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CLASS XII SUBJECT: ENGLISH CORE

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READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE -1

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Of the 197 million square miles making up the surface of the globe, the interconnecting bodies of marine water cover 71 per cent; the Pacific Ocean alone covers half the earth and averages nearly 14000 feet in depth. The continents- Eurasia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica- are the portions of the continental masses rising above the sea level. The submerged borders of the continental masses are the continental shelves, beyond which lie the deep-sea basins.

The oceans attain their greatest depths not in their central parts, but in certain elongated furrows or long narrow troughs, called deeps. These profound troughs have a peripheral arrangement, notable around the border of the Pacific and the Indian oceans. The position of the deeps near the continental masses suggests that the deeps, like the highest mountains, are of recent origin, since otherwise

they would have been filled with wastes from the lands. This suggestion is strengthened by the fact that the deeps are frequently the sites of world-shaking earthquakes. For example, the tidal wave that in April 1946 caused widespread destruction along Pacific coasts resulted from a strong earthquake on the floor of the Aleutian Deep.

The topography of the ocean floor is none too well known, since in great areas the available soundings are hundreds or even thousands of miles apart. However, the floor of the Atlantic is becoming fairly well known as a result of special surveys since 1920. A broad well-defined ridge- the Mid Atlantic Ridge- runs north and south between Africa and the two Americas, and numerous other major irregularities diversify the Atlantic floor. Closely spaced soundings show that many parts of the oceanic floors are as rugged as mountainous regions of the continents. Use of the recently perfected method of echo sounding is rapidly enlarging our knowledge of submarine topography. During Second World War great strides were made in mapping submarine surfaces, particularly in many parts of the vast Pacific basin.

The continents stand on the average 2870 feet – slightly more than half a mile above the sea level. North America averages 2300 feet; Europe averages only 1150 feet and Asia, the highest of the larger continental subdivisions, averages 3200 feet. The highest point on the globe, Mount Everest in the Himalayas is 29000 feet above the sea; and as the greatest known depth in the sea is over 35000 feet or exceeds 12 miles. The continental masses and the deep-sea basins are relief features of the first order; the second order. The lands are unendingly subject to a complex of activities summarized in the term erosion, which first sculpts them in great detail and then tends to reduce them ultimately to sea level. The modelling of the landscape by weather, running water and the other agents is apparent to the keenly observant eye and causes thinning people to speculation what must be the final result of the ceaseless wearing down of the lands. Long before there was a science of Geology, Shakespeare wrote, —the revolution of the times makes mountains level.

Answer the questions by choosing the correct option:

1. The revolution of the times as used in the final sentence means

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) The passage of years | b) The current rebellion |
| c) The science of geology | d) The action of the ocean floor. |

2. The passage contains information, which would answer which of the following questions?

i) What is the highest point in North America?

ii) Which continental subdivision is, on the average, 1150 feet above the sea level?

iii) How deep is the deepest part of the ocean?

iv) Why are the surfaces plain on the land?

a) i and ii

b) ii and iv

c) ii and iii

d) iv

3. From the passage, it can be inferred that earthquakes

a) occur only in the peripheral furrows

b) occur more frequently in newly formed land or sea formations

c) are a prime cause of soil erosion.

d) will ultimately 'make mountains level'

4. Strong earth quakes in the deeps result in _____.

a) continental shelves

b) tidal waves

c) well defined ridges

d) deep sea basins

5. Molesting the land, with complex destructive activities results in-_____.

a) submergence of land into sea

b) erosion

c) levelling of land

d) none of the above

6. Choose one statement that is true among the following:

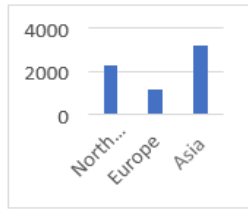
a) The tallest mountain on the earth measures greater than the depth of the deepest —Deep in the ocean.

b) The tallest mountain on the earth measures lesser than the depth of the deepest —Deep in the ocean.

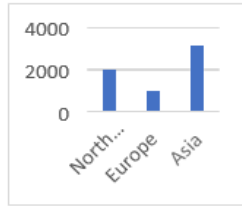
c) The tallest mountain on the earth measures same as the depth of the deepest —Deep in the ocean.

d) All the above statements are false.

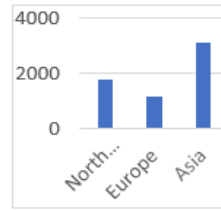
7. Which of the following graphs depicts the height of continents above sea levels with regard to North America, Europe and Asia.



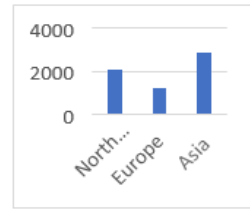
(a)



(b)



(c)



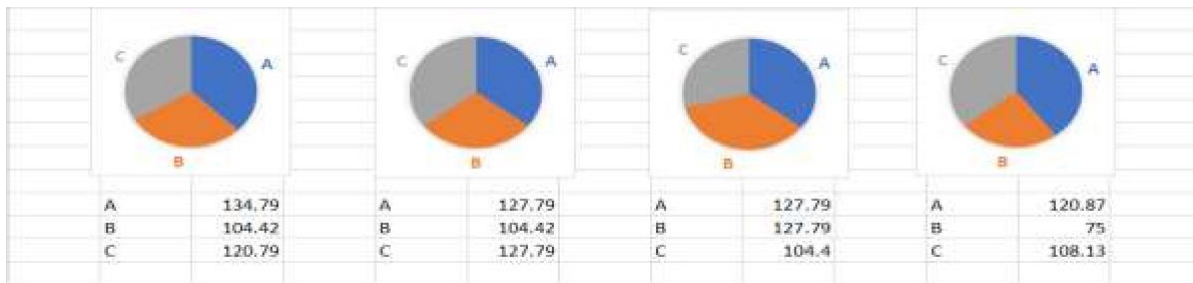
(d)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)



Answer Key :

- 1 - c
- 2- c
- 3- b
- 4 - b
- 5- c
- 6- b
- 7- a
- 8- b

PASSAGE-2

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Every day, we put our trust in computing technology in the financial networks that drive the global economy, the aircraft control systems that guide thousands of flights safely to their destinations, the computers that store our documents at work and at home. Yet most people still do not count on computing the way they rely on electricity or the telephone. Individuals and businesses alike are concerned about the privacy, security and availability

of their data, about upgrading their hardware, about how new applications might affect their systems. Until these concerns are addressed, computing's potential to enrich our daily lives will not be fully realized.

Right now, we are only scratching the surface of what computing technology can do. Already, networks of smart, connected devices make it possible for us to do business, communicate, learn and be entertained using everything from full- featured PCs to smart, handheld devices. And in the years ahead, a combination of inexpensive microchips and smart software will weave computing into almost every part of our lives. The advance of computing technology has in many ways, tracked the growth of electric power more than a century ago. Manufacturing companies were among the first to use electricity, mostly to improve the productivity. However, in the home, it remained a novel luxury. Many people were reluctant to use the new electrical appliances, unsure of their safety and reliability. By the 1930s, however, technology advanced industry safety initiatives and gradual public acceptance led to a rapid increase in electricity use in many countries- the technology was still not fully trustworthy, but it was safe and reliable enough.

Today, the developed world takes electricity for granted. For computers to be taken for granted they must always be available wherever and whenever people need them, they must reliably protect personal information from misuse, give people control over how their data is used and they must be unfailingly secure. We call this concept Trustworthy Computing.

Making Trustworthy Computing a reality is both an immediate challenge and a long-term research goal. Trustworthy Computing technology is far more advanced and used in vastly different ways than, it was in the mid-20th century. Yet the way we build computers and the way we largely design software and services around those computers, has not really changed much.

Answer the following by choosing the correct option:

1. The examples of computing technology that are put to everyday use do not include
 - a) Financial network that drive the local economy
 - b) The aircraft control systems that guide thousands of flights safely
 - c) The computers that store our documents at work and at home
 - d) None of the above

2. What can possibly follow the last line of the passage?
 - a) Changes that need to be made to make Trustworthy Computing a reality
 - b) Apologies for the state of affairs and details of research activities that are on
 - c) The legal hurdles that have, to be overcome to enable wider connectivity
 - d) None of the above

3. The writer draws an analogy between public acceptance of computing technology and

- a) industry initiatives
- b) manufacturing companies
- c) electric power
- d) all of the above

4. The author uses the word 'weave' in the passage to imply

- a) a smooth blend of technology with our daily lives
- b) a combination of inexpensive microchips and smart phones
- c) the marvel of easy software
- d) none of the above

5. Trustworthy Computing does not include

- a) availability of computers anytime and anywhere
- b) securing personal information from misuse
- c) controlling usage of others data
- d) reliably protecting personal information

6. The word 'REALIZED' in the passage, means the same as

- a) not wanting
- b) accomplished
- c) unwilling
- d) trustworthy

7. Which of the following comments, is applicable to trustworthy computing in the present scenario:

(a)

The key goal of trust worthy computing isn't to make computing so safe and reliable that people simply take it for granted.

(b)

Trust takes years to build, seconds to break and forever to repair

(c)

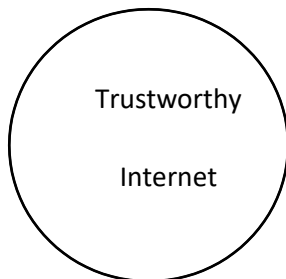
Trust comes by earning it and not by expecting it

(d)

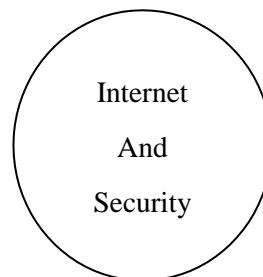
The continued increase in deceptive tactics is striking.... The number of computers impacted as a result of deceptive tactics has more than tripled.

8. The most suitable title for the passage would be :

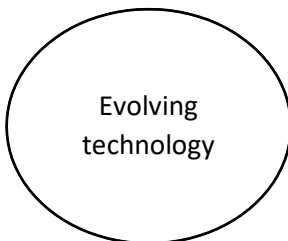
(a)



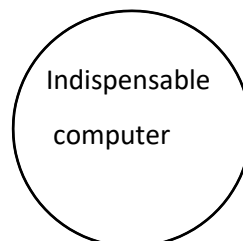
(b)



(c)



(d)



Answer Key :

1-a

2-a

3-c

4-a

5-c

6-b

7-d

8-d

PASSAGE -3

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

A conservation problem is equally important as that of soil erosion is to loss of soil fertility. Most agriculture was originally supported by the natural fertility of the soil; and, in areas in which soils were deep and rich in minerals, farming could be carried on for many years without the return of any nutrients to the soil other than those supplied through the natural breakdown of plant and animal wastes. In river basins, such as that of the Nile, annual flooding deposited a rich layer of silt over the soil, thus restoring its fertility. In areas of active volcanism, such as Hawaii, soil fertility has been renewed by the periodic deposition of volcanic ash. In other areas, however, natural fertility has been quickly exhausted. This is true of most forest soils, particularly those in the humid tropics. Because continued cropping in such areas caused a rapid decline in fertility and therefore in crop yields, fertility could be restored only by abandoning the areas and allowing the natural vegetation to return. Over a period of time, the soil surface would be rejuvenated by parent materials, new circulation channels would form deep in the soil, and the deposition of forest debris would restore minerals to the top soil. Primitive agriculture in such forests was of shifting nature: areas were cleared of trees and the woody material burned to add ash to the soil; after a few years of farming, the plots would be abandoned and new sites cleared. As long as populations were sparse in relation to the area of forestland, such agriculture methods did little harm.

They could not, however, support dense populations or produce large quantities of surplus food.

Starting with the most easily depleted soils, which were also the easiest to farm, the practice of using various fertilizers was developed. The earliest fertilizers were organic manures, but later, larger yields were obtained by adding balanced combinations of those nutrients (e.g. Potassium, nitrogen, phosphorus, and calcium) that crop plants require in greatest quantity. Because high yields are essential, most modern agriculture depends upon the continued

addition of chemical fertilizers to the soil. Usually, these substances are added in mineral form, but nitrogen is often added as urea, an organic compound.

Early in agricultural history, it was found that the practice of growing the same crop, year after year in a particular plot of ground not only caused undesirable changes in the physical structure of the soil but also drained the soil of its nutrients. The practice of crop rotation was discovered to be a useful way to maintain the condition of the soil and also to prevent the build-up of those insects and other plant pests that are attracted to a particular kind of crop.

In rotation systems, a grain crop is grown in the first year, followed by a leafy vegetable crop in the second year, and the third usually contains legumes as they can restore nitrogen to the soil through the action of the bacteria that live in nodules of their roots.

In irrigation agriculture, in which water is brought in, to supply the needs of the crops in an area with insufficient rainfall, a particular soil management problem that develops is the salinization of the surface soil. This most commonly results from inadequate drainage of the irrigated land; because the water cannot flow freely, it evaporates and the salts dissolved in the water are left on the surface of the soil. Even though the water does not contain a large concentration of dissolved salts, the accumulation over the years can be significant enough to make the soil unsuitable for crop production. Effective drainage solves the problem; in many cases, drainage canals must be constructed and drainage tiles must be laid beneath the surface of the soil. Drainage also requires the availability of an excess of water to flush the salts from the surface of the soil.

In certain heavy soils with poor drainage, this problem can be quite severe, for example large areas of formerly irrigated land in the Indus Basin, in the Tigris- Euphrates region, in the Nile Basin, and in the Western United States, have been seriously damaged by salinization.

Choose the correct answer from the options given:

1. Natural fertility exhausts most quickly in -----
 - (a) river valley lands.
 - (b) humid tropical forest lands.
 - (c) volcanic areas.
 - (d) river basins.
2. The areas most prone to heavy salinization are:
 - (a) those irrigated with plenty of well water.

- (b) those in which crop rotation is practised
- (c) sub-tropical forests with shifting cultivation
- (d) poor drainage system in heavy soils.

3. Crop rotation helps to

- i) increase the farmers seasonal income
- ii) preserve soil condition
- iii) desalinize the soil
- iv) destroy pests

- a) i, ii, iii, and iv b) i, ii and iv c) ii and iv d) ii, iii and iv

4. Which of the statements is/are not true.

- a) Volcanic ash maintains soil fertility.
- b) Annual flooding decreases soil fertility
- c) In forest soils of humid tropics, the fertility decreases with time.
- d) Growing different crops always increases soil fertility.

- a) i, iii and iv b) i , ii and iv c) ii and iii d) ii and i

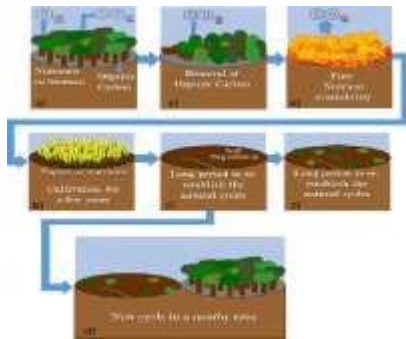
5. The best possible solution for salinization is

- a) shifting agriculture
- b) crop rotation
- c) drainage system which is effective
- d) adding manure and fertilizers to the land

6. The best and natural way of supplying Nitrogen to the crop is by

- a) adding urea
- b) adding chemical fertilizers
- c) planting a pasture crop or legumes
- d) adding organic manures

7. Study the pictures given below carefully and choose the option that suits best



The pictures above are the best examples for

- (i) crop rotation
- (ii) shifting cultivation and organic cropping
- (iii) crop rotation and shifting cultivation
- (iv) organic/ chemical cropping

- (a) option i
- (b) option ii
- (c) option iii
- (d) option iv

Answer Key –

- 1-b
- 2-d
- 3-c
- 4-d
- 5-c
- 6-d
- 7-c

PASSAGE-4

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Comfortably enclosed in his Rome hotel room, the tourist switches on the console by his bed, and dons a special helmet like headset. He had to drop Paris from his tour programme- but that is no problem. He is about to —take a personalized tour of the city, walking under the arcade Triomphe, travelling up by lift to the top of the Eiffel Tower and even boating past Notre Dame on the Seine. If the fancy takes him, he can even zoom over the cathedral as if in a helicopter. Half an

hour later, he emerges from his helmet-back into the real world of his hotel room.

On board a hunter-killer submarine, the sonar operator is on red alert. An unidentified frigate has been detected and is closing in. The operator, again wearing special helmet-mounted display (HMD) and —tactile feedback gloves, operates the sonar system, tracks the target, and computes a —firing solution for his weapon- torpedo. He can also —pull up his periscope and peer over the surface at the vessel closing in. His target —destroyed, the operator removes the helmet, gloves and returns to the peaceful surroundings of the sub. There is no enemy anywhere around, indeed no alert of any kind.

The two scenarios-all of them based on fact- are only a few examples where users have been transported to the new seamless wonder world of virtual reality (VR)-one of the hottest, most ubiquitous chunk of computer technology. Two seemingly divergent interests- the military and entertainment industries have been the most enthusiastic devotees of VR- both for very sensible reasons. Using suitable computer hardware, both are able to put together systems where the user can enter a 3-dimensional space, where he can be tricked into believing he is someplace else, and where his eyes, hands-his very brain seems to interact with a new virtual world.

The applications are endless-limited only by one's imagination. Today teleconferencing - linking up individuals in different countries by TV has become old hat. The —in thing will be —televirtuality, where participants on different continents can be brought together and will seem to hover in midair- in the same room. It will allow two distant parties, for example to edit a document projected in the air, in front of them, make successive corrections which both can see in real time and to append their signatures to it.

The Virtual Reality Team of Nottingham University, England, has exploited this new technological toy for a worthy educational task. Over 150 kids in town- all physically challenged spastics- being trained to associated hand signs with familiar objects, now have the thrill of actually — handling, even playing with such objects as balls, balloons and other toys.

The entertainment industry has been quick to gallop into the VR arena. Pierce Brosnan and Jenny Wright appeared in a landmark film, —The Lawnmower Man, where the audience was made to share their experience as they entered a virtual world. Plenty of special effects wizardry was expended in the process.

These products for the geeky minded will inevitably proliferate, but this does not diminish the more serious applications. And none are more serious than defence technologists in the least half a dozen countries, for whom VR spells quantum jump in the realism of simulation. The cost of weapon systems and munitions has soared so rapidly that any simulator based on costly and hitherto esoteric technology like VR will always be cost effective.

Not surprisingly, the U.S. Congress has recently approved \$500 millions in the military research budget for projects, in just two fields- massively parallel programming and VR.

And all three service wings have been swift to draw up plans to exploit the technology. Advanced technology submarine warfare displays for the navy; visually coupled aircraft systems simulators for the Air Force and for the Army, VR backed trainers, where the operator can fire a surface-to-air missile or drive a main battle tank across rough terrain in the teeth of enemy fire.

Perhaps it will now be time enough to worry over something that is already bothering the medical profession in the west: going where no man has gone before, software and hardware-wise may be fine: what happens to the wetware the human brain-and are there any long term damages to the human user if he douses himself regularly in the unreal pleasures of VR?

Answer the following by choosing the right option:

1. Virtual Reality is a blessing to the defence technologists because
 - a) it helps in training the defence personnel
 - b) it's cheaper and safe
 - c) it is non destructive
 - d) all the above

2. Virtual Reality is useful in training the spastic children in
 - a) touching, feeling and playing with the toys
 - b) learning to read and write
 - c) helps them not to forget that they are spastics
 - d) none of the above

3. Read the passage carefully and choose the incorrect statement(s)
 - i. Virtual Reality applications are unlimited
 - ii. Tele Virtuality helps in bringing people closer physically in real time.
 - iii. Virtual Reality is a trick played on people making them believe its all true.
 - iv. Medical professionals have proved that the human brain would be damaged with the use of Virtual Reality

a) i, iii and iv b) ii and iv c) i and iii d) i, ii and iv

4. Man had not yet completely explored

- a) software
- b) hardware
- c) wetware
- d) all of the above

5. The word —ubiquitous| in the passage means

- a) omnipotent
- b) omniscient
- c) omnipresent
- d) chronological

6. Entertainment industry has been using Virtual Reality for

- a) special effects
- b) 3D effects
- c) magic and wizardry
- d) all the above

7. Choose the suitable quote about hard and software versus wetware.

(a)

Computers are incredibly fast, accurate and stupid: humans are incredibly slow, inaccurate and brilliant.: together they are powerful beyond imagination.

Albert Einstein

(b)

The similarities between humans and computers are more numerous than the differences.

P.A. Scott

(c)

To err is human but to really foul things up, you need a computer.

(d)

A Utopian future where we shed our bodies and upload our minds into computer and live for ever virtual, immortal, disembodied. Heaven for hackers.

Brian

8. The phrase — in the teeth of from the passage means:

(a)

congenial
ambience

(b)

in direct
opposition to

(c)

not in face of

(d)

In favour of

Answer Key -

1-d

2-a

3-b

4-c

5-c

6-d

7-d

8-b

PASSAGE -5

Around 600,000 years ago, humanity split in two. One group stayed in Africa, evolving into us. The other struck out overland, into Asia and then Europe, becoming *Homo neanderthalensis* – the Neanderthals. They weren't our ancestors (with the exception of a little interbreeding), but a sister species, evolving in parallel.

Neanderthals fascinate us because of what they tell us about ourselves – who we were, and who we might have become. It's tempting to see them in idyllic terms, living peacefully with nature and each other. If so, maybe humanity's ills

– especially our territoriality, violence, wars – aren't innate, but modern inventions.

Biology and Paleontology, however, paint a darker picture. Far from peaceful, Neanderthals were likely skilled fighters and dangerous warriors, rivaled only by modern humans.

Predatory land mammals are territorial, especially pack-hunters. Like lions, wolves and our own species *Homo sapiens*, Neanderthals were cooperative big- game hunters. Other predators, sitting atop the food chain, have few predators of their own, so overpopulation drives conflict over hunting grounds.

Neanderthals faced the same problem – if other species didn't control their numbers, conflict would have.

This territoriality has deep roots in humans. Territorial conflicts are also intense in our closest relatives, chimpanzees. Male chimps routinely gang up to attack and kill males from rival bands, a behavior strikingly like human warfare. This implies that cooperative aggression evolved in a common ancestor of chimps and ourselves, at least seven million years ago. If so, Neanderthals will have inherited these same tendencies towards cooperative aggression.

To war is human – and Neanderthals were very like us. We're remarkably similar in our skull and skeletal anatomy, and share 99.7% of our DNA. Behaviorally, Neanderthals were astonishingly like us. The archaeological record confirms Neanderthal lives were anything but peaceful.

Neanderthalensis were skilled big game hunters, using spears to take down deer, ibex, elk, bison, even rhinos and mammoths. It defies belief to think they would have hesitated to use these weapons if their families and lands were threatened. Archaeology suggests such conflicts were common place. Prehistoric warfare leaves tell-tale signs. A club to the head is an efficient way to kill – clubs are fast, powerful, precise weapons – so

prehistoric *Homo sapiens* frequently show trauma to the skull. So too do Neanderthals.

Another sign of warfare is the parry fracture, a break to the lower arm caused by warding off blows. Neanderthals also show a lot of broken arms.

War leaves a subtler mark in the form of territorial boundaries. The best evidence that Neanderthals not only fought but excelled at war, is that they met us and weren't immediately overrun. Instead, for around 100,000 years, Neanderthals resisted modern human expansion.

Why else would we take so long to leave Africa? Not because the environment was hostile but because Neanderthals were already thriving in Europe and Asia.

Now, on the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions by choosing the best option from among the choices given after each question:

8x1= 8m

1. Which of the following statements about Neanderthals is true?
 - a) They evolved in Africa and spread out to Asia, Europe
 - b) They evolved in Asia and Europe simultaneously
 - c) They evolved much before homo sapiens& were warlike
 - d) Both a and c
2. The tendency to wage war is
 - a) A modern development
 - b) Inborn in homo sapiens
 - b) Inborn in Neanderthals
 - d) Both b and c
3. Conflicts over hunting grounds were caused by
 - a) Drought and famine
 - b) rising number of predators
 - c) floods and forest fires
 - d) Both a and b
4. Cooperative aggression means
 - a) Joining together to attack
 - b) joining together to defend
 - c) attacking in isolated groups
 - d) either a or b

5. Archaeological evidence shows that Neanderthals were
- a) Peaceful
 - b) violent
 - c) different from humans
 - d) reveal nothing about us
6. In prehistoric wars, parts of the body that frequently sustained severe injuries were
- a) Head and chest
 - b) head and arms
 - c) chest and arms
 - d) either a or b
7. In the conflict between Neanderthals and homo sapiens
- a) The former were easily defeated
 - b) the latter were easily defeated
 - c) the former struggled hard to defeat the latter
 - d) the latter ultimately won after a long struggle
8. The word ‘fascinate’ in the second para means
- a) To cause confusion
 - b) to disturb thoroughly
 - c) to arouse interest
 - d) to explain clearly

Answer Key-

1. a) They evolved in Africa and spread out to Asia and Africa
2. d) both b and c
3. b) rising number of predators
4. a) joining together to attack
5. b) violent
6. b) head and arms

7. d) the latter ultimately won after a long struggle
8. c) to arouse interest

PASSAGE – 6

1. As I watched the crowning moment of the Miss Universe 2021 pageant, I realised that I could not differentiate between Miss Paraguay and Miss India. As the camera panned from one face to the other as they held hands in a schoolgirl simulation of “sisterhood”, they could well have been twins for all I could tell. I faithfully watched segments of this utterly pointless annual exercise — and it was painful. Identical women, with identically sculpted faces and bodies, parading in identically ideated clothing that matches up to what the West has declared will constitute ‘evening wear’ or ‘beachwear’.

2. There was the crowning irony moment when India’s Harnaaz Sandhu, who became Miss Universe, passionately dissed beauty and declaimed, “Let’s talk about more important things happening worldwide...” while blithely forgetting that she was participating in an event in Israel amidst boycott calls and global concerns about the country’s ruthless settlement and suppression policy vis-à-vis Palestinians, an “important thing” that neither participants nor organisers were talking about.

3. As the young women cat-walked in a style very remote from the human gait, several of them tripped in their impossibly high heels and on the trains of their de rigueur flowing gowns. They carried ridiculous props in the national costume round. They meowed like cats. They smiled relentlessly. As always, it was all rather silly and sad.

4. Many of the women’s bios declared that they were working with children or young adults or women’s rights issues — and yet none of them seemed to see anything wrong with an event that forces women to measure up to boxed standards of height, weight, proportions, teeth, nose in order to be declared “beautiful”; an event that unequivocally foregrounds and rewards women for their physical appearance.

5. But to use words like “choice” and “empowerment” in the context of a massively marketed and financed event that is strategically backed by leading cosmetic and couture brands, and which exists inside a giant bubble of unbridled consumerism is farcical at best and tragic at worst.

6. Just as celebrities believe that wearing the same dress twice makes them eco-warriors, Miss Universe rolls on, peddling itself as a women’s empowerment mission while ignoring the enormous damage done to the female psyche by such idealised beauty myths.

Q1. What is the opinion of the writer about beauty pageants:

- a) She supports them.
- b) She disapproves of them

- c) She encourages more and more of such pageants.
- d) She considers them a means to empower woman.

Q2. What can be “more important” topic that needs to be discussed than beauty according to the passage?

- a) Overpopulation
- b) Omicron
- c) increased cases of Dengue
- d) Israel’s ruthless settlement and suppression policy vis-à-vis Palestinians

Q3. What is ridiculous about the beauty pageant?

- a) contestants tripping in high heels
- b) carrying ridiculous props in the national costume round
- c) their mewling like cats & smiling relentlessly
- d) All of these

Q4. The writer condemns beauty pageants for there

- a) being massively marketed & financial event
- b) breeding consumerism
- c) setting fixed standards of ‘beauty’
- d) All of the above

Q5. Who won the Miss Universe 2021 pageant?

- a. Sushmita Sen
- b. Aishwarya Rai
- c. Harnaaz Sandhu
- d. Vaishna Roy

Q6. What do beauty pageants do to the psyche of a woman?

- a. empower
- | 21

- b. damage
- c. strengthen
- d. all of these

Q7. The writer could not differentiate between Miss Paraguay and Miss India because:

- a. They were born to the same parents
- b. They were twins
- c. They belonged to the same country
- d. They had identically sculpted faces and bodies and were parading in identically ideated clothing

Q8. The contestants worked with children or young adults or women's rights issues — and yet none of them seemed to see anything wrong with an event that forces women to measure up to boxed standards of height, weight, proportions, teeth, nose in order to be declared “beautiful”. The statement is:

- a) ironical
- b) cynical
- c) paradoxical
- d) philosophical

Q9. Which word in paragraph 1 means the same as ‘imitation’.

- a) crowning
- b) segment
- c) simulation
- d) identical

Q10. Which word in paragraph 5 means the same as ‘uncontrolled’.

- a) unbridled
- b) choice
- c) couture
- d) strategically

Q11. Which word in paragraph 6 means the antonym of ‘crushing’.

- a)Mission
- b)Idealized
- c)Myths
- d)empowerment

Q12. Which word in paragraph 2 means the antonym of ‘merciful’?

- a)passionately
- b) ruthless
- c) suppression
- d) declaimed

ANSWER KEY

1.	b. she disapproves of them
2.	d. Israel’s ruthless settlement.....
3.	d. All of these
4.	d. All of these
5.	c. Harnaaz Sandhu
6.	b. damage
7.	d. They had identically sculpted faces and bodies and were parading in identically ideated clothing
8.	a.Ironical
9.	c. Simulation
10.	a. unbridled
11.	d.empowerment
12.	b. ruthless

PASSAGE-7

Along a stretch of river in Northern Belgium, a small ferry is running on a fuel that, much hope could hold the key to de-carbonizing ships everywhere. The fuel being tested on Hydroville, a 16-passenger shuttle, is hydrogen. Hydroville launched three years ago as the world's first hydrogen-powered passenger vessel.

'We decided for ourselves, look, we have to start with it today, even though there is no demand yet' says Roy Campe, managing director at CMB Tech, Hydroville's owner. "We have to start today to make certain that within 10 years we can already start producing all our ships on a low-emission level. It's not a light switch that you just flip over."

CMB is already building several other hydrogen-powered boats, including a larger, 80-person ferry in Japan set for launch in early 2021.

The small boat sector is a great 'proving ground' to scale up clean tech solutions for large merchant vessels. Ships currently emit 3% of all green house gases, and emissions are projected to grow by up to 50% by 2050 if the industry continues on a business as usual path. Government in 2018 pledged to cut shipping emission sin half by 2050, but industry has been slow so far to implement measures on the ground.

It takes a lot of energy to haul a ship through the water and there are an increasing number of ships to haul as world trade grows. To cut emissions, some of this energy could be reduced through ships using more efficient designs, installing technologies to harness wind, going a bit slower to conserve fuel, or simply transporting less things.

But ultimately, if shipping is going to fully decarbonize and it will have to if the world is to stay within safe temperature limits—it needs to find are placement for fossil fuels.

CMB's hydrogen programme is one of several shipping projects across the world testing how hydrogen and other fuels made from it, such as ammonia and methanol, could be used to power a low-carbon maritime industry of the future. These fuels, together often called 'syntheticfuels', are seen as a particularly promising option because they can be made using clean electricity such as solar or wind power which are used without emitting any greenhouse gases.

Now, on the basis of your reading of the above passage, choose the best answer to each of the following questions:

1. The small ferry plying in Belgium is likely to have a strong impact on the ____ in future.

- a) design of ships
- b) the passenger capacity of ships
- c) speed of ships
- d) fuel of ships

1. The distinction enjoyed by Hydroville is

- a) The first vessel to use hydrogen as fuel
- b) First atomic powered passenger vessel
- c) First tourist vessel to ply on that route
- d) Last vessel to use fossil fuel

2. ‘ It is not a light switch that you just flip over’ means

- a) He is not turning on a switch
- b) it is a process taking a long time
- c) it takes a short time
- d) it is not possible to achieve it

4. The ferry set to ply in Japan in 2021 is ____times bigger than that in Belgium.

- a) 2 times
- b) 3 times
- c) 4 times
- d) 5 times.

5. If corrective measures are not taken by 2050, the carbon emissions are likely to increase nearly _____times than what is witnessed now.

- a) 16–17 times
- b) 10–12 times
- c) 20–25times
- d) 25–30times

6. Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Government wants to take action and shipping industry is implementing their measures
- b) Neither government nor shipping industry is keen to take action
- c) Government is not keen to take action but shipping industry is ready
- d) Government wants to take action but the shipping industry is slow

7. Which of the following is NOT away as suggested in the above passage to cut carbon emissions?

- a) harnessing wind power
- b) slow implementation of change
- c) transporting less cargo
- d) using wave energy

8. Total de-carbonisation of the shipping industry will help to

- a) Reduce global warming
- b) increase sea trade
- c) make sea trade more profitable
- d) make sea faring safer

9. The passage deals with the use of:

- a) non-conventional sources of energy in transport sector in general
- b) synthetic fuels made from fossil fuels in shipping sector in particular
- c) synthetic fuels produced by non-conventional sources of energy in shipping
- d) synthetic fuels produced by non-conventional sources of energy in transport

10. Which of the following fuels are likely to be used in future:

(i) Hydrogen (ii) Ammonia (iii) Methanol (iv) carbon

- a) i, ii and iv
- b) i, iii and iv
- c) ii, iii and iv
- d) i, ii and iii

11. Find the word from the passage which means the same as 'drag'

- a) haul
- b) launch
- c) implement
- d) decarbonize

12. Find the word from the passage which means the same as 'finally'

- a) currently
- b) particularly
- c) ultimately
- d) none of these

Answer Key -

- 1. d) fuel of ships
- 2. a) the first vessel to use hydrogen as fuel
- 3. b) a process taking a long time
- 4. d) 5 times
- 5. a) 16-17 times

- 6. d) Government wants to take action but the shipping industry is slow
- 7. b) slow implementation of change
- 8. a) reduce global warming
- 9. c) synthetic fuels produced by non-conventional sources of energy in shipping
- 10. d) i, ii & iv
- 11. a) haul
- 12. c) ultimately

PASSAGE -8

There is a great generational gap today. We have come a long way from the days when spanking a child was normal in many Indian homes, to parents doing whatever a child wants. Too many parents these days can't say no. As a result, they find themselves raising 'children' who respond greedily to the advertisements aimed right at them. Even getting what they want doesn't satisfy some kids; they only want more. Now, a growing number of psychologists, educators and parents think it's time to stop the madness and start teaching kids about what's really important: values like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion. The struggle to set limits has never been tougher and the stakes have never been higher. One recent study of adults who were over indulged as children, paints a discouraging picture of their future: when given too much too soon, they grow up to be adults who have difficulty coping with life's disappointments. They also have distorted sense of entertainment that gets in the way of success in the work place and in relationships.

2. There is another side to this problem. Psychologists say that parents who overindulge their kids, set them up to be more vulnerable to future anxiety and depression. Today's parents themselves raised on values of thrift and self-sacrifice, grew up in a culture where 'no' was a household word. Today's kids want much more, partly because there is so much more to want. The oldest members of this generation were born in the late 1980s, just as PCs and video games were making their assault on the family room. They think of MP3 players and flat screen TV as essential utilities, and they have developed strategies to get them. One survey of teenagers found that when they crave for something new, most expect to ask nine times before their parents give in. By every measure, parents are shelling out record amounts. In the heat of this buying blitz, even parents who desperately need to say no find themselves reaching for their credit cards.

3. The problem being faced by today's parents is that, they aren't equipped to deal with the problem. Many of them, raised in the 1960s and '70s, swore they'd act differently from their

parents and have closer relationships with their own children. Many even wear the same designer clothes as their kids and listen to the same music. And they work more hours; at the end of a long week, it's tempting to buy peace with 'yes' and not mar precious family time with conflict. Anxiety about future is another factor. How do well intentioned parents say no to all the sports gear and arts and language lessons they believe will help their kids thrive in an increasingly competitive world? Experts agree too much love won't spoil a child. Too few limits will.

4. It is therefore of utmost importance that parents need to find, is a balance between the advantages of an affluent society and the critical life lessons that come from waiting, saving and working hard to achieve goals. That search for balance has to start early. Children need limits on their behaviour because they feel better and more secure when they live within a secured structure. Older children learn self-control by watching how others, especially parents act. Learning how to overcome challenges is essential to becoming a successful adult. Few parents ask kids to do chores. They think their kids are already overburdened by social and academic pressures. Every individual can be of service to others, and life has meaning beyond one's own immediate happiness. That means parents eager to teach values have to take a long, hard look at their own.

Answer the questions based on the passage above:

1. What kind of children are parents raising today 1 mark

- a) Children responding greedily to advertisements
- b) Children who write advertisements
- c) Children who act in advertisements
- d) None of the above

2. What are the results of giving the children too much too soon? 1 mark

- a) Grow up to be adults who have difficulty in coping with life's disappointments
- b) Develop a distorted sense of entertainment
- c) Hindrances in success at work place and in relationships
- d) All of the above

3. Basing on the passage, what values do you think parents and teachers want children to learn?
2 marks

4. Today's children want more even after getting what they want as they..... 1 mark

5. Select the option from the text that is similar in meaning to vulnerable 1 mark

- a) Defenceless
- b) Exposed
- b) Liable
- d) All of the above

(6) What is the balance which the parents need to have in today's world?

(7) Why is it necessary for children to set limits on their own behaviour?

(8) Too much of love won't spoil a child, too few limits will means

- a) Love with limits spoil the child
- b) Unlimited love should be accompanied by limits to freedom
- c) There should be more love but few limits
- d) love and limits should be lovely

(9) The phrase 'heat of this buying blitz' is similar in meaning to..

- a) blitz is very hot
- b) buying is like blitz
- c) purchasing excessively
- d) purchasing on the spur of the moment

ANSWERS:

- 1) a
- 2) d
- 3) Parents and teachers want children to learn values like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion.
- 4) they are not satisfied after getting what they want
- 5) d
- 6) Parents need to make sure that a balance is set between the advantages of an affluent society and the critical life lessons that come from waiting, saving and working hard to achieve goals.
- 7) Children need to set limits on their own behaviour as it will help them feel better and more secure when they live within a secured structure.
- 8) B
- 9) c

PASSAGE – 9

Wendy Suzuki was a highly respected brain researcher with her own lab and a string of published studies when a high-energy gym class and a quiet cup of tea changed her neurons—and her life.

“I just wanted stronger muscles, but after six months of aerobic exercise, I noticed that difficult mental jobs were easier. I could keep lots of little details in my mind,” recalls Suzuki, 55, a professor at New York University’s Center for Neural Science.

If Suzuki had looked into her own brain after establishing her new routines, which included daily meditation, she’d have witnessed some amazing things: new brain cells sprouting new connections, new blood vessels feeding more oxygen and fuel to her neurons, and more brain tissue in areas involved with learning, memory and decision making. This renaissance—called neuroplasticity—was once thought to happen only in children’s brains. But research now shows that the brain can do these tricks at any age. Benefits include improved memory and thinking skills, more creativity and a reduced risk of dementia. Or, as Suzuki enthusiastically says, “You can grow a bigger, happier brain.” Lately, an avalanche of new studies is pointing out exactly how to harness neuroplasticity.

One insight worth mentioning right here: Brain plasticity works both ways. “About 50 per cent of the things people do every day that affect their brain are toxic,” notes cognitive neuroscientist Sandra Bond Chapman, . “They skimp on sleep. They multitask. They aren’t active.”

Besides changing those bad habits, what can you do to grow your own new brain cells? Fresh from the frontlines of brain science, here are simple things you can do to build a better brain.

Yes to Green Leafy Veggies, No to ‘Nootropics’

Nootropics, also known as smart drugs or cognitive enhancers, are substances or supplements that are claimed to improve cognitive functions, such as memory, focus, creativity, and overall mental performance. These substances can include natural compounds, synthetic drugs, or a combination of both. They can cause potential side effects such as Increased heart rate, jitteriness, anxiety, insomnia, digestive issues, and dependency or withdrawal symptoms with prolonged use.

In 2015, researchers from Australia’s Deakin University published one of the first studies measuring food’s physical effect on the left hippocampus, a seahorse-shaped brain region crucial for memory, learning and decision making. The study found that the left hippocampus was heftier in the healthy eaters than in the unhealthy ones. Brain-friendly fare associated with a bigger hippocampus included fresh fruits and vegetables salads and grilled fish. The brain-shrinking diet was heavy on burgers, fries and soft drinks, as well as sausage, potato chips and red meat.

Exercise: Moves That Re-programme the Brain

Most of the time, your brain is the boss of your muscles—directing how you hit a ball, play the piano or open a cereal box. But when it comes to growing new brain cells, more and more research shows that when you exercise, your muscles take charge. When you're active, they send chemical signals telling your brain, "Hey, it's time to grow!"

Sleep: The Nighttime Brain Cleanup

In 2019, Boston University researchers tracked the electrical activity that naturally ripples across the gray matter. They found that as brain waves slowed during deep sleep, blood levels dropped in some areas, allowing more of the cerebrospinal fluid that normally surrounds and cushions the brain to pulse in and then recede like an outgoing tide.

Calm Down

Yoga also encourages brain plasticity, People who practised hatha yoga tended to have a larger hippocampus, amygdala and prefrontal cortex. Yoga's brain-changing power may come from its mix of exercise with deep stress reduction, the researchers note. "You can sit still, breathe, and reap brain-plasticity benefits," Suzuki says.

Answer the following questions, based on given passage.

1) According to the passage, what changes did Wendy Suzuki notice in her mental abilities after six months of aerobic exercise?

i) Improved memory and thinking skills

ii) lethargy

iii) Reduced risk of dementia

iv) forgetfulness

a) i and ii

b) only ii

c) i and iii

d) all the above

2) Neuroplasticity refers to:

a) The ability of the brain to change and adapt

b) The growth of new brain cells

c) Increased blood flow to the brain

d) Improved decision-making skills

3) Exercise primarily affects the muscles, not the brain.

a) True

b) False

4) Assertion: Deep sleep facilitates brain cleanup by allowing more cerebrospinal fluid to circulate in the brain.

Reasoning: Electrical activity in the brain slows down during deep sleep, enabling the influx of cerebrospinal fluid.

a) True, because deep sleep supports brain cleansing processes.

b) False, because cerebrospinal fluid is unrelated to brain cleanup.

c) True, because deep sleep enhances electrical activity in the brain.

d) False, because deep sleep inhibits the flow of cerebrospinal fluid.

5) Based on the information in the passage, suggest some lifestyle changes that can promote brain growth and improve cognitive abilities. 2m

6) Neuroplasticity refers to the brain's ability to change and adapt at any age.

a) True

b) False

7) Nootropics are _____ which are consumed to _____.

8) Assertion: Neuroplasticity only occurs in children's brains.

Reasoning: Research now shows that the brain can exhibit neuroplasticity at any age.

a) True, because children have more adaptable brains.

b) False, because neuroplasticity is a lifelong phenomenon.

c) False, because neuroplasticity is exclusive to adults.

d) True, because adults have limited brain adaptability.

9) How does yoga contribute to brain plasticity, and why is it considered beneficial for brain health? 2m

10) Which of the following factors can negatively impact neuroplasticity?

- a) Physical exercise
 - b) Healthy diet
 - c) Chronic stress
 - d) Sufficient sleep
-

Answer Key –

1. c) i and iii
2. a) The ability of the brain to change and adapt
3. b) False
4. a) True, because deep sleep supports brain cleansing processes.
5. Regular aerobic exercise, consuming a diet rich in fresh fruits and vegetables, getting sufficient sleep, and engaging in activities that provide mental stimulation and challenge.
6. a) True
7. Smart drugs – improve cognitive function
8. b) False, because neuroplasticity is a lifelong phenomenon.
9. Practicing hatha yoga has been associated with a larger hippocampus, amygdala, and prefrontal cortex. Yoga combines physical exercise with deep stress reduction techniques, such as controlled breathing and mindfulness. These practices are believed to reduce stress, promote relaxation, and enhance brain function.
10. c) Chronic stress

PASSAGE-10

Money is not everything, but money is something very important. Beyond the basic needs, money helps us achieve our life's goals and supports — the things we care about most deeply — family, education, health care, charity, adventure and fun. It helps us get some of life's intangibles — freedom or independence, the opportunity to make the most of our skills and talents, the ability to choose our own course in life, financial security. With money, much good can be done and much unnecessary suffering avoided or eliminated.

But, money has its own limitations too. It can give us the time to appreciate the simple things in life more fully, but not the spirit of innocence and wonder necessary to do so. Money can give us the time to develop our gifts and talents, but not the courage and discipline to do so.

Money can give us the power to make a difference in the lives of others, but not the desire to do so. It can give us the time to develop and nurture our relationships, but not the love and caring necessary to do so. It can just as easily make us jaded, escapist, selfish, and lonely. How much do you need? What is it going to cost you to get it? It is keeping these two questions in mind that gives us a true sense of money's relationship to happiness. If we have less than what we need, or if what we have is costing us too much, we can never be happy. We need money to eat, sleep, dress, work, play, relate, heal, move about, and enjoy comforts. We should remember in choosing our style that it comes with a price tag.

Evidence of the psychological and spiritual poverty of the rich and famous fills our newspapers, magazines, tabloids, and television programmes and hardly needs repeating here. "We always think if we just had a little bit more money, we'd be happier," says Catherine Sanderson, a psychology professor at Amherst College, "but when we get there, we're not." "Once you get basic human needs met, a lot more money doesn't make a lot more happiness," notes Dan Gilbert, a psychology professor at Harvard University and the author of the new book *Stumbling on Happiness*.

Yes, we get a thrill at first from expensive things. But we soon get used to them, a state of running in place that economists call the 'hedonic treadmill'. The problem is not money, it's us. For deep-seated psychological reasons, when it comes to spending money, we tend to value goods over experiences.

Money can help us find more happiness, so long as we know just what we can and cannot expect from it. Many researchers suggest that seeking the good life at a store is an expensive exercise in futility. Money can buy us some happiness, but only if we spend our money properly. We should buy memories.

How much money it costs is not the issue, but how much the money costs us is important. Money should not cost us our soul, relationships, dignity, health, intelligence and joy in simple things of life. People who figure out what they truly value and then align their money with those values have the strongest sense of financial and personal well-being.

1. Based on your reading answer the following:

(i) Money helps to achieve the things that we care are: (1)

- a. Family and education
- b. health care and charity
- c. adventure and fun
- d. all of these

(ii) Money develops our gifts and talents, but it doesn't give us _____ and _____. (1)

- a. Courage
- b. discipline
- c. security
- d. only a b

(iii) "We should remember in choosing our style that it comes with a price tag." Discuss the statement in 40 words with reference to the passage. (2)

- (iv) Dan Gilbert says “ ... a lot more money doesn’t make a lot more difference.”.

Select appropriate option which means the same as the given above. (1)

- a. A wise person should have money in his head, but not in his heart.
 - b. Money is a good servant but bad master.
 - c. Wealth is the ability to fully experience life.
 - d. If you live for having money all, what you have is never enough.
- (v) Money finds us more happiness for us only when we ____ (complete the blank, on the basis of understanding the text) (2)
- (vi) Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) read the statements and chose the correct option.(1)

Assertion (A) : Money or material things that one can buy with it is one factor on which our life depends.

Reason (R) : The quality of our life doesn’t depend on non-material things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others.

- a. Assessment (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is correct explanation of Assertion (A)
 - b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not explanation of Reason (R).
 - c. Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
 - d. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
- (vii) How much money it costs, is not the issue, but how much the money costs us is important.

Explain the above statement in 40 words. (2)

- (viii) The people who have the strongest sense of Financial and Personal well-being value money the most. (True/False). Tick the right option. (1)
- (ix) Which of the words/phrases given below mean “Align”.as being used in the passage? (1)
- a. To support something or someone
 - b. To arrange in an order.
 - c. To relate to something
 - d. To draw a margin.

ANSWER KEY:

Q.NO	
(i)	D. all the above
(ii)	D. only a and b
(iii)	To gain something we ought to lose something/ many things. Money is an addiction that is bartered with our precious time, health, soul and many vices. Nothing comes at free of cost, everything has a price, not necessarily money but in other forms. So we cannot conclude earning money costs nothing.
(iv)	A----- a wise person should have money in his head, but not his heart.
(v)	Certainly, money gives us happiness, provided the way we spend it and prioritize our needs. Buying expensive things might give us happiness, but it is only temporary state of mind. One can seek real happiness only when we spend money for a cause and it should not be a futile one.
(vi)	A Assessment (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(vii)	Money helps us to buy things which we think are impossible. It makes us more desirable with the things we possess. Being rich and having more money or our efforts to more money often costs us much. It can be out time, health, peace of mind, integrity and importantly our relationships. The greed for money is something like MIDAS TOUCH, you have everything but nothing cherishes.
(viii)	FALSE
(ix)	A --- to support something or someone.

PASSAGE – 11

I recently met a former colleague over a cup of tea at a new age, fancy cafe where masala chai is sold in a kulhads, in air conditioned environments, for truck loads of money which can easily buy a month's worth of tea leaves at home. But despite the small fortune that I paid, what I really missed were Marie biscuits.

As a child, Marie biscuits were synonymous with tea, though I was not allowed to have tea. But come 6:00 PM, I would eagerly join my parents for their evening cup of tea. I would quickly gulp down my 'health drink', which was rewarded with precisely two Marie biscuits which I would dunk in my parents' tea before gobbling up the soft, tea soaked medals that these biscuits were.

Marie biscuits were also my first partners in crime when it came to donning the culinary hat. After asking our maid to chop some onions and tomatoes, I would make Marie toasties and try selling them to my neighbours. Sadly, no one seemed to be interested in buying these home-made delicacies, and that was the end of my entrepreneurial journey, aged just 10. When I was in the mood for something sweeter, I would run creative experiments with a layer of butter and a dollop of chocolate spread sandwiched between two Marie biscuits and relish this sweet, buttery and salty concoction of mine. Years later, I realized that sea salted chocolate tastes similar, but it's not very friendly on my pocket.

Marie Biscuits have a very interesting history that goes back to 149 years. The first Marie biscuit was created by a bakery in London called Peek Freans, way back in 1874. A special snack was needed to commemorate the matrimonial alliance between Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna of Russia and the Duke of Edinburgh. And these biscuits were named Marie, in honour of the grand Duchess. Soon, these biscuits became immensely popular across Europe, especially Portugal and Spain.

With the early 20th century seeing multiple civil wars in Europe, followed by a world war, Marie biscuits became symbols of economic recovery after bakeries produced them to consume the surplus quantity of wheat.

Owing to the British Raj, they made their way to the Indian subcontinent. All put together, the Marie market in India is now ₹3500 crore.

1. Why is the writer saying truckloads of money?

- a) He paid more money for a cup of tea
- b) He had to bring money by truck
- c) The brand name of the tea was 'truckloads'
- d) None of the above

2. What is the small fortune the writer is talking about?

- a) his colleague's bad fortune
- b) The high price that he paid for the tea
- c) After having the tea, he had some good luck
- d) none of the above

3. Why does the writer say Marie biscuits were synonymous with tea?

- a) We can replace tea with Marie biscuit
- b) Tea is incomplete without Marie biscuit
- c) The names of the tea and biscuits were same as Marie
- d) He could have tea only through Marie biscuit

4. Find a synonym of 'eat hurriedly and noisily'.
- a) Gobbling
 - b) Precisely
 - c) Relish
 - d) Dollop
5. How did he try his entrepreneur skills?
- a) By selling sea salted biscuits
 - b) By selling his creative ideas
 - c) By selling toasties
 - d) None of the above
6. Which one of the following words summarise the author's mood?
- a) Nostalgia
 - b) Passive
 - c) Enthusiasm
 - d) Sadism
7. Which of the following is the meaning of 'commemorate'?
- a) To criticise
 - b) To celebrate
 - c) to be happy
 - d) To humiliate
8. How did Marie biscuit help in the economic recovery after war?
- a) People could cook it easily at home
 - b) People could buy it at lesser price
 - c) Surplus quantity of wheat was used to make Marie biscuit
 - d) It helped in resolving the difference between countries
9. Who introduced Marie biscuit in India?
- a) Maria Alexandrovna

- b) Freedom fighters
- c) Goan Bakers
- d) Britishers

10. The writer couldn't buy sea salted biscuits. Is it true or false? Give reasons -

- a) False as he had to take money from his parents
- b) False as he didn't like it
- c) True as he didn't have enough money
- d) None of the above

11. The writer isn't very happy after taking the tea in the café. Choose the correct reason -

- a) it was very costly and his old colleague didn't like it too
- b) He did not enjoy the ambience of the café
- c) He missed the Marie biscuits
- d) None of the above

12. Choose the correct word -

Her only break in the evenings was 20 minutes toher coffee.

- a) gulp down
- b) munch
- c) Chop
- d) None of the above

ANSWER KEY –

- 1. a . He paid more money for a cup of tea
- 2. b. The high price that he paid for the tea
- 3. d He could have tea only through Marie biscuit
- 4. a . Gobbling
- 5. c toasties
- 6. a. Nostalgia
- 7. b. To Celebrate
- 8. c. Surplus quantity of wheat was used to make Marie biscuit
- 9. d. Britishers
- 10. c. True as he didn't have enough money
- 11. c. He missed the Marie biscuits
- 12. a. gulp down

PASSAGE – 12

1. Royal Bengal Tiger is the largest, fiercest, and powerful member of the Big Cat family in India. Royal Bengal Tigers, also known as Indian Tiger and Bengal Tiger, constitute a large population of the tiger family in the world. It is the National animal of India and is found mostly in India, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Burma.
2. The biological name of this Big Cat is *Panthera Tigris*, which comes under the Felidae family under Mammalia category.
3. No two Bengal tigers look alike! Every Bengal Tiger has a unique stripe pattern. Their colour ranges from yellow to light orange, with stripes from dark brown to black. Some of the Bengal Tigers are white in colour. The tail is orange in colour with black rings. Unlike the other White Tigers that have blue eyes, Bengal Tigers have yellow irises. They live for 10 to 15 years.
4. Being fierce in nature, Royal Bengal Tigers are not much friendly in nature and live a solitary life, except in winters when they can be seen in a group of 3 or 4. Bengal tigers are fast runners and good swimmers. Tigers attack their prey in a stealth mode. They are usually spotted in swamps, mangroves, and grasslands.
5. Royal Bengal Tigers have very sharp memory; they never forget the faces. Their memory is sharper than humans and other animals.
6. We can find the largest population of Royal Bengal Tigers in India. As per the latest tiger census report 2017, there are 3,786 Royal Bengal Tigers in India. India has more than 75% of the total tiger population in the world. Along with India, neighbouring countries to India hold a somewhat decent population of Royal Bengal Tigers in the world. The latest census of the tigers in India and neighbouring countries is shown in the table.

S. No.	Name of country	Minimum	Maximum
1.	Bangladesh	300	460
2.	Bhutan	80	460
3.	China	30	35
4.	India	2500	3800
5.	Nepal	150	250

7. To know about the latest tiger population is always government's concern, as they want to save this majestic animal from getting extinct. India has lost 97% of its Royal Bengal Tigers population in the last century. The main reason is Hunting, Poaching, Urbanization, Habitat loss and Illegal Wildlife Trade. Poaching means to illegally trade the tiger made products like tiger skin, tiger made jewellery, etc. These skin and jewellery are sold for millions in the international market. Poaching has reduced the number of tigers to just 3,800 from 1,00,000 in the starting of the 20th century.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. The biological name of Bengal Tiger is Panthera .

- a) Tiger
- b) Tigress
- c) Tigris
- d) Tigers

2. Pick out the characteristic(s) of Bengal Tigers.

- a. Fast runners
- b. Attack in stealth mode
- c. Good swimmers
- d. All of these

3. When was the latest survey of tigers conducted according to the passage?

- a. 2010
- b. 2017
- c. 2019
- d. 2020

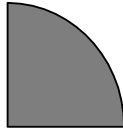
4. The number of tigers in _____ ranges from 80 to 460.

- a. Bangladesh

- b. Bhutan
- c. China
- d. Nepal

5. From the given pictorial representation, choose the option that correctly states the approximate percentage of total tigers in the world which are found in India.

a. option A



b. option B



c. option C



d. option D



6. Which pair of countries has approximately same number of maximum tigers?
- Nepal and Bangladesh
 - Bhutan and Bangladesh
 - China and Nepal
 - Bangladesh and India
7. Pick out the option(s) that correctly state the reason for reduction in the population of the tigers?
- Poaching
 - Epidemic
 - Climatic changes
 - Soil erosion
8. Pick the right word which is similar in meaning as 'Solitary'.
- Accompanied
 - Lonesome
 - Sociable
 - Gregarious
9. Which of the following is not the antonym of 'unique'?
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. usual | b. common |
| c. familiar | d. unusual |
10. ASSERTION (A): Royal Bengal Tigers are fiercest animals.
REASON (R): They always lead a solitary life.
- A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true.
 - Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true and R is not the correct explanation of A

11. Tiger is chosen as the National animal of our country because

- a. it has terrific memory and remembers the faces well
- b. it is the fiercest and largest big cat
- c. they are fast runners and good swimmers
- d. it is a solitary animal

12. Mark the statement which is TRUE

- a. white tigers have orange tail with rings on it
- b. white tigers have blue eyes
- c. they have unique stripe pattern that is similar in nature
- d. They have orange to yellow irises

KEY

1. c

2.d

3. b

4. b

5. c

6. b

7. a

8. b

9. d

10.d

11.b

12.a

PASSAGE – 12

Read the passage given below.

1. The newest stress buster is paper yoga. Adults are now changing over from their smartphones

to colouring books to beat anxiety and relax. They spend hours hunched over the drawing of mandalas filling in their words into the circle, with colours. These adult colouring books are classified in the adult category and are becoming fast selling items as people reach out to them to relax their minds. And it is not just mandala drawings that are in vogue. Others settle for elaborate landscapes, cultural tableaux, brimming with images of dancers, singers and concerts. Involutives of various shapes also make up this list.

2. Just as the demand has kept growing, there are also authors who are much in demand for their relaxing creations. Leading in this field is Johanna Basford, who has sold 1.4 million copies of her books ‘Secret Garden’, ‘Enchanted Forest’ and ‘Lost Ocean’, in a matter of just two years. More bookstores have now started stocking such books as customers are asking for them. Publishers now contend that it is not just celebrity authors in this category but any book with the tag-line ‘de-stress’ has a readymade market for it.

3. Another reason for the success of these books is that they are multilingual in the way that they speak to adults of all age groups, cultures and dispositions. Even nursery teachers are fast becoming customers of these books not because they are overworked but because of the fun that even five-year olds are having with these colouring books.

4. The new trend has been dubbed ‘Paper Yoga’. While the junior versions of these books hold simple generously proportioned patterns, that allow for a child’s broad strokes, the adult variants typically have tight kaleidoscopes that require a fine pen and a staunch eye. As they do not require special skills to execute, publishers are marketing it with the tag-line that their target customer is anyone who can draw satisfaction from something beautiful. The skills of drawing and colouring or conceptualization, essentials for the art of drawing, are not in this list of requirements. Thus the phobia of being an expert or amateur is not a deterrent.

5. So far, publishers have had to import their stock as there are not sufficient titles available. But illustrators are fast catching up with this trend and some have even ventured into self-publishing in this line. Others are innovating still more meaningful inputs into this work by asking customers to bring their own experiences to the book.

6. Individual stories of success are making an appearance too. Illustrator Indu Harikumar started her self-published colouring book, ‘Beauty Needs Space’, on social media. She priced a copy of 12 artworks at Rs.1500 each and sold 155 of the 200 she had printed. ‘People have written to say that they connected with the book as they worked on it.’

7. While adults are discovering their inner selves through this creative pursuit, art-based therapeutics warn against expecting too much from these books for saving lives or minds. At best, they calm the mind and are a temporary diversion, for the mind and cut off the noise of clamouring thoughts. These books they claim can offer therapeutic returns only when used in conjunction with

a therapist's counsel. As yet the entire process is undergoing a testing time but whatever little of it has emerged, is being hailed as a step in the positive direction.

1.1 On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, complete the statements given below with the help of options that follow.

(a) Adults spend hours over their mandalas

- (i) colouring them
- (ii) filling in the words into them
- (iii) filling in messages into them
- (iv) writing their life history in them

Answer:

(ii) filling in the words into them

(b) Johanna Basford named her colouring books

- (i) Basford Gardens, Secret Garden
- (ii) Paper Yoga, Beauty Needs Space
- (iii) Enchanted Forest, Paper Boats
- (iv) Secret Garden, Enchanted Forest, Lost Ocean

Answer:

(iv) Secret Garden, Enchanted Forest, Lost Ocean

(c) Indu Harikumar started her colouring book

- (i) on the social media
- (ii) in public spaces
- (iii) in school classrooms
- (iv) in international meets

Answer:

(i) on the social media

(d) Colouring books can serve best if combined with

- (i) a temporary diversion of the mind
- (ii) working on social media
- (iii) a therapist's counsel
- (iv) without a therapist's advice

Answer:

(iii) a therapist's counsel

(e) People wrote to Harikumar saying that they

- (i) could not connect with her books
- (ii) found the price of the books steep
- (iii) connected with the books as they worked on it

(iv) lost their interest while going through the books

Answer:

(iii) connected with the book as they worked on it

1.2 Answer the following.

(a) The title of Indu Harikumar's self-published colouring book is 'Beauty Needs Space'.

(True/False)

(b) The colouring books are called 'multi-lingual' because they are written in different languages. (True/False)

(c) Adults who use colouring books for therapy need therapeutic counselling too. (True/False)

(d) Adult colouring books are becoming fast selling items on account of their ability to the mind.

(e) The leading author of adult colouring books is

Answer:

(a) True

(b) False

(c) True

(d) relax

(e) Johanna Basford

1.3 Find words from the passage which mean the same as:

(a) vast and detailed (para 1)

(b) an extreme fear of something (para 4)

Answer:

(a) elaborate

(b) phobia

LITERATURE SECTION

THE LAST LESSON

1) *M Hamel went on to talk of the French language, saying that it was the most beautiful language in the world- the clearest, the most logical; that we must guard it among us and never forget it, because when people are enslaved, as long as they hold fast to their language as it is as if they had the key to their prison. Then he opened a grammar book and read us our lesson. I was amazed to see how well I understood it. All he said seemed so easy, so easy!*

1. Which of the following can be attributed to M Hamel's declaration about the

- a) French language?
 - b) Subjective expertise
 - c) Nostalgic pride
 - d) Factual accuracy
 - e) Patriotic magnification
- 2.** Read the quotes given below. Choose the option that might best describe Hamel's view point.
- A. Those who know nothing of foreign languages know nothing of their own.
 - B. Language is the road map of a culture. It tells you where its people come from and
 - C. where they are going. A poor man is like a foreigner in his own country.
 - D. The greatest propaganda in the world is our mother tongue, that is what we learn as children and which we learn unconsciously. That shapes our perception for life.
- a) optionA
 - b) optionB
 - c) optionC
 - d) optionD
- 3.** I was amazed to see how well I understood it. Select the option that does not explain why Franz found the grammar lesson easy.
- a) Franz was paying careful attention in class this time.
 - b) M Hamel was being extremely patient and calm in his teaching.
 - c) Franz was inspired and had found a new meaning and purpose to learning.
 - d) Franz had realized that French was the clearest and most logical language.
- 4.** Franz was able to understand the grammar lesson easily because he was
- a) Receptive
 - b) Competitive
 - c) introspective
 - d) appreciative
- 5.** Who among the following were present in M Hamel's last class along with students?
- a. Prussian soldiers
 - b. Village elders
 - c. M Hamel's family members
 - d. All the above
- 6.** ASSERTION (A): Franz was scared to go to school.

REASON(R): He had not learnt participles and was late for school.

- (a) Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

7. ASSERTION (A): whenever the school began, there used to be a great commotion

REASON (R): The noise was produced by the opening and closing of desks, lessons repeated in unison by students and the teacher's ruler rapping on the table.

- a) Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

8. ASSERTION (A): Will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons.

REASON (R): They had enslaved France, so they could do every impossible act.

- a) Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

9. STATEMENT I: The narrator feels sorry for M Hamel.

STATEMENT II: Franz could not accept the fact that he won't be learning French any longer.

- a. Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- b. Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
- c. Both these statements can be inferred from the lesson.
- d. Neither of the statements can be inferred from the lesson.

My children, this is the last lesson I shall give you. The order has come from Berlin to teach only German in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. The new master comes tomorrow. This is your last French lesson. I want you to be very attentive. What a thunderclap these words were to me!

10. Why does M Hamel want the students to be attentive?
- a) Because it is his last French lesson
 - b) Because the order has come from Berlin
 - c) Because he is about to reveal the question paper
 - d) Because the government officer is on a visit.
11. Which order from Berlin is called as “thunderclap” by Franz?
- a) The order of closing schools for a month
 - b) The order of stopping teaching French
 - c) The order of executing any one in Alsace & Lorraine
 - d) The order of demolishing the school building
12. How would you describe Franz’s tone when he says, “What a thunderclap these words were to me”?
- a) Angry
 - b) Gloomy
 - c) Perplexed
 - d) Irritated
13. Who is the author of this extract?
- a. Anees Jung
 - b. Alphonse Daudet
 - c. William Douglas
 - d. Stephen Spender
14. Statement I: M Hamel had been subjected to mental torture with the decision to teach only German in Alsace and Lorraine.
- a) Statement II: Nobody except Franz was able to realize the pain in M Hamel’s eyes.
 - b) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
 - c) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
 - d) Both Statements I & II cannot be inferred from the passage
 - e) Both Statements I & II can be inferred from the passage
15. In which of the following option scan the underlined words not be replaced with “wretch”?
- a) The beggar has broken my car window.

- b) Items like a stick and grenadier are now variable.
 - c) He is a lonely and miserable rogue.
 - d) Before the poor knave had time to speak, he was shot.
-

III) Viva La France! then he stopped and leaned his head against the wall and without a word he made a gesture to us with his hand- school is dismissed- you may go.

- 16) The reason for his stopping and leaning against the wall was
- a. Because he was unwell
 - b. Because he was emotional
 - c. Because he wanted to teach German too
 - d. Because the students didn't pay attention in his lecture

17) What does "Viva La France" mean?

- a) Good bye France
- b) Good living France
- c) Long live France
- d) France is the best

18) The phrase 'Viva La France' indicates the speaker's _____

- a) Enthusiasm
- b) Amnesia
- c) Nostalgia
- d) Patriotism

19) Why does M Hamel write "Viva La France" on the blackboard?

- a) to show his love for French
- b) to show his love for teaching
- c) to show his love for his country

d) both A and C

20) Find the word from the following which mean the same as “gesture”

a) grateful b) gather c) signal d) granular

KEY

1	D	11	C
2	B	12	C
3	D	13	B
4	A	14	C
5	B	15	B
6	A	16	B
7	A	17	C
8	A	18	D
9	C	19	D
10	A	20	C

LOST SPRING

1.—This morning, Saheb is on his way to the milk booth. In his hand is a steel canister. —I now work in a tea stall down the road, he says, pointing in the distance. —I am paid 800 rupees and all my meals. Does he like the job? I ask. His face, I see, has lost the carefree look. The steel canister seems heavier than the plastic bag he would carry so lightly over his shoulder. The bag was his. The canister belongs to the man who owns the tea shop. Saheb is no longer his own master!

1. —His face, I see, has lost the carefree look. This means as per the assumption of the author, in his looks, Saheb is

- a) not burdened with responsibility b) burdened with responsibility
c) Burdened but without any responsibility d) Not burdened but feels responsible

2. Choose the appropriate statements for — Saheb is no longer his own master!!

- (i) Saheb carries his bag for rag picking. (ii) Saheb works in a tea stall.
(iii) Saheb is paid 800 rupees. (iv) Saheb carries canister.

- a) (i)(ii)&(iii) b) (i)(ii)&(iv)
c) (i)(iii)&(iv) d) (ii)(iii)&(iv)

3. Read the statements given below. Choose the correct statement to analyze the mental condition of Saheb-e-Alam.

- a) He seems to be dignified working at the tea-stall.
b) He seems to be proud collecting milk from the milk booth.
c) He seems to be responsible carrying the steel canister.
d) He seems to be enjoying his freewheel at the tea-stall.

4. Select the option/options that does NOT explain Saheb's nature of thinking in his new job at the tea stall.

- (i) He thinks collecting milk is a part of his new job.
(ii) Canister is heavy, but he thinks he should carry it for survival.
(iii) He is earning 800 rupees and all meals, so he should justify the job.
(iv) He is a servant now, he can have a carefree life.
a) Only option (iii) b) Both options (ii)&(iv) c) Both options (i)&(iv) d) Only option (iv)

5. Choose the option that most appropriately fills in the blanks, for the following description of the given extract. People migrate from villages to cities in search of a better life. They want to earn money so that they can lead a good life and (i)_____their children in a better way. As cities have more (ii)_____for work, this makes them migrate from the villages to these big cities. (iii)_____all miseries and challenges of life at young age, Saheb even finds a job in a tea stall, shifting from rag picking to (iv)_____his struggle for survival.

- a) (i) give; (ii) scope; (iii) controlling; (iv) continue
- b) (i) rare; (ii) opportunities; (iii) Accepting; (iv) prove
- c) (i) provide; (ii) jobs; (iii) Denying; (iv) stop
- d) (i) leave; (ii) chances; (iii) Chasing; (iv) deal

II. Savita, a young girl in a drab pink dress, sits alongside an elderly woman, soldering pieces of glass. As her hands move mechanically like the tongs of a machine, I wonder if she knows the sanctity of the bangles she helps make. It symbolizes an Indian woman's suhaag, auspiciousness in marriage. It will dawn on her suddenly one day when her head is draped with a red veil, her hands dyed red with henna, and red bangles rolled onto her wrists. She will then become a bride. Like the old woman beside her who became one many years ago. She still has bangles on her wrist, but no light in her eyes. —Ek waqt ser bhar khana bhi nahin khaya, she says, in a voice drained of joy. She has not enjoyed even one full meal in her entire lifetime — that's what she has reaped! Her husband, an old man with a flowing beard, says, —I know nothing except bangles. All I have done is make a house for the family to live in. Hearing him, one wonders if he has achieved what many have failed in their lifetime. He has a roof over his head!

1. —I know nothing except bangles. Which one of the following best speaks about the character of the old man.

- a) (i) Cunning; (ii) wise; (iii) soft; (iv) obedient
- b) (i) Intelligent; (ii) irresponsible; (iii) caring; (iv) simple
- c) (i) Innocent; (ii) foresight (iii) responsible; (iv) caring
- d) (i) Impeccable; (ii) honest; (iii) rude; (iv) simple

2. Which option best indicates that the old woman too has sacrificed something in her life for the sake of her family.

- (i) The old woman has bangles on her wrist, but she can't see them.
 - (ii) She has not even enjoyed one full meal in her life time.
 - (iii) She never supported her husband in bangle making in her life.
 - (iv) She knows nothing except making bangles which symbolise an Indian woman's suhaag.
- a) (i)&(iv) b) (ii)&(iii) c) (iii)&(iv) d) (i)&(ii)

3. —Ek waqt ser bhar khana bhi nahin khaya, the grand mother says. Her voice indicates that she

is

- a) Undergoing an emotion of great happiness.
- b) Going through an emotion which lacks happiness.
- c) Undergoing an emotion of anger and frustration.
- d) Experiencing an emotion which reflects her fear and anxiety.

4. Which of these statements is TRUE about the husband of the elderly woman?

- a) He says he knows nothing about making bangles in Firozabad.
- b) He did not enjoy even one full meal in his entire life for the sake of his family.
- c) He says he knows only bangle making and nothing else in his life.
- d) All he has done in his life for the sake of his wife is making bangles for her.

5. —I wonder if she knows the sanctity of the bangles she helps make. In this statement, —I wonder reflects the author's

- a) Curiosity
- b) Anxiety
- c) Embarrassment
- d) Restlessness

III. STAND ALONE MCQs:

1. The narrator asks Saheb to go to school. What is the intension of the narrator here?

- a) Narrator wants Saheb to enjoy in the school.
- b) Narrator wants Saheb to go for rag picking and school as well.
- c) Narrator wants Saheb to go to school instead of rag picking.
- d) Narrator seriously encourages him to go to school.

2. —It takes longer to build a school says the narrator to Saheb. What does the narrator really mean here?

- a) There is a possibility to build a school.
- b) It takes very long time to build a school.
- c) There is a way to build a school.
- d) There is no intention to build a school.

3. —After months of knowing him, I ask him his name. —Saheb-e-Alam, he announces. He does

not know what it means. If he knew its meaning — lord of the universe — Saheb would have a hard time believing it because

- a) He was too poor to bear such a big name.
- b) He was not suitable to bear such a big name.
- c) His name was opposite to his life.
- d) His life was quite suitable to his name.

4. —I like the game, he hums, —content to watch it standing behind the fence. The above sentence refers that Saheb

- a) Is not satisfied with watching the game standing by the fence of club.
- b) Is satisfied with watching the game standing by the fence of the club.
- c) Wants to watch the game standing inside the fence of the club.
- d) Is not allowed to watch the game even from the fence of the club.

5. —His dream looms like a mirage amidst the dust of streets that fill his town Firozabad, famous for its bangles. For Anees Jung, the dream of Mukesh appears as it is far away from reality. As per the circumstances, she thinks Mukesh would

- a) Gradually be adjusted with the demands of his family.
- b) Gradually be satisfied with his family profession.
- c) Gradually be influenced by the societal pressures.
- d) All the above.

6. —It is his karam, his destiny, says Mukesh's grandmother, who has watched her own husband go blind with the dust from polishing the glass of bangles. ***Which one of the following statements appropriately suits to the mindset or lookout of Mukesh's grandmother.***

- a) She doesn't like her family members in the business of bangle making.
- b) She wants her grandson, Mukesh to find his own destiny.
- c) She thinks that her husband has gone blind due to his fate.
- d) She doesn't believe in karma and destiny which play a major role in the lives of bangle makers.

7. —I want to be a motor mechanic, Mukesh repeats. Which one of the following best speaks

about his repetition.

- a) He is thinking to become a motor mechanic if everything is comfortable for him.
- b) He wants to be a motor mechanic if his parents permit him.
- c) He is strong in his decision of becoming a motor mechanic.
- d) He wants to become a motor mechanic to impress the author.

8. The author asks, —Do you know anything about car driving? Mukesh answers, —I will learn to drive a car. Choose the best efforts from the following which can help Mukesh materialize his dream of becoming a car driver.

- a) His dedication and readiness to learn about car driving from the garage.
- b) His mental state of uncertainty and lack of conviction to dream of cars.
- c) His determination to walk to the garage which is a long way from his home.
- d) All the above except

IV. ASSERTION AND REASONING/STATEMENT TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Assertion: The children of Seemapuri are living a life of exploitation.

Reason : Extreme poverty forces them to lead such a life.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.
- e) Both A and R are false.

2. Assertion: Most of the ragpickers appear walking bare foot in cities and on village roads.

Reason : They were caught in the web of a vicious circle of middlemen.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.
- e) Both A and R are false.

3. Assertion: Garbage is wrapped in wonder for the elders in Seemapuri.
Reason : For the elders, it is a means of survival.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true but R is false.
 - d) A is false but R is true.
 - e) Both A and R are false.
4. Assertion: Saheb was not allowed to play tennis in the neighborhood club.
Reason : He had proper shoes but no racquet to play tennis.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true but R is false.
 - d) A is false but R is true.
 - e) Both A and R are false.
5. Assertion: Saheb is no longer his own master.
Reason : The tea canister which he carries is his own property.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true but R is false.
 - d) A is false but R is true.
 - e) Both A and R are false.
5. Statement 1 : Mukesh insists on being his own master.
Statement 2 : He has no fascination for continuing his family profession.
- a) If Statement 1 is the cause, Statement 2 is the effect.
 - b) If Statement 1 is the effect, Statement 2 is the cause.
 - c) Both the statements are the effects of a common cause.

d) Both the statements are the effects of independent causes.

6. Statement 1: The children's eyes are more adjusted to the dark than to the light outside.

Statement 2 : The boys and girls end up losing their eye sight before they become adults.

a) If Statement 1 is the cause, Statement 2 is the effect.

b) If Statement 1 is the effect, Statement 2 is the cause.

c) Both the statements are the effects of a common cause.

d) Both the statements are the effects of independent causes.

7. Statement: 1 The young bangle makers could not organize themselves into a cooperative.

Statement: 2 : They were caught in a web of vicious circle.

a) If Statement 1 is the cause, Statement 2 is the effect.

b) If Statement 1 is the effect, Statement 2 is the cause.

c) Both the statements are the effects of a common cause.

d) Both the statements are the effects of independent causes.

8. Statement: 1: Exemplary punishment should be given by law to those who employ the children to work in hazardous industries.

Statement: 2 : Child Labour is banned by the law.

a) If Statement 1 is the cause, Statement 2 is the effect.

b) If Statement 1 is the effect, Statement 2 is the cause.

c) Both the statements are the effects of a common cause.

d) Both the statements are the effects of independent causes.

9. Statement 1 : Saheb's family left Bangladesh and came to India.

Statement 2 : Saheb is no longer his own master.

a) If Statement 1 is the cause, Statement 2 is the effect.

b) If Statement 1 is the effect, Statement 2 is the cause.

c) Both the statements are the effects of a common cause.

d) Both the statements are the effects of independent causes.

Answer Key -

I.

1-b	2-d	3-c	4-d	5-b
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

II.

1-c	2-d	3-b	4-c	5-a
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

III.

1-c	2-d	3-c	4-b	5-d	6-c	7-c	8-d
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

IV.

1-a	2-c	3-d	4-e	5-c	6-b	7-c	8-b	9-b	10-d
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DEEP WATER

It had happened when I was ten or eleven years old. I had decided to learn to swim. There was a pool at the Y.M.C.A. in Yakima that offered exactly the opportunity. The Yakima River was treacherous. Mother continually warned against it, and kept fresh in my mind the details of each drowning in the river. But the Y.M.C.A. pool was safe. It was only two or three feet deep at the shallow end; and while it was nine feet deep at the other, the drop was gradual. I got a pair of water wings and went to the pool. I hated to walk naked into it and show my skinny legs. But I subdued my pride and did it.

i. Why does the mother warn him against learning swimming in the Yakima River ?

- a) the river was treacherous.
- b) she was afraid about her child's safety .
- c) many people had drowned there
- d) All of the above

ii. What is YMCA?

a) Young Men's Christian Association

- b) Young Man Christian Association
- c) Young Men Christian's Association
- d) Young's Men Christian Association

iii...the drop was gradual. What does the author suggest through this expression ?

- [A] 9 feet deep was tremendous
- [B] Slope of swimming pool was moderate
- [C] Slowly sinking into the water
- [D] None of the above

iv.Statement 1: At the age of ten or eleven, the narrator decided to learn to swim with water wings at the Y.M.C.A pool.

Statement 2: The Y.M.C.A pool was dangerous at the shallow end.

- (A)Statement 1 is false but Statement 2 is true.
- (B)Statement 1 is true but Statement 2 is false.
- (C)Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are true
- (D)Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are false.

v. The word 'gradual' has been used with the word 'drop'. Pick the option with which the word 'gradual' CANNOT be used.

- a) change
- b) increase
- c) improvement
- d) work

vi. Assertion - - William hated to walk naked to the swimming pool

Reason - He was thin and had skinny legs.

- a)If A is the cause, R is the effect.
- b)If A is the effect, R is the cause.
- c)Both A & R are the effect of a common cause.

d)Both A & R are the effects of independent causes.

vii. The phrase ‘subdued my pride’ suggests that the author

- a) Was very proud of his appearance
- b) Was skeptical about his looks
- c) Was a narcissist.
- d) Admires himself

i. d)

ii.a)

iii. b)

iv.b)

v.d)

vi.(b)

vii.b

B. My introduction to the Y.M.CA. swimming pool revived unpleasant memories and stirred childish fears. But in a little while I gathered confidence. I paddled with my new water wings, watching the other boys and trying to learn by aping them. I did this two or three times on different days and was just beginning to feel at ease in the water when the misadventure happened

i. Statement 1: The author was apprehensive about his inability to swim but was soon at ease.

Statement 2: The author grasped the basics of swimming by watching his peers and other novices

- a) Statement 1 is true but Statement 2 is false.
- b) Statement 1 is false but Statement 2 is true.
- c) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 cannot be inferred.
- d) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 can be inferred.

ii “My introduction to the Y.M.CA. swimming pool revived unpleasant memories

and stirred childish fears.” It can be inferred that this was a reminiscence of the event that happened

- a) at a beach in California
- b) at a swimming pool in California
- c) on shores of bumping river
- d) at the Cascades

iii Which of the following is the ‘misadventure’ that took place at the Y.M.C.A swimming pool

- a) the author slipped and fell into the deep end of swimming pool.
- b) a bully tossed him into the pool for the sake of fun.
- c) his coach left for some work when he was in deep end of the pool
- d) his father didn’t help him when he was drowning .

IV. Choose the term which does not match the meaning of the underlined word in the line ‘ trying to learn by aping them..’

- a) mimicking
- b) imitating
- c) reiteration
- d) copying

i. d) ii.a) iii. b) iv.c)

C. The belt went through a pulley that ran on an overhead cable. He held on to the end of the rope, and we went back and forth, across the pool, hour after hour, day after day, week after week. On each trip across the pool a bit of the panic seized me. Each time the instructor relaxed his hold on the rope and I went under, some of the old terror returned and my legs froze. It was three months before the tension began to slack

i. —A pulley‘ that ran on an overhead cable indicates ?

- a) An apparatus with a wheel
- b) An apparatus with a rope
- c) An apparatus without wheel
- d) An apparatus with a wheel and a rope

ii. The statement —Back and forth, across the pool indicates

- a) Moving from one point to another
- b) Moving clockwise and anticlockwise
- c) Rising and falling
- d) Ascending and descending

iii. 'Tension began to slack' implies

- a) Fear started multiplying
- b) Fear started increasing
- c) Stress started decreasing
- d) Stress started intensifying

iv. 'hour after hour, day after day, week after week' Repetition is used in the line to

- a) emphasise the intensity of practice and determination of the author.
- b) Stress that author took longer time than usual to learn simple thing
- c) Create a narrative pattern and make it sound interesting
- d) All of the above

v. 'Panic seized me' refers to

- a) Feeling overjoyed
- b) Fear took hold of him
- c) feeling of bereavement
- d) Full of pain

vi. Statement 1 - Whenever the author ducked his head under the water during water sports, his legs would not move

Statement 2 - He felt horrified in the deep water due to his previous experience in the pool.

- a) Statement 1 is true but Statement 2 is false.
- b) Statement 1 is false but Statement 2 is true.
- c) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are true.
- d) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are incorrect.

vii..Which month did Douglas join swimming ?

- a) October
- b) April
- c) September

d) May

- i. d) ii.a) iii. c) iv.d) v.b) vi.c) vii.a)

D. The experience had a deep meaning for me, as only those who have known stark terror and conquered it can appreciate. In death there is peace. There is terror only in the fear of death, as Roosevelt knew when he said, —All we have to fear is fear itself.

Because I had experienced both the sensation of dying and the terror that fear of it can produce, the will to live somehow grew in intensity. At last I felt released — free to walk the trails and climb the peaks and to brush aside fear.

i. The meaning conveyed by the phrase, 'Brush aside' refers to

- a) shrug off b) To finally get rid of
c) Dispel d) All of the above

ii. What does the narrator learn from President Roosevelt's statement?

- a) To cancel the fear b) To frighten the fear c) To dispel the fear d) To prevent the fear

iii. Assertion: The will to live grew in intensity.

Reason: The near death experience taught him the importance of life.

(A) If A is the cause, R is the effect.

(B) If A is the effect, R is the cause.

(C) A & R are not related at all .

(D) Both A & R are the effects of independent causes.

iv) Which of the following traits does not describe the author ?

1. Supercilious 2. Diligent 3. focused 4. Supine

a) 1 and 2

b) 1 and 4

c) 2 and 3

d) 3 and 4

v) Which of the following messages does NOT resonate with the one that Douglas wants us to believe in

- a) You gain strength, courage and confidence by every experience in which you really stop to look fear in the face.
- b) One who fears failure limits his activities
- c) It is better to be a failure at something you love than to be a success at something you hate.
- d) A fear of weakness only strengthens weakness.

vi. Choose the statement that is NOT TRUE about Douglas

- a) Douglas was adviser and friend of Franklin D Roosevelt and longest serving justice in the history of the court
- b) He has written a book 'Of men and Mountains' from which the excerpt 'Deep Water' has been taken.
- c) Douglas was very fond of water sports - fishing, canoeing, boating etc.
- d) He took only three months to learn swimming

i. d) ii.c) iii. b) iv.b) v.c) vi.d)

E. Then I started down a third time. I sucked for air and got water. The yellowish light was going out. Then all effort ceased. I relaxed. Even my legs felt limp; and a blackness swept over my brain and a blackness swept over my brain. It wiped out fear; it wiped out terror. There was no more panic. It was quiet and peaceful. Nothing to be afraid of. This is nice... to be drowsy... to go to sleep... no need to jump... too tired to jump... it's nice to be carried gently... to float along in space... tender arms around me... tender arms like Mother's... now I must go to sleep... I crossed to oblivion, and the curtain of life fell

i. —Then all efforts ceased.... What did the author mean by this?

- a) He lost all hope.
- b) He yielded himself.
- c) That he gave up courage to survive
- d) All of these

ii. Which of the statements is NOT TRUE with the reference to the extract?

- a) His friend was coming to help him
- b) His legs were almost immobilized

c) He fainted

d) He was calm when he went under the water for the third time.

iii. Which of the following sentences indicates the unconscious state of the author?

a) The yellowish light was going out.

b) A blackness swept over my brain.

c) It was quiet and peaceful.

d) My legs felt limp.

iv. Which option indicates the narrator's state of mind more accurately?

a) blank.

b) terrified.

c) excited.

d) puzzled.

v. 'Tender Arms like mother's reflects

a) Author's love for his mother

b) Author feeling peace inside water

c) Author feeling happy

d) Author feeling angry and irritated

Answers

i. d)

ii. a)

iii. b)

iv. a)

v. b)

STAND ALONE QUESTIONS :

1. To learn swimming, the Y.M.C.A pool was safe for Douglas because

a) It was only two or three feet deep at the shallow end

b) It was nine feet deep at the other end and the drop was gradual

c) Yakima River was treacherous

d) All the above

2. Douglas hated to walk naked into the swimming pool as?

a) he was reluctant to learn swimming

- b) he had no proper swimming suit
- c) he was shy of showing his skinny legs
- d) he was proud of his skinny legs

3. Choose the correct option which was considered to be an unpleasant memory for Douglas.

- a) He was knocked down by his instructor
- b) He was knocked down by waves
- c) He was knocked down by a car
- d) He was knocked down by his opponent

4. “My breath was gone. I was frightened. Father laughed, but there was terror in my heart at the overpowering force of the waves.” The narrator is referring his experience at

- a) The Yakima river with mother
- b) The sea with mother
- c) The sea with father
- d) The YMCA pool with father

5. Choose the appropriate and meaningful statement from the following options for “I was frightened, but not yet frightened out of my wits. ”

- a) Though Douglas was frightened, he knew what to do to save himself.
- b) He was terribly frightened, so he decided to die
- c) He was frightened and accepted the defeat.
- d) He was awfully frightened and became quite helpless.

6. Read the extract given below.

“I imagined I would bob to the surface like a cork. Instead, I came up slowly. I opened my eyes and saw nothing but water — water that had a dirty yellow tinge to it.”

Choose the correct statement to analyze the mental condition of Douglas.

- a) He was satisfied at his endeavours.

- b) He seems to be proud at his attempt.
 - c) He grew panicky.
 - d) He enjoyed at his trial
7. Select the option which describes the physical features of the big bruiser of a boy.
- (i) He was probably nineteen years old.
 - (ii) He had thick hair on his chest.
 - (iii) His arms and legs showed rippling muscles
 - (iv) He had big curly moustache
- a) Only option (i)
 - b) Both options (ii)&(iii)
 - c) Both options (i)&(iv)
 - d) Only option (iv)
8. In this lesson, Douglas talks about his fear of Water. Which of the following characteristics made him finally to overcome his fear?
- a) Strong determination
 - b) Will power
 - c) Hard work
 - d) All the above
9. William Douglas developed a stark terror of water. But he conquered his fear. Which of the following lessons did he learn out of his experience in 'Deep water'?
- a) Should confront fear rather than being overwhelmed by it
 - b) Understood that in death there is peace
 - c) Terror lies in the fear of death
 - d) All the above
10. Choose the option that most appropriately fills in the blanks for the following description of the given extract.

In 'Deep Water' Douglas recounts a childhood experience of terror. He also describes his determination of (i)_____ that terror. Douglas' efforts and (ii)_____ struggle are symbolic and suggestive. All terrors and obstacles can be (iii)_____ through persistent efforts. His experience can serve a useful lesson for others to succeed even in the most (iv)_____ circumstances.

- a) (i)experiencing; (ii) poor; (iii) allowed; (iv) rare
- b) (i) facing; (ii) opportunities; (iii) Accepted; (iv) worst
- c) (i) conquering; (ii) determined; (iii) overcome; (iv) hostile
- d) (i) accepting; (ii) chances; (iii) Chased; (iv) ideal

11. Assertion: Douglas developed an aversion of water.

Reason : At the age of three or four, Douglas was knocked down and buried by a wave at a beach in California.

- a) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

12. Choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below Statement 1: Douglas' father laughed at him to mock his inability to swim

Statement 2: Douglas wanted to prove his father that he can swim

- a) Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false
- b) Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true
- c) Both statement 1 and statement 2 cannot be inferred
- d) Both statement 1 and statement 2 can be inferred

13. Which of these statements is NOT TRUE about Douglas?

- a) A big bully of a boy tossed him into the deep end of the Y.M.C.A pool.
- b) The instructor made Douglas a perfect swimmer.
- c) Douglas had succeeded in overcoming his fear of water.

d) His mother took him to the beach in California.

14. Which of the following phrases indicates that the author is in the state of unconsciousness or forgetfulness?

a) 'it was quiet and peaceful'

b) 'I crossed to oblivion'

c) 'It wiped out terror'

d) 'it wiped out fear'

15. I did this two or three times on different days and was just beginning to feel at ease in the water when the misadventure happened. What is the misadventure that Douglas speaks about?

a) Being punished by his teacher

b) Being defeated by his swimming partner

c) Being pushed into the swimming pool

d) Being trained by his instructor

16. Assertion: The YMCA pool was safe for learning swimming.

Reason : It was only two or three feet deep at the shallow end.

a) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

17. Assertion: The bruise of a boy picked Douglas up and tossed him in to the deep end.

Reason : Douglas was a good swimmer and so he did not worry at all.

a) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

18. 'I was shrieking under water. I was paralysed under water — stiff, rigid with fear.' His voice indicates that he is
- Undergoing an emotion of great happiness.
 - Going through an emotion which lacks happiness.
 - Undergoing an emotion of anger and frustration.
 - Experiencing an emotion which reflects his fear and anxiety.
19. '*I had lost all my breath. My lungs ached, my head throbbed. I was getting dizzy. But I remembered the strategy*' - which of the following strategies Douglas was talking about.
- He would spring from the bottom of the pool and come like a cork to the surface.
 - He would swim from the bottom of the pool and come like a ball to the surface.
 - He would hold the wall of the pool and climb like a spider
 - All the above
20. Assertion: Douglas was deprived of the joys of canoeing, boating and swimming.
Reason : The terror he experienced while drowning had settled in his mind.
- Both A and R is true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.

ANSWERS:

1	D	11	A
2	C	12	C
3	B	13	D
4	C	14	B
5	A	15	C

6	C	16	A
7	B	17	C
8	D	18	D
9	D	19	A
10	C	20	B

THE RATTRAP

1. He walked and walked without coming to the end of the wood, and finally he realised that he had only been walking around in the same part of the forest. All at once he recalled his thoughts about the world and the rattrap. Now his own turn had come. He had let himself be fooled by a bait and had been caught. The whole forest, with its trunks and branches, its thickets and fallen logs, closed in upon him like an impenetrable prison from which he could never escape.

1. What is the state of mind of the person described in the above lines?

- a) agitation
- b) frustration
- c) regret
- d) all the above

1. Complete the following sentence with an appropriate answer..

“The ‘bait’ offered to the man is-----

- a) 30 kronors
- b) 30 dollars
- c) 300 kronors
- d) 30 Rupees

2. The Figure of speech used in the above lines is same as in the following options.

- a) She is the apple of their eye.
- b) They raised the child as a God sent gift.
- c) He is the tiger of the regiment.

- d) The fragrance of the flower is spread everywhere.
3. Choose the statement which is NOT TRUE with reference to the extract given above.
- a) The man realises his mistake.
 - b) The man regrets his deed.
 - c) The man believes he cannot escape from the present situation.
 - d) The man is happy his rattrap philosophy is coming true.
4. Why do you think the man was walking through the forest?
5. Fill in the blank with one or two words only—“The forest in the extract is compared to a/an-----

2. No one can imagine how sad and monotonous life can appear to such a vagabond, who plods along the road, left to his own meditations. But one day this man had fallen into a line of thought, which really seemed to him entertaining. He had naturally been thinking of his rattraps when suddenly he was struck by the idea that the whole world about him — the whole world with its lands and seas, its cities and villages — was nothing but a big rattrap. It had never existed for any other purpose than to set baits for people.

1. The state of mind of the man in the above words is-----

- A. contemplation
- B. frustration
- C. indifference
- D. contentment

2. Replace the underlined part of the sentence and rewrite the whole sentence, in the following sentence which best represents the original meaning.

It had never existed for any other purpose than to set baits for people.

Ans. -----

3. On the basis of the extract, say whether the sentence given below is True or False.
The world offers living beings a life of pleasures and comforts only to put them to trouble later..

4. Why do you think the new line of thought was entertaining to him?

5. Replace the underlined word from the extract with its nearest word in meaning.

No one can imagine how sad and monotonous life can appear to such a vagabond.

- A.pleasant
- B.tedious
- C. fun & frolic
- D. enchanting

6 Fill in the blank with one word only.

The general mood of the extract can be best described as _____.

3. You should not have resigned from the regiment”, said the ironmaster. “That was the mistake. If only I had still been in the service at the time, it never would have happened. Well, now of course you will come home with me.” To go along up to the manor house and be received by the owner like an old regimental comrade — that, however, did not please the tramp. .. “No, I couldn’t think of it!” he said, looking quite alarmed. He thought of the thirty kronor.

1. What was the ironmaster trying to do here?
 - a) Trying to find fault with the tramp for deserting the regiment.
 - b) Trying to convince him to rejoin the regiment.
 - c) Trying to persuade him to drop in for that night.
 - d) To make him feel at home in the mill

2. Complete the sentence appropriately:
‘The mistake’ in the above lines is-----

- 3 What did not please the tramp in the above lines?
- 4 The tramp became alarmed, because-----

- 5 What couldn’t the tramp think of ?
 - a) Accepting the invitation of the ironmaster.
 - b) Rejoining the regiment
 - c) Refusing the offer of the ironmaster
 - d) Being caught

- 6 The ironmaster in the above lines is found to be
- a) Kind
 - b) Friendly
 - c) Sympathetic
 - d) angry

B. STANDALONE QUESTIONS

1. Why did Edla plead her father not to send the Vagabond away?
- A) Because it was cold outside
 - B) Because he resembled her father's friend
 - C) Because she found him to be honest
 - D) Because of her sympathy for him and his pathetic living conditions.
2. Why did the Peddler have to resort to begging and thievery?
- A) He was habituated to it
 - B) His miserable life
 - C) Because his business couldn't sustain him
 - D) None of these

KEY

- 1.
- 1. d
 - 2. 30 Kronors
 - 3. b
 - 4. d
 - 5. To escape from being caught for his theft
 - 6. an impenetrable prison/ a prison
- 2.
- 1. A
 - 2. Than to trap people
 - 3. Yes

4. Because of his animosity/hostility to the world which has never been kind to him.
5. B
6. melancholic/morose

3.

1. c
2. To resign from the regiment/ to leave the regiment
3. The ironmaster inviting him to come to his house
4. Afraid that he would be caught/ would be exposed about his theft
5. A
6. B

- B. 1.D
2.C

Q1. Read the extract and answer the following questions:

Once upon a time there was a man who went around selling small rattraps of wire. He made them himself at odd moments, from the material he got by begging in the stores or at the big farms. But even so, the business was not especially profitable, so he had to resort to both begging and petty thievery to keep body and soul together. Even so, his clothes were in rags, his cheeks were sunken, and hunger gleamed in his eyes.

1. What can you infer from the extract about the man selling small rattraps of wire:
 - a. A shopkeeper
 - b. A vendor
 - c. A businessman
 - d. A rich person
2. How did he make his living?
 - a. Begging
 - b. Stealing
 - c. Selling rattraps
 - d. All of the above

3. Which sentence doesn't convey the correct meaning of the phrase, "to keep body and soul together"?
 - a. His wages are barely enough to keep body and soul together.
 - b. I hate my job, but I have to keep body and soul together somehow.
 - c. I will keep body and soul together in a box.
 - d. He could barely keep body and soul together let alone support his family.
4. Assertion: The peddler went around selling small rattraps.
Reason: He made them from the material he got by begging.
 - a. Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion.
 - b. Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 - c. Assertion is true, reason is false.
 - d. Assertion is false, reason is true.
5. State whether true or false: 'his clothes were in rags, his cheeks were sunken, and hunger gleamed in his eyes' convey that he was physically emaciated.

Answers:

1. b
2. d
3. c
4. b
5. True

2. *"No one can imagine can imagine how sad and monotonous life can appear to such a vagabond, who plods along the road, left to his own meditations. But one day this man had fallen into a line of thought, which really seemed to him entertaining. He had naturally been thinking of his rattraps when suddenly he was struck by the idea that the whole world about him-the whole world with its lands and seas, its cities and villages-was nothing but a big rattrap. It had never existed for any other purpose than to set baits for people."*

1. The peddler compared the world with
2. What is NOT the meaning of the word, 'vagabond'?

- a. Wanderer
 - b. Itinerant
 - c. Sedentary
 - d. Transient
-
3. How does a Vagabond, plodding along the road, find life?
 - a. Exciting and adventurous
 - b. Happy and wishful
 - c. Sad and monotonous
 - d. Painful but thrilling
 4. Why did the narrator find the whole world a rattrap?
 - a. As it offered riches and joys
 - b. As it brought misery and pain
 - c. As it caused terror and plight
 - d. As it existed to set baits for people
 5. Why does the peddler knit up various kind of thoughts?
 - a. Because of greed
 - b. Because of travelling
 - c. Because of loneliness and poverty
 - d. None

Answers:

1. A rattrap
2. c
3. c
4. d
5. c

3. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :

The world had, of course, never been very kind to him, so it gave him unusual joy to think ill of it in this way. It became a cherished pastime of his, during many dreary ploddings, to think of people he knew who had let themselves be caught in the dangerous snare, and of others who were still circling around the bait. One dark evening as he was trudging along the road he caught sight of a little gray cottage by the roadside, and he knocked on the door to ask shelter for the night. Nor was he refused. Instead of the sour faces which ordinarily met him, the owner, who was an old man without wife or child, was happy to get someone to talk to in his loneliness. Immediately he put the porridge pot on the fire and gave him supper; then he carved off such a big slice from his tobacco roll that it was enough both for the stranger's pipe and his own. Finally he got out an old pack of cards and played 'mjolis' with his guest until bedtime.

1. On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option:

Assertion: The peddler enjoyed to think ill of the world.

Reason: The world had not been kind to him.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

2. Why did the peddler have to take shelter?

3. The old man was happy to receive the peddler out of his

4. The word 'Unwanted' means ---

- a) unusual
- b) unsafe
- c) uncomfortable
- d) unnecessary

5. Is it good to offer 'tobacco' to guests

- a) Yes. The guest is served what he/ she enjoys
- b) No, it is unethical to serve something unhealthy to guests

- c) Yes. When both guest& host can enjoy, then it can be served
- d) No, it is a waste of money.

Answer:

- 1. a
- 2. because he did not have a house of his own.
- 3. Loneliness
- 4. a
- 5. b

5. The old man was just as generous with his confidences as with his porridge and tobacco. The guest was informed at once that in his days of prosperity his host had been a crofter at Ramsjo Ironworks and had worked on the land. Now that he was no longer able to do day labour, it was his cow which supported him. Yes, that bossy was extraordinary. She could give milk for the creamery every day, and last month he had received all of thirty kronor in payment.

- 1. What is the meaning of ‘confidences’ in the first sentence?
 - a. belief
 - b. secret
 - c. reliance
 - d. conviction

- 2. How was the old man able to earn thirty kronors?

- 3. Who is referred to as ‘bossy’ in this extract?
 - a. old man
 - b. guest
 - c. cow
 - d. Selma Lagerlof

- 4. State true or false: The old man was earlier a crofter and then became a milkman.

5. Assertion: The crofter earned thirty kronor by selling the cow's milk.

Reason: He did not reveal where it was kept.

A. Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion.

B. Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, reason is false.

D. Assertion is false, reason is true.

Answers:

1. b
2. by selling milk
3. c
4. True
5. c

INDIGO

The news of Gandhi's advent and of the nature of his mission spread quickly through Muzaffarpur and to Champaran. Sharecroppers from Champaran began arriving on foot and by conveyance to see their champion. Muzaffarpur lawyers called on Gandhi to brief him; they frequently represented peasant groups in court, they told him about their cases and reported the size of their fee.

1) What was the nature of Gandhi's mission as mention in the passage?

Ans :To help the poor peasants

2) Write a word that substitutes meaning of champion with its usage in the extract.

Ans: Vigorous advocate.

3) Write the terms that can be associated with the following.

1. _____ spread quickly through Muzaffarpur.

2. _____ reported the size of their fee.

Ans(1)Gandhi's popularity, 2 Lawyers Greed

4) Select the option that list the feelings and attitudes the sharecroppers attached to Gandhi.

1. Hope
2. Courage
3. Accountability
4. Leadership
5. Fear

Ans: d) 1 and 4

5) In the given extract 'their cases' refer to the case that the lawyers are fighting for the sharecroppers against the tyrannical British landlords.(True/False)

Ans True

6) The Muzaffarpur's lawyers called on _____ to brief him about the plight of the peasants in the region.

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi

(II) Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow:

They had merely heard that a Mahatma who wanted to help them was in trouble with the authorities. Their spontaneous demonstration, in thousands, around the courthouse was the beginning of their liberation from fear of the British. The officials felt powerless without Gandhi's cooperation. He helped them regulate the crowd. He was polite and friendly. He was giving them concrete proof that their might, hitherto dreaded and unquestioned, could be challenged by Indians. The government was baffled. The prosecutor requested the judge to postpone the trial. Apparently, the authorities wished to consult their superiors.

- 1) The officials felt powerless because:
- a)of Gandhis refusal to co-operate with them.
 - b) of Gandhi's polite and friendly behavior.
 - c) the crowd was listening only to Gandhi.
 - d) The crowd was getting violent.

Ans. the crowd was listening only to Gandhi

2) The demonstration proved that the_____.

Ans: dread instilled in the hearts of Indians had begun to lessen.

3) Which style, from those given below, is being used by the author, when he says, Apparently, _____ the authorities wished to consult their superiors.?

a)humorous b)dramatic c)sarcastic d)persuasive

Ans: sarcastic

4) Gandhiji's behaviour towards the British prior to the proposal of postponement of the trial was that of:

a)indifference b) Calm acceptance c)ignorance of consequences d)polite helpfulness

Ans:b) Calm acceptance

5) The government was bewildered.(True/False)

a) True

6) _____ is the word in the extract that means to be evident.

Ans: Apparently

(III) Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow:

Presently, the landlords learned that Germany had developed synthetic indigo. They thereupon, obtained agreements from the sharecroppers to pay them compensation for being released from the 15 per cent arrangement.

The sharecropping arrangement was irksome to the peasants, and many signed willingly. Those who resisted, engaged lawyers; the landlords hired thugs. Meanwhile, the information about synthetic indigo reached the illiterate peasants who had signed, and they wanted their money back.

1) Who came to learn that Germany had developed synthetic indigo?

Ans: The landlords

2) Why did the landlords obtain the agreements from the sharecroppers?

Ans: To seek compensation for being released from 15% arrangement

3) What happened when the information of synthetic indigo reach the peasants?

Ans: *The peasants wanted their money back*

4) By the presence of the _____ indigo, the British landlords found a cheaper alternative to the Indian Indigo which would get them better financial returns.

Ans: *German synthetic*

5) The given lines tell us about the nature of the _____ landlords who had exploited the Indian Peasants.

Ans: *British*

6) The peasants wanted their money back when they came to know about the fact of synthetic indigo.(True/False)

Ans: *True*

(IV) Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow:

Gandhi never contented himself with large political or economic solutions. He saw the cultural and social backwardness in the Champaran villages 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. Devadas, Gandhi's youngest son, arrived from the ashram and so did Mrs. Gandhi. Primary schools were opened in six villages. Kasturbai taught the ashram rules on personal cleanliness and community sanitation.

1) Which of the following never pleased Gandhiji?

(a) Large political or economic solutions

2) Identify the textual clue that allows the reader to infer that the people agreed to help Gandhiji. (Clue: a phrase)

Ans: Volunteered for the work

3) Select the suitable word from the extract to complete the following analogy:

Appealed: Requested :: _____ : Satisfied

Ans: Contended

4) What did Kasturbai teach in primary schools?

(i) Basics of Sanskrit and Spiritual knowledge

(ii) Basics of English Language

(iii) Community sanitation

(iv) Ashram rules on cleanliness

a) i and ii b) ii and iii c) iii and iv d) i and iv

Ans: (c) (iii) and (iv)

5) On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

(1) Gandhiji sought to remove the cultural and social backwardness of the village.

(2) Gandhiji's typical method dealt with the observation of the English people's behaviour.

(a) (1) Can be inferred from the extract but (2) cannot.

b) 1 cannot be inferred from the extract but 2 can .

c) 1 is true but 2 is false d) 2 is the reason for 1

(a) (1) Can be inferred from the extract but (2) cannot.

6) Complete the sentence with an appropriate information, as per the extract.

Followers of Gandhiji like _____ and _____ joined with their wives to teach the villagers.

Ans: Mahadev Desai and Narhari Parikh

(V) Answer the following questions in about 40 – 50 words:

1) Why did Gandhi tell Prof. Malkani, a teacher in a government school, It was an extraordinary thing in those days for a government professor to harbour a man like me? This instance was called an extraordinary thing by Gandhiji because Prof. Malkani was a government employee and by giving shelter to Gandhiji he was going against the government which could lead to his suspension from his job and could create problems for his family as well.

2) What conflict of duty was Gandhi involved in?

The conflict of duties that Gandhiji faced was that on the one hand, he did not want to set a bad example as a lawbreaker and on the other hand to render the humanitarian and national service for which he had come. He disregarded the order to leave not due to a lack of respect for lawful authority but out of a higher moral and ethical concern

3) Gandhi felt that Indians should not seek a prop in Mr. Andrews, the Englishman. Who was Andrews and why did Gandhi say this?

Charles Freer Andrews, was an English pacifist, who was a devoted follower of Gandhi. Gandhi's lawyer friends suggested having him on their side to help them. Gandhi opposed this strongly and said that it denoted weakness in them to seek help from someone else, particularly an English man. He wanted Indians to be self-reliant in the fight against the British. He did not want an English man's involvement or help in the battle against the British.

4) How did the Champaran episode change the plight of the peasants?

The peasants gained confidence and courage, which was evident in their spontaneous demonstration on the morning of Gandhiji's trial. After the successful refund of the compensation, they realised that they had their rights and defenders. The episode liberated them from the fear of the cruel British system that had plagued them.

5) Why did many sharecroppers sign the agreement letters willingly? What did the others do who had not signed the letters?

The sharecropping system was irksome to the peasants. They signed the agreement letters willingly. Those who resisted engaged lawyers; the landlords hired thugs.

1 Compare and contrast the strategies employed in the Champaran struggle with other movements during the same period, such as the Kheda Satyagraha or the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Key points: Similarities: nonviolent resistance, civil disobedience, reliance on local support

Differences: focus on specific issues (indigo cultivation), negotiation with authorities

2 Reflect on the lessons that can be learned from the Champaran struggle in terms of social justice, rural empowerment, and the power of nonviolent resistance.

Key points: Lessons learned from the Champaran struggle:

The power of nonviolent resistance in effecting change

The importance of addressing the issues of marginalized communities

The significance of grassroots mobilization and unity

The need for leadership that embodies principles of empathy, nonviolence, and strategic thinking

3) Discuss the role of leadership in the success of the Champaran struggle. How did Mahatma Gandhi's leadership style and principles influence the movement?

Role of leadership in the success of the Champaran struggle:

Gandhi's leadership provided a guiding vision and principles

His commitment to nonviolence and empathy for the peasants resonated with the masses

His strategic negotiations with British officials resulted in positive outcomes for the farmer

POETS AND PANCAKES

1. Choose the following statements which describes the 'office boy' of Gemini studios.

- a. He was a dramatist b. he was a make-up boy c. he belonged to make-up department
d. he was a singer e. he was a director

- (a) A, c & e (b) a, b, e (c) b, c, d (d) a b c e

2. Which one of the following DOES NOT apply to make-up department.

- a. It was headed by Bangladeshi, but left the studios.
 - b. It was headed by Dharwar Kannadiga.
 - c. A madras Indian Christian too worked in make-up department.
 - d. An Anglo-Burmese was part of Make-up Department.
3. The job of Asokamitran was to;
- a. Collecting stories from the newspapers
 - b. Cutting the news items from the newspapers.
 - c. Writing the plots for the stories to be screened.
 - d. Editing the stories being cut from the newspapers.
4. Kothamangalam Subbu had an advantage over office boy because of his caste. (true/False)
5. Moral Rearmament Army was believed to be a _____.
- a. Members of Circus
 - b. drama company
 - c. Group of artists
 - d. Group of singers
6. What does the expression 'fiery misery' mean?
- a. The glow of lights
 - b. the bright lights
 - c. the bright colourful dresses of heroines
 - d. discomfort to the actors in the makeup room
7. Why is the Englishman's visit referred as unexplained mystery?
- a. Because of his appearance.
 - b. Because of his dress.
 - c. Because of his hairstyle
 - d. Because of his unfamiliarity and baffled looks.
8. How was Gemini studios influenced by the plays staged by MRA?
- a. They imitated their styles
 - b. They imitated their stories.
 - c. They imitated their sets and costumes.
 - d. They imitated their dialogues.
9. Author comments that people of Gemini studios were Khadites but not Gandhites. He meant that people were
- a. Simple about their living but had no political affinity.

- b. They wore clothes made of Khadi but did not associate themselves with any political party.
- c. They strongly believed in Khadi but never supported Gandhi.
- d. They showed their affinity for Khadi but expressed strong vehemence about Gandhi.

10. Complete the following analogy.

Vasan: first man :: _____ : second man.

11. Which of the given sentence replicates the meaning of 'pancake' as used in the text?

- A He turned the pancake over with a strong flick of his wrist.
- B The countryside near there is flat as pancake
- C The whole landscape looked as flat as pancake.
- D She applied the pancake on her face with a sponge.

12. What made Subbu different from the crowd?

- (a) His loyalty
- (b) His creativity
- (c) His innovative ideas
- (d) All of these

13. Who are the 'nationally integrated make-up men'?

- (a) The make-up artists of Gemini studio
- (b) The Make-up artists of a beauty parlour
- (c) The make-up artists of All India Radio.
- (d) The make-up artists of Doordarshan

14. Select the correct option to fill in the blank.

The harm done to the actress was a/an _____.

- (a) Well-planned act.
- (b) unintentional act.
- (c) act of jealousy
- (d) Act of male dominance.

15. The English poet who visited Gemini Studios was _____.

- (a) Andre Gide
- (b) Louis Fishcer
- (c) Stephen spender
- (d) Arthur Koestler

16. The cause for the lack of communication between the Englishman and the people of Gemini studios:

(a) His body language (b) his appearance (c) his accent (d) his silence

17. The author decided to participate in the short story contest which was published in.

(a) The Guardian (b) The English Times (c) The Encounter (d) Forbes

18. What was the book “The God that Failed’ about?

19. Asokamitran used _____ and _____ as his style of writing to make it more effective.

(a) Humour and wit (b) humour and satire (c) humour and annoyance
(d) humour and narration

ANSWER KEY-	ANSWERS
1	D- a b c e
2	A It was headed by Bangladeshi, but left the studios.
3	B - Cutting the news items from the newspapers ----
4	FALSE
5	C- Group of artists
6	D - discomfort to the actors in the makeup room
7	D - Because of his unfamiliarity and baffled looks
8	C - They imitated their sets and costumes
9	B- They wore clothes made of Khadi but did not associate themselves with any political party
10	SUBBU/ KOTHAMANGALAM SUBBU
11	D - She applied the pancake on her face with a sponge.
12	D- All of these

13	A --- The make-up artists of Gemini studio
14	B --- unintentional act.
15	C --- Stephan Spender
16	C - His accent
17	C ----- The Encounter
18	The God That Failed is about six eminent men of letters in six separate essays described 'their journeys into communism and their disillusioned return.
19	B----- humour and satire

THE INTERVIEW

Extract Based Questions:

1. Some might make quite extravagant claims for it as being in its highest form, a source of truth, and in its practice, an art. Others, usually celebrities who see themselves as its victims, might despise the interview as an unwanted intrusion into their lives, or feel that it somehow diminishes them, just as in some primitive cultures it is believed that if one takes a photographic portrait of somebody then one is stealing that person's soul.

Q.1. What is the most likely reason some people consider the practice of interview to be an art?

This could be because it requires:

- (a) fluency of words
- (b) sensitive and careful handling
- (c) creativity and imagination
- (d) probing and focusing on details

Q.2. Rewrite the sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with its inference.

Celebrities feel that an interview diminishes them.

Q.3. On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

- (1) Some celebrities don't consent to be interviewed.
- (2) Interviews intrude into the privacy of celebrities.
- (a) (1) can be inferred from the extract but (2) cannot.
- (b) (1) cannot be inferred from the extract but (2) can.

(c) (1) is true but (2) is false.

(d) (2) is the reason for (1).

Q.4. Rationalize, to support the given opinion : *To say that an interview, in its highest form, is a source of truth, is an extravagant claim.*

Q.5 Replace the underlined word with its antonym from the extract. Some celebrities *like the idea of giving an* interview because it glorifies them

Q.6 The author's view on interview, in the extract, can best be described as statements based on

- (a) facts
- (b) hypothesis
- (c) beliefs
- (d) superstitions

2. Maybe I give the impression of doing many things. But in the end, I am convinced I am always doing the same thing...And when I have a secret. Did you know what will happen if you eliminate the empty spaces from the universe, eliminate the empty spaces in all the atoms? The universe will become as big as my fist. Similarly, we have a lot of empty spaces in our lives. I call them interstices. Say you are coming over to my place. You are in an elevator and while you are coming up, I am waiting for you. This is an interstice, an empty space. I work in empty spaces.

Q.1 Based on your reading of Part II of The Interview, which one of the following may NOT be an appropriate title to the above extract?

- (a) The Empty Spaces of Umberto Eco.
- (b) Big Expose Eco's Secret Revealed!
- (c) "I am always doing the same thing" Eco echoes.
- (d) Umberto Eco, Mr Prolific!

Q.2 "I work in empty spaces". Choose the option that most accurately captures Eco's idea of empty spaces.

- (i) Management of Time

- (ii) Organization of Space
- (iii) Philosophical Inclination
- (iv) Command of Thought

- (a) Option (i) and (ii)
- (b) Option (iii) and (iv)
- (c) Option (i) and (ii)
- (d) Option (ii) and (iv)

Q.3 *Umberto Eco states that ‘empty spaces’ actually fill spaces, and without them the universe would be the size of the human fist. He also goes on to say that it is in an interstice such as waiting which the dictionary defines as a time for pause that he works. That is, passive waiting is essentially active writing time. Choose the literary device that best describes what Eco does with the concepts of ‘empty spaces’ and ‘waiting’.*

- (a) Juxtaposition (b) Irony
- (c) Oxymoron (d) Symbolism

Q.4 Which period of history do Umberto’s novels deal with?

- (a) Renaissance
- (b) Dark Age
- (c) Modern era
- (d) Medieval period

Q.5 Why did Umberto start writing novels?

- (a) To avail an opportunity.
- (b) to be in limelight.
- (c) to share his views.
- (d) he started writing by accident

Q.6 What is the tone of the speaker in the extract?

- (a) melancholic (b) discursive
- (c) reflective (d) creative

3. *Saul Bellow, who has consented to be interviewed on several occasions, nevertheless once described interviews as being like thumbprints on his windpipe. Yet despite the drawbacks of the interview, it is supremely serviceable medium of communication. "These days, more than at any other time, our most vivid impressions of our contemporaries are through interviews," Denis Brian has written. "Almost everything of moment reaches us through one man asking questions of another. Because of this, the interviewer holds a position of unprecedented power of influence."*

Q.1 How would you describe Denis Brian's opinion on interviews? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (i) appeasing
- (ii) utilitarian
- (iii) approving
- (iv) praising
- (a) options (i) and (ii)
- (b) options (iii) and (iv)
- (c) options (ii) and (iii)
- (d) options (i) and (iv)

Q.2 According to Saul Bellow, interviews are like thumbprints on his windpipe. What emotion might best describe such an image?

- (a) sadness
- (b) frustration
- (c) pain
- (d) fear

Q.3 Denis Brian states that the interviewer occupies a position of power and influence as

- (a) everything reaches us through one man asking questions of another.
- (b) the interview is supremely serviceable medium of communication.
- (c) our most vivid impressions of our contemporaries are through interviews.

(d) interviews are like thumbprints on the interviewee's windpipe.

Q.4 According to Christopher Silvester, the interview can be "in its highest form, a source of truth". Choose the option that does NOT enable this.

(a) An interview allows for discovery of new knowledge about the interviewee and / or the subject being discussed.

(b) An interview enables the interviewer to probe deeply, seek clarifications and confirm understandings.

(c) An interview represents an opportunity to open doors to experiences that may not otherwise find a voice.

(d) An interview requires the interviewer to have in-depth prior knowledge of the interviewee and the subject.

Q.5 The use of the word 'serviceable' implies that interviews are

(a) significant

(b) powerful \

(c) advanced

(d) useful

Q.6 What do you understand by the expression "Thumbprints on his windpipe"?

(a) creating excessive pressure on throat.

(b) creating excessive pressure on vocal chords.

(c) creating excessive pressure and tension for someone.

(d) none.

4. *She reports her husband as saying to the reporters, 'Why do I refuse to be interviewed? Because it is immoral!. It is a crime, just as much of a crime as an offence against my person, as an assault, and just as much merits punishment.'*

Q.1 Who is 'She' referred to in the above lines?

(a) Caroline

(b) Carroll

(c) Alice

(d) Christopher

Q.2 Who is 'her husband'?

(a) Saul Bellow

(b) H.G. Wells

(c) Rudyard Kipling

(d) Joseph Stalin

Q.3 Whose interview 'her husband' had taken?

(a) H.G. Wells

(b) Mark Twain

(c) Joseph Stalin

(d) Lewis Carroll

Q.4 How did 'her husband' perceive interview as?

(a) He disliked interviews

(b) He perceived as an assault

(c) For him interview is a crime

(d) All of these

Q.5 What do Rudyard Kipling and his wife express about interviews?

(a) it is immoral

(b) it is not good

(c) its very bad

(d) its an immoral and an offensive crime against a person.

Q.6 Column A below describes Rudyard Kipling's views on interviews. Column B provides fictional descriptions of some of Kipling's works if they were about interviews and interviewers. Choose the option that correctly matches interview attributes given in Column A to the works in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. immoral	(i) 'The Mark of the Beast' - an illicit tale of unforgivable offences against man and society.
2. cowardly	(ii) 'The Jungle Book' - a journey into the corrupt jungle of information where conscience and principles do not exist.
3. vile	(iii) 'The Light that Failed' - a study of audacious truth being left in the dark alleys and craven scandal and misrepresentation.
4. criminal	(iv) 'The Man Who Would be King' - a saga of evil depravity of a man who ruled over heroes and became a villain.

(a) 1- (i) 2- (ii) 3- (iii) 4- (iv)

(b) 1 - (ii) 2- (iii) 3 -(iv) 4-(i)

(c) 1- (iii) 2- (iv) 3 - (i) 4 -(ii)

(d) 1 – (iv) 2 – (i) 3 – (ii) 4 – (iii)

5. *Literary fiction, academic texts, essays, children's books, newspaper articles- his written output is staggeringly large and wide-ranging. In 1980, he acquired the equivalent of intellectual superstardom with the publication of 'The Name of The Rose' which sold more than 10 million copies.*

Q.1 'He' in the above lines refers to

Q.2 By whom was 'he' interviewed?

(a) H.G.Wells

(b) Mukund Padmanabhan

(c) Christopher Silvester

(d) Caroline

Q.3 'He' was a proficient writer of

(a) literary fiction

(b) academic texts

(c) children's books

(d) all of these

Q.4 What was the secret of Eco's ability to accomplish so much of work?

- (a) He used to write 8 hours a day.
- (b) He started writing in early hours to get more time.
- (c) He utilized time gaps between different pieces of work.
- (d) All of these.

Q.5 Staggeringly large is synonymous to

- (a) astonishingly large
- (b) small
- (c) large
- (d) none of the above

Q.6 Umberto Eco mentioned that he was not puzzled by the tremendous mass popularity of his novel, 'The Name of the Rose'. What does this tell you about Umberto Eco?

- (a) He believes he understands readership trends well, and writes accordingly to ensure mass appeal.
- (b) He elevates himself above publishers and journalists who were surprised by the success of the book.
- (c) He respects and understands that there are variations in people's reading choices and experiences.
- (d) He feels that the success of the book is a mystery, and there was no point pondering over it.

6. 'Not everyone can do that of course. Your non-fictional writing, your scholarly work has a certain playful and personal quality about it. It is a marked departure from a regular academic style.'

Q.1 Who is the speaker of these lines?

- (a) Christopher Silvester
- (b) Umberto Eco
- (c) David Lodge
- (d) Mukund Padmanabhan

Q.2 Who is he talking to?

- (a) A famous actor
- (b) A famous director
- (c) A famous writer

(d) A famous editor

Q.3 Umberto's regular academic style is

- (a) dull
- (b) drab
- (c) personalized
- (d) all of these

Q.4 What facts are being showcased in the interview held between Eco and Padmanabhan?

- (a) He takes pride in being an academician, a university Professor first.
- (b) Being a novelist is a secondary thing for him.
- (c) He uses his free time for writing novels.
- (d) All these.

Q.5 How many novels has Umberto written?

- (a) 10
- (b) 8
- (c) 15
- (d) 5

Q.6 Umberto has followed in this doctoral dissertation?

- (a) narrative and experimental
- (b) fictional
- (c) descriptive
- (d) factual

7. ***“So in a way I reached only a small percentage of readers. But it is exactly these kinds of readers who don't want easy experiences. Or at least don't always want this. I myself at 9 pm after dinner, watch television and want to see either 'Miami Vice' or 'Emergency Room'. I enjoy it and I need it. But not all day.”***

Q.1 Complete the sentence with an appropriate explanation, as per the extract.

In the given extract 'I' refers to

Q.2 Identify the textual clue that allows the readers to get an idea about the readership of the author's novel.

Q.3 What does the author mean by 'easy experiences' in reading?

- (a) Some humorous reading material like comics etc.
- (b) Horror stories which keep you engaged.

- (c) Reading material which is entertaining and easy to understand.
- (d) Reading of newspapers, magazines etc.

Q.4 Why does the author love to watch T.V after 9 pm?

- (a) To listen to important news.
- (b) To relax.
- (c) To entertain himself.
- (d) Both to relax and to entertain himself.

Q.5 On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

Statement 1 The author had very few readers.

Statement 2 Only those who liked challenging reading experiences were his readers.

- (a) 1. can be inferred from the extract but 2 cannot
- (b) 1 cannot be inferred from the extract but 2 can.
- (c) 1 is true but 2 is false.
- (d) 2 is the reason for 1.

Q.6 Replace the underlined word with its antonym from the extract.

Readers who did not want an easy reading experience were partially his readers.

Saul Bellow, who has consented to be interviewed on several occasions, nevertheless once described interviews as being like thumbprints on his windpipe. Yet despite the drawbacks of the interview, it is supremely serviceable medium of communication. "These days, more than at any other time, our most vivid impressions of our contemporaries are through interviews," Denis Brian has written. "Almost everything of moment reaches us through one man asking questions of another. Because of this, the interviewer holds a position of unprecedented power of influence."

Q.1 Rewrite the sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with its inference.

According to Saul Bellow, interviews are like thumb prints on his windpipe.

Q.2 Rationalize, to support the given opinion:

Denis Brian states that the interviewer occupies a position of power and influence.

Q.3 Select the suitable word from the extract to complete the following analogy.

Ordeal: unpleasant experience :: : never done or known before

Q.4 Select the option that completes the given sentence appropriately.

The use of the word serviceable implies that interviews are

- (a) a service done for the society

- (b) fulfilling its function adequately
- (c) reusable
- (d) medium that contributes to service sector

Q.5 On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

- (1) Interviews suffocate an interviewee.
 - (2) The interviewer gives the interviewee power and influence.
- (a) 1 can be inferred from the extract but 2 cannot.
 - (b) 1 cannot be inferred from the extract but 2 can.
 - (c) 1 is true but 2 is false.
 - (d) 2 is the reason for 1.

Q.6 How would you describe Denis Brian's opinion on interviews?

9. Not everyone can do that of course. Your non-fictional writing, your scholarly work has a certain playful and personal quality about it. It is a marked departure from a regular academic style – which is invariably depersonalized and often dry and boring. Have you consciously adopted an informal approach or is it something that just came naturally to you?

Q.1 Complete the sentence with an appropriate explanation, as per the extract.

The narrator mentions that the writer's scholarly work was different from the usual academic style which

Q.2 About which work of the author Umberto is the interviewer referring to here?

- (a) Essay and newspaper articles
- (b) Children's books
- (c) Fiction
- (d) Author's non-fictional writings.

Q.3 What is the specialty of Umberto Eco's literary writing?

- (a) highly philosophical
- (b) dramatized
- (c) full of narrative styles
- (d) full of figures of speech

Q.4 The concerned author Umberto Eco teaches inuniversity.

Q.5 Identify the textual clue that allows the reader to infer that the writer was intentionally being natural.

Q.6 Based on the above extract, choose the statement that is TRUE for the author.

- (a) The author had a typical academic writing style.
- (b) The author's narration lacked a playful touch.
- (c) The author's writing style had a personal quality.
- (d) The author's writing style was grave and melancholic.

10. *She reports her husband as saying to the reporters, "Why do I refuse to be interviewed? Because it is immoral! It is a crime, just as much of a crime as an offence against my person, as an assault, and just as much merits punishment. It is cowardly and vile. No respectable man would ask it, much less give it."*

Q.1 Who is the speaker here?

- (a) Lewis Carroll
- (b) Rudyard Kipling
- (c) Mukund Padmanabhan
- (d) V.S.Naipaul

Q.2 The wife of the speaker lists certain drawbacks of the interview. List any one of them.

Q.3 The attitude of the speaker of these lines towards interview was

- (a) applauding
- (b) devaluing
- (c) critical
- (d) very appreciative

Q.4 Rewrite the sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with its inference.

It is a crime, an assault, and just as an offence it merits punishment.

Q.5 Select the suitable word from the extract to complete the following analogy:

offence: an illegal act :: _____ : physical attack

Q.6 On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

1. Although the speaker finds interview to be immoral, yet he himself had taken one.
 2. No man with self- respect would ask or consent to it.
- (a) 1 can be inferred from the extract but 2 cannot.
 - (b) 1 cannot be inferred from the extract but 2 can.
 - (c) 1 is true but 2 is false.

(d) 2 is the reason for 1.

ANSWER KEY

1. 1. B

2. Celebrities feel that an interview devalues them .(negative impact)

3. D

4. It is an extravagant claim as an interview cannot be a source of truth due to – interview may be scripted OR people may make false statements OR Certain questions may be unanswered.

5. diminish

6. C

2. 1. B

2. C

3. A

4. D

5. D

6. D

3. 1. C

2. C

3. A

4. D

5. D

6. C

4. 1. A

2. C

3. B

4. D

5. B

6. D

5. 1. Umberto Eco

2. B

3. D

4. C

5. A

6. C

6.

1. D

2. C

3. D

4. D

5. D

6. A

7. 1. famous writer Umberto Eco who was Professor at the University of Bologna, Italy.

2. reached only a small percentage of readers.

3. Reading material which is entertaining and easy to understand.

4. Both to relax and to entertain himself.

5. 2 is the reason for 1.

6. exactly

8. 1. He felt choked and suffocated.

2. According to Denis Brian, the interviewer occupies a position of power and influence because he is a link and everything reaches us through one man asking questions to another.

3. unprecedented

4. fulfilling its function adequately

5. 1 can be inferred from the extract but 2 cannot.

6. utilitarian and approving

9. 1. Lacked the personal touch and was dry and boring.

2. Author's non-fictional writing.

3. full of narrative style
4. University of Bologna, Italy.
5. consciously adopted an informal approach
6. The author's writing style had a personal quality.

10.

1. Rudyard Kipling
2. it was an assault on the individual / it was a crime / it was an immoral act.
3. devaluing
4. According to him , interviews are immoral and he calls interviewing a crime that should attract punishment just as any other crime.
5. assault
6. 1 cannot be inferred from the extract but 2 can.

GOING PLACES

1. The sign of innocence and tenderness of Sophie and Jansie can be understood by
 - (a) Their behaviour with each other and with others
 - (b) Their walking back to home, linking their arms with each other.
 - (c) Their conversation about their future.
 - (d) Their discussion e on everyday things at school.
2. Jansie reminded Sophie about their working in _____ after their schooling
 - (a) Sugar factory
 - (b) Biscuit factory
 - (c) chocolate factory
 - (d) garment factory
3. "Jansie wished Sophie wouldn't say these things." What does she mean by 'These'?
 - (a) About Sophie's dreams
 - (b) About Sophie's plans about her family.
 - (c) About Sophie's problems.
 - (d) About Sophie's parents.

4. Tick the statements below, which Sophie DOES NOT dream.
1. About starting a boutique
 2. Going to be an actress
 3. Going to be a fashion designer
 4. Going to be a manager in a factory.
- (a) Only 1 (b) 1, 2, 3 (c) 4 (d) 2
5. Sophie felt a tightening in her throat. What made her feel so?
- (a) The small and steamy room.
 - (b) Her father's irresponsible behaviour
 - (c) Her mother's illness
 - (d) Her younger brother's remarks
6. Geoff was a/an _____ .
- (a) Extrovert (b) Introvert (c) Garrulous (d) sociable individual
7. Sophie's father approved / believed her words. (True/False)
8. "Words had to be prized out of him like stones out of the ground." explain.
9. He wore new shining black leathers and she a yellow dress with a kind of cape that flew out behind. This dressing symbolic of
- (a) Liberty from a monotonous life.
 - (b) Liberty from her poverty.
 - (c) Liberty from her impoverished.
 - (d) Liberty from her parents.
10. Sophie believes and confides only in _____
- (a) Her father (b) her friend Jansie (c) her brother Geoff
 - (d) Danney Casey
11. "Sound of applause as the world rose to greet them"- the world that Sophie talks about is the world of
- (a) Fashion (b) fantasy (c) admiration (d) achievement

12. Complete the following analogy

Joyfulness: pleasant :: _____: misery. (find out the word from the text)

13. We often find Sophie in _____ mood.

- (a) Cheerful (b) excited (c) melancholic (d) disappointed

14. Beating the hesitant goal keeper.

In which of the given statements the word hesitant has similar connotation as in the given phrase from the text.

- (a) He is hesitant to reply to his Boss.
(b) He is hesitant to start a business.
(c) He is hesitant to ask for a help from his friends.
(d) He hesitant to choose his career options.

15. A. Sophie had big dreams which often gets disillusioned

B. Most teenagers fantasize and find it difficult to accept their reality.

(a) statement A is True, statement B does not justify statement A

(b) both the statements are true.

(c) Statement A is true and Statement B justifies statement A

(d) both the statements are false.

16. Danny Casey was an Irish footballer and known for his handsome looks. (true/false)

17. Why did Sophie think that Jansie was a ‘gawky Jansie’?

18. According to Sophie which one of the places was ideal for her to meet Danney

Casey?

- (a) A river side park , under the tree (b) under the bushes (c) near the dock (d) near the lonely elm on a bench

19. . She began balancing against this the idea of his not coming. It means

- (a) Sophie is caught in the horns of dilemma about Danney accepting her proposal.

- (b) Sophie is against the idea of Denny not willing to meet her.
- (c) Sophie is trying to accept the fact the Danny would never come to visit her.
- (d) Sophie is finding it hard to accept the reality that date with Danney is nothing but her imagination.

20. "Going Places" is all about _____.
- a. It is all about people day dreaming and fantasizing.
 - b. It is about hero worship.
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Only b

ANSWER KEY- GOING PLACES

Q.NO	ANSWER
1	B --- Their walking back home, linking their arms with each other. ---
2	B ----- Biscuit Factory
3	A ---- about sophie's dreams
4	B ----- 2
5	A ----- The small and steamy room
6	B ----- introvert
7	FALSE
8	Geoff is an introvert. He doesn't share anything with anyone. It is quite difficult to extract information from him. Sophie is sure about his fantasy world and she wants to get inducted into his world. She is so jealous of his silence.
9	A --- Liberty from a monotonous life
10	C ---- her brother Geoff
11	A --- fashion
12	DESPONDENCE
13	C -- MELANCHOLIC
14	D ---- He hesitant to choose his career options.
15	C ----- Statement A is true and Statement B justifies statement A
16	FALSE

17	Sophie opines that Jansie is not a reliable person and cannot share her secrets with her. She is so gawky (noisy) who lets her secrets to entire neighbourhood, that would put her in an embarrassing situation and also irk her father.
18	D----- near the lonely elm on a bench
19	D ---- Sophie is finding it hard to accept the reality that date with Danney is nothing but her imagination
20	C. both a and b

MY MOTHER AT SIXTY SIX

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS {1 MARK}

1 The phrase 'old familiar ache' has been used to refer, in this extract .This phrase can also be used to

- a) compare physical pain with mental agony.
- b) elicit someone's unanswered queries.
- c) substantiate reasons for aches and pains.
- d) nostalgic fear of separation.

Ans: D - nostalgic fear of separation.

2. The tone of the poet in the poem is primarily a combination of and

- a) dauntlessness
- b) pensive
- c) dejection
- d) philosophical

Ans: B and D

3 . The poet was driving towards the

- a) railway station
- b) bus-stand
- c)airport
- d) highway

Ans: C airport

4. Out of the car window poet's mother saw

- a) cows and buffaloes
- b) pigs and goats
- c) trees sprinting
- d) people digging

Ans: C trees sprinting

5. 'Trees sprinting' is a poetic device. It is

- a) personification
- b) alliteration
- c) repetition
- d) simile

Ans: A personification

6. Winter's moon ' is a reference to the mother 's

- a) old age
- b) illness
- c) colour of the skin
- d) young age

Ans: A old age

7. The narrator is only using her smile to

- a) cover up her pain
- b) make herself happy
- c) to make her mother happy
- d) to show her emotion

Ans: "a" and "c" cover up her pain and to make her mother happy.

8. Which of the following is the childhood fear of the poet ?

- a) Illness of her mother
- b) Old age of her mother
- c) Separation from her mother
- d) Depression of her mother

Ans: C Separation from her mother

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS {4 MARKS}

Read the extract given below and answer the following questions by choosing the correct option

I *Driving from my parent's
home to Cochin last Friday
morning ,I saw my mother ,
beside me,
doze ,open mouthed ,her face
ashen like that
of a corpse and realised with
pain that she was as old as she looked.
but soon
put that thought away*

(i)

Choose the option that best applies to the given extract

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a conversation | 2. an argument |
| 3. a piece of advice | 4. a strategy |
| 5. a recollection | 6. a suggestion |

Ans: 5 a recollection

(ii) Choose The option that applies correctly to the two statements given below.

Assertion: The poet wards off the thought of her mother getting old quickly.

Reason: The poet didn't want to confront the inevitability of fate that was to come down upon her mother.

- (a) Assertion can be inferred but the reason cannot be inferred.
(b) Assertion cannot be inferred but the reason can be inferred.
(c) Both Assertion and reason can be inferred.
(d) both Assertion and reason cannot be inferred.

Ans: C Both Assertion and reason can be inferred.

(iii) Choose the option that displays the same literary device as in the given lines of the extract .

her face ashen like that of a corpse

- a) Just as I had this thought ,she appeared and
- b) My thoughts were as heavy as lead that evening when
- c) I think like everyone else who
- d) I like to think aloud when

Ans: B My thoughts were as heavy as lead that evening when

2 And looked out at Young

***Trees sprinting ,the merry children spilling
out of their homes ,but after the airport's
security check , standing a few yards
away ,I looked again at her ,wan, pale
as a late winter's moon and felt that old
familiar ache***

- (i) What is the most likely reason the poet capitalized 'Young Trees ' ? This was to
 - a) convey a clearer meaning .
 - b) highlight the adj-noun combination .
 - c) enhance the contrast
 - d) draw a connection with the title

Ans: C enhance the contrast

- (ii) Choose the option that appropriately describes the relationship between the two statements given below

Statement 1 The poet knows her mother has aged .

Statement 2 The poet feels the pain of separation.

- a) Beginning – Ending
- b) Cause -Effect
- c) Question -Answer
- d) Introduction – Conclusion

Ans: B Cause -Effect

(iii) Choose the option that completes the sentences given below

Just as the brightness of the winter 's moon is veiled behind the haze and mist ,similarly ,

- a) the pain of separation has shaded mother's expression .
- b) age has fogged mother's youthful appearance .
- c) growing up has developed a seasoned maturity in the poet .
- d) memories warm the heart like the pale moon in winter .

Ans: B age has fogged mother's youthful appearance .

(iv) Choose the correct option out of the ones given below

1

Si simile The merry children spiling	M metaphor Old familiar ache
---	---------------------------------

2

Metaphor Pale as a late winter's moon	Imagery Young trees sprinting
--	----------------------------------

3

Imagery All she did was smile	Personification The merry children spilling
----------------------------------	--

4

Personification Young trees sprinting	Simile Pale as a late winter's moon
--	--

- a) Option 1 b) Option 2 c) Option 3 d) Option 4

Ans: D Option 4

3 “ *But after the airport 's security check , standing a few yards*

*away ,I looked again at her , wan , pale
as a late winter's moon “*

- (i) Why did the poet look at her mother again ?
- a) To see if she was sleeping
 - b) To check if she was well
 - c) To bid her good bye
 - d) To say something to her .

Ans: C To bid her good bye

- (ii) Mother's face has been compared to
- a) full moon brightness
 - b) late winter's moon and its paleness
 - c) young children
 - d) young tree

Ans: B late winter's moon and its paleness

(iii) What were the reason's of mother's pale face ?

- a) Mother's old age
- b) Mother's depleting energy
- c) Mother's illness
- d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans: D Both (a) and (b)

(iii) Which figure of speech has been used in the lines “ the young trees sprinting “”?

- a) Personification
- b) Metaphor
- c) Simile
- d) Alliteration

Ans: A Personification

4 *“And felt that old
familiar ache , my childhood 's fear ,
but all I said was see you soon ,Amma ,*

all I did was smile and smile and smile

- (i) What is poet's childhood fear ?
- a) Mother 's illness
 - b) Mother growing old
 - c) Losing her mother forever
 - d) All of the above

Ans: C Losing her mother forever

- (ii) Which word in the stanza means “ to suffer from a continuous dull pain ?
- a) Wan
 - b) Familiar
 - c) Pale
 - d) Ache

Ans: D Ache

- (iii) Why did the poet say ,” see you soon , Amma?
- a) Bidding farewell
 - b) Being hopeful to meet mother again
 - c) To comfort her mother
 - d) None of the above

Ans: B Being hopeful to meet mother again

- (IV) Why did the poet smile again and again ?
- a) Pretending to smile
 - b) Trying to hide her fear from mother
 - c) To distract her mother
 - d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans: D Both (a) and (b)

KEEPING QUIET

Q1. Read the following extract and answer the following questions:

What I want should not be

Confused with total inactivity.

Life is what it is about;

I want no truck with death.

1. The phrase 'Life is what it is about' means

- a) living life miserably
- b) living life licentiously
- c) living life carefully
- d) living life as it is

2. 'I want no truck with death' indicates that the poet

- a) wants a truck for death
- b) does not mean that inactivity is life
- c) assures people that they would not face death at all
- d) does not want a truck

3. Which of the following is not correct?

- a) The poet wants all people to be idle doing nothing
- b) The poet wants all people to keep quiet to introspect
- c) The poet wants all people to be like brothers
- d) The poet wants all people to love one another

4. The phrase 'Life is what it is about' means

- a) living life miserably
- b) living life licentiously
- c) living life carefully
- d) living life as it is

5. Statement 1: The poet cautions that one should not mistake doing nothing for total inactivity

Statement 2: The poet confirms that he does not mean to associate life with death.

- a) Statement 1 is true but Statement 2 is false.
- b) Statement 1 is false but Statement 2 is true.
- c) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are true.
- d) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 cannot be inferred.

Answers:

- 1. d
- 2. b
- 3. a
- 4. d
- 5. c

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

***“If we were not so single-minded
about keeping our lives moving,
and for once could do nothing,
perhaps a huge silence
might interrupt this sadness
of never understanding ourselves
and of threatening ourselves with death***

- (i) ‘we’ in the first line refers to.....
- (ii) Why does the poet want us to ‘do nothing’ for once?
- (iii) What might the ‘huge silence’ signify?
a) melancholy b) understanding c) discomfort d) flexibility
- (iv) How can a huge silence do good to us?
a) In attaining wealth
b) in becoming famous
c) in achieving inner peace to overcome sadness
d) in ushering world peace to create a global village
- (v) Choose the option that best describes these statements, with reference to the poem.

Statement I – The poem ‘Keeping Quiet’ calls for change as much in the individual as human society at large.

Statement II – The poem ‘Keeping Quiet’ implies that individual change will lead to bigger societal change.

Statement III – Neruda believes that when people come together as a community, they will be able to bring a transformation in each person.

- a) Statement I is True, Statement II is False, and Statement III cannot be inferred.
- b) Statement I and II cannot be inferred, Statement III is True.
- c) Statement I is True, Statements II and III cannot be inferred.
- d) Statement I cannot be inferred, Statement II cannot be inferred, Statement III is False.

Answers:

(i) ‘We’ refers to the human beings, who are always thinking about their own progress and advancement.

(ii) The poet wants us to ‘do nothing’ for once so that our mind can be at peace and we are able to introspect and analyse our own actions.

(iii) b

(iv) c

(v) a

3. Now we will count upto twelve

And we will all keep still.

For once on the face of the Earth

Let’s not speak in any language,

Let’s stop for one second,

And not move our arms so much

Q.1. What is the significance of the number ‘twelve’?

- a. It refers to Capacity
- b. It refers to Distance
- c. It refers to Gravity

d. It refers to Time

Q.2. Which two activities does the poet want us to stop?

- a. Speak and Move
- b. Move and Eat
- c. Speak and Dance
- d. Move and Sleep

Q.3 What does the poet mean by 'let's not speak in any language'?

- a. To be silent
- b. To be dumb
- c. To be unconscious
- d. To forget the art of articulation

Q.4. What is the pun in the word 'arms'?

- a. Human organ/limbs
- b. Weapons of destruction
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Q5. Assertion: The poet wants everyone to remain quiet for sometime.

Reason: Silence will allow to listen to the voices of quiet and serene nature.

- a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- b) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- c) Assertion is true and reason is false.
- d) Assertion is false and reason is true.

Answers:

1. d

2. a
3. d
4. c
5. b

4.). *'Those who prepare green wars,
Wars with gas, wars with fire,
Would put on clean clothes
And walk about with their brothers
In the shade, doing nothing.'*

1. What do 'green wars' mean?

- A) Wars with gas
- B) Wars with fire
- C) Wars with biochemical weapons
- D) Wars to destroy environment

2. What activity should the war-mongers do?

- a) They should keep quiet
- b) They should make peace
- c) They should have a new perspective
- d) None of the above

3. Name the different kinds of wars mentioned in the above lines.

- a) Wars with gas
- b) Wars with fire.
- c) Green wars
- d) All of the above

4. What kind of victory is this?

- a) Meaningless.
- b) Full of bloodbath
- c) No one to celebrate
- d) All of the above

5. What statement does Neruda make about wars?

- a) Wars are of varied kinds – internal, green wars, wars with gas, with fire etc.
- b) Wars are wasteful and cause irrecoverable loss and damage to property and life.
- c) Wars never yield any winners, and the loss is far greater than what can be measured.
- d) Wars are unavoidable in the enduring struggle for human dignity and power.

Answers:

- 1. d
- 2. c
- 3. d
- 4. d
- 5. c

A THING OF BEAUTY

*I. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever
Its loveliness increases, it will never
Pass into nothingness; but will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health and quiet breathing."*

1. 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever' because a beautiful thing can give us

- a) Happiness
- b) Pleasure
- c) Delight

d) All the above

2. According to the poet, a beautiful thing never passes in to nothingness as its beauty is

Choose the right option from the following.

i) Eternal

ii) Devalued

iii) Constant

iv) Degraded

a) (i) & (iv)

b) (ii)& (iii)

c) (i) & (iii)

d) (iii) & (iv)

3. 'a bower quiet for us' – a bower means

a) a pleasant place in the shade of sheds

b) a pleasant place in the shade of trees

c) an unpleasant place in the shade of sheds

d) an unpleasant place in the shade of trees

4. Identify the phrase which says that 'A thing of beauty' is immortal.

a) It will never pass into nothingness

b) A bower quiet for us

c) A sleep full of sweet dreams

d) None of the above

5. Pick out the suitable Rhyming scheme from the following options for the above given extract.

a) aabba

b) ababc

- c) aabbc
- d) aabcc

6. Which of the following things ‘ A thing of beauty’ provides for a peaceful and comfortable life? Choose the correct option.

- i) Effortless breathing, delicious food, sound sleep, good health
 - ii) Tasty food, sound sleep, good health, sweet dreams
 - iii) Sweet dreams, delicious food, nice breathing, good sleep
 - iv) Sound sleep, sweet dreams, good health, effortless breathing
- a) (iii)
 - b) (i)
 - c) (iv)
 - d) (ii)

7. Assertion: A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

Reason: A thing of beauty never fades.

- a) Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true
- e) Both A and R is false.

II. *“Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing*

A flowery band to bind us to the earth,

Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth

Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,

Of all the unhealthy and o’er-darkened ways

Made for our searching: yes, in spite of all,

Some shape of beauty moves away the pall

From our dark spirits.”

1. Based on the above extract, find out the bad and evil things we possess in us from the following.

- a) Suffering from disappointments
- b) Lack of noble qualities
- c) Unhealthy and evil ways
- d) All the above

2. The Literary devices used in the above extract are

- a) Simile and Refrain
- b) Alliteration and Metaphor
- c) Simile and Alliteration
- d) Simile and Metaphor

3. Assertion: The beauty of natural objects takes away the gloom from our sad hearts.

Reason: A thing of beauty is a constant and everlasting source of joy and pleasure.

- a) Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true
- e) Both A and R is false.

4. Read the statements given below.

Choose the statement which is TRUE as per the extract given above.

- a) A thing of beauty does not remove the pall of sadness from our hearts.
- b) Unhealthy and evil ways do not dominate our lives.
- c) Every day we are weaving a flowery wreath to bind us to the beauties of the Earth.
- d) There is no disappoint and depression all around us.

5. “Some shape of beauty moves away the pall

From our dark spirits.”

Why are our spirits referred as dark?

- a) Because of dark spirits around us
- b) Because of dark clouds
- c) Because of dark trees
- d) Because of sadness

III. *“Such the sun, the moon,
Trees old, and young, sprouting a shady boon
For simple sheep; 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;”*

1. The phrase ‘cooling covert’ is an example of

- a) Simile
- b) Alliteration
- c) Oxymoron
- d) Metaphor

2. Assertion: The clear rills make a cooling covert for themselves against the hot season.

Reason : The Daffodils live in this green world.

- a) Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true
- e) Both A and R is false.

3. Read the statements given below.

Choose the statement which is NOT TRUE as per the extract given above.

- a) Trees old and young sprout to make a green covering.
- b) Daffodils bloom among the green surroundings.
- c) The mid-forest brake is made rich by the blooming of beautiful musk-roses.
- d) The small streams with clear water make a cooling shelter against all seasons.

4. Assertion: The sun, the moon and the trees old and young are the things of beauty.

Reason : They give joy and pleasure to the humankind throughout their life.

- a) Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true
- e) Both A and R is false.

IV. *“And such too is the grandeur of the dooms*

We have imagined for the mighty dead;

All lovely tales that we have heard or read;

An endless fountain of immortal drink,

Pouring unto us from the heaven’s brink.”

1. Identify the phrase which says that beauty is everlasting.

- a) The mighty dead
- b) The heaven’s brink
- c) Endless fountain
- d) All lovely tales

2. “And such too is the grandeur of the dooms.” Keats talks about grandeur in this line. Whose grandeur is he talking about? Choose the right option from the following options.

- a) Freedom fighters
- b) Great poets
- c) Glorious monuments

d) Mighty dead ancestors

3. “An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from the heaven’s brink.”

A thing of beauty is called an endless fountain of immortal drink.

Which of the following figures of speech is used in the above lines?

- a) Metaphor
- b) Personification
- c) Alliteration
- d) Simile

4. Match the following words/phrases with their meanings.

1	Immortal	A	Powerful
2	Mighty	B	corner
3	grandeur	C	Lives forever
4	brink	D	magnificence

Choose the correct set:

- a) 1(b), 2(c), 3(a), 4(d)
- b) 1(a), 2(b), 3(c), 4(d)
- c) 1(c), 2(a), 3(d), 4(b)
- d) 1(c), 2(b), 3(d), 4(a)

1.ANSWERS:

1	D
2	C
3	B
4	A
5	C
6	C

7	A
---	---

II.

1	D
2	B
3	A
4	C
5	D

III.

1	B
2	B
3	D
4	A

IV.

1	C
2	D
3	A
4	C

1.ANSWERS:

1	D
2	C
3	B

4	A
5	C
6	C
7	A

II.

1	D
2	B
3	A
4	C
5	D

III.

1	B
2	B
3	D
4	A

IV.

1	C
2	D
3	A
4	C

1.ANSWERS:

1	D
2	C
3	B
4	A

5	C
6	C
7	A

II.

1	D
2	B
3	A
4	C
5	D

III.

1	B
2	B
3	D
4	A

IV.

1	C
2	D
3	A
4	C

THE ROADSIDE STAND

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.

- 1. A roadside stand that too pathetically pled,
It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread,
But for some of the money, the cash, whose flow supports
The flower of cities from sinking and withering faint.*

*The polished traffic passed with a mind ahead,
Or if ever aside a moment, then out of sorts
At having the landscape marred with the artless paint..*

1. Say whether the given statement here, deduced from the above lines, is True or False--" The country people are not begging for money from the city people."
2. Find out the option that carries the same Literary Device we find in Line-1.
 - a) Men may come and men may go
 - b) It's a sweet pain to bear
 - c) The forest looks at the man pleading to spare
 - d) Her words are honey to every ear

3. 'The flower of cities' refers to-----
 - a) The beautiful parks found in cities
 - b) Happy lives of the city people
 - c) The wealth of the city rich people
 - d) The splendour and pleasures available in cities

- 4 Complete the following sentence with appropriate inference—
"The polished traffic" refers to-----

5. Why do you think the city people are not stopping at the roadside stand? Provide textual evidence.

6. What do you think the man at the roadside stand want?

*2. I can't help owning the great relief it would be
To put these people at one stroke out of their pain.
And then next day as I come back into the sane,*

*I wonder how I should like you to come to me
And offer to put me gently out of my pain.*

Complete the following sentence with appropriate answer ...

“The pain of the country people in the poem is -----

Find out the words in the above lines that say, ‘the poet is ready to be put to death for his nasty thought’

How does the poet Robert Frost want to end the suffering of the country poor people?

The state of mind of the poet in the above lines is....

A) empathetic B) dejected C) angry D) all the above

5. Say whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.

“The poet finds no viable solution to end the misery and poverty of the country people”

What do you think made the poet go insane for a moment?

3. *While greedy good-doers, beneficent beasts of prey,*

Swarm over their lives enforcing benefits

That are calculated to soothe them out of their wits,

And by teaching them how to sleep they sleep all day,

Destroy their sleeping at night the ancient way.

1. How is the country people’s natural life destroyed?

2. The Literary Devices used in Line 1 are....

A) ----- and B)-----

3. Say whether the following sentence is True or False.

“ The poet has little hope that the city people are ready to help the country people”

4. The tone of the poet in the above lines is...

A) angry B) happy C) contented D) soothing

5. Why do city dwellers swarm over the country people?

6. Find out the statement that is NOT True from the following.

A) the city people are not callous to the country people.

B) the country people are given false promises.

C) the city people turn these country people lazy.

D) the city people have a concern for the well- being of the country people.

KEY

1.

1.true.

2. C

3. D

4. The wealthy/rich city people

5. The city people focus only o their destination to reach

6. He wants the city people to buy his produce

2.

1. Their poverty/ miserable lives

2. And offer to put me gently out of my pain

3. By putting them to death at one stroke

4. D

5. True

6. His empathy/love/concern/care for the country people

3.

1. They are made to work at night and sleep during day

2. Alliteration and Oxymoron

3. true

4. Angry

5. To snatch away their lands and to use it for commercial purposes to make huge profits.

6. D

AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGERS

(I) Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow.: 6M

Aunt Jennifer's finger fluttering through her wool

Find even the ivory needle hard to pull.

The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band

Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer's hand.

1) How would you describe Aunt Jennifer based on the above extract?

- a) oppressed
- b) malnourished
- c) ageing
- d) diseased

2) Uncle's wedding band sits heavily on Aunt Jennifer's hand because

- a) it is an expensive and heavy ring.
- b) she was married against her will.
- c) she feels burdened in her marriage.
- d) their relationship is lacking in love.

3) Choose the option that displays the same poetic device as used in the first line of the extract

- a) The dazzling drizzle drenched all.
- b) I'm as happy as I can be.
- c) Life is a roller coaster ride.
- d) Nature is God's gift to us.

4) The ivory needle used to embroider is _____ the difficulty in using it.

- a) symbolic of

- b) in sharp contrast to
- c) a distraction from
- d) representative of suppression which results in

5) Marital subjugation is symbolised by the _____.

- 6) Aunt Jennifer is a victim of the patriarchal society.
 - a) True
 - b) False

(II) Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow.: 6M

***“When Aunt is dead,
her terrified hands will lie.
Still ringed with ordeals she was mastered by.
The tigers in the panel that she made
Will go on prancing, proud and unafraid.”***

1) Read the statement given below:

Aunt Jennifer's plight is best explained by her hands, they hold both her freedom and the instrument of her imprisonment.

Choose the option that best explains the above statement, as per the extract.

- a) Aunt Jennifer's hands are terrified, but when she is dead, her tigers will roam free.
- b) Aunt Jennifer knits her desires, but is overpowered by the wedding ring she wears.
- c) Aunt Jennifer's tigers are proud and unafraid, but she is mastered by ringed ordeals.
- d) Aunt Jennifer makes panels of tigers when she has time from her responsibilities.

2) Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the given extract?

- a) Aunt Jennifer's tigers will keep her alive in everyone's memory.
- b) Aunt Jennifer feels oppressed and constricted in her marriage.
- c) Even in death, Aunt Jennifer cannot escape patriarchal subjugation.
- d) Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance as a lasting symbol of her desires.

3) What makes the tigers proud and unafraid?

- a) They embody the grandeur and supremacy of animals in the wild.
- b) They symbolise authority and are 'topaz denizens of green'.
- c) They represent Aunt's repressed desires for freedom and power.
- d) They are a product of Aunt's imagination and colonial experience.

4) Choose the option that DOES NOT reflect the movement implied by prancing.

- a) Bounding
- b) Frolicking
- c) Strutting
- d) Shuffling

5) Choose the ODD one out with reference to the tigers in the given stanza.

- a) Prancing
- b) Unafraid
- c) Alive
- d) Proud

6) Aunt Jennifer was liberated only after her death.

- a) True
- b) False

(III) Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow.: 6M

“Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen,

Bright topaz denizens of a world of green.

They do not fear the men beneath the tree;

They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.”

1) How are Aunt Jennifer's tigers described?

- (a) As bold and fearless
- (b) As cruel and menacing
- (c) As sober and serene
- (d) As sleek and slender

2) Why are they described as denizens of a world of green?

- (a) Because they eat the herbivores
- (b) Because they are green in colour
- (c) Because they live in dense green forests
- (d) Because they are bright and beautiful

3) Based on the poem rhyme scheme, evident in lines 1-4, of the given extract, which word would rhyme with line 1

- (a) brine
- (b) crayon
- (c) preen
- (d) fright

4) The word prance in the extract means

- (a) destroy
- (b) camouflage
- (c) shriek
- (d) move about or leap

5) On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to (1) and (2) given below.

- (1) There is a contrast between Aunt Jennifer and her tigers.
- (2) Aunt Jennifer's tigers were afraid of men.

- (a) (1) is true but (2) is false.
- (b) (2) is true but (1) is false.
- (c) (2) is the reason for (1).
- (d) Both (1) and (2) cannot be inferred from the extract.

6) Answer in ONE word.

Which word in the given extract means being courteous, especially to women, an act of a gentleman?

(IV) Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow.: 6M

When Aunt is dead,

her terrified hands will lie.

Still ringed with ordeals she was mastered by.

The tigers in the panel that she made

Will go on prancing, proud and unafraid.”

1) Explain with reference to the extract given above: ‘The power of the patriarchy controls women’s forms but not their minds.’

2) Answer in ONE word.

The word _____ in the given extract means to walk or move around with high springy steps.

3) What does the phrase ‘terrified hands’ indicate?

- (a) Hands that shivered out of fear
- (b) Hands that shivered due to Parkinson's disease
- (c) Hands that were bruised
- (d) Hands that were fractured

4) Choose the correct option.

_____ is the poetic device used in the last line of the given extract.

- (a) Metaphor
- (b) Oxymoron
- (c) Alliteration
- (d) Refrain

5) What will happen to Aunt Jennifer's tigers when she is dead?

6) On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

- (1) The design of the tiger made by her represents her desire for a free life.
- (2) Aunt Jennifer was liberated only after her death.

- (a) (1) can be inferred from the extract but (2) cannot.
- (b) (2) can be inferred from the extract but (1) cannot.
- (c) Both (1) and (2) can be inferred from the extract.
- (d) (2) is the reason for (1) and can be inferred from the extract.

Answer Key -

(I) 1a) oppressed

2 c) she feels burdened in her marriage.

3 a) The dazzling drizzle drenched all.

4 b) in sharp contrast to

5 uncle's wedding band

6 a) True

(II)

1.b) Aunt Jennifer knits her desires, but is overpowered by the wedding ring she wears.

2 a) Aunt Jennifer's tigers will keep her alive in everyone's memory.

3 c) They represent Aunt's repressed desires for freedom and power.

4.d) Shuffling

5 c) Alive

6 b) False

(III)

1 a) As bold and fearless

2 c) Because they live in dense green forests

3 c) preen

4 d) move about or leap

5 a) (1) is true but (2) is false.

6 Chivalric

(IV)

1. Aunt Jennifer is totally victimised and suffers from oppression by her male counterpart. So she creates an alternate world of freedom in her art. The tigers she creates go on prancing menacingly, exhibiting their pride and fearlessness of any social group or gender conflicts.

2) Prancing

3.a) Hands that shivered out of fear

4.c) Alliteration

5) Aunt Jennifer's tigers will survive even after she is dead. She has created the tigers in a panel out of wool. These objects of art are immortal. They will continue prancing, proudly and fearlessly.

6 a) (1) can be inferred from the extract but (2) cannot.

(V) Answer the following questions in about 40 – 50 words:

1) Do you sympathize with Aunt Jennifer? What is the attitude of the speaker towards Aunt Jennifer?

Ans. Yes, I do sympathize with Aunt Jennifer. The attitude of the speaker towards Aunt Jennifer appears to be pessimistic because it is suggested that Aunt Jennifer, even after her death will continue to be weighed down heavily by the burdens of her life. There will be no respite for her even after her death. Only her tigers will continue to live happily in the form of her artistic creation.

2) What is suggested by the image 'massive weight of Uncle's wedding band'?

Bowed down by the emotional and physical pressures of her married life

Suppressed by the male-dominated society

Under a lot of stress and has curbed her freedom and happiness.

3) Why do you think Aunt Jennifer created animals that are so different from her own character?

She Created animals who were free-spirited, fearless as she desired to be like them.

Aunt Jennifer's life is symbolic of fear, suppression and victimization and she wanted to be free like the tigers.

4) How does Aunt Jennifer express her bitter-ness and anger against male dominance?

By creating tigers which are fierce and fearless

5) Why are the tigers called 'Aunt Jennifer's tigers'?

Because she created them with all the qualities she desired to possess. She created them as an alter ego. An alter ego is a second-self created by the individual—usually to live out a better version

of the self.

(VI) Answer the following two questions, in about 120-150 words. (5m)

1) Explore the theme of mortality in the poem. How does Aunt Jennifer's awareness of her limited time on Earth shape her artistic expression and the meaning she attaches to her needlework?

Key points: Theme of mortality:

Aunt Jennifer's awareness of her limited time on Earth adds a sense of urgency and depth to her artistic expression.

It underscores the temporary nature of her creation and the desire for her art to leave a lasting legacy.

2) We come across so many instances where women face oppression in the hands of their husbands.. How does the poem Aunt Jennifer's tigers help them to fight against the suppression?

The poem "Aunt Jennifer's Tigers" by Adrienne Rich offers a means of empowerment and resistance for women who face oppression. While the poem doesn't directly provide a solution, it encourages women to find strength and agency through artistic expression and imagination. Here's how the poem can help women fight against suppression

3) How does the poet use symbolism in "Aunt Jennifer's Tigers" to convey deeper meanings and emotions? Discuss the significance of the tigers and Aunt Jennifer's needlework in relation to her personal struggles.

Key points: Symbolism in "Aunt Jennifer's Tigers":

The tigers symbolize Aunt Jennifer's desire for strength, freedom, and fearlessness that she lacks in her own life.

Aunt Jennifer's needlework represents her suppressed creativity and aspirations, as well as her yearning for self-expression and liberation.

4) Reflect on the social and historical context in which the poem was written. How does this context influence the poem's themes and the poet's perspective on gender dynamics and women's empowerment?

Key points:

Social and historical context:

The poem reflects the social and historical context of the time, where women faced limited opportunities and were expected to conform to traditional gender roles.

It explores the themes of gender dynamics and women's empowerment, offering a subtle critique of societal norms.

THE THIRD LEVEL

Answer the following :

1. *“THE presidents of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads will swear on a stack of timetables that there are only two. But I say there are three, because I’ve been on the third level of the Grand Central Station. Yes, I’ve taken the obvious step: I talked to a psychiatrist friend of mine, among others. I told him about the third level at Grand Central Station, and he said it was a wakingdream wish fulfillment. He said I was unhappy. That made my wife kind of mad, but he explained that he meant the modern world is full of insecurity, fear, war, worry and all the rest of it, and that I just want to escape.”*

i. The difference between the Third level and the other two levels is that

- a. The two levels trains were sub urban or long distant trains and the third level trains went to Galesburg,
- b. The two levels were twentieth century and the third level was 1890s.
- c. On third level, one can escape and there is no such possibility on the other two.
- d. First two levels are easy to find but not the third.

ii. ‘waking dream wish fulfilment’ means _____

iii. The society in the above extract represents

- a. Luxury and threat
- b. Peace and stress
- c. Leisure and peace
- d. Anxiety and insecurity

iv. The word “mad” in the above extract means

- a. Insane

- b. Lunatic
- c. Angry
- d. Resentment

2. *Well, maybe, but my grandfather didn't need any refuge from reality; things were pretty nice and peaceful in his day, from all I hear, and he started my collection. It's a nice collection too, blocks of four of practically every U.S. issue, first-day covers, and so on. President Roosevelt collected stamps too, you know''.*

- i. The phrase "blocks of four" refers to _____ .
- ii. Who is "he "in the second line and what collection did he start?
 - a. He is Sam and he started hay collection
 - b. He is Charley and he started old currency collection
 - c. He is grandfather and he started stamp collection
 - d. He is grandfather and he started coin collection
- iii. The difference between his collection and his grandfather's collection was that
 - a. his grandfather collected as a leisure time hobby and Charley felt secure with stamp collection
 - b. his grandfather collected as he felt insecure and so was Charley
 - c. Charley felt very secure and his grandfather felt insecure collecting stamps
 - d. Charley and his grandfather both collected stamps out of happiness and peace
- iv. How would you describe Charley?
 - a. Escapist
 - b. Carefree
 - c. Happy go lucky
 - d. Workaholic

3. *Sometimes I think Grand Central is growing like a tree, pushing out new corridors and staircases like roots. There's probably a long tunnel that nobody knows about feeling its*

way under the city right now, on its way to Times Square, and maybe another to Central Park. And maybe — because for so many people through the years Grand Central has been an exit, a way of escape — maybe that’s how the tunnel I got into... But I never told my psychiatrist friend about that idea.

- i. Charley decided not to tell his psychiatrist friend about his idea. Choose the option that reflects the reaction Charley anticipated from his friend.
 - a. “That’s such a lovely comparison. Why don’t you become a writer, Charley?”
 - b. “Oh Charley. It is so sad to see your desperation to run away! So very sad.”
 - c. “Maybe that’s how you entered the third level. Who would have thought?!”
 - d. “You need help, my raving friend. You are way too invested in this crazy thought!”
- ii. Which of the following would represent an example as used by Charley in the above extract?
 - a. ‘Stay grounded’ as the train station is underground.
 - b. ‘Connect with your roots’ as he desires to go back to his past.
 - c. ‘Enjoy the view’ as the station leads to all tourist sights of the city.
 - d. ‘Keep growing’ as the station keeps renovating and expanding.
- iii. The idiom ‘feeling its way’ implies _____ movement.
 - a. swift
 - b. tentative
 - c. circular
 - d. disorganize
- iv. The above extract is NOT an example of _____.
 - a. allegory
 - b. analogy
 - c. imagery
 - d. metaphor

4. *The clerk figured the fare — he glanced at my fancy hatband, but he figured the fare — and I had enough for two coach tickets, one way. But when I counted out the money and looked up, the clerk was staring at me. He nodded at the bills. “That ain’t money, mister,” he said, “and if you’re trying to skin me, you won’t get very far,” and he glanced at the cash drawer beside him.*

- i. The word ‘figured’ means _____ .
- ii. “ that ain’t money ...” the clerk said so because Charley offered him
 - a. fake bills
 - b. outdated currency
 - c. bigger currency than what he had
 - d. the currency yet to be printed
- iii. Which of the idioms best suit the phrase ‘trying to skin me’
 - a. pull one’s leg
 - b. pull the wool over one’s eyes
 - c. to take to one’s heels
 - d. beat around the bush
- iv. The clerk glanced at the fancy band because it was
 - a. antiquated
 - b. Obsolete
 - c. Trendy
 - d. Strange

5. *Now, I don’t know why this should have happened to me. I’m just an ordinary guy named Charley, thirty-one years old, and I was wearing a tan gabardine suit and a straw hat with a fancy band; I passed a dozen men who looked just like me. And I wasn’t trying to escape from anything; I just wanted to get home to Louisa, my wife.*

- i) What has happened to the narrator?
 - a. He got transported to the third level of grand central station.

- b. He got transported to Galesburg Illinois
- c. He got transported to the future.
- d. He recently met an alien.

ii) "I passed a dozen men just like me" indicates?

- a. Modern fashion
- b. Modern Life style
- c. Monotony of modern life,
- d. Lack of variety in fashion.

iii) Why was the narrator in hurry?

- a. He wanted to go for a party with his wife.
- b. He wanted to go for a movie with his wife.
- c. He had some important meeting.
- d. He was already late from office.

iv) Which word from the extract means a 'dust coat'?

- a. Gabardine.
- b. Straw
- c. fancy
- d. coat of mail.

6. *The corridor I was in began angling left and slanting downward and I thought that was wrong, but I kept on walking. All I could hear was the empty sound of my own footsteps and I didn't pass a soul. Then I heard that sort of hollow roar ahead that means open space and people talking. The tunnel turned sharp left; I went down a short flight of stairs and came out on the third level at Grand Central Station.*

- i. The corridor angling left and slanting downward is an example of...
 - a. A blend
 - b. An intersection between time and space

- c. Hallucination
- d. Dizziness.

ii. What did the speaker think about the corridor?

- a. That it was falling
- b. That it was wobbly
- c. That he got into a wrong corridor
- d. It was the right corridor.

iii. Pick out the statement that does not support the above extract.

- a. He didn't find anyone in the corridor he was walking.
- b. He heard many people talking.
- c. He could hear his footsteps.
- d. The Third level was beneath the first two levels.

iv. What is meant by "I didn't pass a soul"?

- a) He didn't find any other person there.
- b) He didn't cross any ghost.
- c) He couldn't see his shadow.
- d) None of the above.

7. ***"But I've never again found the corridor that leads to the third level at Grand Central Station, although I've tried often enough. Louisa was pretty worried when I told her all this, and didn't want me to look for the third level any more, and after a while I stopped; I went back to my stamps. But now we're both looking, every weekend, because now we have proof that the third level is still there. My friend Sam Weiner disappeared! Nobody knew where, but I sort of suspected because Sam's a city boy, and I used to tell him about Galesburg — I went to school there — and he always said he liked the sound of the place. And that's where he is, all right. In 1894."***

i. Why do you think the speaker is looking for The Third Level?

- a. He wanted to meet his grandfather.

- b. He wanted to go to Galesburg, Illinois
- c. He wanted to meet his friends in the third level.
- d. He wanted to prove to everyone that Third level does exist.

ii) What is being referred by Sam's *a city boy*?

- a. Life in a city is luxurious
- b. Life in a city is very challenging and stressful.
- c. Boys in cities are smart and happy always
- d. City boys are career oriented and would believe in fantasy.

iii) How would you describe the speaker's vision of Galesburg Illinois?

- a. Wishful nostalgia
- b. Peaceful sentimentality
- c. Nostalgic simplicity
- d. Utopian fantasy

iv) Which word from the following can be used in place of 'Suspected'?

- a. Doubted.
- b. Trusted.
- c. Confused.
- d. Resented.

8. There were brass spittoons on the floor, and across the station a glint of light caught my eye; a man was pulling a gold watch from his vest pocket. He snapped open the cover, glanced at his watch and frowned. Then I looked around and saw that everyone in the station was dressed like eighteen-ninety-something; I never saw so many beards, sideburns and fancy mustaches in my life. Back of her, out on the tracks, I caught a glimpse of a locomotive, a very small Currier & Ives locomotive with a funnel-shaped stack. And then I knew ...”

i) What caused the glint of light?

- a. The brass spittoons
- b. The gold watch
- c. The side burns
- d. The locomotive.

ii) The above extract is an example of

- a. Allusion
- b. Enjambment
- c. Metaphor
- d. Imagery

iii) The word in the extract which means ‘to look angry and serious’ is –

- a. Frown
- b. Stare
- c. Gape
- d. Glance.

iv) Which of the following sentences use the word ‘Snap’ as a noun?

- a. He climbed the rope and it snapped under his weight
- b. His snap decision didn’t work well for the situation he was in.
- c. He shut the book with a snap and closed his eyes.
- d. The toy tiger’s tail has just snapped off.

9. To make sure, I walked over to a newsboy and glanced at the stack of papers at his feet. It was *The World*; and *The World* hasn’t been published for years. The lead story said something about President Cleveland. I’ve found that front page since, in the Public Library files, and it was printed June 11, 1894.

- i. The speaker is _____ .
 - a. Louisa
 - b. Sam Weiner

- c. Charley
- d. Grandfather

ii. What did the speaker want to make sure of?

- a. He was in the Grand Central Station
- b. He was on the Third level
- c. He was in Galesburg
- d. He was in the past

iii. He saw the news paper on the third level

- a. it was dated June 11, 1894
- b. it was 'The World', which was in print in twentieth century
- c. it was 'The World', which was no longer in print in nineteenth century
- d. it was 'The World', Which was no longer in print in the twentieth century

iv. The word 'glanced' can be replaced with

- a. look briefly
- b. study keenly
- c. watch carefully
- d. to stare continuously

10. That night, among my oldest first-day covers, I found one that shouldn't have been there. But there it was. It was there because someone had mailed it to my grandfather at his home in Galesburg; that's what the address on the envelope said. And it had been there since July 18, 1894 — the postmark showed that — yet I didn't remember it at all. The stamp was a sixcent, dull brown, with a picture of President Garfield. Naturally, when the envelope came to

Granddad in the mail, it went right into his collection and stayed there— till I took it out and opened it.

i. The speaker of the above lines is

- a. Charley

- b. Sam
- c. Louisa
- d. Author

ii. The strange thing about the first day cover is that

- A. it contained a letter with something written on the paper
- B. it was written to Charley by granddad in Galesburg
- C. president Garfield belonged to 1980s
- D. Sam wrote to Charley with granddad's address in 1890s

Choose the correct option

- a. A & C b. A & D c. B & D d. C & D

iii. The first day cover is a proof of

- a. letter sent to one's own self
- b. the stamp on the cover
- c. the stamp with the postal date on it
- d. the stamp with the postal date of its release

iv. The word ' collection ' refers to _____

- a. coin collection
- b. envelope collection
- c. stamp collection
- d. chronological order of letters received

Questions based on Assertion and Reasoning:

11. Assertion (A) Charley wanted to go to Galesburg, Illinois.

Reason(R) He has heard many wonderful stories about Galesburg from his grandfather.

- a. Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true.

12. Assertion(A): Sam could not go back to his old business in Galesburg Illinois. He will start a hay

and grain business there.

Reason(R): Sam cannot start his psychiatric practice there as life is peaceful and no one needs a

psychiatrist.

- a. A is true but R is false
- b. A is false but R is true.
- c. Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- d. Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A

13. Assertion (A): Charley bought old style currency to buy two tickets to Galesburg Illinois.

Reason(R): He wanted to join with Sam there.

- a. A is true R is false.
- b. Both A and R are true.
- c. A is false but R is true explanation of A
- d. Both A and R are true and R is true explanation of A.

14. Assertion: Sam disappeared.

Reason: He went to Galesburg and was into hay, feed and grain business.

- a. A is true R cannot be inferred
- b. A is true , B is the correct explanation of A
- c. A is false but B is the correct explanation of A
- d. A is true and B can be inferred

15. Suppose You visit Galesburg Illinois of 1894. Which of the following advertisement is *least*

likely

to be found there.

- a. Go easy— Soft Stretch recliners.
- b. Change yourself- Ranby fashion designers.
- c. Lower your stress levels : Zeesha yoga foundation
- d. Sip & Savour: Refreshing lemonade.

16. Assertion (A): Charley believed that the Third Level does exist and his friend Sam Weiner has escaped to Galesburg, Illinois.

Reason (R): Sam has disappeared and no one knows where has he gone.

- a. A is true but R is false.
- b. Both are true but R is not the true explanation of A.
- c. A and R both are true and R is the true explanation of A
- d. A is true but R is not the true explanation of A.

17. Assertion: At the stamp and coin store I go to, I found out that Sam bought eight hundred dollars' worth of old-style currency.

Reason (R): That ought to set him up in a nice little hay, feed and grain business; he always said that's what Sam really wished he could do.

- a. Both A and R are wrong and R does not explain A
- b. Both A and R are true and R explains A
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

18. What was the date on the newspaper 'The World' that Charley saw in the library ?

- a. June 15 ,1894
- b. June 11,1894

- c. June 10,1894
- d. July 13,1894.

19. Why did Charley visit the Library?

- a. To gather more information about the third level.
- b. To read more books on Time-Travel.
- c. To confirm the main story of the newspaper.
- d. To find a book he had seen in the third level.

20. Why did Charley make a hasty retreat from the Third Level?

- a) He came back because he was scared of the experience.
- b) He came back hurriedly as he thought he would be arrested.
- c) He came back to share this experience with his family.
- d) He came back as he was concerned about his wife.

ANSWER KEY

Q NO.	i	ii	iii	iv	Q no.	Ans
1	b	hallucinate	d	c	11	a
2	stamps	c	a	a	12	d
3	d	d	b	a	13	a
4	calculate	d	b	d	14	d
5	a	c	d	a	15	c
6	b	c	d	a	16	c
7	b	b	c	a	17	b
8	b	d	a	c	18	b
9	c	b	d	a	19	c
10	a	b	d	c	20	b

THE TIGER KING

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

The Maharaja of Pratibandapuram is the hero of this story. He may be identified as His Highness Jamedar-General, Khiledar-Major, Sata Vyaghra Samhari, Maharajadhiraja Visva Bhuvana Samrat, Sir Jilani Jung Jung Bahadur, M.A.D., A.C.T.C., or C.R.C.K. But this name is often shortened to the Tiger King.

The string of epithets / honorific titles / military ranks pre-fixed to the name of the king suggests that.....

- i. The king was an autocrat
- ii. He was a military ruler
- iii. He had a very high opinion of himself
- iv. He was a self-indulgent ruler
- v. He was a narcissist
- vi. He was a highly decorated general-turned ruler
- vii. He was pompous

Choose the correct answer :

- a) i, ii, & iii b) ii, iv, & v c) iii, v, & vii d) iv, vi, & vii

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

I have come forward to tell you why he came to be known as Tiger King. I have no intention of pretending to advance only to end in a strategic withdrawal. Even the threat of a Stuka bomber will not throw me off track. The Stuka, if it likes, can beat a hasty retreat from my story.

2. The tone of the narrator here is.....
- i. serious
 - ii. silly
 - iii. humorous
 - iv. dramatic
 - v. ironic
 - vi. sarcastic

Choose the correct answer :

- a) only ii b) only iii c) i & ii d) v & vi

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

Crown prince Jung Jung Bahadur grew taller and stronger day by day. No other miracle marked his childhood days apart from the event already described. The boy drank the milk of an English cow, was brought up by an English nanny, tutored in English by an Englishman, saw nothing but English films — exactly as the crown princes of all the other Indian states did. When he came of age at twenty, the State, which had been with the Court of Wards until then, came into his hands.

3. How do you describe the writer's intention as seen in the paragraph?
- a) satirical b) ironic c) humorous d) dismissive
4. If you were the Tiger King, what would you do when you learnt about the threat to your life from a tiger?

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

From that day onwards it was celebration time for all the tigers inhabiting Pratibandapuram. The State banned tiger hunting by anyone except the Maharaja. A proclamation was issued to the effect that if anyone dared to fling so much as a stone at a tiger, all his wealth and property would be confiscated.

5. How do you interpret it was celebration time for all the tigers
- a) The tigers are happy as hunting them is prohibited by the king.
- b) They are now a part of the king's estate
- c) They enjoyed king's protection
- d) None of the above

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

Not that he faced no dangers. There were times when the bullet missed its mark, the tiger leapt upon him and he fought the beast with his bare hands. Each time it was the Maharaja who won.

6. What do you understand about the Tiger King?
 - a) He was not a great marksman.
 - b) He was physically very strong
 - c) The king has been trained in killing tigers with bare hands
 - d) He was foolish

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

The British officer's secretary sent word to the Maharaja through the dewan that the durai himself did not have to kill the tiger. The Maharaja could do the actual killing. What was important to the durai was a photograph of himself holding the gun and standing over the tiger's carcass. But the Maharaja would not agree even to this proposal. If he relented now, what would he do if other British officers turned up for tiger hunts?

7. Which of the following is an example of hypocrisy from the above passage?
 - a) The durai did not have to kill the tiger
 - b) Maharaja can kill the tiger
 - c) The durai would strike a pose with the dead tiger without having to kill it himself
 - d) The British officer demanding a tiger hunt in India

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

The Maharaja and the dewan held deliberations over this issue. As a result, a telegram was despatched forthwith to a famous British company of jewellers in Calcutta. 'Send samples of expensive diamond rings of different designs.'

Some fifty rings arrived. The Maharaja sent the whole lot to the British officer's good lady. The king and the minister expected the duraisani to choose one or two rings and send the rest back. Within no time at all the duraisani sent her reply: 'Thank you very much for your gifts.'

8. What is ironic about the situation presented here?
- a) The king had to pay three lakh rupees
 - b) He gives gifts to the duraisani to please the durai
 - c) He calls himself Visva Bhuvana Samrat and yet he is scared of a British officer
 - d) The durai is a foreigner.
9. What does the passage tell you about the duraisani?
- a) She is grateful to the king for the gifts.
 - b) She is courteous as she sends a thank-you note.
 - c) She is greedy.
 - d) She is shameless.

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

The Maharaja's tiger hunts continued to be highly successful. Within ten years he was able to kill seventy tigers. And then, an unforeseen hurdle brought his mission to a standstill. The tiger population became extinct in the forests of Pratibandapuram. Who knows whether the tigers practised birth control or committed harakiri? Or simply ran away from the State because they desired to be shot by British hands alone?

10. Which of the following statements is true?

The tiger population became extinct because.....

- a) Tigers practised birth control.
- b) Some tigers committed harakiri.
- c) They desire to be shot by British hands alone.
- d) The king probably killed every tiger in the forest.

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

Shuddering at the sight of the gun, the dewan cried out, "Your Majesty! I am not a tiger!"

"Which idiot would call you a tiger?"

"No, and I'm not a gun!" "You are neither tiger nor gun. Dewan saheb, I

summoned you here for a different purpose. I have decided to get married.’’

The dewan began to babble even more. ‘‘Your Majesty, I have two wives already. If I marry you ...’’

‘‘Don’t talk nonsense! Why should I marry you? What I want is a tiger...’’

‘‘Your Majesty! Please think it over. Your ancestors were married to the sword. If you like, marry the gun. A Tiger King is more than enough for this state. It doesn’t need a Tiger Queen as well!’’

11. How best can the scene be described?

- i. farcical
- ii. idiotic
- iii. exhilarating
- iv. boisterous
- v. hilarious
- vi. comedic

Choose the correct answer :

- a) ii, iv & v b) i, iii & iv c) i, v, & vi d) iv, v, & vi

12. Did you find the passage funny? If you did, what did you find the funniest in it?

13. What could get married to the sword mean?

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

Maharaja Jung Jung Bahadur killed five or six tigers each time he visited his father-in-law. In this manner, ninety-nine tiger skins adorned the walls of the reception hall in the Pratibandapuram palace.

14. Why do you think the Tiger King’s father-in-law did not object to the Tiger King’s killing tigers in his kingdom?

- a) Sons-in-law in India are treated with great respect and allowed certain privileges
- b) He probably could not say no to his son-in-law

- c) He gave away all the tigers in his kingdom as dowry to the Tiger King
- d) The killing of tigers ensured safety of his subjects and their cattle

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

The wooden tiger cost only two annas and a quarter. But the shopkeeper knew that if he quoted such a low price to the Maharaja, he would be punished under the rules of the Emergency. So, he said, “Your Majesty, this is an extremely rare example of craftsmanship. A bargain at three hundred rupees!”

“Very good. Let this be your offering to the crown prince on his birthday,” said the king and took it away with him.

15. How much did the king pay for the tiger?

- a) Less than three hundred rupees
- b) More than three hundred rupees
- c) Three hundred rupees
- d) He did not pay at all

16. Which English word that has the same first five letters in it as in craftsmanship describes the shopkeeper as seen in the context?

17. Who do you think is responsible for the Tiger King’s death?

- i. The king himself, with his obsession for killing tigers
- ii. The hunters, for failing to inform the king that the tiger was not dead
- iii. The wooden tiger
- iv. Probably the surgeons, who certainly thought the king was of no good to the country

Choose the correct answer :

- a) Option i is likely, but other options are unlikely
- b) Option ii is likely, but option iii is unlikely
- c) Options iii & iv are likely, but options i & ii are unlikely
- d) Option ii is likely, but option iv is unlikely

Read the two statements given below:

- 1. The king is the first and most important citizen of the kingdom.
- 2. His life is more important than that of tigers.

18. Choose the right option from the four given below.

- a) Statement 1 is true, and statement 2 is what follows statement 1
- b) Statement 1 is true, but statement 2 is not true
- c) Statement 1 is false, and statement 2 is also false, as a consequence
- d) Statement 1 is false, but statement 2 is true

Read the two statements given below:

- 1. The king has authority not only over the land but all living and non-living things in his kingdom.
- 2. The king was justified in killing tigers.

19. Choose the right option from the four given below.

- a) Statement 1 may be true, but statement 2 is false.
- b) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is also false.

- c) Statement 1 may be true, and hence statement 2 is also true
- d) Statement 1 may be true and statement 2 is definitely true

20. Describe the character of the Tiger King briefly using at least 5 adjectives and within 30 words.

KEY

- 1. c
- 2. b
- 3. a
- 4. ignore / dismiss as superstition / any other suitable answer that does not endorse killing tigers.
- 5. d
- 6. d
- 7. c
- 8. c
- 9. c
- 10. d
- 11. c
- 12. Student's choice – any appropriate answer
- 13. A well-known convention from Indian legends – a king / more usually a queen getting married to a sword which is a proxy for the bride / bridegroom
- 14. a
- 15. d
- 16. crafty
- 17. c
- 18. b
- 19. a
- 20. Appropriate answer

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

Q1. *Everyone stood transfixed in stupefaction. They looked wildly at each other and blinked.*

“O wise prophets! It was I who spoke.” This time there were no grounds for doubt. It was the infant born just ten days ago who had enunciated the words so clearly. The chief astrologer took off his spectacles and gazed intently at the baby. “All those who are born will one day have to die. We don’t need your predictions to know that. There would be some sense in it if you could tell us the manner of that death” the royal infant uttered these words in his little squeaky voice.

1. What do you mean by the word ‘stupefaction’?
 - a. Bewilderment
 - b. Aware
 - c. Understanding
 - d. Enlightenment
2. ‘I’ in the line, “O wise prophets! It was I who spoke” is:
 - a. Astrologer
 - b. Chief astrologer
 - c. The tiger king
 - d. Prophets
3. What is the age of the tiger king when he spoke?
 - a. Ten days old
 - b. Ten years old
 - c. Twenty years old
 - d. None of these
4. Why did the chief astrologer took off his spectacles and gazed intently at the baby?
5. What did the royal infant want to know?
 - a. The exact manner of his marriage
 - b. The exact manner of his death
 - c. The exact manner of his sitting on his throne
 - d. The exact manner of his life

Answers:

1. a
2. c

3. a
4. because it was unusual for a ten days old baby to speak.
5. b

2. *The British officer's secretary sent word to the Maharaja through the dewan that the Durai himself did not have to kill the tiger. The Maharaja could do the actual killing. What was important to the durai was a photograph of himself holding the gun and standing over the tiger's carcass. But the Maharaja would not agree even to this proposal. If he relented now, what would he do if other British officers turned up for tiger hunts?*

1. What does the British officer want to do?
 - a He wanted to kill a tiger
 - b He wanted to kill the tiger king
 - c He wanted to click the tiger king's picture with the dead tiger
 - d None of these

2. What is a carcass?
 - a) Dead body of an animal
 - b) Dead body of a human
 - c) Dead body of a demon
 - d) None of these

- 3 . Why did the Maharaja not want to relent?
 - a For other Britishers could turn up for hunting tigers
 - b For other Britishers could turn up for hunting him
 - c For other Britishers could turn up for clicking his picture
 - d All of these

4. What was the final decision made by the tiger king?
 - a He refused Durai
 - b He accepted his proposal

- c He denied Durai being photographed with the tiger
- d Both A and C

5. Which word would you associate with the illegal catching and killing of animals in general?

- a Smuggling
- b Plundering
- c Poaching
- d None of the above

Answers:

- 1. a
- 2. a
- 3. a
- 4. d
- 5. c

3. From that day onwards it was celebration time for all the tigers inhabiting Pratibandapuram. The state banned tiger hunting by anyone except the Maharaja. A proclamation was issued to the effect that if anyone dared to fling so much as a stone at a tiger, all his wealth and property would be confiscated. The Maharaja vowed he would attend to all other matters only after killing the hundred tigers. Initially the king seemed well set to realise his ambition. Not that he faced no dangers. There were times when the bullet missed its mark, the tiger leapt upon him and he fought the beast with his bare hands. Each time it was the Maharaja who won.

1. The tone of the author when he says, 'it was celebration time for all tigers' is

a) solemn. b) sarcastic. c) sympathetic. d) mocking.

2. Pick the pair of TRUE statements based on the extract.

- 1. Tiger hunting was absolutely banned in the kingdom.
- 2. The Maharaja was extremely courageous and fearless.
- 3. The Maharaja paid no heed to matters related to his kingdom.
- 4. The Maharaja was able to fulfil his ambition, without any perils.

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 4
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 1 and 4

3. In which of the following options can the underlined words NOT be replaced with 'proclamation'?

- a) The politician shared his manifesto during the election meeting.
- b) All the citizens of the kingdom had to abide by the emperor's edict.
- c) The communiqué made by the official had a disastrous effect.
- d) The decree of the state forbade cruelty against animals.

4. On the basis of this passage, pick the option that enumerates the characteristics of the king.

1. gullible 2. arrogant 3. wilful 4. aggressive 5. apathetic 6. Scrupulous

- a) 1, 2 and 6
- b) 3, 4 and 6
- c) 3, 5 and 6
- d) 2, 3 and 5

5. Apart from flinging a stone, what other acts do you think would result in confiscation of wealth and property?

- a) Gaze at a tiger
- b) Shooing the tiger by making sounds
- c) Teasing the tiger
- d) All of the above

Answers:

- 1. b
- 2. c
- 3. c
- 4. d

5. d

4. The dewan followed his orders. He found the right girl from a state which possessed a large number of tigers. Maharaja Jung Jung Bahadur killed five or six tigers each time he visited his father-in-law. In this manner, ninety-nine tiger skins adorned the walls of the reception hall in the Pratibandapuram palace.

1. Why did the Maharaja get married?

- a For begetting children
- b For encroaching the estate of his father-in-law
- c For getting a Tiger Queen
- d For killing rest of the tigers

2. What was Maharaja's preference for marrying a girl?

- a She must be tall
- b She must have blond hair
- c She must have tigers in her estate
- d She must have been poor

3. Which literary device has been used in the last line?

- a Transferred epithet
- b Oxymoron
- b Pun
- d Alliteration

4. What does the narrator mean by 'Ninety-nine tiger skins adorned the wall'?

- a The Maharaja had bought ninety nine tiger skins
- b The Maharaja had killed ninety nine tigers
- c The Maharaja had decorated his palace walls with ninety nine tiger skins
- d None of these

5: What was Maharaja Jung Jung Bahadur's intention in visiting his father-in-law?

Answers:

1. d
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. to kill as many tigers as possible.

JOURNEY TO THE END OF THE WORLD

1. Name the giant amalgamated southern supercontinent.
 - a. Antarctica
 - b. Gondwana
 - c. Europe
 - d. Asia
2. Where should we go if we want to know the human race, earth's past, present and the future?
 - a. Gondwana
 - b. North America
 - c. Antarctica
 - d. South America
3. What was the purpose of the programme 'students on ice' ?
 - a. To provide inspiring educational opportunities
 - b. To foster new understanding
 - c. To give life changing experience at an early age.
 - d. All of the above
4. What was the author's first emotion on facing Antarctica's expansive white landscape and uninterrupted blue horizon?
 - a. Wonder
 - b. Relief

- c. Puzzled
 - d. Astonished
5. The only place which has never sustained a human population
- a. South pole
 - b. North pole
 - c. Gondwana
 - d. Antarctica
6. The synonym of 'pristine' is
- a. pure
 - b. fresh
 - c. firm
 - d. crisp
7. The reason for rise in global temperature
- a. the rapid increase of human population
 - b. unmitigated burning of fossil fuels
 - c. exploitation of natural resources
 - d. all the above
8. Where did the author start his journey from?
- a. Delhi
 - b. Kolkata
 - c. Madras
 - d. Mumbai
9. Name the author of the lesson.
- a. Aruna Joshi
 - b. Tishani Joshi
 - c. Tishani Doshi
 - d. Malati Joshi
10. How much time did the author spend in Antarctica along with the bunch of teenagers ?
- a. one week

- b. two weeks
- c. three weeks
- d. four weeks

Read the following extract and answer the questions:

Students on Ice, the programme I was working with on the Shokalskiy , aims to do exactly this by taking high school students to the ends of the world and providing them with inspiring educational opportunities which will help them foster a new understanding and respect for our planet. It's been in operation for 6 years now, headed by Canadian Geoff Green, who got tired of carting celebrities and retired, rich ,curiosity- seekers who could only ' give ' back in a limited way . With Students on Ice, he offers the future generation of policy- makers a life - changing experience at an age when they're ready to absorb, learn , and most importantly ,act.

11. Academic Shokalskiy was _____
- a. A Russian vessel
 - b. A Canadian vessel
 - c. A Caribbean vessel
 - d. A Cape Town vessel
12. What is the name of the programme ?
- a. Students on mountains
 - b. Students on water
 - c. Students on Ice
 - d. Students on ramp
13. Who are referred to as future generation policy makers ?
- a. Teachers
 - b. Tishani Doshi
 - c. Geoff green
 - d. Students
14. Who was the head of this programme?
- a. Jack Fenny
 - b. Geoff white

- c. Geoff Green
- d. Geoff Dexter

15. (Assertion): The programme aimed at taking high school students to Antarctica

(Reason) high school students are future generation policy makers

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

16. (Assertion) Take care of the small things and the big things will fall into place.

(Reason) Every person can contribute in his own little ways to protect the environment and society.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

17. (Assertion) Apparently students are ready to learn and act.

(Reason) Students on Ice programme was not aimed at such students.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

18. (Assertion) Ice shelves collapsing and glaciers retreating are a threat to global warming

(Reason) Deforestation, exploitation of resources, fossils, creates a blanket of carbon dioxide around the world.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

19. How long has the human civilization being in existence?

- a. 12000 years
- b. 13000 years
- c. 11000 years
- d. 15000 years

20. How many years ago did Gondwana exist?

- a. 550 million years ago
- b. 600 million years ago
- c. 650 million years ago
- d. 700 million years ago

ANSWERS:

- 1. b
- 2. c
- 3. d
- 4. b
- 5. d
- 6. a
- 7. d
- 8. c
- 9. c
- 10. b
- 11. a
- 12. c

- 13. d
- 14. c
- 15. a
- 16. a
- 17. c
- 18. a
- 19. a
- 20. c

THE ENEMY

I. *"Don't faint", he said sharply. He did not put down his exploring instrument.*

"If I stop now, the man will surely die." she clapped her hands to her mouth and

leaped up and ran out of the room. Outside in the garden he heard her retching

but he went on with his work.

1) Who is talking to whom in the above lines ?

(a) Dr. Sadao to Hana

(b) The cook to the Gardener

(c) Dr. Sadao to the patient

(d) The patient to Dr. Sadao

2) Which characters are referred to as dying and retching respectively ?

i) Dr Sadao's wife ii) The General iii) The enemy soldier iv) The old gardener

(a) i and ii

(c) I and iv

(b) iii and i

(d) iii and iv

3) Why did Dr. Sadao feel impatient and irritable with the prisoner?

(a) It was getting late at night

(b) He was tired and sleepy

(c) He would not get paid

(d) He could not tend to his wife

- 4) Where are the characters present, in the above mentioned scenario
- (a) in the garden (b) on the beach
(c) in the room of Sadao's father (d) with the general.

II. *"My old master's son knows very well what he ought to do," he now said, pinching a bud from a bush as he spoke." When the man was so near death why did he not let him bleed?"*

- 5) Who said these words?
- (a) The cook (b) Yumi (c) The gardener (d) The General.
- 6) What is the feeling of the speaker?
- (a) Sarcasm (b) Sadness (c) Indignation (d) Appreciative.
- 7) What was the cause of bleeding?
- (a) He was scratched by the brambles (b) He had tripped and fallen head first
(c) His body was torn by the rocks flanking the beach (d) He had been shot.
- 8) Dr. Sadao's helping the white soldier displays which qualities of his?
- a) He was above the narrow prejudices.
b) He was a bit selfish when it came to his country's matter.
c) He considered his duty above all the other things.
d) He was cunning and egoist person.

(a) a and b (b) b and c (c) a and c (d) c and d

III. *"Well, well!" the old man said in a tone of amazement, "so I did! But you see, I suffered a good deal. The truth is, I thought of nothing but myself. In short, I forgot my promise to you."*

- 9) Who is referred to as "you" in the above extract?

- a) The General
- b) Doctor Sadao
- c) The Assassins
- d) The Gardener

10) Who is referred to “The old man’ in the above extract?

- a) The Gardener
- b) Doctor Sadao
- c) The General
- d) The Assassins

11) Who suffered a good deal in the above extract?

- a. The General
- b. Doctor Sadao
- c. The Assassins
- d. The Gardener

12) Who failed to keep the promise?

- a) The Gardener
- b) Doctor Sadao
- c) The General
- d) The Assassins

13) Statement 1: The General was selfish by nature and thinks of his treatment only.

Statement 2: He had no faith in Sadao as a doctor.

- a) Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false.
- b) Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true
- c) Both Statements 1 and Statement 2 cannot be inferred.
- d) Both Statements 1 and Statement 2 can be inferred.

14) Statement 1: Sadao does not keep any grudge against the treatment by his father in his childhood

Statement 2: Sadao comes out as a serious and an intelligent boy.

- a) Statement 1 is true but Statement 2 is false.
- b) Statement 1 is false but Statement 2 is true
- c) Both Statements 1 and Statement 2 cannot be inferred.
- d) Both Statements 1 and Statement 2 can be inferred.

15) Statement 1: Those islands yonder, they are the stepping stones to the Future of man

Statement 2: Dr. Sadao's father had dreamt of a bright future for his son and he hadn't been disappointed.

- a) Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false.
- b) Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true
- c) Both statements 1 and 2 cannot be inferred.
- d) Both statements 1 and 2 can be inferred.

16) Two statements (Assertion and Reason) are given below: Choose the option from the one that follow the Statements.

Assertion: Dr. Sadao was a true Patriot.

Reason: He informed the general about the presence of the white man in his house.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true
- e. Both A and R are false

17) Assertion: Yumi refused to wash the white man

Reason: The unconscious injured man was an American soldier, their enemy

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true
- e) Both A and R are false

18) Assertion: Tom commented if all the Japanese were like Sadao there wouldn't have been a war.

Reason: Dr.Sadao performed the surgery on the white man and also planned his escape.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true
- e. Both A and R are false

19) Assertion: Dr. Sadao, as a human being rose above narrow prejudices

Reason: Hatred against enemy race is justifiable, especially during the war time.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true
- e) Both A and R are false

20) Assertion: The General sent the assassins to the house of Dr.Sadao.

Reason: He himself was in pain and needed Dr.Sadao's help.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true
- e. Both A and R are false

KEY

1	A	11	A
2	B	12	C
3	D	13	A
4	C	14	D
5	C	15	D
6	C	16	A
7	C	17	A
8	C	18	A
9	B	19	A
10	C	20	D

ON THE FACE OF IT

1. How did Derry enter the garden
 - a) by walking through the gate
 - b) with a ladder
 - c) by climbing the garden wall
 - d) none of the above
2. What trait of Derry is reflected when he says ‘People are afraid of me.....How they pretend. I know. I can see’

ASSERTION: people’s reactions/sympathetic words hurt him the most

REASON: he was not happy with his own appearance

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - c) A is true but R is false
 - d) A is false but R is true
3. ***Derry gets upset as Mr Lamb does not ask him – “Why have you changed the subject for? People always do that. Why don’t you ask me? Why do you do what they all do and pretend it is not true and is not there? In case I see you looking and mind and get upset? I will tellyou don’t ask me because you are afraid to.”***
- Which statement is incorrect about Derry ?
- a) Derry is troubled as all discusses about his looks
 - b) some people don’t ask him anything as they don’t want to hurt him
 - c) Derry is self absorbed with other people’s reactions to him
 - d) Derry loved to think of other people
4. How did Mr Lamb change Derry’s perception
- a) told him that there’re plenty of other things to stare at
 - b) suggested him to visit a plastic surgeon to fix his look
 - c) to read more fairy tales like ‘Beauty and the Beast’
 - d) invite him to stay in his garden
5. What was the purpose of Mr Lamb when he mentioned about ‘Beauty and the Beast’ to Derry
- a) Derry has to find a princess for himself
 - b) Derry’s realization that a monstrous prince can turn into a handsome prince only in fiction, not in reality like he can’t change
 - c) Mr Lamb’s conscious turn of words that the world has got a whole face, not half and there’s so much more to look at
 - d) to evoke Derry’s self pitying emotion that his mother kisses him only on good side of his face not burnt side
6. ***Oh that is something else they all say. Look at all those people who are in pain and brave and never cry and never complain and don’t feel sorry for themselves. And think of all those people worse off than you. Think you might have been blinded or born deaf I have to live in a wheelchair I’ll be daft in your head and dribble.***
- Why did Derry was critical of people’s good advice
- a) because people never felt the pain of a physically challenged person
 - b) he never took these advices in positive way and failed to understand their true meaning
 - c) he was not willing to let others change his mind

- d) he liked to spend his time in self pity
7. What is the sense that Mr Lamb doesn't touch upon to change Derry
- a) taste – relish the jelly of crab apples
 - b) vision – the world has got a whole face, and the world is there to be looked at.
 - c) listening – And is that the only thing you ever heard anyone say, in your life?
 - d) smell – I like the smell of crab apple
8. How would you counsel a person like Derry whose heart is full of bitterness because of insensibility of people around him-
- a) to keep their ears shut when someone passes advice or cruel comments
 - b) to divert their focus to brighter side of the world
 - c) to shut themselves in a room
 - d) to spend more time with like minded people
9. What do you infer from the story of a man who locked himself up in a room
- a) to get oneself comfortable in one's own room
 - b) to face the world as it is
 - c) one can't escape from the world out of fear
 - d) none of the above
10. The reason/s for Derry not liking being near people was/were
- a) people stared at him
 - b) people advised him a lot
 - c) people are afraid of him
 - d) people laughed at him
- a) only a and c
 - b) only d
 - c) only b
 - d) none of the above
11. How Derry and Mr Lamb have different views about 'friendship'
- a) For Lamb whoever comes to his garden are his friends but Derry is selective
 - b) Lamb loves to interact with people and gives them toffee made with honey but Derry doesn't
 - c) Derry prefers to be with people with similar deformities whereas for Mr Lamb everyone is different inspite of similarity
 - d) Derry has no friend and Mr Lamb has hundreds of friends
 - i. only a and c
 - ii. only d

- iii. only b
- iv. all of the above

12. What happens when children call Mr Lamb as Lamey-Lamb

- a) He doesn't get angry nor reacts
 - b) He is not afraid of them
 - c) The children aren't afraid of him either
 - d) They still come into the garden and his house
- I. only a and c
 - II. only d
 - III. only b
 - IV. all of the above

13. "They might [run]. They might not. You would have to take the risk. So would they."-
What do you infer from these statements of Mr Lamb

- a) Common man is always biased
- b) You have to take the risk of getting bullied
- c) One should stay away from all the bad people
- d) A differently abled person should try to be among people and make friends

14. Why Derry decides to go home

- a) To tell his mother where he was
- b) to avoid Mr Lamb
- c) to be alone
- d) as he was tired of Mr Lamb's advice

15. Derry was persistent about going back to Mr Lamb's garden. Why?

- a) He wanted to eat crab apples
- b) He wanted to listen, sit, watch
- c) He wanted to play with the children
- d) He wanted to read books

16. Mr Lamb warned Derry that could burn a person in and out while acid can burn the part of a body alone.

- a) love
- b) hatred

- c) fire
- d) greed

17. ***“They talk about me. Downstairs, When I’m not there. ‘What’ll he ever do? What’s going to happen to him when we’ve gone? However will he get on in this world? Looking like that? With that on his face?’ That’s what they say.”***

Who are being referred to as ‘they’ in the above extract?

- a) the women in the bus stop
- b) neighbours
- c) his parents
- d) Mr Lamb’s friends

18. ***Lord, boy, you’ve got two arms, two legs and eyes and ears, you’ve got a tongue and a brain. You’ll get on the way you want, like all the rest. And if you chose, and set mind to it, you could get on better than all the rest.”***

– which quality is the narrator trying to instill in the listener

- a) Confidence
- b) kindness
- c) love
- d) sincerity

19. ***“Ah....you know. We all know. I will come back. They never do, though. Not them. Never do come back.”***

– which emotional turmoil is seen in these lines of the speaker

- a) friendship
- b) loneliness, alienation
- c) hatred
- d) none of the above

20. What is the difference that you notice between Derry’s mother and Mr. Lamb’s character

- a) mother was more sensitive
- b) Mr Lamb was more patient than mother
- c) mother was insensitive about Derry’s pains
- d) Mr Lamb drew Derry’s attention from self to the whole world

ANSWER KEY

1. c. by climbing the garden wall
2. c. A is true but R is false
3. d. Derry loved to think of other people

4. a. told him that there're plenty of other things to stare at
5. c. Mr Lamb's conscious turn of words that the world has got a whole face, not half and there's so much more to look at
6. b. he never took these advices in positive way and failed to understand their true meaning
7. a. taste – relish the jelly of crab apples
8. b. to divert their focus to brighter side of the world
9. c. one can't escape from the world out of fear
10. a. only a and c
11. iv. all of the above
12. iv. all of the above
13. d. A differently abled person should try to be among people and make friends
14. a.

To tell his mother where he was

15. b.

He wanted to listen, sit , watch

16. b. hatred
17. c. his parents
18. a. Confidence
19. b. loneliness, alienation
20. d. Mr Lamb drew Derry's attention from self to the whole world.

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD

THE CUTTING OF MY LONG HAIR

Immediately I dropped my eyes, wondering why I was so keenly watched by the strange woman.

1. Who is 'I' in the above lines ?
 - a. the pale face woman
 - b. Judewin
 - c. Zitkala sa

- d. The mother
2. The word 'indignities' mean
 - a. Humiliation
 - b. justice
 - c. defame
 - d. Pity.
 3. Where was Zitkala sa taken to ?
 - a. Abroad
 - b. A motel
 - c. Hotel
 - d. boarding school
 4. According to Zitkala sa , whose hair was usually cut ?
 - a. Mourners
 - b. Cowards
 - c. Captured unskilled warriors
 - d. All of the above
 5. Why was her hair shingled ?
 - a. She had long hair
 - b. to look similar to other American students
 - c. order by the school authorities
 - d. people were jealous of her hair
 6. Where did Zitkala sa hide in order to avoid her haircut ?
 - a. under the bed
 - b. in the classroom
 - c. on the terrace
 - d. in the cupboard
 7. What name did Zitkala sa give to the dining room discipline ?
 - a. eating rules
 - b. eating by formula

- c. table manners
 - d. rigid dining rules
8. Why was she separated from her mother ?
- a. to earn a livelihood
 - b. to get better education
 - c. to be given to foster parents
 - d. to be humiliated
9. Who are referred as 'many little animals'?
- a. teachers
 - b. Authorities
 - c. adults
 - d. children
10. What kind of emotion was Zitkala sa undergoing while her hair was being cut ?
- a. Anguish
 - b. happy
 - c. dreadful
 - d. pleasant

ANSWER KEY:

- 1. c
- 2. a
- 3. d
- 4. d
- 5. b
- 6. a
- 7. b
- 8. b
- 9. d
- 10. a

WE TOO ARE HUMAN BEINGS

11. What social evil is prevailing in the story ?
- Discrimination
 - caste system
 - dowry system
 - practice of untouchability
- a) i,ii and iv b. i, ii and iii
b) i, iii and iv d. ii, iii and iv
12. What made Bama a long time to reach home after school?
- she used to play
 - went to tuition
 - market view attracted her
 - school bus got delayed everyday
13. What all did she witness through her way back home?
- snake charmers
 - monkey performing
 - the Maariyaata temple
 - all the above
14. What did the parcel contain ?
- Banana Bajji
 - Pakori
 - Vadai
 - Samosa
15. Where was Annan studying ?
- At a college
 - at a school in another City

- c. In a University
- d. Gurukul

16. Which class was she studying when she came to know about untouchability ?

- a. First
- b. Second
- c. Third
- d. Fourth

17. (Assertion): One of the landlord's men wanted to know in which street did Annan live.

(Reason): The man wanted to know his caste.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but r is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

18. (Assertion): The Cyclist was peddling hard from the break of the day.

(Reason): To earn money as it was his way of earning his livelihood

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but r is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

19. (Assertion): Studying hard and getting educated is the only way to fight social evils.

(Reason) Annan motivated Bama to work hard, learn and study with care.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

20. 'Memories of Childhood' is based on _____

- a. fiction
- b. real stories
- c. artistic play
- d. none of the above

ANSWER KEY:

11. a

12. c

13. d

14. c

15. c

16. c

17. a

18. a

19. a

20. b

ENGLISH (CORE)

Code No. 301

2023-24

Background

Students are expected to have acquired a reasonable degree of language proficiency in English Language by the time they come to class XI, and the course aims, essentially, at promoting the higher-order language skills.

For a large number of students, the higher secondary stage will be a preparation for the university, where a fairly high degree of proficiency in English may be required. Additionally, for another large group, the higher secondary stage may be a preparation for entry into the professional domain. The Core Course caters to both groups by promoting the language skills required for academic study as well as the language skills required for the workplace.

Competencies to be focused on:

The general objectives at this stage are to:

- listen and comprehend live as well as recorded oral presentations on a variety of topics
- develop greater confidence and proficiency in the use of language skills necessary for social and academic purpose to participate in group discussions and interviews, by making short oral presentation on given topics
- perceive the overall meaning and organisation of the text (i.e., correlation of the vital portions of the text)
- identify the central/main point and supporting details, etc., to build communicative competence in various lexicons of English
- promote advanced language skills with an aim to develop the skills of reasoning, drawing inferences, etc. through meaningful activities
- translate texts from mother tongue(s) into English and vice versa
- develop ability and acquire knowledge required in order to engage in independent reflection and enquiry

- read and comprehend extended texts (prescribed and non-prescribed) in the following genres: science fiction, drama, poetry, biography, autobiography, travel and sports literature, etc.
- text-based writing (i.e., writing in response to questions or tasks based on prescribed or unseen texts), understand and respond to lectures, speeches, etc.
- write expository / argumentative essays, explaining or developing a topic, arguing a case, etc, write formal/informal letters and applications for different purposes
- make use of contextual clues to infer meanings of unfamiliar vocabulary
- select, compile and collate information for an oral presentation
- produce unified paragraphs with adequate details and support
- use grammatical structures accurately and appropriately
- write items related to the workplace (minutes, memoranda, notices, summaries, reports etc.
- filling up of forms, preparing CV, e-mail messages., making notes from reference materials, recorded talks etc.

The core course should draw upon the language items suggested for class IX-X and delve deeper into their usage and functions. Particular attention may, however, be given to the following areas of grammar:

- The use of passive forms in scientific and innovative writings.
- Convert one kind of sentence/clause into a different kind of structure as well as other items to exemplify stylistic variations in different discourses modal auxiliaries-uses based on semantic considerations.

A. Specific Objectives of Reading

Students are expected to develop the following study skills:

- skim for main ideas and scan for details
- refer to dictionaries, encyclopedia, thesaurus and academic reference material in any format
- select and extract relevant information, using reading skills of skimming and scanning
- understand the writer's purpose and tone
- comprehend the difference between the literal and the figurative

- differentiate between claims and realities, facts and opinions, form business opinions on the basis of latest trends available
- comprehend technical language as required in computer related fields, arrive at personal conclusion and logically comment on a given text.
- Specifically develop the ability to be original and creative in interpreting opinion, develop the ability to be logically persuasive in defending one's opinion and making notes based on a text.

Develop literary skills as enumerated below:

- respond to literary texts
- appreciate and analyse special features of languages that differentiate literary texts from non-literary ones, explore and evaluate features of character, plot, setting, etc.
- understand and appreciate the oral, mobile and visual elements of drama. Identify the elements of style such as humour, pathos, satire and irony, etc.
- make notes from various resources for the purpose of developing the extracted ideas into sustained pieces of writing

B. Listening and Speaking

Speaking needs a very strong emphasis and is an important objective leading to professional competence. Hence, testing of oral skills must be made an important component of the overall testing pattern. To this end, speaking and listening skills are overtly built into the material to guide the teachers in actualization of the skills.

Specific Objectives of Listening & Speaking

Students are expected to develop the ability to:

- take organized notes on lectures, talks and listening passages
- listen to news bulletins and to develop the ability to discuss informally a wide-ranging issues like current national and international affairs, sports, business, etc.
- respond in interviews and to participate in formal group discussions.
- make enquiries meaningfully and adequately and to respond to

enquiries for the purpose of travelling within the country and abroad.

- listen to business news and to be able to extract relevant important information.
- to develop public speaking skills.

C. Specific Objectives of WritingThe students will be able to:

- write letters to friends, relatives, etc. to write business and official letters.
- open accounts in post offices and banks. To fill in railway/airline reservation forms.
- draft notices, advertisements and design posters effectively and appropriately
- write on various issues to institutions seeking relevant information, lodge complaints, express gratitude or render apology.
- write applications, fill in application forms, prepare a personal bio-data for admission into colleges, universities, entrance tests and jobs.
- write informal reports as part of personal letters on functions, programmes and activities held in school (morning assembly, annual day, sports day, etc.)
- write formal reports for school magazines/events/processes/ or in local newspapers about events or occasions.
- express opinions, facts, arguments in the form of speech or debates, using a variety of accurate sentence structures
- draft papers to be presented in symposia.
- take down notes from talks and lectures.
- write examination answers according to the requirement of various subjects.
- summarise a text.

Note: The creative writing section shall assess the prescribed competencies for writing skills, irrespective of any word limit.

D. More About Reading

Inculcating good reading habits in children has always been a concern for all stakeholders in education. The purpose is to create independent thinking individuals with the ability to not only create their own knowledge but also critically interpret, analyse and evaluate it with objectivity and fairness. This will also help students in learning and acquiring better language skills.

Creating learners for the 21st century involves making them independent learners who can learn, unlearn and relearn. If our children are in the habit of reading, they will learn to reinvent themselves and deal with the many challenges that lie ahead of them.

Reading is not merely decoding information or pronouncing words correctly. It is an interactive dialogue between the author and the reader in which the reader and the author share their experiences and knowledge with each other. Good readers are critical readers with an ability to arrive at a deeper understanding of not only the world presented in the book but also of the real world around them.

Consequently, they become independent thinkers capable of taking their own decisions in life rationally. Hence, a few activities are suggested below which teachers may use as a part of the reading project.

- Short review / dramatization of the story
- Commentary on the characters
- Critical evaluation of the plot, storyline and characters
- Comparing and contrasting the characters within the story, with other characters in stories by the same author or by different authors
- Extrapolating about the story read or life of characters after the story ends defending characters actions in the story
- Making an audio story out of the novel/text to be read aloud.
- Interacting with the author
- Holding a literature fest where students role-play as various characters to interact with each other
- Role playing as authors/poets/dramatists, to defend their works and characters
- Symposiums and seminars for introducing a book, an author, or a theme
- Creating graphic novels out of novel or short stories they read
- Dramatizing incidents from a novel or a story

- Creating their own stories
- Books of one genre to be read by the whole class.

Teachers may select books and e-books suitable to the age and level of the learners. Care ought to be taken to choose books that are appropriate in terms of language, theme and content and which do not hurt the sensibilities of a child.

Teachers may later suggest books from other languages by dealing with the same themes as an extended activity. The Project should lead to independent learning/reading skills and hence the chosen book should not be taught in class, but may be introduced through activities and be left for the students to read at their own pace. Teachers may, however, choose to assess a student's progress or success in reading the book by asking for verbal or written progress reports, looking at their diary entries, engaging in a discussion about the book, giving a short quiz or a work sheet about the book/short story. A befitting mode of assessment may be chosen by the teacher.

Methods and Techniques

The techniques used for teaching should promote habits of self-learning and reduce dependence on the teacher. In general, we recommend a multi-skill, learner-centred, activity based approach, of which there can be many variations.

- The core classroom activity is likely to be that of silent reading of prescribed/selected texts for comprehension, which can lead to other forms of language learning activities such as role-play, dramatization, group discussion, writing, etc., although many such activities could be carried out without the preliminary use of textual material.
- It is important that students be trained to read independently and intelligently, interacting actively with texts, with the use of reference materials (dictionary, thesaurus, etc.) where necessary.
- Some pre-reading activity will generally be required, and the course books should suggest suitable activities, leaving teachers free to devise other activities when desired. So also, the reading of texts should be followed by post reading activities.
- It is important to remember that students should be encouraged to interpret texts in different ways.
- Group and pair activities can be resorted to, when desired, although many useful language activities can be carried out individually. In general, teachers should encourage students to interact actively with texts and with each other.

- Oral activity (group discussion, etc.) should be encourage
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Section A – 22 Marks(Reading Skills)

I Reading Comprehension through Unseen Passage

(12+10 = 22 Marks)

1. One unseen passage to assess comprehension, interpretation, analysis and inference. Vocabulary assessment will also be assessed via inference. The passage may be factual, descriptive or literary.
2. One unseen **case-based factual** passage with verbal/visual inputs like statistical data, charts etc. to assess comprehension, interpretation, analysis, inference and evaluation.

Note: The combined word limit for both the passages will be 700-750 words.

Multiple Choice Questions / Objective Type Questions and Short Answer type Questions(to be answered in 40-50 words) will be asked.

Section B – 18 Marks Creative Writing Skills

II. Creative Writing Skills

3. Notice, up to 50 words. One out of the two given questions to be answered.
(4 Marks: Format : 1 / Content : 2 / Accuracy of Spelling and Grammar : 1).
4. Formal/Informal Invitation and Reply, up to 50 words. One out of the two given questions to be answered. (4 Marks: Format : 1 / Content : 2 / Accuracy of Spelling and Grammar : 1).
5. Letters based on verbal/visual input, to be answered in approximately 120-150 words. Letter types include application for a job with bio data or resume. Letters to the editor (giving suggestions or opinion on issues of public interest) . One out of the two given questions to be answered . (5 Marks: Format : 1 / Organisation of Ideas: 1/Content : 2 / Accuracy of Spelling and Grammar : 1).
6. Article/ Report Writing, descriptive and analytical in nature, based on verbal inputs, to be answered in 120-150 words. One out of the two given questions to be answered . (5 Marks: Format : 1 / Organisation of Ideas: 1/Content : 2 / Accuracy of Spelling and Grammar : 1)

Section C – 40 Marks-

Literature Text Book and Supplementary Reading Text

This section will have variety of assessment items including Multiple Choice Questions, Objective Type Questions, Short Answer Type Questions and Long Answer Type Questions to assess comprehension, interpretation, analysis, evaluation and extrapolation beyond the text.

7. One Poetry extract out of two, from the book **Flamingo**, to assess comprehension,

interpretation, analysis, inference and appreciation.

(6x1=6 Marks)

8. One Prose extract out of two, from the book **Vistas**, to assess comprehension, interpretation, analysis, evaluation and appreciation. (4x1=4 Marks)

9. One prose extract out of two from the book **Flamingo**, to assess comprehension, interpretation, analysis, inference and evaluation. (6x1=6 Marks)

10. Short answer type questions (**from Prose and Poetry from the book Flamingo**), to be answered in 40-50 words each. Questions should elicit inferential responses through critical thinking. Five questions out of the six given, are to be answered.

(5x2=10 Marks)

11. Short answer type questions, from **Prose (Vistas)**, to be answered in 40- 50 words each. Questions should elicit inferential responses through critical thinking. Any two out of three questions to be done. (2x2=4 Marks)

12. One Long answer type question, from **Prose/Poetry (Flamingo)**, to be answered in 120-150 words. Questions can be based on incident / theme / passage / extract / event as reference points to assess extrapolation beyond and across the text. The question will elicit analytical and evaluative response from the student. Any one out of two questions to be done. (1x5=5 Marks)

13. One Long answer type question, based on the chapters from the book **Vistas**, to be answered in 120-150 words, to assess global comprehension and extrapolation beyond the text. Questions to provide analytical and evaluative responses using incidents, events, themes, as reference points. Any one out of two questions to be done. (1x5=5 Marks)

Prescribed Books

1. **Flamingo**: English Reader published by National Council of Education Research and Training, New Delhi

(Prose)

The Last Lesson
Lost Spring
Deep Water

The Rattrap
Indigo

Poets and Pancakes
The Interview

Going Places

Poetry

My Mother at Sixty-Six

Keeping Quiet

A Thing of Beauty

A Roadside Stand

Aunt Jennifer's Tigers

2. **Vistas:** Supplementary Reader published by National Council of Education Research and Training, New Delhi

The Third Level

The Tiger King

Journey to the End of the Earth

The Enemy

On the Face of It

Memories of Childhood

 The Cutting of My Long Hair

 We too are Human Beings

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

Assessment of Listening Skills - 05 marks.

Assessment of Speaking Skills – 05

Marks Project Work - 10 Marks

Question Paper Design Code No. 301

2023-24

English CORE XII

Section	Competencies	Total marks
Reading Skills	Conceptual understanding, decoding, Analyzing, inferring, interpreting, appreciating, literary, conventions and vocabulary, summarizing and using appropriate format/s.	22
Creative Writing Sills	Conceptual Understanding, application of rules, Analysis, Reasoning, appropriacy of style and tone, using appropriate format and fluency, inference, analysis, evaluation and creativity.	18
Literature Text Book and Supplementary Reading Text	Recalling, reasoning, critical thinking, appreciating literary convention, inference, analysis, creativity with fluency.	40
	TOTAL	80
Internal Assessment	Assessment of Listening and Speaking Skills	10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening • Speaking 	5+5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Work 	10
	GRAND TOTAL	100