



STUDY MATERIAL (SESSION 2025-26)
GENERAL ENGLISH **Class- XII**



SECTION A: LESSONS FOR INTENSIVE STUDY

LESSON 1: HASSAN'S ATTENDANCE PROBLEM

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What was the reaction of Hassan's father during the parent-teacher meeting?

Ans. He didn't bother much and said that only time would teach Hassan.

2. What was the reaction of Hassan's mother during the meeting with the narrator?

Ans. She started crying and said that Hassan was not in her control.

3. What did Hassan say to his teacher after completing his course?

Ans. Hassan thanked his teacher for her kindness.

4. Who came to meet the narrator in her office?

Ans. A salesman of computer software (Hassan) came to meet her.

5. Why couldn't Sudha Murthy recognize Hassan?

Ans. She couldn't recognize him as he looked quite an average person whereas all her former students had become rich or famous.

6. Hassan held _____ responsible for his problems.

Ans. himself

7. Hassan became only a small salesman of _____.

Ans. computer software

8. The sentence "Old habits die hard" was spoken by _____ to his _____.

Ans. Hassan, teacher

9. Excellence does not come by accident but by _____.

Ans. practice

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What was the narrator's profession?

Ans: The narrator was a teacher in Computer Science.

2. Why was Hassan not noticed by the teacher in the class?

Ans: The teacher did not notice Hassan in the class because he was rarely present.

3. Why were Hassan's parents called to school?

Ans. Hassan's parents were called to school because of the irregularity of Hassan.

4. During which days would Hassan show up in the class?

Ans: Hassan would show up in class during exam days only.

5. What was Hassan's mother's plea to his father?

Ans: Hassan's mother told his father that he should talk to Hassan firmly.

6. Why did the parent- teacher meeting end fruitlessly?

Ans: The meeting ended fruitlessly because they could not decide how to correct Hassan.

7. Describe the physical appearance of Hassan when he met his teacher after several days?

Ans: Hassan was a man of 35 years, fat with a bald head and was not dressed smartly.

8. What had the narrator expected Hassan to become in his life?

Ans: The narrator had expected that Hassan would do well in life.

9. How did Hassan study when he was in college?

Ans: Hassan studied only important questions.

10. According to Hassan, who were nerds?

Ans: According to Hassan hard workers were nerds.

11. Why did Hassan start living separately?

Ans: Hassan started living separately because of his quarrelsome nature.

12. What made Hassan feel optimistic when he left the narrator's office?

Ans: Hassan felt optimistic when the narrator told him that she knew he could improve his faults and change his habits.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Draw a Character Sketch of Hassan.

Ans: Hassan is the main character in the lesson Hassan's Attendance Problem. He was an MCA student in Bangalore. He was tall, handsome and had a good memory. He came from a rich family and was the only son of his parents. Hassan did not attend his classes regularly, so he was always short of attendance. He learnt only important questions during exams and got good marks. He called his hard working friends 'nerds'. Hassan did not value time and spent his time on the phone and music. He had a bad habit of sleeping at 6 a.m. He became a salesman of computer software. His teacher advised him to give up his laziness and work hard to rise in life. Hassan promised his teacher to follow her advice in future.

2. What is the theme of the chapter 'Hassan's Attendance Problem'?

Ans: The chapter is based on the theme that students must attend their classes regularly. Hassan's story tells us that students should be hardworking and sincere. Knowledge is more important than good marks for shaping a successful career. Hassan was an MCA student who did not attend classes regularly. He learnt some important questions during exam days to get first class, but this shortcut spoiled his future. Hassan's story conveys the message that hard work, regularity and punctuality are the keys to success.

3. Draw a character-sketch of the narrator.

Ans: The narrator was a teacher of Computer Applications at a college in Bangalore. She was very kind hearted and was very popular amongst her students. She didn't punish her students for shortage of attendance. She forgave Hassan for his irregularities. She was sympathetic and felt pity for Hassan who had failed in his life in spite of being an intelligent student. She gave him good advice for success.

4. How would Hassan apologize for his absence in the class ?

Ans: Hassan was a very bright student. However, he did not attend classes regularly and therefore, was always short of attendance. Every semester before exams, he would give excuses and beg for attendance. Each time he promised to improve himself. He would attend all classes for one week. Then the same story would follow. Each time he had a different reason for his irregularity. Hassan would beg for attendance in such a manner that it was difficult for the narrator to say 'no'. She also did not want her student to suffer any loss due to attendance shortage.

5. Describe in your own words, the narrator's meeting with Hassan's parents?

Ans. Once the author called Hassan's parents. She said that their son was bright, but indisciplined. She asked his parents to look into the matter seriously. Hassan's father was a busy man and his mother said that she had failed as a mother as Hassan didn't listen to her. He would spend all night listening to music and chatting with his friends. So he got late for college and missed his classes. They did not take responsibility for his behaviour. They started blaming each other for Hassan's absence from college. So the parent-teacher meeting ended fruitlessly.

LESSON 2: THE MARCH KING

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who scolded Philip at the bakery?

Ans. The baker's wife scolded Philip.

2. Who revealed the news of Philip's selection by a circus band leader to his mother?

Ans. His friend, Ed's mother revealed the news.

3. Who gave shirt to Philip for the concert?

Ans. Mrs. Esputa, wife of his music teacher, gave the shirt to Philip.

4. Who was Charlie?

Ans. Charlie was the bakery owner.

5. Philip wanted to be a_____.

Ans. musician

6. Philip had decided to join the _____. Ans. circus
7. Philip loved to work at the bakery. (True/False) Ans. False
8. Name the newspaper which held an essay contest? Ans. The Washington Post was the name of the newspaper that held the essay contest.
9. How old was Philip when he accepted the leadership of The Marine Band? Ans. Philip was twenty-six years old when he became the leader of the band.
10. Philip was enlisted as an_____ to study music in Marine Band. Ans. apprentice
11. Mrs. Esputa's _____ fingers pinned enough tucks in the shirt to make it fit Philip. Ans. nimble
12. John Philip Sousa became the_____ of the Marine Band. Ans. leader

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What did Philip want to become when he was a child?

Ans. Philip wanted to become a musician when he was a child.

2. Why did Philip learn violin quickly?

Ans. Philip was talented as well as eager to learn. Thus, he learnt violin quickly.

3. Why did Philip get into trouble on the day of the concert?

Ans. Philip was playing baseball on the day of the concert and he could not get ready in time.

4. How did Philip manage to get a clean dress?

Ans. Mrs. Esputa helped him in getting a clean dress. She gave him Mr. Esputa's white shirt. It was too big and she got it fitted with pins.

6. What made the concert a flop show for Philip?

Ans. The pins used to fix the shirt had dropped and the shirt fell down from his neck. The audience started laughing at Philip. He was perplexed and forgot what he was playing. Finally, he left the stage abruptly.

7. What did Philip take up after his failure on the concert stage?

Ans. Philip joined a bakery shop after his failure on the concert stage.

8. Why couldn't Philip work at the bakery?

Ans. The bakery work was boring and tiring. He had to go to school too. Being a child, he could not pursue this tough routine.

9. Why did Philip's father take him for a walk?

Ans. Philip's father took him for a walk to talk to him and convince him to join the Marine Band.

10. How was Philip lured to work in a circus?

Ans. The stranger gave a colorful description of the circus work. He told Philip that he would get money and fame. So Philip was allured to join the circus.

11. How was Philip a success as the leader of the Marine Band?

Ans. Philip served as a Band leader for five US Presidents. He composed more than a hundred marches. The Washington Post March was the most famous of all. It made him a successful band leader known as the March King.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write the character sketch of John Philip Sousa in your own words.

Ans. John Philip Sousa was a famous musician in the Marine Band of the US army. His father was also in the same profession. Philip wanted to be a musician as a child. He started learning music from Mr. Esputa. He was the best violinist there. But his love for baseball made his solo concert a flop show. This failure broke him and he left music. He tried to be a baker but couldn't as the bakery work was tiring. His father motivated him to join music again. He joined the US Marine Band after proper training. He became a famous composer. He composed more than a hundred marches in Marine Band. The Washington Post March was his most famous tune. This made him famous as a March King.

2. What was Philip's foolish act on the day of the concert? Write in detail.

Ans. Philip went to play a baseball match on the day of the concert. When he returned home, his clothes were dirty. His mother was not at home and he could not find a clean shirt. His music teacher's wife fitted her husband's shirt on him. But during the performance, the shirt became loose and fell down from his neck. The audience began to laugh. Philip got upset and rushed off the stage. The show was spoiled. So he got into trouble because of his carelessness.

3. How did Mrs. Esputa help Philip?

Ans. Philip did not have a clean shirt to wear for the concert. He went to his music teacher's home. Professor Esputa's wife gave him her husband's shirt. The shirt was so big that Philip was almost lost in it. Mrs. Esputa pinned enough tucks in the shirt and fitted the shirt on him. In this way she helped Philip to get a clean shirt.

4. What is the theme of the chapter? Explain briefly.

Ans. This chapter teaches us that consistent hard work is the only key to success. One should be dedicated to achieve one's aim. We should avoid distractions to succeed in life. We should not procrastinate our actions or be lazy. Always remember that there is no short cut to success. There is no substitute for hard work. One should work diligently to fulfil one's dreams. When we really strive to achieve our aim, nothing can stop us. Because of his dedication, John Philip Sousa became the band leader and got famous as 'The March King.'

5. Describe Philip's experience at the bakery.

Ans. Philip's father sent him to Charlie's bakery. He was impressed with the baker's speed and skill. He went to the bakery at 8:30 pm. Philip had to work at the bakery all night. Early in the morning, he helped to load the bakery wagon. The work at the bakery was very tiring and provided little time for rest. He went to school at 8 o'clock. He couldn't learn much. Therefore, he could not work at the bakery for long. He told his father that he would rather die than become a baker.

6. What finally made Philip a famous music composer?

Ans. Philip became very famous by composing The Washington Post March. Initially, he was confused about his career. Firstly, he decided to become a baker. Then for some time he fancied joining a circus band. But his father knew his talent. He got him enlisted in the Marine Band to study music. He became the leader of the Marine Band and became a famous music composer. He wrote more than a hundred marches. He came to be known as the March King. He wrote one of the finest marches for a special occasion. The Washington Post held an essay contest. A big day was planned. The Washington Post March was played. Everybody cheered wildly. They applauded Philip for what he had done in the field of music.

LESSON 3: THINKING OUT OF THE BOX: LATERAL THINKING

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is lateral thinking?

Ans. Lateral thinking is thinking differently or thinking out of the box.

2. Where did the farmer and his daughter live?

Ans. They lived in a small village in India.

3. How much amount did Thomas borrow from the bank?

Ans. Thomas borrowed \$5000 from the bank.

4. Where was the bank situated?

Ans. The bank was situated in the middle of New York City.

5. How long did Thomas stay away from New York City?

Ans. Thomas stayed away from New York City for two weeks.

6. How much money did Thomas pay as interest to the bank?

Ans. Thomas paid \$15 as interest to the bank.

7. What was the brand of Thomas's car?

Ans. It was a Ferrari.

8. Who introduced day and night matches in cricket?

Ans. Kerry Packer introduced day and night matches in cricket.

9. _____ experimented with two different captains for the test and one-day matches.

Ans. Australia

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What was the proposal given to the poor farmer by the money-lender?

Ans. The proposal was that the money-lender would write off the farmer's debt if he could marry his daughter.

2. What would have happened if the girl had selected a black pebble in the 'pebble-game'?

Ans. If the girl had selected a black pebble, she would have become the money-lender's wife and her father's debt would have been written off.

3. What trick did the money lender cunningly play to win the game?

Ans. The money-lender picked up two black pebbles and put them into the bag.

4. How did the girl intelligently win?

Ans. The girl left a black pebble in the bag and changed the impossible situation into an advantageous one.

5. What do you understand by the term 'lateral thinking' after reading the chapter?

Ans. Lateral Thinking means thinking differently and being creative.

6. What was Edward de Bono's notion about 'lateral thinking'?

Ans. Edward de Bono's notion about 'lateral thinking' was that 'Lateral Thinking' is a skill which helps us to use our potential well.

7. Why did the millionaire not reveal the fact of his affluence to the bank officials?

Ans. The millionaire did not reveal it to get the services of an underground bank garage at a cheap price and safety for his car.

8. Why was the loan officer amazed to know that Thomas had borrowed a loan for \$5000?

Ans. The loan officer was amazed to know that Thomas had borrowed a loan for \$5000 only as Thomas was one of the richest men in America.

9. What was the millionaire's trick in borrowing the loan?

Ans. The millionaire's trick in borrowing the loan was that he got the best safety for his very expensive Ferrari at a cheap rate.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How was lateral thinking fruitful in the field of cricket?

Ans. Lateral thinking is used in several fields. In cricket Kerry Packer introduced day/night matches, colorful balls and clothing. It is different from traditional cricket. It became so successful that the whole world of cricket adopted it. Australia experimented with two different captains for the test and one-day matches. It became successful in the world. Nowadays T-20 matches have become very popular.

2. How did the money-lender's attempt to win the hand of the farmer's daughter go in vain?

Ans. The money-lender pretended to play a small game of chance. The money lender picked up two pebbles. The girl noticed that he picked up two black pebbles. He put the pebbles into the bag. He asked the girl to pick a pebble from the bag. The clever girl took out a pebble and let it fall onto the pebble strewn path. Now it was lost among all the other pebbles. The pebble left in the bag was black. It was assumed that she had picked the white one. The money lender did not have the guts to say that he had put two black pebbles. In this way the girl defeated the money lender's evil plan.

3. Write a note on the theme of the chapter: "Lateral Thinking".

Ans. The chapter is based on the theme that complicated problems can be solved by lateral thinking or thinking differently or in a novel way. One does not have to solve them by logical methods. It is an art. We can solve difficult

problems easily by lateral thinking. Edward de Bono propagated this notion. According to his notion 'Lateral Thinking' is a skill which helps us to use our potential fully or intelligence suitably. In this chapter, by using it a village girl saved her father and herself from a cunning money lender and a rich man named Thomas parked his new Ferrari car in New York for two weeks for just \$ 15.

4. How did lateral thinking help the millionaire?

Ans. A millionaire named Thomas took a loan of 5000 dollars for a few days. As security for the loan, he gave his car and its papers to the bank. The car was taken to the underground garage of the bank. After two weeks, he came back and returned the loan and fifteen dollars interest. He was one of the richest men in America. He made use of lateral thinking. When the bank manager asked him about this, he smiled and told him that there was no other way of parking his new Ferrari in New York for two weeks for just 15 dollars.

LESSON 4: ON SAYING PLEASE

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who trampled upon the writer's toe?

Ans. The bus conductor trampled upon the writer's toe.

2. Words like _____ and _____ keep the machine of life in a good working order.

Ans. sorry, thank you

3. Unkind words are more painful than _____ injury.

Ans. Physical

4. The conductor behaved in a very (decent/indecent) manner.

Ans. decent

5. Good manners are _____.

Ans. infectious

6. Bad manners _____ the general stream of life.

Ans. poison

7. What does not compel us to be polite?

Ans. The law does not compel us to be polite.

8. The lift-man threw a _____ out of the lift.

Ans. passenger

9. What did the lift-man want the passenger to say?

Ans. The liftman wanted the passenger to say 'Please'.

10. The pain of a wound to our _____ may poison a whole day.

Ans. self-respect

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why was the passenger hurled out of the lift?

Ans. The passenger was hurled out by the lift man for not saying 'please.'

2. How could the liftman restore his equilibrium?

Ans. The lift-man could restore his equilibrium only by leashing out his anger on his wife in the evening.

3. Describe the chain reactions that possibly led to the liftman's outburst?

Ans. Probably the man who said only 'Top' to the lift-man was really only getting back on his employer who had not said 'Good Morning' to him because he himself had been hen-pecked at breakfast by his wife to whom the cook had been insolent because the housemaid had answered her back.

4. What is the first requirement of 'civility'?

Ans. The first requirement of civility is that we should acknowledge a service.

5. What serves as little courtesies in our daily life?

Ans. Saying 'Please' and 'Thank you' are the little courtesies of life.

6. What does a conductor in the bus generally think about the passengers?.

Ans. A conductor in the bus generally regards the passengers as his natural enemies and as creatures whose chief purpose on the bus is to cheat him, and who can only be kept reasonably honest by a loud voice and an aggressive manner.

7. Why was the narrator annoyed at himself in the bus?

Ans. He was annoyed because he had left his home without money and looked like a fool at the best, and like a knave at

the worst.

8. Describe the 'glow of pleasure' that the narrator experienced.

Ans. The polite conductor helped the narrator in need. This gave him a 'glow of pleasure'.

9. What were the good qualities of the conductor?

Ans. The conductor was polite, courteous, helpful, kind and an amicable gentleman.

10. How could the liftman have avoided the trouble?

Ans. The liftman could have embarrassed that man by being extra polite and witty.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write, in your own words, the theme of the chapter 'On Saying Please'.

Ans. This essay tells us about the value of good manners. Bad manners are anti-social. But they are not a crime in the eyes of the law and therefore the law does not permit us to hit back if we have been the victims of bad manners. People begin to avoid a man with bad manners. A person with good manners brings us happiness. His company is indeed very pleasant. This essay deals with little but socially important incidents from daily life. It shows us the importance of words like 'please' and 'thank you' in our everyday life. They settle bitter quarrels and soften bad tempers.

2. Describe the narrator's encounter with the bus-conductor.

Ans. The narrator met the bus conductor during a bus journey. The narrator forgot his money at home. The bus conductor not only gave him the ticket, but also behaved very politely. The narrator was impressed by his courtesy. The atmosphere in the polite conductor's bus was always happy and jovial.

3. Draw a brief character-sketch of the bus conductor in your own words.

Ans. The bus conductor was very polite and compassionate. He seemed to have an inexhaustible fund of patience and a gift for making his passengers comfortable. If it was raining, he would run up the stairs to give someone the tip that there was 'room inside'. With old people he was as considerate as a son, and with children as solicitous as a father. He had evidently a peculiarly warm place in his heart for young people, and always indulged in some merry jest with them. He was always ready to help everyone in his bus. His kind and charming behaviour was infectious. The journey in his bus was always full of laughter and fun.

LESSON 5: THE STORY OF MY LIFE

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Name the author of "The Story of my life".

Ans. Helen Keller

2. Name Helen Keller's teacher.

Ans. Miss Anne Mansfield Sullivan.

3. How old was Helen when Miss Anne Sullivan came to teach her?

Ans. Helen was 6 years and 9 months old when Miss Sullivan came to teach her.

4. _____ at the Perkins Institution sent a doll for Helen.

Ans. The little blind children

5. _____ had dressed the doll sent by the blind children.

Ans. Laura Bridgman

6. Helen had a tussle over the words _____. Ans. mug and water

7. How did Anne Sullivan teach Helen to communicate with others?

Ans. Anne Sullivan taught Helen to communicate by spelling words on the hand.

8. _____ is a form of lip-reading.

Ans. Tadoma

9. _____ is a language that helps the blind to read.

Ans. Braille

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who was Anne Mansfield Sullivan?

Ans. Anne Mansfield Sullivan was Helen Keller's teacher.

2. What was something unusual happening at the narrator's home?

Ans. Helen's teacher was expected to come and the preparations of her welcome were in progress.

3. What was the narrator doing while sitting on the steps?

Ans. She was waiting anxiously for something unusual to happen.

4. What was the wordless cry of the narrator's soul?

Ans." Light. Give me light!" was the wordless cry of the narrator's soul.

5. Who had sent the doll for the narrator?

Ans. The blind children from Perkins Institution had sent the doll.

6. How did the narrator learn to spell the words?

Ans. The narrator learnt to spell the words with finger-play.

7. Why did the narrator dash the doll upon the floor?

Ans. The narrator did so because she was annoyed with her teacher. She was unable to understand the difference between mug and water.

8. List the few words that the narrator's teacher made her learn?

Ans. The words that the teacher made her learn were doll, pin, hat, cup, and some verbs like sit, stand, and walk.

9. What did the narrator learn at the well-house?

Ans. She attained consciousness and learnt the mystery of language as the cool water flowed over her hands.

10. What made the author repent and feel sorrowful?

Ans. When the narrator touched the pieces of the broken doll, her eyes were filled with tears. These fragments of the broken doll made her repent and she was sorrowful.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write the theme of the chapter 'The Story Of my Life' in your own words.

This chapter is based on the idea that nothing is impossible for a person with strong determination. Physical challenges cannot be permanent barriers in the way of a person with high morale. It is only your devotion and never ending hard work that makes you capable of winning every situation. The idea has been illustrated through the life story of Helen Keller. Helen Keller became blind and deaf at the age of nineteen months. Despite these physical challenges, she learned to read and write. Undoubtedly, she was able to do this with the best possible efforts of her teacher, Miss Anne Sullivan. She taught Helen to communicate by spelling words into her hands with her fingers. By sheer will power, Helen turned the impossible into possible.

2. Draw a brief Character-Sketch of the narrator From 'The Story of My Life.'

The narrator of this chapter is Helen Keller. Helen Keller was only nineteen months old when she became blind, deaf and dumb. She was a hapless victim of fate. Anger and bitterness preyed upon her. Her life before her education was a ship without a rudder. Her teacher, Miss Anne Sullivan steered her life into the right and purposeful direction. She revealed to her the hidden mysteries of language and communication. She showed exceptional capabilities for learning and very soon could learn to read, write or even speak. Whenever she learnt any new thing, her joy found no boundaries. She learned lip-reading (Tadoma) and learned to read and write Braille. With a lot of struggle and an unending urge to learn, she became perfect in these skills. She worked so hard that she became the first deaf-blind person to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree. She came to be a writer and lecturer. Her autobiography 'The Story of My Life' is a source of inspiration for one and all.

3. Describe the narrator's experience with her teacher.

Ans. Helen Keller's teacher was Anne Sullivan. She was a very intelligent, hardworking and determined teacher. Helen describes her 'the light of love'. She took great pains with her. She taught Helen Keller how to communicate by spelling words into her hands with her fingers. She never got impatient with her. She made efforts to teach her new words. This skill gave light to Helen Keller's dull and meaningless life. She found a ray of hope and longed for a new day to come. In the end, Anne Sullivan's efforts bore fruit. Helen Keller not only learnt how to read and write but also attained graduation degree from college. Helen Keller describes her struggle in her book 'The Story of My Life'.

LESSON 6: TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Where did the narrator and his friend drive through?

Ans. They drove through the foothills of the Alps.

2. How did the two boys look?

Ans. The two boys looked shabby and skinny.

3. What did the two boys do for their livelihood?

Ans. They shined shoes, sold newspapers and fruits and did many odd jobs.

4. Who was Lucia?

Ans. Lucia was Nicola and Jacopo's sister.

5. What was Lucia suffering from?

Ans. Lucia was suffering from tuberculosis of the spine

6. What did Lucia aspire to be?

Ans. Lucia aspired to be a singer.

7. Why did the two boys work hard endlessly?

Ans. The boys worked hard to pay for the hospital bills of their sister.

8. Poleta was _____ kilometers away from Verona.

Ans. thirty

9. The large red-roofed villa, surrounded by a high stone wall was a _____.

Ans. hospital

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1 What were the jobs that the two boys undertook?

Ans.1 They polished shoes, sold fruits and newspapers. They also worked as tourist guides.

Q. 2 Describe the physical appearance of both the boys.

Ans.2 The two boys were little figures with brown skins, tangled hair and wore shabby clothes.

Q. 3 How were the two boys useful for the narrator in many ways?

Ans.3 They brought chocolates, shined shoes and booked seats at the Opera for him.

Q. 4 Why did the two boys work endlessly?

Ans.4 They worked very hard to pay for the treatment of their sister, who was suffering from Tuberculosis.

Q. 5 Where did the narrator drive the two boys?

Ans.5 He drove them to a village Poleta , 30 km away.

Q. 6 What made the narrator follow the boys?

Ans.7 The narrator wanted to see whom they were visiting.

Q. 7 What did Lucia aspire to be?

Ans.8 She aspired to be a singer.

Q. 8 Why was the narrator deeply moved?

Ans.9 The narrator deeply moved to see love, emotions and devotion of two little boys for their sick sister.

Q. 9 What made the two brothers and their sister orphans?

Ans.10 The war made the two brothers and their sister orphans.

Q. 10 What is the message conveyed by the two boys in the story? Say in your own words.

Ans.11 They convey the message of selflessness in relations. Devotion makes a family happy.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Draw a brief character-sketch of the two boys in the story.

Ans 1. This interesting story is written by A.J. Cronin. This is a story of two brothers and their sister. The elder brother Nicola was 13 years and Jacopo was 12 years old. They were motherless. Their father was killed in a war. A bomb destroyed their house. So they became homeless and orphans. Their sister Lucia was suffering from TB of the spine. The

writer met them in Verona. They were very poor. But they did not become beggars. They polished shoes, sold fruit, newspapers, worked as guides etc. They worked hard for her treatment. The story conveys the message of love, devotion, and selflessness.

2. Write the theme of the story – ‘Two Gentlemen of Verona’ in your own words.

Ans 2. This interesting story is written by A.J. Cronin. The theme of the story is that we should boldly face the misfortune of life. The story shows us the courage and devotion of two small boys. They became homeless and orphans. Yet they were hopeful. They worked hard to pay for the treatment of their sister. Due to their care their sister survived. So the story conveys the message of love, devotion, and selflessness.

3. Explain in brief the conditions in which the two boys grew up?

Ans 3. This is the story of two small brothers. They were very poor. They were motherless. Their father was killed in a war. A bomb destroyed their house. So they became homeless and orphans. Their sister Lucia was suffering from TB of the spine. They worked hard for her treatment.

LESSON 7: IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. The business of living is _____ of being alive.

Ans. celebration

2. Dr. Barnard was the pioneer in the _____ surgery.

Ans. Heart Transplant

3. Dr. Barnard considered the sufferings of the children heart breaking because of their total _____ in the doctors.

Ans. trust

4. “Suffering ennobles you, makes you a better person.” Who said these words?

Ans. Writer’s father

5. The _____ mechanic provided power to the motor and the _____ steered that with one arm.

Ans. blind, driver

6. Those who have a _____ attitude in life, move forward in spite of physical suffering.

Ans. positive

7. _____ people defy all pain and set an example for others.

Ans. Brave

8. The writer’s brother suffered from _____.

Ans. an abnormal heart

9. The mechanic was _____ years old.

Ans. seven

10. The shoulder and the arm of the trolley driver were_____.

Ans. amputated

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1 According to Dr Barnard, what is the business of living?

Ans.1 The business of living is, celebrating life. We should value what we have rather than complaining about what we have lost.

Q. 2 What do people with brave and positive attitude teach us?

Ans.2 They teach us to move forward in life in spite of physical suffering, and enjoy life.

Q. 3 In which incident were Dr. Barnard’s gloomy thoughts rooted?

Ans 3 In an accident in which he and his wife were injured.

Q. 4 What was Dr. Barnard’s father’s attitude towards life?

Ans.4 Dr. Barnard’s father believed that God tests us when we are in suffering.

Q. 5 What introduced Dr. Barnard to the suffering of the children?

Ans.5 His brother’s birth with an abnormal heart.

Q. 6 Why couldn’t Barnard’s brother survive?

Ans.6 Dr. Barnard’s brother couldn’t survive because of lack of proper treatment for heart ailment.

Q. 7 Why does Dr. Barnard consider the suffering of children heart breaking?

Ans.7 Children have total faith in the ability of doctors to cure them. So, Dr. Barnard considers the suffering of children heart breaking when he is not able to cure them.

Q. 8 What made the driver and the mechanic choose their roles?

Ans.8 The mechanic was blind and the driver had only one arm.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**1. What was the lesson that Dr. Barnard learnt from the two brave youngsters?**

Ans 1. The two boys were disabled/ handicapped. One was blind and the other had one arm, but they enjoyed life. They taught the lesson about the business of living. The writer realized that what you don't have does not matter much. The important thing is what you have been left with.

2. In the hospital, Dr. Barnard experienced not only agony and fear but also anger. How?

Ans 2. One day while crossing the road, the writer and his wife met with a serious accident. Dr. Barnard reacted sadly. They had to remain in the hospital. He asked himself why this happened to them as he had so much work to do. His wife had to look after their baby. In this way, he experienced not only agony (pain) and fear but also anger.

3. Write in detail about Dr. Barnard's brother's suffering?

Ans 3. Dr. Barnard's brother suffered from heart disease and died. He was born with an abnormal heart. There were no heart specialists then. The boy suffered a lot and died. This was the first introduction of Dr. Barnard to the suffering of children and this made him sensitive.

4. What was an eye-opener for Dr. Barnard at Cape Town's Red Cross Children's Hospital? Explain.

Ans 4. Dr. Barnard learnt a great lesson from the two children. One was blind and the other had one arm but they enjoyed life. He learnt that suffering is necessary, but being alive is important. He also learnt that the business of living is the celebration of being alive.

5. How did the driver and the mechanic put up an entertaining show with an unattended trolley?

Ans 5. One day the nurse had left the breakfast trolley unattended. These two got hold of this trolley and drove it. The mechanic was blind. He pushed the trolley. The driver was sitting on the lower deck of the trolley. He had only one arm. He directed the trolley with one arm. The other patients enjoyed the scene.

6. What made the mechanic lose his eyes?

Ans 6. When he was seven, one day his parents quarreled. His mother threw a lighted lamp at his father. It missed the mark and broke on the boy's head and he caught fire. As a result of this he became blind and his face was disfigured.

7. How did Dr. Barnard correct his notions about 'suffering'?

Ans 7. The two children in the hospital, changed Dr. Barnard's notion about suffering. He realized that suffering and pain are a part of life. One becomes a better person after experiencing suffering. The children showed him that one should value what he has instead of crying over and complaining about what one has lost.

8. Write a note on the theme of the chapter 'In Celebration of Being Alive'.

Ans 8. The lesson is based on the idea that pleasure and pains are the parts of human life. It is not important what you don't have. The important thing is what you have been left with. We must move forward in life and not weep and cry. In the hospital he learnt a great lesson from the two children. One was blind and the other had one arm. But they enjoyed their life. Business of living is the real joy. The business of living is the celebration of being alive.

LESSON 6: GHADARI BABAS IN KALAPANI JAIL

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who committed suicide in the Kalapani jail?
Ans. Indu Bhushan committed suicide in the Kalapani Jail.
2. The weather in Port Blair was very _____.
Ans. inclement
3. The first group of Political prisoners belonged to the _____ case.
Ans. Alipore conspiracy
4. Who continued hunger strike for four months in the Kalapani Jail?
Ans. Prithvi Singh Azad was on hunger strike for four months in the jail.
5. Who slapped Superintendent Murray hard in the jail?
Ans. Chattar Singh slapped Superintendent Murray.
6. Name the revolutionary who died in hospital due to severe beating.
Ans. Bhan Singh died in hospital due to severe beating.
7. V D Savarkar was a revolutionary based in _____.
Ans. London
8. The penal colony was created to _____ the rebels and the hardened criminals.
Ans. punish
9. Where is the Cellular Jail located?
Ans. in Port Blair
10. The highly educated Ullaskar Dutt was driven to _____.
Ans. insanity
11. Parma Nand Jhansi was _____ (welcomed/ threatened) by the Jailer.
Ans. threatened
12. V D Savarkar's book became a _____ for the revolutionaries.
Ans. Bible
13. Jailer David Barry was a good natured man. (True/False)
Ans. False
14. The Ghadari Babas were tried in Allipore Conspiracy Case. (True/False)
Ans. False
15. Mandalay Conspiracy was also known as _____ Conspiracy.
Ans. Burma

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. List a few key members of the Ghadar Party.

Ans. Some of the key members of the Ghadar Party were Lala Har Dayal, V.G. Pingley, Baba Nidhan Singh, Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna and Kartar Singh Sarabha.

2. What was the mode of torturing brave fighters by the British government?

Ans. They were forced to work at the oil mill and whipped in public. They were also kept in dirty cells.

3. Write the other two names of the 'cellular jail'.

Ans. 'Kala Pani Jail' and 'The Devil's Island'.

4. What were the physical conditions of the cellular jail?

Ans. The cellular jail was very dirty. It was full of mosquitoes and leeches.

5. Who were the chief governing officials in the cellular jail?

Ans. Jailer David Barry, Superintendent Murray and the Chief Commissioner.

6. How were the 'convicts' punished when they failed to work properly?

Ans. When the convicts failed to work properly, they were abused and given thirty whip lashes in public.

7. Who were addressed as 'demi-gods' and why?

Ans. The warders, petty officers and Jamadars were called demigods. They too, like the Jailer and the Superintendent, ill-treated the prisoners and made their lives miserable.

8. What was the mantra of Ghadarites, right in the beginning of their convictions period?

Ans. Their mantra was not to suffer any insult without a determined retaliation.

9. Why was Jyotish Chandra Pal removed to a mental hospital?

Ans. On a long hunger strike, Jyotish Chandra Pal refused to relent and after a month he went totally mad.

10. Why did jail authorities discontinue some of their practices of bad treatment?

Ans. The long hunger strikes forced the jail authorities to discontinue some of their practices of bad treatment.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write, in brief, what you know about the Ghadar Party.

Ans. The Ghadar Party was founded by the Punjabi Indians in the U.S.A. and Canada. The important members were Lala Har Dayal, Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna, V.G. Pingley and many more. Their aim was to free India from British Rule. Their

revolt failed in 1915. Their movement was crushed by the British Government. All the members were kept in a special jail, called the Cellular Jail. This jail was also known as Kalapani Jail. They were treated very badly there. They were forced to do hard jobs. They were given bad food. Many were hanged to death. But they all were ready to die for their motherland India.

2. How were the Indians treated in the cellular jail of Andaman by the British officials?

Ans. In the cellular jail, David Barry was the jailor, Murray was the Superintendent of the jail and there was also a Chief Commissioner. They all were heartless and cruel. The freedom fighters were treated very badly there. They were kept in small dingy cells and communication between the prisoners was totally disallowed. They were forced to do hard jobs like working on the oil mill to extract a minimum of 30 pounds of coconut oil and make coir threads out of coconut husk. They were given bad food. They were beaten, abused and whipped in public.

3. Discuss the various physical problems that the Indian freedom fighters had to face in the Cellular Jail.

Ans. The weather was very bad. The jail was full of mosquitoes and blood sucking leeches. The food was very bad. As a result they were sick with dysentery, high fever, tuberculosis and asthma. The freedom fighters were kept in small dingy cells. They were forced to do hard jobs like working on the oil mill to extract a minimum of 30 pounds of coconut oil and make coir threads out of coconut husk. They were treated very badly there. They were beaten, abused and whipped in public.

4. What was David Barry's address to the new group of political prisoners?

Ans. David Barry was the jailor. He would address every new group of political prisoners. He asked them to follow the rules and orders. He would say, "If you disobey me, May God help you! Remember that God does not come within three miles of Port Blair. The red turbans you see there are warders. And those in black are petty officers. You must obey them."

SECTION B: POETRY

POEM 1: PRAYER OF THE WOODS

I. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

I am the heat of your hearth on the cold winter nights, the friendly shade screening you from the summer sun, and my fruits are refreshing draughts quenching your thirst as you journey on.

Q (a) How can the woods give us heat as well as coldness?

Ans. The wood from trees gives us heat when it is burnt in the fireplace on cold winter nights. The leafy branches of the woods give us cool shade in summers.

Q. (b) Name the figure/s of speech used in the line... the friendly shade screening you from the summer sun.....

Ans. The figure of speech is: Personification and Alliteration.

Q.(c) List the things the woods give us.

Ans. The woods give us heat in winter, shade in summer and juicy fruit in all seasons.

Q. (d) What does 'refreshing draughts' refer to?

Ans. Juicy bites of the fruits.

II. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

I am the handle of your hoe, the door of your homestead, the wood of your cradle, and the shell of your coffin.

I am the bread of kindness and the flower of beauty. 'Ye who pass by, listen to my prayer: Harm me not.

Q. (a) Write down the line in the poem that explains the statement: The wood accompanies us from birth till death.

Ans. The line is "the wood of your cradle, and the shell of your coffin."

Q. (b) I am the bread of kindness and the flower of beauty. This means the woods gives us _____

Ans. kind feelings and loveliness

Q. (c) Who is the speaker in the poem?

Ans. The woods.

Q. (d) What is the prayer of the woods to human beings?

Ans. The woods pray to man that he should not harm them.

CENTRAL IDEA OF THE POEM

The poem underlines the importance of woods in human life. The trees help man in different ways. They give man heat in the cold winter and shade in hot summer. They give him juicy fruit to refresh him. Wood is used by man from birth to death. It is also used to make items like a beam, a door, a table, a bed, a boat, a hoe with a wooden handle, a cradle for a baby and a coffin for a dead person. So, man should not harm them.

POEM 2: ON FRIENDSHIP

I. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

He is your field which you sow _____ nor do you withhold the “ay.”

1. Name the poet.

Ans. The name of the poet is Kahlil Gibran.

2. What is the most important thing that one can give to a friend?

Ans. Love is the most important thing that one can give to a friend.

3. When we shower our friends with love , what do we earn in return ?

Ans. When we shower our friends with love , we earn gratitude in return .

4. How is a friend our fireside?

Ans. By giving warmth of love in difficult and challenging moments, our friends acts as our fireside.

II. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

For that which you love _____ the unprofitable is caught.

1. A mountain appears more clear when one is on the plain, at some distance away. How does the poet relate this statement to understand the value of friendship?

Ans. It means the worth of a friend is known better when he is away from us.

2. What should be the main purpose of friendship?

Ans. The main purpose of friendship should be the deepening of the spirit.

3. List all the qualities a true friend should have, according to Kahlil Gibran.

Ans. A true friend should have the qualities of pure love, helpfulness, unselfishness.

4. A true friend is the one with whom we can share our _____

Ans. joys and sorrows.

CENTRAL IDEA OF THE POEM

This poem tells us what real friendship is. He says that only love binds two friends. Friendship should be without any motive. We give love to our friends and receive love and thanksgiving in return. Friends find joy in small things. A true friend is one with whom we can share our joys and sorrows.

POEM 3: THE ECHOING GREEN

I. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Sun does arise
And make happy the skies,
The merry bells ring
To welcome the Spring.
The skylark and thrush,
The birds of the bush,
Sing louder around
To the bells' cheerful sound,
While our sports shall be seen On the Echoing Green.

a) Name the poet and the poem.

Ans. The name of the poet is William Blake and the name of the poem is 'The Echoing Green'.

b) Name the birds which sing to welcome the spring.

Ans. The skylark and the thrush sing to welcome the spring.

c) What purpose does the ringing of the merry bells serve in the poem?

Ans. The merry bells ring to welcome the spring season.

d) How can you say that the mood in the poem is happy and carefree, celebrating a close bond between man and nature?

Ans. The words like happy, merry, cheerful, joy used in the poem create a happy and carefree mood in the poem. There is harmony between nature and man.

II. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

Till the little ones weary,

No more can be merry;

The sun does descend,

And our sports have an end.

Round the laps of their mothers Many sisters and brothers,

Like birds in their nest, Are ready for rest,

And sport no more seen On the darkening Green.

a) What do the words weary, descend, an end and rest suggest?

Ans. They suggest the end of all activities. They also suggest death.

b) Name the things that take rest at the end of the day.

Ans. Children, birds, men and women take rest at the end of the day.

c) Why does the echoing green become the darkening green?

Ans. The echoing green becomes the darkening green because the sun sets and night falls.

d) Name the figure of speech in the lines:

Many sisters and brothers, like birds in their nests, are ready for rest.

Ans. Simile

CENTRAL IDEA OF THE POEM

Ans. The poem 'The Echoing Green' is written by William Blake. The poem tells about three stages of life. The first stage is childhood. Rising sun, singing birds, playing children share the idea of childhood playfulness. The second stage is maturity. The old people in the ground remember their past. They feel themselves among playing children. Sun set, darkness, games coming to an end suggest death - the last stage of life.

POEM 4: ONCE UPON A TIME

I. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

And I have learned too _____ after being bored.

1. Who is the speaker in the poem?

Ans. The poet Gabriel Okara (or Father) is the speaker in the poem.

2. What has the poet learnt to do with his feelings?

Ans. He has learned to put on false expressions on his face to hide his real feelings.

3. What is the meaning of 'laughing with only my teeth'?

Ans. It means the laughter is artificial. It does not express the joy of his heart.

4. What kind of life is the poet living? Ans. The poet is living an artificial life.

II. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

But believe me son_____ like a snake's bare fangs!

1. Whom is the poet talking to?

Ans. The poet is talking to his son.

2. What are the things the poet wants to unlearn?

Ans. The poet wants to learn the muting things like greed.

3. What does the poet compare his own laugh to?

Ans. The poet compares his teeth to the poisonous teeth of snake.

4. Write the significance of the title, 'Once Upon a time'.

Ans The title suggests that there was a time when people were honest, sincere and clean hearted. But the modern man is totally opposite. Hence, the title of the poem is significant.

CENTRAL IDEA OF THE POEM

Ans. This poem shows that in the past, people were sincere. They were true in their feelings as well as relationships. But the modern man is a hypocrite. His behaviour is artificial. The poet wants to get rid of this artificial life. As children are innocent and natural, so he asks his son to show him how to be natural again.

POEM 5: FATHER RETURNING HOME

I. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

His eyes dimmed by age

Fade homeward through the humid monsoon night.

Now I can see him getting off the train like a word dropped from a long sentence.

He hurries across the length of the grey platform

Crosses the railway line, enters the lane.

a) Write two reasons for father's eyes being dimmed?

Ans. His eyes are dimmed because of his old age and the humid monsoon night.

b) Which line in the poem describes father's irrelevance to the train?

Ans. The line is: 'Now I can see him getting off the train like a word dropped from a long sentence.'

c) Where does father go after getting off the train?

Ans. He crosses the railway line and enters the lane.

d) Which figure of speech is used in the line 'Like a word dropped from a long sentence.'?

Ans. Simile

II. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

His sullen children have often refused to share Jokes and secrets with him. He will now go to sleep. Listening to the static on the radio, dreaming

Of his ancestors and grandchildren, thinking

Of nomads entering a subcontinent through a narrow pass.

a) Name the poem and its poet.

Ans. The name of the poem is 'Father Returning Home' and the poet is 'Dilip Chitre'.

b) Explain the behavior of old man's children towards him.

Ans. His children have no time for him. They are indifferent towards their father.

c) What does he do after being written off by his children?

Ans. He goes to sleep listening to the radio.

d) How can you say that the old man's dream mirrors that either he is thinking about his past or future?

Ans. He dreams of his ancestors or grandchildren. It shows that the old man is thinking about his past or future.

CENTRAL IDEA OF THE POEM

Ans. 'Father Returning Home' is written by Dilip Chitre'. The poem shares the idea that today everyone is busy in his life. Nobody has time for others. In particular, the old people feel ignored in society. The man in the poem is stuck in his daily routine. He is not happy in the busy world around him. He feels comfortable only in his past memories.

POEM 6: THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

I. Read the Stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood, And sorry I could not travel both

And be one traveler, long I stood

And looked down one as far as I could To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair, And having perhaps the better claim.

Q1. Name the poem and the poet?

A1. The poem is 'The Road not Taken'. The poet is 'Robert Frost'.

Q2. What does the poet see in front of him?

A2. He sees two roads in front of him that diverge into different directions.

Q3. What is the poet sorry about?

A3. The poet is sorry because he can't travel both the roads at the same time.

Q4. What is the symbolic meaning of two different paths in the woods?

A4. They represent the choices available to a person in his life.

II. Read the Stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

I shall be telling this with a sigh somewhere ages and ages hence two roads diverged in a wood,
and I took the less travelled by, And that has made all the difference.

Q1. Name the poem and the poet?

A1. The poem is 'The Road Not Taken'. The poet is 'Robert Frost'.

Q2. Which path did the poet choose to travel?

A2. He chose the path less travelled by.

Q3. What does the poet mean by the word 'difference' in the last line?

A3. The word 'difference' in the last line means that his choice has made him successful in his life. So choice matters the most to bring about a change in life.

Q4. Is the poet doubtful about his decision?

A4. The poet is not doubtful, as he chose the path less travelled by and at the end he admits that this choice has made all the difference. He is doubtful whether he will come to walk upon the other path in his life or not.

Q5. Justify the title of the poem 'The Road Not Taken'?

A5. In this poem the poet travels a road that was less travelled by and he keeps the other road for some other day. This makes all the difference in his life. Thus, this poem is about choosing a road for reaching one's destination. Therefore, we can say that the title of the poem is suitable.

CENTRAL IDEA OF THE POEM

In this poem the poet wants to say that the choice once made in life is made for ever. Our right choice can make our life while the wrong choice can spoil it. The poet also wants to say that the person who chooses an ordinary way can never achieve anything extraordinary.

POEM 7: ON HIS BLINDNESS**I. Read the Stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:**

When I consider how my light is spent, Ere half my days in this dark world and wide,
And that one talent which is death to hide Lodged with me useless.....

a) In the first line 'light' is a _____ for vision . (metaphor/ alliteration). Ans. metaphor

b) The word 'spent' means _____. (used up, alienated) Ans. used up.

c) Name the poet of this poem. Ans. The poet is John Milton.

d) What is the meaning of the word 'talent' in the line '... And that one talent...?'?

Ans. Talent means poetic talent or a poet's ability to write poetry.

II. Read the Stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

But Patience, to prevent

That murmur, soon replies, "God doth not need Either man's work or His own gifts.

Who best Bear His mild yoke, they serve Him best.

a) Identify the figure of speech in the line.... But Patience , to prevent That murmur ,soon replies,...

Ans. The figure of speech is personification.

b) The speaker is about to "murmur" the question about whether God would be so cruel as to make impossible demands of work, but then who steps in to stop him? Ans. Patience steps in to stop him.

c) What does Patience say about God?

Ans. Patience tells him that God does not demand any return for his blessings.

d) Which line in the poem says , " The one who accepts God's control over his own existence is the best servant of God"?

Ans. The line is 'Who best bears his mild yoke, they serve him best.'

CENTRAL IDEA OF THE POEM

This interesting poem 'On His Blindness' is composed by John Milton. It gives us a very good message. God is the creator. We should always be optimistic in life. We should be thankful to God for what we have. We should never complain in life. We must be cheerful in all times. Man should have complete faith in God. God is our well wisher. He doesn't need our services. Humans who are humble and patient serve Him the best.

SECTION C: LESSONS FOR EXTENSIVE STUDY

LESSON 1: THE SCHOOL FOR SYMPATHY

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. The most difficult day in the school was the day. Ans. blind
2. Who was the head girl of the school.
Ans. Millie was the head girl of the school.
3. The leg aches all the time on blind day. (True/False) Ans. False
4. Hopping about with crutch is almost fun. (True/False). Ans. True
5. Who is the author of the chapter 'The School for Sympathy'?
Ans. E.V. Lucas is the author of the chapter.
6. Miss Beam led the author to one of the girls whose eyes were _____. Ans. bandaged
7. The girl told that her _____ were pretty good. Ans. guides
8. During the blind day, the children's____ were bandaged. Ans. eyes
9. What was the name of the gardener ?
Ans. The gardener's name was Peter.
10. The girl with the bandaged eyes felt ____ on her blind day. Ans. awful
11. Who was the dark girl in red, on crutches?
Ans. The girl on crutches was Beryl.
12. What is tied on a maimed day?
Ans. An arm is tied on the maimed day.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What does the author tell us about Miss Beam?

Ans. The author tells us that Miss Beam was a middle-aged, authoritative, kindly and understanding woman.

2. What was the real aim of Miss Beam's school?

Ans. The real aim of Miss Beam's school was to make students thoughtful, helpful and sympathetic citizens.

3. Why did the author feel sorry for some of the children?

Ans. The author felt sorry for some of the children because they seemed to be handicapped.

4. Were the children playing in the ground really physically handicapped?

Ans. No, the children playing in the ground were not really physically handicapped.

5. Why were the children acting to be blind, deaf or lame?

Ans. The children were acting to be blind, deaf or lame to have a real experience of misfortune.

6. What is the educational value of a blind, deaf or a lame day?

Ans. By these methods, the children come to understand the sufferings of the handicapped and learn to be sympathetic towards them.

7. Which day was the most difficult for children?

Ans. The blind day was the most difficult day for children.

8. Who did Miss Beam lead the author to?

Ans. Miss Beam led the author to the girl whose eyes were bandaged.

9. How did the girl with the bandaged eyes feel on her blind day?

Ans. The girl with the bandaged eyes felt that it was the most difficult day and all the time she feared that she was going

to be hit by something.

10. What does the girl tell the author about her guides?

Ans. The girl tells the author that the guides are very good.

11. What, according to the girl with the bandaged eyes, is almost fun?

Ans. According to the girl, having a leg tied up and hopping about a crutch is almost fun.

12. Why does the girl with the bandaged eyes say that her head aches all the time on her blind day?

Ans. The girl with the bandaged eyes says that her head aches all the time just from dodging things that are not there.

13. What does the girl with the bandaged eyes tell the author about the head girl?

Ans. The girl with the bandaged eyes tells the author that the head girl is very decent.

14. What does the girl with the bandaged eyes say about the gardener?

Ans. The girl with the bandaged eyes says that the gardener is hundreds of years old.

15. What made Miss Beam think that there was something in her system?

Ans. The author was impressed by the originality of Miss Beam's school. So she thought that there was something in her system because her school had taught the author to share the sorrows of others.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What did the author see in Miss Beam's school at first sight? How did he feel about it?

Ans: One day the writer got the chance to visit Miss Beam's school. On entering he saw a girl of twelve. Her eyes were covered with a bandage. A little boy of eight was guiding her. The girl stopped. She asked her guide about the writer. The writer felt sorry for the girl. He thought that there was some problem with her eyes. She was a lovely girl. He felt that her eyes behind the bandage were very beautiful.

2. Give a brief character-sketch of Miss Beam.

Ans. Miss Beam is the main character of the story 'The School for Sympathy'. It is written by E. V. Lucas. Miss Beam was middle-aged, kind-hearted, authoritative and full of understanding. She started a new type of school. Here the students were given the education of humanity and citizenship along with important school subjects. The real aim of Miss Beam's school was to make students thoughtful, helpful and sympathetic citizens. Every child in her school had one blind, maimed, deaf, lame and dumb day (five days) to have a real experience of misfortune. She was a practical lady. The author was impressed by the originality of Miss Beam's school. Her school had taught the author to share the sorrows of others. In short, we can say that she was a very imaginative lady. She is an inspiring character for us.

3. What is the theme of the lesson 'The School for Sympathy'?

Ans. 'The School for Sympathy' is written by E. V. Lucas. The lesson is based on the idea that formal education is not enough. The real aim of Miss Beam's new type of school was to make students thoughtful, helpful and sympathetic citizens. Every child in her school had one blind, maimed, deaf, lame and dumb day to have a real experience of misfortune. Other children were advised to help them and lead them out. Thus they tasted the misfortune. As a result, they learnt to be kind towards disabled people. The author was impressed by the originality of Miss Beam's school. Miss Beam is an inspiring character for us.

4. Give a brief account of the author's visit to Miss Beam's school?

Ans. One day the writer got the chance to visit Miss Beam's school. The name of her school was 'The School for Sympathy'. It was different from other schools. The students were taught spellings, adding, subtracting, multiplying and division. But the real aim of her school was to make children kind and thoughtful. On entering the school the author saw a girl of twelve. Her eyes were covered with a bandage. After that he could see many other handicapped children. Actually they were playing being crippled to learn the problems of the handicapped. He found that the students had a blind day, a lame day, a deaf day, a maimed day and a dumb day in the course. Actually this developed the feelings of sympathy in children. It suggests that Miss Beam's school made children sympathetic and good human beings with kind hearts. In the course of the term every child has one blind day, one lame day, one deaf day, one maimed day, one dumb day.

5. What were the children expected to do on these days?

Ans. Students had a blind day, a lame day, a deaf day, a maimed day and a dumb day in the course. They learnt to

understand problems of the handicapped. This developed the feelings of sympathy in children. On the blind day, the eyes of children were bandaged. The bandage was put on overnight. They needed help in everything as they woke blind. It was educational to both the blind and the helper. On the lame day, a leg of the child was tied up and he was to hop about on a crutch. On the maimed day, an arm was tied up and the children had to get their food cut for them. On the dumb day, they had to exercise will power to remain silent as their mouth could not be bandaged. They were made to take part in these misfortunes in order to make them understand the misfortune of others. The basic idea was to make the children sympathetic towards such helpless children.

LESSON 2: A CHAMELEON

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Hryukin was a | Ans. goldsmith |
| 2. The dog belonged to General Zhigalov. (True/False) | Ans. False |
| 3. _____ took the dog to its owner. | Ans. Prohor |
| 4. The _____ assured Hryukin that the offender will be punished. | Ans. Police Superintendent |
| 5. Chameleon is a type of a _____ . | Ans. lizard |
| 6. Hryukin was unable to work for a _____ . | Ans. week |
| 7. Name the writer of the chapter 'A Chameleon'. | Ans. Anton Chekhov |
| 8. Who was Otchumyelov? | |
| Ans. Otchumyelov was a Police Superintendent. | |
| 9. What did Otchumyelov hear in the Square Market? | |
| Ans. Otchumyelov heard the painful cries of a dog. | |
| 10. Who was ordered to draw a report? | |
| Ans. Yeldrin, the policeman, was ordered to draw a report. | |
| 11. Which finger of Hryukin was bleeding? | |
| Ans. His right finger was bleeding. | |
| 12. Who was the owner of the dog? | |
| Ans. Vladimir Ivanitch, the General's brother was the owner of the dog. | |
| 13. Who was blamed for the incident in the end of the chapter? | |
| Ans. Hryukin was blamed for the incident in the end. | |

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- 1. Where was the police superintendent Otchumyelov walking? What was he carrying under his arm?**
Ans. The police superintendent Otchumyelov was walking across the market square. He was carrying a parcel under his arm.
- 2. Who was walking after him?**
Ans. Yeldyrin, a red-haired policeman, was walking after him.
- 3. What was the red-haired policeman carrying in his hands?**
Ans. The red-haired policeman was carrying a sieve full of gooseberries in his hands.
- 4. Who was chasing the dog?**
Ans. Hryukin was chasing the dog.
- 5. Why was Hryukin chasing the dog?**
Ans. Hryukin was chasing the dog because the dog had bitten his finger and it was bleeding.
- 6. What was Hryukin wearing?**
Ans. Hryukin was wearing a starched cotton shirt with unbuttoned waistcoat.
- 7. What did Hryukin display to the crowd?**
Ans. Hryukin displayed his bleeding finger to the crowd.
- 8. How was Hryukin's bleeding finger a flag of victory?**

Ans. Hryukin's bleeding finger was a flag of victory because the law was on his side.

9. Why did Hryukin think that he must have damages?

Ans. Hryukin thought that he must be compensated because of his bitten finger. He will have to stay without work for a week.

10. What was Otchumyelov's first reaction to Hryukin's complaint?

Ans. Otchumyelov's first reaction to Hryukin's complaint was very fair and impartial. He assured him to take legal action against the offenders.

11. Why did Otchumyelov later refuse to take any action against the owner of the dog?

Ans. Later Otchumyelov refused to take any action against the owner of the dog because it was the General's dog.

12. What was the police superintendent's opinion about the biting of the dog when he came to know that it was the General's dog?

Ans. When the police superintendent came to know that it was the General's dog he changed his opinion and said that the little dog could not have bitten such a huge man.

13. What did the policeman tell the superintendent about the General's dog?

Ans. The policeman told the superintendent that it was not General's dog. He had high breed dogs.

14. Who was Prohor?

Ans. Prohor was the cook of the General.

15. What information did Prohor give about the dog?

Ans. Prohor gave the information that the dog belonged to the General's brother.

16. Why did the crowd laugh at Hryukin at the end of the story?

Ans. The crowd laughed at Hryukin at the end of the story because he did not get compensation for his bleeding finger.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Give a brief character-sketch of Otchumyelov.

Ans. Otchumyelov is the main character of the story 'A Chameleon'. It is written by Anton Chekhov. He is an interesting character. The writer has tried to throw light on the theme of this story through this character. Otchumyelov was the Police Superintendent in a town. When Hryukin made a complaint, he listened to him very carefully. He posed to be strict. He wanted to teach a lesson to those people who left their dogs out. But he changed his stand every now and then. When he came to know that the dog belonged to the General, he began to feel hot and removed his coat. He asked Hryukin how a small dog could bite a big man like him. He was a comic figure. He had a flattering nature.

Q2. Give a brief character-sketch of Hryukin.

Ans. Hryukin is the second main character in the story 'A Chameleon' written by Anton Chekhov. Hryukin was a goldsmith. He had a sharp brain. In the beginning of the story Hryukin was chasing the dog because the dog had bitten his finger and it was bleeding. Hryukin displayed his bleeding finger to the crowd. He thought that he had to be compensated because of his bitten finger as he would have to stay without work for a week. He was a liar who wanted to make easy money. The dog did not bite him. He put a cigarette in the dog's mouth and so the dog bit his finger. Firstly, the police superintendent assured him to take legal action against the offenders. But, when he came to know that it was the General's dog he changed his opinion and said that the little dog could not have bitten such a huge man. The crowd laughed at him in the end because he did not get compensation for his bleeding finger.

Q.3 Justify the title of the story, 'A Chameleon'.

Ans. The title of the story is very appropriate. It throws light on the theme of the story. Chameleon is a reptile that changes its color to match its surroundings. A man who changes according to the situation, for his benefit, is also called chameleon. In the story, the policeman, Otchumyelov behaves like a chameleon as he changes his stand frequently. Hryukin complains about dog bites to the policeman. He shows his bleeding finger and demands compensation from the dog's owner. Otchumyelov promises to do justice. He tries to find out the dog's owner. When he comes to know that the dog belongs to the General, he changes his stand. He starts shouting at Hryukin. After some time, Prohor the

General's cook tells that the dog does not belong to the General. Otchumyelov immediately changes his stand and once again promises justice to Hryukin. Later, when Prohor tells that the General's brother is the real owner of the dog, the policeman Otchumyelov changes his stand for the third time. Thus, we can say that his behaviour justifies the title of the story.

Q4. Why did Otchumyelov's statement keep on changing regarding Hryukin's complaint?

Ans. Otchumyelov was a police officer in this story. He had a flattering nature. He showed sympathy with Hryukin. He shouted that he would take action against the owner of the dog. But when he came to know that the dog belonged to General Zhigalov. He changed his attitude. Later he came to know that it was not the General's dog. He again took the side of Hryukin. But then the cook told him that the dog belonged to the General's brother. He once again changed his attitude.

Q5. Otchumyelov took off or put on his coat with every new statement. What does this show?

Ans. Otchumyelov takes off or puts on his overcoat with every new statement. He shows sympathy with Hryukin. He shouts that he will take action against the owner of the dog. But when he comes to know that the dog belongs to General. He feels uneasy. He takes off his coat. He changes his attitude. Later he comes to know that it is not the General's dog. He puts on the coat. He again takes the side of Hryukin. But then the cook tells him that the dog belongs to the General's brother. He once again changes his attitude. In this way, taking off and wearing it again, shows the fickle nature of Otchumyelov.

LESSON 3: BHOLI

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Tehsildar came to the village for the inauguration of the _____. Ans. primary school
2. How old was Bholi when her sister Mangla got married?
- Ans. Bholi was seven years old when Mangla got married.
3. Bholi had _____ marks on her face. Ans. pock
4. Who motivated Bholi?
- Ans. Bholi's teacher motivated her.
5. Bholi regained her confidence due to her _____. Ans. education
6. Who was Ramlal?
- Ans. Ramlal was Bholi's father.
7. The dictionary meaning of Bholi is the _____. Ans. simpleton
8. Ramlal was not worried about Bholi. (True/False) Ans. False
9. Bishamber was a greedy man. Ans. True
10. Education made Bholi an _____ girl. Ans. independent

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. How many siblings did Bholi have?

Ans. Bholi had three brothers and three sisters.

Q2. Why was Sulekha called Bholi, the simpleton?

Ans. Sulekha was called Bholi, the simpleton because she was a backward child.

Q3. What was the effect of small-pox on Bholi?

Ans. Her body was permanently disfigured by deep black pock marks.

Q4. Why did the other children make fun of Bholi?

Ans. The other children made fun of Bholi because she stammered and could not speak properly.

Q5. Why was Ramlal worried about Bholi?

Ans. Ramlal was worried about Bholi because she was neither beautiful nor intelligent.

Q6. Why did the Tehsildar come to the village?

Ans. The Tehsildar came to the village to perform the opening ceremony of the new school.

Q7. Why did the Tehsildar want Ramlal to send his daughters to the school?

Ans. The Tehsildar wanted Ramlal to send his daughters to the school because he wanted Ramlal to set an example for the whole village.

Q8. Why did Ramlal's wife agree to send Bholi but not her other daughters to school?

Ans. Ramlal's wife feared that if her girls went to school, no one would marry them. As Bholi had little chance of getting married, she agreed to send Bholi to school.

Q9. Why was Bholi glad to see so many girls of her age at school?

Ans. Bholi was glad to see so many girls of her age at school because she hoped one of these girls might become her friend.

Q10. What happened when the teacher asked her name?

Ans. She stammered and was unable to tell her name properly.

Q11. Why did Bholi's parents agree to Bishamber's proposal for Bholi?

Ans. Bholi's parents agreed to Bishamber's proposal for Bholi because he did not demand any dowry and also knew nothing about Bholi's ugly face and her being mentally backward.

Q12. How did Bishamber come to wed Bholi?

Ans. Bishamber came to wed Bholi with a large marriage party. His friends and relatives were dancing to the tunes of the marriage band.

Q13. Why did Bishamber demand five thousand rupees as dowry?

Ans. Bishamber demanded five thousand rupees as dowry because Bholi was ugly and he saw it as a bright chance to earn some money.

Q14. Why did Bholi refuse to marry Bishamber?

Ans. Bholi refused to marry Bishamber because he was a greedy and mean person.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Describe, in brief, the early childhood of Bholi.

Ans. Bholi was Ramlal's youngest daughter. Her real name was Sulekha. She fell down from a cot when she was ten months old. It damaged some part of her brain. So she was a backward child. She had an attack of small pox when she was two years old. It spoiled her face forever. She began to speak at the age of five years. She stammered when she spoke. She was disliked and neglected by everyone. So she was shy and fearful. She was called a witless fool. Her teacher helped her overcome her weakness.

Q2. Ramlal was not worried about his children except Bholi. Why?

Ans. Ramlal had seven children and Bholi was his youngest daughter. All the children were healthy and strong except Bholi. He sent his sons to city to study in schools and colleges. He had married off his eldest daughter, Radha. It was not difficult to find bride grooms for Mangla and Champa because they were good looking. Ramlal was worried about Bholi because she was neither good looking nor intelligent.

Q3. Write, in brief, a character-sketch of Bholi's teacher?

Ans. Bholi's teacher played an important role in her life. Bholi was confused and afraid when she went to school for the first time. When her teacher asked her name, she stammered. She could not speak properly. She began to weep. The teacher was very kind and caring. She pushed her fears out and made her confident. The teacher taught Bholi to speak clearly and without halting. She groomed Bholi into a self-reliant young woman. So, we can say that Bholi's teacher shaped her life positively.

Q4. Write, in brief, a character-sketch of Bishamber?

Ans. Bishamber was a rich grocer from a nearby village. He was about fifty years old. He was a widower. He had children from his earlier wife also. He wanted to marry Bholi. Ramlal accepted his proposal. At the time of marriage, he saw Bholi's face that was ugly with pock marks. He refused to marry Bholi. He was ready to marry Bholi only if Ramlal gave him five thousand rupees. But, Bholi refused to marry him. So, he had to go back. Thus, he was a greedy and mean person.

LESSON 4: THE GOLD FRAME

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who was the central figure in the lesson 'The Gold Frame'?
Ans. Datta is the central figure in the lesson.
2. Who was the old man in the photograph?
Ans. The old man in the photograph was the customer's grandfather
3. Which imported frame did Datta suggest/ show to the customer?
Ans. Datta showed a German imported frame.
4. What was the colour of the photograph?
Ans. The colour of the photograph was sepia brown.
5. What price did Datta charge for the frame selected by the customer?
Ans. Datta charged seventeen rupees for the frame.
6. Datta was the owner of the _____. Ans. 'The Modern Frame Works'
7. 'The Modern Frame Works' was situated in the empty space between a _____ and a radio repair shop.
Ans. medical store
8. _____ was the picture frame maker in the story 'The Gold Frame'. Ans. Datta
9. A tin containing _____ fell on the photograph. Ans. white enamel paint
10. The customer selected the frame which was decorated with _____ leaves and winding cree
Ans. gold
11. The customer deeply loved the old man in the picture. (True/False) Ans. True
12. The customer was baffled due to the variety of frames. (True/False) Ans. True
13. Did the customer notice that the picture in the frame was not original ?
Ans. No, the customer did not notice that it wasn't the original picture.
14. Datta was a very silent and _____ man. Ans. hardworking
15. Datta's experience was that his customers were never _____. Ans. punctual

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Where was the 'The Modern Frame Works' situated?

Ans: The Modern Frame Works was situated in a gap between a drug store and a radio repair shop.

2. Who was the owner of 'The Modern Frame Works'?

Ans: Datta was the owner of 'The Modern Frame Works'.

3. What were the walls of this shop covered with?

Ans: The walls of this shop were covered with the pictures of gods, saints, hockey players, children, and cheap prints of the Mona Lisa, national leaders, wedding couples, Urdu calligraphy, the snow-clad Fujiyama and many others.

4. What did the customer want?

Ans: The customer wanted to get his grandfather's portrait framed with the best frame.

5. What types of frames did Datta show to the customer?

Ans: Datta showed plain, wooden, lacquer, gold, plastic, decorative, floral, geometrical, thin, hefty, enamel painted, plain mount and cut mount frames to the customer.

6. What did Datta do to help the customer make his choice?

Ans: Datta helped the confused customer by recommending a German-imported frame with lots of gold leaves and winding creepers. He also suggested that a cut mount frame would look more elegant.

7. What price did Datta quote for the frame selected by his customer?

Ans: Datta quoted seventeen rupees for the frame selected by his customer.

8. What was Datta's experience about his customers?

Ans: Datta had learnt by long experience that his customers never came punctually. They came days in advance and went away disappointed or came months later, and some never turned up at all.

9. For whom did Datta make frames?

Ans: Datta made frames for those who came to him and visited him at least twice.

10. How did the photograph get damaged?

Ans: While looking for his pencil stub, Datta shook his dhoti so vigorously that a tin of white enamel paint fell on the photograph. Later, he rubbed the picture so hard with a piece of cloth to remove the paint that the photograph got damaged completely.

11. How did he try to rescue the picture?

Ans: In order to rescue the picture, he rubbed the picture hard with a piece of cloth to remove the paint.

12. What solution did Datta finally come up with?

Ans: Datta decided to frame a photograph resembling closely to the photograph of the customer's grandfather and pass it on to him.

13. Why were the days that followed filled with suspense and anxiety?

Ans: The days that followed were filled with suspense and anxiety because he was scared that if the customer happened to arrive at his shop all of a sudden when he would not be mentally prepared to face the situation, he might then, get nervous and spoil all his plan himself.

14. What effect did the picture have on the customer?

Ans: The customer was so wonder-struck by the grandeur of the glittering frame that he became speechless.

15. What was the customer's complaint regarding the frame?

Ans: The customer complained that he had ordered for an oval cut mount frame and not a square one.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**1. How did the author describe the shop owned by Datta?**

Ans: The name of Datta's shop was 'The Modern Frame Works' but the shop lacked any modernity. It was, in fact, a large wooden packing case situated in a gap between a drug store and a radio repair shop. It was fixed on shaky legs. The walls of this shop were covered with the pictures of gods, saints, hockey players, children, and cheap prints of the Mona Lisa, national leaders, wedding couples, Urdu calligraphy, the snow-clad Fujiyama and many others.

2. What had Datta learnt from his experience? How was his new customer different from the old ones?

Ans: Datta had learnt from his long experience that his customers never came punctually. They came days in advance and went away disappointed or came months later, and some never turned up at all and their pictures lay unclaimed in a box, gathering dust and feeding cockroaches and silverfish. On the contrary, Datta's new customer had come four days earlier than the scheduled date to collect his grandfather's framed portrait.

3. What impression do you gather about Datta, the frame maker?

Ans: Datta was a frame maker. He was a silent, hardworking man. He was always seen sitting hunched up doing some work or the other. He was an introvert. He did not allow his casual friends to visit his shop and indulge him in idle gossip. He gave very brief answers to the questions his customers asked. Datta was very callous. He did not pay any attention to what the customer was saying so respectfully about the greatness of his grandfather. Being a good and experienced workman, he used to get many orders for frame making. Datta understood the psychology of his customers so he executed the order of only those customers who he felt were eager to get the photographs framed. Though diligent in the first part of the story, he created doubt in the minds of the readers by cheating the customer. Had he accepted his fault humbly, he could have earned more respect from the readers.

4. Datta found a solution to his problem. Did it work for him? Justify your answer.

Ans: A customer had given his grandfather's photograph to Datta to get it framed with the best frame. Unfortunately, Datta damaged the photograph by dropping white enamel paint on it accidentally. He got scared but he decided to frame a photograph resembling closely to the photograph of the customer's grandfather and pass it on to him. He did it. It worked for him. The photograph looked attractive in the gold frame. When the customer came for the photograph, Datta handed it over to him with a pounding heart. The customer was so wonder-struck by the grandeur of the glittering frame that he became speechless. He could not discover that the photograph was a fake one. He did complain but the complaint was that he had ordered for an oval cut mount frame and not a square one.

LESSON 5: THE BARBER'S TRADE UNION

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. _____ is the narrator of the story 'The Barber's Trade Union'. Ans. Mulk Raj Anand
2. Chandu was _____ by caste. Ans. barber
3. Chandu was an expert in making and flying _____ of intricate designs. Ans. kites
4. _____ was the Sahukar of Chandu's village. Ans. Thanu Ram
5. During Chandu's strike, the village elders thought of calling the barber of _____ to attend to them.
Ans. Verka
6. Who gave a pair of khakhi shorts to Chandu?
Ans. The retired Subedar gave the pair of khakhi shorts to Chandu.
7. What did Chandu's father die of?
Ans. Chandu's father died of plague.
8. How did Lala Hukam Chand go to the district courts?
Ans. Lala Hukam Chand went to the district courts in a phaeton.
9. How far was the town from Chandu's village?
Ans. Chandu's town was six miles away from the village.
10. Chandu was a member of low caste. True/ False Ans. True
11. Chandu was senior to the narrator by six years. True / False Ans. False
12. Chandu bought a _____ from the gambling son of Lala Hukam Chand. Ans. bicycle
13. The landlord, Bijay Chand's wife was younger to him by _____ years. Ans. twenty
14. Who was the narrator's close friend in the story 'The Barber's Trade Union'?
Ans. Chandu was the narrator's close friend.
15. Who was called to discuss the unholy emergency that had arisen due to Chandu?
Ans. Pandit Parmanand was called to discuss the unholy emergency.
16. Where was Mulk Raj Anand's secondary school situated?
Ans. It was located at Jodiala, three miles from his village.
17. For how many years had Chandu's mother suffered the humiliation of the upper-caste people of the village?
Ans. She suffered humiliation for Sixty-odd years.
18. From whose shop did Chandu get the idea of opening his own barber shop?
Ans. Chandu got the idea of opening his own shop from Nringan Das, the barber of the town.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. What was the age difference between Chandu and the narrator?

Ans:- The age difference between Chandu and the narrator was six months.

Q. 2. Why did the narrator consider Chandu the embodiment of perfection for him?

Ans:- The narrator considered Chandu the embodiment of perfection because he could make and fly paper kites of various designs.

Q. 3. Why was Chandu not good at doing sums at school?

Ans:- Chandu had to work as a barber. So he had no time to study. That is why he was not good at doing sums at school.

Q. 4. Why did the narrator's mother constantly dissuade him to play with Chandu?

Ans:- The narrator's mother dissuaded him from playing with Chandu because he was a low caste barber boy. Friendship with him was against the reputation of the narrator's caste.

Q.5 What does the narrator tell us about Chandu's dress?

Ans:- Chandu wore khaki shorts, black velvet coat and a round cap.

Q.6 What did Chandu tell the narrator about Kalan Khan's appearance?

Ans:- Kalan Khan was a young man with parted hair, dressed in a shirt, a black coat and a wonderful rubber overcoat and shoes.

Q. 7. Why did Bijay Chand, the landlord, turn Chandu out of his house?

Ans:- Bijay Chand, the landlord turned Chandu out of his house because he had defiled his house by bringing a leather bag of cow-hide into his house.

Q. 8. What did the Sahukar think about Chandu wearing clothes like a doctor?

Ans:- The Sahukar thought that Chandu looked like a clown in those clothes.

Q. 9. Why had the landlord summoned Pandit Parmanand?

Ans:- The landlord had summoned Pandit Parmanand to discuss the unholy emergency in which Chandu had landed.

Q.10. What type of woman was Chandu's mother?

Ans:- Chandu's mother was an ill-tempered woman.

Q. 11. How did Chandu's mother treat the narrator?

Ans:- She was very kind to the narrator though she bantered him sometimes.

Q. 12. Why did Chandu decide to go on strike?

Ans:- Chandu decided to go on strike to teach the upper-caste people a lesson.

Q. 13. Why did Chandu decide to buy a bicycle?

Ans:- Chandu decided to buy a bicycle to go to the town every day and give people a shave and hair-cut.

Q. 14. Why had the men gathered in the Sahukar's shop?

Ans:- The men had gathered in the shop to talk to the landlord.

Q. 15. How did the Sahukar look without being trimmed by the barber?

Ans:- The Sahukar looked like a leper with the brown colour of tobacco on his big moustaches.

Q. 16. What jokes became popular in every home and why?

Ans:- Jokes about unkempt beards of the elders of the village became popular in every home.

Q. 17. What was the reason of rumour that the landlord's wife had threatened to run away with someone else?

Ans:- The reason of the rumour was that the landlord looked very shabby with his unshaven beard and his young wife did not like it.

Q. 18. Why did the village elders threaten Chandu?

Ans:- The village elders threatened to have him sent to prison for not giving them a shave and hair-cut.

Q. 19. Name the union that gave birth to many other active trade unions in the town?

Ans:- The name of the union was 'Rajkot District Barber Brothers' Hairdressing and Shaving Saloon'.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Give a brief character-sketch of Chandu.

Ans. Chandu is the main character of the story 'The Barber's Trade Union' written by Mulk Raj Anand. All the incidents of the story revolve around him. Chandu is an interesting character. He was a barber boy and a close friend of the writer. He was not good at doing sums but his friend, the narrator was impressed by his skill of making and flying kites and catching wasps. Chandu had a sharp mind. He belonged to a low caste, hence upper caste people often abused him. He made a barber's union. Chandu was a self-respecting, hard-working and brave man. He set up a barber's shop. He bought a cycle and started shaving people in the town. He leaves a deep impact upon our mind. This character has many colours of human life.

2. How did the village elders behave when Chandu dressed up like a doctor?

Ans. The writer was thrilled to see him, but the landlords of the village became angry and addressed him with derogatory words. The village Sahukar also insulted him. He said that he should wear only cheap clothes which suit his class.

3. Give a brief character-sketch of Chandu's mother.

Ans. Chandu's mother is an interesting character of the story. She was about sixty years old. She was an ill-tempered lady. She belonged to low caste and dared to see high class people in her own way. She was always kind to the narrator. She loved her son. When Chandu started shaving people in the town and earned more money, she became happy.

4. Why did Chandu go on a strike? What was the result of the strike?

Ans. Chandu was the son of a barber. When the village elders insulted him, he decided to teach them a lesson. He bought a second hand cycle. He started going to the city to shave people. He told that he was on strike. He stopped shaving the village people. All looked funny because of their unshaved faces. He opened a shop and they had to come to his shop.

LESSON 6: THE BULL BENEATH THE EARTH

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Where was the village Thathi Khara situated?

Ans. Thathi Khar was situated on the pucca metalled road near Amritsar.

2. What made Mann Singh's journey joyfully short?

Ans. The happy impulse that he was going to meet the family of his friend Karam Singh made Mann Singh's journey joyfully short.

3. Where is the firmest friendship formed?

Ans. The firmest friendship is formed in the army.

4. Why did people in Karam Singh's village wait for his next leave?

Ans. Karam Singh's villagers waited for him because he was a friendly character.

5. Why did people love to sit by his (Karam Singh's) side?

Ans. They loved to sit by his side to listen to his tales of war and adventure.

7. Where a whole machine gun magazine failed to gain its objects, Karam Singh's _____ sufficed.

Ans. one bullet

8. When it was Mann Singh's turn to go on leave, Karam Singh felt quite _____.

Ans. envious

9. Chuharkana was _____ miles away from Amritsar.

Ans. about 50

10. When Mann Singh got into the military truck to come away, Karam Singh gave him a parting _____

Ans. message

15. Jaswant Singh and Karam Singh were brothers. (True/False)

Ans. True

16. _____ brought the pension papers of Karam Singh.

Ans. The Postman

17. Karam Singh's father did not want to _____ his holidays.

Ans. spoil

18. Karam Singh's parents were utterly _____ in keeping the news of Karam Singh's death from Mann Singh.

Ans. unsuccessful

19. Karam Singh's father could voluntarily take on additional _____ to spare another person's discomfort.

Ans. burden

20. Mann Singh has rightly called Karam Singh's father the _____ beneath the earth.

Ans. bull

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who were Mann Singh and Karam Singh?

Ans.1 They were soldiers posted together on the Burma Front.

2. What were the designations of Karam Singh and Mann Singh in the army?

Ans.2 Mann Singh was a Naik and Karam Singh was Havildar in the army.

3. Where did Mann Singh go when he got a few days' leave?

Ans.3 Mann Singh went to Karam Singh's village Thathi Khara.

4. Who did Mann Singh meet first on entering Karam Singh's house?

Ans.4 He first met Karam Singh's father.

5. Who was Jaswant Singh?

Ans.5 He was Karam Singh's brother.

6. What did Mann Singh tell Karam Singh's family about the latter's war-skills?

Ans.6 He said that Karam Singh was very famous in the Burma War and he killed many soldiers of Japan.

7. Which words of Mann Singh pierced Karam Singh's father's heart?

Ans.7 He asked Karam Singh's son if he wanted to go to his father.

8. How far was TaranTaran from Karam Singh's village?

Ans.8 It was nearly four miles.

9. What news did the postman bring?

Ans.9 The postman brought the papers of Karam Singh's pension.

10. What was the effect of Karam Singh's death on Mann Singh?

Ans.10 Mann Singh felt choked in his chest and became numb.

11. Why did the members of Karam Singh's family not break the news of his death to Mann Singh?

Ans.11 They didn't want to spoil the days of his leave.

12. Why did Mann Singh compare Karam Singh's father to a bull who bore upon its head the burden of the whole earth?

Ans.12 The bull discussed here is symbolic of kindness with great capacity to bear burden. Mann Singh compared Karam Singh's father to the bull because like the bull, his father was also willing to share other people's burdens.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**1. Write a character-sketch of Karam Singh.**

Ans. Karam Singh is the main character of the story 'The Bull Beneath The Earth' written by Kulwant Singh Virk. All the incidents revolve around him. He is an interesting character. Karam Singh was a Havildar in the army. He belonged to the village named Thathi Khara in Amritsar. He was a close friend of Mann Singh. He was soft-spoken and a good story teller. He was popular in his village. He was famous as a crack shot. He had killed many Japanese in the war. All shed tears over the news of his death.

2. Write a character-sketch of Mann Singh.

Ans. Mann Singh is the main character of the story 'The Bull Beneath The Earth' written by Kulwant Singh Virk. All the incidents revolve around him. He is an interesting character. Mann Singh was a Naik in the army. He was a close friend of Karam Singh. Both were in the same regiment. When Mann Singh got leave to visit home, Karam Singh told him to visit his village. He visited Karam Singh's family near the end of his leave. But they treated him in a cold Manner. He was puzzled. But then he came to know about Karam Singh's death. It was a great shock to him. He remembered his dear friend.

3. Why did Mann Singh visit Karam Singh's village during his leave? How did Karam Singh's family treat him? What was the reason for such treatment?

Ans. Mann Singh and Karam Singh were in the army. They had worked in the same Regimental Centre. Karam Singh was a Havildar and Mann Singh was a Naik. Both were friends. When Mann Singh got a few days' leave, he went to Karam Singh's village, Thathi Khara, in Amritsar. His friend Karam Singh told him that he should go to his village Thathi Khara and see his people before he returned from leave. He told him that his family members would be happy to see him. He would write to his parents about Mann Singh's visit.

4. Give a brief character-sketch of Karam Singh's father?

Ans. Karam Singh's father is the main character of the story 'The Bull Beneath The Earth' written by Kulwant Singh Virk. All the incidents revolve around him. He is an interesting character. He was a brave old man of sixty. When Mann Singh visited his house, he greeted him. He did not speak much. When Mann Singh tried to talk to Karam Singh's son. His father shouted and asked his wife to take him in. Later Mann Singh came to know the reason for his strange behavior. Like the bull beneath the earth, he was also willing to share the burden of others.

5. Discuss the appropriateness of the title of the story: 'The Bull beneath the Earth'.

Ans. The title of the story is very appropriate. This title is very meaningful. Karam Singh's father was an old man of sixty. He was a brave man. When Mann Singh visited his house, he greeted him. He did not speak much because he did not want to disclose the news of Karam Singh's death to Mann Singh and spoil his holidays. Later Mann Singh came to know the reason for his strange behaviour. He was shocked to learn that Karam Singh had died. Mann Singh thought that Karam Singh's father was like a bull which had the burden of the earth upon his head. He is an unforgettable character who leaves a deep impact upon our minds.

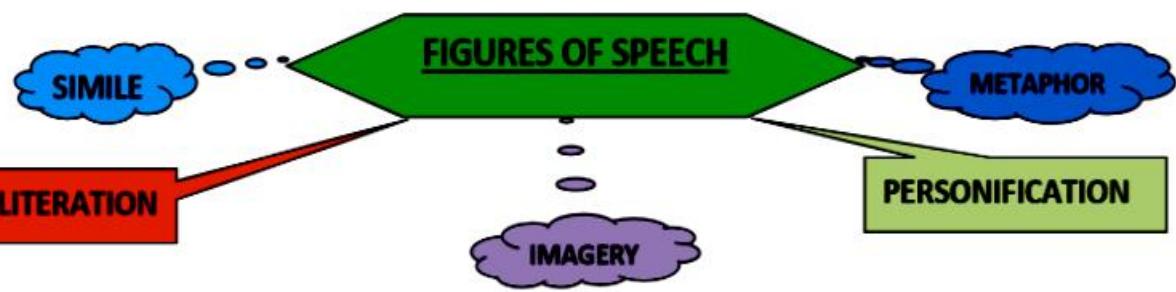
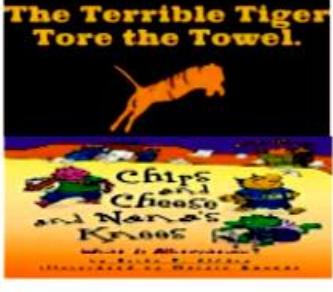


FIGURE OF SPEECH	A figure of speech is a phrase or words having different meanings than its literal meanings.	"Break a leg" is a figure of speech meaning "good luck". 	The sun is smiling on us today. 
SIMILE	A simile is a comparison between two unlike things using the words "like" or "as." Ex.- 'Now I can see him getting off the train ____' 'My teeth like a snake'		 Malvinder is as brave as a lion.
METAPHOR	A metaphor is a comparison between two unlike things or ideas without using the words "like" or "as." Ex.- 'He is your field which you sow with love'		 She is the apple of my eye.
ALLITERATION	Alliteration is the repetition of the beginning sounds of neighboring words. Ex.- screening you from the summer sun ____		

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