में रखा है) the Issuing Authority (जारी करने वाले का नाम व पद)

The word (Notice)

Suitable (उचित शीर्षक)

Event

Timings

Charges

Last date to

Q. 2. As the Principal of your school you are going to organise a science fair in your school. Write a notice inviting the names of the students who want to participate in charts, models and quiz competition.

Answer

GOVT. SR. SEC. SCHOOL. MUNDIA (TONK)

4 March, 20

**NOTICE
A SCIENCE FAIR**

All the students of our school are informed that a science fair will be organised in our school, on 14 March, 20 Monday at 9.00 A.M. The students who want to participate in charts, models, exhibition and quiz competition may give their names so that proper arrangement may be made.

Awadhesh Kumar Pareek
(Principal)

Q. 3. As the President of the Literary Club of your school you are organizing a program for Public Speaking for XI and XII standard students of your school. As a part of this programmer, you will be inviting a few television anchors. Write a notice giving all the details of it to be displayed on your school notice board.

Answer

A.V.M. SR. SEC. SCHOOL, BUNDI

21 April, 20

**NOTICE
PUBLIC SPEAKING SEMINAR**

All the students of XI and XII class are informed that a seminar on public speaking will be organized in our school on 30 April, 20 The views and thoughts will be shared by the famous T.V. anchors. The program will be of two hours. The students are supposed to attend it.

President
(Literary Club)

**Sample Notice
(Lost and found)**

An effective notice on the lost and found notice board will usually include the following:
(खोया व पाया नाटिस बोर्ड पर एक प्रभावशाली नोटिस में निम्नलिखित बातें शामिल होंगी)

- Name of the article lost/found (खोई/पाई गई वस्तु का नाम)

- Date/Time (In the notice Lost)
- Place
- Identification marks of the article (वस्तु के पहचान संकेत)
- Contents (निहित सामग्री)
- Promise of a reward (Only in the notice lost) (वादा (केवल खोई वस्तु के नाटिस में)
- Contact address.

Q. 1. You are Arun Sawant a student of class XII. You have lost a book "Life of Gandhi", borrowed from the library of your school somewhere in school playground. Write a notice to be put up on the school notice-board. Offer a suitable reward.

Answer

<p>Name of the Institution</p>	<p>AMITY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, BHARATPUR</p>	<p>The word 'Notice'</p>
<p>Date</p>	<p>7th May 20-</p>	<p>Heading</p>
<p>Article lost (खोई वस्तु)</p>	<p>A BOOK LOST</p>	<p>Place</p>
<p>Whom to contact identification (किससे सम्पर्क करें)</p>	<p>I have lost a book "Life fo Gandhi" was last in the cricket ground on 5th May on Friday. It is a library book with red cover. There is a school stamp on its first page. If found please return it to the undersigned. A suitable reward is promised</p>	<p>Description or marks</p>
<p>(वर्णन या पहचान सके)</p>	<p>Arun Sawant (Roll No. 16, XII)</p>	<p>Promise of a</p>
<p>Signature, Name and reward other details of</p>		<p>The notice is</p>

the writer

put in a box

Q. 2. Write a notice for your school notice board stating the loss during recess of a bag containing a lunch-box and a water-bottle. You are Dibya/Dewan, class XII B, Jain Public School.

Answer

JAIN PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAIPUR	
16 July, 20....	NOTICE LOST
I have lost my bag somewhere in our school campus during recess period. It contained a lunch box and a water- bottle. Anyone who finds it is requested to return me. A ball pen will be rewarded It was lost on Saturday morning	
Dewan/ Dibya (Student of XII B)	

Q. 3. You are Karan Gandhi, the Head Boy of Hill View Public School, Solan. You have been asked to write a notice announcing a Tiffin- box found in the school playground. Write the notice announcing the find and asking the owner to claim it from the office Superintendent after identifying it. Put the notice in box.

Answer

Name of the Institution	→ HILL VIEW PUBLIC SCHOOL, SOLAN	← The word "Notice"
Date	16th July 20	←
Article Found (पाई गई वस्तु)	NOTICE A TIFFIN-BOX FOUND	← Heading
Identification when and	A Tiffin-box has been found lying unclaimed in the school playground. Anyone who has lost the red Tiffin box can identify and claim it from the office Superintendent during recess within two days of this notice.	← Whom to contact where
Signature, Name and in a box other details of the Writer	Karan Gandhi (Head Boy)	← The notice is put

Sample Notice (Apeal)

Value Points (महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु)

- Name of the organizer (if any) (व्यवस्थापक का नाम (यदि कोई है))
- Name of the event (घटना का नाम)
- Time and Place
- Objective / occasion (उद्देश्य / अवसर)
- Specific instructions (if any) (विशेष निर्देश (यदि कोई है))

Q. 1. You are the secretary of the Social Welfare Club of your school. The Club is organizing a Blood Donation Camp with the help of the Rotary Club, Midtown, next week. Write a notice for the school notice board, inviting the parents and teachers to donate blood generously.

Ans.

The notice is enclosed in a rectangular box. On the left side, several labels with arrows point to specific parts of the notice: 'Name of the Institution' points to the school name; 'Date' points to the date; 'Organizer' points to the school name; 'Time and Place' points to the date and time; 'Name and Designation of the Issuing Authority' points to the secretary's name and title. On the right side, labels with arrows point to: 'Heading' pointing to 'NOTICE'; 'Objective' pointing to 'BLOOD DONATION CAMP'; and 'What to Donete' pointing to the main body of the notice.

GOLDEN BELLS PUBLIC SCHOOL, ALWAR

Date 30th July, 20

NOTICE

BLOOD DONATION CAMP

Our school is organizing a Blood Donation Camp with the help of the Rotary Club, Midtown on 5th August, 20 a.m. in our school. The parents, the school staff and the students of at 10.00 senior classes are apealed to give their names to the undersigned to donate blood.

The Secretary Social Welfare Club

Labels on the left:
Name of the Institution
Date
Organizer
Time and Place
Name and Designation of the Issuing Authority (जारी करने वाले का नाम व पद)

Labels on the right:
Heading
Objective
What to Donete

Some Other Important Notices

Q. 1. You are the editor of your school magazine. Draft a notice for your school students and staff member inviting articles, sketches etc. for your school magazine Sign as PQR of Govt. S.S. School, Sitapur

Or

Your school is going to publish its 25th annual magazine next month. Write a notice inviting the articles from students.

Answer

GOVT. SR. SEC. SCHOOL, SITAPUR
2 May, 20
NOTICE
Articles, Sketches Etc. for School Magazine
All the school staff and the students are informed hereby that our school magazine will be published in June. The students and other members may submit their articles, sketches etc. within the fifteen days of this notice
POR Editor of School Magazine

Q. 2. As Librarian of Crescent International School, Ajmer draft a notice asking all students and teachers to return the library books they have borrowed, two days before the commencement of the examination.

Answer

CRESCENT INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, AJMER
1 March, 20
NOTICE
RETURN OF LIBRARY BOOKS
This is to inform all the students and the school staff to return the library books issued on their names, before 7th March, 20 Books returned after the given deadline will cost a fine of Rs. 5 per day otherwise permission letters of the students will not be issued.
P.C. Jain (Librarian)

Q. 3. As a Principal of Sardar Patel Vidyalaya, Lucknow. Draft notice informing students of the change in school timings with effect from the 1st of April.

Answer

SARDAR PATEL VIDYALAYA, LUCKNOW
--

21 March, 20

NOTICE

CHANGE IN SCHOOL TIMING

Our school timing will be changed from 1 April, 20 due to summer. The school timing will be from 8.05 A.M. to 2.10 PM. The students and the teachers must follow this timing

J.P. Gupta
(Principal)

Q. 4. You are Sports Secretary of ABC School, Apra. Write a notice for the school notice board, asking the students interested in hockey to give their names for selection for your school hockey team.

Answer

ABC SCHOOL, APRA

15 Sep., 20

NOTICE

SELECTION FOR SCHOOL HOCKEY TEAM

All the students of our school are hereby informed that eighteen students will be selected for our school hockey team. The interested students may assemble on 20 Sep... at 9.30 a.m. in the school playground.

xyz
(Sports Secretary)

Q. 5. Write a notice inviting volunteers to work for a literacy campaign after school hours.

Ans.

SUBODH SR. SECONDARY SCHOOL, JAIPUR

1 Nov. 20XX

NOTICE

LITERACY CAMPAIGN

A one-month literacy campaign after school hours is being organized from 6th Nov. to 5th Dec. Interested volunteers may contact the undersigned latest by 5th November. A certificate of Social Service will be awarded to each participant.

K.K. Jain
Principal

Q. 6. Write a notice for the students of your school to deposit their examination fees latest by 31st October, 20XX.

Ans.

BAL NIKETAN SCHOOL, SIKAR

15 October 20XX

NOTICE EXAMINATION FEES

All the students should deposit their examination fees in the office by 31st October. A late fee will be charged from the defaulters.

Madhu Gupta
Principal

Q. 7. An exclusive lecture has been arranged on Yoga. Prepare a notice for it.

Ans.

YOGA SANSTHAN, JAIPUR

2 March 20XX

NOTICE LECTURE ON YOGA

An exclusive lecture on 'Yoga' has been arranged on 15 March, 20XX at 8 a.m. Swami Rishiraj of Varanasi will be the chief speaker. You are cordially invited to attend the lecture.

Guru Pratap
Director

4. ACCEPTING AND DECLINING INVITATIONS

Formal (औपचारिक) या पदवितउंस (अनौपचारिक) निमंत्रण के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं ताकि यह स्पष्ट हो जाये कि उत्तरदाता (निमंत्रण प्राप्तकर्ता) समारोह कार्यक्रम आदि में शामिल होगा या नहीं। बोर्ड पाठ्यक्रम में **Formal and Informal Invitations** के **Accepting** (स्वीकार करते हुए) व **Declining** (अस्वीकार करते हुए) उत्तर देना शामिल है।

Invitation-Reply दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

(i) **Formal Invitation Reply** (ii) **Informal Invitation Reply** इन दोनों में अन्तर निम्न प्रकार है—

Formal Reply	Informal Reply
III Person (He, She, It, They Name etc. में लिखा जाता है।	1 Person (I. We) व II Person (You) में लिखा जाता है।
भाषा शैली सामान्य तथा सारपूर्ण होती है।	भाषा शैली व्यक्तिगत तथा वर्णनात्मक होती है।
सामान्य: पत्र लिखने की दिनांक व पत्र लिखने वाले का पता नहीं लिखते हैं।	सबसे ऊपर पत्र लिखने वाले का पता व पत्र लिखने की दिनांक लिखते हैं।
उत्तर देने वाले का नाम सबसे पहले लिखा जाता है।	उत्तर देने वाले के हस्ताक्षर/ नाम सबसे नीचे लिखा जाता है।

1. Accepting Invitations - इसमें निमंत्रण को स्वीकार करते हुए कार्यक्रम/समारोह आदि में शामिल होने का आश्वासन दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों में **Accept** या **Accepting** शब्द प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

2- Declining/Refusing Invitations- इसमें निमंत्रण हेतु धन्यवाद देते हुए कार्यक्रम/समारोह आदि में शामिल न होने की सूचना दी जाती है। इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों में **inability** (असमर्थता) **declining** (मना करते हुए), **refusing** (इनकार करते हुए), **unable** (असमर्थ) आदि शब्द आते हैं।

Formal Replies

(Accepting and Declining Invitations)

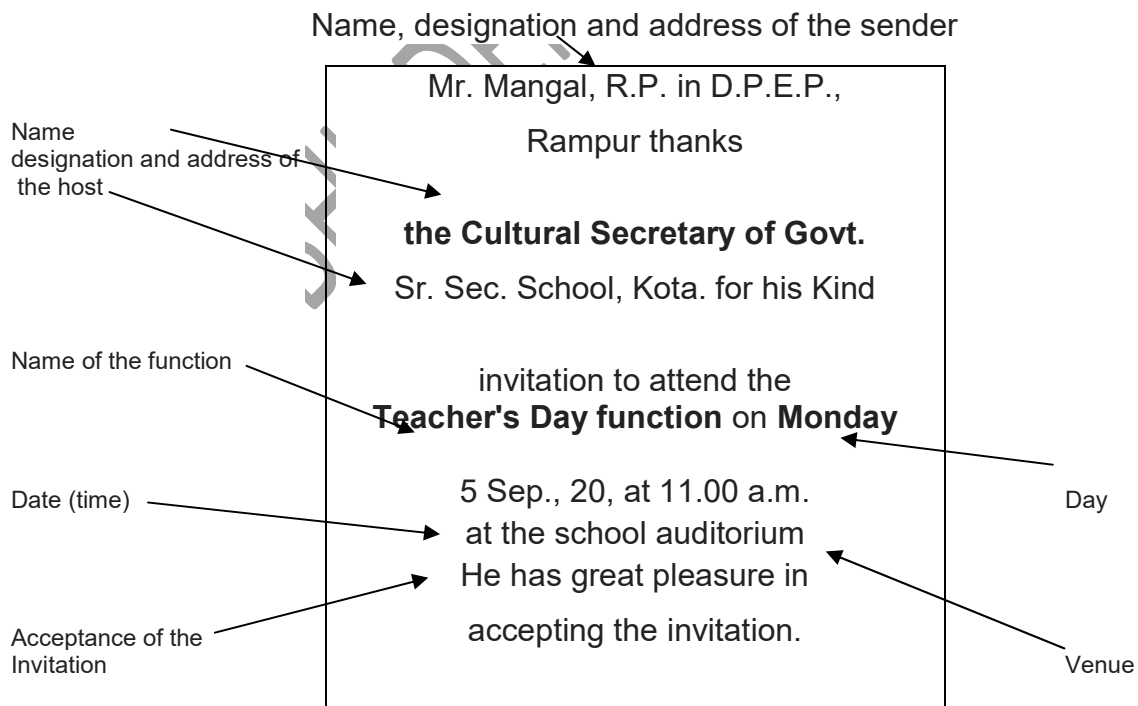
Formal reply is a written or spoken reply in which acceptance or declination of the formal invitation is added. (औपचारिक निमंत्रण एक लिखित या मौखिक उत्तर है जिसमें औपचारिक निमंत्रण की स्वीकृति या अस्वीकृति जोड़ी जाती है।)

Accepting Replies of Formal Invitations

The following value points should be included in an accepting reply of the formal invitation. (एक औपचारिक निमंत्रण को स्वीकार करते हुए उत्तर में निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु शामिल करने चाहिए।)

- Name, designation etc. of the sender (उत्तर भेजने वाले का नाम, पद आदि)
- Thanks to the host/ Acknowledgement of the invitation (मेजवान को धन्यवाद/ निमंत्रण की पावती)
- Name, designation, address etc. of the host (मेजवान का नाम, पद, पता आदि)
- Name of the event, occasion, **program** (घटना, अवसर, कार्यक्रम आदि का नाम)
- Day & date (समय)
- Venue (स्थान)
- Acceptance of the invitation (निमंत्रण की स्वीकृति)

Q.1. Write a formal reply to the Cultural Secretary of Govt. Sr. Secondary School, Kota. He has invited you to attend the Teacher's Day Function on 5th Sep., 20 at 11.00 a.m. You are Mangal, R.P. in C.B.E.O, Rampur. Respond to the Invitation accepting it



Q.2 Write a formal reply to your neighbour accepting the invitation to his brother's birthday party. Invent names, date, time and place etc.

Answer

Mrs. and Mr. S.K. Sharma thank Mrs. & Mr. K.P. Gupta for their kind invitation to attend the auspicious occasion of the birthday party of the younger brother, Mr. KP Gupta on Tuesday 5th October, 20 at 7.30 PM at their residence. They have much pleasure to accept it.

Q.3 You are R. Kumar of 31 Janta Colony, Jaipur. You have been invited by R.C. Arora to attend the wedding of his daughter. Write a formal reply to him accepting the invitation.

Answer

Mr. R. Kumar thanks Mr. R.C. Arora for his kind invitation to attend the marriage of his daughter REENA with MAYUR on 4th March, 20 at Hotel Amber Vilas. He has much pleasure accepting the invitation.

Q.4. You are Raj Kapoor. You have been invited to attend the ring ceremony of your friend's son. Response formally to the invitation in acceptance.

Answer

Mr. Raj Kapoor has the pleasure in accepting the invitation of Mrs. P.D. Agrawal for their son's ring ceremony on 30 Aug, 20 at 2.00 p.m. He will be glad to attend the ring ceremony on time

Q.5. You have been invited to attend Prize Distribution function on 16 February, 20 at 2.00 P.M. as Chief Guest of the function. As the director, Career Point write a formal reply to the Principal of Govt. Sr. Sec. School Amer accepting it.

Answer

Mr. Rajkumar, the Director, Career Point thanks the Principal of Govt. Sr. Sec. School., Amer for his kind invitation of being the Chief Guest of the Prize Distribution Function on 16 February, 20 at 2.00 PM. He expresses great pleasure in accepting the invitation.

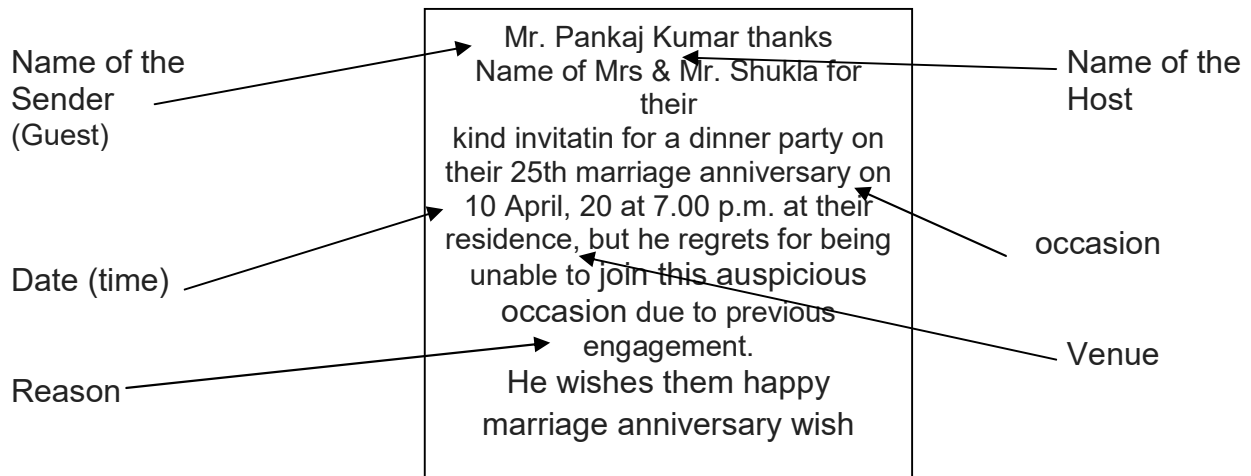
II Declining /Refusing formal Invitations

The following value points should be included in a declining /refusing reply of the formal invitation. (औपचारिक निमंत्रण के मना करते हुए/अस्वीकार करते हुए उत्तर में निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु शामिल किये जाने चाहिए।)

- Name, designation etc of the sender (उत्तर भेजने वाले का नाम, पद आदि)
- Thanks to the host (मेजबान को धन्यवाद)/Acknowledgement of the invitation (निमंत्रण की पावती)
- Name, designation, address etc of the host (मेजबान का नाम, पद, पता आदि)
- Name of the event, occasion, program (घटना, अवसर, कार्यक्रम आदि का नाम)
- Date (time)
- Venue (स्थान)
- Declination/Refusal in polite way (विनम्रता पूर्वक मनाई अस्वीकृति)

Q.1 You are Pankaj Kumar. You have received a formal invitation for a dinner party on the 25th Marriage Anniversary of Mrs. & Mr. Shukla on 10 April, 20 at 7.00 p.m. at their residence. 1 Write a reply declining the invitation.

Ans.



Q.2. Write a formal reply to Mrs. & Mr. Dixit who have invited you on the pious occasion of the Christening (Nam Karan Sanskar) of their newly born son at their residence on 12 Jan., 20
You are unable to accept the invitation due to an unavoidable official work.

Answer

Mr. Rahim thanks Mrs. & Mr. Dixit for their kind invitation to attend the Christening (Nam Karan Sanskar) of their newly born son at their residence, on 12 Jan, 20 but he is unable to accept the invitation due to an

unavoidable official work. He wishes for the happy future of their son.

Q.3. You have received an invitation letter from the Principal and Staff of Govt. Senior Secondary School, Alwar. You have to attend Career Day function on 15th February, 20 at 2.00 p.m. as Chief Guest of the function. Write a refusal to the invitation owing to your being busy in an important meeting.

Answer

Mrs. Astha Arora is thankful to the Principal and Staff of Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Alwar for their kind invitation of being the Chief Guest on the Career Day Function on 15th February, 20 at 2.00 p.m. but she regrets her inability to attend the function owing to her being busy in an important official meeting on the same day.

Best wishes to all the students

Q.4. Your name is Ashok Kumar. Your friend Krishna Kumar is organising an English Debate Competition on 3 March, 20 at 10.00 a.m. at Youth Club. He has invited you to act as a judge for the same. Send a reply expressing your inability to go there as you have an unavoidable tour to Kota.

Answer

Mr. Ashok Kumar thanks Mr. Krishna Kumar for his kind invitation of being the judge for English Debate Competition on 3 March, 20 at 10.00 a.m. at Youth Club. He regrets to say that he will not be able to come there as he has an unavoidable tour to Kota on the same day.

He wishes every success to the competition

Q. 5. You are Naman/Neha. You have received a formal invitation from Amit Mathur to attend a party on the occasion of his father's retirement from govt. services on 11 March, 20 p.m. at Shiv Vilas. Send a reply declining the invitation.

Ans.

Mr. Naman/Mrs. Neha is thankful to Mr. Amit Mathur for his kind invitation to attend a party on the occasion of his father's retirement on 11 march, 20 at 6.00 p.m. at Shiv Vilas, but he is very sorry to say that he will not be able to attend the party due to his father's hospitalization. He sends his best wishes on this occasion.

Informal Replies (Accepting and Declining Invitations)

Informal reply is a personal reply that we write replies are written in a simple, natural style, just as our family members, close relatives and friends. Such one talks to a friend or a relative.

(अनौपचारिक उत्तर एक व्यक्तिगत उत्तर होता है जो हमारे परिवार के स्यों, नजदीकी रिश्तेदारों और मित्रों को लिखा जाता है। इस प्रकार के उत्तर धारण, स्वभाविक शैली में लिखे जाते हैं जैसे कि एक व्यक्ति एक मित्र या एक रिश्तेदार से बात करता है।)

1st person pronoun (I, We) and 2nd person pronoun (You) are used in informal replies. (अनौपचारिक उत्तर में प्रथम पुरुष सर्वनाम (मैं, हम) तथा मध्यम पुरुष नाम (तुम) का प्रयोग होता है।)

1 Accepting Replies of Informal Invitations The following value points should be included in an accepting reply of the informal invitation.

(एक अनौपचारिक निमंत्रण को स्वीकार करते हुए उत्तर में निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु शामिल होने चाहिए।)

- Address of the guest (sender) (मेहमान (उत्तर भेजने वाले) Date of writing the reply (उत्तर लिखने का दिनांक)
- Date of writing the reply (उत्तर लिखने का दिनांक)
- Salutation to the recipient (प्राप्तकर्ता को सम्बोधन)
- Thanks to the recipient/Acknowledgement of the invitation (प्राप्तकर्ता को धन्यवाद / निमंत्रण की पावती)
- Name of the event, occasion etc. (समारोह, अवसर आदि का नाम)
- Day, Date (Time)
- Venue (स्थल)
- Acceptance of the invitation
- Complimentary close (सम्मानसूचक समाप्ति)
- The Sender's signature/ name (भेजने वाले के हस्ताक्षर)

Q.1 You are Aman/Amina of C/71, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur have been invited by your friend Santosh to attend his/her 17th birthday party on 12 February, 20 at 7.00 PM. Write an informal reply accepting the invitation.

Ans.

The writer address

**C/71 Bapu Nagar,
Jaipur**

Acknowledge of the invitation

February 2, 20...

Occasion

Date of writing solution
To the recipient

I am very glad to be invited
by you on your 17th birthday
party on 12 February, 20 at
7.00 Acceptance PM.

Venue

Date

onwards at your residence.

Complimentary Close

of the I am much pleased to
accept it. Looking forward to
be with you and your family

The senders signature
name

Yours
Aman/Amina

Q.2 You have been invited by your friend on the wedding of your friend's sister on 22th March..
20. Respond to the invitation informally accepting it.

Answer

**18, Nyaya Puri
Bharatpur
March 12, 20**

Dear Amit

I am really pleased to be invited on the wedding of your sister on 22th March, 20 I am much
pleased to accept it. I am eagerly waiting for the day.

Yours sincerely
Arjun

Q. 3. You are Manoj/Manju. You have been invited by Manu who is organizing a get together on 25th March, 2017, at 5.00 P.M. at Hotel Janpath. Write an informal reply in acceptance.

Ans.

**217 MIG Flats.
Surya Vihar,
Kota
15 March, 20**

Dear Manu

I have received your invitation to attend a get together party on 25 March, 20 at 5.00 P.M. at Hotel Janpath. I am extremely happy to know that all our old friends will be there. I would like to confirm my participation. Looking forward to the momentous occasion

Yours sincerely
Manoj/Manju

Q. 4. You have been invited to an evening bash at Shivam Ann by Vibhu to celebrate his selection in NDA. Respond to accept the invitation. You are Nitin of 56, Gautam Nagar, Alwar. (Difficult words: Evening Bash lka; dh ikVhZ½

Ans.

**56, Gautam Nagar
Alwar
10 Nov., 20**

Dear Vibhu I am really pleased to know that you have been selected in NDA Thanks a lot for your invitation to an evening bash at Shivam Ann

I will definately come there on time. I wish you great success.

Yours sincerely
Nitin

II Declining Replies of the Informal Invitations

Value points of a declining reply of the informal invitation.

एक अनौपचारिक निमंत्रण का अस्वीकार करते हुए उत्तर देने के महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु)

- Address of the writer (sender) (लिखने (उत्तर भेजने वाले का पता)
- Date of writing the reply (उत्तर लिखने की दिनांक)
- Salutation to the recipient (प्राप्तकर्ता को सम्बोधन)
- Thanks to the recipient/Acknowledgement of the invitation (उत्तर प्राप्तकर्ता को धन्यवाद / निमंत्रण की पावती)
- Name of the event, occasion etc. (समारोह, अवसर आदि का नाम)
- Day, date (time) and venue
- Declination/Refusal (मनाई / अस्वीकृति)
- Reason (कारण)
- Wish (शुभकामना)
- Complimentary close (सम्मानपूर्ण समाप्ति)
- Sender's signature/Name

Q. 1. Your friend has invited you on the occasion of the inauguration ceremony of the Unique Advertisement Agency, but you are unable to come there as your mother is hospitalized. Write an informal reply.

Answer

The diagram illustrates the components of an informal declining reply. On the left, labels are connected by arrows to the corresponding parts of a sample letter on the right:

- The writer/ sender's address** points to "5 Jay Mandir, Udaipur".
- Date of the reply** points to "10 Jan., 20".
- Refusal and reason** points to "Dear Rakesh" and "I thank you for your invitation on the occasion of the inauguration ceremony event of the Unique Advertisement Agency, but I am unable to come there as my mother is hospitalized."
- Event.** points to "the Unique Advertisement Agency".
- wish** points to "I wish the inauguration every success."
- Complimentary close** points to "Yours sincerely".
- The sender's signature/** points to "Raju".

The sample letter text is as follows:

5 Jay Mandir,
Udaipur

10 Jan., 20

Dear Rakesh

I thank you for your invitation on the occasion of the inauguration ceremony event of the Unique Advertisement Agency, but I am unable to come there as my mother is hospitalized.

I wish the inauguration every success.

Yours sincerely
Raju

2. You are Mohit of 121-A, Heerapura, Kota. Your cousin has invited you on the auspicious occasion of the Griha Pravesh ceremony on January 6, 20 Write an informal reply declining it.

Ans.

**121-A, Heerapura
Kota**

28 Dec., 20

Dear Manoj

Thank you very much for inviting me on the auspicious occasion of the Griha Pravesh Ceremony on 6 Jan, 20 I am very sorry to say that I will not be able to attend the ceremony due to an unavoidable official tour to Mount Abu on the same day.

I send my best wishes on this occasion.

Yours sincerely
Mohit

Q. 3. Your friend has invited you for dinner. Write an informal reply expressing your inability to accept the invitation.

Ans.

10 Roop Nagar,
Udaipur

August 3, 20

Dear Krishna

Thank you for your invitation for dinner. I regret that it will not be possible for me to come for dinner as I am suffering from viral fever for some days.

Yours sincerely
Anoop

Q. 4. You are Mala of 21 Vivekanand Nagar, Alwar. Your friend Malti has invited you at tea on her success in the examination. Write an informal reply declining the invitation. Mention the reason.

Answer

**21 Vivekanand Nagar
Alwar**

21 June, 20

Dear Malti

Congratulations. I am really glad to know that you have passed Sr. Sec. Exam. with 80% of marks. I thank you for your invitation to attend the tea party, but I am very sorry to say that I will not be able to come as I have a class test.

Please accept my wishes.
Yours sincerely
Mala

Q.5. You have been invited by your friend at his/her sister's engagement on 06 Jan., 20__ at 2.00 PM: but you are unable to attend the engagement. Send an informal reply.

Answer

**25, M.D. Colony
Bikaner**

24 Dec. 20

Dear Amarsingh

Many thanks for your invitation at your sister's engagement on 06 Jan., 20 at 2.00 PM. But I am sorry to say that it will not be possible for me to reach there as I have an unavoidable official meeting on the same day
I send my wishes on this occasion.

Yours sincerely
Rohan

Question: 4 (BMP)

Marks 05

Section B (ii)

(1)

You are Arun, a reporter. Write a report giving details of the road accident that you witnessed. (word limit : 100 words)

ROAD ACCIDENT

(ByArun, Reporter)

Achrol (jaipur), 3 january – Saturday proved perhaps the most unfortunate day for many people who witnessed a fatal collision incident of a maruti car and a tourist bus at Achrol on N.H. 7 at around 2.00 p.m the car hit the bus which was full of passengers. Two teen boys in the

car, died on the maruti did not get hurt. Ten passengers seriously injured. There was a loud hue and cry. Some people called the police and the dead were taken to hospital. The accident happened because of the negligence of the driver of the maruti car. The police registered a case against him.

(2)

You have travelled by bus and as a result of derailment of the train all the passengers were delayed. Write a report on the train accident to publish in a newspaper in about 100 words.

TRAIN ACCIDENT

(By Staff Correspondent)

Kundanpur ,4 April- The Gurgaon Express went off the rails and its three bogies and the engine derailed at about 6:00 p. m. near kundanpur. Nine passengers died on the spot and 65 were injured. Some of them were serious. The govt. Stated rescue and relief operations immediately. The nearby local resident helped in the rescue work. The injured were taken to hospital The rail minister announced a compensation of Rs.5 lacs to next kin of the dead and Rs. Fifty thousand for the injured. It is hoped that the situation will come back to normalcy within two or three days.

(3)

You are Sakshi. Write a report in about 100 words giving description of a fire Accident.

FIRE ACCIDENT

(BySakshi,Class-XII)

Udaipur, 1 May.- Last Monday I was sleeping on the roof of my house when suddenly I heard a loud noise, I work up immediately and saw a house on fire at some distance in Bapu Bazar. The flames of fire and smoke seemed to th sky. people were trying to put out the fire by throwing water and sand but in vain. There was great fear and state of panic all around the area. The wind was blowing fast so the fire also gripped the neighboring house. Mean while someone informed the fire brigade. It took at least an hour to put out the fire. Everything was burnt to ashes with in no time. The occupants of the house were simply dumbstruck. The reason of fire could not be known, fortunately, there was no loss of life.

(4)

You are Sanjay, a crime reporter. You witness a robbery in a local bank prepare a report for the newspaper in about 100 words on A Bank Robbery.

ROBBERY IN UCO BANK

(By Crime Reporter)

Udaipur, 11 May- There was a bank robbery in UCO bank, sikar. At around 11.00 a.m. five persons entered in the bank. They had covered their faces. One robber snatched the gun of the bank-gourd and they hit the unarmed gourd on the head and he fell down. Then they locked the manager, the staff and the customers in a room. Then two robbers went to the cash counter and took all the money. The man on the wheel drove away the car at a very fast speed. According to the manager 10 lakh rupees were robbed.

(5)

You are Aman, reporter of the Rajasthan Patrika. You have witnessed disaster caused by flood in Nava prepare a report for newspaper on the incident in about 100 words.

DISASTER CAUSED BY FLOOD

(By Aman, Reporter Rajasthan Patrika)

NAVA, 27th Feb.- The area of Nava affected by the recent flood. All the area looked like a sheet of water. A huge damage of property has been done. Two persons died in Rampura Village. Many people became homeless. Packets of food, bottles of drinking water, clothes and other necessary things were being supplied with the assistance of the NGOs and the generous people. A team of doctors was dispatched to Nava, The govt. is taking all possible steps to assist the flood affected people.

(6)

Yesterday you saw two students quarreling on the road. Soon they became violent and hurt each other. A heavy crowd gathered and they were taken to hospital. Write a report on what you saw.

STUDENTS QUARREL ON ROAD

(By Ashok, Student of class XII)

Ajmer, 2 March- After the school hours there was a quarrel between the students of two local school in pushker. Unfortunately bicycle of a student hit the other and both the students started hot talks. Soon they became violent and hurt each other Two student seriously injured. There was a heavy traffic jam. Some people informed the police. The police came immediately and controlled the students. The injured were taken to hospital.

(7)

A science fair was held in your city. Write a report on it to be published in local newspaper in about 100 words.

SCIENCE FAIR

(By the secretary of the student's union)

Jaipur, 11 Jan.- The students of govt. Sr. sec. School. Chaksu organized a Science fair to create scientific awareness among the people. The Chief person inaugurated the exhibition. It was held in The school from 8th to 10th january. The students and the teachers of the school jointly arranged it. This included recycling of waste, solar energy etc. Students displayed and explained their projects by using models, charts, slide projectors, audio and video CDs. Visitors were full of praise for the exhibits which were educative and also entertaining. The fair was certainly a success because of the large number of people attended on all days. On the final day, the students and teachers were awarded certificates of participation.

(8)

Write a report in about 100 words on the topic ' The prize distribution function. '

THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION

(By Student reporter)

Vatika, 18 feb.- The prize distribution function of Talent Search Academy was held on Monday 17 Feb at the school auditorium. The Principal welcomed the chief guest. A welcome song was sung by the students. A short cultural programme was presented. The chief guest gave prizes to the best students in every activity. The students who got the First position in the previous classes, were also given prizes, The principal read out the annual report of the school. The function ended with the national anthem.

(9)

Your club organized a blood donation camp in your city. Write a report in about 100 words.

BLOOD DONATION CAMP

(By Asha, Reported, Rajasthan Patrika)

Ajmer, 15 Oct.- Youth club of the city organized a blood donation camp in Adarsh Sr. Sec. School, Ajmer. The City mayor inaugurated the blood donation camp. He was the first to donate blood. One hundred five members donated their blood. It was both interesting and a useful experience for the donators. The Heath Officer praised the club for its dedicated, selfless and devoted services to the society. NGOs and voluntary organization came up to render their services for this noble cause and spread the message to donate blood and feel the pleasure of giving life to someone.

(10)

You are mukesh, reporter of rajasthanpatrika. Write a report in about 100 words on assembly elections held in your city.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION HELD IN JAIPUR

(By Mukesh, reporter of rajasthan of Raj. Patrika)

Jaipur, 12 Dec. Assembly election were held to elect representatives to the state legislature peacefully in Jaipur city on 11 Dec., 2021. There are eight assembly constituencies. The different political parties took part in the assembly election. The election began at 7.00 am. The presiding officers and the polling officers arrived earlier. The ballot boxes were sealed before the representatives of the candidates. The polling continued till 6.00 pm. 75% voters cast their votes. The election result will be declared after the counting of the votes on 18 Dec., 2021.

(11)

An N.G.O. is going to organize a “Free Eye Operation camp” in your locality. Compose a report with the help of the help of the given hints in about 100 words.

**An N.G.O.....Free Eye Camp.....Dr. Sudheerinaugurate
.....beds.....2social workersFirst dayAdmit patient
.....operation Patient.....discharge.....Doctors and
nurses.....duty thank.**

FREE EYE OPERATION CAMP

(By staff reporter)

Padampura, 12 July- GajjuSuthar Trust (an N.G.O.) organized a free eye operation camp at luneshwarmhadevtemple, Padampura. Mr. Ram, M.L.A. inaugurated the camp. Dr. Sudheer and some other doctors came from Eye Care Hospital, Jaipur. The doctors examined patients and most of them were operated successfully. The patients were given medicines. There were some social workers and nurses to take care of the patients. The chief coordinator thanked all the doctors, nurses and volunteers. It was claimed a great success.

(12)

Inter class football matches took place in your school last week. Prepare a report to be published in the school magazine in about 100 words.

INTER CLASS FOOTBALL MATCHES

(By Student Reporter)

Sikar, 12 Nov.- Inter class football matches were held in Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Sikar. The D.E.O. of Sikar district inaugurated the match. Total twelve teams took part in the matches from 8th to 11th Nov., 2022. The team of class XII(B). Total 8 matches were played. All the matches were very interesting and full of tough fights. The team of class XI(A) played the final match with the team of class XII(B). The team of class XI(A) won the final match by 2 goals. The D.E.O. gave away the prizes to the winners.

(13)

The residents of Devas are suffering from irregular water supply. Write report for the newspaper in about 100 words.

IRREGULAR SUPPLY OF WATER IN DEVAS

(By Sushil , Staff Reporter)

Devas, 18 November- Poor and untimely water supply keep the people of Devas thirsty. It is the major problem. The water supply system is very irregular. People are facing hardships. Some people steal water from underground pipes. The pressure is also very low. The condition of public taps is very unsatisfactory. Some of them are closed and do not function at all. There is water famine on certain days. Citizens of the local committee to look into the matter, but with no result.

(14)

You are Amina/Amir, a reporter of the Hindu, Write a report in about 100 words on the national book fair in your city.

THE 12TH NATIONAL BOOK FAIR **(By Amir/Amina, Reporter of the Hindu)**

Jaipur, 15 November – The 12th national book fair was held from 10th Nov. to 14th Nov. 2022 at S.M.S. Stadium. The educational minister inaugurated the book fair. There were more than 800 stalls in the fair. A wide range of text-books, academic books, competition book, literature books, books of interest to the general reader, science, social science, technology etc. Were displayed by the publishers and the distributors. Texts books and competition books were in demand. A lot of student visited the book fair and bought books.

(15)

The power failure problem affects our daily life. Prepare a report on frequent power failures in your town, gadara. (Word limit – about 100 words)

FREOUENT POWER FAILURE IN GADARA

Gadara, 5 November.- Frequent power failure in causing a difficulty to the people of gadara. There are old wires and poles of electricity. There is not fix time of power supply. It is board examination time. The students find them selves unable to study at nigh. There are possibilities of thefts and accidents. There in irregular voltage of power, Darkness may lead to any kind of mishappening. The matter has been taken with the authorities again and again but the problem persiste in the same way.

TRANSLATION

ENGLISH TO HINDI TEXT

1 A recent study shows that the habit of reading is diminishing rapidly among youngsters today. They can't concentrate on a given English reading passage for more than a few seconds at a stretch! At the same time, reading was and still is an integral part of all competitive exams. So, how do you improve your reading skills? The answer to this question is actually another question: What is the use of Reading Skills? The main purpose of reading is to 'make sense'. Keep in mind these points while attempting English reading passages:

हाल ही में हुए एक अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि आज के युवाओं में पढ़ने की आदत तेजी से कम होती जा रही है। वे किसी दिए गए अंग्रेजी पढ़ने के मार्ग पर कुछ सेकंड से अधिक समय तक ध्यान केंद्रित नहीं कर सकते हैं! साथ ही पढ़ना सभी प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं का एक अभिन्न अंग था और अब भी है। तो आप अपने पढ़ने के कौशल को कैसे सुधारते हैं इस प्रश्न का उत्तर वास्तव में एक और प्रश्न है। पठन कौशल का उपयोग क्या है। पढ़ने का मुख्य उद्देश्य समझ में आना है। अंग्रेजी पढ़ने के पैसेज का प्रयास करते समय इन बातों का ध्यान रखें।

2 Every master is unique, just like an Everest, standing far higher, touching the stars — alone. Never compare two masters. Comparison is not the right thing in the world of masters. Comparison is mind-oriented, it is intellectual, and the master's realization is beyond the mind, it is spiritual. In the world of spirit, in the world of godliness, there is no question of comparison. Everyone is unique, but surrendered, dedicated to the same truth from different angles. It needs a tremendous capacity of understanding, and that understanding has not to be of the mind, it has to be of meditation.

हर गुरु अद्वितीय है बिल्कुल एक एवरेस्ट की तरह कहीं दूर खड़ा है सितारों को छू रहा है अकेला। कभी भी दो गुरुओं की तुलना न करें। स्वामी की दुनिया में तुलना ठीक नहीं है। तुलना मन.उन्मुख है यह बौद्धिक है और गुरु की अनुभूति मन से परे है यह आध्यात्मिक है। आत्मा की दुनिया में भक्ति की दुनिया में तुलना का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। हर कोई अद्वितीय है लेकिन अलग.अलग कोणों से

एक ही सत्य के लिए समर्पित समर्पित है। इसे समझने की एक जबरदस्त क्षमता की जरूरत है और यह समझ मन की नहीं होनी चाहिए यह ध्यान की होनी चाहिए।

3 Thoughts are like dirt, Thoughts, desires, imaginations, memories — all are forms of dirt. Because of them, the purity of the mind is lost. Because of them, the capacity to reflect, the mirror-like quality of the mind is lost. Continuous cleaning is needed. So, meditation is not something that you do once and forget about, because each moment of life you go on gathering dust. Meditation is like a daily bath. It is not something that once you have done it, you are finished. It should become like a natural thing, as you go to sleep, as you take a bath, meditation should become a natural part of your life.

विचार गंदगी की तरह हैं, विचार, इच्छाएं, कल्पनाएं, यादें — सभी गंदगी के रूप हैं। इनके कारण मन की पवित्रता नष्ट हो जाती है। उनके कारण, प्रतिबिंबित करने की क्षमता, मन की दर्पण जैसी गुणवत्ता खो जाती है। निरंतर सफाई की जरूरत है। तो, ध्यान कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिसे आप एक बार करते हैं और भूल जाते हैं, क्योंकि जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षण में आप धूल फांकते चले जाते हैं। ध्यान दैनिक स्नान के समान है। ऐसा नहीं है कि एक बार कर लेने के बाद आप समाप्त हो जाते हैं। यह एक प्राकृतिक चीज की तरह हो जाना चाहिए, जैसे ही आप सो जाते हैं, जैसे ही आप स्नान करते हैं, ध्यान आपके जीवन का एक स्वाभाविक हिस्सा बन जाना चाहिए।

4 Look at life: everywhere there is a contradiction. But nothing is wrong in contradiction, it is just because it is unbearable for your logical mind. If you attain a mystic insight, it becomes beautiful. Really, beauty cannot exist without it. If you cannot hate the same person, you love there will be no tension in your love. It will be a dead thing. There will be no polarity; everything will go stale... In the morning you love, by the afternoon you are filled with hate. You have moved to the valley; you have moved to the initial position where you were before you fell into love — now you are again individuals.

जीवन को देखो : हर जगह एक विरोधाभास है। लेकिन विरोधाभास में कुछ भी गलत नहीं है, यह सिर्फ इसलिए है क्योंकि यह आपके तार्किक दिमाग के लिए असहनीय है। यदि तुम एक रहस्यवादी अंतर्दृष्टि को प्राप्त कर लेते हो, तो वह सुंदर हो जाती है। वास्तव में, सुंदरता इसके बिना मौजूद नहीं हो सकती। यदि आप एक ही व्यक्ति से घृणा नहीं कर सकते, तो आप प्रेम करते हैं, आपके प्रेम में कोई

तनाव नहीं होगा। यह मरी हुई बात होगी। कोई ध्रुवता नहीं होगी; सब कुछ बासी हो जाएगा... सुबह तुम प्यार करते हो, दोपहर तक तुम नफरत से भर जाते हो तुम घाटी में चले गए हो; आप उस प्रारंभिक स्थिति में आ गए हैं जहां आप प्यार में पड़ने से पहले थे — अब आप फिर से व्यक्ति हैं।

5 To be an individual is also beautiful because it is freedom. To be in the valley is also beautiful because it is relaxation. To be in the dark valley is soothing, it helps you to

regain balance. Then you are ready again to go to the peak; by the evening you are again in love. This is a process of coming apart, then coming together — and again and again. When you fall in love again after a hateful moment it is a new dawn. If there is no change, life is static. If you cannot move to the opposite everything will go stale and it will become boring...

एक व्यक्ति होना भी सुंदर है क्योंकि यह स्वतंत्रता है। घाटी में होना भी खूबसूरत है क्योंकि यह सुकून देता है। अंधेरी घाटी में रहना सुखदायक है, यह आपको संतुलन हासिल करने में मदद करता है। तब तुम फिर से शिखर पर जाने के लिए तैयार होते हो; शाम तक तुम फिर से प्यार में हो यह अलग होने, फिर एक साथ आने की प्रक्रिया है — और बार-बार। जब आप एक घृणित क्षण के बाद फिर से प्यार में पड़ जाते हैं तो यह एक नया भोर होता है। यदि कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है, तो जीवन स्थिर है। यदि आप विपरीत दिशा में नहीं जा सकते तो सब कुछ बासी हो जाएगा और यह उबाऊ हो जाएगा...

Question No.5 (BMP)

Marks 06

Registering Complaints for poor/Defective/ Non-complete of order

Sender's Address

Date

Firm/ Company Name

Address

Sub- For replacement of _____

Dear Sirs

I regret to inform you that I bought/ Purchased

Product Name from your firm/ company name vide cash memo No _____ dated _____
. It has stopped working.

You are requested to replace at the earliest.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Sender's Name

Official Complaints

Sender's Address

Date

Receiver's Designation

Name of Dpmt

Sub - For _____

Sir

Respectfully I want to bring it to your kind notice about complaining Issue

This causes much inconvenience to Sufferer I request you to look into the matter and do the needful.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Job CV/Resume

Sender Address

Date

Employers Designation / Name and

Complete Address

Sub- Application for the post of Post name

Sir/Madam

In response to you advertisement in Newspaper Name dated _____ for the above post. I submit my candidature for the same. My resume is enclosed here.

If I am given a chance. I promise to serve your concern to the best of my abilities.

Thanking you

Name of Applicant

Encl Resume

RESUME

Making Enquiries

Sender's Address

Date

The Manager

Subject- Inquiry about the _____

Dear Sir.

We want to know about the charges/ Rates / Varieties/ range of _____ .

Kindly furnish the following details

you provide.

Yours Faithfully

Placing an Order

OFFICE OF THE _____ JAIPUR	Mo.No. _____ Date : _____
-------------------------------	------------------------------

Suppliers Address

Sub. _____

Sir/Sirs

We are pleased to place on order for supplying the following **Item Name**

Sr. No.	Name of Item	Specification	Quantity
---------	--------------	---------------	----------

1.

2.

Payment will be made as per the decided terms & conditions.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Orderer's Name

Post _____

Letter to the Editor

Format

Sender's Address

Date

The Editor

Editor's News agency name

Sub. _____

Sir

I/We shall be highly obliged if you kindly publish in your esteemed newspaper/ journal about It is high time that proper steps should be taken to think over it.

I hope my request will be headed to for a betterment of all.

Yours faithfully

Name

Examples

Q. 1 Wanted a lady Receptionist cum Telephone Operator. Smart female graduate with an attractive personality of not more than 25 years with good command over English and Hindi may only apply. Experienced will be preferred. Write to the M. D., Ajeet Nursing Home, Kota with a detailed resume and a passport size photograph latest by next Tuesday. You are Nandini / Mohini. Write for this post after seeing its advertisement in 'The Express-Times!

Ans:

Flat No. – 5 Sudhir Apartments
Kota

2 February 20–

The Managing Director
Ajeet Nursing Home
Kota

Subject: Application for the post of receptionist cum telephone operator

Dear Sir

In response to your advertisement in the national daily 'The Express-Times dated 1st February 20–for the post of Receptionist cum Telephone Operator, I want to offer myself as a candidate for it. I am a smart, confident and hardworking lady of 24 years with pleasing personality. I am also computer literate and possess excellent command over English. I assure you of my best services if given an opportunity for the same. My resume is enclosed herewith.

Yours faithfully

Nandini Mehra

Enclosed – Resume

Resume

Name : Nandini Mehra
Father's Name : Mr Ashok Singh Mehra
Sex : Female
Date of Birth : 11 July 1988
Nationality: Indian
Marital Status : Single
Permanent Address: Flat No-5, Sudhir Apartments, Kota

Educational Qualification : Secondary Examination from Asha Public School
C.B.S.E. Board,
igher Secondary Examination from Asha Public
School C.B.S.E. Board,
M.A. (English), Rajasthan University

Computer Qualifications 6 months Diploma in Computer Basic from APTECH, 1-year
advance Diploma in Computer Software Technology from ET &T

Job Experience Have worked for 6 months as a telephone operator in
Luxurious Products Pvt. Ltd.

References 1. Mr Ravi Sharan Singh Manager, Luxurious Products Pvt. Ltd.

2. Mr Ramanand Sharma M.D., Ramanand Ayurvedic and Yoga Centre.

Interests & Hobbies Reading, singing, pottery making

Salary Expected Negotiable

Q. 2 Write a letter to the Collector of your district complaining about the irregular supply of electricity in your town.

Ans:

The District Collector, Banswara

20 January 2021

Subject: Irregular Supply of Electricity

Sir

I want to bring to your kind notice towards the plight of the citizens of Banswara city in general and students in particular. From the last two months, there has been an irregular supply of electricity. The electrical engineer says that excessive load is the main cause of irregular supply of electricity. This irregular supply of electricity disrupts the studies of the students. The housewives complain that none of their kitchen appliances functions properly.

I humbly request you to find a solution to this pressing problem of Banswara city. Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Satish Gupta

Q. 3 Write a letter to the Editor of Nav Jyoti regarding the nuisance of stray cattle on the roads. Ans:

155 Krishna Nagar, Kota

12 January 20–

The Editor

Nav Jyoti, Kota

Subject: The nuisance of stray cattle on the roads

Dear Sir

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I want to draw the attention of the Municipal Authorities of Kota to the nuisance of stray cattle on the roads. Many

people rear cattle but they let them stray onto the roads during day time. Apart from being unhygienic, many times cattle squat on the pavements and sometimes even in the middle of the roads. This causes a hazard to the public. It is hoped that the Municipal Authorities would take immediate steps to do away with this nuisance.

Yours faithfully
Nimita Jain

Q.4: You are Anoop living at 7, Adarsh Nagar, Churu. You purchased a washing machine from a dealer. Write a letter for its replacement.

Ans:

7 Adarsh Nagar, Churu

13 October 2021

M/s Tulip Appliances
M.G. Road, Jaipur

Subject: Complaint regarding the defective washing machine

Dear Sir

I bought a washing machine from your showroom with a warranty of 2 years. But only 8 months have passed by and it has started troubling me. For a month its dryer has not been functioning properly while the system creates a loud noise during the washing of clothes. It gave me an electric shock when I switched it on yesterday. I hope you will understand the urgency of the situation and send a technician to rectify these defects or replace it soon.

Yours faithfully

Anoop

Section C

Question No 6

Marks 02

CLAUSES

(Noun Clauses, Adverb clauses, Relative clauses)

Type -1

Put the most suitable in the space to complete the following sentences –

1. I will cook food.....I come back. (as soon as/till/before)
2. I want to finish my work.....we go out. (before/after/till)
3. She is going to look after the cat.....I am away on holiday.
(as/before/while)

4. Don't cross the road.....you see the red signal.(as/when/until)
 5. I'll give you a ring.....we get back from our vacation.(when/before/until)
 6.I was much younger, I enjoyed camping out.(when/as/since)
 7.the man had stopped his car to help,Ramesh recognized him.(After/as long as /before)
 8. You seem happy.....you help others.(till/when/after)
 9.it gets cold,I'll light the fire.(No sooner/when/hardly)
 - 10.....the quees arrives,the audience will stand up. (when/till/then)
- Answer :- 1. As soon as 2.before 3.while 4.until 5.when 6.when 7.after 8. When 9.when 10. When

Clause – Type – II

Combine the following sentences using conjunction that is given in brackets –

1. If you do not workhard. You will not succeed. (unless)
2. He had finished his work. He went to bed. (after)
3. This is my pen. I bought it yesterday. (that)
4. He had reached the holl. Then the film started. (after)
5. I know the reason. He did not succeed. (why)
6. I reached school. It began to rain.(as soon as)
7. As soon as I reached the hall. The film started.(No sooner.....than)
8. He cannot hear you.If you do not speak aloud.(unless)
9. It was raining. I put up my umbrella.(while)
- 10.The thief saw me. He ran away at once.(as soon as)
- 11.The children began to cry. Their books were lost.(whose)
- 12.I do not know the time.The school open then.(when)
- 13.He was running in the field. He fell down.(while)
- 14.Where is the girl? The principal wants to see her.(whom)
- 15.I have seen the place. Buddha was born there.(where)
- 16.The earth moves round the sun. It is a fact.(that)
- 17.My father is a doctor. He has got his own hospital.(who)
- 18.You have borrowed a book from library. Have you returned it?(Which) 19.The man is a notorious person. The police arrested him this morning.(whom) 20.My father was at his prayer. My mother was cooking.(while)

Answer to the exercises –

1. Unless the work hard, you will not succeed.
2. After he had finished his work,he went to bed.
3. This is my pen that I bought yesterday.
4. After he had reached the hall,the film started.
5. I know the reason why he did not succeed.

6. As soon as I reached school, it began to rain.
7. No sooner did I reach the hall, the film started.
8. He cannot hear you unless you speak aloud.
9. While it was raining, I put up my umbrella.
10. As soon as the thief saw me, he ran away. (at once)
11. The children whose books were lost began to cry.
12. I do not know the time when the school opens.
13. While he was running in the field, he fell down.
14. Where is the girl whom the principal wants to see?
15. I have seen the place where Buddha was born.
16. It is a fact that the earth moves the sun.
17. My father who is a doctor has got his own hospital.
18. Have you returned the book which you borrowed from library?
19. The man whom the police arrested this morning is a notorious person.
20. While my father was at his prayer, my mother was cooking.

Question No7 (BMP)

Marks 02

“Synthesis”

Synthesis is the process of combining simple sentences into one simple or one complex sentence. It is of two types: (A) Simple Sentences and (B) Compound Sentences.

In synthesis :-

- (A) Combination of simple sentences into one simple sentence.
 - (B) Combination of simple sentences into one complex sentence.
- I Combination of simple sentences into Compound sentences.

Formation Of Simple Sentences :-

- By using Participle –

Separate – I reached home, I took off my clothes.

Combined – Reaching home, I took off my clothes.

Separate – I was hungry. I took my food.

Combined – Being hungry. I took my food.

Separate – I found my pen. It was lost.

Combined – I found my lost pen.

Separate – She had completed her written work.

She went to the market.

Combined – Having Completed her written work, she went to the market.

Formation of Complex Sentences :-

Two simple sentences can be combined to form a Complex Sentence

Example - Separate - Ram is a dull boy. Every teacher knows it.

Combined - Every teacher knows that Ram is a dull boy.

Example - Separate - I told you that yesterday. You must rely on it.

Combined - You must rely on what I told you yesterday.

Example - Separate - I saw a dog. The dog was lying on the road.

Combined - I saw a dog which was lying on the road.

Example - Separate - This is the school. I was taught here in my childhood.

Combined - This is the school where I was taught in my childhood.

Formation of Compound sentences-

1. **Cumulative** :- Two simple sentences are joined by conjunctions like 'and', 'as well as', 'both-and', 'not only-but' etc. Separate - He took my pen yesterday. He returned it today.

Combined - He took my pen yesterday and returned it today.

Example - Separate - He was marked absent. He was turned out of the class.

Combined - He was marked absent as well as turned out of the class.

Or

He is not only marked absent but also turned out of the class.

1. **Alternate** - 'either-or', 'neither-nor', 'otherwise', 'or'

Example - Separate - Make haste. We shall miss the train.

Combined - Make haste or we shall miss the train.

Or

Make haste otherwise we shall miss the train.

Example - Separate - Ram is not a doctor. He is not a teacher.

Combined - Ram is neither teacher nor doctor.

1. **Adversative** (conjunctions like 'but', 'however', 'still', 'yet', 'nevertheless' etc.)

Example - Separate - He is lazy. He is clever.

Combined - He is lazy but he is clever.

Example - Separate - He is poor. He is honest.

Combined - He is poor yet he is honest.

(d) **Illative** (conjunctions like 'for', 'so', 'hence', 'therefore')

Example - Separate - I cannot die in peace. I am a sinner.

Combined - I am a sinner so I cannot die in peace.

Example - Separate - He is the son of professor. He is intelligent.

Combine – He is the son of professor therefore he is intelligent.

Combine the sentences as directed in the brackets -

1. The boy wrote a letter. The boy went to school.(Simple)
2. He saw his mother. He was glad. (Simple)
3. I am sure. I will finish the work. (Simple)
4. Do it. You will be punished.(Compound)
5. Be quick. You will be late.(Compound)
6. I have a watch. It does not work well.(Complex)
7. We went to the hospital. There we saw a deadbody.(Complex)
8. Sarita is an intelligent girl. She can do any exercise of this book.(use such-this) 9.
The question was hard. Boys failed to do it.(use so-that)
10. We went to jaipur. We stayed for five days there.(use where)
11. He is quite rich. He can arrange a good party.(use enough-to)
12. Rahman is a singer. He is a dancer too.(use both-and)
13. He is very honest. He cannot accept a bribe.(use too-to)
14. He made all efforts. He couldn't get the job.(use though)
15. They walked very fast. They wanted to catch the train.(use in order-to) 16.
Do your work. The teacher will come.(use till)
17. He heard a noise. He stopped.(use participle)
18. She was proud. She refused the gift.(use participle)
19. Ramesh bought a book. It was very interesting.(which)
20. Work hard. You will get success.(if)
21. Mohan was punished. He disobeyed his teachers.(because) 22.
He as hungry. He ate two apples.(so)
23. The horse is very wild. It cannot be controlled.(Too-to)
24. He couldn't take flight. It was a bad weather.(owing to)
25. Anurag was studying. A thief entered the room.(while)

Answer to the exercises –

1. Having written a letter, the boy went to school.
2. He was glad to see his mother.
3. I am sure of finishing the work.
4. Do it or you will be punished.
5. Be quick otherwise you will be late.
6. I have a watch which doesn't work well.
7. We went to hospital where we saw a deadbody.
8. Sunita is such an intelligent girl that she can do any exercise of this book. 9.
The question was so hard that the boys failed to do it.
10. We went to jaipur where we stayed for five days.

11. He is rich enough to arrange a good party.
12. Rahman is both singer and dancer.
13. He is too honest to accept a bribe.
14. Though he made all efforts he couldn't get the job.
15. They walked very fast in order to catch the train.
16. Do your work till the teacher comes.
17. Hearing a noise, he stopped.
18. Being Proud, she refused the gift.
19. Ramesh bought a book which was very interesting.
20. If you work hard, you will get success.
21. Mohan was punished because he disobeyed his teacher.
22. He was hungry so he ate two apples.
23. The horse is too wild to be controlled.
24. Owing to a bad weather he couldn't take flight.
25. While Anurag was studying a thief entered the room.

Question No8 (BMP)

Marks 04

Phrasal Verb [break, bring, carry, come, get, put, from]

1. The car.....in the way.(broke up/broke down)
2. The prisoner.....from the jail.(broke away/broke into)
3. The publisher is.....good novel.(bringing up/bringing out) 4. The obedient son.....every instruction of his father.(carried out/carried off) 5. The marriage.....well.(came down/came off)
6. I can't.....your rude behavior any more.(put up with/put in) 7. My father still hasn't really.....the death of my mother.(got over/got out) 8. She.....home after the film.(came on/came back)
9. The water.....my nose.(came up to/came in)
10. I.....this book in a busy market.(came across/came up)
11. The firemen.....the fire. (put off/put out)
12. I will.....late.You may go.(come on/come in)
13. I.....a new English word today.(came across/came up)
14. Please.....the radio. The music is boring.(Turn up/Turn off) 15. I want to.....this worker. He is thief.(get rid of/get off)
16. What time do you.....in the morning ? (get up/get out)
17. Somebody forgot to.....the tap in the bathroom.(turn up/turn off) 18. I won't be able to.....the examination.(get away/get in) 19. Where did you.....in poona.(put up/put into)
20. How much is your.....per year.(turn up/ turn over)
21. My brother.....me due to bad habits.(turned against/turned over) 22. The company.....1 lakh rupees a day.(turn over/turn off)

23. Two parrots were.....by two people.(brought up/brought in)
 24. His request for transfer was.....(turned out/turned down)
 25. The doctor told her to.....with the treatment.(carry on/carry out)
 26. Cholera may.....in the city.(break out/break in)
 27. He can.....this difficulty.(get out/get over)
 28. Rekha.....a new sari and went to agra.(put on/put in)
 29. He will.....to my house on Sunday.(come over/come on)
 30. He.....the order of his boss.(carried on/carried out)

Answer :-

1. Brokedown 2. Broke away 3. Bringing out 4.carried out. 5.came off 6.put up with 7. Got over 8. Came back 9. Came up to 10. Came across 11. Put out 12. Come on 13. Came across 14. Turn off 15.get rid of 16.get up 17. Turn off 18. Get away 19.put up 20. Turn over 21.turned against 22. turn over 23.brought up 24.turned down 25.carry on 26.broke out 27. Get over 28.put on 29.come over 30.carried out

Prepositions(motion/time/space)

Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition given in the brackets

1. He arrived.....march.(in/on/to)
 2. Cut the apple.....knife.(by/with/of)
 3. She died.....cancer.(in/for/of)
 4. Agra is known..... the Taj mahal.(for/with/by)
 5. He is jealous.....his neighbour.(to/with/of)
 6. The bus did not stop.....the bus stop.(at/on/over)
 7. There is some tea.....the post.(with/in/over)
 8. Can you do something.....me ? (to/for/with)
 9. I write a letter Imy mother.(for/to/of)
 10. The book is.....the table is mince.(on/in/over)
 11. Hari is good.....science.(in/with/at)
 12. Please pay attention.....your studies.(at/to/in)
 13. He is coming.....the farm house.(out/for/from)
 14. Delhi is situated.....the bank of the Yamuna.(at/on/over)
 15. There is a bridge.....the river.(in/into/to)
 16. He Jumped.....the river.(in/into/to)
 17. He hid.....the tree.(on/behind/under)
 18. Dinesh is fond.....managoes.(of/off/in)

19. We have bought this pen.....five rupees.(in/to/for) 20. There is a complaint.....you.(on/at/against)
21. It has been raining.....6a.m.(since/for/by)
22. Leaves are falling.....the trees.(for/to/from)
23. He agrees.....me.(with/in/by)
24. Please beware.....dogs.(to/of/with)
25. He is quick.....mathematics.(in/at/with)
26. That house is.....fire.(in/on/under)
27. The situation is.....control.(under/in/of)
28. He sits.....an arm chair.(over/in/on)
29. I invited him.....dinner.(on/to/for)
30. It is seven.....my watch.(in/with/by)
31. Mohan has been accused.....murder.(to/of/for)
32. She did not agree.....me.(by/with/to)
33. I was astonished.....his success.(for/to/at)
34. This book belongs.....suresh.(to/for/of)
35. She lives close.....my house.(at/to/with)
36. The thieves broke.....the house.(in/of/into)
37. These boys depend.....me.(for/in/on)
38. His father died.....cholera.(of/to/for)
39. He is superior.....me.(to/by/in)
40. The teacher is tired.....me.(with/for/of)

Answer to exercise :-

1. In 2. With 3. Of 4. For 5. Of 6. At 7. In 8. For 9. to 10. On 11. At 12. to 13. from 14. At 15. Over 16. Into 17. Behind 18. Of 19. For 20. Against 21. since 22. From 23. With 24. Of 25. At 26. On 27. Under 28. In 29. To 30. by 31. Of 32. With 33. At 34. To 35. To 36. Into 37. on 38. Of 39. To 40. of

Section D

Question No9 (BMP)

Marks 06

Text Books Flamingo -Prose

1.

Read the flowing passage and Ans the question given below: 6×1=6

After that Christmas eve at Ramsjo passed just as it always had .The stranger did not cause any trouble because he did nothing but sleep. The whole forenoon he lay on the sofa in one of guest rooms and slept at one stretch .At noon they woke him up so that he could have his share of the

good. Christmas fare, but after that he slept again. It seemed as though for many years he had not been able to sleep as quietly and safely as he had at Ramsjo.

In the evening, when the Christmas tree was lighted, they woke him up again and he stood for a while in the drawing room, blinking as though the candlelight hurt him but after that he disappeared again. Two hours later he was aroused once more. He then had to go down into the dining room and eat the Christmas fish and porridge.

Q.1 Why did the stranger not cause any trouble?

Q.2 When was the Christmas tree lighted?

Q.3 Why did he blink in the drawing room?

Q.4 Why did he go down the drawing room?

Q.5 Find the word from the passage which means noiselessly.

Q.6 Find the word from the passage which is opposite to 'some'.

Ans. 1 The stranger did not cause any trouble as he did nothing but sleep.

Ans. 2 The Christmas tree was lighted in the evening.

Ans. 3 He blinked in the drawing room as though the candle light hurt him.

Ans. 4 He went down the drawing room to eat the Christmas fish and porridge.

Ans. 5 Quietly.

Ans. 6 Many

2 Read the following passage and answer the question given below: 6x1=6

Event justified Gandhi's position within a few years the British planters abandoned their estates, which reverted to the peasants. Indigo share cropping disappeared. Gandhi never contented himself with large political or economic solution. He saw the culture and social backwardness in the Champaran village and wanted to do something about it immediately. He appealed for teachers. Mahadev Desai and Narhari Parikh two young men who had just joined Gandhi as disciples and their wives volunteered for the work. Several more came from Bombay, Poona and other distant parts of the land. Devdas Gandhi's youngest son, arrived from the ashram and so did Mrs. Gandhi primary schools were opened in six villages. Kasturba taught the ashram rules on personal cleanliness and community sanitation.

Q.1 What happened within a few years?

Q.2 What did Gandhi see in the Champaran villages?

Q.3 Write the name of the young men who had joined Gandhi as disciples.

Q.4 What did Kasturba teach?

Q.5 Find the word from the passage which means returned.

Q.6 Find the word from the passage which is opposite to 'near'.

Ans

1 Within a few years the British planters abandoned their estates which reverted to the peasants

2 Gandhi saw the cultural and social backwardness in the Champaran villages

3 Mahadev Desai and Narhari Parikh joined Gandhi as disciples.

4 Kasturba taught the ashram rules on personal cleanliness and community sanitation.

5 Reverted

6 Distant

3. Read the flowing passage and Ans the question given below:

Mukesh's family is among them. None of them know that it is illegal for children like him to work in the glass furnaces with high temperatures, in dingy cells without air and light that the law, if enforced of the hot furnaces where they slog their daylight hours often losing the brightness of their eyes. Mukesh's eyes beam as he volunteers to take me home which he proudly says is being rebuilt we homes that remains hovels with crumbling walls wobbly doors, no windows, crowded with families of humans and animals co-existing in a primeval state.

Questions:

1 What is the occupation of Mukesh's family?

2 What is illegal for children?

3 What would happen if the law was enforced strictly?

4 What are the living conditions of the area where Mukesh's lives?

5 Find the word from the passage which means dark and dirty.

6 Find the word from the passage which is opposite to modern.

Ans

1 Mukesh's family is engaged in the work of bangle making.

2 It is illegal for children to work in the glass furnaces with high temperatures.

3 If law is enforced strictly, it could get around 20000 children out of the hot furnaces.

4 The area has stinking lanes choked with garbage homes that remain hovels with crumbling walls crowded with families of humans and animals.

5 Dingy

6 Primeval

4. Read the flowing passage and Ans the question given below:

This went on until July. But I was still not satisfied. I was not sure that all the terror had left so I went to Lake Wentworth in New Hampshire lived off a dock at Triggs Island and swam two miles across the lake to Stamp Act Island. I swam the crawl, breast stroke, side stroke and back stroke only once did the terror return when I was in the middle of the lake I put my face under and saw nothing but bottomless water. The old sensation returned in miniature I laughed and said 'well Mr. terror what do you think you can do to me?' It fled and I swam on.

Questions

1 Why was the narrator still not satisfied?

2 Where did the narrator go to make sure that he was free from terror?

3 Which strokes did the narrator practice?

4 Which happened when the narrator was in the middle of the lake?

5 Find the word from the passage which is the synonyms of 'little amount'.

6 Find the word from the passage which is the antonym of "above".

Ans

1 The narrator was still not satisfied because he was not sure that the terror had left him.

2 The narrator went to lake went worth in new Hampshire for swimming and ward off the fear of water.

3 The narrator practiced the crawl, breast stroke side stoke and bake stroke.

4 When the narrator was in the middle of the lake his terror retuned in a small a mount.

5 Miniature

6 Under

Question 10 (BMP)

Marks 04

Long Ans type questions (one out of two)

Q1. Give a character sketch of M Hamel. (The Last Lesson)

Ans. M Hamel had been a devoted French teacher for 40 years. He was a strict discipline narian and his great ruler. However he was a respectable man. On the last day of school many villagers who had been taught by him at some point of time came to attend his last lesson. He gives great importance to learning French and considers it to be the most beautiful language of the world. He loves his profession from the bottom of his heart and holds a deep sense of respect for the mother tongue the latest order of the Prussian conquerors upsets him. He has to leave the place forever and feels heartbroken. His performance during the last lesson is exemplary. He has a logical mind and can analyse problems and deduce the reasons responsible for them. He is a great patriot To sum up,M. Hamel is an ideal teacher.

Q.2 Franz thinks, "Will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons?" What could this mean?

Ans. Alsace and Lorraine⁷ were captured by Germany and M. Hamel received the order from the Berlin which said that only German would be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. "Germans were not satisfied with mere political domination, they desired to enforce their own language on the people of the defeated nation. They released the order that from now German would be taught in schools rather than French. Franz wondered whether they would make even pigeons sing in German. It means that they had grown up using French as their language and now snatching away their language from them would be unfair and unkind. The language was as natural to them as cooing was to the pigeon.

Q.3 Describe the life of rag-pickers in Seemapuri. (Lost spring)

Ans.Seemapuri is situated on the periphery of Delhi. Those who live squatters form Bangladesh About the thousand rag pickers live here in structures of mud with roofs of tin and tarpaulin.

They do not have sewage drainage or running water. All though they have no identity they have ration cards and have their names in voters list children grow up in these hutments and help their parents in their survival. Rag-picking is the only way for survival in Seema puri. Garbage to them is gold. people here live in utter poverty doesn't allow them to live a hygienic and healthy life even small children work as rag pickers in the midst of danger of a number of diseases.

Q.4 "It is his Karam, his destiny." Who said this and why?

Ans. Traditional tendency, illitracy, cast system and middlemen are some of the forces that conspire to keep the workers in the bangle industry of Firozabad in poverty. The cry of not having money to do anything except carry on the business of making bangles, not even enough to eat, rings in every home. The young men echo the lament of their elders. Little has moved with time, it seems, in Firozabad. Years of mind- numbing toil have killed all initiative and the ability of dream. There is no leader among them, no one who could help them see things differently. They are afraid of the police. The middlemen, the politicians, the advocates and the govt. officers do not support them. Despite of health hazardous, they have to work in glass bangle industries and suffer from hunger and poverty. So the grandmother of Mukesh said "It is his Karam, his destiny."

Q5. How does Douglas develop a sense of deep fear of water and what does he do to overcome it? Ans. The sense of fear due to water developed in Douglas because during his childhood he was covered under the waves of water. When he became a lad of eleven year, a naughty boy of eighteen threw him into YMCA pool which became the major cause of panic of water in his heart. But at last he determines to remove this fear. He hires an instructor and got proper training of swimming having used safety instruments and becomes a perfect swimmer. The author describes his learning to swim in the YMCA pool as misadventure because he was thrown into the pool by a big bruiser boy. In the end he was saved from drowning.

Q.6 How did the instructor "build a swimmer" out of Douglas ?

OR

How did the author become a perfect swimmer? (Deep Water)

Ans.-The instructor put a belt round Douglas. A rope was attached to the belt and went through a pulley that ran on an overhead cable. The instructor held on the end of the rope. This way he ensured that Douglas would not drown. They went back and forth. Within three months the terror of water started to become less and less. Then he taught Douglas to exhale in water. He also held him on the edge of the pool while he (Douglas) kicked with his legs. This way he repeated each exercise hundreds of times and became a perfect swimmer. But by bit he perfected each piece. Thus the instructor built a swimmer out of Douglas.

Q. 7. Draw a character sketch of the peddler?

Ans. From the beginning, the rattrap seller is was a victim of his situation and not a wise character. The peddler had to resort to beggary and stealing because his business was not profitable. The peddler was highly touched by Edla and before leaving the house left thirty kronor and a small rattrap as a gift. This shows that the peddler was not a bad man at heart. It was only the circumstances which forced him to steal things. But the love, trust and faith shown by Edla, brought in him his goodness. The sympathy is justified because in the end we find out that the peddler is capable of appreciating goodness and hospitality When he is treated with respect and kindness, he reacts the same in the best way he can.

Q.8. Describe the difficulties faced by Gandhiji at Champaran.

Ans. Gandhiji had to face many difficulties at Champaran. The average Indians in smaller localities were afraid to show sympathy for the advocates of home-rule. Gandhi had to influence lawyers who were not ready to play their role in the movement. The Police Superintendent ordered Gandhi to leave Champaran immediately. Gandhi disobeyed the order. He was ready to go to jail for the sake of the peasants. Gandhi saw the cultural and social backwardness in Champaran. He opened six primary schools in the villages of Champaran. Despite of all these difficulties, Gandhi helped the peasants.

Q.9. Write a brief note on what you have learnt about Subbu's Character?

Ans. Kothamangalam Subbu was regarded no. 2 position at the Gemini Studios. He always remained cheerful and satisfied and he was a multi-talented person and. He supported in the every field of film making in the Gemini Studios. He also had the artistic talent as he was a poet and novelist also. He was an amazing actor though never acted for a lead role but got more praise than the main character. He was a tailor-made actor with unmatched capacities. He always had work for somebody and he had great loyalty to his principal, S.S. Vasan, the Boss.

Q.10 What is the reason for the huge success of the novel. "The Name of the Rose" according to Umberto Eco.

Ans. Umberto Eco is an academician who writes novel on Sunday. He wrote only five novels as compared to more than forty books of non-fiction. Millions of readers bought the copies of this novel. According to Umberto Eco it is a serious novel which contains metaphysics, theology, detective yarn and medieval history. The style of writing is distinctive and the style of story-telling is like a Chinese wise man. Its success was doubtful in a country where no one studied Latin or had seen a cathedral. So initially Umberto Eco was given an advance for 3000 copies only. But the Name of the rose was sold between 10 and 15 million copies.

Q.11 Give a character sketch of Sophie as a woman who lives in her dreams.

OR

Contrast Sophie's real world with her fantasies.

Ans. Sophie is a day-dreamer girl who belongs to a lower middle class family. She lives in a small and untidy house with her parents and a brother. She creates a fantastic world of her dream. She wants to have a boutique. In order to save money for a boutique. She dreamt of becoming a manager, an actress or a fashion designer. She also imagines that she has met Danny Casey, a famous football player. She tells her brother about her meeting with Danny Casey. Danny Casey does not come to meet her. She becomes despondent. She finds her fantasy breaking in the end. All her dreams are mere fantasies.

Question 11 (BMP)

Marks 04

1. What was Franz expected to be prepared with for school that day?

Ans.- Franz was expected to be prepared with "participles" for school that day. Franz's teacher, M.Hamel, said that he would question the class on, participles, but Franz did not prepare them.

2. What did Franz notice that was unusual about the school that day?

Ans.- Everything was as quiet as Sunday morning. His classmates and the teacher were already in the class. There was no noise of the opening and closing of desks or repetition of lessons in unison.

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

Or

What sad news was written on the bulletin-board as Franz passed the town hall ?

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

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

Ans.- The order caused several changes in school. Firstly, there was no hustle and bustle in the school. Secondly, even the villagers were sitting in the class and thirdly all were learning attentively.

5. How did Franz's feelings about M. Hamel and school change ?

Ans.- Franz suddenly changed his attitude towards his teacher. Formerly, he did not like to go to school. He enjoyed himself sliding. When he came to know about the order, he began to love his teacher and school.

6. Why was Franz scared of going to school that morning ?

Ans.- There were two reasons of Franz's scaring. first he was late for school and secondly he had not learnt his lesson of participles.

7. How did Franz wish to spend his day instead of going to school ?

Ans.- Franz wanted to run away from school and enjoy the warm and bright day.

8. What did Franz see as he passed the town hall ?

Ans.- When Franz was passing the town hall, he saw a crowd of people in front of bulletin board.

9. What did the students generally do in the morning in school ?

Ans.- Usually, the students make much noise and movement in morning. they open and close their desks and repeat their lessons.

10. Why was Franz surprised when he reached school in the morning ?

Ans.- When Franz reached school, there was complete silence. It appeared to be a Sunday morning to him. His classmates were already in their class. This surprised him very much.

11. What is Saheb looking for in the garbage dumps ? Where is he and where has he come from ?

Ans.- Saheb is looking for a rupee or a coin in the garbage dumps. He is in the neighborhood of the narrator. His family has come from Bangladesh and is presently living in Seemapuri.

12. What explanation does the author offer for the children not wearing footwear ?

Ans.- The author does not accept the argument of some people that it is a tradition to stay barefoot. She considers a perpetual state of poverty as the main reason of their being barefoot.

13. Is Saheb happy working at the tea-stall ? Explain.

Ans.- No, he is not at all happy working at the tea-stall. When the narrator asks him whether he likes the job, his face loses the carefree look. He has lost his freedom and finds the steel canister of his master heavier than the plastic bag he carried as a rag-picket.

14. What makes the city of Firozabad famous.

Ans.- Glass- blowing industry makes. the city of Firozabad famous. Every other family in Firozabad is engaged in making bangles. Families have spent generations working around furnaces, welding glass and making bangles for all the women in India.

15. Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangles industry.

OR

Mention any two hazards of working in the glass bangles industry.

Ans.- The two hazards of working in the glass bangles industry are as follows:-

- 1- The working, near the furnaces with high temperature leaves adverse effect on the health of the laborers.
- 2- The laborers working in this industry finally lose their eyesight.

16. How is Mukesh's attitude to his situation different from that of his family.

Ans.- The members of Mukesh's family think of bangle making as the only means of livelihood. They think that they are fated to make bangles only. Mukesh wants to be a motor mechanic instead of a bangle maker.

17. How did rag pickers live in Seemapuri ?

Ans.- Rag pickers live in Seemapuri in mud structures with roofs of tin and tarpaulin. They have no sewers, drains or running water.

18. Why does the author say, "Garbage to them is gold" ?

Ans.- Garbage is the only survival for them. They search something valuable in the garbage and sell it for a little money.

19. In what way rag picking is 'a fine art'?

Ans.- The rag pickers know that to collect, how to separate their collection into different types and where to sell it for a good price so, it is a fine art.

20. What is the 'misadventure' that William Douglas speaks about ?

Ans.- The 'misadventure' that William Douglas speaks about is of narrowly escaping death from drowning in the YMCA pool when he was thrown into its deep water by the bruiser of a boy.

21. How did this experience affect him ?

OR

How did the Drawing experience affect Douglas ?

Ans.- He felt weak and began to tremble. He shook and cried when he lay on his bed. For days he was haunted by fear. He was easily upset, weak in his knees and sick. He feared water and avoided it. Swimming fishing and boating became a dream for him.

22. Why was Douglas determined to get over his fear of water ?

Ans.- The fear of water stayed with him for years. Wherever he went, the haunting fear of water followed him. It ruined his fishing trips and deprived him of the joy of canoeing, boating and swimming. So, he decided to get over his fear of water.

23. What happened with Douglas when he went with the father at the beach ?

Ans.- When he went with his father at beach waves, knocked him down. He was drowned in water and his breath was gone.

24. Why did Douglas choose the YMCA pool to learn to swim ?

Ans.- YMCA pool was not deep and he could learn there easily. It was safe for him. He decided to learn swimming under an instructor.

25. What did Douglas plan to save himself when he went down for the first time in water ?

Ans.- He hit the water in sitting position. He planned to spring up when his feet touched the bottom. He would come to the surface and paddle to the edge of the pool.

26. How do you know that Douglas had overcome his fear ?

Ans.- Douglas trembled and cried when he lay on his bed. For days the fear haunted him. He could not overcome his fear.

27. Why did Douglas go to Wentworth lake ?

Ans.- Douglas went to Wentworth lake to prove himself that all the terror had gone. He tested himself by swimming there from this end to that end.

28. From where did the peddler get the idea of the world being a rattrap ?

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

29. Why was he amused by this idea ?

Ans.- He was amused to think that this world offered riches and joys shelter and food heat and clothing. As soon as a man was tempted to touch the bait, the world as a rattrap closed in on him.

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

Ans.- The crofter was old man with neither a wife nor a child. In his loneliness he wanted someone to talk to. Therefore, he was talk active and friendly with the peddler.

31. Why did he show the thirty kroner to the peddler ?

Ans.- He showed the thirty kroner to the peddler because the peddler seemed incredulous on his story about his extraordinary bossy cow. It supported him in his old age by her ample milk for creamery.

32. What made the peddler think that he had indeed fallen into a rattrap ?

Ans.- The peddler stole the crofter's 30 kroner. For safety, he entered a wood. He walked and walked without coming to its end. This made him think that he had indeed fallen into a rattrap.

33. Why did the iron-master speak kindly to the peddler and invite him home ?

Ans.- The iron-master took the peddler for an old regimental comrade who had fallen on evil days. He invited the peddler to go home because he wanted to help him as an old acquaintance.

34. What made the peddler accept Edla Willmansson's invitation?

Ans.- Edla Willmansson had sympathizing look, friendly manners and assurance to go away unharmingly as and when he would like. This made the peddler accept Edla Willmansson's invitation.

35. What does garbage mean for elders ?

Ans.- Garbage means survival for elders.

36. How were the two young men dressed ?

Ans.- The two young men were dressed in white. Q.1 Which incident made Gandhi decide to urge the departure of the Britishers?

Ans. The peasants at Champaran were being tortured and exploited by Britishers, made Gandhi decide to urge the departure of the Britishers.

Q.2 Who was Rajkumar Shukla?

Ans. Rajkumar Shukla was a poor, illiterate farmer of Champaran District. He requested Gandhi to help the indigo sharecroppers of Champaran. The tenacity of Shukla made Gandhi go with him to help them.

Q.3 Why did Gandhiji chide the lawyers?

Ans. Gandhiji chided the lawyers for charging big fee from the poor sharecroppers to represent them in the court.

Q.4 How did Gandhiji explain in court his refusal to leave Champaran?

Ans. Gandhiji said that his voice is to render “the humanitarian service and national service”. So he was bound to his duty and there was no chance to leave Champaran.

Q.5 How did British landlords compel poor peasants?

Ans. British Landlords compelled poor peasants to plant % of their holdings with indigo and surrender the entire indigo harvest as a rent.

Q.6 What type of politics did Gandhi follow?

Ans. Gandhi’s politics was intertwined with the practical, day to day problems of the people (like health, education, cleanliness etc.). he always tried to remove the distress of the common people.

POETS AND PANCAKES

Q.1 What was the pancake and why did Gemini studios buy it in trucks load?

Ans. pancake was the makeup material, used in large quantity for artists. So Gemini studios bought it in trucks load.

Q.2 why did the boss of Gemini studios like Subbu?

Ans. the boss of Gemini studio liked Subbu because he was very loyal to him and was already ready with solution whenever he had a problem.

Q.3 compare office boy with Subbu?

Ans. The office boy, a little over 40, was frustrated, jealous and only a dreamer. He came here to become an actor and director. Wherever Subbu was cheerful, loyal and creative. He was poet, novelist and actor also. He had true love for everyone.

Q.4 what was Subbu’s novel about?

Ans. Subbu’s novel Thillana Mohanambal was about the Devadasis of the early 20th century. He cleverly created a dozen characters in it.

Q.5 What did the poets and writers of Gemini Studios think of a communist?

Ans. they think that a communist was a godless, loveless man with no hesitation in killing his near and dear ones. He spreads only unrest and violence.

Q.6 Write the names of some famous poets eventually visited the Gemini Studio?

Ans. Poets like S.D.S. Yogiari, Sangu Subramanyam, Krishna Shashtri and Harindranath Chattopadhyaya occasionally visited there. The studio was the favourite haunt of the poets.

THE INTERVIEW

Q.1 What are the views of people about interview?

Ans. Some people think that it is a source of truth and in practice it is an art. It is a supremely serviceable medium of communication. Others consider it is an unnecessary interference into celebrities' lives.

Q.2 Why did Rudyard Kipling dislike being interviewed?

Ans. For Kipling, an interview is a crime, an assault, an offence that deserves punishment. It is immoral.

Q.3 Give a brief introduction of Umberto Eco.

Ans. Umberto Eco is a professor at the University of Bologna in Italy. He is a scholar of semiotics, literary interpretation and medieval aesthetics. He wrote fiction, articles for newspapers, children's books, novels and many other things.

Q.4 What is 'The Name of Rose' about?

Ans. It is a detective story at one level by Umberto Eco, also goes deeper into metaphysics, theology and medieval history. Medieval history makes this novel popular.

Q.5 Who was Umberto Eco and why did Mukund Padmnabhan meet him?

Ans. Umberto Eco was an academician as well as a novelist. He wrote so many famous academic works and novels. Mukund met him to interview him.

Q.6 What is the specialty of Eco about his books for children?

Ans. Eco's books for children are free from unrest and violence and give a message of peace. These are a bunch of ethical and philosophical interests.

GOING PLACES

Q.1 Who were Sophie and Jansie?

Ans. Sophie and Jansie were school girls; they were good friends and classmates also. Sophie was a daydreamer and cut off from reality but Jansie was a mature girl. They both were from lower middle-class families working in a biscuit factory for their livelihood.

Q.2 Give some examples of Sophie's daydreaming?

Ans. Sophie dreams of having an own boutique. She wants to be an actress cum boutique owner or a fashion designer. She had a romantic imagination also to be loved by Danny Casey, a famous Ireland footballer. She imagines her riding with Geoff in unknown land in nice clothes and the world greets them with clapping.

Q.3 Why did Sophie like her brother Geoff more than any other person in family?

Ans. Geoff listened her wild fantasies silently without any question and kept them secret.

Q.4 How did the family react on her dreams?

Ans. Sophie's father had a feeling of disdain and anger. Her little brother Derek said that she thought money grew on trees. Her mother sighed at her childish dreams.

His brother Geoff expressed nothing for her dreams, because he spoke very little.

Q.5 What did Geoff tell Frank?

Ans. Frank was Jansie's elder brother and Geoff told Frank that Sophie met the famous Irish footballer Danny Casey one day.

Q.6 Which was the only occasion when she got to see Danny Casey in person?

Ans. It was when her family went to watch United on Saturday. There she saw him in person at the football ground.

Question 12 (BMP)

Marks 06

(Reference to Context वाले प्रश्न के लिए निम्न Literary device, about the poet, Theme एवं summary का उपयोग करें।)

Literary Devices

1. Simile: This is a figure of speech in which an explicit comparison is made between two essentially different things, actions or feelings. This is done by using words such as 'like' and 'as'.

(i) She looked

Like a corpse.

(ii) Like rootless weeds.

2. Metaphor: This is one of the most common and widespread figures of speech in which a thing, idea or action is referred to by a word or phrase denoting some other idea or action, but is used to highlight a common factor between them. Through a metaphor, an analogy is drawn between two dissimilar things. For example, Walt Whitman wrote: And now the grass seems to me 'the beautiful uncut hair of graves'. He is the star of the class.

3. Personification: In personification, non-living objects and abstract ideas are spoken of as having human-like characteristics. Example - The wind was lurking outside.

4. Epithet: An adjective applied to a person or a thing that clearly describes a quality or a particular characteristic, for example: 'Black period'.
5. Imagery: The use of language aimed at forming mental images against physical images. In a literary work, such a language evokes a sense of impression by literal or figurative reference to the object, scenes or action. By use of imagery, a poet or writer appeals to the senses, than to the sight.
6. Irony: A figure of speech in which what is actually said is the opposite of what is intended. In literature, irony is a technique of indicating a discrepancy between what is meant and what is said.
7. Oxymoron: A figure of speech in which two contradictory terms are combined in a compressed paradox to produce a rhetorical effect, such as 'living death', 'sound of silence', etc.
8. Refrain: A phrase, or verse or a line repeated at intervals in a poem or a song, usually at the end of each stanza. A refrain functions to establish the metre of a poem, characterizes its tone and maintains the atmosphere of the subject.
9. Allegory: A literary composition where places, characters and events are symbolically represented. Winter's moon-symbolic of decay.
- 10. Alliteration: An expression, a phrase where the same letter or sound at the beginning of words is repeated. Example-short sweet song, Wilson walked wearil closely connected.**
11. Repetition: Repetition occurs when poets repeat words, phrases or stanzas to emphasize a point or land a musical effect, example smile and smile and smile (My Mother at Sixty-six).

1. MY MOTHER AT SIXTY-SIX

About the Poet

Kamala Das Kamala Das (31 March 1934-31 May 2009) was an Indian English poet and littérateur and at the same time a leading Malayalam author from Kerala. Her popularity in Kerala is based chiefly on her short stories and autobiography, while her oeuvre in English is noted for poems and an autobiography.

She won Kerala Sahitya Academy Award and Sahitya Academy Award.

Theme

'My Mother at Sixty-six' deals with advancing age and the fear of loss and separation associated with it. The poet undergoes a plethora of emotions when she sees her mother ageing, and feels the pangs of separation at the thought of losing her. She must be feeling guilty of not being able to stay with her mother in her old age. She also wishes for the lost beauty and youth of her mother. The poem is written in a single sentence which indicates the single thread of thought, i.e. the loss of beauty and charm and approaching death and decay.

Summary

The poet, Kamala Das, is on her way to the airport at Cochin, accompanied by her old mother. Suddenly, she realises that her mother has grown old. Her face appears ashen like that of a corpse. This thought disturbs her as it makes her realise the fact of her mother's approaching death. As a daughter, the very thought of losing her mother disturbs her and in order to drive

away her worrying thoughts she starts looking out at the trees which appear to be sprinting as she drives a car. She also sees young children rushing out of their homes to play outside. This reminds her of youth and beauty. On the contrary, her mother is aging. She has become old and is moving towards death. This fills her with a feeling of insecurity. In contrast to the young children and green trees, the mother has lost her youth and charm and has become pale like the winter's moon.

The poet feels the same old pain and fear of her childhood as she bids goodbye to her mother at the airport, but she hides all such emotions with a smile which consoles her mother that she would return soon. So even when the poet herself is full of fear of old age, her smile gives her mother the hope of survival.

2. AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASSROOM IN A SLUM About the Poet *Stephen Spender*

Stephen Spender (28 February 1909 16 July 1995) was an English poet, novelist and essayist who concentrated on themes of social injustice and the class struggle in his work. He was appointed the seventeenth Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry to the United States Library of Congress in 1965.

Theme

'An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum' deals with the social injustice and class inequalities and attacks on the capitalistic economies in which the rich are becoming richer and even as more and more problems and miseries mire the lives of the poor. They are devoid of any opportunity and have become prey to social injustice. In this poem, Spender demands equal opportunities for education for the poor and the underprivileged.

Summary

The poem starts with a detailed description of the pathetic condition of the children who study in a school located in a slum. These children are malnourished and sick. The poet compares them with rootless weeds. It seems as if their physical and mental growth had stopped. They have no exposure to the real world. These children are unkempt, hungry, weak and emaciated. They are bony and carry the legacy of poverty and diseases. They are living in an environment of utter hopelessness. They are given a glimpse of the outside world through the pictures hanging on their classroom walls. These seem to be totally meaningless to them. The map on the wall proclaims a world which is vast and limitless but the world of these children is limited to the slum. The pictures of Shakespeare, valleys, buildings, domes, etc. have no meaning for these slum children. All these are out of context for them.

In the last stanza the poet urges the inspectors, visitors and governors to realise their moral responsibility to these children. They must do something to unshackle these children from the bond of poverty and ensure them equal rights and opportunities. They should get good education and become part of the real world where they should be entitled to social equality.

3. KEEPING QUIET

About the Poet

Pablo Neruda

Pablo Neruda (12 July 1904-23 September 1973) wrote in a variety of styles, including surrealist poems, historical epics, overtly political manifestos, a prose autobiography and passionate love

poems such as the ones in his collection *Twenty Love Poems and a Song of Despair*. Neruda won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1971.

Theme

Keeping Quiet is a simple poem about the need for a little bit of soul-searching which may help us to make peace with ourselves and others. It tells us how a moment of silent introspection will make us realize the utter futility of our aggressive endeavours.

Summary

In the poem 'Keeping Quiet', Pablo Neruda talks about the need for introspection and to create a feeling of mutual understanding, love and respect in the human world. He speaks about life where human beings are engrossed in their selfish motives and are living a life full of strife and destruction.

The poet asks everyone in the world to keep still for twelve seconds to create a togetherness. He wants all the people on the earth, not to talk in any language but to maintain a silence to communicate with each other's heart. He believes that this sudden moment of silence will be an exotic moment. There will be no noise and no movement. The fishermen in the sea will stop killing the whales and the men who gather salt will stop their work and look at their hurt hands. This kind of break will enable both nature and man to embalm their wounds. Due to this break, human beings will start looking and caring for themselves rather than their work. Moreover, those who are fighting with each other, will stop and walk about with their fellow brethren.

Pablo Neruda clarifies that he does not want to advocate total inactivity or death. He is concerned that we all are running blindly in a rat race and, in this process, we have completely missed our true goal to keep a balance between man and nature. There is great sadness in human beings for, they do not understand themselves. A huge silence will break this sadness. We should learn from nature. When everything comes alive in nature after a period of seeming death, it is equivalent to this silence. After this death, there comes life. This is a dangerous situation and can bring catastrophic results. So our survival in this world depends upon our ability to understand and rectify this. This can be done only when we introspect and develop a feeling of understanding with each other.

4. A THING OF BEAUTY

About the Poet

John Keats

John Keats (1795-1821), was one of the most prominent Romantic poets. His poetic works contain an extensive range of poetic forms from sonnet to Spenserian romance to Miltonic epic.

Theme

'A Thing of Beauty' is an excerpt from John Keat's poem 'Endymion: A Poetic Romance', which is based on a Greek legend. Being a romantic poet, John Keats talks about love, beauty and youth in this poem. In fact, the poem reflects his attitude towards beauty. The poet believes that beauty is intransient and gives us the same pleasure again and again. It provides us with eternal joy and never fades away. Beauty plays a very important role in our life and helps us to remain happy and joyful in this sad, mundane world.

Summary

John Keats says that beautiful things make an everlasting impression on our minds. These things give us peace of mind and pleasure. Beautiful things act as a shade under which we can sleep soundly and have sweet dreams. These have the power to bind us to the earth. In spite of a life which is full of disappointments, despondence, sad happenings and tribulations, beautiful things make our life worth living by providing us with hope and enthusiasm.

The poet gives some examples of such beautiful things which give us eternal joy. These are simple things like the sun, the moon, different kinds of trees, etc. According to him, even common things like flock of sheep, daffodils, springs of water, musk roses growing in wild forest are beautiful things, which give us joy and delight. Even the legends of the 'mighty' dead are counted as beautiful things, because they have the same effect on the human spirit. The poet concludes by saying that in spite of these beautiful things, beauty of nature remains incomparable. The beauty of nature is like an endless fountain pouring on us from Heaven. These are the never-diminishing and endless source of pleasure and delight and a precious gift from Heaven.

5. A ROADSIDE STAND

About the Poet

Robert Frost

Robert Frost (26 March 1874-29 January 1963) was an American poet. He was born in San Francisco and lived there until the age of eleven. In 1911, in an attempt to attract the attention of prominent and influential members in the literary world, he moved with his family to England. There he befriended Ezra Pound, who helped publish and promote his works. Frost returned to the United States in 1915, and by the 1920s was an established poet and won numerous prizes. Interested in reading and writing poetry from a young age, Frost attended Harvard University in Boston but never earned a degree. He was awarded the Bollingen Poetry Prize in 1963 and four Pulitzer prizes. He was honoured with an invitation to read a poem at the inauguration of John F. Kennedy as President.

Theme

The poem 'A Roadside Stand' is the poet's plea for consideration for the simple people of the countryside whose lives have shown no progress. He expresses his pain at their sadness and sorrow and seeks support and relief for them. He hopes someone would work unselfishly for their rehabilitation and not exploit them. He brings out the wide disparity between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' with pitiless clarity and humanity and seems to suggest that the economic well-being of a country depends on a balanced development of villages and cities.

Summary

'A Roadside Stand' portrays the poor country people whose earnest desire is to rise above their wretchedness. They attempt to do this by putting up roadside stands and trying to sell whatever they can to improve their lives. But the city people just speed by in their cars and do not even notice them, and when they do, it is with irritation at their having spoiled the natural landscape with their badly written signs.

Frost very aptly portrays the country people's anger at the selfishness of the city dwellers for all they want is to attain the standard that they have seen promised to them in movies, but which they feel is being denied to them by the present government.

They do not want charity and the poet makes it very clear that the donors are actually ruining their lives by calling these so-called benevolent people greedy and beasts of prey. They move them to countryside to live near theatres and shops and encourage them to live idle lives, which will take away their peace and wits. The poet feels pain on seeing the country people's intense longing for a better life and their sadness at the non-fulfilment of their dreams when not even one car stops to inquire about the goods they are selling. The city dwellers are projected as being involved in the own lives with no thought for anyone else.

The poem shows the heartlessness of the city dwellers through the poet's insane desire to put an end to the country people so that there would be relief from their complaints about the lack of upliftment of their lives. The poem ends with the poet's remorse at these feelings when he realizes how he would feel if someone were to try to end his pain in the same way.

6. AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGERS

About the Poet

Adrienne Rich

Adrienne Rich (1929-2012) was an American poet, essayist and feminist. She is credited with expressing the oppression of modern women. Most of her works showcase her concern about the growing number of women in the world being oppressed, marginalised and beleaguered.

Theme

The poem deals with the pathetic condition of married women all over the world. Aunt Jennifer is a symbol of all married women, who are suffering at the oppressive hands of a patriarchal society.

Summary

The first stanza describes Aunt Jennifer's Tigers. These tigers have been made by Aunt Jennifer on tapestry. Though unreal, they are described as bright, crystalline animals that prance around their 'world of green', i.e. forest. These tigers are certain of who they are and what they want. They represent fearlessness, assertion and power. These are the qualities which Aunt Jennifer lacks. In fact, these tigers symbolise the men who dominate the human society.

The second stanza describes Aunt Jennifer and her creative skills. She is doing needle work on a panel and making tigers. Her fingers flutter because of the burden of oppression that she has on her. The poet tells about the metaphorical weight of Aunt Jennifer's wedding band and implies that her marriage was unhappy and prevented her from living a life that she wanted. Uncle's wedding 'band' represents the patriarchal society in which she lived. In fact, Aunt Jennifer seems to live her desires of being confident and fearless- through the tigers she is making.

The last stanza of the poem takes a morbid turn. It describes what would happen when Aunt Jennifer is dead. Her hands will be 'terrified' with the 'massive weight of uncle's wedding band.' It is evident here that even in her death, she would not win the battle against masculine domination.

Even death will not free Aunt Jennifer from her ordeals. The tigers she had made would continue to look 'proud' and 'unafraid'.

The poem deals with the women's struggle against oppression, rebellion and a patriarchal society.

Question 13 (Poetry)

Marks 04

Q1 What was the poet's childhood fear? (My Mother at Sixty- Six)

Ans During her childhood, Kamala Das was insecure about losing her mother just as all young children often are. The same old feelings come back to haunt her when she sees her mother's pale and lifeless face. She is tortured by the fact that she may not see her alive again. She hides her feelings by smiling.

Q2- Why are the young trees described as 'sprinting'?
(My Mother at Sixty-Six)

Answer- The car was moving when the poet looked outside at trees. They appeared to be 'sprinting' because the car was speeding past in the opposite direction. The 'young' trees represented life in contrast to her mother's approaching death.

Q3- What does the poet want for the children of the slums? How can their lives be made to change? (An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum)

Ans The poet wants the children to get out of the deprived state they are in at the present. He wants them to venture into the world that is on the map and experience the better things life has to offer them. The school classroom just keeps them in a deprived state and the condition itself of the class is sour and deprived. Kids must be provided with proper education so that it aids them in getting out of the lead sky they are so used to seeing. With proper encouragement, facilities, and optimism kids can achieve whatever they wish to and bless themselves with a future they dreamt of. They could live their life with enthusiasm, not tired from work or cursing the physical restriction they had.

Q 4- Why does the Stephen Spender say that the pictures and maps in the elementary school classroom are not meaningful ? (An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum)

Ans The poet says that there is a bust of Shakespeare in the classroom. There are pictures of a big church and the Tyrolese valley having bell-shaped flowers. There is an open-handed map, which shows all the places of the world. But ironically for the children living in the slum their world is not that map but only the scene that can be seen outside the window of their classroom. Therefore, the pictures and maps on the wall are meaningless.

Q 5- What is the 'sadness' that the poet refers to in the poem? (Keeping Quiet)

Ans The sadness of a man is formed by his own thoughts and actions. It is ironic to notice that a person who can understand so much fails to understand his actions and himself. Rash actions are always disastrous and harmful. All disasters are created by man. He is threatening himself with death by his actions and thoughts. This is the disaster of his life.

Q6- Do you think the poet advocates total inactivity and death? (Keeping Quiet)

Ans No, he does not advocate death or total inactivity. He says that 'stillness' shouldn't be equated to or confused with 'total inequality' which brings death. Neruda has 'no truck with death'. His stillness indicates the halting of hostile and harmful human activities.

Q7- What image does the poet use to describe the beautiful bounty of the earth? (A Thing of Beauty)

Answer- A very beautiful image is used by John Keats to explain the beautiful bounty of the earth. It is the everlasting fountain with immortal drink. From heaven, it constantly pours into our hearts. Therefore, the beautiful bounty of the earth is known as 'an endless fountain of immortal drink'.

Q8 What is the message for the theme of the poem 'A Thing of Beauty'?

Answer- The very first line contains the message that John Keats, the great Romantic poet, wants to convey. Keats was a worshipper of beauty. For him beauty was truth and truth, beauty. Hence, for him a thing of beauty is a joy forever. Beauty never fades. Nor is it ever devalued. It never passes into nothingness. When we are full of sorrows and sufferings, some form of beauty comes to our rescue. It removes the pall of sadness and sorrows and gives us joy and pleasure. Thus, beauty is a boon for human beings.

Q9 What is the 'childish longing' that the poet refers to? Why is it 'vain'? (A Roadside Stand)

Ans According to Robert Frost, the people running the roadside stand suffer from 'childish longing'. They always expect customers and wait for them. Their windows are always kept open to attract them. When no one turns up, they become sad. They always wait to listen to the squeal of brakes and the sound of a car stopping but all their efforts go in vain.

Q10 Which things irritated those passers-by who stopped at the roadside stand?

Ans:- The passers-by got irritated by the tastelessly painted roadside stand. The thought that the artless decor of the stand was in disharmony with their surroundings and it had destroyed the scenic beauty of the landscape. Even their 'N' and 'S' on the signboards was wrongly presented. They did not approve of the things offered for sale.

Q11- How do 'denizens' and 'chivalric' add to our understanding of the tiger's attitudes? (Aunt Jennifer's Tigers)

Ans- Denizens are animals that have become naturalized in a place or people who live there. Because tigers live in forests, the poet has appropriately classified them as "denizens of a world of green." Tigers are renowned for being masters of their territory. The poet also describes the tiger as "chivalrous." Chivalry is a phrase used to describe remarkable bravery in the face of danger. To further elucidate, the poet goes on to describe that the tigers were unafraid of the men standing under a tree and continued to prance with 'confidence.' The poet has used the phrase 'chivalric' since tigers are fierce, ferocious, and gallant creatures.

Q12- Do you sympathize with Aunt Jennifer? What is the attitude of the speaker towards Aunt Jennifer? (Aunt Jennifer's Tigers)

Ans Yes, as readers, we sympathize with Aunt Jennifer's character. The reader is moved by her trials and tribulations. Even the poem's speaker expresses affection and empathy for her. Even after Aunt Jennifer's death, the speaker claims, she would be afraid of her husband and the trials of her marriage.

Question 14

Marks 2*2=04

MY MOTHER AT SIXTY-SIX

Q .1 Where was the poetess going to and with whom?

Ans. The poetess was going to Cochin airport on a Friday morning with her mother.

Q .2 Which familiar ache(pain)does the poetess feel every time from her childhood till now?

Ans. The poetess talks about her fear of losing her mother forever. She always felt this even in her childhood.

Q .3 What promise does she make before parting?

Ans. She promises that she would see her (mother) soon.

Q .4 Which imagery are used to describe the mother's condition?

Ans. The poetess uses very apt images. Her mother's face is "ashen" like that of "a corpse" and she is as sickly and pale as a "a late winter's moon".

Q .5What did the poetess do to overcome the fear of her separation from her mother?

Ans. First she looked out her face to divert her mind and in the last she smiled and smiled and smiled.

An elementary school in a slum

Q .1How do the slum school children look?

Ans. The slum school children look thin and weak in body with peeping bones.

Q .2 The slum children are compared with-

Ans.The slum children are compared with ‘rootless weeds ‘.

Q .3 Why did the poet says that Shakespeare is wicked and the map is a bad example for children?

Ans. Because the pictures and the maps show a prosperous, civilized and the world of riches, knowledge and love. Unfortunately, slums have none of these.

Q .4 What tempt them to steal?

Ans. The ships (Riches), the sun(knowledge) and the love tempt them to steal or get it by wrong means.

Q .5 what do the pictures of Shakespeare, Tyrolese valley and dawn show?

Ans. The picture of Shakespeare shows knowledge and Tyrolese valley and dawn show the natural beauty.

Q .6 What does the poet expect the authorities?

Ans. The poet expects that the slum children should be given free access to books, good education,health and residence to make history.

KEEPING QUIET

Q .1 What does the poet suggest in the poem?

Ans. The poet suggests to keep still physically and mentally for a few seconds.

Q .2 What can a complete silence/short pause do for us?

Ans. We can reevaluate our doings, understand ourselves and take corrective steps.

Q .3 Why are we sad?

Ans. We are sad because we don't understand ourselves and run after materialism.

Q .4 Does the poet favour total inactivity?

Ans.No, the poet does not favour total inactivity. For him total inactivity is death, nothing to do with it.

Q .5 What do fishermen, salt gatherers and war preparers normally do?

Ans. Fishermen kill whales in seas, salt gatherer gathers salt without caring about their injured hands and the war preparers invent weapons of war.

Q .6 What does the earth teach us?

Ans. The earth appears dead in autumn but becomes full of life in spring. Similarly when we are silent and still ,we can plan for a meaningful future.

A THING OF BEAUTY

Q. 1 List the things of beauty mentioned in the poem.

Ans. The sun, the moon, trees, daffodils, clear streams, musk rose, grandeur of the mighty dead and lovely tales are the things of beauty in the poem.

Q .2 List the things that cause suffering and pain.

Ans. Despondence, death of noble natures, gloomy days, unhealthy and over darkened ways of human beings cause sufferings and pains.

Q .3How is a thing of a beauty a joy forever?

Ans. A thing of beauty is a joy forever because its loveliness increases always and it becomes a part of our memory forever.

Q .4 How does a beautiful thing affect us?/

Q .5What does a thing of beauty does for us?

Ans. It gives is an everlasting eternal joy, a quiet shelter, a sleep full of sweet dreams, health and soft breathing. It removes the pall of sadness from our soul.

Q .6 How can one judge a thing of beauty?

Ans. A thing which gives eternal everlasting joy which is not momentarily ,is a thing of beauty.

AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGERS

Q .1 What kind of the lady Aunt Jennifer was?

Ans. Aunt Jennifer was meek and timid lady. She lived in the terror of her husband. She was a woman of artistic talent. She made a life like embroidered tigers on a curtain.

Q .2 What do the tigers represent in the poem?

Ans. The tiger represents beauty along with freedom,boldness,courage,gracefulness and a life of dignity and a life of dignity with self-respect.

Q .3 What does the poetess want to say in the poem?

Ans. The poetess wants to say that a woman should live the life in this male dominated society like a tiger which is elated, proud and fearless .

Q .4 Why is uncle's wedding bond massive?

Ans. Uncle's wedding bond is massive for her because of the unhappy marriage life with dominating cruel husband.

Q .5 Why do you think Aunt has made tigers so different from herself?

Ans. Aunt has created tigers so different from herself because she may have a suppressed desire to be like them.

Question 15

THIRD LEVEL

Marks 04

Q1. What does the third level refer to?

ANS. The third level is the world somewhere between desire or dream and reality. It is a world of fantasy that we create for ourselves and occasionally seek to escape to. Most of the time it is a picture of the simple past of our forefathers, who, we believe were happier. It is an escapist's world which one weaves around to be off the current-day problems, worries, anxieties and tensions.

Q 2 Would Charley ever go back to the ticket-counter on the third level to buy tickets to Galesburg for himself and his wife?

ANS. Time travel is a temporary relief that man seeks to escape from the rush of his present existence. It was a world of fantasy that Charley too had created. So, he exchanged all his savings for 1894 currency to buy tickets from the third level to Galesburg, Illinois. However, he could not find the third level again as it did not exist.

Q 3 The modern world is full of insecurity, fear, war, worry and stress. What are the ways in which we attempt to overcome them?

ANS. Man often creates in his fantasy a world which is somewhere between his desire and reality, and often seeks respite by transporting himself to it mentally. Time travel is another way of overcoming stress; we travel back in time to the past which we believe was a quieter and happier era. Nostalgic memories too are often a way of escape from the harassing present..

UNIT 2 THE TIGER KING

Q1. Who is the Tiger King? Why does he get that name?

Ans. The Maharaja of Pratibandapuram was called the Tiger King. At the time of his birth the

astrologers declared that the prince would have to die one day. The ten-day-old prince asked the astrologers to reveal the manner of his death. The wise men were baffled at this miracle. The chief astrologer said that his death would come from a tiger. The young prince growled and uttered terrifying words: 'Let tigers beware!' He decided to kill one hundred tigers. He, thus, got the name 'Tiger King'.

Q2. What did the royal infant grow up to be?

Ans. Crown prince Jung Jung Bahadur grew taller and stronger day-by-day. He was brought up by an English nanny and tutored in English by an Englishman. He got the control of his state when he came of age at twenty. He decided to kill tigers. For him it was an act of self-defence, as the astrologers had predicted his death by a tiger

Q.3 What is the author's indirect comment on subjecting innocent animals to the willfulness of human beings?

Ans. For centuries innocent animals have been subjected to the wilfulness of human beings. Man has been killing animals for sport, meat or organs of body. The author does not make any direct comment about it in the story. Man advances strange logic to defend even his unlawful and cruel acts. The Maharaja quotes an old saying, "You may kill even a cow in self-defence". Hence, he finds no objection to kill tigers in self-defence. It reveals not only the callousness of human beings towards wildlife but their disregard for maintaining ecological balance. The extinction of tiger species in Pratibandapuram state and the state ruled by the Maharaja's father-in-law amply illustrates the result of man's cruelty towards wild animals. An old tiger has to be brought from the People's Park in Madras to satisfy the king's whim to kill one hundred tigers

UNIT 3 JOURNEY TO THE END OF THE EARTH

Q 1.How do geological phenomena help us to know about the history of humankind?

Answer: Geological phenomena such as the drifting of land masses and their separating into countries help us to know about the history of humankind. A visit to Antarctica around which Gondwana once existed, is like going back to past as it gives us an understanding of evolution and extinction, ozone and carbon, where humankind came from, and where it is headed.

Q2.What are the indications for the future of humankind?

Answer: All thoughtless activities of humankind such as increasing cities and megacities, cutting forests and turning those to concrete jungles, careless burning of fossil fuel, depleting ozone and increasing carbon dioxide, and global warming, melting ice caps and shields, our battle with other species for limited resources and other similar reckless activities point to a grim future for humankind. If concrete steps are not taken immediately, these drastic changes may lead to the end of the world.

Q 3.What are Geoff Green's reasons for including high school students in the Students on Ice Expedition?

Ans. Geoff Green feels that students are the future generation of policy-makers. They should be provided an opportunity to have this life-changing experience at a young age in order to foster a new understanding and respect for our planet. It would help them to absorb, learn and act for the

benefit of the planet. The youngsters still have the idealism to save the world and they need to understand that it belongs to them. So, to sensitize them, it is important to provide them the visible life changing experience.

UNIT 4 THE ENEMY

Q 1. Who was Dr. Sadao? Where was his house?

Ans: Dr. Sadao Hoki was a famous yet sympathetic and loyal Japanese scientist and surgeon. He was a grounded man and lived in an ancestral stone house in Japan built above a narrow beach on the coast, outlined by narrow pine trees. He spent about eight years in America to improve his skill and learn everything possible about medicine and surgery. When the chapter begins, we are introduced to his scientific research to discover a drug that would render the wound entirely clean.

Q 2. Do you think the doctor's final solution to the problem was the best possible one in the circumstances?

Ans: After the American was healed, Dr. Sadao was required to find a possible solution to send him off. Yes, I believe his final solution to the problem was the best possible one under the given circumstances. He planned to send him off to the nearby island with enough supplies and goods for his survival on the island. He asked him to board a Korean ship from there which would land him safely at his destination. It not only saved the soldier's life but also saved the doctor from the potential threat of him and his family being in serious trouble if someone would have reported his presence.

Q 3 Dr. Sadao was compelled by duty as a doctor to help the enemy soldier. What made Hana, his wife, sympathetic to him in the face of open defiance from the domestic staff?

Ans: Since Dr. Sadao and Hana were a couple, they shared similar values and supported each other through every decision they made. Hana was a sympathetic human being. Seeing a man almost dead her inner conscience would have forced her to help him. She was not well versed with the details of the medical field but did everything that was possible. She cleaned the soldier when the servant refused to touch him since he was an American. She helped Dr. Sadao during the operation even though it made her puke. When the house staff warned her against this and left the home, she still stood beside him. She washed and fed the patient when he was extremely sick. It was because of her care that he recovered faster. Though she forced him to ask the patient to leave as soon as possible as he was a potential threat to the family, she still cared for the man.

UNIT 5 SHOULD WIZARD HIT MOMMY

Q 1. How did the wizard help Roger Skunk?

Ans:

The wizard asked Roger Skunk what he wanted to smell like. Roger said he wanted to smell like roses. The wizard took his magic wand and chanted a spell and his whole house was full of the smell of roses. Roger also smelt of roses and in this way the wizard helped him by making him get rid of his bad smell.

Q 2. How did Jo want the story of Roger Skunk to end?

Ans:

In the original story Roger's mommy hits the wizard on the head with an umbrella. So the wizard

makes Roger smell bad again. Jo wants the story to end the other way round. She wants the wizard to hit on the head of 'stupid' mommy. She holds Roger's 'stupid' mother responsible for making Roger smell bad again and so she wants her to be punished.

Question 3.

Why did Jo think Roger Skunk was better off with the new smell? (Delhi 2010)

Answer:

Jo thought Roger Skunk was much better off with the new smell because of which he had been able to find so many friends and played with them happily. For her Roger Skunk's story should have ended on a happy note with his pleasant smell because of which he was accepted by the other creatures as their friend.

UNIT 6 ON THE FACE OF IT

Q1. What is the theme of the play 'On The Face Of It'? How has it been worked out?

Ans. The theme of the play is the consequences of physical impairment on the affected person's body, mind and soul. The actual pain and inconvenience caused by the disabilities is often much less than the sense of alienation felt by the disabled person. People think that a person who has lost an organ or suffered some deformity such as a disfigured face should either be confined to the hospital or allowed to move in the company of people having the same disability. The playwright does not approve of this idea as it will create a strange sort of world. The attitude of persons towards the victims of accidents or disasters needs complete change. They must be considerate and thoughtful. They must appreciate the efforts of the physically challenged persons to overcome their disability and compete with others. The theme has been worked out through the interaction of two characters—old Mr Lamb and a young boy, Derry. Through his peculiar way of looking at things and asking questions, Mr Lamb persuades Derry to have a positive approach to life. Only positive attitude towards life will give one true happiness.

Q2. Compare and contrast the characters of Mr. Lamb and Derry.

Ans. Both Mr. Lamb and the young boy Derry have one thing in common—their physical impairment. Both are victims of these disabilities after birth. The leg of Mr. Lamb was blown off during the war. Derry's face was burnt by acid. One side of his face looked very ugly and frightful.

Apart from this, they have nothing in common. Mr. Lamb is old, Derry is a young boy of fourteen. Mr. Lamb enjoys company and wants to talk. Derry is very withdrawn and defiant. He does not want to come in contact with people.

Mr Lamb does not bother about his lameness. He has developed love for reading books, hearing music, seeing beautiful things and thinking about them. He is calm and patient. He asks peculiar questions. He forces Derry to see that actions are more important than mere looks. In spite of his lameness he picks apples, makes jelly, maintains a beehive and makes toffees from honey. The gate of his garden is always open. Derry develops a new vision of life under his guidance. He becomes positive and looks happy.

Q3. Who is Mr Lamb? How does Derry get into his garden?

Ans. Mr Lamb is an old man with a tin leg. His real leg was blown off years ago during the war. He lives all alone in his house. There is a garden near the house. It has ripe crab apples looking

orange and golden in colour.

Mr Lamb is sitting in his garden when Derry climbs over the garden wall to get into his garden. Though the gate is open, the boy does not use it.

UNIT 7 EVANS TRIES AN O-LEVEL

Q1. What were the precautions taken for the smooth conduct of the examination?

Ans. The solitary cell of Evans was tinned into examination room by placing two small tables and two chairs in it. Reverend Stuart McLeery, a parson from St. Mary Mags was to work as invigilator. The cell was to be kept locked from outside and a prison officer would observe Evans from a peep-hole after every minute or so. All potential weapons such as knife, scissors, nail-file and razor had been taken away. Even the contents of the suitcase of the invigilator were thoroughly searched, the paper knife was taken away by a prison officer. The Governor himself was to listen-in the conversation in the cell during the examination. The cell was in the D-Wing which had two heavy gates—outer and inner. Both were locked securely. Mr Jackson, the prison officer, was in constant contact with the Governor on the phone.

Q2. What enquiry did the Secretary of the Examination Board make about Evans? What did the Governor tell him about Evans?

Ans. The Secretary wanted to know if Evans was a violent sort of person. The Governor told him that there was no record of violence. He was informed that Evans was quite a pleasant fellow—an amusing person. He was good at imitation and hence he star at the Christmas concert. He suffered from the desire to steal. He had this disease from birth.

Q.3 What evidence do you get from the text to show that Mr Jackson and Evans “had already become warm enemies” ?

Ans. Jackson nodded curtly. He addressed Evans as “little Einstein” and mockingly enquired about him. He felt annoyed as Evans pointed out his ignorance about Einstein. Jackson genuinely loathed about the long, wavy hair of Evans. He had taken away the nail-scissors and nail-file of Evans. He used the word ‘bloody’ too often while addressing Evans.

UNIT 8 MEMORIOUS OF CHILDHOOD

Q 1 How did Zitkala-Sa find the ‘eating by formula’ a hard trial?

Ans. She did not know what to do when the various bells were tapped and behaved unlike others. When the first bell rang, she pulled out her chair and sat in it. As she saw others standing, she began to rise. She looked shyly around to see how chairs were used. When the second bell was sounded, she had to crawl back into her chair. She looked around when a man was speaking at the end of the hall. She dropped her eyes when she found the paleface woman looking at her. After the third bell, others started eating, but she began to cry.

Q2. What did Zitkala-Sa feel when her long hair was cut? ‘

Ans. When she heard them remove one of her thick braids, she lost her spirit. She had suffered utmost indignities there. People had stared at her. She had been tossed about in the air like a

wooden puppet and now her long hair was shingled like a coward's. In her anguish, she moaned for her mother. She felt herself as one of the many little animals driven by a herder.

Q3. Which words of her brother made a deep impression on Bama? [Delhi 2014]

Ans. While returning home, Bama's elder brother told her that although people do not get to decide the family they are born into, they can outwit the indignities inflicted upon them. It left a deep impression on her.

Question 16 Marks

2x2=04

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-

The Third Level

Q.1 Why do the people in the modern world want to escape?

Ans. The people in the modern world want to escape because the world is full of insecurity, war, fear and full of worry. They cannot live among these conditions.

Q.2 How many levels, according to the narrator the Grand Central Station has?

Ans. According to the narrator Grand Central Station has three levels.

Q.3 How was Charley, the narrator?

Ans. The narrator, Charley was a 31 years old man, wearing an gabardine suit and a straw hat with a fancy band.

Q.4 What was the hobby of Charley?

Ans. The Charley's hobby was stamp collection. He compared it with his grandfather and President Roosevelt.

Q.5 Who was Sam?

Ans. Sam was friend of Charley. He was a psychiatrist who was very much infected with the thoughts of Charley about Galesburg.

Q.6 What was the cause of fleeing Charley from the third level?

Ans. When the clerk threatened Charley that he would get him arrested as he was trying to cheat him. So, Charley fled from the third level.

The Tiger King

Q.7 What did the astrologers say about the death of the tiger king?

Ans.The astrologers said that the child was born in the hour of the bull. The bull and the tigers are enemies; therefore, the death of king would come from tigers.

Q.8 What type of princess the tiger king wants to marry?

Ans.The tiger king wanted to marry the princess with a large number of tiger population to fulfill his desire of killing hundred tigers.

Q.9 How did the maharaja manage to retain his kingdom?

Ans.Maharaja sent 50diamond rings to the wife of British officer of three lakh rupees to retain his kingdom.

Q.10 How was prince Jun because he had a burnt g Jung Bahadur brought up?

Ans.Prince Jung Jung Bahadur drank up milk of an English cow. An English nanny looked after him. He was taught by an English man. He saw English films.

The Enemy

Q.11 What was Sadao's achievement as a doctor?

Ans.Sadao was a dutiful dedicated doctor. He was a famous surgeon and expert in his art. Even General believed him that he can operate him successfully.

Q .12 Why could Sadao not handover the soldier to the police?

Ans. Sadao could not handover the soldier to the police because the doctor inside him prevented to do so.

Q .13 Who were the gardener and Yumi?

Ans.Gardener and Yumi were the servants of the house. They were angry at their master Sadao and his wife Hana's generosity for enemy.

Q.14.Who was the man treated by Sadao?

Ans.The man was an American prisoner of the war. He was washed out to the front of Sadao's house. He had a bullet wound in his back. He had run away from there.

On the face of It

Q .15Why did Derry enter Mr. Lamb's garden?

Ans.Derry entered Mr. Lamb'sgarden because he had a burnt face. He wanted to avoid people and liked to live alone.

Q .16 Why does Mr. Lamb not have any curtains in his house?

Ans.Mr. Lamb does not have any curtain in his house to be in contact with the world. He loves people and everything in the world made by God .

Q .17 Why did Derry get influenced by Mr. Lamb?

Ans.Derry got influenced by Mr. Lamb because he inspired him to face the world and love it. He also tells him to stop feeling sad what people say about him. He should remain cheerful.

Q .18 What example does Mr. Lamb give to avoid inferiority complex in Derry's mind?

Ans.Mr. Lamb gives an example of 'a flower' and 'a weed'. He says that both are important at their places.

Q .19 Why does Mr. Lamb have a tin leg?

Ans. Mr. Lamb's one leg was blown off in the war, so he uses an artificial tin leg for walking.

Memories of Childhood

Q .20 What did Zitkala-Sa notice about the Indian girls in the school?

Ans. Zitkala-Sa noticed the girls marching into the dining room. They were in stiff shoes and closely clinging dresses. Small girls wore sleeved aprons and shingled hair.

Q .21 Why did Zitkala-Sa want to resist the cutting of her hair?

Ans. Zitkala-Sa had long and beautiful hair according to her culture. Long hair symbolizes bravery. Those who have short hair they are coward.

Q .22 Who gave the warning about the cutting of hair to the narrator?

Ans. Judewin, the friend of Zitkala-Sa gave the warning.

Q .23 What does the title 'We Too are Human Beings 'suggest?

Ans. This title tells us about untouchables who are as human as the people of upper caste. It suggests to abolish(end) social inequality and untouchability.

Q .24 Why did Bama take more time from her school to home?

Ans. Bama used to take half an hour for 10 minutes. She used to watch all the entertaining novelties and oddities in the street, shops and market.

Q .25 What made the narrator double up and shriek with laughter?

Ans. When the narrator saw that an elder man was carrying a small packet.

Q .26 What was inside the packet?

Ans. There was VADAI in the packet.

Q .27 What advice did Annan offer Bama?

Ans. Annan advised Bama to study with care and hard work. The people come to her and attach only when she will have the quality and intelligent.

JOURNEY TO THE END OF THE EARTH

Q.28 “If you want to know more about the planets past,present and future,the antarctica is the place to go to.”

Who said this ?

Ans. This statement was said by Bon Voyage.

Q.29 What was the name of the Russian Research Vessel?

Ans. The name of Russian Research Vessel is the ‘AkademicSokolsky’.

Q.30 from how many regions the journey the writer reached Antarctica?

The writers journey began 13.09degrees north of the equator in Madras, and involved crossing nine time zones, six checkpoints, three bodies of water, and many ecospheres.

Q.31 What was the emotion of the narrator on facing Antarctica?

The first emotion of the narrator was relief, followed up with an immediate and profound wonder on facing Antarctica’s expansive white landscape and uninterrupted blue horizon.

Q.32 Which is the one of the most hotly contested environmental debates of our time?

Ans. One of the most hotly contested environmental debates of our time is climate change and Antarctica is a crucial element in this debate.

Q.33 Why Antarctica is a favorable place to study and examine the Earth’s past, present, and future?

Ans.Antarctica is a favorable place to study and examine the Earth’s past, present, and future because it is the only place in the world which has never sustained a human population and therefore remains relatively ‘pristine’ in this respect and the most important thing is that it holds in its ice cores half million year old carbon records trapped in its layers of ice.

Q.34 Why did Geoff Green offer his programme to students not to celebrities and rich?

OR

Q.35 What is the aim of 'Students on Ice' programme?

Ans. Geoff Green offered his programme 'Students on Ice' to high school students on the 'Shokalskiy' to the end of the world to provide them inspiring educational opportunities so that they can have a new understanding and respect for our planet. One more important thing is that he offers future generation of policy makers a life changing experience at an age when they are ready to absorb, learn and act.

Q.36 What is special about India and Antarctica?

Ans. India and Antarctica were the parts of Gondwana 650 years ago. Due to force the landmass was forced to separate into different countries as we know it today.

SHOULD WIZARD HIT MOMMY?

Q.1 What did Jack do for his daughter?

Ans. Jack told stories on Saturdays to his daughter to make her sleep.

Q.2 What were the stories of Jack about?

Ans. The stories of Jack were with a slight variation of a basic tale: a small creature, usually named Roger (fish/squirrel/chipmunk) had some problem and found some solution with the help of a wise owl and a wizard.

Q.3 What was the problem of Roger Skunk?

Ans. The problem of Roger Skunk was that he smelled so bad that the other animals did not play with him.

Q.4 Where did Roger animals go for seeking help?

Ans. Roger went for seeking help to the wise owl. He (the owl) sent him (Roger) to the wizard performed a magic spell that solved the problem in exchange of pennies.

Q.5 Where did the wizard live?

Ans. The wizard lived through the deep dark woods and swamp, over the creek in a house.

Q.6 What did Roger Skunk tell the Wizard?

Ans. Roger Skunk told the Wizard about his foul smell and bad behavior of his mates. He requested him to get rid of the foul smell.

Q.7 What did the wizard do to remove his complaint?

Ans. The wizard took his magic wand (stick) and asked him what smell did he want. He chanted some words and gave him smell of roses.

Q.8 How did the mommy of Roger Skunk react?

Ans. The mommy of Roger Skunk got angry at the smell of roses in him. She took him to the wizard again. She hit the wizard on his head and ordered him to recharge the smell.

Q.9 What was the dinner of Roger Skunk and his parents?

Ans. Roger Skunk and his parents had lima beans, celery, liver, mashed potatoes and Pie-Oh-My for dessert in food.

Q.10 What was the Jack's reaction about the mommy?

Ans. According to Jack, the mommy was not a stupid woman. She loved Roger Skunk with his foul smell.

EVANS TRIES AN O-LEVEL

Q.1 Write the two main characteristics of Evans?

Ans. Evans was a congenital kleptomaniac. He was perfect in breaking jail, thus the prison officers call him "Evans The Break".

Q.2 Why did Evans want to wear his hat on the day of exam?

Ans. Wearing the hat was a part of his plan for escaping from the jail. He had cut his hair in the style of her his invigilator and want to hide it from the prison officers.

That is the only why he requested to wear his cap and not to remove.

Q.3 What was the intention of Evans after OLevel German Examination?

Ans. Evans applied for O-Level German examination with a purpose to run away from jail. His German teacher was also his crime in partner.

Q.4 Who was the invigilator of Evans?

Ans. Reverend McCleery was a priest at St. Mary Mags. He was used by board officers for Examination purposes. He was sent to invigilate Evans in his prison cell.

Q.5 What was the German teacher's opinion of Evan's proficiency in German?

Ans. Evan's German teacher had a very low opinion of his proficiency in German. He thought that Evans had a very little chance of getting through the O-Level exam.

Q.6 Why did the invigilator bring a little rubber ring?

Ans. The invigilator brought a little rubber ring to sit upon it because he was suffering from haemorrhoids. But it was not true. Actually the rubber ring was brought as a part of Evans' escaping plan. It was filled with pig's blood.

Q.7 Why did the prison officers call Evans "Evans the Break"?

Ans. Evans had escaped from the prison three times, so the prison officers call him "Evans the Break".

Q.8 What was hinted in the correction slip?

Ans. the correction slip informed Evans the name of the hotel where he was to go.

Question 17

Marks 06

VISTAS

MCQs-

1. According to the narrator Grand Central Station has-

a) one level b) Two Level c) three level d) no level

ans. c

2. What was the name of the news paper when he saw at the stack of papers?

a) the Indian Express b) The World c) The Times d) The News Week

ans. b

3. How much money the narrator withdraws from the bank-

a) 300 dollars b) 400 dollars c) 500 dollars d) 600 Dollars

ans. a

4. What is the name of the narrator of the story-

a) Louisa b) Fames c) Sam d) Charley

ans.d

5.The ten days old child enunciated (said)-

a) Ram Ram b) O brave king c) O wise prophets d) O wise men

ans. c

6. The crown prince was brought up by-

a) an English nanny b) an Indian dhai ma c) a nurse d)a common woman

ans. b

7. How many tigers killed by the king within 10 years?

a) 75 b)80 c)86 d)70

ans. d

8.The name of Sadao's wife is-

a) Hana b) Julie c) Elizabeth C) Maria

ans. a

9. Where did Sadao and Hana keep the man in their house?

a)Servant quarter b) Hospital c) His father's room d) in passage

ans. c

10.What was the messenger wearing?

a) Official uniform b) Warm cliothes c) Woolen clothes d)Civil drees

ans. a

11.Why do the children come to Mr.Lamb's garden?

a) for listening stories b)for pears and apples c) for games d) for entertainment

ans. b

12. Kids shout at Mr. Lamb as-

a) Mr. Lamb b)fatty Lamb c) Lamey-Lamb d) Old Lamb

ans. c

13. What was there behind the trees?

a) a big garden b) a large pond c) a big forest d) a bee hive

ans. d

14. What were there in the room of Mr. Lamb?

a) apples b) hey c) books d) curtains

ans. c

15. Derry's face was burnt by-

a) acid b) fire c) candle d) electricity

ans. a

16. Mr. Lamb used the crab apples for making-

a) salad b) jam c) juice d) jelly

ans. d

17. How was the day on the land of apples?

a) rainy b) very cold c) very hot d) beautiful

ans. b

18. Girls were eating with-

a) hands b) spoons c) knife and fork d) none of the above

ans. c

19. Zitkala Sa huddled herself in-

a) room b) bathroom c) dark corner d) gallery

ans. c

20. What was cooked in front of the temple?

a) Diwali Offerings b) Holi offering c) Pongal offerings d) all of the above

ans. c

21. What thing made great impact on the narrator?

- a) Anna's words b) Anna's plan's c) Anna's attitude d) Anna's love

ans. a

22. People can throw away indignities if they-

- a) work hard b) study and make progress c) grow crops on the land d) learn languages

ans. b

23. Elder brother has come home for-

- a) study b) holidays c) marriage d) festival

ans. b

24. What did the elder extend him?

- a) honey b) money c) pocket d) cotton

ans. c

25. The memory of the big man made the narrator to-

- a) feel sad b) to laugh c) to feel funny d) none of the above

ans. b

26. Mr. Jackson was the senior prison officer of-

- a) B wing b) C wing c) D wing d) O wing

ans. c

27. Examination time was –

- a) 9.00am-11.00am (b) 9.10am-11.10am
(c) 9.20am -11.20am (d) 9.25am-11.25am

ans. d

28. "I may surprise everybody", said Evans.

What is his intention in it?

- a) surprise with marks

- b) surprise with his good behavior
- c) surprise with his plan of escaping
- d) surprise with his mastery in German language

ans. c

29. What was the name of paper /index number/centre number-

- a) 021-1/313/271
- (b) 271/313/021-1
- (c) 313/271/021-1
- (d) 021-1/271/313

ans. a

30. What was needed by magistrates court-

- a) an ambulance van
- b) a prison van
- c) some prison officers
- d) both b & c

ans. d

31. Where did Evans hid himself after escaping –

- a) in a library
- b) in a hospital
- c) in hotel Golden Lion
- d) in a church

ans. c

32. Evans started his night classes in-

- September
- b) November
- c) October
- d) December

Ans. a

33. Evans habit was-

- a) sleeping
- b) cheating someone
- c) spending money
- d) Kleptomaniac

Ans. d

34 Jo was:

- a) Jack's Daughter
- b) an imaginary figure
- c) Roger's sister
- d) none of these

ans. a

35. What did the train bring from the Boston?

- a) Mother
- b) Father
- c) Brother
- d) Sister

Ans. b

36. The other creatures did not play with Roger Skunk because of-

a) Bad smell b) Naughtiness c) Laziness d) cleverness

ans. a

37. Who hit the wizard on his head?

a) Jo b) Roger Skunk c) Mommy Skunk d) Jack

ans. c

38. Mommy Skunk hit the Wizard with her –

a) stick b) arm c) umbrella d) head

ans. a

39. Roger skunk chose the smell of-

a) Jasmine b) Roses c) Dirt d) Lotus

ans. b

40. Jo waswith Mommy Skunk's decision.

a) agree b) happy c) unhappy d) shocked

ans. b

41. How many pennies did wizard ask for his work from Roger Skunk?

a) 5 b) 8 c) 9 d) 7

ans. d

42. Where did Roger get three more pennies ?

a) in a playground b) in a hut c) in a well d) in a house

ans. c

43. The wizard was a-

(a) Little man (b) Tiny little old man c) Tall man d) Clever man

ans. b

44. Russian research vessel name was:

- a) Sputnik b) Akademik Shokalsky c) Mekhail Shokalsky d) Vikram

ans. b

45. Acco. to the author, all forms of life are heading towards:

- a) health and longevity b) more development c) extinction d) sustainable development

ans. c

46. Antarctica stores about..... ice of the earth's total ice.

- a) 70% b) 80% c) 90% d) 95%

ans. c

47. Antarctica is an ideal place to study:

- a) Mathematics b) Geography c) Geometry d) Environmental and climate change

ans. d

48. Students on Ice programme was headed by:

- a) Alexander Flemming b) Elbright c) Johnson d) Geoff Green

ans. d

49. The author is a-

- a) sun worshipper b) moon worshipper c) tree worshipper d) ocean worshipper

ans. a

50. The food chain of the entire southern ocean is maintained by single celled:

- a) bacteria b) viruses c) phytoplankton d) amoeba

ans. c

51. The iceberg recorded largest was the size of-

- a) India b) Australia c) Belgium d) Nepal

ans. c

52. How many members were there in the expedition-

a)50 b)51 c)52)53

ans. c

53.How did the author feel after reaching at Antarctica-

a) unsatisfiedb) great relief c)great sorrow d)great fear

ans. b

Flamingo at glance

1. The Last Lesson

1. Franz started for school. very late.
2. He feared a scolding from his teacher, M. Hamel. He had not prepared his lesson on participles.
3. There was a big crowd in front of the bulletin-board near the town hall.
4. Usually the people received all kinds of news from there.
5. When he reached his school, he found it unusually quiet.
6. The usual hustle and bustle was not there.
7. He went inside the classroom before everybody. He was frightened.
8. But nothing happened. M. Hamel very kindly asked him to go to his place quickly.
9. Franz was surprised to see many village-elders sitting on desks at the back.
10. At last, M. Hamel broke a shocking news to his students.
11. An order had come from Berlin.
12. All the schools of French districts of Alsace and Lorraine would teach German hence- forth.
13. A new teacher would come to teach German.
14. M. Hamel announced that he would leave that school for good the next day.
15. He was delivering his last lesson in French.
16. M. Hamel was a transformed person.

17. He didn't use his ruler when Franz got mixed up and confused.
18. M. Hamel regretted that the people of Alsace were quite indifferent to the learning of their mother-tongue, French.
19. He called upon his students and the village-elders to guard French among themselves and never to forget it.
20. He declared that French was the most beautiful language in the world.
21. M. Hamel wanted to speak but couldn't. Emotions choked him.
22. He took a piece of chalk and wrote on the blackboard as large as he could write : "Long Live France !"
23. Then he made a gesture with his hand asking them to go out. The school was "dis- missed."

2. Lost Spring Stories of Stolen Childhood

1. The narrator encounters Saheb every morning.
2. He is a ragpicker who lives in Seemapuri at the border of Delhi.
3. His parents came from Bangladesh. He searches for gold in the garbage dumps.
4. He has never gone to school. Nor does he have a pair of shoes.
5. His actual name is "Sahab-e-Alam" which means lord of the universe. But he doesn't understand its meaning.
6. He roams the streets with an army of barefoot young ragpickers.
7. They appear in the morning and disappear at noon.
8. The ragpickers of Seemapuri live in structures of mud with roofs of tin and tarpaulin.
9. There is no sewage, drainage or running water in the colony.
10. These 10,000 ragpickers don't have any identity. They do have their ration cards to vote and buy grain.
11. Survival in Seemapuri means ragpicking.
12. Saheb finds sometimes a rupee, even a ten rupee note. There is always hope of finding more.
13. Garbage is wrapped in wonder for children; for the elders it is a means of survival.

14. Now Saheb works in a tea stall getting 800 rupees and all meals.
15. He carries a canister which is heavier than the plastic bag he used to carry on his shoulder.
16. Saheb is no longer his own master.
17. Mukesh insists on being his own master and wants to become a motor mechanic.
18. Mukesh lives in a dusty street of Firozabad.
19. Like his family, every other family in Firozabad is engaged in making bangles.
20. About 20,000 children work illegally in the glass furnaces.
21. They live in hovels with crumbling walls.
22. Poor bangle makers know nothing except making bangles.
23. Mukesh and his family can't change their trade.
24. All kinds and colours of bangles are made in Firozabad.
25. Mostly the bangle-makers end up losing their eyesight before they become adults.
26. Young men have no initiative and ability to dream. They can't dream of organising a cooperative.
27. There are two worlds. The one is the world of bangle-makers caught in the web of poverty.
28. The other world is of moneylenders, middlemen and policemen who exploit and torment them.
29. Mukesh wants to become a car driver. He wants to become his own master.

3. Deep Water

1. William Douglas was ten or eleven years old, when he decided to learn to swim.
2. The Y.M.C.A. pool was safe for swimming.
3. It was only 2 to 3 feet deep at the shallow end and 9 feet at the deep end.
4. The narrator had an aversion to going in water. It started when he was three four years old.
5. He stood with his father in the surf when the waves swept over him. He was buried in water.
6. He developed a fear for the huge waves.

7. He went to the Y.M.C.A. pool but feared going into the pool alone.
8. A big bully of boy tossed him into the deep end of the swimming pool.
9. He was frightened and found himself at the bottom.
10. He grew panicky. He was suffocating. He tried to cry but no sound came out.
11. He had lost his breath and went down endlessly.
12. He was paralysed under water. Only his heart was pounding.
13. He jumped with all his force but his arms wouldn't move.
14. He cried for help but nothing happened.
15. Then all efforts ended. He felt drowsy.
16. He was in a state of forgetfulness.
17. When he came to senses he was lying on his stomach beside the pool. He was vomiting.
18. For days a haunting fear gripped his heart. He feared water.
19. The fear stayed with him for years.
20. Finally he got an instructor and decided to learn to swim.
21. The instructor attached a rope to the narrator's belt. The rope went through the pulley.
22. He held on to the end of the rope and it went back and forth, up and down in the pool.
23. The instructor taught him to put his face under water and exhale. He also taught him to raise his nose and inhale.
24. Finally, he became a complete swimmer.
25. But he still feared when he was alone in the pool. He was still not satisfied.
26. Once he dived off a dock at Triggs Island and swam two miles across the lake.
27. Finally, he was able to conquer his fear of water.

4. The Rattrap

1. Once upon a time there was a man who went around selling rattraps.

2. It was not a profitable business.
3. Sometimes he had to resort to begging and petty thievery to survive.
4. His clothes were in rags. His cheeks were sunken. He had hungry eyes.
5. He considered that the whole world around him was nothing but a big rattrap.
6. All riches and joys are just baits.
7. One day he knocked on the door of a cottage to take night-shelter there.
8. A lonely old man offered him shelter and supper. They played 'mjolis'.
9. The old man got up and went to the window.
10. He took down a leather pouch hanging on a nail and stuffed three wrinkled ten-kronor notes in it.
11. The next morning both of them left the cottage at the same time.
12. But the peddler came back after half an hour.
13. He went to the window and smashed a pane.
14. He took out the thirty kronors from the pouch and went away.
15. He turned off the road into the forest to avoid being noticed.
16. He was trapped inside the forest.
17. It was late in December. Darkness had already spread its wings over the forest.
18. Finally, he sank down on the ground, tired to death.
19. All of a sudden he heard the thumping sound of hammer strokes coming from an iron 'mill.
20. He gathered all his strength and dragged himself to the mill.
21. He entered the forge and stood close to the furnace to warm himself.
22. The ironmaster came on his usual nightly rounds of inspection.
23. He walked close to the peddler. He asked "But of course it is you, Nils Olof! How you do look!"
24. He mistook him for his old comrade.
25. The peddler had never seen the ironmaster. He didn't know even his name.

26. The peddler said nothing. He hoped some kronors from the ironmaster.
27. The ironmaster invited the peddler to the manor house.
28. The peddler thought that he was throwing himself voluntarily into a lion's den. So he refused to go.
29. After half an hour the ironmaster's daughter came to the forge to persuade him. She was Edla Willmansson.
30. She was so kind and friendly that the peddler felt confidence in her.
31. The next day was Christmas Eve. The ironmaster thought that he was receiving his old regimental captain.
32. The peddler was given a bath. A servant cut his hair and shaved him. He was dressed in a suit that belonged to the ironmaster.
33. The ironmaster saw the peddler standing before him in broad daylight.
34. Soon he realised his mistake. He couldn't be his old acquaintance. He was just a rattrap peddler. He became very angry.
35. The peddler replied that he never pretended to be his acquaintance.
36. He only begged to be allowed to stay in the forge. He never tried to deceive anybody.
37. He was ready to put on his rags again and go away.
38. The ironmaster didn't relent. He asked the peddler to get out of there as fast as he could.
39. But the ironmaster's daughter clearly told her father that the guest would stay with them.
40. She wanted the peddler to enjoy a day of peace with them.
41. In the evening he was served Christmas fish and porridge.
42. The next morning the ironmaster and his daughter went to the Church for Christmas service.
43. There they heard a startling news. An old crofter had been robbed by a man selling rattraps.
44. They returned home. The peddler must have run away with their money and silver.
45. The ironmaster asked the valet if the peddler was still there. He had heard at Church that the man was a thief.
46. The man had gone but not taken anything with him at all.

47. On the contrary, he had left behind a little package for Miss Willmansson.

48. The young girl opened the package. She found a small rattrap and in it three wrinkled ten kronor notes. There was a letter too for Miss Willmansson.

49. The peddler didn't want them to be troubled at the Christmas by a thief. He thanked her for her hospitality and kindness shown to him.

50. He wrote that those three banknotes should be given back to the old crofter. His money pouch was hanging on his window frame.

51. It was also written that the rattrap was a Christmas present from a rat. He would have been caught in the world's rattrap 'if he had not been raised to captain'.

5. Indigo

1. A poor peasant Rajkumar Shukla met Gandhi at Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress in 1916.

2. He wanted to inform Gandhi about the injustices done by the English landlords in Champaran.

3. Gandhi had other appointments. But Shukla accompanied Gandhi everywhere, even to the ashram in Ahmedabad.

4. Gandhi was impressed by Shukla's determination. He asked him to meet him in Calcutta.

5. From Calcutta they boarded a train to Patna. From Patna Gandhi first went to Muzaffarpur.

6. He stayed there to know more about the condition of the farmers in Champaran.

7. The news of Gandhiji's arrival spread quickly. Many sharecroppers came on foot from Champaran to see their champion.

8. Most of the arable land in Champaran was owned by English landlords.

9. The landlords made the sharecroppers to sign an agreement. According to the agreement 15% of their land was to be planted with indigo.

10. Germany had developed synthetic indigo. So indigo plantation was no more profitable now.

11. Therefore, the landlords forced the sharecroppers to sign a new contract. According to the new contract, the sharecroppers were now free to grow indigo or not. But for this freedom they were to give some compensation to the landlords.
12. Gradually even illiterate sharecroppers saw through the trick of the landlords. Those who had already signed the agreement wanted their money back.
13. Gandhi met with the Commissioner of Tirhut. He informed him about the injustices done to the peasants by the landlords.
14. The commissioner threatened Gandhi to leave the place.
15. Gandhi didn't leave the place. Instead he proceeded to Motihari.
16. Gandhi was asked to appear in the court the next day.
17. Thousands of peasants held a demonstration around the courthouse.
18. The authorities were helpless. Gandhi helped them to regulate the crowd.
19. The government wanted to postpone the trial but Gandhi opposed the delay.
20. He respected the law but couldn't ignore the voice of his conscience. It compelled him to take up the cause of poor peasants.
21. All the lawyers of Bihar, including Dr. Rajendra Prasad, decided to go to jail with Gandhi.
22. Gandhi exclaimed: "The battle of Champaran is won."
23. Several days later, the Lieutenant-Governor ordered the case to be dropped.
24. Civil Disobedience had triumphed for the first time in India.
25. Gandhi met the Lieutenant-Governor four times to take up the cause of poor peasants of Champaran.
26. An Inquiry Commission was set up to look into the whole issue.
27. Gandhi wanted that 50% money paid to the landlord be returned to the sharecroppers. The landlords offered to give only 25%.
28. Gandhi agreed on 25% and the issue was closed.
29. Several social works were undertaken by Gandhi and his followers in Champaran. Gandhi's son and his wife joined him. Many other volunteers also came from distant parts of India.

30. Gandhi wanted Indians to carry on their struggle on their own strength. Once some lawyers wanted C.F. Andrews to stay in Champaran and help them.
31. Gandhi opposed it. He didn't want the help of an Englishman in India's struggle for freedom.
32. Thus, Gandhi taught us a lesson in self-reliance.

6. Poets and Pancakes

1. The make-up room of the Gemini Studios was in a building that used to be Lord Clive's stable.
2. The dazzling incandescent lights trapped the men in 'fiery misery'.
3. The make-up department comprised people coming from many states. It was a real example of national integration.
4. The chief make-up men were engaged for the hero and heroine. The senior assistant was for 'number two' hero and heroine. There was a junior assistant make-up man for the main comedian. The 'office-boy' was responsible for the make-up of the crowd.
5. The 'office-boy' was not a boy but a man in his early forties.
6. He entered the Studios to become a star hero, director or script writer but ended up as the 'office-boy'.
7. Subbu was no. 2 in the Gemini Studios.
8. Subbu gave direction and definition to the Gemini Studios in its glorious years.
9. He was a many-sided genius who used all his energy and creativity for the advantage of his 'Boss'.
10. Subbu was a good poet and wrote a novel.
11. He was an amazing actor and a charitable soul ready to help everyone.
12. The 'office-boy' was jealous of Subbu. He considered Subbu the cause of all his woes and neglect.
13. The legal adviser, a lawyer, was also a part of the Story Department.
14. He was a dead-wit, a lonely man of cold-reason. He was a misfit in the establishment.
15. The Studios served as a host to the MRA, a group of 200 persons.

16. The MRA presented two plays in a highly professional manner. Their sets and costumes were copied for years.

17. Stephen Spender, an English poet visited the Gemini Studios. His visit was a total disaster:

18. There was so much communication gap that neither the English poet nor the audience knew what was happening there.

19. The people at the Studios wore khadi and worshipped Gandhi. But beyond that they had no political understanding or leaning.

20. But the people at the Studios were allergic to Communism. They considered Communists as Godless people who created violence and unrest.

21. The narrator after several years read a book "The God That Failed". One of the essayists was Stephen Spender.

22. He was the same English poet who had visited the Gemini Studios years ago.

7. The Interview Part I & II

1. Celebrities have been interviewed over the years.

2. Interviews have become a common feature of journalism.

3. Some consider them a great source of truth and an art.

4. Most of celebrities consider them unnecessary "intrusion" in their lives.

5. V.S. Naipaul thinks that during interviews people "lose a part of themselves".

6. Lewis Carroll considers it an offence against his person.

7. H.G. Wells calls them 'ordeals'.

8. Saul Bellow describes interviews as "thumbprints on his windpipe".

9. Mukund Padmanabhan interviews the celebrated novelist and academician Umberto Eco.

10. He wonders how Eco can do all the works. Eco is very modest. He replies that he has been doing only one job.
11. He has been pursuing his philosophical interests through his academic work and novels.
12. He tells a secret about his work. His success lies because he can utilize and use 'empty-spaces' in life.
13. Umberto Eco prefers to be called an academician and not a novelist.
14. He considers himself 'a university professor' who writes novels on Sundays.
15. Mukund Padmanabhan asks Eco the reason of the huge success of his novel 'The Name of the Rose'.
16. The interviewer thinks that perhaps the medieval background of the novel led to its great success.
17. Eco reminds him that many books have been written about the medieval past before him.
18. Perhaps he wrote 'The Name of the Rose' at the right time. Had he written it ten years before or later, it would not have been such a great success.

8. Going Places

1. Sophie and Jansie were classmates and friends.
2. Sophie was a day-dreamer. She used to dream of opening a boutique, becoming an actress or a fashion designer.
3. Jansie was quite practical. She knew that they belonged to poor families and all big plans need money.
4. Sophie thinks as if 'money grows on trees'.
5. Jansie advised Sophie to be sensible. She knew that both of them were earmarked for the biscuit factory after they passed out from school.
6. Geoff, Sophie's brother, was an apprentice mechanic.
7. He spoke little. Sophie was jealous of his silence.
8. Sophie wished Geoff would allow her to share his experiences and thoughts.

9. Sophie could open her heart only to Geoff.
10. She told how she met Danny Casey, the wonder-boy of football. He himself invited her.
11. Geoff didn't believe her but Sophie continued and persisted.
12. Geoff told his father about Sophie's meeting with Danny Casey.
13. Sophie's father never believed her, he only looked at her with disdain.
14. Sophie's father considered Sophie's version as another of her 'wild stories'.
15. Sophie's father was a great fan of football and Danny Casey.
16. He wished Danny Casey to be a great football player like Tom Finny.
17. Sophie was upset when she knew that Jansie also knew the story of her meeting with Casey.
18. She knew Jansie was nose-y and was always ready to know new things about others.
19. Sophie feared that she would spread the story in the whole neighbourhood.
20. On Saturday Sophie's family went to watch a football match. United won two-nil. Casey drove in the second goal.
21. It was the first and only time when Sophie saw Danny Casey in person and in action.
22. After dark she walked by the canal. She was lost in the thoughts of Danny Casey. She imagined him coming and talking to her.
23. She waited for him for a long time. She knew he wouldn't come. She was sad and disappointed.
24. Again she was lost in dreams. She imagined Casey coming through the arcade and she asking for his autograph.
25. So all dreams and disappointments were in her mind. They were the products of her fantasy and imagination.

Vistas at a glance

1. The Third Level

1. Charley claims to have been on the third level (floor) of the Grand Central Station.

2. The railway authorities swear that there are only two levels at the Grand Central. No one has ever seen the third level there.
3. Charley consults his psychiatrist friend. He tells him about the third level.
4. His friend calls it 'a waking-dream wish fulfillment'.
5. Actually, Charley doesn't feel at home in the modern world of fear, insecurity and war.
6. Therefore, he just escapes into the world of dreams and fancies.
7. Charley's friends claim that he has an escapist tendency. His stamp collecting is nothing but a temporary refuge from reality.
8. One day Charley is in a hurry to get to his apartment. He takes the sub-way from the Grand Central because it is faster than the bus.
9. He goes down the steps to the first level. Then he walks down to the second level. The suburban trains leave from there.
10. He goes into an arched door-way heading for the sub-way and gets lost.
11. It is quite easy to get lost there. The Grand Central is growing like a tree with endless corridors, doorways and stairs.
12. He finds himself on the third level.
13. It is a different world of gas lights, brass spittoons, derby hats, beards, sideburns and fancy moustaches.
14. He wants two tickets for Galesburg, Illinois.
15. The clerk is surprised to see different kinds of notes in Charley's hands.
16. He warns saying to him, "That aren't money, mister".
17. Charley turns away and goes out fast.
18. He buys old currency. But he never again finds the corridor that leads to the third level at the Grand Central.
19. His friend Sam Weiner disappears, nobody knows where.
20. Charley suspects him to be in Galesburg, Illinois.
21. He was very fond of the place.
22. Charley finds out that Sam bought old currency worth three hundred dollars.

23. He also finds a marked envelope addressed to his grandfather at his home in Galesburg.
24. The postmark showed the date, 18th July, 1894. The letter was addressed to Charley.
25. Sam claimed to have found the third level.
26. He asked Charley and his wife Louisa keeps looking for the third level.
27. The letter was written and signed by Sam.
28. The most mysterious thing was that Sam was his psychiatrist.

2. The Tiger King

1. Astrologers had foretold that the Tiger King would actually have to die.
2. A great miracle took place.
3. The ten-day-old Jilani Jung Jung Bahadur could speak very clearly. He told them that everybody that was born would die. He only wanted to know the manner of his death.
4. The chief astrologer told that the King's death would come from a tiger. He should be particularly careful with the hundredth tiger.
5. The Maharaja banned tiger hunting in the state. Those who disobeyed, their wealth and property would be confiscated.
6. The Maharaja started out on a tiger hunt.
7. He killed seventy tigers in ten years.
8. A high ranking English officer wanted to hunt tigers in the forests of Pratibandapuram. The Maharaja got rid of him by giving 50 gold rings to his wife.
9. The tiger population became extinct in the kingdom.
10. The king married a girl from a state which had a large number of tigers.
11. The Maharaja would kill five or six tigers each time he visited his father-in-law.
12. In this way, he killed 99 tigers and the hunt for the hundredth began.
13. When the hundredth tiger was not found, the dewan brought a tiger from the People's Park in Madras.
14. The tiger was brought straight to the forest where the Maharaja was hunting.
15. The Maharaja took a careful aim and the tiger fell down on the ground in a heap.

16. Later on one of the hunters found that the tiger was not dead. The Maharaja had missed the aim.
17. They didn't want that the king must come to know of it. So, the tiger was killed.
18. It was the third birthday of the King's son. The Maharaja bought a wooden tiger as a special birthday gift to his son.
19. When the King was playing with the wooden tiger, a needle-like sliver pierced his right hand.
20. Infection flared up and it became a sore.
21. Three surgeons operated upon the Maharaja but they couldn't save him from dying.
22. So the hundredth tiger took its final revenge upon the King.

3. Journey to the End of the Earth

1. The narrator boarded a Russian research ship-the Akademik Shokalskiy.
2. He was heading towards the coldest, driest and windiest continent in the world; Antarctica.
3. He set foot on the Antarctic continent after travelling for 100 hours.
4. 650 million years ago a giant supercontinent Gondwana did exist.
5. India and Antarctica were parts of the same landmass-Gondwana.
6. Gondwana thrived for 500 million years.
7. Gondwana had a warm climate and a huge variety of flora and fauna.
8. Then the landmass was forced to disintegrate into countries as they exist today.
9. India was pushed towards the north. South America drifted off to join North America.
10. The Drake Passage was opened up to create a cold circumpolar current.
11. It kept Antarctica desolate, at the bottom.
12. We lose all earthly sense of perspective and time there.
13. Days go on and on in 24-hours austral light.
14. Antarctica has never sustained a human population.
15. If we want to study and examine the earth's past, present and future, Antarctica is the right place to go.

16. Students on Ice' programme of Geoff Green aims at taking high school students to the ends of the world.
17. The programme helps them to develop a new understanding and respect for our planet.
18. Antarctica is the perfect place to study how little climatic changes can have big UIT repercussions.
19. Global warming and further depletion of ozone layer can affect the Antarctica region.
20. They may bring disastrous climatic and environmental changes in the world.

4. The Enemy

1. Dr Sadao Hoki's house was built on a spot at the Japanese coast.
2. Sadao's education was the main concern of his father.
3. He had been sent to America at the age of 22 to learn surgery and medicine.
4. He had met Hana in America. His father would not have received her unless she had been pure in her race.
5. Their marriage had been arranged in the old Japanese way. Now they had two children.
6. Both of them saw a man crawling on his hands and knees.
7. They saw stains of blood on the sand. The man was wounded. He was a white man with a rough yellow beard.
8. Dr Sadao found that a gun wound had been reopened.
9. Dr Sadao packed the wound with the sea moss. The man cried in pain but remained unconscious.
10. They were in a fix. If they gave shelter to a white man in their house, they could be arrested. If he was turned away, he would certainly die.
11. The man was an American sailor and a prisoner of war.
12. He was their enemy as all Americans were their enemies.
13. Dr Sadao and Hana decided to carry the man into the house.
14. The man would die if he was not operated on.
15. Even the servants didn't cooperate Dr Sadao and Hana. They didn't want an enemy soldier saved.

16. Hana cleaned his breast and face with hot steaming water.
17. She helped her husband to turn the man and he began to wash the man's back carefully.
18. With the cleanest and most precise of incisions, the bullet was taken out from the body.
19. The young man woke. He was very weak and terrified.
20. Hana asked him not to be afraid.
21. They didn't want to save an enemy but human considerations made them save his life.
22. The man looked barely seventeen. He asked what they were going to do with him.
23. Being a doctor, Sadao was trained not to let a man die.
24. However, saving an enemy was nothing less than an act of treachery.
25. Sadao examined the wound carefully every morning. At last, the last stitches had been pulled out.
26. The old General thought it best to have the American quietly killed.
27. He could send two of his men to kill him that night.
28. Sadao agreed that perhaps it was the best thing to do so.
29. Sadao put his boat on the shore that night with food and extra clothing.
30. He asked Tom to row to a little island to freedom.
31. Sadao informed the General that the American had escaped.
32. There was no signal from the island. The prisoner had gone off safe.

5. Should Wizard Hit Mommy ?

1. Jack used to tell stories to his little daughter Jo.
2. Every story had a little variation from the basic tale.
3. Each story had a little creature Roger, a wise old owl and a wizard.
4. Today he narrated Jo the story of Roger Skunk.
5. Roger Skunk smelled very badly.
6. He smelled so badly that all little creatures kept away from him. They neither gave him company nor played games with him.

7. He went to the wise old owl who advised him to go to the wizard.
8. The wizard demanded seven pennies. Roger had four and found three more in a magic well.
9. The wizard was happy to receive seven pennies and made Roger Skunk smell like roses.
10. Roger was very happy. All other little animals played with him as he smelled so good now.
11. Roger's mother became furious. She didn't like her son smelling of roses. He must smell like a skunk.
12. She took Roger straight back to the wizard and hit the wizard on his head hard.
13. The wizard had no problem in making Roger Skunk smell bad again.
14. Roger's mother was very happy now. At least, her son now smelled like a skunk. She hugged and loved him.
15. Roger's father returned from Boston and all of them had a nice dinner.
16. Jo wanted a little change in the story. She wanted that the wizard hit the mommy and Roger never smelled bad again.

6. On the Face of It

1. Derry climbs over the garden wall and enters Mr Lamb's garden.
2. Mr Lamb offers to give crab apples to Derry.
3. Derry gets panicky but Mr Lamb comforts him.
4. Derry says that people fear him because of his ugly face.
5. One side of his face got burnt as a bottle of acid fell over it.
6. Derry suffers from a complex. He remains lonely and avoids people.
7. He can't stand the uncharitable remarks of the people aimed at him.
8. Mr Lamb advises him that he can't lock up himself in a room for ever.
9. He must shut up his ears and stop listening to what others say of him.
10. Mr Lamb shows him the way. Derry has two eyes, ears and legs. He has got a tongue and brain.
11. Mr Lamb himself has a tin leg. But he doesn't bother. He takes life as it comes. He doesn't mind children calling him "Lamey-Lamb".

12. Derry should follow him. If he works hard, he can be like others. He can even outshine the rest.
13. Derry goes back home. He promises Mr Lamb to come back.
14. Mr Lamb says that people generally promise but never come back.
15. Derry's mother stops him from going to meet Mr Lamb.
16. When Derry comes, Mr Lamb is on the ladder with a stick. The ladder slips and with it goes down Mr Lamb. He dies.
17. Derry cries "Lamey-Lamb. I did ... come back".

7. Evans Tries An O-Level

1. The Governor makes an unusual request to the Examinations Board.
2. Permission is granted to examine Evans for German O-level in his prison cell.
3. The Board makes arrangement for sending forms and the question paper.
4. The two-hour examination is to start at 9.15 a.m.
5. The senior prison officer Jackson and officer Stephens have been instructed to make fool-proof arrangements for the examination.
6. Evans is unshaven and is wearing a filthy-looking red and white hat.
7. Jackson instructs Stephens to make sure that Evans's razor and nail-scissors are taken away.
8. He was given half an hour to smarten himself.
9. At 8.45 a.m. Reverend Stuart McLeery came with a small brown suitcase.
10. The examinee and the invigilator McLeery were introduced by Stephens.
11. Jackson and Stephens even searched McLeery to take all precautions.
12. McLeery asked Evans to write his index number and the name of the paper. Evans wrote 313 and 271 respectively.
13. At 9.40, it was informed that a correction slip which was to be placed in the examination packet was not placed there.
14. The corrections were duly announced.
15. Evans kept sitting staring in front of him and McLeery seated just in front of him.

16. At 10.50 a.m. Evans demanded a blanket for putting round his shoulders. He was feeling cold.
17. Stephens wondered if Evans was planning a sudden batman leap to suffocate McLeery.
18. At 11.22 Jackson received a call from the Governor. Stephens was to accompany McLeery to the main prison gates.
19. Stephens personally was to make absolutely sure that the door was locked on Evans after McLeery had left the cell.
20. Stephens walked beside McLeery to the main gates. But he came to the cell to check if it was properly locked.
21. Stephens made his way to Evans's cell and opened the peep-hole once again.
22. He was horrified. A man was lying in chair and the bunch of his hair was bathed in blood. He was McLeery.
23. Sirens were sounded. McLeery tried to speak. He could only say that Evans had gone towards Elsfield.
24. "You must follow the plan. The vital point in time is three minutes before the examination." It was written in German in a photocopied sheet. McLeery showed that sheet to them.
25. Detective Superintendent Carter looked towards the Governor for guidance.
26. Carter was asked to take McLeery with him to Radcliffe hospital.
27. The Governor chided both Stephens and Jackson for their negligence.
28. Stephens told that he received a phone from the Governor at 11.20 a.m. The Governor called him an 'idiot'. He told that he didn't phone him.
29. Evans was able to hide a false beard, a pair of spectacles and also a weapon inspite of a thorough searching of his cell.
30. The Governor rang the Radcliffe hospital. He was informed by the hospital that there was no person of McLeery's name there.
31. An ambulance was sent to pick him up from Elsfield but he just vanished from there.
32. Later they found the Reverend S. McLeery, securely bound and gagged in his study. He had been there, he said, since 8.15 a.m.
33. It was now clear that it had not been Evans, impersonating McLeery, who had walked out.

34. On the other hand, it had been Evans impersonating McLeery, who had stayed in.
35. Evans was enjoying in the Golden Lion Hotel. He took his key from the reception desk and went to his room.
36. When he opened his bed room, he was shocked and surprised to find the Governor sitting there.
37. Evans didn't resist. He was handcuffed. Two prison officers clambered into the back seat of the prison van.
38. The Governor said farewell to Evans like a good old friend.
39. The prison van turned right on to the Oxford road.
40. The hitherto silent officer unlocked the handcuffs. He asked the driver to move on to Newbury.
41. The silent officer was only Evans's own man.
42. "It won't take 'them long to find out...". They wanted to.
43. So, Evans moved ahead to freedom. He proved that the Governor was just another "good-for-a giggle." And so were the other prison officers who couldn't stop him from escaping.

8. Memories of Childhood

1. THE CUTTING OF MY LONG HAIR

1. The narrator's first day in the land of apples was a bitter-cold one.
2. The place was noisy and the people murmured in an unknown tongue.
3. Indian girls were there in stiff shoes and closely clinging dresses.
4. She felt quite uncomfortable in the dining room.
5. Her friend Judewin gives her a terrible warning.
6. She overheard the 'paleface woman'. The woman talked about cutting their long and heavy hair.
7. The narrator decided not to submit but to struggle.
8. She disappeared and hid herself under the bed.

9. She was dragged, taken downstairs and tied fast to a chair.
10. Her long hair was cut. She was helpless. No one even tried to comfort her.

II. WE TOO ARE HUMAN BEINGS

1. The narrator used to cover the distance from her school to home in half an hour to an hour. It could, however, be covered in ten minutes.
2. Games, fun, shows, snake charmers, monkeys and sweet and fruit stalls stopped her.
3. Everything stopped her and drew her attention.
4. One day she saw an elder of her street carrying a food packet.
5. He didn't touch it but held the packet by its string.
6. He bowed before the zamindar who took it and started eating.
7. She narrated the funny story to her elder brother.
8. Annan (elder brother) told her that the man was not being funny.
9. He was from a low caste and couldn't touch the packet with his hand.
10. The incident made her angry. She was provoked and wanted to touch that packet herself straightaway.
11. She wondered why the rich don't consider others as human beings.
12. Annan told her that they belong to a low caste. They are never given honour and respect.
13. If they are learned, people will come to them of their own accord.
14. The words of Annan made a very deep impression on her.
15. She studied hard and stood first in the class.
16. Many people became her friends.

Poetry at a glance

1. My Mother at Sixty Six

1. The poet is driving from her parent's home to the Cochin airport.
2. Her mother, who is sixty-six years old, is sitting beside her.

3. The old lady is dozing with her mouth open.
4. Her face looks pale and faded like ash.
5. It arouses pain in the poet's heart.
6. The poet turns away her attention from her mother and looks outside.
7. The world outside is full of life and activity.
8. Trees seem running past and children seem to be enjoying while coming out of their homes.
9. They have to undergo a security check up at the airport.
10. Standing a few yards away, she looks at her mother again.
11. She looks faded and weak like the late winter's moon.
12. The old familiar ache and fear of the poet's childhood return.
13. But she hides her feelings. She scatters smiles wishing to meet her old 'Amma' again.

2. An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum

1. The children of an elementary school classroom in a slum look pathetic and miserable.
2. They have pale faces. They are like rootless wild plants.
3. They are distressed. The burdens of life keep their head weighed-down.
4. Their growth is stunted. They inherit twisted bones and diseases.
5. They do have dreams. They also dream of moving out in the open. They want to see squirrel's games.
6. Literature and the works of Shakespeare are useless for them.
7. This civilized world is of importance only for powerful persons.
8. The powerful dictators shape the map of the world at will. But their world is not the world of these unfortunate children.
9. The future of these children is 'foggy' and uncertain.
10. They live in narrow streets 'sealed in with a lead sky'.
11. Rivers, capes and starry places exist only in their dreams.

12. The slums in which they live are nothing less than living hells. Actually they are a blot on their civilized world.

13. The windows to the world of joys and comforts are shut for them.

14. Governors, teachers and the powerful people must bring them out of their dirty slums.

15. Everything that binds them should be broken open.

16. Their world must expand. It must extend to the blue waves, the gold sand and the green fields. They must have freedom of expression and learning.

3. Keeping Quiet

1. The poet urges us to count twelve and be still.

2. For a moment we should stop talking in different languages. We should not move our arms so much.

3. The moment of stillness will be a fascinating moment.

4. It will be a moment of complete silence without rush and the noise of machines.

5. Fishermen will not harm whales in the cold sea. The man gathering salt will take care of his hurt hands.

6. Those who are indulging in different kinds of wars should be still for some time.

7. Let them come out in their best dresses with their brothers and walk under the shady trees.

8. But 'stillness' should not be confused with total inactivity and death. The poet has no association with death.

9. Constant moving doesn't do us any good.

10. Men can't understand themselves and keep on threatening themselves with death.

11. If they keep quiet and be still, a long silence can do a lot of good to them.

12. The earth is a symbol of life under apparent stillness. When everything seems dead, life on the earth goes on under apparent stillness.

4. A Thing of Beauty

1. A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

2. Its value never decreases.
3. A thing of beauty is a shelter for us. It gives us a sound sleep full of sweet dreams.
4. Our sadness, evil nature and unhealthy ways make our living quite unpleasant.
5. But a thing of beauty removes the pall of sadness from our spirits.
6. Trees provide a shady boon for sheep.
7. Clear small streams provide a cooling shady cover of thickets against the hot season.
8. Daffodils bloom among the green surroundings. Beautiful musk-roses bloom around mid forest thickets.
9. The beauty provided by these beautiful objects of nature is lovelier than all the stories that we have heard or read.
10. Nature provides us an immortal drink that pours into our hearts right from heaven.

5. A Roadside Stand

1. There is a roadside stand at the edge of the road.
2. Those who established it certainly did so to earn money.
3. They expected their prospective customers to stop there and buy things.
4. But the rich and the refined people drive past without stopping there.
5. The roadside stand offers ordinary things for sale.
6. Wild berries and golden gourds are sold there.
7. The people who run this stand hope for city-money so that they may also prosper.
8. There is a news that their belongings will be bought.
9. The so-called 'good doers' and greedy people will exploit them.
10. Some people who pretend to be generous are even worse than flesh-eating wild animals.
11. These greedy people want to mint money by befooling the innocent rural people.
12. The people who run this roadside stand hope that some car will stop there. They keep their windows open so that some customer may oblige them.

13. But some come only to back or turn around the car or to ask the way where it is bound.

14. The poet will feel greatly relieved if all their pains and troubles are removed at one stroke. Death is far better than their miserable living.

6. Aunt Jennifer's Tigers

1. Aunt Jennifer's tigers jump over across a screen.

2. They are 'sleek and chivalric'. They pace with confidence and certainty.

3. She is using ivory needles and fluttering her fingers in the wool to create her tigers.

4. Her fingers find it hard even to pull the ivory needles.

5. The heavy weight of Uncle's wedding band still sits at her hands.

6. Those sufferings and troubles that crushed her during her married life have possessed her mentally and physically.

7. When Aunt Jennifer is dead, her tigers will survive.

8. They will go on prancing, proud and unafraid.

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CBEO BHINDER & VALLABHNAGAR