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1. The Gentlemen of the Jungle

- Jomo Kenyatta

- 1) The Elephant asked the man to save _____ on rainy day.
a) It's skin b) It's head c) It's trunk d) It's body.
- 2) According to the elephant, the man can afford to remain in the rain because _____.
a) The skin of the man is harder than his. b) The skin of the elephant is delicate.
1) The skin of the elephant is harder than that of the man.
- 3) The man expected that the but would be returned to him _____.
a) easily b) hardly c) naturally d) fortunately
- 4) The man was unhappy with the member of commission of enquiry because _____.
a) All the members of the Commission were animals. b) All the members of the Commission were men.
c) Only few members were from man's side. d) The chairman of the commission was cunning.
5. According to the elephant the man had invited him to the but because _____.
a) to save his skin b) to give shelter to his trunk
c) to save the but from the hurricane d) to fill the empty space in the hut
- 6) _____ was the chairman of the commission of Enquiry.
a) Mr. Leopard b) Mr. Fox c) Mr. Elephant d) The Lion
- 7) _____ was to act as the secretary of the commission of Enquiry.
a) Mr. Leopard b) Mr. Fox c) Mr. Elephant d) The Lion
- 8) The Elephant enjoyed the position of _____ in the lion's kingdoms.
a) The king b) the soldier c) the minister d) the priest
9. The man accepted the decision of the commission. Because _____.
a) The Commission agreed to include a member from man's side. b) He had no alternative
c) The man believed in the words of the Commission. d) Man decided to study the law of jungle
- 10) The man succeeded in buying peace using his _____.
a) physical Strength b) wisdom c) money d) power
- 11) The lion wanted to have _____ in his kingdom,
a) joy and happiness b) peace and happiness c) peace and tranquility d) Silence and discipline
- 12) The following member was not in the commission of enquiry.
a) Mr. Rhinoceros b) Mr. Elephant c) Mr. Fox d) Mr. Buffalo
- 13) You can fool people for a time, but not _____.
a) twice b) thrice c) never d) forever
- 14) When all the animals embroiled together the, the man _____.
a) Built a new hut b) set a commission of his own c) punished the animals d) set then hut on fire
- 15) According to the lion, the members of the commission of enquire were chosen by _____.
a) All animals b) all ministers c) angles d) God

MCQs:

1. What favour did the elephant ask the man on a rainy day?

- a. The elephant wanted the man to share his hut.
- b. The elephant wanted the man to protect him from rain.
- c. The elephant wanted the man to let him put his trunk inside the man's hut.
- d. The elephant wanted the man to build a bigger and better hut.

2. Statement: The elephant requested the man to let him put his trunk inside the Man's hut.

Reason : The elephant and the man were friends.

- a. Both statement and reason are false.
- b. Both statement and reason are true.
- c. Statement is true, but reason is false.
- d. Statement is false, but reason is true.

3. According to the elephant, who initially invited the elephant into man's hut?

- a. The lion.
- b. The man.
- c. Mr. Rhinoceros.
- d. Mr. Buffalo.

4. The elephant flung the man out of the hut as _____.

- a) he was afraid of the rain.
- b) he wanted to protect his own skin.
- c) he did not like the man.
- d) he needed more space for his family.

5. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a) The man was included in the Commission of Enquiry.
- b) The elephant was punished for his actions.
- c) The man was compensated for his loss.
- d) The elephant provided lunch to the members of the Commission.

6. What was the purpose of the Commission of Enquiry?

- i. To investigate the dispute between the man and the elephant.
- ii. To punish the elephant for his actions.

- a) Only i is correct
- b) Only ii is correct
- c) Both i and ii are correct.
- d) Neither i nor ii is correct

7. Complete the following analogy with respect to ' The Gentlemen of the Jungle'.

Mr. Buffalo : Member to the commission :: Leopard : _____

- a) Chairman
- b) Minister
- c) Secretary
- d) Member

8. _____ was the Chairman to the Commission of Enquiry.

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

9. Identify the correct sequence of events.

- i. Mr. Rhinoceros charged in with his horn lowered.
- ii. The judgement of the Commission of Enquiry favoured the elephant.
- iii. Again, a Royal commission was appointed to look into the matter.
- iv. The man obeyed the suggestion of the commission and built a new hut.

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

9.A Which of the following best describes the tone of the fable?

- a) Humorous b) Romantic c) Thriller d) Satirical

10. Match the column 'A' with column 'B' related to 'The Gentlemen of the Jungle'.

A

B

(i)Elephant

(a) Wanted peace and tranquillity

(ii) Lion

(b) Chairman to the Commission

(iii)Fox

(c) Honourable minister of Jungle Kingdom

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

11. What was the Commission's verdict regarding the hut?

- a) The man should be compensated for his loss. b) The elephant should return the hut to the man.
c) The elephant could keep the hut, and the man should build a new one.
d) The hut should be destroyed and the land be shared among the animals.

12. How did the man ultimately resolve the situation?

- a) He appealed to the king of the jungle again. b) He did not build the hut at the edge of the forest again.
c) He tricked the animals into a new hut and burned it down. d) He accepted the commission's decision and moved on.

13. What is the meaning of the phrase "Ng-enda thi ndeagaga motegi"?

- a) "Peace is costly, but it's worth the expense." b) "There is nothing that treads on the earth that cannot be trapped."
c) "Justice will always prevail." d) "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

14. How did the elephant justify his occupation of the man's hut to the Commission?

- a) He claimed he had purchased the hut from the man. b) He argued that he was protecting the hut from damage.
c) He said the man had abandoned the hut. d) He said there was enough space for both of them.

16. What does the phrase "race less adequately endowed with teeth and claws" suggest about the Commission's perspective?

- a) They believed the man was physically weak and therefore less deserving. b) They admired the man's friendly nature.
c) They felt sympathy for the man's plight. d) They recognized the man's skill of building new huts.

17. Which of the following statements is /are TRUE?

- i) Mr. Elephant found Mr. Rhinoceros inside the big hut.
ii) Mr. Hyena was the Chairman of the Commission.
iii) Mr. Elephant was one of the honourable ministers of the jungle kingdom
iv) Mr Alligator basked on the roof of the big hut.

- a) i and ii only b) iii and iv only c) only iv d) all the above

18. Who were the appointed members of the Commission of Enquiry?

- a) Mr. Rhinoceros, Mr. Buffalo, Mr. Alligator, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Leopard.
b) Mr. Lion, Mr. Rhinoceros, Mr. Fox, Mr. Leopard, and Mr Elephant.
c) Mr. Rhinoceros, Mr. Buffalo, Mr. Alligator, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Hyena.

d) Mr. Buffalo, Mr. Rhinoceros, Mr. Fox, Mr. Leopard, and Mr Elephant.

19. Identify the correct sequence of events.

i. The Lion appointed a commission of enquiry and thanked the man for establishing friendship with his people.

ii. The man protested and wanted to include in the Commission a member from his side.

iii. The man was very pleased by the sweet words from the King of the Jungle.

iv. No one from man's side was included in the commission.

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

20. What happened when the man built a bigger and better hut?

a) He lived happily ever after.

b) The other animals respected his new hut.

c) Other animals, including members of the Commission, claimed the new hut for themselves.

d) The man was forced to share the new hut with the elephant.

21. How did the man ultimately resolve the conflict with the animals?

a) He negotiated a peaceful agreement.

b) He sought the help from the lion.

c) He burned down the hut, destroying the animals inside.

d) He surrendered his hut to the animals.

22. What does the fable suggest about the relationship between the Europeans and the Africans during the colonial era?

a) It was a mutually beneficial partnership.

b) It was based on respect and understanding.

c) It was characterised by exploitation and injustice.

d) It was a peaceful exchange of cultures.

23. What does the "hurricane" in the story symbolise?

a) A natural disaster.

b) The threat of European colonialism.

c) The man's fear and insecurity.

d) The elephant's unpredictable behaviour.

24. According to the narrator, what does the "undeveloped space" in the hut represent?

a) The man's unused possessions.

b) The man's untapped potential.

c) The African land that was taken by Europeans.

d) The elephant's need for more territory.

25. What is the significance of the man's final statement, "Peace is costly, but it's worth the expense"?

a) He realises that maintaining peace requires sacrifice.

b) He believes the violence was unavoidable to achieve peace.

c) He acknowledges the importance of compromise.

d) He understands that being absolutely peaceful is a solution.

26. Match the column 'A' with column 'B' related to 'The Gentlemen of the Jungle'.

A

B

i. Elephant

(a) Pleased that the man established a friendship with the Lion

ii. Man

(b) Claimed to fulfil the sacred duty of protecting friend

iii. Lion

(c) Had no representation in the Commission

a) i-b, ii-c, iii-a

b) i-b, ii-a, iii-c

c) i-c, ii-d, iii-b

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

27. What was the man's response when the Commission suggested he build a new hut the first time?
- He immediately agreed.
 - He tricked the animals into a new hut and burned it down.
 - He protested but eventually complied.
 - He refused and demanded his original hut back.
28. Statement: Animals were gentlemen chosen by God to look after the interests of lesser races.
Reason: The animals would investigate the matter with the greatest care and report impartially.
- Only the statement is true.
 - Only the reason is true.
 - Both the statement and the reason are true.
 - Both statement and reason are false.

Two Marks

- Mention any two members in the Commission of Enquiry.
Ans : Mr. Rhinoceros, Mr. Buffalo, Mr. Alligator. Mr. Fox, Mr. Leopard
- What did the king of the jungle want to have in his Kingdom?
Ans : peace and tranquility
- Who made friendship with the elephant? Why did the elephant approach him on a rainy day?
Ans : man. To save its trunk from hailstorm /torrential rain
- Who had a little hut at the edge of the forest? Who approached him for a favour on a rainy day?
Ans : Man. Elephant
- Name any two jungle lords that occupied the man's huts.
Ans : Mr. Rhinoceros, Mr. Buffalo, Mr. Leopard, Mr. Hyena
- Who was the king of the Jungle? What did he command his ministers?
Ans : The Lion. He commanded to appoint a commission of enquiry.
- What kind of hut did the man build, finally?
Ans : bigger and better hut

Three Marks

- Describe the circumstances that led to the appointment of the Commission of Enquiry.*
- Why did the man start to grumble? And what followed ?*
Ans : The elephant asked the man to let his trunk inside his hut. Then man told elephant to put in its trunk gently. But the elephant pushed his head inside and pushed the man out of his hut. The man started to grumble. Then all the animals in the nearby forest came and stood listening to the heated argument between the man and the elephant. In this disturbance, the lion the king of the Jungle came roaring and asked the reason for disturbance of peace. The elephant replied that it was a little discussion with his friend as to the position of the little hut. Then the lion commanded to point a commission of enquiry to go thoroughly into the matter and report accordingly.
- How did the elephant justify his act of occupying the hut ?*
Ans : When the commission sat to take evidence, the elephant said that it regarded it as it's duty to protect the interests of his friend. That appeared to have caused misunderstanding between the man and the elephant. He also said that the man had invited him to protect his hut from hurricane. Then he considered it necessary to turn the undeveloped space to a mere economic use by sitting in itself. Thus the elephant justified its act of occupying the hut.

4. *How did the members of Commission of Enquiry justify their act of not including any man ?*

Ans : When the commission of enquiry was appointed, the elders of the Jungle were appointed to sit in the commission of enquiry by the elephant. On seeing the members of the commission, the man protested and asked the commission why no one was included in the commission from his side. Then the animals replied him that no one from his side was well educated to understand the intricacy of the Jungle law. So they decided not to include anyone from the man side in the commission of enquiry.

5. *How did the animals exploit the man, each time he built a new hut ?*

Ans : As man had no alternative, he did as the commission suggested. As soon as he built another hut Mr. Rhinoceros occupied. Again the commission was appointed and the same finding was given. This procedure continued until Mr. Buffalo, Mr. Leopard, Mr. Hyena and the rest were accommodated with new huts. When the occupied huts seemed to decay and fall to pieces. Then man built a bigger and better hut. Then all the animals again occupied their places in it. Thus the fate awaited the man each time he built a new hut.

6. *What did the man finally do in order to get justice ?*

Ans : Each time the man built a hut, the animals occupied it and ordered to quit. In every situation man's act of kindness is misunderstood as weakness by the animals. When the occupied huts seemed to decay and fall to pieces. He built a bigger and better hut a little distance away. All the animals occupied their places in it. While they were disputing and fighting about the rights of penetration. The man set the hut on fire and burnt it to ground, jungle lords and all. He lived happily ever after.

Four Marks

1. *Explain briefly the trial and the judgment of the case between the man and elephant.*

Ans : The lion commanded to point a commission of enquiry to go thoroughly into the matter and report accordingly. The elders of the Jungle were appointed as the members of the commission. On seeing the members of the commission, the man protested and asked the commission why no one was included in the commission from his side. Then the animals replied him that no one from his side was well educated to understand the intricacy of the Jungle law. When the commission sat to take evidence, the elephant said that it regarded it as its duty to protect the interests of his friend. That appeared to have caused misunderstanding between the man and the elephant. He also said that the man had invited him to protect his hut from hurricane. Then he considered it necessary to turn the undeveloped space to a mere economic use by sitting in itself. After enjoying a delicious meal at the expense of Mr. Elephant, the members of the commission declared that the elephant shall continue its occupation of little hut and man was asked to look for a site where he could build another hut more suited his needs. They also promised to protect him well.

2. *Explain the man's plan of action as he built a better hut in 'The Gentlemen of the Jungle'.*

3. *"You can fool people for a time, but not forever". Explain.*

4. *"Peace is costly but it is worth the expense". Elucidate the underlying irony.*

5. *"The Gentlemen of the Jungle" is a political satire on Colonialism. Elucidate.*

As man had no alternative, he did as the commission suggested. As soon as he built another hut Mr. Rhinoceros occupied and ordered to quit. This procedure continued until Mr. Buffalo, Mr. Leopard, Mr. Hyena and the rest were accommodated with new huts. In every situation man's act of kindness is misunderstood as weakness by the animals. He thought of effective means saying "*You can fool people for a time, but not forever*". When the occupied huts seemed to decay and fall to pieces. He built a bigger and better hut a little distance away. All the animals occupied their places in it. While they were disputing and fighting about the rights of penetration. The man set the hut on fire and burnt it to ground, jungle lords and all. Then he went home saying "*Peace is costly but it is worth the expense*". He lived happily ever after. 'The Gentlemen of the Jungle' is a political satire on colonialism. Here the author discloses how the European arms exploited Africans colonies through European laws, commissions and treaties.

2. The School Boy

- William Blake

1. The school boy loves to rise on _____ morn.
a) Winter b) Spring c) The Autumn d) Summer
2. The _____ sing on every tree.
a) birds b) flowers c) fruits d) leaves
3. The school boy feels that the _____ sings with him.
a) Skylark b) huntsman c) Teacher d) None
4. The school boy does not like to go to _____ on summer morn.
a) forest b) park c) school d) tree
5. _____ drives the boy's joy away.
a) birds b) school c) flowers d) fruits
6. The word, 'cage' refers to _____.
a) school b) bird c) teacher d) grief
7. The phrase, 'learning's bower' refers to _____.
a) forest b) park c) school d) tree
8. Pick the phrase from the following which doesn't refer to formal schooling.
a) Buds are nipped. B) Fruits are gathered c) Plants are stripped d) blossoms are blown away
9. The phrase 'the cruel eye outworn' refers to _____.
a) huntsman b) teacher c) father d) enemy
10. According to the poet, the bird is born for _____.
a) joy b) being in cage c) sorrow d) grief
11. The fruits appear in _____.
a) summer b) winter c) rainy season d) spring
12. The school boy at a times sits _____ in school.
a) laughing b) clapping c) crying d) drooping
13. The school boy can not take delight in _____.
a) birds b) skylark c) forest d) books
14. The school boy compares himself to a caged _____.
a) bird b) animal c) child d) teacher
15. The word 'I' in the poem refers to _____.
a) The school boy b) the teacher c) skylark d) huntsman

MCQs:

1. What is the speaker's primary feeling about rising in a summer morn?
a) Dread b) Indifference c) Joy d) Sadness
2. What sound of nature accompanies the speaker's morning?
a) Stripping of plants b) The bird singing in a cage c) The howling wind d) The singing of birds
3. What drives away the joy of the school boy?
a) The horn of the huntsman b) Skylark c) song of the birds on every tree d) school
4. Match the column 'A' with column 'B' related to 'The Gentlemen of the Jungle'.

A	B
(i) Speaker	(a) Cruel eye outworn
(ii) Bird	(b) School Boy
(iii) Teacher	(c) Trapped in a cage

a) i-b, ii-c, iii-a b) i-b, ii-a, iii-c c) i-c, ii-a, iii-b d) i-a, ii-b, iii-c
5. How does the speaker describe the children's feelings at school?
a) Happy and excited b) Bored and restless c) Sighing and dismayed d) Curious and eager to learn
6. Complete the following analogy about The School Boy.
Skylark : _____ :: School : Cage
a) Summer b) Delight c) Sweet company d) Sorrow
7. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
a) School is compared to a cage b) The children in the school are compared to birds in a cage.
c) The school boy loves to rise on summer morn. d) The boy loves to go school on summer morn.
8. What does the speaker mean by "buds are nipped"?
a) Flowers are blooming. b) Children are playing outside.
c) Children's spirits are being suppressed. d) The weather is becoming colder.
9. What does the speaker mean by "blooms are blown away"?
a) Flowers are wilting in the heat. b) Children's hopes and dreams are destroyed.
c) The summer days are passing quickly. d) The wind is blowing strongly.
10. The overall tone of the poem is _____.
a) optimistic b) pessimistic c) gloomy d) humorous
11. What is the main message of the poem?
a) The importance of education b) The beauty of nature
c) The value of childhood joy d) The inevitability of change
12. The speaker of the poem is a _____.
a) teacher b) parent c) school boy d) poet
13. What is the speaker's main criticism of the school system?
a) It is too expensive. b) It is too demanding.
c) It ignores the needs of children. d) It is not challenging enough.
14. What does the speaker believe is necessary for a joyful summer?
a) Abundant sunshine b) learning in school
c) Happy and carefree children d) A peaceful and quiet environment
15. Complete the following analogy
Birds : _____ :: School : Cage
a) Trees b) Parents c) Plants d) Children

16. Match the column 'A' with column 'B' related to 'The School Boy'.

A	B
(i) Youth	(a) Sweet company
(ii) Skylark	(b) Drives all joy away
(iii) School	(c) Summer

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

16. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE about the children mentioned in the poem?

i) They will grow up to be successful adults.

ii) They will never experience true joy in life.

a) only i is correct b) only ii is correct c) both i and ii are correct d) both are wrong

17. What does the speaker imply will happen if children are denied joy in their youth?

a) They will never experience happiness. b) They will become successful.
c) They will struggle to achieve their goals. d) They will not be able to appreciate the beauty of nature.

18. The little ones spend the day in school, _____.

a) delightfully b) joyfully c) sighing and dismay d) cheerfully

19. "And blossoms blown away". Here, 'blossoms' refer to _____.

a) teachers b) flowers c) children d) birds

20. 'Learning's bower' refers to _____.

a) cage b) home c) school d) nature

Two Marks

1. Mention any two images that the school boy compares himself to in "The School Boy".

Ans : caged bird, stripped plant

2. Mention any two things that the school boy considers as 'sweet company'.

Ans : birds singing, huntsman horn, skylark singing

3. Mention any two words/ phrases that reflect the speaker's mood in the school.

Ans : sighing and dismay, drooping sit, dreary shower

4. How do the little ones spend the day in the school?

Ans : The little ones spend the whole day in sorrow and dismay

5. What does 'cage' and 'bird in a cage' stand for in "The School Boy"?

Ans : school and child / school boy

6. Name any two seasons that are mentioned in 'The School Boy'.

Ans : summer, winter, spring

7. Which are the two animate objects of the summer morning in 'The School Boy'?

Ans : birds, skylark

Three Marks

1. *The boy loves to learn amidst nature. Explain.*

Ans : The school boy loves to rise on the summer morn. Because he can enjoy the bird's singing on every tree, the huntsman winds his horn and the sweet company of Skylark. The boy enjoys the nature in all its splendor. His love for learning amidst nature comes from his preference for the freedom and joy found in the natural world over the constraints and unhappiness of the formal schooling. He experiences nature as a source of happiness and inspiration.

2. *Why does the speaker find school life uninteresting?*

3. *Describe the experience of the boy in the school.*

Ans : The boy enjoys the nature in all its splendor. But he does not like to go to school on summer morn. Because it drives all his joy away. Even he has to spend the whole day in sorrow and dismay instead of enjoying the pleasures of summer. He hates to spend his anxious hours under the strict supervision of the teacher. He sits drooping out in the sea of tediousness. He takes delight neither in books, school nor the dreary shower of continuous lectures. The child feels that he is caged in the school.

4. *How is the child's growth 'nipped and stripped' of its joy in the springing day?*

Ans : The child feels that he is caged in the school. The child's natural growth is nipped and stripped like buds and tender plants in its blooming day. The innocence, creativity and spirit of the child are suppressed by formal schooling. The child desires for freedom and natural joy. The poet convinces parents that a learner likes to develop his abilities and skills naturally. The parents are cautioned that if a budding child is nipped in its early life, his adult life will be meaningless and unproductive. Thus the boy expresses his disappointment and weariness about the school.

5. *How do the different seasons show the effects of the school on the child?*

Ans : The poet uses the Spring, the Summer and the Winter to indicate childhood, youth and old age of a child. If a man's childhood were not spent happily, and there were no 'blossoms' in spring, so logically there will be no 'fruits' to harvest in summer. The poet opines that if child is suppressed in its early life, his adult life will be meaningless and unproductive. The school conditioning the child to a disciplinary system, curbs the learner's potential and hinders the child's growth forever. Once the 'blasts of winter' come they will not be able to bear up against them. As man gets older, life throws painful things at us and if we have been abused in our childhood then we will not have the strength to withstand those painful experiences.

Four Marks

1. *"The School Boy" is a critique on the formal system of education. Comment.*

2. *"Nature is the best teacher". How is it depicted in the poem "The School Boy".*

3. *"The formal system of education hinders the growth of a child". Explain with reference to the poem 'The School Boy'.*

8. *How does the speaker's happiness turn into sorrowness ?*

The school boy loves to rise on the summer morn. Because he can enjoy the bird's singing on every tree, the huntsman winds his horn and the sweet company of Skylark. The boy enjoys the nature in all its splendor. But he does not like to go to school on summer morn. Because it drives all his joy away. Even he has to spend the whole day in sorrow and dismay instead of enjoying the pleasures of summer. He hates to spend his anxious hours under the strict supervision of the teacher. He sits drooping out in the sea of tediousness. He takes delight neither in books, school nor the dreary shower of continuous lectures. The child feels that he is caged in the school. The poet convinces parents that a learner likes to develop his abilities and skills naturally. The parents are cautioned that if a budding child is nipped in its early life, his adult life will be meaningless and unproductive. Thus the boy expresses his disappointment and weariness about the school.

'The School Boy' is a critique of the formal education and its effects and confinements. The poet enlightens the parents that the child likes to develop his learning, abilities and skills naturally. Thus formal education conditioning the learner to a disciplinary system, curbs the learner's potential and hinders the child's growth forever.

3. Around a Medicinal Creeper

- Poornachandra Tejaswi

1. 'Around A Medicinal Creeper' is the story of _____
a) an usual medicine b) an usual plant c) an unusual experience d) an unusual creeper
2. The leaves of the medicinal creeper resemble _____
a) mango leaves b) banana leaves c) coffee leaves d) betel leaves
3. The medicinal creeper comes up immediately after _____
a) the Summer season b) the Winter season c) the Rainy season d) the Spring
4. In 'Around A Medicinal Creeper' Mara's stories are so _____
a) false b) true c) bizarre d) imaginary
5. According to the author, the entire system of Indian medicine suffers from _____
a) mystification b) complication c) urbanization d) modernization
6. In 'Around A Medicinal Creeper' Mara cut his hand while cutting _____
a) firewood b) medicinal creeper c) bamboo shoot d) meat
7. Mara had lost his teeth on the _____ side of his mouth.
a) left b) right c) front d) back
8. Mara brushed his teeth with _____
a) the medicinal creeper b) neem stick c) charcoal d) a small stick from a nearby plant
9. Mara did not wish to become young again. Because _____
a) He will have to work hard to earn livelihood. b) He will have to go out of the village.
c) He will have to marry again. d) He will have to go to school again.
10. Mara had laid a trap in the forest to catch _____
a) a rabbit b) a mongoose c) a deer d) a wild buck
11. When Mara and his wife opened the packet of meat at home a _____ jumped up and ran away.
a) wild buck b) rabbit c) snake d) cowal
12. The narrator's friend who joined the narratort in conducting an experiment was _____
a) Krishna b) Chandru c) Masthi d) Appanna
13. When Krishna started developing boils all over his body, he consulted _____
a) a doctor b) a Malayali sadhu c) a white man d) a pathologist
14. The narrator's swollen heel was cured by eating _____
a) the leaves of creeper b) bamboo shoot c) coffee seed d) small piece of plant's root
15. Native doctors believe that if they told others about their medicines, the medicines would lose their _____
a) power b) value c) potency d) price
16. Malayali sadhu shared his knowledge with Krishna only because he was _____
a) weak and old b) kind c) generous d) selfish
17. Mara's wife ignorantly threw the medicinal leaves into _____
a) the stream b) the fire c) the well d) the forest
18. The white man promised to give Mara _____ if he showed him the medicinal plant.
a) the costly gift b) free treatment c) gold and silver d) his entire plantation
19. Mara ties the creeper to a nearby tree. Because _____
a) the creeper was cursed. b) It needed support. c) It was a strange creeper. d) It was a carnivores.
20. Krishna was suffering from _____
a) joint pain b) piles c) skin disease d) tuberculosis

MCQs:

1. The narrator took _____ years to learn about the medicinal creeper.
a) twenty b) ten c) a few d) two
2. _____ has to be protected from the sun by putting up a shade over it.
a) A bamboo shoot b) A medicinal creeper c) A coffee seed bed d) A betel leaf plant
3. When the narrator and others were erecting a bamboo frame, they sent _____ to get some creepers from the forest.
a) Mara b) Sanna c) Masti d) Byra
4. "The thief," Mara said, "now it will be lying here." "The thief," refers to _____.
a) a bamboo shoot b) a medicinal creeper c) a coffee seed bed d) a betel leaf plant
5. According to Mara, the medicinal creeper had been cursed by _____.
a) a plant pathologist b) a Malayali sadhu c) a sage d) native doctors
6. Which of the following statements is true about the curse of the medicinal creeper?
a) When someone needs it, they will find it only in a forest.
b) When someone needs it, they will find near a coffee seed bed.
c) When someone needs it, they won't find it.
d) When someone needs it, they will find it everywhere.
7. Which of the following statements about the medicinal creeper is false?
a) According to Mara, the medicinal creeper had been cursed by a sage.
b) The creeper has small leaves resembling betel leaves.
c) The Medicinal creeper comes up in winter and flowers quickly, puts forth flowers and fruits and dies.
d) Usually, people tie the creeper to a tree nearby to easily identify it.
8. Mara went to _____ for proper dressing and treatment, when he had a cut in his hand.
a) A Malayali Sadhu b) The White man c) The narrator d) Chandru
9. The white doctor became angry with Mara because _____.
a) there was heavy bleeding. b) the wound could have cut his hand.
c) there was no sign of any wound. d) the wound was covered with a leaf.
10. The Englishman offered _____ to Mara to show him the plant that had cured Mara's cut in the hand.
a) his entire plantation b) a barking deer c) a gun d) money
11. Identify the correct sequence of events.
i. In Mara's house, his wife got ready to cook.
ii. When the packet was opened, the live deer ran off.
iii. They divided the meat and wrapped it in some leaves to take it home.
iv. Mara and his friend caught a barking deer.
a) i, ii, iii, iv b) iv, iii, ii, i c) iv, iii, i, ii d) iv, ii, i, iii
12. Statement: When the leaves of the creeper were mixed with milk, it curdled.
Reason: Byra told the narrator about this quality of the creeper.
a) Only the statement is true. b) Both the statement and the reason are true.
c) Only the reason is true. d) Both the statement and the reason are false.
13. The author and his friend Chandru decided to experiment and brought a litre of milk. After some time, it had become _____.
a) hard and slippery b) soft and solid c) firm and rubbery d) soft and rubbery
14. The narrator's erstwhile farmhand _____ was suffering from piles.
a) Mara b) Appanna c) Krishna d) Byra
15. Consider the following statements:

5. Write the names of two diseases that Krishna suffered from in “Around a Medicinal Creeper”
Ans : Boils all over his body. Piles
6. Which animal and a bird cure themselves of snake bites by chewing the leaves of the plant?
Ans : mongoose and cowcal
7. Who laid a trap and caught a barking deer in “Around a Medicinal Creeper”?
Ans : Mara and his friend
8. Who decided to conduct the experiment and brought a litre of milk?
Ans : the author and Chandru, plant pathologist
9. Who had got boils all over his body? And who had treated him?
Ans : Krishna. Malayali Sadhu

Three Marks

1. *Mention the curse about the Medicinal creeper.*

Ans : When Mara found the medicinal creeper, he became active. He tied it to the nearby plant and said that it would be lying there. Then author asked him the reason. He told that it was cursed by a sage. The curse is that when some one needs this plant they shall not find it.

2. *How differently did Mara and the author think about tying the medicinal creeper to a tree?*

Ans : When Mara found the creeper, he tied it to the nearby plant. He said that it has been cursed a sage. The curse is that when some one needs this plant, they shall not find it. But author shares the fact that immediately after the rains, this plant comes up and flowers very quickly, puts forth flowers and fruits and dies. It comes up again only in the next rainy season. So, in between, no one sees this plant.

3. *Why was the white man ready to give his entire plantation to Mara?*

Ans : Mara went to the white man at Hulihindalu for proper dressing and treatment. The white man got out his first aid kit, cotton, medicines, antibiotic powder etc., opened the bandage and removed the leaf. There was no blood, no wound – in fact no sign of any wound having been there. Now the white man became angry with Mara but believed him when Mara showed him all the blood on his clothes and body and cringed before him saying that he was not lying. So he offered his entire plantation to Mara.

4. *Why did the white man threaten to shoot Mara?*

Ans : White man believed Mara when Mara showed him all the blood on his clothes and body and cringed before him saying that he was not lying. Mara took him to the forest and even though they searched for an entire day from morning to evening, they did not find that plant which had similar leaves. Now the Englishman thought that Mara really did not want to identify the plant. He was angry because he thought that Mara was so greedy that even though he had offered him his entire estate, he was not satisfied. So he took out his gun and pointed at Mara.

5. *What was the story behind Mara's loss of teeth?*

Ans : When the narrator asked Mara the reason of losing his teeth on the right side of his mouth. Mara told him the story that once he had laid a trap in the forest to catch rabbits. So he went into the forest before daybreak. The trap was empty. Since there was a stream flowing nearby, Mara decided to brush his teeth and wash his face before trekking back home. When he broke a small stick from a nearby plant to brush a third or fourth time, he felt a sour taste in the mouth. He thought that there was something wrong with the stick and threw it. Before he could try another stick, he wanted to rinse his mouth. He took some water from the stream, put it into his mouth and after churning it around in his mouth, spat it out. All the teeth, which had been touched by that stick, tumbled out of his mouth!

6. *Describe the experiment conducted by the narrator and his friend about the hardening of milk.*

Ans : Instead of criticising others for not knowing, he and his friend Chandru, plant pathologist conducted the experiment. They brought some leaves from the creeper and a litre of milk. They put the milk and leaves into a mixer and switched it on. After they were thoroughly mixed, we poured it out into a vessel. We watched for some time to see whether it would become curdled or remain as it was. Nothing happened for a couple of minutes. They thought that that they had indeed wasted a litre of milk, he touched it again. It had become firm and rubbery. When they inverted the vessel the whole thing fell out like a moulded cast.

7. *How was Krishna cured of piles?*

Ans : When Krishna was suffering piles. He went to the hospital. The doctors there advised him surgery. Krishna was scared. Krishna knew a Malayali sadhu. This godman had treated Krishna on an earlier occasion, when Krishna had started developing boils all over his body. Krishna went to see the godman again. The godman described the plant. Krishna had to search for this plant, dig out the tuberous root, mix it with milk and drink the medicine for five days. Krishna ground this root and drank it with milk. Within a day his piles improved. He was completely cured in five days. Krishna bid goodbye to his job as a rickshaw driver.

8. *Narrate how the swelling of the narrator's right heel disappeared.*

Ans : When they had dug up the root, the author ate just a small piece of it, just to see how it tasted. It was slightly bitter. His right heel had been paining for quite some time. If he had to walk long distances, he would start limping. In addition, of late, there was a swelling next to the bone of his heel. The surgeon had said that it had to be surgically removed but he noticed that a few days after he had eaten the piece of root, the swelling had disappeared.

Four Marks

1. *Describe everything that the narrator learnt about the creeper over the years.*

Ans : The narrator took almost twenty years to go beyond and learnt the facts about this unusual medicinal creeper. For there were so many stories about this creeper, some true, some imaginary and some totally false. The narrator came to know about this creeper when Mara tied it to the nearby plant saying that it has been cursed by a sage. But author shares the fact that immediately after the rains, this plant comes up and flowers very quickly, puts forth flowers and fruits and dies. It comes up again only in the next rainy season. So, in between, no one sees this plant. In all his wanderings in the forests with Masti, Byra, Appanna, Mara and others, he gleaned many things. After a long time he saw Appanna tying the creeper to the nearby plant. When the narrator enquired about its uses, Appanna told that he heard that if the juice of these leaves is squeezed, milk becomes hard. Then the narrator and his friend, Chandru conducted an experiment. They found that it had some qualities. The narrator listened to Krishna's description about the plant. He knew that it was same medicinal plant which Mara and Appanna had tied it to the nearby tree. Krishna ground this root and drank it with milk. Within a day his piles improved. He was completely cured in five days. the author ate just a small piece of it, just to see how it tasted. It was slightly bitter. but he noticed that a few days after he had eaten the piece of root, the swelling had disappeared.

2. *Give illustrations to show how system of Indian medicine suffers from mystification.*

Ans : As the author himself points out the belief of native doctors that if they revealed to others the secret of their medicines, the medicines would lose their potency has resulted in the loss of knowledge of traditional medicine. Secondly since the Sadhus and godmen have more or less been illiterate, the knowledge has not been carried for in the written format. Thirdly those like Mara who have benefited from such medicine, exaggerate the facts and hence the facts are mistaken for fiction. Fourthly even the educated lot like the author himself takes a long time even to pursue the matter and see if there is truth in the claims made by people such as Mara. In addition to all this, Ayurveda is dismissed by allopathic practitioners as bunkum. So India's native medicine has to fight the ignorance of the illiterate and the arrogance of the literate. Moreover it has to combat the indifference of the government which has not really tried in a significant way to explore the possibilities of ayurvedic cure.

3. *How did Malayali sadhu cure Krishna of his illness?*

Ans : When Krishna was suffering piles. He went to the hospital. The doctors there advised him surgery. Krishna was scared. Krishna knew a Malayali sadhu. This godman had treated Krishna on an earlier occasion, when Krishna had started developing boils all over his body. The godman had given Krishna the bark of some tree, which he was supposed to crush and mix with duck's eggs and eat. The full course of treatment was ten days. It seems Krishna had been completely cured and after the treatment he never got a boil again. Krishna went to see the godman again. The godman described the plant. Krishna had to search for this plant, dig out the tuberous root, mix it with milk and drink the medicine for five days. Krishna ground this root and drank it with milk. Within a day his piles improved. He was completely cured in five days. Krishna bid goodbye to his job as a rickshaw driver.

4. Oru Manushyan

- Vaikom Muhammad Basheer

1. The big city was _____ away from the narrator's hometown.
a) 1500 miles b) 1500 metres c) 1500kms d) 1050 miles
2. The narrator stayed in a _____ in the big city.
a) big apartment b) small hut c) small dingy room d) big room
3. By tradition, the people in the big city were _____.
a) soldiers b) beggars c) money lenders d) robbers
4. For money, people would do anything, even commit _____.
a) sin b) murder c) suicide d) mistake
5. The narrator used to sleep all day up to 4pm. Because _____.
a) It was his habit. b) people were not allowed to wake up early.
c) He had sleeping disorder. d) He wanted to save the expense of morning tea and noon meal.
6. The man who came forward to help the narrator is _____.
a) A man with white turban b) A man with red turban
c) A person dressed in a suit d) A man with gun
7. The narrator felt that he had digested the full meal in an instant. Because _____.
a) His digestion was good b) His wallet was picked c) It was easy to digest d) None
8. The narrator was not ready to take off _____.
a) coat b) wallet c) trousers d) shirt
9. The man with red turban took the narrator to a _____.
a) crowded restaurant b) post office c) police station d) deserted bridge
10. The thief took out about _____ wallets from his various pockets.
a) three b) four c) eleven d) five

MCQs:

1. The narrator points out, "You find yourself caught in a dangerous situation. _____ rescues you."
a) A total stranger b) A true friend c) A man with a red turban d) A crowd
2. The narrator stayed in quite a big city in the valley of a mountain, _____ from home.
a) some two thousand two hundred miles b) some thousand five hundred miles
c) some thousand two hundred miles d) some five hundred miles
3. The inhabitants a big city, where the narrator stayed had never been known for _____.
a) learning English b) money madness c) cruelty d) the quality of mercy
4. Consider the following statements about the inhabitants of the big city.
i) The people of big city are a cruel people, never been known for the quality of mercy.
ii) By tradition, the people were professional soldiers.
iii) Though they have lent money on interest, they do not value money highly.
a) i) and iii) are true. b) i) and ii) are true c) ii) and iii) are true d) All the statements are true
5. _____ was highly valued by the people of the big city where the narrator lived.
a) Mercy b) Cruelty c) Money d) Tradition
6. The narrator taught writing addresses in English to _____.
a) money lenders b) soldiers c) watch men d) migrant labourers

7. Which of the following statements about the narrator is false?
- He stayed in a very small, dingy room on a big street.
 - He taught writing addresses in English to migrant labourers.
 - He would sleep all day and wake up at 4 in the evening.
 - He lived in a quite a big city in the valley of a mountain.
8. What was considered great education in the big city where the narrator lived?
- Writing address in English
 - Writing address in Hindustani
 - Teaching English to migrant labourers
 - Learning English from the narrator
9. The people who wrote addresses were paid anything between _____ for writing an address.
- one rupee and four annas
 - one anna and two annas
 - one rupee and two annas
 - one anna and four annas
10. The narrator had _____ in his wallet – his life's savings at the time when he entered the restaurant.
- four rupees
 - fourteen rupees
 - fourteen annas
 - eleven annas
11. The narrator ate a full meal consisting of chapatis and meat curry. The bill amount was _____.
- fourteen rupees
 - fourteen annas
 - four annas
 - eleven annas
12. The stranger with a red turban, paid _____ to the restaurant keeper.
- eleven annas
 - fourteen rupees
 - fourteen annas
 - nothing
13. The name that was given to the fair-complexioned man, who helped the narrator, was _____.
- Gratitude
 - Mercy
 - Kind
 - Sympathy
14. The man took out from his various pockets about _____.
- five wallets
 - seven wallets
 - six wallets
 - eight wallets
15. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- The narrator lived 1500 miles away from his home.
 - The people in the big city were known for mercy.
 - The narrator used to wake at 4pm every day.
 - The narrator lived in a small, dingy room on a dirty street.
16. Statement: The narrator used to wake up at 4pm usually.
Reason: He wanted to save the expenses on morning tea and noon meal.
- only the statement is true.
 - Only the reason is true.
 - Both the statement and the reason are true.
 - Both the statement and the reason are not true.
17. Match the following with reference to 'Oru Manushyan'.
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A | B |
| a) Restaurant bill | i. between one anna and four annas |
| b) The Narrator's wallet | ii. eleven annas |
| c) Writing an address | iii. fourteen rupees |
- a-i, b-ii, c-iii
 - a-ii, b-i, c-iii
 - a-ii, b-iii, c-i
 - a-iii, b-ii, c-i
18. Choose the right sequence of incidents about the narrator as they take place in 'Oru Manushyan'.
- Worked from nine thirty to eleven in night – he stayed in a small room – lived in a big city –taught the migrant labourers to write addresses in English
 - He stayed in a small room – worked from nine thirty to eleven in night– taught the migrant labourers to write addresses in English– lived in a big city
 - Taught the migrant labourers to write addresses in English– lived in a big city–worked from nine thirty to eleven in night– he stayed in a small room
 - Lived in a big city –he stayed in a small room– taught the migrant labourers to write addresses in English– worked from nine thirty to eleven in night

19. Choose the right sequence of incidents as they take place in 'Oru Manushyan'

- a) A stranger came forward and paid the bill – the narrator's pocket was picked – the owner of the restaurant threatened to gouge his eyes out – the narrator was asked to take off his clothes
- b) The narrator's pocket was picked – the owner of the restaurant threatened to gouge his eyes out – the narrator was asked to take off his clothes – a stranger came forward and paid the bill
- c) The owner of the restaurant threatened to gouge his eyes out – the narrator was asked to take off his clothes – a stranger came forward and paid the bill – the narrator's pocket was picked
- d) The narrator was asked to take off his clothes – the narrator's pocket was picked – the owner of the restaurant threatened to gouge his eyes out – a stranger came forward and paid the bill

20. Which of the following statements is false?

- a) The stranger who helped the narrator was fair-complexioned and he had blue eyes.
- b) The stranger said to the narrator that his name is Mercy.
- c) The stranger paid the bill, eleven annas to the owner of the restaurant.
- d) At a deserted bridge, the stranger gave the narrator his wallet.

Two Marks

1. Mention any two of the daily occurrences in the big city according to the narrator.

Ans : murder, robbery, pick-pocketing

2. Where did the narrator stay in the big city?

Ans : He stayed in a small dingy room on a dirty street.

3. When did the narrator teach English to migrant labourers?

Ans : nine-thirty till eleven in the night

4. Who saved the narrator by paying the bill? How much did he pay?

Ans : A man with red turban. Eleven Annas

Three Marks

1. *Describe the people and the place where the narrator stayed.*

Ans : It was quite a big city in the valley of a mountain, some thousand five hundred miles from home; the inhabitants of which had never been known for the quality of mercy. They were a cruel people. Murder, robbery, pick-pocketing, these were daily occurrences. By tradition the people were professional soldiers. Some of them went to distant places and lent out money on interest. Many others served as watchmen in banks, mills and large commercial establishments in big cities. Money was highly valued by them. For money they would do anything, even commit murder.

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

Ans : The narrator stayed in that city in a very small, dingy room on a dirty street. He would sleep all day and wake up at four in the evening. This was to save the expense of drinking my morning tea or eating the noon meal. He would get up at 4 p. m. He would finish his daily chores and stepped out for my tea and a meal. He carried on a profession there; teaching English to some migrant labourers from nine-thirty till eleven in the night. He taught them to write addresses in English.

3. *How does the stranger come to the help of narrator?*

4. *Describe the embarrassing experience suffered by the narrator in the restaurant.*

Ans : One day the narrator entered the crowded restaurant with fourteen rupees in his wallet in coat pocket. There he had a full meal of chapatis and meat curry. The bill came to eleven annas. When he found no wallet in his coat pocket, he began sweating. Then he told the restaurant keeper that his wallet was picked and take

an away. But the owner didn't believe his words. Then the narrator said that he would let his coat there and bring some money. But the owner asked him to take off his shirt, coat, shoes and trousers respectively. Then a man with red turban and white trousers came forward to pay the bill. Later he returned the narrator his wallet. Thus embarrassing experience of narrator ended when a stranger saved the day for narrator.

Four Marks

1. *How did the stranger save the day for the narrator?*

2. *Who was the pickpocket in the story? How did he save the narrator?*

Ans : One day the narrator entered the crowded restaurant with fourteen rupees in his wallet in coat pocket. There he had a full meal of chapatis and meat curry. The bill came to eleven annas. When he found no wallet in his coat pocket, he began sweating. Then he told the restaurant keeper that his wallet was picked and taken away. But the owner didn't believe his words. Then the narrator said that he would let his coat there and bring some money. But the owner asked him to take off his shirt, coat, shoes and trousers respectively. Then a man with red turban and white trousers came forward to pay the bill. Later he returned the narrator his wallet. Thus embarrassing experience of narrator ended when a stranger saved the day for narrator.

3. 'Our Manushyan' is about transformation in a person. Discuss.

Ans : The story 'Oru manushyan' talks about transformation in a person. Because the narrator lived in a city where the people had never been known for mercy. They were very cruel. They could do anything for money but one of them came forward to help the narrator. It shows that even the stranger had mercy in his heart. He felt sorry for the condition of narrator when he was found in a dangerous situation. He not only saved the narrator but also returned his wallet. It clearly shows that there was transformation in the man.

4. *Comment on the reaction of the owner of the restaurant when the narrator was not able to pay the bill.*

Ans : The restaurant keeper was over reacting when the narrator could not pay the bill. First he didn't believe the narrator when he said that his wallet was picked and taken away. Instead he laughed at the narrator's words and caught him by the lapels of his coat. Even he didn't allow the narrator to let his coat and bring some money. The people in the restaurant also took the side of the owner. Moreover he thought that the narrator was playing a trick on him. Finally he asked the narrator to take off his coat, shirt, shoes and trousers respectively. When the narrator told him that there was nothing on underneath, then also he doubted that he had something on underneath. Thus the restaurant keeper overreacts and shows no mercy and human concern for the narrator.

5. Money Madness

- D H Lawrence

1. The worth of man is measured in terms of _____.
 a) ability b) money c) power d) education
2. The individual carries his own grain of _____.
 a) sanity b) insanity c) sensibility d) sensitivity
3. Money makes us _____.
 a) quail b) calm c) comfortable d) confident
4. If man has no money, he will have to eat _____ and go cold.
 a) dirt b) bread c) butter d) none
5. The speaker is frightened of _____.
 a) people b) money madness c) eating dirt d) having no money

MCQs:

1. Who carries the grain of insanity according to D.H Lawrence?
 a) crowd b) multitude c) individual d) fellow men
2. Money has a fearful _____ among men according to D.H Lawrence.
 a) cruel power b) authority c) strange terror d) collective madness
3. The poet in 'Money Madness' says that the fear of not having money can become a _____.
 a) madness b) delirium c) insanity d) fear
4. According to D. H. Lawrence, If we do not regain our sanity about money, we will start _____.
 a) eating dirt b) killing one another c) grovelling d) quailing
5. What emotion does the speaker associate with society's obsession with money in 'Money Madness'?
 a) joy b) fear c) love d) indifference
6. What is the central theme of the poem "Money Madness"?
 a) The power of love over money b) The destructive influence of money on society
 c) The joy of wealth and prosperity d) The need for more wealth in modern life
7. In 'Money Madness', the poet notes that a _____ is always handed out with a pang.
 a) pound note b) ten-pound note c) five-pound note d) few pounds
8. The poet in 'Money Madness' opines that a ten-pound note is always handed out with a sense of _____.
 a) pang b) quail c) real tremor d) grovel
9. Match column 'A' with column 'B' related to 'Money Madness'.

A

- i) Multitude
- ii) Mankind
- iii) Individual

B

- a) Grain of insanity
- b) Mad
- c) Collective madness

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

10. Statement : We must have money.

Reason : To save us from eating dirt.

- a) Only the statement is true. b) Only reason is true.
 c) Both statement and reason are true. d) Both statement and reason are false.

11. Complete the analogy with reference to 'Money Madness'.

Pound: Pang: Ten pounds: _____

- a) Insanity b) Quail c) Real tremor d) Delirium

12. Which of the following is NOT true regarding 'Money Madness'?

- a) Money is our collective madness. b) Individuals carry the grains of insanity.
 c) We must kill one another for money. d) This fear can become delirium.

2 Marks

1. Mention any two things that should be made free according to the speaker in 'Money Madness'.

Ans : bread, shelter, fire

2. What is our madness? What does every individual carry?

Ans : Money. Own grain of insanity

3. How does one feel when he hands out, a) one pound? b) Ten-pound note?

Ans : People feel pang at heart. People feel real tremor.

3. What are the people terrified of?

Ans : collective money madness of mankind

4. What does mankind say when one has no money?

Ans : let him eat dirt and go cold

3 Marks

1. *How does money trigger fear in an individual?*

2. *What is the relationship between money and fear?*

Ans: The poet opines that we are terrified of the collective money madness of mankind but not money. Moreover an individual measures the value of another individual in terms of money. No one cares for his moral values and behaviour. All that decides his social status is that how much he is worth. The poet says that if one has no money, the world gives him little bread in the name of humanity so that he does not die. He fears if he has no money, he has to eat dirt and go cold suffering through pains unheard and criticisms unparalleled. Gradually this fear becomes a delirium. He feels that we must have some money to save ourselves from humiliations, criticism, guilt, blames and eating dirt. Thus money triggers fear in an individual.

3. *What is the proposal of the speaker to overcome money madness?*

4. *What does the poet suggest should be free and why does he believe this is necessary?*

Ans : He feels that we must have some money to save ourselves from humiliations, criticism, guilt, blames and eating dirt. Thus money triggers fear in an individual. He proclaims that bread, shelter and fire should be free to anybody and every body all over the world. He reminds us to regain sanity about money before we start killing one another about it in one or other way. Thus the poet strongly criticizes such a morally and socially degraded state of the modern day society and man's greed for making money by hook or crook.

4 Marks

1. *How does the poet use fear as a central theme in the poem?*

2. *How does D.H. Lawrence portray the dehumanising effects of money in "Money Madness"?*

3. *How does D. H Lawrence critique society's attitude toward money in the poem?*

4. *Collective madness about money affects the individual also. Elaborate.*

Ans : ' Money Madness ' by D H Lawrence is a critical evaluation of the rush after influences in the modern day world. Here the poet exemplifies that wherever we look there is madness for money. He is afraid of vast collective money madness. According to him, every individual shares this insane race after money. Even he doubts that there lives any man who hands a pound note without a pang at heart. But the man feels real tremor when he hands out a ten pound note. Money makes us tremble in strong terror with its fearful cruel power. The poet opines that we are terrified of the collective money madness of mankind. Moreover an individual measures the value of another individual in terms of money. All that decides his social status is that how much he is worth. The poet says that if one has no money, the world gives him little bread in the name of humanity so that he does not die. He fears if he has no money, he has to eat dirt and go cold. Gradually this fear becomes a delirium. Thus money triggers fear in an individual. He proclaims that bread, shelter and fire should be free to anybody and every body all over the world. He reminds us to regain sanity about money before we start killing one another about it in one or other way. Thus the poet strongly criticizes such a morally and socially degraded state of the modern day society and man's greed for making money by hook or crook.

6. Babar Ali

- Sampritha Mukherjee Sharma

1. Babar Ali was _____ old when he became a headmaster.
a) 16 years b) 15 years c) 14 years d) 19 years
2. The overall strength of Babar Ali's school is _____.
a) 600 b) 700 c) 800 d) 500
3. Babar Ali was born in _____.
a) Ahmedabad in Gujarat b) Murshidabad in West Bengal
b) Nizamabad in Kolkata d) Amirabad in Lucknow
4. Babar had _____ siblings.
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
5. Babar Ali's father was a _____.
a) Fish seller b) contractor c) jute seller d) farmer
6. Babar's school grew out of a _____.
a) Plan b) father's idea c) game d) teacher's suggestion
7. Babar's school got institutionalized in _____.
a) 2001 b) 2002 c) 2003 d) 2004
8. Among these who did not help Babar's initial venture.
a) Local Monks b) politicians c) local cops d) sympathetic IAS officers
9. Initially rice for Babar's mid-day meal scheme was supplied by _____.
a) Babar's teachers b) Babar's father c) Babar's friends d) local politicians
10. Tulu Rani Hazra is an illiterate fish monger in the morning and a _____ by afternoon.
a) Volunteer teacher b) an NGO worker c) local politician d) crusading educationalist
11. Tulu rani Hazra has recruited _____ students.
a) 70 b) 80 c) 60 d) 90
12. The most educated among Babar's teacher is _____.
a) Tanveer b) Babar Ali c) Tulu Rani Hazra d) Debarita
13. According to Babar Ali, _____ works as an advantage between teachers and students.
a) Good infrastructure b) narrow age gap c) school timing d) teaching learning methods

MCQs:

1. Why is Babar Ali referred to as the "youngest headmaster in the world"?
a) He started teaching at a very young age. b) He happens to be one of the fortunate souls in his village.
c) He inherited a school from his father. d) He is the first member in his family to get a proper education.
2. Where is Babar Ali's school located?
a) Kolkata b) Murshidabad c) New Delhi d) Siliguri
3. What inspired Babar Ali to start teaching?
a) A lack of teachers in his village. b) The poverty and illiteracy in his area.
c) Support from the government. d) A teacher asked him to start his own school.
4. What is the name of Babar Ali's school?
a) Anand Shiksha Mandir b) Ananda Shiksha Niketan
c) Sarva Shiksha Niketan d) Cossimbazar Raj Govinda Sundari Vidyapeeth

5. How does Babar Ali manage to keep the school running?
- By charging high fees.
 - Through donations and free teaching by volunteers.
 - Through charity
 - By running a business alongside.
6. Consider the following statements:
- Babar Ali started his school at a mere age of 8!
 - The initial strength of Babar Ali's school when it was started in 2002, was 8.
- both i) and ii) are false
 - i) is true
 - both i) and ii) are false
 - only ii) is true
7. What is Babar Ali's primary goal through his school?
- To become famous.
 - To help children in his village get an education.
 - To open more branches of his school.
 - To earn money for his family.
8. How does Babar Ali balance his studies and teaching?
- He studies in the morning and teaches in the afternoon.
 - He hires others to teach in his place.
 - He teaches on weekends only.
 - He stopped studying to focus on teaching.
9. Which is the odd pair out among the following?
- Tulu Rani Hazra – a crusading educationist in the afternoon.
 - Nasiruddin Sheikh – a jute seller.
 - Babar Ali – goes to college in Behrampur.
 - Debarita – the most educated teacher volunteer.
10. Which of the following statements best describes Babar Ali's school?
- It is a government school.
 - It has better infrastructure than government schools.
 - Studying in Babar's school is free of cost.
 - The students play 'School-School' game every day.
11. Which of the following is false about Babar Ali's story?
- When one has a will, there surely is away.
 - One should be very rich to help others.
 - The dedication of a young boy to help the underprivileged in his neighbourhood.
 - Even a mere nine-year-old can bring a change.
12. Identify the correct sequence of events about Babar Ali.
- Gets up at 7 and does chores – walks for five kilometres – takes an auto rickshaw– after his school hours teaches in his afternoon school– reaches Vidyapeeth where he is class XII student
 - Walks for five kilometres – takes an auto rickshaw - Gets up at 7 and does chores– reaches Vidyapeeth where he is class XII student – after his school hours teaches in his afternoon school
 - Gets up at 7 and does chores – takes an auto rickshaw – walks for five kilometres – after his school hours teaches in his afternoon school – reaches Vidyapeeth where he is class XII student
 - Gets up at 7 and does chores – takes an auto rickshaw – walks for five kilometres – reaches Vidyapeeth where he is class XII student – – after his school hours teaches in his afternoon school.
13. Identify the correct sequence of events about Anand Siksha Nikethan.
- His school started with eight students – the school grew out of a game – they ended learning arithmetic and enjoyed it –Babar and his friends played 'school-school' with Babar as a teacher.
 - Babar and his friends played 'school-school' with Babar as a teacher– his school started with eight students – the school grew out of a game – they ended learning arithmetic and enjoyed it
 - Babar and his friends played 'school-school' with Babar as a teacher – – the school grew out of a game – his school started with eight students – they ended learning arithmetic and enjoyed it
 - The school grew out of a game – Babar and his friends played 'school-school' with Babar as a teacher – they ended learning arithmetic and enjoyed it – his school started with eight students

Reason : The rod is spared in Babar Ali's school

15. Statement : A lot of families cannot afford to send their children to school.

a) Only the statement is true.
b) Only reason is true.
c) Both statement and reason are true.
d) Both statement and reason are false.

A

B

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

Babar Ali: Headmaster :: Nasiruddin Sheikh : _____.

18. Which of the following is NOT true with regard to ‘Babar Ali’s School’?

19. Which of the following statements is true with regard to 'Babar Ali'?

- Babar Ali is the most educated among the teacher-volunteers in his school.
- Tulu Rani Hazra sells fish in the morning and Jute in the afternoon.
- Babar Ali believes that education is man's true religion.
- Text books are free from class I to V in Babar Ali's School.

1. Where does Babar run his school and what is the strength of the school?

Ans : Babar's family backyard. 800 students

2. Who is Babar's father and what is he?

Ans : Nasiruddin Sheikh. Jute Seller

3. Who is the youngest headmaster in the world and at what age?

Ans : Babar Ali. 16Years

4. What is the name of Babar's school? How old was he when he started it?

Ans : Anand Shiksha Niketan. Nine years old

5. Mention any two people who helped Babar's initiative.

Ans : Local cops, sympathetic IAS officers, Babar's teachers, local Monks at RKM

6. How many volunteers teach in Babar's School and who is the most educated one among them?

Ans : Nine. Debarita

7. Who is Tulu Rani Hazra? How many students has she recruited ?

Ans : Illiterate fishmonger. 80 students

8. How does Babar make children listen to him though he is young?

Ans : The narrow age gap, like friends, the rod is spared

9. Name any two places where Babar's students attend classes.

Ans : under the open sky, in the mud, on rickety benches under a rough, homemade shelter.

10. Who is Babar Ali, and why is he famous?

Ans : Youngest headmaster at the age of 16

Three Marks

1. Give an account of how Babar Ali's school grew out of a game.

Ans : Babar Ali actually started his school at the mere age of nine. In fact his school, 'Anand Shiksha Niketan' grew out of a game. Babar Ali said that they used to play the game 'school-school'. Babar Ali acted as a teacher and his friends who had never seen the inside of a school playing as student. They had ended up learning some arithmetic and enjoying it. This is how he initially started teaching. In 2002, the game got institutionalized, with the strength of eight. As the number of students grow, help began to come from other quarters.

2. How does Babar Ali's story inspire others?

Or What message does Babar Ali's story convey about the importance of education?

Ans : Babar Ali has not only helped out hundreds of children to get enlightened, he has also inspired millions of youths. Babar Ali's tale is a testament to the difference that one person can make in his/her world. His story also bears evidence to the fact that if you have a will then there surely is a way. That a 9 year old can alone change the world should be enough inspiration for all of us to come out of our closed cocoons and help make a difference. So it is high time that we be the change that we want to see in this world.

3. Describe the circumstances that led Babar Ali to start Ananda Shiksha Niketan.

Ans : Even though children are provided free education, sending children to school is not entirely free of cost. Although the children are taught for free they still have to pay for uniforms, books etc. That is why a lot of families cannot afford to send their children to school. Thus instead of going to school most of the boys help out their families by working as mechanics, day laborers, grass cutters, live stock herders etc; whereas girls work as maid servants in the village where they cook, clean, wash clothes and dishes for their employers. Babar Ali wanted to change this. That is why he took the initiative of opening his very own school, 'Anand Siksha Niketan.'

4. What is unique about Babar Ali's school, and how does it operate?

Ans : Babar Ali's school, "Anand Siksha Niketan" is unique. Initially the school grew out of a game which ended up learning arithmetic and enjoying it. So gradually word spread and the numbers grew. Help began to come from other quarters. When Babar first thought up a mid-day meal scheme, the rice came from his father's fields, but now comes from government stock. Today the school has 60 regular attendees and over 220 students on roll-call and 800 students in total, with 10 volunteer teachers teaching grades 1 through 8. The teaching staff of nine is made up of high school student volunteers. There is no building or establishment for his school. He teaches his students under the open sky. Some children sit in the mud, others on rickety benches under a rough, homemade shelter. The family chickens scratch around nearby. In every corner of the yard groups of children can be seen studying hard. children of the village and the localities nearby are done with their chores and jobs at day time, they run to attend Babar's afternoon school.

5. How does Babar Ali balance his studies and responsibilities as a headmaster?

Ans : Babar wakes up every morning at 7 and starts his day by doing some household chores. Then he takes an auto rickshaw first and later walks five kilometres to the "Cossimbazar Raj Govinda Sundari Vidyapeeth" where he is a class XII student. Babar is the thin and gangly boy who sits in the middle of the front row. Studious, smart and austere in his blue and white uniform, Babar is a model student. In school he is an ideal student but

it is what he does after his school hours that intrigues the entire world. When every other teenager goes running off to the playground and gets busy with football cricket and other sports, Babar makes his way to an afternoon school where he is the headmaster of a school of 800 students.

6. What challenges did Babar Ali face in running his school, and how did he overcome them?

Ans : Babar happens to be one of the fortunate souls in his village. Babar lives with his three siblings and his parents in a thatched house which is the size of an average city kitchen. Yet he is still among the privileged ones in his village, because he went to school and got formal education. He was better off also in being the son of Nasiruddin Sheikh who initially supported his son's venture with his own income. Coming from a privileged family Babar realized he must do something for the other children in this village. Babar Ali started his school, "Anand Siksha Niketan". As word spread and the numbers grew, help began to come from other quarters: Babar's own teachers, monks at the local Ramakrishna Mission, sympathetic IAS officers, even local cops. Ten volunteer teachers and Tulu Rani Hazra joined him in his venture.

7. Explain the role of community and volunteers in the success of Ananda Shiksha Niketan.

Ans : The game got institutionalized with the strength of eight in 2002. So gradually word spread and the numbers grew. Help began to come from other quarters: Babar's own teachers, monks at the local Ramakrishna Mission, sympathetic IAS officers, even local cops. When Babar first thought up a mid-day meal scheme, the rice came from his father's fields, but now, with the aid of friends in the administration, it comes from government stock. His little afternoon venture is now registered and recognized by the West Bengal State Government. When the children of the village and the localities nearby are done with their chores and jobs at day time, they run to attend Babar's afternoon school. They arrive in time for Tulu Mashis opening bell.

8. How is Babar Ali's school different from other schools?

Or *How does Babar Ali's school impact the lives of children in his village?*

Ans : Babar Ali's school, "Anand Siksha Niketan" is different from other schools. Because the school grew out of a game. So gradually word spread and the numbers grew. Help began to come from other quarters. Babar's own teachers, monks at the local Ramakrishna Mission, sympathetic IAS officers, even local cops. When Babar first thought up a mid-day meal scheme, the rice came from his father's fields, but now comes from government stock. Today the school has 60 regular attendees and over 220 students on roll-call and 800 students in total, with 10 volunteer teachers teaching grades 1 through 8. The teaching staff of nine is made up of high school student volunteers. There is no building or establishment for his school. He teaches his students under the open sky. Some children sit in the mud, others on rickety benches under a rough, homemade shelter. The family chickens scratch around nearby. In every corner of the yard groups of children can be seen studying hard. children of the village and the localities nearby are done with their chores and jobs at day time, they run to attend Babar's afternoon school.

Four Marks

1. Why is Babar Ali called the "youngest headmaster in the world,"? And how does this title reflect his achievements?

Or *Describe the founding and growth of Babar Ali's school, Ananda Shiksha Niketan.*

Or *How did Babar Ali manage to provide quality education to the children in his village?*

Or *Discuss how Babar Ali's efforts to teach poor children have brought about a transformation in their lives.*

Ans : Babar Ali must be the youngest headmaster in the world. As he is only 16! He's a teenager who is in charge of teaching hundreds of students in his family's backyard, where he runs classes for poor children from his village. Babar Ali actually started his school at the mere age of nine. In fact his school, 'Anand Shiksha Niketan' grew out of a game. Babar Ali said that they used to play the game 'school-school'. Babar Ali acted

as a teacher and his friends who had never seen the inside of a school playing as student. They had ended up learning some arithmetic and enjoying it. This is how he initially started teaching. In 2002, the game got institutionalized, with the strength of eight. As the number of students grow, help began to come from other quarters. Help began to come from other quarters: Babar's own teachers, monks at the local Ramakrishna Mission, sympathetic IAS officers, even local cops. When Babar first thought up a mid-day meal scheme, the rice came from his father's fields, but now, with the aid of friends in the administration, it comes from government stock. His little afternoon venture is now registered and recognized by the West Bengal State Government. When the children of the village and the localities nearby are done with their chores and jobs at day time, they run to attend Babar's afternoon school. They arrive in time for Tulu Mashis opening bell.

2. What is the significance of Babar Ali's story in the context of education and social change?

Or Explain the role of community support and volunteers in the success of Ananda Shiksha Niketan.

Ans : The game got institutionalized with the strength of eight in 2002. So gradually word spread and the numbers grew. Help began to come from other quarters: Babar's own teachers, monks at the local Ramakrishna Mission, sympathetic IAS officers, even local cops. When Babar first thought up a mid-day meal scheme, the rice came from his father's fields, but now comes from government stock. Today the school has 60 regular attendees and over 220 students on roll-call and 800 students in total, with 10 volunteer teachers. His little afternoon venture is now registered and recognized by the West Bengal State Government. When the children of the village and the localities nearby are done with their chores and jobs at day time, they run to attend Babar's afternoon school. They arrive in time for Tulu Mashis opening bell.

3. Discuss the daily routine of Babar Ali and its impact on his students.

Ans : Babar wakes up every morning at 7 and starts his day by doing some household chores. Then he takes an auto rickshaw first and later walks five kilometres to the "Cossimbazar Raj Govinda Sundari Vidyapeeth" where he is a class XII student. Babar is the thin and gangly boy who sits in the middle of the front row. Studious, smart and austere in his blue and white uniform, Babar is a model student. In school he is an ideal student but it is what he does after his school hours that intrigues the entire world. When every other teenager goes running off to the playground and gets busy with football cricket and other sports, Babar makes his way to an afternoon school where he is the headmaster of a school. Today the school has 60 regular attendees and over 220 students on roll-call and 800 students in total. Some children sit in the mud, others on rickety benches under a rough, homemade shelter. The family chickens scratch around nearby. In every corner of the yard groups of children can be seen studying hard. children of the village and the localities nearby are done with their chores and jobs at day time, they run to attend Babar's afternoon school.

4. What does Babar Ali's journey teach us about leadership and perseverance?

Ans : Babar Ali has not only helped out hundreds of children to get enlightened, he has also inspired millions of youths. Babar Ali's tale is a testament to the difference that one person can make in his/her world. His story also bears evidence to the fact that if you have a will then there surely is a way. That a 9 year old can alone change the world should be enough inspiration for all of us to come out of our closed cocoons and help make a difference. So it is high time that we be the change that we want to see in this world. It is not very often that we come across someone like Babar Ali. Coming from a small village in Murshidabad he should be commended just for the audacity of hoping. It is this hope, and the faith that he has upon himself that has helped him come all this way.

7. If I was a Tree

- Mudnakudu Chinnaswamy

MCQs:

1. The speaker of the poem, "If I was a Tree" wants to be a _____.
a) cow b) nest c) bird d) tree
2. Who would not ask the caste of the tree before building its nest in 'If I was a tree'?
a) A bird b) Raindrops c) Cool breeze d) Sacred cow
3. According to the speaker in 'If I was a Tree', what would not the bird ask the tree?
a) Its caste b) Its shadow c) Its friendship d) Its embrace
4. The speaker wants to be a tree because,
a) three hundred thousand gods are sheltered inside a tree. b) trees are not treated as objects of defilement.
c) trees are treated as objects of discrimination. d) trees live longer than human beings.
5. Choose the statement which is not correct with regard to 'If I was a Tree'
a) The bird would not ask tree's caste before building its nest.
b) The shadow of the tree would not feel defiled when cool breeze embraces the tree.
c) The sacred cow would scrape her body on tree's bark.
d) Tree's friendship with the leaves would be sweet.
6. Choose the statement which is true with regard to 'If I was a Tree'
a) Trees are treated as objects of defilement. b) The phrase 'dog – eater' refers to a tree.
c) Tree's friendship with sunlight would be sweet. d) Mother earth would not flee shouting for a bath.
7. What wouldn't feel defiled when sunlight embraces the tree?
a) A tree's shadow b) The sacred cow c) Mother Earth d) Tree's friendship
8. The _____ would embrace the tree in the poem 'If I was a tree'?
a) Cow b) Sunlight c) Bird d) sacred cow
9. Match the following with reference to the poem 'If I was a Tree' and choose the correct option

A	B
a) The bird	i) Three hundred thousand gods
b) The sacred cow	ii) Holy fire
c) Pieces of dry wood	iii) Nest

a) a-i, b-ii, c-iii b) a-ii, b-i, c-iii c) a-iii, b-ii, c-i d) a-iii, b-i, c-ii
10. Match the following with reference to the poem 'If I was a Tree' and choose the correct option

A	B
a) Sunlight	i) Friendship
b) Cool breeze	ii) Bier
c) Pieces of dry wood	iii) Embrace

a) a-i, b-ii, c-iii b) a-ii, b-i, c-iii c) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d) a-i. b-iii, a-ii
11. Whose friendship with cool breeze would be sweet?
a) A tree's b) The bird's c) The cow's d) Mother Earth's
12. _____ would not turn back taking the speaker for a dog-eater if he was a tree.
a) The Mother Earth b) Rain drops c) The sacred cow d) The bird
13. Who would not flee shouting for a bath in 'If I was a tree'?
a) The bird b) The Mother Earth c) Rain drops d) The sacred cow
14. According to the speaker, when would not The Mother Earth flee shouting for a bath in 'If I was a tree'?
a) When the bird builds its nest. b) When the sacred cow scrapes her body.
c) When the tree branches out further from its roots. d) When the tree burns in the holy fire.

15. Where are the three hundred thousand gods sheltered?
 a) Inside the sacred cow. b) in the holy fire. c) Inside the tree's bark d) inside the bird's nest.
16. The _____ is hacked into pieces of dry wood to burn in the holy fire.
 a) mother Earth b) tree c) sacred cow d) bird's nest
17. The speaker's friendship with the cool breeze and leaves would be _____.
 a) good b) bad c) sweet d) better
18. The _____ would scrape her body on the bark of the tree in 'If I was a tree'?
 a) bird b) tree c) leaves d) sacred cow
19. How does the speaker want to be purified in the poem, 'If I was a tree'?
 a) By embracing the sunlight. b) By becoming the bier for a sinless body.
 c) By building the bird's nest. d) By becoming friends with the leaves.
20. _____ becomes a bier for a sinless body in the poem, 'If I was a Tree'?
 a) Sunlight b) Pieces of dry wood c) Holy fire d) The bird
21. Complete the analogy with reference to the poem, "If I was a Tree"
 Bird : nest :: Cool breeze : _____
 a) shadow b) holy fire c) Tree d) friendship
22. Complete the analogy with reference to the poem, 'If I was a Tree'.
 Leaves: friendship :: sacred cow : _____
 a) cool breeze b) three hundred thousand gods c) rain drops d) bier
23. Choose the odd combination out with reference to 'If I was a Tree'.
 a) Cool breeze – friendship b) pieces of dry wood – holy fire
 c) Leaves - friendship d) the bird – bier
24. Statement: Mother Earth would not flee shouting for a bath.
 Reason: Nature has the concept of defilement.
 a) Only statement is true b) Only reason is true
 c) Both the statement and reason are false d) Both the statement and the reason are true
25. Statement: When sunlight embraces the tree, its shadow would not feel defiled.
 Reason: The tree's friendship with the cool breeze would be sweet.
 a) Only statement is true b) Only reason is true
 c) Both the statement and reason are true and the reason is not the correct explanation for the given statement.
 d) Both the statement and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation for the given statement

Two Marks

- What would not the bird ask a tree? What would it build?
 Ans : its caste. nest
- Whose friendship with the cool breeze would be sweet, in 'If I was a tree'?
 Ans : tree's / speaker's friendship with cool breeze and leaves would be sweet.
- Who are sheltered inside the sacred cow and how would they touch the tree?
 Ans : Three hundred thousand gods. When the sacred cow scrape her body.
- Who would not flee shouting for a bath and when?
 Ans : Mother Earth. When tree branches out further from its roots.
 Mother Earth wouldn't flee shouting for a bath.
- How might the pieces of dry wood be made pure?
 Ans : by burning in the holy fire
- When is the tree made pure according to the speaker in the poem, 'If I was a tree'?
 Ans : by becoming the bier for a sinless body on the shoulders of four good men.
- What becomes a bier for a sinless body in the poem, 'If I was a Tree'? And who bear the bier on their shoulders?
 Ans : Tree. Four good men

Three marks

1. *Why does the speaker want to be a tree in the poem 'If I was a tree'?*

Or *How do the life forces 'sunlight and the cool breeze' enforce nature's idea of equality?*

Ans : He wants to be a tree rather than being a human. Because the bird won't ask his caste before it builds its nest. His shadow does not defile when sunlight embraces him. Cool breeze and raindrops don't turn back taking him as a dog – eater. Even mother earth does not feel defiled as the tree branches out further. Whenever the sacred cow scrapes her body onto its bark, three hundred thousand gods will touch him. He is purified in the holy fire. Moreover he can be a bier for a sinless body on the shoulders of four good men. Because tree in particular life force in general enforces the nature's idea of equality. The nature looks after its children equally.

2. *Examine the poem, 'If I was a Tree' as a satire on social discrimination*

Ans : The poem, 'If I was a Tree' is a satire on social discrimination. The speaker brings out the meaningless practices of defilement and purification. Here the poet wants to be a tree rather than being a human. Because tree in particular life force in general enforces the nature's idea of equality. The nature looks after its children equally. The poem conveys the message that all are equal and discrimination must not be practised on the bases of caste, creed, race, money and power.

Four Marks

1. *How does the speaker in the poem, 'If I was a Tree' respond to the issue of caste discrimination?*

2. *Analyse the concepts of defilement and purification as illustrated in 'If I was a Tree'?*

3. *Nature nurtures all living beings, whereas humans fail to accept their own kind. How do you explain this with reference to 'If I was a Tree'?*

4. *Compare and contrast the treatment of equality in nature to that of discrimination among humans as illustrated in the poem, 'If I was a Tree'.*

5. *How effectively does the poem present the caste system as one of the burning social problems in Indian society?*

'If I was a Tree' is a philosophical poem written by Mudnakudu Chinnaswamy. Here the poet rightly criticizes social discrimination, defilement and purification. He wants to be a tree rather than being a human. Because the bird won't ask his caste before it builds its nest. His shadow does not defile when sunlight embraces him. Cool breeze and raindrops don't turn back taking him as a dog – eater. Even mother earth does not feel defiled as the tree branches out further. Whenever the sacred cow scrapes her body onto its bark, three hundred thousand gods will touch him. He is purified in the holy fire. Moreover he can be a bier for a sinless body on the shoulders of four good men.

The poem is a satire on social discrimination. The poem presents the caste system as one of the burning social problems in Indian society. The speaker brings out the meaningless practices of defilement and purification. Here the poet wants to be a tree. Because tree in particular life force in general enforces the nature's idea of equality. The nature looks after its children equally. The poem conveys the message that all are equal and discrimination must not be practised on the bases of caste, creed, race, money and power.

8. Watchman of the Lake

- R K Narayan

1. According to the village headman, Mara is a _____.
a) wiseman b) stupid c) lunatic d) intelligent man
2. _____ was in a hurry to complete the road.
a) king b) Bheema c) Village headman d) Mara
3. Mara was thought to be _____ the workers.
a) mocking b) insulting c) joking d) disturbing
4. The village headman didn't want the king to know that this village has such a _____ like Mara.
a) genius b) fool c) pandit d) scholar
5. The village headman has told Mara many times that the _____ was passing that way.
a) king b) soldiers c) procession d) road menders
6. The Goddess came to Mara in dream and said, "The king is coming this way. Tell him about the _____"
a) temple b) tank c) road d) palace
7. Bheema was very strong because his mother gave him _____ when he was a baby.
a) iron decoction b) gold decoction c) copper decoction d) lemon decoction
8. Though Bhima was a giant in appearance but he has the soul of a _____.
a) man b) goddess c) baby d) mother
9. The spot once the great _____ stood on the day Lakshmana was wounded in the battle field at Lanka.
a) king b) Hanuman c) River Veda d) Sanjivini
10. Hanuman came there and went up the mountain. There on its crest he found _____.
a) tank b) flowers c) Sanjivini d) iron decoction
11. The river Veda flows only the _____ season.
a) Summer b) Rainy c) Winter d) Spring
12. The king asked Mara to accompany him to the _____.
a) mountain b) tank c) village d) capital
13. The command of the _____ was that nothing that flies or swims or walks in that part should ever be killed.
a) king b) Goddess c) Hanuman d) Village headman
14. Mara went to the king at midnight. Because the _____ was about to smash its bounds.
a) tank b) gulls c) tiger d) fish
15. When the Goddess appeared for the second time, she carried a _____ in her hand.
a) spade b) sword c) flag d) flower
16. The last wish of Mara was to make _____ the _____ of the lake.
a) Mara, king b) Ganga, king c) Ganga, watchman d) Mara, shrine
17. At last Mara sacrificed his life in order to save the _____.
a) capital b) mountain c) palace d) tank
18. _____ was the capital of King Rukmangada.
a) Karnataka b) Sakkepatna c) Sanjivini d) Lanka
19. The shrine in 'Watchman of The Lake' was dedicated to _____.
a) the king b) heroes c) village headman d) rustic / watchman of the lake
20. Mara's jailer in 'Watchman of the Lake' is _____.
a) Ganga b) visitor c) Bhima d) village headman

MCQs:

1. Why was the headman in a hurry to complete the road work?
 - a) The king was to pass by that way in two days and the road had to be ready by then.
 - b) He did not want the king to see Mara.
 - c) The goddess had instructed him.
 - d) The king was to pass by that way the next day and the road had to be ready by then.
2. The village headman considered _____ as a 'lunatic' in 'The Watchman of the Lake'.
 - a) the king b) Mara c) Ganga d) Bhima
3. The village headman was angry with Mara because, _____.
 - a. he wanted to marry his daughter b. he disturbed the road work
 - c. Mara had a vision of Goddess d. None of these
4. The village headman asked Mara to keep away from the road workers because, _____.
 - a. Mara was disturbing them by talking about his dream b. Mara was destroying the road
 - c. Mara was snatching away the implements of the workers d. Mara wanted to marry his daughter
5. Choose the statement which is false with reference to the poem 'Watchman of the Lake'.
 - a. According to Mara, the village headman was jealous of him.
 - b. The village headman did not want the king to see Mara.
 - c. The village headman ordered Bhima to imprison Mara.
 - d. Mara was a fool and was destroying the road
5. According to Mara, why was the village headman jealous of him?
 - a. Mara had a vision of Goddess. b. Mara would become the watchman of the lake.
 - c. He thought that the king might like Mara. d. The villagers liked Mara more than him.
6. _____ threatened to lock up Mara if he did not go out of sight for two days.
 - a) The villagers b) Bhima c) The village headman d) Ganga
7. _____ commanded Mara to tell the king to build a tank to the river Veda.
 - a. The king b. Hanuman c. The Goddess d. The village headman
8. Who helped Mara to escape from the cellar?
 - a. Hanuman b. Bhima c. The village headman d. The Goddess
9. Mara was hiding in the _____ for the King.
 - a. tree b. river c. cellar d. hut
10. Mara was hiding in the tree, waiting for the _____.
 - a. Goddess b. visitor c. king d. village headman
11. When the king was passing through Mara's village, there was a sudden confusion as _____.
 - a. the king fell down on an unrepaired road b. someone tried to attack the king
 - c. the Goddess appeared suddenly d. Mara jumped down from the branches of a tree before the king
12. Match column A with column B with reference to the lesson 'Watchman of the Lake' and choose the correct option.

A

B

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) Mara | i) soul of a baby |
| b) Bhima | ii) Sanjeevini |
| c) Hanuman | iii) river Veda |
| a) a-ii, b-i, c-iii | b) a-i, b-ii, c-iii |
| | c) a-iii, b-i, c-ii |
| | d) a-ii, b-iii, c-i |
13. Complete the analogy with reference to 'Watchman of the lake':
Goddess: Veda :: Mara : _____
- | | | | |
|---------|--------|-------------|----------|
| a. Lake | b. son | c. the king | d. Ganga |
|---------|--------|-------------|----------|

14. Choose the statement that is not correct reason which made Mara to wait for the king, hiding in a tree.
 a. Mara did not want to meet the king in public. b. The villagers stoned Mara at sight.
 c. Mara was imprisoned in a cellar. d) The village head man commanded him to go out of the village
15. Who had given Bhima iron decoction when he was a baby?
 a. Mara b. Ganga c. Bhima's Mother d. The headman of the village
16. _____ described as 'someone who could swing an elephant by its tail'.
 a. Hanuman b. The Goddess c. The king d. Bhima
17. Where was Mara held as a prisoner in 'The Watchman of the Lake'?
 a. The cellar behind the old temple. b. The cellar beside the old temple.
 c. Backyard of Mara's house. d. Top of the mountain
18. _____ was bound and thrown into the cellar in 'The Watchman of the Lake'.
 a. Mara b. Racha c. Bhima d. Ganga
19. Who had come in Mara's dream to talk about the tank?
 a. The Goddess b. Veda c. The king d. Ganga
20. Which of the following is true with reference to the command of the Goddess to Mara?
 a. To wait for the king in the tree. b. To tell the king to build a tank for the river Veda.
 c. To become the watchman of the lake. d) To drink iron decoction to become strong like Bhima.
21. Who was initially appointed as the watchman of the lake by the king in 'Watchman of the Lake'?
 a. Ganga b. The Village headman c. Mara d. The King
22. According to Mara, which of the following statements is true in reference to the command of the Goddess about the creatures of the lake?
 a. One can catch fish occasionally. b. Only fish can be caught but not gulls
 c. Only gulls(birds) should be caught. d. Nothing that flies, swims or walks should ever be killed.
23. _____ is described as the 'life-blood of the King's subjects.'
 a. The Goddess b. The fish in the lake c. Water of Veda d. Sanjeevini
24. _____ summoned the king on the torrential night.
 a. The Goddess b. The village headman c. Mara d. Ganga
25. Where did Hanuman find Sanjeevini, according to Mara, in 'Watchman of the Lake'?
 a. In river Veda b. In the lake. c. Where the king was standing d. On the mountain near Mara's village.
26. The Goddess considered river Veda as her _____.
 a. daughter b. own plaything c. life-blood d. home
27. What was the mood of the Goddess when she appeared in front of Mara on the stormy night?
 a. Motherly, Persuasive b. Protective, Divine c. Angry, Unkind, Demanding d. Helpful, Eager
28. _____ was appointed as the watchman of the lake after Mara.
 a. Ganga b. The Goddess c. Bhima d. The headman
29. Who ordered Ganga to perform his father's duties after the death of Mara?
 a. The Goddess b. The king c. The headman d. Hanuman
30. Whose idol was installed on the top pedestal in the shrine?
 a. Mars's b. The King's c. The Goddess' d. Veda's
31. _____ idol was installed on the lower pedestal in the shrine?
 a. Mars's b. The King's c. The Goddess' d. Veda's
32. Choose the right sequence of incidents as they take place in 'Watch man of the Lake'
 a. The Goddess commands Mara to meet the king – The king believes Mara – Mara escapes and hides in a Tree – The village headman imprisons Mara
 b. The king believes Mara – Mara escapes and hides in a Tree – The village headman imprisons Mara – The Goddess commands Mara to meet the king

- 36

Two Marks

1. Who was in a hurry to complete the road work in 'Watchman of the Lake'? And Why?
Ans : Village headman. The king was about to come the next day.
2. According to Mara, who appeared in his dream? And what did she say?
Ans: The Goddess of river. She told Mara to tell about the tank.
3. When was Bhima given iron decoction? And who had given him?
Ans : When he was a baby. Bhima's mother.
4. Where was Mara imprisoned? Who was his jailor?
Ans : in a cellar. Bhima
5. Mention the two things found on the mountain crest according to Mara.
Ans : Sanjivini and Veda, a stream
6. What was the Goddess carrying in her hand on the day of the storm? And who pleaded with her to save the lake?
Ans : sword. Mara
7. Which are the two idols installed in the shrine?
Ans : Guardian Goddess and watchman of the lake
8. Who was asked to do Mara's duties? And who ordered?
Ans : Ganga. King

Three Marks

1. *Describe how Mara managed to meet the king.*
Ans : The village headman did not want to know that the village had fools like Mara. So he asked Bhima to keep Mara in the cellar behind the old temple, and watch him there till the next day. Mara told Bhima his dream and Goddess' words. Then Bhima let Mara go. He slipped out unseen and climbed the tree, and hid himself in its leaves, waiting and praying for your Majesty's gracious arrival. As the king was about to pass under a tree, Mara jumped down from its branches. There was a confusion. When Mara was dragged before the king who asked Mara to speak himself. Then Mara told king about the dream and Goddess' words.
2. *Bring out the significance of the sacred spot that Mara describes to the King.*
Or Which mythological story did Mara narrate about the sacred spot to the King?
Ans : Mara describes to the king that the place he has stood is the sacred spot. Because there once stood the great Hanuman on the day Lakshmana was wounded in the battlefield at Lanka and lay in deadly faint. He continues that Hanuman went up the mountain and found Sanjeevani which gives Laxmana a new life. On the crest of mountain where Sanjeevani grew, a stream arose. It is called the Veda the very life blood of king's humble subjects.
3. *Write about the significance of Mara's dream.*
Ans : Mara disclosed that the Goddess of the river appeared in his dream and told about king's arrival that way. She told him that king would listen to him about the tank. She also said that she would shelter in the cool glades of mountain in summer and they would die of drought. Lastly she commanded Mara to tell the king to build a tank and not to let the Veda leave the village. So the king commanded to build a tank and made Mara as it's watchman.

4. *Describe the circumstances that prompted Mara to meet the king on the stormy night.*

Or *How did Mara react to the Goddess on a stormy night?*

Ans : When the Goddess appeared with destructive mood before Mara. He cowered at her sight. he pleaded with her for hours to spare the people and have pity on poor mortals. Even he prostrated before her and begged the Goddess not carry out the devastation till he would run to the capital and inform the king and return.

5. *What did Mara tell the king about the tank on the stormy night?*

Ans : Mara told the king that when he got up and went out. His heart was disturbed. He had never seen anything more terrible in his life. Veda was thundering down the mountain; the wind shook the earth. He went to the edge of the water; the waves rose to a man's height and hammered at the bank; the water level was just a hair's breadth below the shore. Any moment it might heave and flow over.

6. *Give an account of Mara's vision of the Goddess on the night of the storm.*

Ans : When Mara got up and went out, his heart was disturbed. He fell down and prayed. The Goddess stood before him. A most terrible and reckless mood of destruction seemed to have come upon the Goddess. Her tresses were wild, her eyes gleamed with a strange light; she carried a sword in her hand and she had splashed her forehead with vermillion. She commanded Mara to clear out his hut at once.

7. *How did the king respond to Mara's information about the command of the Goddess?*

Ans : The king was shocked to hear the message Mara had brought. Even he did not dare to think. He did not know what to do. In a moment or less the king and this palace and his subjects would disappear. It was nothing so good as preparing for an end. He asked an announcer go round with a beat of drums and announce to the people and to everyone in the kingdom that it was the last day of the world. The deluge was upon them. The next day the sun would rise upon a lifeless land.

8. *How did Mara save the lake?*

Ans: Mara prostrated before her and begged the Goddess not carry out the devastation till he would run to the capital and inform the king and return. Mara went to the palace at midnight and rang the bell. He told the king about Goddess' reckless mood of destruction. Mara convinced the king that the Goddess would keep her word. She had promised to wait till she saw him back there. He asked the king to make it impossible for him to return there. Thus Mara saved the lake sacrificing his life.

Four Marks

1. *Why did the headman call Mara a lunatic? Give reasons.*

Ans : In "Watchman of the Lake," the headman calls Mara a lunatic. Because village headman thinks that Mara disturbs the road construction by telling about the dream and the Goddess' words. The headman is focused on completing the road for the king's arrival and sees Mara's dream as an obstruction and nonsense. The headman also dismisses Mara's concerns about the lake and river, viewing them as irrelevant compared to the immediate task of finishing the road. Additionally, Mara's passionate and somewhat eccentric way of conveying his message, along with the headman's prior perception of Mara as a troublemaker, contribute to the headman's harsh judgment.

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

Ans : The play brings out the idea that nature is both protective and destructive. The lake is protective because its water is the very life blood of kings humble subjects. It carries on its bosom the nectar which revives gods and nourishes mortals. It is the life force of all people, flora and fauna. It is useful for domestic and agriculture purposes. But it seems to be destructive torrential downpour and shrieking storm. The Goddess appears before Mara with a sword in her hand. She tells him that she is going to destroy the tank. Mara pleads with the Goddess to spare the people and have pity on the poor mortals but she is not moved. She asks Mara to clear out of his hut at once. Thus the nature is both protective and destructive.

3. *Why did Mara treat the fisherman and the visitor differently?*

Ans : When Mara came to know that the man was fishing in the lake he rushed to the man and asked him not to fish in the lake. The man said that he was not fishing in the lake and he spoke the truth. Then Mara replied angrily that he had come across many storytellers like him. he warned him that he would push the man into the lake if he found him fishing in the lake again. Later he greeted the visitor and asked him the reason for his arrival. The visitor told that crops had parched up and cattle were dying out of drought in the village. Then Mara promised to let water to his village according to the law laid down by the king. It showed that his concern for the lake and the people. Thus Mara treated the fisherman and the visitor differently.

4. *Describe the sacrifices made by Mara to build and save the lake.*

Ans : The king made Mara the watchman of the lake. For Mara had great care and concern for the lake. He honestly looked after the lake and the creatures. Even Mara prostrated before Goddess and begged her not carry out the devastation till he would run to the capital and inform the king and return. Mara went to the palace at midnight and rang the bell. He told the king about Goddess' reckless mood of destruction. Mara convinced the king that the Goddess would keep her word. She had promised to wait till she saw him back there. He asked the king to make it impossible for him to return there. Thus Mara saved the lake sacrificing his life.

5. *Contrast the different moods of the Goddess as portrayed in 'Watchman of the Lake'.*

Ans : In "Watchman of the Lake," the Goddess is depicted with contrasting moods of compassion and anger. Initially, she appears in Mara's dream, exhibiting a nurturing and caring side as she instructs him to build the tank to save the village from drought. However, on a stormy night, her mood shifts to one of fierce anger and command as she warns Mara about the impending destruction of the tank. These contrasting moods highlight the divine balance between care and discipline, emphasizing the Goddess's dual nature.

6. *How did Mara prepare his son to become the watchman of the lake?*

Ans : Mara came to know that the man was fishing in the lake he rushed to the man and asked him not to fish in the lake. Mara replied angrily that he had come across many storytellers like him. he warned him that he would push the man into the lake if he found him fishing in the lake again. Then Mara tells his son that he must look after the lake like him. He instructs his son to protect the creatures from killers because that is sacred and belongs to the goddess. Her command is that nothing that flies over swims or walks in these parts should be killed. He continues that even the animals come to slake their thirst must return untouched. He tells his son that it is the command of the Goddess and the king. It throws light on Mara's dedication, obedience, concern for the lake and the creatures.

7. *Compare and contrast the different circumstances that prompted Mara to meet the king.*

Ans : When Mara was kept in the cellar behind the old temple. Mara told Bhima his dream and Goddess' words. Then Bhima let Mara go. He slipped out unseen and climbed the tree, and hid himself in its leaves, waiting and praying for your Majesty's gracious arrival. As the king was about to pass under a tree, Mara jumped down from its branches. There was a confusion. When Mara was dragged before the king who asked Mara to speak himself. Then Mara told king about the dream and Goddess' words to build a tank. Mara met the king for the second time when the Goddess appeared with destructive mood before Mara. He cowered at her sight. he pleaded with her for hours to spare the people and have pity on poor mortals. Even he prostrated before her and begged the Goddess not carry out the devastation till he would run to the capital and inform the king and return.

8. *Sketch the character of Mara in 'Watchman of the Lake'.*

Ans : Though village headman calls Mara lunatic and keeps him in the cellar behind the temple, he manages to meet the king and tells about Goddess and her words to build a tank. He obeys the king's command to accompany him to the capital. The king made Mara the watchman of the lake. For Mara had great care and concern for the lake. He honestly looked after the lake and the creatures. He instructs his son to protect the creatures from killers because that is sacred and belongs to the goddess. Even Mara prostrated before Goddess and begged her not carry out the devastation till he would run to the capital and inform the king and return. He told the king about Goddess' reckless mood of destruction. Mara convinced the king that the Goddess would keep her word. She had promised to wait till she saw him back there. Mara, as a responsible father, remembers the king his son was sleeping in the hut. He requested king to make his son, son's son and to the last generation. He asked the king to make it impossible for him to return there. Even Mara saved the lake sacrificing his life.

9. The Farmer's Wife

- Volga

1. The farmer's wife calls her husband _____
a) honest b) wicked c) good d) virtuous
2. The farmer's wife calls herself as a _____
a) mistress b) sinner c) the great d) creditor
3. The farmer's wife was born with a _____ bent.
a) hand b) head c) leg d) mind
4. The farmer lost _____ and committed suicide.
a) rice crop b) cotton crop c) four children d) maize crop
5. The farmer's family lost _____ after the debts remained.
a) dignity b) simplicity c) wealth d) character
6. Farmer's wife was worried that her back would bear the burden of _____ children.
a) three b) four c) five d) six
7. The farmer's wife was not ready to leave her children to _____
a) water b) fire c) soil d) wind
8. The farmer's wife decides to embrace _____ not death.
a) life b) husband c) problem d) crops
9. The farmer found release with _____
a) tender coconut b) drowning c) poison d) hang
10. 'The harvest of my womb' refers to _____
a) cotton crops b) dignity c) children d) family

MCQs:

1. Which of the following statements is wrong?
a) The speaker is complaining about her husband's death.
b) The speaker calls her husband as virtuous.
c) The poem ends with a deep sense of failure and despondency.
d) The speaker was ill treated by her husband in his drunken state.
2. In the poem 'The Farmer's wife', _____ committed suicide due to crop failure.
a. the farmer's wife b. the farmer c. the creditors d. the children of the farmer
3. Which is the odd pair among the following?
a) Virtuous – The farmer b) "harvest of my womb" – Crops
c) A poor sinner – The farmer's wife d) Worm eaten cotton pods - Children
4. Who was born with a head bent and a hand stretched out, in the poem 'The Farmer's Wife'.
a. The farmer b. The creditor c. The farmer's wife d. The child
5. In the poem 'The Farmer's Wife', _____ was not unused to being sold.
a. the cotton crop b. the child in the womb c. the farmer d. the farmer's wife
6. _____ found release with poison due to crop failure, in the poem 'The Farmer's Wife'.
a. The children b. The farmer's wife c. The creditors d. The farmer
7. Whose existence was poisoned due to the farmer's death, in the poem 'The Farmer's Wife'?
a. The creditor's b. The cotton crop c. His wife's d. His children's
8. The farmer gave a death blow to _____ with his death, in the poem 'The Farmer's Wife'.
a. his creditors b. his children c. his wife d. the cotton crop

9. The farmer's wife agrees that the _____ of her family hit the dust, in the poem 'The Farmer's Family'.
- a. debt b. dignity c. hearts d. cotton crop
10. After the death of the farmer, his wife would have to bear the burden of _____ children.
- a. two b. three c. five d. Four
11. Complete the analogy with reference to 'The Farmer's Wife'
- Farmer: Poison:: Farmer's wife : _____ .
- a) Embrace death b) Destiny c) Embrace life d) Cotton crop
12. The farmer's wife wants to teach _____ to clench a fist not merely for a handful of rice but to live.
- a. her husband b. the creditors c. her children d. the farmers
13. The farmer's wife does not want to leave _____ to the wind like worm eaten cotton pods.
- a. her children b. her husband c. the debt d. dignity of her family
14. 'How many times have I drowned in it
How many times have I escaped death'.
- Identify the speaker of these lines of the poem 'The Farmer's Wife'.
- a. the farmer b. the farmer's wife c. the child of the farmer d. the creditor
15. What does the farmer's wife not want to teach her children?
- a. To embrace life. b. To struggle for life.
c. To clench a fist to hit the creditors. d. To clench a fist for a handful of rice.

Two Marks

- Who is referred to as 'virtuous' and 'poor sinner' in the poem 'The Farmer's Wife'?
Ans : Farmer. Farmer's wife
- Who committed suicide? And who remains before the creditors, in the poem 'The farmer's Wife'?
Ans : Farmer. Farmer's wife
- Mention any two things that the farmer was unable to do, according to his wife?
Ans : bend head, stretch out hand, sell crops
- According to the farmer's wife, what were the two things her husband knew about her?
Ans : She was born with a head bent and hands outstretched.
- In the poem 'The Farmer's Wife', who found release with poison? And whose existence was poisoned by it?
Ans : Farmer. Farmer's wife
- How did the farmer treat his wife while he was drunk, in the poem 'The Farmer's Wife'?
Ans : He abused or reviled and kicked her.
- What happened to the debt and dignity of the farmer's family due to crop failure, in the poem 'The Farmer's Wife'?
Ans : Dignity hit the dust. Debt remained.
- What was the burden that the farmer's wife had to bear after the death of her husband?
Ans : burden of four children
- According to the speaker, what were the two questions that her husband could have asked himself before committing suicide?
Ans : about the effect of his suicide and the possibility of seeking help.
- What does the farmer's wife want to teach her children?
Ans : hard work, perseverance, face life

Three Marks

- Why did the farmer commit suicide?*
Ans : The farmer was not able to repay the debt and face the creditors. He was not ready to stretch out hands and bend his head before others. Even his cotton crop was gone. So he committed suicide taking poison.

2. *What was the impact of the farmer's death on his wife?*

Or *What are the responsibilities that the farmer's wife takes after her husband's death?*

Ans : She calls him virtuous and herself a sinner. Because he escaped from creditors and stretching out hands. She experiences emotional disturbance, as she struggles with the loss and the sudden shift in her responsibilities. She feels a loss of dignity and status, highlighting the societal neglect of women in such situations. She feels that his death has made her existence bitter. She expresses her bitterness and worries about the future. She thinks of the harvest of her womb and the future of her children. So she embraces life but not death. She decides to teach her children to clench a fist and struggle for life.

3. *Write a note on the farmer's character as presented in the poem 'The Farmer's Wife'.*

Ans : The farmer's suicide is directly linked to his inability to repay loans after a failed cotton crop. He cannot bear the shame and humiliation of facing creditors. He preferred to avoid facing his problems rather than seeking solutions or accepting assistance. The farmer failed as a husband and father. He leaves behind a family to struggle, highlighting a lack of responsibility and a selfish act of abandonment. The farmer's suicide is portrayed as a virtuous act in the eyes of some, while the farmer's wife sees it as a cowardly escape that leaves her with the burden of his debts and responsibilities.

Four Marks

1. *Do you think the farmer's decision to commit suicide was wrong? Discuss*
2. *The farmer's wife is more courageous than her husband. Elaborate.*
3. *What is the death blow to the farmer's wife? How does she face it?*
4. *How did the crop failure affect the farmer and his family?*
5. *How does the poem 'The Farmer's Wife' bring out the plight of the woman and her assertion?*

Ans : The poem 'The Farmer's Wife' accounts the life of farmer's wife whose husband has committed suicide. It criticizes how his death affects his family. Here the farmer's wife laments and complains about her husband's death. She calls him virtuous and herself a sinner. Because he escaped from creditors and stretching out hands. She feels that she was born with a head bent and hands outstretched. His death has made her existence bitter. She expresses her bitterness and worries about the future. She remembers her suffering when her husband was alive. She has escaped often from death when he abused, reviled and kicked her while he was drunk. She can't dream a little of a death-blow like this. She thinks of the harvest of her womb and the future of her children. So she embraces life but not death. She decides to teach her children to clench a fist and struggle for life. Thus the poem ends with a will to survive against all odds.

The poem criticizes the theme of the 'struggle for life.' Because the death of helpless farmer has pushed her into the condition to look after her children and struggle for life. Her decision shows that the bitter experience of life has made the farmer's wife strong. The poem raises many questions about the plight of farmer's widows. These questions are addressed to the speaker's dead husband in particular and the farmers who committed suicide in general.

10. Frederick Douglass

- Frederick Douglass

1. Frederick Douglass was born in _____.
a. New York b. Maryland c. America d. Verona
2. people whispered that Frederick Douglass' _____ was his father.
a. minister b. Mother c. Father d. Mistress
3. Separation of mother and child was a common custom in _____.
a. Massachusetts b. Maryland c. America d. New York
4. _____ was the penalty for not being in the field at sunrise.
a. abusing b. punishment c. whipping d. days wages
5. Frederick Douglass was about _____ years old when his died.
a. five b. eight c. seven d. six
6. _____ was Frederick Douglass' first master.
a. Mr. Plummer b. Mr. Stewart c. Mr. Anthony d. Harriet Bailey
7. _____ was an overseer and miserable drunkard.
a. Mr. Isaac b. Mr. Stewart c. Mr. Anthony d. Mr. Plummer
8. _____ were prevented from knowing their birthday.
a. Mistress b. overseer c. slaves d. horses
9. In Maryland, the child is separated from its mother before it reaches _____ month.
a. sixth b. fourth c. ninth d. twelfth
10. Frederick Douglass' mother was able to meet him only at _____.
a. sunrise b. sunset c. day d. night
11. The person who was believed to be both Frederick Douglass' father and master was _____.
a. Captain Anthony b. Mr. Lee c. Mr. Plummer d. Mr. Stewart
12. Mr. Plummer was a / an _____.
a. master b. slave c. owner d. overseer
13. The _____ mentioned their birthday by plating time, harvest time, cherry time, spring time or fall time.
a. horses b. masters c. slaves d. mistress
14. Frederick Douglass learnt to read and write with the help of _____.
a. master's wife b. master's sister c. master's overseer d. master's slave
15. Frederick Douglass had no accurate knowledge of _____.
a. his age b. his state c. his race d. his surroundings
16. Frederick Douglass' mother was _____.
a. Mrs. Isaac b. Harriet Bailey c. White mistress d. Anna Murray
17. The child separated from its mother was placed under with _____.
a. an old man b. an old woman c. White Mistress d. young slave
18. Frederick Douglass' mother was hired by _____.
a. Mr. Lee b. Mr. Stewart c. Mr. Plummer d. None
19. Frederick Douglass had _____ masters in his life.
a. one b. two c. three d. none
20. Frederick Douglass dies near _____ mill.
a. Mr. Chee b. Mr. Lee c. Mr. Anthony d. Mrs. Murray
21. _____ was not a humane slave holder.
a. Harriet Bailey b. Anna Murray c. Captain Anthony d. Mr. Plummer
22. Captain Anthony owned about _____ slaves.
a. 10 b. 20 c. 30 d. 40

MCQs:

1. According to Frederick Douglass, most of the white masters wished to keep their slaves ignorant of their _____.
a. age b. rights c. place of work d. Customs
2. Frederick Douglass writes that he had never met a slave who could tell of his _____.
a. rights b. mother c. birthday d. hardships
3. According to the narrator, the want of information about his age or birthday was a source of _____ to him.
a. happiness b. unhappiness c. anxiety d. contentment
4. Frederick Douglass came to know of his approximate age when _____.
a. he had seen the accurate record of his date of birth.
b. his mother told him about his date of birth.
c. he heard his master saying he was 17 years old in 1935.
d. his master told him about his date of birth.
5. _____ was the mother of Frederick Douglass.
a. Isaac Bailey b. Betsey Bailey c. Anna Murray d. Harriet Bailey
6. Which of the following statements is believed to be true about the parents of Frederick Douglass?
a. His mother was a slave woman and father, a white master.
b. Both his parents were slaves.
c. His father was a slave and mother, a white woman.
d. His mother was a slave and father, an overseer of slaves.
7. According to Frederick Douglass, what was the common custom in Maryland?
a. To keep the slave children ignorant of their age.
b. To separate slave children from their mothers at an early age.
c. To keep the slave children under the care of their mothers until they turn 5 years.
d. To sell off the slave children to please their white mistress.
8. Frederick Douglass had not seen his mother more than _____ in his life.
a. three- or four-times b. two or three times c. five- or six-times d. four or five times
9. Frederick's mother was hired by _____, who lived twelve miles away from his home.
a. Mr. Stewart b. Mr. Plummer c. Captain Anthony d. Mr. Lee
10. Frederick's mother died when he was aged about _____ years old.
a. twenty-seven b. seventeen c. seven d. twenty eight
11. According to the law in Maryland, the children of slave women shall follow the condition of _____.
a. their mothers b. their fathers c. their white masters d. their owners
12. Frederick Douglass was a 'mulatto child' because _____.
a. his father was a coloured slave and mother, was a white woman.
b. both his parents were coloured and slaves
c. his mother was a coloured slave and father, was a white man.
d. he was separated from his mother at an early age.
13. The first master of Frederick Douglass was _____.
a. Mr. Plummer b. Mr. Stewart c. Mr. Lee d. Captain Anthony
14. Who was the overseer of Captain Anthony's farms and slaves, as narrated by Frederick?
a. Mr. Stewart b. Mr. Lee c. Mr. Plummer d. Harriet Bailey
15. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Mr. Plummer?
a. He was a miserable drunkard and a savage monster.
b. He was an overseer of Captain Anthony's farms and slaves.
c. He always went armed with a cowskin (whip) and a cudgel.
d. He treated the slaves with a lot of love and care.

16. As narrated by Frederick Douglass, whipping a slave was a source of great pleasure for _____.

i) Mr. Plummer ii) Captain Anthony

a) Only i) b) Only ii) c) both i) and ii) d) none

17. Match the column 'A' with column 'B' related to 'Frederick Douglass'.

A

B

i. Harriet Bailey

a. Frederick Douglass' wife

ii. Betsey Bailey

b. Frederick Douglass' grand mother

iii. Anna Murray

c. Frederick Douglass' mother

a. i-b, ii-c, iii-a

b. i-c, ii-b, iii-a

c. i-a, ii-b, iii-c

d. i-c, ii-a, iii-

18. Match the column 'A' with column 'B' in reference to 'Frederick Douglass'.

A

B

i. A mulatto child

a. Mr. Plummer

ii. An overseer of slaves

b. Frederick Douglass

iii. A slave holder

c. Captain Anthony

a. i-b, ii-c, iii-a

b. i-c, ii-b, iii-a

c. i-a, ii-b, iii-c

d. i-c, ii-a, iii-b

19. Statement : Frederick Douglass had no accurate knowledge of his age.

Reason : He had never seen any authentic record containing it.

a. Only the statement is true.

b. Both statement and reason are true.

c. Only the reason is true.

d. Both statement and reason are false.

20. Statement: Frederick Douglass was separated from his mother at an early age.

Reason : It was a common custom in Maryland to part slave children from their mothers.

a. Only the statement is true.

b. Both statement and reason are true.

c. Only the reason is true.

d. Both statement and reason are false.

Two Marks :

1. Where was Frederick Douglass born? What was the approximate year of his birth?

Ans : in Talbot County, Maryland. between twenty-seven and twenty-eight years

2. What did the white masters consider of slave children when they made enquiries of their age?

Ans : improper and impertinent

3. Mention the reasons for separating slave children from their mothers at an early age in Maryland.

Ans : To destroy the child's natural affection for its mother and mother's natural affection for her child

4. How many times did Frederick see his mother in his life? At what time of the day had he seen her?

Ans : four or five times at night.

5. Who hired Frederick's mother as a field hand? How far was it from Frederick's home?

Ans : Mr. Stewart. about twelve miles

6. Where did Frederick's mother die? How old was he when she died?

Ans : on one of Frederick's master's farms, near Lee's Mill. About seven years

7. Who was the first master of Frederick Douglass? How many farms and slaves did he own?

Ans : Captain Anthony. He owned two or three farms, and about thirty slaves.

8. Mention the two things that Mr. Plummer always carried with him.

Ans : a cowskin and a heavy cudgel.

Thee marks :

1. *Why weren't the slave children allowed to know their birthdays?*

Ans : The slaves had no accurate knowledge of their age. Even They never had seen any authentic record containing it. The masters kept them ignorant of it. The larger part of the slaves could not tell of their birthday. They seldom come nearer to it than planting-time, harvest-time, cherry-time, spring-time, or fall-time. A want of information concerning one's own age and birthday was a source of unhappiness. The slaves' inquiries were denied as improper and impertinent on the part of slaves.

2. *Why were the slave children separated from their mothers at an early age in Maryland?*

Ans : The common custom in Maryland was to part slave children from their mothers at a very early age. Frequently, before the child had reached its twelfth month, its mother was taken from it, and hired out on some farm a considerable distance off, and the child was placed under the care of an old woman, too old for field labor. For this separation was done to hinder the development of the child's affection toward its mother and destroy the natural affection of the mother for the child. This was the inevitable result.

3. *Narrate the difficulties Frederick Douglass' mother faced for meeting him.*

Or *Write a note on Harriet Bailey, Frederick Douglass' mother.*

Ans : Frederick Douglass' mother was hired by a Mr. Stewart, who lived about twelve miles from her home. She walked the whole distance on foot to see Frederick in the night, after her day's work. She was a field hand, and a whipping is the penalty of not being in the field at sunrise. She was with him in the night only. She would lie down with Frederick, and get him to sleep. But long before he waked she was gone. She communicated with her son very little. Death soon ended what little we could have while she lived, and with it her hardships and suffering.

4. *Why wasn't Frederick Douglass affected much by his mother's death?*

Ans : Harriet Bailey was Frederick Douglass' mother. He was separated from his mother before he was an infant of twelfth month. He was placed under the care of an old woman. He saw his mother at night four or five times in his life. His mother was hired by a Mr. Stewart, who lived about twelve miles from her home. She would lie down with him, and get him to sleep. But long before he waked she was gone. Death soon ended what little he could have while she lived, and with it her hardships and suffering. He was not allowed to be present during her illness, at her death, or burial. Never having enjoyed soothing presence, her tender and watchful care, he felt the tidings of her death as the death of a stranger.

5. *What kind of hardships did the mulatto children suffer at the hands of their white master and his mistress?*

Ans : The offspring of white masters and black slaves are called mulatto children. They invariably suffer greater hardships than others. They were a constant offence to their mistress. They could seldom do anything to please her. She was better pleased when she saw them under the lash, especially when she suspected her husband of showing to his mulatto children favors which he withheld from his black slaves. The master was frequently compelled to sell this class of his slaves to human flesh-mongers. if he disapproved, a bad matter made worse, both for himself and the slave whom he would protect and defend.

6. *Write a note on Mr. Plummer.*

Or *Describe the inhumane nature of Mr. Plummer.*

Ans : Mr. Plummer was an overseer of Captain Anthony's farms and slaves. He was a miserable drunkard, a profane swearer, and a savage monster. He always went armed with a cowskin and a heavy cudgel. Frederick has known him to cut and slash the women's heads so horribly, that even master would be enraged at his cruelty, and would threaten to whip him if he did not mind himself.

Four Marks :

1. *How were Frederick Douglass and his mother affected by the 'common custom' in Maryland?*

Or *How did the slaves suffer in Maryland at the hands of slaveholders?*

Frederick Douglass in particular and the slaves in general suffered at the hands of slaveholders. The slaves were kept ignorant of their age and birthday. Even they never had seen any authentic record containing it. The slaves' inquiries were denied as improper and impertinent on the part of slaves. The common custom in Maryland was to part slave children from their mothers at a very early age. Frequently, before the child had reached its twelfth month, its mother was taken from it, and hired out on some farm a considerable distance off, and the child was placed under the care of an old woman, too old for field labor. For this separation was done to hinder the development of the child's affection toward its mother and destroy the natural affection of the mother for the child. This was the inevitable result. So Frederick Douglass was not allowed to be present during her illness, at her death, or burial. Never having enjoyed soothing presence, her tender and watchful care, he felt the tidings of her death as the death of a stranger. By law the children of slave women were forced to follow the condition of their mothers. It was done too obviously to administer to their own lusts and their wicked desires profitable as well as pleasurable. They were illtreated by inhumane white master, mistress and the overseer.

SU0064

11. An Old Woman

- Arun Kolatkar

MCQs:

1. Statement : The old woman in 'An Old Woman' wants a fifty paise coin from the speaker.
Reason : She is a beggar at the horseshoe shrine.
 - a. Only the statement is true.
 - b. Both statement and reason are true.
 - c. Only the reason is true.
 - d. Both statement and reason are false.
2. How much money does the old woman demand from the speaker?
 - a. a fifty paise coin
 - b. five paise coin
 - c. one rupee coin
 - d. five rupees coin
3. When does the old woman tighten her grip on the speaker's shirt?
 - a. When he turns around and faces her with an air of finality.
 - b. When he looks right at the sky.
 - c. When he says that he has already seen the horseshoe shrine.
 - d. When he agrees to give her a fifty paise coin.
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true with regard to the poem 'An Old Woman'?
 - a. The old woman wants a fifty paise coin from the speaker.
 - b. The old woman is a beggar on the hills.
 - c. The eyes of the old woman look like bullet holes.
 - d. The old woman expects money for taking the speaker to the horse shoe shrine.
5. In the poem 'An Old Woman', the speaker _____ the old woman with an air of finality to end the farce.
 - a. hobbles along anyway with
 - b. looks right at eyes of
 - c. turns around and faces
 - d. runs away from
6. 'They stick to you like a burr'. The word 'They' refers to _____.
 - a. beggars
 - b. tourists
 - c. shirts
 - d. old women
7. The old woman says, 'What else can an old woman do on the hills as wretched as these'. It means:
 - a. She has no work to do and therefore she begs on the hills.
 - b. She wants to work but she doesn't have any other work to do on the hills.
 - c. She has nothing else to do but to pray at the horseshoe shrine.
 - d. She doesn't want to do any work on the hills.
8. The old woman's eyes are compared to _____.
 - a. a burr
 - b. hills
 - c. sky
 - d. bullet holes
9. _____ that begin around the old woman's eyes spread beyond her skin.
 - a. The cracks
 - b. Wounds
 - c. The holes
 - d. Changes
10. The speaker in 'An Old Woman' says that _____ falls with a plate glass clatter around the shatterproof cone.
 - a. the hill
 - b. the temple
 - c. the sky
 - d. a fifty paise coin
11. Who is referred to as "the shatter proof crone" in "An Old woman"?
 - a. The old woman
 - b. The hill
 - c. The temple
 - d. The speaker
12. In the poem 'An Old Woman', 'You' refers to _____.
 - a. the old woman
 - b. any pilgrim whom the old woman meets
 - c. Khandoba
 - d. a fifty paise coin

Two Marks:

1. What does the old woman want from the speaker? What does she offer to do?
Ans : A fifty paise coin. Horseshoe shrine
2. What does the old woman say when the speaker tries to end the farce?
Ans : What else an old woman can do on wretched hills

3. What falls with a plate glass clatter? Where does it fall?

Ans : Sky. Around the shatterproof crone / old woman

4. Who is reduced to 'so much small change'? And in whose hands?

Ans : the speaker. Old woman

Three Marks:

1. *How is the problem of the old woman depicted on the hills?*

Ans : An old woman is a self appointed tourist guide not a beggar. There she grabs a tourist's sleeve and demands a fifty paise coin. For this she offers to show him the 'horseshoe shrine.' The tourist tries to move away as he has seen the shrine already. But she is persistent and clings to him like a burr. She questions him what else an old woman can do on wretched hills.

2. *How does the attitude of the speaker undergo a change?*

Ans : The speaker is shocked to see her deep sunken eyes like bullet holes. Her skin is wrinkled and cracked around her eyes. He feels that everything is falling apart. The cracks spread beyond her skin to the hills, the temples, and the sky which shatters like a sheet of glass. She stands alone unbreakable and strong. But the stark reality shatters the speaker who feels ashamed. He realises that he is reduced in his self-esteem before the old woman as insignificant as the small coin he gave her.

Four Marks:

1. *The old woman wants to lead her life with self-respect and self-reliance. Give reasons.*

2. *The old woman is a self-appointed tourist guide and not a beggar. Do you agree? Give reasons.*

3. *Give an account of the speaker's encounter with an old woman on the hills.*

Ans : The poem narrates a common experience and the plight of an old woman at Jejuri, a tourist place. There an old woman grabs a tourist's sleeve and demands a fifty paise coin. She is a self appointed tourist guide not a beggar. For this she offers to show him the 'horseshoe shrine.' The tourist tries to move away as he has seen the shrine already. But she is persistent and clings to him like a burr. She questions him what else an old woman can do on wretched hills. When he turns to face her, he is shocked to see her deep sunken eyes like bullet holes. Her skin is wrinkled and cracked around her eyes. He feels that everything is falling apart. The cracks spread beyond her skin to the hills, the temples, and the sky which shatters like a sheet of glass. She stands alone unbreakable and strong. But the stark reality shatters the speaker who feels ashamed. He realises that he is reduced in his self-esteem before the old woman as insignificant as the small coin he gave her.

The poem is very symbolic and ironical. The old woman represents our culture, our heritage and the land she has come from. Cracks around her eyes indicate the decay of human values and hypocrisy of the society. The cracks in the hills, the temples and sky symbolize the decaying religion, the disappearing traditions and degradation of humanity in the society.

12. TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

- A J Cronin

1. The narrator was driving through the foothills of _____.
a. the Himalaya b. the Amazon c. the Alps d. The Western Ghats
2. The narrator meets the two boys on the outskirts of _____.
a. Venice b. Verona c. Padua d. Poleta
3. _____ was the narrator's driver.
a. Nicola b. Jacopo c. Luigi d. Maggie
4. The elder brother Nicola was _____ years old.
a. twelve b. thirteen c. sixteen d. seven
5. The younger brother Jacopo was _____ years old.
a. twelve b. thirteen c. sixteen d. seven
6. _____ is a lovely city and rich in history.
a. Poleta b. Germany c. Venice d. Verona
7. Nicola and Jacopo were waiting at midnight for the last bus to sell _____.
a. cigarettes b. newspapers c. fruits d. Ravioli
8. Every _____ Nicola and Jacopo made a visit to Poleta.
a. Monday b. Sunday c. Holiday d. Friday
9. Poleta was _____ kms from Verona.
a. twenty b. thirty c. forty d. fifty
10. Usually Nicola and Jacopo hired _____ to go to see their sister.
a. bicycle b. car c. bus d. bike
11. _____ stopped the narrator's car on the outskirts of Verona.
a. Romeo and Juliet b. Lucia And Nurse c. two boys d. two tourists
12. The two small boys were selling _____ on the outskirts of Verona.
a. wild strawberries b. wild blueberries c. newspapers d. shoes
13. _____ warned the narrator not to buy fruits from the boys.
a. companion b. driver, Luigi c. nurse d. singer
14. _____ and _____ are reputed to have lived in Verona.
a. Luigi, Maggie b. Nicola, Jacopo c. Romeo, Juliet d. Lucia, Nurse
15. When the narrator found the boys at the fountain, they were _____.
a. selling strawberries b. selling shoes c. selling newspapers d. shining shoes
16. The two boys were waiting for the last bus from _____.
a. New York b. Verona c. Padua d. Alps
17. According to the narrator, the boys must be saving up to emigrate to _____.
a. Australia b. Austria c. America d. United Kingdom
18. _____ asked the narrator to take them to Poleta in the car.
a. Lucia b. Nurse c. Jacopo d. Nicola
19. _____ discovered that the two boys were brothers.
a. the narrator b. the driver c. the nurse d. the narrator's companion
20. The boys' father was a singer at _____.
a. La Scala b. Verona c. America d. Germany
21. Lucia had been training as a _____.
a. dancer b. nurse c. singer d. messenger
22. _____ ruled the city, Verona for three dreadful years.
a. The Italians b. The English c. The Germans d. The Americans

23. Ravioli is an _____ dish.
 a. Indian b. American c. Italian d. Australian
24. According to the narrator, _____ could be relied upon.
 a. Romeo & Juliet b. Nicola & Jacopo c. Luigi & Companion d. nurse & doctor

MCQs:

- Where did the narrator meet the two boys?
 a. on the outskirts of Padua b. on the outskirts of Verona c. in Verona city d. in Poleta
- Statement: The narrator bought the biggest basket of wild strawberries from Nicola and Jacopo.
 Reason : The driver Luigi suggested the narrator to buy the fruits from Nicola and Jacopo.
 a. Only the statement is true b. Only the reason is true
 c. Statement is true, and the reason is false d. Both statement and reason are true
- _____ are reputed to have lived in Verona.
 a. Romeo and Juliet b. The tourists c. The narrator and his friend d. The gentlemen
- Nicola was _____ years old.
 a. Twelve b. Twenty c. Thirteen d. Fourteen
- Which of the following is NOT true about Nicola and Jacopo in 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'.
 a. They sold fruits and newspapers. b. They polished shoes and worked as tourist guides.
 c. They had an unremitting willingness to work. d. They spent their entire earnings on food and clothes.
- Nicola and Jacopo were waiting for the last bus from Padua _____.
 a. to sell wild strawberries. b. to sell fruits
 c. to work as tourist guides for the customers d. to sell newspapers.
- Nicola and Jacopo were waiting for the last bus from _____.
 a. Padua b. Poleta c. Verona d. America
- Where did Nicola and Jacopo go every Sunday?
 a. America b. Verona c. Padua d. Poleta
- Statement: In spite of earning money with a lot of hard work, they looked shabby.
 Reason : They were saving their earnings for the medical expenses of their sister.
 a. Only the statement is true. b. Only the reason is true
 c. The Statement is true and the reason is false. d. Both the statement and the reason are true
- Complete the analogy with reference to 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'.
 Verona: Lovely city:: Poleta : _____
 a. Windy and deserted square b. Humble dwelling
 c. Rich in history d. Tiny picturesque village
- Lucia was treated for tuberculosis of the spine in _____.
 a. America b. Verona c. Padua d. Poleta
- Match column A with column B related to 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'.

A	B
i. German Elite Guards	a. Sold fruits and newspapers in Verona
ii. Lucia	b. suffered from tuberculosis
iii. Nicola and Jacopo	c. Harsh and unwanted masters in Verona
a. i-a, ii-b, iii-c	c. i-c, ii-b, iii-a
b. i-b, ii -c, iii-a	d. i-c, ii-a, iii-b
- _____ was a singer at La Scala.
 a. Nicola and Jacopo's father b. Nicola c. Jacopo d. Lucia
- Lucia had been training herself as a _____.
 a. singer b. driver c. nurse d. tourist guide

15. How long had it been since Lucia was admitted in the hospital?
 a. Twelve months b. Three years c. A week d. Thirteen years
16. According to the nurse, _____ was scarce in Verona.
 a. Work b. Trade c. Food d. Peace
17. Which of the following is NOT true about Nicola and Jacopo in 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'?
 a. Their father was killed in the early part of the war.
 b. A bomb had destroyed their home.
 c. They suffered from near starvation and exposed to cold winter.
 d. They were happy that Verona was ruled by German Elite Guard for three years.
18. How long did the German Elite Guard rule Verona?
 a. Twelve months b. Thirteen years c. Three years d. Twelve years
18. Arrange the following events in a sequence:
 i. The narrator drove the two boys to Poleta. ii. The narrator is strangely attracted to the two boys.
 iii. The narrator offered help to the two boys. iv. The narrator met the two boys on the outskirts of Verona.
 a. iv, iii, i, ii b. iv-ii-iii-i c. i-ii-iii-iv d. iv-iii-ii-i
19. Arrange the following events about Nicola and Jacopo in a sequence:
 i. The boys kept themselves alive in a shelter built with their own hands.
 ii. Their father was killed in the early part of the war.
 iii. They found that Lucia was suffering from tuberculosis.
 iv. A bomb had destroyed their home and thrown three children into the streets.
 a. iv-iii-ii-i b. ii-iv-i-iii c. iv-i-ii-iii d. iii-ii-i-iv
20. The two boys were evasive in disclosing their plan to the narrator because
 a. They thought that they could never understand their plight. b. They did not like the narrator.
 c. They did not want to gain anybody's sympathy. d. They did not trust anybody.
21. The villa in Poleta had been changed into _____.
 a. a hospital b. an opera house c. a humble dwellings d. a hotel

Two Marks:

- Mention any two jobs that Nicola and Jacopo did in Verona?
 Ans : they shined shoes, sold fruit, hawked newspapers, conducted tourists round the town, ran errands,
- According to the narrator what did the two boys usually eat?
 Ans : black bread and figs
- Why did Luigi warn the narrator not to buy the fruits from the two boys?
 Ans : They would get fruit much better in Verona.
- How old were Nicola and Jacopo respectively?
 Ans : Thirteen. Twelve
- What were the two boys waiting for at midnight? And why?
 Ans : last bus from Padua. To sell unsold newspapers.
- Where did the two boys go every Sunday? Whom did they meet there?
 Ans : Poleta. Their sister, Lucia
- Who was being treated in the hospital at Poleta? And what was she suffering from?
 Ans : Boys' sister, Lucia. Spine Tuberculosis.
- Where did the German Elite Guard establish their headquarters? For how long did they rule?
 Ans : in Verona. For three years

Three Marks:

1. *What qualities of the boys impress the narrator?*

Or *Explain in what different ways were the two boys useful to the narrator?*

Or *How did the two boys help the narrator during his stay at Verona?*

Ans : The narrator and his companion strangely felt attracted and discovered that they were brothers. The next morning they found them shining shoes in the public square. The narrator thought that they had picked fruit for their living. Then the boys replied that they did many things. Even they took the narrator and his companion for the rounds. Their childish behavior impressed them. They were extremely useful to them. They could be relied upon to satisfy their needs for a pack of American cigarettes or seats for opera or the name of a good restaurant. What struck one most was their unrelenting willingness to work. They shined shoes, sold fruit, hawked newspapers, conducted tourists and ran errands. But they spent very little money for their food and clothes. It made the author think that they were earning much. But they did not expect anybody's sympathy.

2. *Describe the acts of courage of Nicola and Jacopo during the war.*

Or *How had the war affected the boys in 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona'?*

Ans : The life of the boys was comfortable and cultured. Their father was a singer at La Scala. And Lucia had been training herself as a singer but the war changed everything. Their father was killed in the early part of war. A bomb had destroyed their home and thrown the three children in the streets. They had suffered horribly from starvation and cold Veronese winter. Even Lucia suffered from Tuberculosis of the spine contracted during the miseries of the war. For three dreadful years, the Germans ruled the city with ruthless severity. The boys hated the Germans and joined the resistance movement. They carried messages and information on the movement of the German troops to the forces of liberation. It might cause them to be shot.

Four Marks:

1. "Appearances are deceptive"—explain in reference to "The Two Gentlemen of Verona".

2. Why does the author feel that the two boys brought new nobility to mankind?

3. Why was the narrator silent during the return journey from Poleta? Explain.

Ans : 'The Two gentlemen of Verona' is a heart touching story of two gentlemen, Nicola and Jacopo. They were brothers, aged thirteen and twelve respectively. Their appearance proved that *appearances are deceptive*. Because they had shabby appearance when the narrator met them at the outskirts of Verona. The next time he found them shining shoes in the public square. He came to know that they shine shoes, sold fruits, hawked newspapers, conducted tourists, run errands etc. Even the boys spent nothing on cloths and food. He thought that they had planned to emigrate to America. Moreover, he knew that they earned money by various works for a noble purpose to treat their sister. They had a compassionate heart and love for fellow beings. He felt proud of these unselfish and devoted gentlemen.

The story is a comment on the true character of two gentlemen. The boys were truly gentlemen though they were poor. They respected and behaved gently with people. They wanted to keep secret about their suffering sister. They paid the hospital charges from money earned by various works. The youthful devotion of the two boys touched the narrator deeply. The war destroyed their home but not their spirit of living. Because they accepted an untimely maturity forced upon them with dignity and courage. Thus their selfless action brought a new nobility to human life and gave a promise of a greater hope for human society.

13. Do not Ask of Me, My love

- Faiz Ahmad Faiz

MCQs:

1. What gave the spring everlasting youth?
(a) Beloved's beauty (b) Beloved's eyes (c) Beloved's sorrow (d) Beloved's love
2. The speaker of the poem tells his Beloved not to ask _____.
a) silk (b) satin (c) worldly pleasure (d) love once he had for her
3. The theme of the poem is, _____.
(a) Love (b) Emotional complexity (c) longing (d) rejection
4. The poet's Beloved's beauty gave the _____ everlasting youth
a) Spring (b) life (c) World (d) winter
5. The speaker is addressing _____.
a) his beloved (b) humanity (c) Country (d) the world
6. Complete the analogy:
The poet's obsession with his beloved: illusion:: The sorrows and pleasures in the world : _____.
a) Reality (b) imagination (c) Helplessness (d) life
7. The speaker says "don't ask of me, my love, that love I once had for you" because, _____.
(a) his beloved is not as beautiful as she was. (b) there are other sorrows and pleasures demanding his attention
(c) she is no more young and blooming. (d) he thought she was strange
8. The speaker thought that the world was with him when _____.
(a) his Beloved was with him (b) life was bright and young
(c) she gave the spring everlasting youth (d) he was helpless
9. "for there are others sorrows in the world than love", here 'sorrows' refer to miseries
(a) Generated by love (b) Caused by poverty deprivation
(c) Caused by the illusion (d) Caused by the poet's thinking

2 marks:

1. How was life once upon a time, for the speaker?
Ans : He remembers the days when life was bright, young and blooming.
2. Give two instances of poet's illusion?
Ans : Because he finds other sorrows and pleasures in the world than love
3. Mention any two images of sorrows presented in the poem.
Ans : bodies bathed in blood and smeared with dust, pus dripping from their inflicted wounds
4. What was more painful than any other pain for the speaker? What gave the spring everlasting youth?
Ans : His love's sorrow was the most painful. His beloved's beauty gave the spring everlasting youth.

3 Marks:

1. What does the line "those dark and brutal curses of countless centuries" suggest?
Or How is the speaker of the poem 'Do not ask of Me, My Love' affected by the harsh realities of life?
Ans : He thinks that the whole world was his, when his love was with him. But he realises that it was an illusion. Because he finds other sorrows and pleasures in the world than love. The harsh realities of life have drawn his attention much more than the beauty of his beloved. The poet discloses other sorrows in the world. He opines that the world woven in silk, satin and brocade seems to be good and beautiful outwardly. But it has suffered from dark and brutal curses of countless centuries. The humanity has suffered from miseries like war, slavery,

envy, poverty, partition, and deprivation. The poet has noticed bodies bathed in blood and smeared with dust. Ill-treated slaves were sold in the market across the country. He finds people suffering from epidemics and pus dripping from their inflicted wounds. He considers them as other sorrows in the world. His eyes turn from his love to these sorrows. He consoles his love as he was helpless. Thus he convinces his love not to ask of him the love he once had.

4 Marks:

1. *What transformation in the perception of love do you see in the poem?*
2. *In 'Do not Ask of Me, My Love,' the speaker's statement "you are beautiful still, but I am helpless too", signifies a major change in the priorities of the speaker. Elaborate.*
3. *Bring out the contrast between suffering of mankind and beauty of human kind.*

Ans : The poet shows great concern for suffering humanity rather than his love. He addresses his beloved and asks her not to expect the love he once had for her. He remembers the days when life was bright, young and blooming. He feels that his love's sorrow was the most painful. Her beauty and eyes were everything and all else was insignificant. He thinks that the whole world was his, when his love was with him. But he realises that it was an illusion. Because he finds other sorrows and pleasures in the world than love. The harsh realities of life have drawn his attention much more than the beauty of his beloved. He opines that the world woven in silk, satin and brocade seems to be good and beautiful outwardly. But it has suffered from dark and brutal curses of countless centuries. The poet has noticed bodies bathed in blood and smeared with dust. Ill-treated slaves were sold in the market across the country. He finds people suffering from epidemics and pus dripping from their inflicted wounds. He considers them as other sorrows in the world. His eyes turn from his love to these sorrows. He consoles his love as he was helpless. Thus he convinces his love not to ask of him the love he once had. It shows that he doesn't love and favour his beloved less but the suffering humanity more. Many critics have rightly pointed out that other sorrows and pleasures transform his love from beloved to suffering humanity, country and nationalism.

References :

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