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**SCHOOL**  
**SUBJECT – ENGLISH**  
**CORE**  
**( 301 )**  
**QUESTION BANK**  
**CLASS – XII**  
**SESSION - 2021**

## SECTION A –READING

### UNSEEN PASSAGE

#### 1. Read the given passage :

In the last decade, the composition of garbage/solid waste in Indian cities and towns has been gradually dominated by 'disposable' thin polythene carry bags and varying sizes of sachets, cups, plates and containers made of flimsy plastic. Ironically, the word disposable is a misnomer, because most of these plastic items are not disposed of but just passed on along a typical chain.

Once they leave the place of manufacture, these low grade plastics (fit only for single use) travel from the storekeeper to the consumer to household garbage bins to tricycles/tempos to municipal solid waste bins and finally to landfill sites. When they are not channelled to reach bins or garbage collection points, they are seen flying just about everywhere — on roads and footpaths, at public places where people gather, along the railway tracks, at inaccessible places including lakes, nullas open wells and drains and even on treetops.

Plastics travelling downstream reach villages on the outskirts of urban areas and cause untold damage to farmers' fields and cattle. Enough has been said and written with vivid portrayals through pictures and the electronic media. Each of us is well aware of the pollution and destruction caused to air, water, land, animal and man by the "never disposable" characteristics of low grade plastic materials which no one wants to retrieve. They are neither recyclable nor biodegradable

Littering is now a behavioural license in India. It is assumed that sanitation workers are paid and therefore people are entitled to litter the place. But no amount of resources spent on facilities for picking up litter is adequate for clearing the unsightly mess in front of eateries shops and entertainment spots. For all the talk on segregating domestic waste at source, namely in households, the practice of filling cheap plastic containers with leftover food and wet wastes is only on the increase and compounds the problem of sanitation workers at every level.

If anyone is blamed it is the municipality! Surprisingly, no one speaks about who generated the litter in the first place. Growing consumerism over the last decade has compounded the problem to make it reach 'tsunamic' proportions. Less than two years ago, three young children foraging for bits of metal and recyclables in mountains of garbage at a landfill in Autonagar, Hyderabad were actually buried alive under a landslide of garbage, predominantly plastic. A few months ago, three women went missing at a similar site at Jawahar Nagar in the same city.

It is not that we as a nation were unaware of the problem 10 years ago. Several environmentally conscious citizens trusted our policymakers and waited for them to take bold decisions and implement them. In small groups, consumers decided to use their own re-usable shopping bags and to 'say no to plastics'. The effort of such groups has however been a drop in the ocean.

While policymakers continue to discuss the optimal levels of microns (</>40 microns) for prohibiting/permitting plastics, the responsibility of resisting the plastic deluge will rest with the end-users or consumers.

**Choose the correct options after reading the passage carefully:**

1. The author thinks that the term disposable is a misnomer because.....
  - a. the plastic can be used and discarded.
  - b. it can never be disposed even though it is thrown after use.
  - c. it is very thin and therefore can easily get mixed with the soil.
  - d. none of the above.

Answer: b

2. No one is interested in retrieving low-grade plastic as.....
  - a. it is low grade plastic.
  - b. it is fit only for single use.
  - c. Both the above.
  - d. None of the above.

Answer: c

3. What compounds the problem of sanitation workers ?
  - a. The use of cheap plastic containers to throw leftover food and wet waste.
  - b. The thin plastic bags that fly into air.
  - c. option a and b both.
  - d. None of the above.

Answer: a

4. Plastics travelling to villages cause untold damage to.....
  - a. Farmers' fields and cattle.
  - b. Only farmers' fields.
  - c. Only cattle.
  - d. None of the above.

Answer: a

5. The typical chain of plastic pollution is.....

- a. The path taken by plastic bags from shops and flying into rivers and getting stuck on the trees.
- b. The journey of low-grade plastic from stores to consumer and finally to landfill sites.
- c. Both a and b.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: a

6. According to the author, the low-grade plastic materials.....
- a. are easily disposable.
  - b. can't be recycled or biodegraded.
  - c. can be easily retrieved.
  - d. are a solution to plastic menace.

Answer: b

7. Which of the following best summarises the authors views on littering ?
- a. The problem of growing consumerism.
  - b. The problem of municipality's inability to manage the litter and the waste.
  - c. The problem of growing amount of litter and waste.
  - d. The problem of 'landslides' in garbage mounds.

Answer: a

8. Find a word from the passage which means 'to stop from'
- a. permitting .
  - b. optimal
  - c. prohibiting
  - d. resisting

Answer: c

9. Give the antonym of the word 'senseless' from the passage:

- a. resisting
- b. permit
- c. unaware
- d. conscious

Answer: d

10. 'To dirty' a place can be called as:

- a. trusted
- b. optimal
- c. litter
- d. adequate

Answer: c

11. A word from the passage which means 'very clear' is:

- a. license
- b. unsightly
- c. vivid
- d. segregate

Answer: c

12. 'Looking for' or 'searching' is also termed as :

- a. compounding
- b. foraging
- c. retrieve
- d. disposable

Answer: b

**2. Read the given passage :**

India has a chronic shortage of safe blood. The blood banking system is able to provide only half the blood required for surgeries and the shortfall is met through donations made by family members of patients or paid donors.

After health risks in blood transfusion were widely publicised the Supreme Court ordered review of blood transfusion services in 1996 leading to a series of reform measures– a National Blood Transfusion Council was set up, paid donations were banned in 1998 and blood banking organisations, including private ones came under scrutiny. The progressive measures, however, have not made a significant difference to the availability of blood.

The system of donation by voluntary and unremunerated donors is now under great stress. Many private hospitals routinely demand that patients come up with replacement units; the onus is on them to find donors through family, friends or community organisations. Such compulsion defeats the principle of voluntary donation and patients and their kin feel pressured by hospitals. In many instances the patients must approach paid donors because they do not have access to voluntary donors.

Private health institutions add to the problem quite often by turning down blood supplied by authorised banks . They insist that patients arrange for replacement units even if the hospital already possesses the blood.

India has a good legal framework but it needs to infuse fresh initiative into its voluntary blood donation programmes. Mobilising youth to donate holds the key. African countries Zimbabwe and South Africa have been able to enlist their youth **national campaign** to donate blood from the time that they leave school. 'Pledge 25' in Zimbabwe is an acknowledged global model. South Africa, which has a high HIV evidence among the general population replicated the Zimbabwe programme and succeeded not merely in collecting more blood but also in promoting a safe and healthy lifestyle among the young donors . They have therefore a lower risk of acquiring HIV infection. India, by contrast has no national program to match.

A more effective voluntary blood donation programme depends on political and social commitment. Many countries have a national blood service to pursue the agenda. Such a service will attract altruistic donors who will stay committed for life .

There are millions of young Indians in the fifteen to nineteen age group of over. 53 million as per the 2001 census) they are the lifelong donors who could make the country self-sufficient in blood.

**Choose the correct options:**

1. India has a severe shortage of
  - a. Surgeries
  - b. Blood
  - c. Different organs
  - d. Donations

Answer: b

2. And what necessitated review of blood transfusion services?
- only half the required amount of blood is available for surgeries
  - health risk involved in blood transfusions
  - complaints by family members of patients
  - paid donors demand high payback.

Answer : b

3. Which of the following is a part of the reforms in blood transfusion services?
- only paid donations will be acceptable
  - blood banking organisations will include private ones
  - the NBTC will control paid blood donations
  - all blood banking organisations will come under scrutiny

Answer : d

4. Unremunerated donation is not very successful as
- most patients do not have access to voluntary donors
  - voluntary donors donate to hospitals only
  - hospitals force people to find donors themselves
  - patients prefer paid donors

Answer : c

5. India can follow Zimbabwe's example in blood donation by
- attracting altruistic lifelong donors
  - reducing incidence of HIV in the youth
  - involving the youth in a national programme of paid donations
  - adopting the 'Pledge 25' model

Answer : d

6. And effective voluntary blood donation programme depends on
- spirit of altruism
  - international cooperation see mobilisation of 53 million teenagers
  - the political will and social responsibility
  - International cooperation

Answer: c

7. An altruistic person
- a. he always demonstrates honesty
  - b. always speaks the truth
  - c. always donates blood
  - d. works for the welfare of people

Answer : d

8. Private health institutions increase the problem by
- a. turning down the blood provide by authorised banks
  - b. they ask the patients for the replacement of the units even if the hospitals have the blood
  - c. both the above
  - d. none of the above

Answer: c

9. In India has over 53 million youth in the age of 15 to 19 who could
- a. become lifelong donors
  - b. make the country self-sufficient in blood
  - c. Only a
  - d. Both a and b

Answer: d

10. Find a word from the passage that means 'constant':
- a. voluntary
  - b. pursue
  - c. chronic
  - d. approach

Answers: c

11. Find a word from the passage that means 'to bring together' :
- a. altruistic
  - b. mobilise
  - c. infuse
  - d. campaign

Answer: b



## SECTION B -WRITING

### NOTICE WRITING

1. A notice is

- a. a letter
- b. an information for large number of people
- c. a private information for a person
- d. all the above

Answer - d. all the above

2. The first thing written in a notice is

- a. name of the writer
- b. name of the organization
- c. heading/title
- d. date

Answer - b. name of the organization

3. One of the following pronouns should be avoided in a notice

- a. me
- b. my
- c. I
- d. All

Answer – d. All

4. Notices are written for

- a. an event
- b. a programme
- c. a lost property
- d. All the above

Answer - d. All the above

5. One of the following is not part of the notice

- a. body
- b. date

- c. greetings
- d. heading

Answer - c. greetings

6. The word notice is written in

- a. cursive
- b. block letters
- c. calligraphy
- d. All the above

Answer – b. block letters

7. The last thing written in a notice is

- a. name of writer
- b. signature of writer
- c. designation of writer
- d. address of writer

Answer - c. designation of writer

8. Choose whether the statement is true or false:

A notice is written in 200 words.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer - b. False

9. Choose whether the statement is true or false:

A notice should have the word 'NOTICE' written on it.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer - a. True

10. A notice must always include a picture or a photograph.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer - b. False

11. The purpose of the notice is to \_\_\_\_\_

- a. give reports of an event
- b. announce and display information to the whole world
- c. announce and display information to a specific group of people
- d. summarize an event

Answer - c. announce and display information to a specific group of people

12. In a notice, the name is written as

- a. Initials
- b. Full name
- c. Only the first name
- d. any of the above

Answer - b. Full name

13. The notice should be written in

- a. 1 paragraph
- b. 2 paragraphs
- c. 3 paragraphs
- d. As many paragraphs as required.

Answer - a. 1 paragraph

14. Which questions must be answered in a notice?

- a. What,Where and When
- b. How
- c. Whose
- d. Why

Answer - a. What,Where and When

15. Whose name should be written in the end of notice?

- a. Authorised person
- b. Invitees
- c. Receiver
- d. Nobody's

Answer - a. Authorised person

17. Notice must be written inside the box.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer - a. True

18. Which among the following is not an element of a notice?

- a. time
- b. catchy heading
- c. address of the sender
- d. Venue

Answer - a. time

19. Which of these is the right format of writing the date in a notice?

- a. 23/3/2021
- b. 23<sup>rd</sup> March,2021
- c. 23-03-2021
- d. None of these

Answer - b. 23<sup>rd</sup> March,2021

20. The heading/ subject of a notice should

- a. Not be there
- b. Be brief and catchy
- c. Be a long tail key word.
- d. None of these

Answer - b. Be brief and catchy

21. Where is the salutation placed in a notice?

- a. Above the date
- b. Below the date
- c. Along with the date.
- d. There is no need to write a salutation in a notice.

Answer - d. There is no need to write a salutation in a notice.

22. Where should the subscription be placed in a notice?

- a. At the beginning
- b. In the middle

- c. At the end.
- d. None of these.

Answer - c. At the end.

23. The beginning of a Notice is

- a. This is to bring to your kind notice that
- b. I, XYZ, of
- c. I would like to say that
- d. Both a and b

Answer- a. This is to bring to your kind notice that

24. Do we write Time in Notice?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Answer- b. No

25. While walking in a park in your neighbourhood, you found a small plastic bag containing some documents and some cash. Complete this notice to be put up on the notice board asking the owner to identify and collect it from you.

### NOTICE

a).....

March 01,2021

#### HEADING

This is to inform all the readers that a b).....in the c)..... . It has a d)..... in it. The plastic bag is red in colour and is medium-sized. It was found on Feb. 27,2021 , at around 6 p.m. near the fountain in the park. The owner of the bag shall contact me on 98xxxxxxx alongwith an identity proof.

Sd/-  
Amar/Anamika

Choose the most appropriate option:

- a) Lost!
- b) Found
- c) Plastic Bag!
- d) Missing!

Answer- b) Found

26. a. plastic nag is found  
b. plastic bag has been found.  
c. plastic bag to find  
d. plastic bag is present

Answer- b. plastic bag has been found.

27. a. ground  
b. neighbourhood park  
c. road  
d. neighbourhood garden

Answer- b. plastic bag has been found.

28. a. mobile  
b. some documents  
c. few documents and some cash  
d. a large amount of documents.

Answer- b. plastic bag has been found.

29. A notice is a \_\_\_\_\_ means of communication.  
a. formal  
b. informal  
c. verbal  
d. oral

Answer- a. formal

30. A notice can be given in the columns of a newspaper as:  
a. advertisement  
b. poster  
c. article  
d. newspaper column

Answer- a. advertisement

## **LETTER WRITING**

**M.M.-5**

**FORMET-1, CONTENT -2 , EXPRESSION- 2**

**TIME- 10-12 MIN.**

Letter-writing is an important channel of communication between people who are geographically distant from one another. Letter-writing is a skill that has to be developed. In general there are two types of letters :

(i) Formal Letter : Letters written to convey official and business information. Formal letters are sent out when we need to write to various public bodies or agencies for our requirements in civic life.

(ii) Informal Letter : Personal Letters to communicate with friends and family.

Formal Letters

Letter types include :

(a) Business or official letter (for making enquiries, registering complaints, asking for and giving information, placing orders and sending replies.

(b) Letter to the editor (giving suggestions on an issue).

(c) Application for the job.

A Formal Letter has the following parts :

- Sender's Address
- Date
- Receiver's address
- Subject
- Salutation
- Body of the letter (content) (preferably in three or four paragraphs)
- Complementary ending
- Sender's signature and name

### **LETTER TO THE EDITOR**

Letter to the Editor - A letter to the editor could be written to:

- Express an opinion
- Complaint against a social problem

Value Points to be kept in mind while drafting a letter

- Refer to the situation/viewpoint that you wish to highlight.
- If it is a social problem the three major areas to be included are :

1. causes of the problem
  2. effects of the problem
  3. solutions to the problem
- Conclude politely

Q1. What is written on the top of Editor's letter on the left side?

- a) Sender's address
- b) Receiver's address
- c) Date
- d) Salutation

Answer- Sender's address

Q2. What is written below sender's address in a letter to editor?

- a) Date
- b) Receiver's address
- c) Subject
- d) Salutation

Answer- Date

Q3. Which of these is the right format of writing the date in all the formal letters?

- a) 23/03/2021
- b) 23rd March, 20XX
- c) March 23
- d) 23 March ,21

Answer-23rd March, 20XX

Q4. The subject of letter to the Editor should be...

- a) As long as possible



- b) Brief, Clear and Relevant
- c) Stretched and Irrelevant
- d) brief

Answer- Brief, Clear and Relevant

Q5. Which of these is the most suitable salutation of a letter to the editor?

- a) Dear Sir
- b) To whom it may concern
- c) Editor/Mrs. Editor
- d) To Editor

Answer- Dear Sir

Q6. What is the motive of writing a letter to the Editor?

- a) To ask him to take action.
- b) To threaten him to take action
- c) To order him to take action
- d) To request him to give some space to your views in his column that can help in sorting out the problem

Answer- To request him to give some space to your views in his column that can help in sorting out the problem

Q7. Which of the following is not a part of a letter to Editor?

- a) Photo
- b) Salutation
- c) Date
- d) Signature

Answer- Photo

Q8. Which of the following is correct for letter to editor?

- a) Yours truly

b) Yours sincerely

c) Sincerely

d) Yours

Answer- Yours truly

Q9. Where is Receiver's address written?

a) On the top of the letter

b) Just above the date

c) Just below the date

d) On the bottom of the letter

Answer- Just below the date

Q10. What is 'Pseudonym' in letter writing?

a) Real name

b) Fictitious name

c) Legal name

d) Name of the Editor

Answer- Fictitious name

Q11. Which of the following are the features of a letter to the editor?

a) Brief and Clear

b) Expresses an idea and opinion

c) Stick to the point

d) All of these

Answer- All of these

Q12. How is a letter to the editor signed off?

a) Bravo

b) Cheers

- c) Yours sincerely
- d) Yours faithfully

Answer- Yours faithfully

Q13. How many paragraphs should be made in a letter to editor?

- a) 1-2
- b) 2-3
- c) 3-4
- d) As many as you want

Answer- 3-4

Q14. Who is an editor?

- a) One who lodges an FIR
- b) Investigating Officer
- c) One Who publishes your views in a newspaper
- d) One who edits you FIR

Answer- One Who publishes your views in a newspaper

Q15. What among the following can be written if sender's address is not given in the question/heading of a letter to editor?

- a) Any address you know
- b) Address of the school
- c) Xyz, Examination Hall.
- d) Your home's address

Answer- Xyz, Examination Hall.

Q16. What are parameters of measuring a good letter written to editor?

- a) Grammatical Accuracy
- b) Suggestions to sort out the problem

c) Request to editor to publish the views

d) All of these

Answer- All of these

**Extract base questions:**

Sample 1

As a concerned citizen of the country you have to write a Letter to the editor of the Hindustan Times complaining against the bursting level of noise pollution in your city. Complete the letter by selecting appropriate option-

606 Harmony apartments

Nagpur

16th August 2021

The Editor

The Hindustan Times

Nagpur

Sub: Concern over(1).....

Sir

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper

(2).....towards the rising noise pollution in our cities.

Despite laws made by the government banning the use of loudspeakers and DJs after a particular time people seem to turn a deaf ear to what the government tells them. Marriage processions till late night in the middle of the cities and DJ's loud music are all sources of noise which have an adverse effect on older and the ailing members of the society. Students are (3).....Not only does it affect health of the people but also their behaviour. It causes elements like hypertension, insomnia, sleeplessness, hearing impairment and what not.

It all speaks volumes of well planning on the part of the government rules made must be implemented. It is hoped that this concern if published in your reputed (4).....and the needful will be done at the earliest possible.

Thanking you

Yours (5).....

Anup

Choose the correct options:

- 1.i rising level of pollution in the City.
- ii rising level of noise pollution in the City.
- iii noise pollution in the City.
- iv rising pollution in the City.

ans. rising level of noise pollution in the City.

2 i-I want the attention of the concerned authorities

- ii-I wish to tell to concerned authorities
- iii-I wish to draw the attention of the concerned authorities
- iv-I wish that the concerned authorities

ans. I wish to draw the attention of the concerned authorities

3 i-the main victims especially during examination days.

- ii- victims in examination days.
- iii-the main victims
- iv-face problem in exam

ans .-the main victims especially during examination days.

4 i- paper will awake the authorities

- ii- newspaper will tell authorities to take step
- iii- newspaper will awake the authorities from their slumber
- iv- newspaper will awake the authorities

ans.- newspaper will awake the authorities from their slumber

5. i) yours sincerely

- ii) affectionately yours
- iii) yours faithfully
- iv) none of these

ans: yours faithfully

Sample2.

You are Amit / Amita staying at Sunrise apartments, Gymkhana road, Pune. The main road leading to this colony has three open manholes causing frequent accidents at night. The street light is also not available. Complete this letter to the editor of the Times of India expressing your concern about the part of the authorities towards this situation. Also suggest ways to mobilize city dwellers, with the help of school children for the cause of safety roads.

C4

Sunrise apartment,

Gymkhana road,

Pune

13<sup>th</sup> June ,2021

The Editor

The Times of India

Mumbai

Sub: a \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Sir

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper I wish to draw the kind attention of the relevant authorities towards the b)\_\_\_\_\_.

I would like to draw the attention of the relevant authorities towards the issue of three open manholes on the main road leading to a colony. These open man holes are turning into death traps for the residents who have demanded that the authorities concerned take steps to cover them.

Moreover , our colony has no street lights since the last 2 months . There are no street lights even on the main roads leading to a colony. With the open manholes and lack of street lights c)\_\_\_\_\_ , the road gets dark even after 7 in the evening. People fear going out not only to avoid accidents but also to avoid being prey to unscrupulous elements. The open manholes not only d)\_\_\_\_\_ but are also a breeding ground for mosquitoes. Motorist, elders and children are the main victims of these manholes and many times accidents have been reported due to these manholes.

Whenever torrential rains hit the areas they cause even more problems. e) \_\_\_\_\_ for the cause of safe roads, we plan to organise a student rally from sunrise apartments main gate to Mr Rehan, the current MP's house and hope this letter will elicit a suitable response from our elected representatives.

Thank you

Yours faithfully

Amita

Choose the most appropriate option

- a. i) Mobilization of city dwellers.  
ii) Darkness around sunrise apartments.  
iii) Road safety in the colony.  
iv) Concern about night accidents.

Answer : darkness around sunrise apartment. ( a problem is stated)

- b. i) Pitiabile condition of local residents.  
ii) Miserable condition of people residing in colony.  
iii) Pathetic condition of residents of Sunrise apartments Gymkhana road.  
iv) Frequent accidents occur during at night.

Answer : pathetic condition of residents of Sunrise apartment Gymkhana road (condition of the residents)

- c. i) Accidents happen.  
ii) Accidents are on a rise.  
iii) There are racing accidents.  
iv) Most accidents occur.

Answer: accidents are on a rise ( part of the sentence)

- d. i) Emit bad smell and cause pollution.  
ii) Give foul smell and lead to accidents.  
iii) Create a pollution.  
iv) Create worst situation

Answer : emit bad smell and cause pollution ( cause and effect)

- e. i) To avoid the danger.  
ii) To provide safety to passengers.  
iii) To protect the passes by.  
iv) To mobilize City dwellers.

Answer : to mobilize City dwellers ( a reason )

## **ARTICLE WRITING**

Objectives of Article Writing

An article is written with the following objectives

- It brings out the topics or the matter of interest in the limelight
- The article provides information on the topics
- It offers suggestions and pieces of advice

- It influences the readers and urges them to think
- The article discusses various stories, persons, locations, rising-issues, and technical developments

### The Format of Article Writing

An article must be organized in a proper way so as to draw the attention of the readers. The basic outline for an article writing format is

1. Heading / Title
2. By line having the writer's name
3. Body (the main part of the article, 2 – 3 paragraphs)
4. Conclusion (Ending paragraph of the article with the opinion or recommendation, anticipation or an appeal)

Q1-Which point of the subject should be necessarily emphasized in an article?

- A. Argumentative piece
- B. First sentence
- C. Primary & imperative points
- D. Ultimate sentence

Ans. Primary & imperative points

Q2.Which part of the article should be catchy, thought provoking and descriptive?

- A. Title
- B. Body
- C. Question statement
- D. Concluding sentence

Ans. Title

Q3. Write the correct sequence of the following in an article?

- i. Clear & accurate content
- ii. Eye- catchy title
- iii. Paragraph introducing the theme
- iv. Logical arrangement of ideas
- v. Conclusion & suggestions

- A. i,ii,iii,iv,v
- B. ii,i,iii,iv,v



C. ii,iii,i,iv,v

D. ii,I,iv,iii,v

Ans. ii,i,iii,iv,v

Q4- The first paragraph in the body of the article should give an account of:

- A. Complete analysis of subject matter
- B. Possible types of problem
- C. topic introduction
- D. Corrective actions of the situation

Ans. Topic introduction

Q5-An article should always begin with:

- A. Proper sequence of ideas
- B. Strongest point
- C. General quote
- D. Brief introduction

Ans. Strongest point

Q6-Making small sentences in an article help to:

- A. Not deviate from the topic.
- B. Restrict the scope of grammatical inaccuracies
- C. Avoid repetition of ideas
- D. Avoid syntax errors

Ans. Restrict the scope of grammatical inaccuracies.

Q7-What should be the proper sequence of ideas in an article writing?

- A. Introduce- analyse-conclude- suggest
- B. Introduce-conclude-analyse-suggest
- C. Introduce-analyse-suggest-conclude
- D. Introduce- suggest-analyse- conclude

Ans. – Introduce-analyse-suggest-conclude

Q8-An article can be made more interesting by-

- A. Writing long sentences the entire time.
- B. Writing short sentences the entire time.
- C. Asking rhetorical questions

D. By using strictly formal language

Ans. Asking rhetorical questions

Q9.-An opening paragraph in an article writing must

- A. Catch attention
- B. Arouse interest
- C. State what the article is about
- D. All the above

Ans. All the above

Q10.How can you develop a cause- effect relationship in an article writing

- A. Limit and control what you plan to discuss
- B. Use facts to support the claims
- C. Give examples to support the views
- D. Both B & C

Ans.-Both B & C

Q11.- Personal observation & predictions are given as.....of the article writing

- A. Introduction
- B. Suggestions
- C. Conclusion
- D. Logical views

Ans.- conclusion

Q12- Compare & contrast is required to be made in article writing to:

- A. Give suggestions about the issue
- B. Argue as to why your views are better
- C. Present arguments in a convincing manner
- D. Support the views

Ans.- Argue as to why your views are better

Q13-In article writing, by line is .....

- A. An extra piece of information
- B. The name of the writer
- C. Pointless
- D. Part of a goal line

Ans. – The name of the writer

Q14.-An article needs a headline.....

- A. Only if you can think of one
- B. To be catchy & encourage people to read it
- C. To be in capital letters and bold
- D. To be long & detailed

Ans.- To be catchy & encourage people to read it.

Q15.- Why should the last paragraph make some reference to the opening paragraph?

- A. To make it look neater
- B. It should not
- C. To confuse the reader
- D. To draw the points together and conclude.

Ans. To draw the points together and conclude.

Sample 1

With the visual media technology overtaking the print media you have observed a decline in the people's interest in reading books. You are disturbed by this excessive dependence of the young on television and computer games as the source of entertainment. Write an article for your school magazine on "the pleasures of reading".

The pleasures of reading

Reading affords pleasure like no other activity. It is deeply fulfilling and satisfying. a)\_\_\_\_\_, the reader is in direct communication with the writer however distant we may be in time or space. The reader is fully focused and enjoys the content as well as the beauty and power of the language. b)\_\_\_\_\_ according to one's taste. Knowledge, imagination and the readers own appreciation on the written word are some of the rewards of reading. c)\_\_\_\_\_ into unknown cultures through books. for example reading of Tolstoy or Chekhov gives us an insight into the life of the Russians as a reading of Dickens gives us of the British, particularly of London dwellers. Reading makes us more sensitive to human greatness as well as human sufferings. A reader of Premchand's short stories d)\_\_\_\_\_. The classics of literature are eternal in their appeal. Unfortunately, e)\_\_\_\_\_ of Sharad Chandra's Devdas three to four times but the original printed one is not even attempted once.

Choose the most appropriate option

- a. i) Though reading.
- ii) When reading.
- iii) As soon as you read..

iv) While reading.

Answer : While reading.

- b. i) How can you read.  
ii) As you read  
iii) Reading offers an infinite variety.  
iv) What to read.

Answer : Reading offers an infinite variety

- c. i) Only one can venture.  
ii) Reaching.  
iii) As one reads.  
iv) If one is adventurous one can venture.

Answer: If one is adventurous one can venture

- d. i) Takes us to the depths.  
ii) Will find that reading is necessary to.  
iii) Will enjoy.  
iv) acquaints us with the strengths and weaknesses of human character.

Answer : acquaints us with the strengths and weaknesses of human character

- e. i) blogs of.  
ii) Today there are more options .  
iii) today most of us visit the celluloid version.  
iv) Most of us visit the library

Answer : today most of us visit the celluloid version

## **LITERATURE**

### **FLAMINGO**

#### **CH. 1 THE LAST LESSON**

#### **Extract Based Questions**

Q.1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

I started for school very late that morning and was in great dread of a scolding, especially because M. Hamel had said that he would question us on participles, and I did not know the first word about them. For a moment I thought of running away and spending the day out of doors. It was so warm, so bright! The birds were chirping at the edge of the woods;

and in the open field back of the sawmill the Prussian soldiers were drilling. It was all much more tempting than the rule for participles, but I had the strength to resist, and hurried off to school. When I passed the town hall there was a crowd in front of the bulletin-board. For the last two years all our bad news had come from there — the lost battles, the draft, the orders of the commanding officer — and I thought to myself, without stopping, “What can be the matter now?”

(a) Franz dreaded a scolding from M. Hamel because:

- (i) he was late for school
- (ii) he had not learnt his lesson
- (iii) he wanted to spend the day out of doors
- (iv) he had not paid attention to his lesson

Ans. (ii)

(b) Franz felt that \_\_\_\_\_ was more interesting than the rule for participles.

- (i) to spend the day outside.
- (ii) to watch the drill of the Prussian soldiers.
- (iii) to hear the birds chirping
- (iv) all of the above

Ans. (iv)

(c) The bulletin-board is symbolic of:

- (i) distress
- (ii) struggle
- (iii) nuisance
- (iv) danger

Ans. (i)

(d) Choose the term which describes Franz’s emotions when he says, “What can be the matter now?”

- (i) sadness
- (ii) dilemma
- (iii) inquisitiveness
- (iv) thoughtful

Ans. (ii)

Q.2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

I jumped over the bench and sat down at my desk. Not till then, when I had got a little over my fright, did I see that our teacher had on his beautiful green coat, his frilled shirt, and the little black silk cap, all embroidered,

that he never wore except on inspection and prize days. Besides, the whole school seemed so strange and solemn. But the thing that surprised me most was to see, on the back benches that were always empty, the village people sitting quietly like ourselves; old Hauser, with his three-cornered hat, the former mayor, the former postmaster, and several others besides.

(a) Franz was frightened because:

- (i) he had not learnt the participles.
- (ii) his teacher was angry.
- (iii) he was late for school.
- (iv) both (i) and (iii)

Ans. (iv)

(b) M. Hamel was dressed in his formals:

- (i) in honour of the last French lesson.
- (ii) in a gesture of bidding farewell.
- (iii) to pay his respect to the village elders who were present.
- (iv) to show his respect for a country that was not theirs any more.

Ans. (i)

(c) The atmosphere prevailing in the whole school on that day was:

- (i) threatening
- (ii) trivial
- (iii) haphazard
- (iv) grave

Ans. (iv)

(d) The word 'Strange' means the same as:

- (i) Queer
- (ii) Usual
- (iii) Ordinary
- (iv) Typical

Ans. (i)

Q.3. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Poor man! It was in honour of this last lesson that he had put on his fine Sunday clothes, and now I understood why the old men of the village were sitting there in the back of the room. It was because they were sorry, too, that they had not gone to school more. It was their way of thanking our master for his forty years of faithful service and of showing their respect for the country that was theirs no more.

(a) Why does the narrator refer to M. Hamel as 'Poor man!'?

(i) He empathizes with M. Hamel as he had to leave the village.

(ii) He believes that M. Hamel's "fine Sunday clothes" clearly reflected that he was not rich.

(iii) He feels sorry for M. Hamel as it was his last French lesson.

(v) He thinks that M. Hamel's patriotism and sense of duty resulted in his poverty.

Ans. (iii)

(b) Which of the following idioms might describe the villagers' act of attending the last lesson most accurately?

(i) 'Too good to miss'

(ii) 'Too little, too late'

(iii) 'Too many cooks spoil the broth'

(iv) 'Too cool for school'

Ans. (ii)

(c) Choose the option that might raise a question about M. Hamel's "faithful service".

(i) When Franz came late, M. Hamel told him that he was about to begin class without him.

(ii) Franz mentioned how cranky M. Hamel was and his "great ruler rapping on the table".

(iii) M. Hamel often sent students to water his flowers, and gave a holiday when he wanted to go fishing.

(iv) M. Hamel permitted villagers put their children "to work on a farm or at the mills" for some extra money.

Ans. (iii)

(d) Choose the option that most appropriately fills in the blanks, for the following description of the given extract.

The villagers and their children sat in class, forging with their old master a (I) \_\_\_\_\_ togetherness. In that moment, the class room stood (II) \_\_\_\_\_. It was France itself, and the last French lesson a desperate hope to (III) \_\_\_\_\_ to the remnants of what they had known and taken for granted their own (IV) \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) (I) graceful; (II) still; (III) hang on; (IV) country
- (ii) (I) bygone; (II) up; (III) keep on; (IV) education
- (iii) (I) beautiful; (II) mesmerised; (III) carry on; (IV) unity
- (iv) (I) forgotten; (II) transformed; (III) hold on; (IV) identity

Ans. (iv)

Q.4. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

I heard M. Hamel say to me, "I won't scold you, little Franz; you must feel bad enough. See how it is! Every day we have said to ourselves, 'Bah! I've plenty of time. I'll learn it tomorrow'. And now you see where we've come out. Ah, that's the great trouble with Alsace; she puts off learning till tomorrow. Now those fellows out there will have the right to say to you, 'How is it; you pretend to be Frenchmen, and yet you can neither speak nor write your own language?' But you are not the worst, poor little Franz. We've all a great deal to reproach ourselves with."

(a) M. Hamel did not scold Franz because:

- (i) he was feeling bad      (ii) there was plenty of time to learn
- (iii) he knew Franz was feeling bad      (iv) he was blaming himself

[Ans. (iii)]

(b) The phrase 'those fellows' refers to:

- (i) the Frenchmen      (ii) the village elders
- (iii) the Prussians      (iv) the new teachers

Ans. (iii)

(c) Why did M. Hamel say Franz was not the worst?



(i) The Frenchmen did not want to learn (ii) The children's parents were to blame

(iii) Most of the students were like Franz (iv) They were all at fault

Ans. (iv)

(d) The word 'reproach' means the same as:

(i) admonish (ii) boast

(iii) credit (iv) punish

Ans. (i)

Q.5. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

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

(a) Which of the following can be attributed to M. Hamel's declaration about the French language?

(i) subject expertise (ii) nostalgic pride

(iii) factual accuracy (iv) patriotic magnification

Ans. (iv)

(b) Read the quotes given below. Choose the option that might best describe M. Hamel's viewpoint.

I. Those who know nothing of foreign languages know nothing of their own.

—Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

II. Language is the road map of a culture. It tells you where its people come from and where they are going. —Rita Mae Brown

III. A poor man is like a foreigner in his own country. —Ali Ibn Abi Talib

IV. The greatest propaganda in the world's our mother tongue, that is what we learn as children, and which we learn unconsciously. That shapes our perceptions for life. —Marshall McLuhan

Ans. (ii)

Q.6. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

The only sound was the scratching of the pens over the paper. Once some beetles flew in; but nobody paid any attention to them, not even the littlest ones, who worked right on tracing their fish-hooks, as if that was French, too. On the roof the pigeons cooed very low, and I thought to myself, "Will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons?"

(a) Why was everyone quiet?

- (i) They had been assigned some work.
- (ii) The mood in the class was solemn and somber.
- (iii) As mark of respect for M. Hamel.
- (iv) They wanted to finish their work on time.

Ans. (ii)

(b) The serious mood of those present in the classroom is a proof of:

- (i) patriotic fervour      (ii) A sense of regret
- (iii) Respect for their teacher      (iv) All of the above

Ans. (iv)

(c) Nobody paid attention to the beetles that flew in because:

- (i) They were too busy working.      (ii) They were all sad.
- (iii) The teacher would get angry at them.      (iv) They were distracted by the pigeons.

Ans. (i)

(d) When Franz says "Will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons?". This statement of Franz reveals his:

- (i) Sarcasm

- (ii) Annoyance
- (iii) Frustration
- (iv) Empathy

Ans. (i)

Q.7. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Whenever I looked up from my writing, I saw M. Hamel sitting motionless in his chair and gazing first at one thing, then at another, as if he wanted to fix in his mind just how everything looked in that little school-room. Fancy! For forty years he had been there in the same place, with his garden outside the window and his class in front of him, just like that. Only the desks and benches had been worn smooth; the walnut-trees in the garden were taller, and the hopvine that he had planted himself twined about the windows to the roof. How it must have broken his heart to leave it all, poor man; to hear his sister moving about in the room above, packing their trunks! For they must leave the country next day.

(a) M. Hamel sitting motionless in his chair reveals his:

- (i) frustration (ii) gloominess (iii) anxiety (iv) indifference

Ans. (ii)

(b) What had not changed in the last forty years?

- (i) Walnut trees (ii) Hop vine (iii) Classroom (iv) None of the above

Ans. (iii)

(c) Franz knew that M. Hamel's heart was broken:

(i) to hear his sister moving in the room. (ii) his trunks were being packed.

- (iii) to leave the country the next day. (iv) All of the above

Ans. (iv)

(d) The word 'gazing' means:

(i) looking steadily (ii) looking vaguely (iii) enduring (iv) staring indifferently

Ans. (i)

### **Stand-Alone Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Concluding his last lesson by writing 'Vive la France!' on the blackboard shows that M. Hamel—

- (i) was overwhelmed with emotions.
- (ii) wanted to distract all attending class that day.
- (iii) was keen on not leaving the country.
- (iv) wanted to teach French participles through it.

Ans. (i)

2. What was the 'bulletin-board' in 'The Last Lesson' symbolic of?

- (i) Happiness
- (ii) Excitement
- (iii) Distress
- (iv) Commotion

Ans. (iii)

3. The thing that surprised Franz the most was:

- (i) M. Hamel wearing his fine Sunday clothes.
- (ii) His not being scolded by his teacher.
- (iii) The village elders present in the classroom.
- (iv) No commotion in school.

Ans. (iii)

4. Choose the statement that is NOT TRUE with reference to Franz:

- (i) He had never considered his books nuisance.
- (ii) He felt sad that M.Hamel was leaving.
- (iii) He made a mistake while reciting the participle.
- (iv) He felt sorry for not learning his lessons.

Ans. (i)

5. Franz did not want to go to school that morning because:

- (i) it was a cold day.
- (ii) he wanted to learn the rules on participle.
- (iii) he feared M. Hamel's scolding.
- (iv) he wanted to watch the children drilling.

Ans. (iii)

6. What does the drill of the Prussian soldiers suggest?

- (i) The loss of political freedom
- (ii) Prussia had been defeated
- (iii) Reminder of French invasion of Prussia
- (iv) The victory of the French

Ans. (i)

7. 'Don't go so fast, bub; you'll get to your school in plenty of time. Franz thought the blacksmith was making fun of him because:

- (i) The blacksmith was taunting him.
- (ii) Franz was late for school.
- (iii) The blacksmith was being sarcastic.
- (iv) Franz had not read the bulletin board.

Ans. (iv)

8. On the day of the last lesson M. Hamel was gazing at everything in the little school room:

- (i) as he wanted to ensure he was not leaving anything behind.
- (ii) in an attempt to fix in his mind how everything looked.
- (iii) as he was free and the students were busy writing.
- (iv) as he had to leave the next day.

Ans. (ii)

9. When did Franz realize what had been put up at the bulletin board?

- (i) When he reached school.
- (ii) On reaching the classroom.

(iii) When he saw the village elders in the classroom.

(iv) When M. Hamel announced in the class.

Ans. (iv)

10. M. Hamel made a gesture with his hand to dismiss the class because he was:

(i) deeply touched (ii) extremely regretful

(iii) overwhelmed with emotions (iv) intensely affected

Ans. (iii)

11. M. Hamel's words were a thunderclap for Franz because:

(i) He regretted not learning his language (ii) He would miss his teacher

(iii) They were most unexpected (iv) None of the above

Ans. (i)

12. Franz saw a huge crowd assembled in front of the bulletin board, but did not stop. How would you evaluate his reaction?

(i) Franz was too little to care about the news of lost battles.

(ii) Nobody in Franz's family was in the army, so it did not matter.

(iii) Bad news had become very normal, so he went about his task.

(iv) It was too crowded for Franz to find out what news was up on the board.

Ans. (iii)

13. There was usually great bustle and noise when school began, but it was all very quiet.

Which of the following describes Franz's emotions most accurately?

(i) shock and awe (ii) disappointment and anxiety

(iii) confusion and distress (iv) curiosity and uncertainty

Ans. (ii)

14. "I never saw him look so tall". Which of the following best captures M. Hamel on the last day of school?

(i) cranky, miserable, dedicated, resigned (ii) patient, dignified, emotional, patriotic

(iii) calm, nostalgic, disappointed, courageous (iv) proud, reproachful, persistent, heroic

Ans. (ii)

### **QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE**

Q1-Why did the villagers come to meet M. Hamel in the school?

A) to complain

B) to say goodbye

C)to gossip

D)to show gratitude

Q2-Why did M. Hamel call the French language the most beautiful?

A)Because it was the clearest and logical

B) Because it was his native language

C)Because people were from France

D)None of these

Q3-What was Franz expected to be prepared for at school that day?

A)song

B)dance

C)essay writing

D)Participles

Q4-When people are enslaved, what key do they have to the prison, According to M. Hamel?

A)their behaviour

- B)power
- C)aggressiveness
- D)mother tongue

Q5-What did Franz notice that was unusual that day?

- A) strange quietness
- B) soldiers in the school
- C)crowd
- D)all of these

Q6-What had been put upon the Bulletin Board that day?

- A) Teach only French
- B) Speak only English
- C)Teach only German
- D)Teach all these

Q7-What changes did the order from Berlin cause in school that day?

- A) hustle-bustle
- B) people were happy
- C)teachers were sad
- D)strange quietness and sadness

Q8-What changed Franz's feelings about M. Hamel and school?

- A) Police Patrolling
- B) Orders from Berlin
- C)Strict words from M. Hamel
- D)Old Primer

Q9-What made Franz and people realize about the preciousness of



their mother tongue?

- A) M. Hamel's words
- B) School orders
- C) Sudden orders from Berlin
- D) School Principal

Q10-Expression "ThunderClap" in the lesson means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) loud but not clear
- B) loud and clear
- C) startling and unexpected
- D) unpleasant

## **CHAPTER - 2**

### **LOST SPRING**

#### Extract Based Question

1. "Why aren't you wearing chappals?" I ask one.

"My mother did not bring them down from the shelf," he answers simply.

"Even if she did, he will throw them off," adds another who is wearing shoes that do not match. When I comment on it, he shuffles his feet and says nothing. "I want shoes", says a third boy who has never owned a pair all his life. Travelling across the country I have seen children walking barefoot, in cities, on village roads. It is not lack of money but a tradition to stay barefoot, is one explanation. I wonder if this is only an excuse to explain away a perpetual state of poverty.

(i) What is an excuse to explain away a perpetual state of poverty?

(a) Walking barefoot

(b) To term 'walking barefoot' a tradition

- (c) To rease the 'worn out shoes'
- (d) Not to bring chappals out of shelf

(ii) Choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

Statements 1 The boys had been subjected to humiliation when the narrator questions them.

Statements 2 The boys did not care for the condition of the shoes but only for shoes.

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

(iii) The given lives do not indicate

- (a) the loss of innocence
- (b) the state of poverty
- (c) the non-fulfillment of promises
- (d) the desire of basic necessities

(iv) In which of the following options is the word 'perpetual' not used correctly?

- (a) No society can make a perpetual constitution or even law.
- (b) They lived in perpetual fear of being discovered and arrested.
- (c) The country is in a perpetual state of anarchy.
- (d) War, in its fairest form, implies a perpetual violation of humanity and justice.

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

Mukesh's family is among them. None of them know that it is illegal for children like him to work in the glass furnaces with high temperatures, in dingy cells without air and light; that the law, if enforced, could get him and all those 20,000 children out of the hot furnaces where they slog their daylight hours, often losing the brightness of their eyes. Mukesh's eyes beam as he volunteers to take me home, which he proudly says is being rebuilt.

(i) The simile 'dream looms like a mirage amidst the dust of streets' indicates that his dream was

- (a) a reality, yet seemed distant.
- (b) lost in the sea of dust.
- (c) illusory and indistinct.
- (d) hanging in the dusty air.

(ii) 'I will learn to drive a car,' he answers, looking straight into my eyes. This sentence highlights Mukesh was

1. determined 2. Fearless 3. Hopeful 4. Valiant 5. Ambitious 6. Stern
- (a) 1 and 5
  - (b) 2 and 4
  - (c) 2 and 5
  - (d) 3 and 6

(iii) Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE with reference to the extract?

- (a) Children work in badly lit and poorly ventilated furnaces.
- (b) The children are unaware that it is for-bidden by law to work in the furnaces.
- (c) Children toil in the furnaces for hours which affects their eyesight.
- (d) Firozabad has emerged as a nascent producer of bangles in the country.

(iv) Every other family in Firozabad is engaged in making bangles indicates that

- (a) bangle making is the only industry that flourishes in Firozabad.
- (b) the entire population of Firozabad is involved in bangle making.
- (c) majority of the population in Firozabad is involved in bangle making.
- (d) bangle making is the most loved occupation in Firozabad.

3. She still has bangles on her wrist, but no light in her eyes. "Ek waqt ser bhar khana bhi nahin khaya." she says, in a voice drained of joy. She has not enjoyed even one full meal in her entire lifetime-that's what she has reaped! Her husband, an old man with a flowing beard says, "I know nothing except bangles. All I have done is make a house for the family to live in."

Hearing him one wonders if he has achieved what many have failed in their lifetime. He has a roof over his head!

The cry of not having money to do anything except carry on the business of making bangles, not even enough to eat, rings in every home. The young men echo the lament of the elders. Little has moved with time, it seems in Firozabad, years of mind-numbing toil have killed all initiative and the ability to dream.

(i) 'She still has bangles on her wrist, but no light in her eyes.' This implies that

- (a) she is married but has lost the charm in her eyes.
- (b) she is a married woman who has lost her grace and beauty.
- (c) though she is married, her eyes are devoid of happiness.
- (d) she is a married woman who has lost her eyesight.

(ii) 'He has a roof over his head!' The tone of the author is

- (a) pessimistic
- (b) empathetic
- (c) sympathetic
- (d) optimistic

(iii) Choose the term which best matches the statement 'The young men echo the lament of their elders.'

- (a) acceptance
- (b) reflection
- (c) reiteration
- (d) doubtfulness

(iv) 'Years of mind-numbing toil have killed all initiative and the ability to dream'. This shows that

- (a) the bangle makers are exhausted yet they are enterprising and have dreams.
- (b) the drudgery of work has destroyed their willingness to improve their lot.
- (c) the daily grind has stolen the dreams of the bangle makers and made them dull.
- (d) the bangle makers have been working so hard that there's no time to dream.

## **Multiple Choice Questions**

1. 'That's why they left, looking for gold in the big city.' Here 'gold' indicates

- (a) misfortune of circumstances.
- (b) ample wealth.
- (c) means of survival.
- (d) a sign of luxury.

2. In the light of the following statement, choose the option that lists the feelings of the speaker.

'I have nothing else to do,' he mutters, looking away.

1. Hopeful 2. Embarrassed 3. Regretful 4. Disdainful 5. Sorrowful 6. Angry

- (a) 2 and 3
- (b) 2,4, and 6
- (c) Only 5
- (d) 2 and 5

3. A few days later I see him running up to me. 'Is your school ready?' —

Understanding the given lines, what can be said about the speaker?

- (a) He wanted to get educated.
- (b) He was hopeful and optimistic.
- (c) He believed people blindly.
- (d) All of the above

4. 'But promises like mine abound in every corner of his bleak world'. This suggests that

- (a) there is no dearth of promises which remain unfulfilled.
- (b) there is a scarcity of people promising things for betterment.
- (c) people make a lot of promises which are often fulfilled.
- (d) promises made, live up to the expectations of people.

5. Which literary device has been used for Saheb?

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

6. "Unaware of what his name represents, he roams the streets with his friends, an army of barefoot boys who appear like the morning birds and disappear at noon. Over the months, I have come to recognize each of them."

Which literary device is used in the given lines?

1. Imagery 2. Simile 3. Symbolism 4. Paradox 5. Oxymoron

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 4
- (c) 2 and 5
- (d) Only 3

7. "Thirty years later I visited his town and the temple, which was now drowned in an air of desolation." Choose the option in which the underlined word can be replaced by the word 'desolation'.

- (a) We looked out upon a scene of loneliness and ruin.
- (b) Despite her sorrows, Nora Simpson was not the sort of woman to be beaten by a twist of fate
- (c) How can you live in such destination?
- (d) Although fully furnished it had an air of emptiness.

8. Choose the statement that is NOT TRUE about ragpickers in Seemapuri.

- (a) Children are equally involved in rag picking as their parents.
- (b) The ragpickers settle down in a place permanently.
- (c) Rag picking has accomplished itself as a skill and form of art.
- (d) Ragpickers live in unsteady shanties on the outskirts of Delhi.

9. The author called garbage as 'gold' in the given story because

- (a) of gems in it
- (b) of its encashment value
- (c) of survival
- (d) of desires

10. Look at the statements given below. Choose the option that correctly identifies which statements are fact and which are opinion:

- (i) The residents of Seemapuri live in primeval state without any facility.
- (ii) The loss of identity may have stopped them from getting a good education and jobs.
- (iii) The promise of a better future was still a distant dream for the ragpickers.
- (iv) The ration cards that they have is a ploy by authorities that gives them food but no identity.



- (a) Fact -(i) and (iv); Opinion - (ii) and (iii)
- (b) Fact -(ii) and (iii); Opinion -(i) and (iv)
- (c) Fact -(i) and (ii); Opinion -(iii) and (iv)
- (d) Fact -(ii) and (iv); Opinion - (i) and (iii)

11. 'Eyes lighting up' is an indication of

- (a) Excitement
- (b) Happiness
- (c) Greed
- (d) Both a and b

12. 'I like the game,' he hums, content to ,6 watch it standing behind the fence. 'I go 8 inside when no one is around,' he admits. 'The gatekeeper lets me use the swing.'

In the given lines, the author uses the gatekeeper only ..... him to use the swing indicates the ..... between Saheb's reality and wish

- (a) Lets, difference
- (b) Allows, distance
- (c) Approves, contrast
- (d) Authorize, distinction

13. Choose the option that best describes the condition of Saheb before he got his job.

- (a) Option 1
- (b) Option 2
- (c) Option 3
- (d) Option 4

14. How has the new job impacted Saheb?

- (a) He earns more money and better food now.
- (b) He has lost his carefree look now.
- (c) He saves the time to go to school now.
- (d) He has no time to play now.

15. Which of the following lines depict the contrast between Saheb's early life and after him getting a job?

- (a) The steel canister seems heavier than the plastic bag.
- (b) "I am paid 800 rupees and all my meals."
- (c) Saheb is no longer his own master!
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

16. 'Do you know anything about cars?' How does Mukesh respond to this question of the narrator?

- (a) That he would fly the airplane.
- (b) That he would initiate a bangle industry.
- (c) That he would connect Firozabad to Paris.
- (d) That he would learn to drive a car.

17. Why is Firozabad famous for its bangles?

- (a) Because glass is found mainly in Firozabad.
- (b) Because it is the center of India's glass blowing industry.
- (c) Because every family of Firozabad is engaged in bangle making.
- (d) Because Firozabad has been the hub of bangle making.

18. Choose the correct option with respect to the statements given below.

Assertion It is actually the lack of education that inculcates the lack of knowledge about the law.

Reason The knowledge of the law would have incited fear and this fear would save the eye of innumerable people.

- (a) Assertion can be inferred but the Reason cannot be inferred.
- (b) Assertion cannot be inferred but the Reason can be inferred.
- (c) Both Assertion and Reason can be inferred.
- (d) Both Assertion and Reason cannot be inferred.

19. Through eyes filled with smoke she smiles. This means that

- (a) The room was filled with smoke
- (b) The woman was half-blind
- (c) The woman was surrounded by smoke
- (d) The room was dirty and dusty

20. How is Mukesh's family's attitude towards their situation?

- (a) Of denial
- (b) Of acceptance
- (c) Of intolerance
- (d) Of repentance

21. Hearing him, one wonders if he has achieved what many have failed in their lifetime. He has a roof over his head!

Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the given lines?

- (a) Mukesh's father had earned enough to buy a house.
- (b) The writer presents a positive picture for Mukesh's family.
- (c) By saying so, the writer indicates that Mukesh could become a motor mechanic.
- (d) Mukesh's father is satisfied with having a good house.

22. Choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

Statement 1 The Ancestral heritage of bangle making of the people of Firozabad compels them to live in poverty.

Statement 2 The baggage of ancestral heritage is further entrenched by the circle of middlemen.

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

23. The word 'cooperative' has been used to indicate a group or an organization. There are other meanings of 'cooperative' too.

Choose the option that DOES NOT list the meaning of 'cooperative'.

- (a) A group of farmers
- (b) Willing to be of assistance
- (c) Shared by all members of a community
- (d) All of the above

24. They talk endlessly in a spiral that moves from poverty to apathy to greed and to injustice.

The given lines show that

- (a) All actions take for their benefit are a waste.
- (b) The people of Firozabad dare not support any action or person that goes against the middlemen.
- (c) The bangle-making industry has become a maze where the poor bangle makers are caught.
- (d) Bangle-making has become so intrinsic to the people that they cannot even try to learn a different work.

25. "And daring is not part of his growing up"

With reference to the given statement, which of the following characteristics can be ascribed to the children of Firozabad?

- a) Cowards
- b) Daring
- c) Hopeless
- d) Suppressed and Hopeless

26. 'Few airplanes fly over Firozabad' shows in comparison to Mukesh's condition.

- (a) juxtaposition
- (b) irony
- (c) oxymoron
- (d) symbolism

27. Which two worlds has divided the people of Firozabad?

- (a) The exploited and the exploiters

- (b) The educated and uneducated
- (c) The dreamers and the crushers
- (d) The males and females

28. Which of the following is true for Sahukars?

- (a) Sahukars established the bangle factory.
- (b) Sahukars employ people in the bangle factory.
- (c) Sahukars lend money at a higher interest rate.
- (d) Sahukars share the burden of the working class.

29. Which of the following describes Mukesh?

1. Daring 2. Firm 3. Coward 4. Clear 5. Fighter

- (a) 1,2 and 4
- (b) 1,2 and 5
- (c) 1,2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 2

30. Which of the following correctly shows the first and foremost things that the bangle makers should do?

- (a) Dare to face police
- (b) Dare to dream big
- (c) Dare to fight back
- (d) Dare to learn

31. Pick the statement that is not an example of irony from the story.

- (a) Saheb's name
- (b) Savita's act of bangle making
- (c) Mukesh's dream of becoming a motor mechanic
- (d) The story of boy from Udipi.

32. From this chapter, it is evident that the author has an attitude of

- (a) sympathy
- (b) apathy
- (c) empathy
- (d) bewilderment

33. The title 'Lost Spring' symbolizes

- (a) lost age
- (b) lost memories
- (c) lost blooming childhood
- (d) lost destiny

34. Choose the quote that DOES NOT resonate with the central idea of the chapter.

- (a) "Summer will end soon enough and childhood as well." - George R.R. Martin
- (b) "Children are the hands by which we take hold of heaven"- Henry Ward Beecher
- (c) "Childhood should be carefree, playing in the Sun; not living a nightmare in the darkness of the soul." - Dave Pelzer
- (d) "Candy is childhood, the best and bright moments you wish could have lasted forever". -Dylan Lauren

### CH.3 – DEEP WATER

#### Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract:

A My breath was gone. I was frightened. Father laughed, but there was terror in my heart at the overpowering force of the waves. My introduction to the Y.M.C.A. swimming pool revived unpleasant memories and stirred childish fears. But in a little while I gathered confidence. I paddled with my new water wings, watching the other boys and trying to learn by aping them. I did this two or three times on different days and was just beginning to feel at ease in the water when the misadventure happened.

Q1 Choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

Statement 1: The author's father laughed to mock his son's inability to swim.

Statement 2: The author wanted to swim just to prove to his father that he can swim.

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

Answer: c

Q2. "My introduction to the Y.M.C.A. swimming pool revived unpleasant memories and stirred childish fears." It can be inferred that this was a clear case of

- a) suppression
- b) oppression
- c) depression.
- d) repression

Answer: a

Q3.The misadventure that took place right after the author felt comfortable was that



- a) the author slipped and fell into the swimming pool.
- b) a bully tossed him into the pool for the sake of fun.
- c) his coach forgot to teach him how to handle deep water.
- d) his father couldn't help him from drowning into the water.

Answer: b

EXTRACT -2

I was frightened but not frightened out of my wits.

Q1- Who is the speaker of the above lines?

- I. The big bruiser boy
  - ii. The narrator
  - iii. The swimming Instructor
  - iv. None of the above
- Answer ii. The narrator

Q2. What does 'frightened out of wits' imply?

- i. badly scared
- ii. badly wounded
- iii. bad looking
- iv. None of the above

Answer. i-badly scared

Q3. Where was the narrator?

- i. Yakima river
- ii. Tieton river
- iii. YMCA pool
- iv. None of the above

Answer. iv. YMCA pool

Q4. What did the narrator do ?

- I. He felt helpless
- ii. He called for help
- iii. He went to sleep
- iv. He planned a strategy

Answer.iv. He planned a strategy

EXTRACT - 3.

'But I was only fooling.'

Q1. Who is 'I' in the above line?

- i. The narrator
- ii. The big bruiser
- iii. The swimming instructor
- iv. None of the above

Answer: ii. The big bruiser

Q2. What does-' But I was only fooling.' mean?

- i. I am a fool
- ii. I was having fun
- iii. I was making him a fool.
- iv. All of the above

Answer:ii. I was having fun

Q3. What had happened when 'he was fooling' ?

- i. Someone had cheated him.
- ii. The speaker had almost drowned
- iii. The narrator had almost drowned
- iv. None of the above

Answer: iii. The narrator had almost drowned

Q4. Why did the 'big bruiser' say so?

- i. Because he was being scolded
- ii. Because the bruiser boy was scared
- iii. Because the narrator was scared
- iv. None of the above

Answer: Because he was being scolded

STAND ALONE MCQS:

1. Name the author of Deep Water.

- a) William Douglas
- b) Franklin D Roosevelt
- c) William Wordsworth
- d) Louis Fisher

Answer: a

2. Douglas' mother continuously warned him about going to ...

- a) beach
- b) YMCA pool
- c) Yakima River
- d) Wentworth lake

Answer: c

3. Douglas hated going into the waters of YMCA because of .....

- a) his skinny legs
- b) dirty water of YMCA pool
- c) other children in the pool
- d) all of the above

Answer: a

4. When Douglas visited beach in California along with his father, aversion to water was caused due to .....

- a) sound of the waves hitting the beach
- b) big sharks present in the sea water
- c) overpowering force of the waves
- d) all of these

Answer: c

5. "Hi, Skinny! How'd you like to be ducked? These words are said by .....

- a) eighteen year boy at YMCA pool
- b) instructor at the training centre
- c) father at beach
- d) friend in the school

Answer: a

6. Douglas tried to learn swimming in YMCA pool before the misadventure by .....

Choose the correct option:

- a) paddled with his water wings
- b) he would watch other boys
- c) trying to learn by aping other boys
- d) all of the above

Answer: d

7. What is the story Deep Water speaking about?

- a) fear of water and the way to overcome it
- b) fear of people
- c) fear of dogs
- d) fear of swimming

Answer: a

8. Douglas \_\_\_\_\_ when that boy ducked him in YMCA pool.

- a) swallowed water
- b) was frightened
- c) planned a strategy to escape out of water
- d) all of the above

Answer: c

9. .... made Douglas panicky after he pushed himself up from the bottom of the pool.

- (a) Find nothing to hold on
- (b) Contrary to what he had thought, he was coming up slowly
- (c) Swallowing much water
- (d) His lung which were ready to burst

Answer: a

10. Douglas tried to \_\_\_\_\_ after he became panicky in the water at YMCA pool.

- a) yell.
- b) searched for the water wing
- c) reach up as if to grab a rope
- d) all of the above

Answer – a

11. What did Douglas feel when he reach the surface of the water in YMCA pool?

- a) felt a force pulling him down
- b) felt his leg hung as dead
- c) felt his leg as if paralysed
- d)all of the above

Answer: d

12. What did Douglas experience while going under water for the second time?

- a) felt his lungs ache and head throb
- b) felt dizziness
- c) experienced stark terror
- d) all of the above

Answer : d

13. How did stark terror affect Douglas while he was in water at YMCA pool?

- a) tried to scream

- b) he shook and trembled
- c) his arms and legs would not move
- d) all of the above

Answer: d

14. "I crossed to oblivion, and the curtain of life fell". What does oblivion mean?

- (a) state of coma
- (b) changing room
- (c) unconsciousness
- (d) death

Answer: c

15. What did Douglas experience in home after the misadventure at YMCA pool?

- a) felt weak and trembling
- b) shook and cried in bed
- c) slightest exertion upset him
- d) all of the above

Answer: d

Q16. How did the author's fear vanish?

- a) with courage, guidance and determination
- b) with care
- c) with mother's words
- d) with guidance

Answer: a

Q17- Y.M.C.A stands for?

- a) Young Men's Christian Authority
- b) Young Men's Christopher Association
- c) Young Men's Christian Army
- d) Young Men's Christian Association

Answer: d

Q 18- Where is Yakima located?

- a) US City New Zealand
- b) US City in California
- c) US City In Washington
- d) None

Answer: c

Q19- What is haunting the author?

- a) Terrible experience in the pool
- b) ghosts
- c) his mother's words
- d) a push by a young boy

Answer: a

Q20-How did the author learn swimming?

- a) with the help of a rope
- b) with the help of instructor
- c) with the help of mother
- d) with the help of a swimming instructor

Answer: d

21. What did William Douglas desire for?

- a) visit to California
- b) visit to Washington
- c) to learn swimming
- d) to be with his mother

Answer: c

22- What did the author realise while drowning in the pool?

- a) terror and fear of death
- b) terror in swimming
- c) terror of being pushed
- d) none

Answer: c

Q23-What plans did he make to come to the surface of the pool?

- a) tried to jump and push himself up
- b) shouted
- c) cried aloud
- d) shouted help

Answer: a

Q24-How did this experience affect the author?

- a) became fearful
- b) confident
- c) overconfident
- d) became hydrophobic

Answer: d

Q25- What lesson did Douglas learn from his experience of drowning?

- a) learnt swimming
- b) face the fear
- c) swimming is not difficult
- d) love for swimming.

Answer: b



Q26- How did the instructor make Douglas a good swimmer?

- a) By taking him to a lake
- b) with the help of ropes
- c) with the help of ropes and belts
- d) by pushing him into the pool

Answer: c

Q27-What does Douglas do to save him self in the pool?

- a) used his mind and pushed himself up
- b) shouted aloud
- c) called people
- d) shouted help help

Answer: a

Q28-Why did Douglas fail to come to the surface of the pool as he hoped to?

- a) because of fear of swimming
- b) because of fear
- c) because of inability to move
- d) because of fear and inability to move

Answer: d

Q29-How did Douglas make sure that he had conquered the old terror?

- a)by visiting California
- b) by jumping into the waters
- c) by taking a lesson from the instructor
- d) by swimming into the lake Wentworth

Answer: d

Q30-What distance Douglas covered while swimming across the lake Wentworth?

- a) 4 miles
- b) 3 miles
- c) 2 miles
- d) 5 miles

Answer: c

### MY MOTHER AT SIXTY SIX

Q1-Who is the poet of this poem?

A) John Keats B) Rudyard Kipling C) William Wordsworth D) Kamaladas  
ANS- KAMALA DAS

Q2-What is the kind of pain and ache that the poet feels?

A) Losing her mother B) heart attack C) headache D) children screaming at her  
ANS- LOSING HER MOTHER

Q3-Name the poetic devices used in the poem.

A) Metaphor B) Simile C) Alliteration D) All of these  
ANS- ALL OF THESE

Q4-What is the significance of the title 'My Mother at Sixty Six'?

A) Poet's fear of losing her old mother B) Poet's fear of moving fast C) Poet's in ability to express her feelings D) All of these  
ANS- POET'S FEAR OF LOSING HER MOTHER

Q5-Which poetic device is 'Trees sprinting'?

A) Metaphor B) Simile C) Alliteration D) Personification  
ANS- PERSONIFICATION

Q6-What is the distinctive feature of the poem?

A) Its metaphors B) Simile used C) Alliteration used D) Narrative style using a single sentence in a set of 14 lines  
ANS- Narrative style using a single sentence in a set of 14 lines

Q7- What does this narrative style of the poem signify?

A) Differing thoughts B) Many thoughts C) Contrasting thoughts D) A single thread of thought mixed with harsh realities.  
ANS- A single thread of thought mixed with harsh realities.

Q8-What is the main idea of the poem?

A) Eternal pain of old age and its fears B) Mother and daughter love C) Helplessness of a daughter D) Lack of strength  
ANS- Eternal pain of old age and its fears

Q9-What did the poet realize with the pain?

A) Her mother's appearance like a corpse with growing age B) She is helpless C) Old age is painful D) She has duties

ANS- Her mother's appearance like a corpse with growing age

Q10-What is the familiar ache?

- A) Her childhood fear of losing her mother
- B) Her mother's weak health
- C) Her duties
- D) Her helplessness

ANS- Her childhood fear of losing her mother

Q11-Why are the trees described as sprinting?

- A) Their running appearance and to show fast moving change of human life.
- B) To show their running appearance
- C) To tell how trees look from a running car
- D) To show the speed of the car

ANS- Their running appearance and to show fast moving change of human life.

Q12-What do the running trees signify?

- A) Fast moving appearance
- B) Speed of the moving car
- C) Fast moving change of human life from childhood to old age
- D)None

ANS- Fast moving change of human life from childhood to old age

Q13-What does 'ashen face' signify?

- A) To show the poet's fears
- B) To tell aging is painful
- C) Pale and lifeless face of poet's mother
- D) To show old age

ANS-Pale and lifeless face of poet's mother

Q14-What does the poet notice in the outer world?

- A) Sprinting trees and running roads
- B) Schools and roads
- C) Other vehicles
- D) Many people on the road

ANS- Sprinting trees and running roads

Q15-What do the parting words "See you soon Amma" signify?

- A) Her helplessness
- B) Her optimistic farewell full of cheerfulness
- C) Her hope
- D) Her helplessness and cheerfulness.

ANS- Her optimistic farewell full of cheerfulness

Q 16- What is the universality of the theme of the poem?

- A) Death is a truth
- B) Death is a reality
- C) Everyone can feel the pain and loss associated with death
- D) All of these

ANS- DEATH IS A TRUTH

Q17-What worried the poet when she looked at her mother?

- A)Her face
- B) Her loving face
- C) Her loving words
- D) Her declining poor health

ANS- HER DECLINING POOR HEALTH

Q18-Why did the poet look at her mother again?

- A)Because of her love
- B) Because of her care
- C) Because of her duties
- D) Because of fear and insecurity.

ANS- BECAUSE OF FEAR AND INSECURITY

Q 19-Quote an example of a simile used in the poem.

A) Familiar ache B) Like that of a corpse C) Wan and pale D) The merry children

ANS- LIKE THAT OF A CORPSE

Q20-Quote an example of a metaphor used in the poem.

A)As a late winter's moon B) Childhood's fears C) Driving from my parent's home D) None

ANS- NONE

Q21-Quote an example of an alliteration used in the poem.

A)Like ashen B) Smile, smile and smile C) Friday morning D) None

ANS- NONE

Q22-Quote an example of personification used in the poem.

A)Sprinting trees and running roads B) Home to Cochin C) Airport's security check D) All of these

ANS- Sprinting trees and running roads

Q 23-Why does the poet feel parted, upset and sad?

A) Because of her fears B) because she was getting late C) Fear of missing her flight D) Because of her duty towards mother and her own needs.

ANS- Because of her duty towards mother and her own needs.

Q24-What is the tone of the poem towards the end?

A)Sad B) hopeless C)resignation with acceptance D) all of these

ANS- ALL OF THESE

Q25-What question arises from the complexity of the situation in the poem?

A) How to overcome fears B) how to do one's duties C) How to take care of the parents D) How to strike a balance between duties and responsibilities

ANS- How to strike a balance between duties and responsibilities

Q26-How is the imagery of 'young trees and merry children a contrast to the mother?

A) Hope is a way of life B) Greenery and autumn C) Spring and autumn D)Mother's health-hopelessness and trees and merry children-youthfulness and hope.

ANS- Mother's health-hopelessness and trees and merry children-youthfulness and hope.

Q 27-What does the expression smile, smile and smile signify?

A) Hope is a way of life B) Never leave hope C) Never feel hopeless D) Poet's desperate efforts to hide her fears

ANS- Poet's desperate efforts to hide her fears

Q28-What was the expression of the poet's face while parting from her mother? A) Satirical B)funny C)sad D)smiling

ANS- SAD

Q 29-What were the words she used while parting from her mother?

A) See you soon Ba B) See you soon beeji C) See you soon mata ji D)See you soon, amma

ANS- SEE YOU SOON, AMMA

Q30-What pangs did she feel when she looked at her mother?

A) Pangs of headache B) Pangs of stomachache C) Pangs of knee pain D) Pangs of heartache

ANS- PANGS OF HEARTACHE

### **KEEPING QUIET**

**READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS & ANSWER THE QUESTIONS GIVEN BELOW**

#### **EXTRACT 1.**

Now I will count to twelve And we will all keep still. For once on the face of the Earth Let's not speak in any language, Let's stop for one second, And not move our arms so much.

Q1. The poet appeals to the readers to keep quiet for

A) 12 seconds

B) 1 hour

C) 30 seconds

D) 24 minutes

Answer- A

Q2. He advises the people not to speak

A) French

B) Spanish

C) any language

D) English

Answer C

Q3. 'arms' here refers to

- A) Weapons
- B) Weapons and fighting with arms
- c) Strong arms
- d) None of the above

Answer B

Q4. What does 'still' mean here

- A) To introspect
- B) To keep quiet
- C) Not to do any work
- D) Not to talk

Answer A

**EXTRACT-2.**

It would be an exotic moment Without rush, without engines, We would all  
be together In a sudden strangeness

Q1. What kind of moment would it be when everyone is silent

- A) terrible
- B) Painful
- C) Unusual
- D) unforgettable

Answer C

Q2. 'sudden strangeness', is one of the following poetic devices

- A) Simile
- B) Personification
- C) Alliteration
- D) Repetition

Answer C

Q3. Why does the poet wish to be without 'rush or engines'

- A) one would get time to self-introspect ones's own activities

B) one would think of others activities

C) calmness in one's life

D) strangeness in one's life

Answer A

Q4. What does 'sudden strangeness' mean

A) to build a feeling of universal brotherhood

B) to build a law of quietness

C) to be safe

D) none of the above

Answer A

**EXTRACT- 3.**

'fisherman in cold sea would not harm  
Would not harm whales And the man  
gathering salt Would look at his hurt hands.

Q1. Why has the poet mentioned 'whales'?

A) Whales are attacked for luxury & commercial purpose

B) Whales are in the mid sea

C) Whales are huge and not afraid of men

D) Whales are good fishes

Answer A

Q2. Why has the poet mentioned the 'hurt hands'?

A) The man is not noticing his hurt hands

B) The man does not have time to do so

C) The man will have time to introspect himself

D) All of the above

Answer C

Q3. Why has the poet mentioned Whales and not fishes?

A) Fishes are staple food for the coastal people

B) Whales are attacked for Commercial purpose

C) Whales are endangered species

D) All of the above

Answer B

Q 4. Who are the two professional the poet is mentioning here to self - introspect?

A) Fisherman and salt gatherer

B) Fisherman and salt

C) Fishes and salt

D) Fishes and whale

Answer A

**EXTRACT-4.**

Those who prepare green wars, Wars with gas, wars with fire Victory with no survivors, would put on clean clothes and walk about with their brothers in the shade doing nothing.

Q1. What types of War the poet is talking about?

A) green war, war with gas & war with fire

B) technological warfare

C) Environmental war

D) Nuclear war

Answer A

Q2. What does 'victory with no survivors' mean?

A) no survivors will be left to celebrate the victory

B) survivors only victorious

C) All victorious people celebrate

D) All the people are victorious

Answer A

Q3. What does the poet mean by ' clean clothes' ?

A) proving that they are right in their action

B) proving that they only can be victorious

C) have clean clothes to wear

D) had got the clothes cleaned after dirt



Answer A

Q4. Why does the poet mention 'in the shade, doing nothing'?

- A) The people who had been responsible for the war
- B) The people are left alone to celebrate the victory
- C) The people are quiet and not bothered about others' lives
- D) All of the above

Answer C

**EXTRACT-5.**

Life is what it is about: I want no truck with death.

Q1. Who is the poet?

- A) Pablo Neruda
- B) John Keats
- C) Kamala Das
- D) Pablo Neruda

Answer D

Q2. What does the poet mean by 'have no truck with death'?

- A) I have no association or deal with death
- B) I will not die in the truck accident
- C) Remove the poverty and illiteracy
- D) Will not drive a truck in the end

Answer A

Q3. What is life according to the poet?

- A) Be productive that gives us happiness
- B) Attack others and live life
- C) Be victorious by defeating others
- D) Not maintain Universal brotherhood

Answer A

Q4. What does the poet advocate?

- A) Self-introspection on ones' own activity

- B) Self-introspection
- C) Universal brotherhood
- D) Attack and be victorious

Answer A.

#### STAND ALONE QUESTIONS

Q1 The poet asks to count till

- a) twelve
- b) ten
- c) twenty
- d) thirty

Ans.a)- twelve

Q 2 The poet suggests to speak

- a) in many languages
- b) in no language
- c) through body language
- d) in gestures

Ans.b)-in no language

Q3 Whales are harmed by

- a) sailors
- b) salt gatherers
- c) fishermen
- d) survivors

Ans.c)fishermen

Q4. What symbol from nature does the poet invoke to say that there can be life under stillness?-

- a) tree
- b) seed
- c) sea
- d) Earth

Ans.d) Earth

Q5. Keeping Quiet has been composed by

- a) Kamala Das
- b) John Keats
- c)Pablo Neruda
- d) Robert frost

Ans.c) Pablo Neruda

Q6 What will “counting upto twelve and keeping still” help us to achieve?

- a) happiness and joy
- b) peace and unity
- c) kindness and empathy
- d) integrity and discipline

Ans.b) peace and unity

Q7 “Not move our arms”- implies that we should stop

- a) exercising
- b) working hard
- c) using weapons & working hard
- d) interacting

Ans.c) using weapons & working hard

Q8 'Exotic moment' refers to a moment of

- a) ecstasy
- b) being exquisite
- c) strangeness
- d) excitement

Ans.c) strangeness

Q9 "What I want should not be confused with total inactivity"- the poet here advocates

- a) no work
- b) being dead
- c) keeping quiet
- d) think and act

Ans.d) think and act

Q10 The main theme of the poem 'keeping quiet' is to –

- a) establish the necessity of quiet introspection
- b) denounce violence and wars
- c) spread awareness towards environment
- d) inculcate value of quietude and silence

Ans.a) establish the necessity of quiet introspection

## **VISTAS**

### **CH. 1**

#### **THIRD LEVEL**

#### **THE THIRD LEVEL**

### **EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS**

Q.1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

The presidents of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads will swear on a stack of timetables that there are only two. But I say there are three, because I've been on the third level of the Grand Central Station. Yes, I've taken the obvious step: I talked to a psychiatrist friend of mine, among others. I told him about the third level at Grand Central Station, and he said it was a waking dream wish fulfillment. He said I was unhappy. That made my wife kind of mad, but he explained that he meant the modern world is full of insecurity, fear, war, worry and all the rest of it, and that I just want to escape.

(a) What, according to the narrator, will the presidents swear on?

- (i) the existence of the third level
- (ii) there being a stock of timetables
- (iii) the non-existence of a third level
- (iv) there being a second level

Ans. (iii)

(b) The phrase 'waking-dream wish fulfillment' means:

(i) we do not wish for something to happen

(ii) we wake up suddenly from a dream

(iii) we see something as we wish to see it

(iv) our subconscious mind

Ans. (iii)

(c) Why was Charley's wife 'kind of mad'?

- (i) to see her husband confused.
- (ii) to hear that her husband was not happy.
- (iii) as no one believed Charley about the third level.
- (iv) due to Charley's insistence on there being a third level.

Ans. (ii)

(d) What does man in the modern world want to escape?

- (i) anxiety
- (ii) suspicion
- (iii) jealousy
- (iv) indifference

Ans. (i)

Q.2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Sometimes I think Grand Central is growing like a tree, pushing out new corridors and staircases like roots. There's probably a long tunnel that nobody knows about feeling its way under the city right now, on its

way to Times Square, and maybe another to Central Park. And maybe — because for so many people through the years Grand Central has been an exit, a way of escape — maybe that's how the tunnel I got into... But I never told my psychiatrist friend about that idea.

(a) The above extract is NOT an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) allegory (ii) analogy (iii) imagery (iv) metaphor

Ans. (i)

(b) Charley decided not to tell his psychiatrist friend about his idea. Choose the option that reflects the reaction Charley anticipated from his friend.

(i) “That’s such a lovely comparison. Why don’t you become a writer, Charley?”

(ii) “Oh Charley. It is so sad to see your desperation to run away! So very sad.”

(iii) “Maybe that’s how you entered the third level. Who would have thought?!”

(iv) “You need help, my raving friend. You are way too invested in this crazy thought!”

Ans. (iv)

(c) Which of the following would represent an example as used by Charley in the above extract?

(i) ‘Stay grounded’ as the train station is underground.

(ii) ‘Connect with your roots’ as he desires to go back to his past.

(iii) ‘Enjoy the view’ as the station leads to all tourist sights of the city.

(iv) ‘Keep growing’ as the station keeps renovating and expanding.

Ans. (iv)

(d) The idiom ‘feeling its way’ implies \_\_\_\_\_ movement.

(i) swift (ii) tentative (iii) circular (iv) disorganized

Ans. (ii)

Q.3. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Then I walked down another flight to the second level, where the suburban trains leave from, ducked into an arched doorway heading for the subway — and got lost. That’s easy to do. I’ve been in and out of Grand Central hundreds of times, but I’m always bumping into new doorways and stairs and corridors. Once I got into a tunnel about a mile long and came

out in the lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel. Another time I came up in an office building on Forty-sixth Street, three blocks away. Sometimes I think Grand Central is growing like a tree, pushing out new corridors and staircases like roots.

(a) Where did Charley get lost?

- (i) on the third level
- (ii) after heading for the subway
- (iii) on the arched doorway
- (iv) on the suburban train station

Ans. (ii)

(b) Charley's statement 'That's easy to do' means:

(i) it is easy to get lost in the third level

(ii) it is easy to reach the second level

(iii) it is easy to enter and exit the Grand Central

(iv) it is easy to get lost in the Grand Central

Ans. (iv)

(c) The word 'bumping' means the same as:

- (i) omitting
- (ii) colliding
- (iii) missing
- (iv) skirting

Ans. (ii)

(d) Why does Charley compare the station's growth to a tree?

(i) it has many corridors and staircases

(ii) because of its consistent extension

(iii) it is an underground station

(iv) it is very huge

Ans. (ii)

Q.4. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

And maybe — because for so many people through the years Grand Central has been an exit, a way of escape — maybe that's how the tunnel I got into... But I never told my psychiatrist friend about that idea. The corridor I was in began angling left and slanting downward and I thought that was wrong, but I kept on walking. All I could hear was the empty sound

of my own footsteps and I didn't pass a soul. Then I heard that sort of hollow roar ahead that means open space and people talking. The tunnel turned sharp left; I went down a short flight of stairs and came out on the third level at Grand Central Station. For just a moment I thought I was back on the second level, but I saw the room was smaller, there were fewer ticket windows and train gates, and the information booth in the centre was wood and old-looking.

(a) Why does the narrator refer to Grand Central as an 'exit'?

- (i) it is the medium to go to other places
- (ii) it is a medium of escape
- (iii) people enter it unknowingly
- (iv) people enter it willingly

Ans. (ii)

(b) Why did Charley not tell his friend about his idea?

- (i) he thought his friend might too look for this means to escape
- (ii) his friend might tell Louisa about it.
- (iii) his friend would not have agreed to it.
- (iv) his friend might dissuade him.

Ans. (iii)

(c) How was the third level different from the second?

- (i) the information booth was wooden
- (ii) there were many train gates
- (iii) the rooms were bigger
- (iv) there were many ticket windows

Ans. (i)

(d) What according to Charley, did the 'hollow roar' signify?

- (i) there was an open space
- (ii) not a soul was there
- (iii) people were talking
- (iv) both (i) and (iii)

Ans. (iv)

Q.5. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

To make sure, I walked over to a newsboy and glanced at the stack of papers at his feet. It was *The World*; and *The World* hasn't been published for years. The lead story said something about President Cleveland. I've found that front page since, in the Public Library files, and it was printed



June 11, 1894. I turned toward the ticket windows knowing that here — on the third level at Grand Central — I could buy tickets that would take Louisa and me anywhere in the United States we wanted to go. In the year 1894. And I wanted two tickets to Galesburg, Illinois. Have you ever been there? It's a wonderful town still, with big old frame houses, huge lawns, and tremendous trees whose branches meet overhead and roof the streets. And in 1894, summer evenings were twice as long, and people sat out on their lawns, the men smoking cigars and talking quietly, the women waving palm-leaf fans, with the fire-flies all around, in a peaceful world.

(a) What did the narrator want 'to make sure'?

- (i) he was not on the third level
- (ii) he was not on the second level
- (iii) he was on the third level
- (iv) the date printed on the newspaper was correct

Ans. (iii)

(b) The word 'glanced' means the same as:

- (i) looked down upon
- (ii) glimpsed
- (iii) gaped
- (iv) stared

Ans. (ii)

(c) Why did Charley want to go to Illinois?

- (i) in 1894 he could go anywhere in the United States
- (ii) it was easy to get there
- (iii) his friend Sam was there
- (iv) he could lead an idyllic life there

Ans. (iv)

(d) What kind of life do the people of Illinois lead?

- (i) comfortable
- (ii) relief
- (iii) tranquil
- (iv) wonder [Ans. (iii)]

Q.6. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

And that was that. I left the same way I came, I suppose. Next day, during lunch hour, I drew three hundred dollars out of the bank,

nearly all we had, and bought old-style currency (that really worried my psychiatrist friend). You can buy old money at almost any coin dealers, but you have to pay a premium. My three hundred dollars bought less than two hundred in old-style bills, but I didn't care; eggs were thirteen cents a dozen in 1894.

(a) Why did Charley leave?

(i) he feared he would be sent to jail (ii) to get his wife

(iii) to meet his psychiatrist friend (iv) to draw money from the bank

Ans. (i)

(b) Why does he use the phrase 'I suppose'?

(i) he is not sure if he can find the way again

(ii) he is not sure if he can find the third level again

(iii) he is not sure how he had got there

(iv) he is not sure if he would be able to get back

Ans. (iii)

(c) Why did Charley not care?

(i) he did not mind paying a premium (ii) as eggs were cheap

(iii) the living expenses were low (iv) he could get more money easily

Ans. (iii)

(d) The word 'premium' in the passage means the same as?

(i) additional (ii) allowance (iii) discount (iv) concession

Ans. (i)

Q.7. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Have you ever been there? It's a wonderful town still, with big old frame houses, huge lawns, and tremendous trees whose branches meet overhead and roof the streets. And in 1894, summer evenings were twice as long, and people sat out on their lawns, the men smoking cigars and talking quietly, the women waving palm-leaf fans, with the fire-flies all around, in a peaceful world. To be back there with the First World War still twenty years off, and World War II over forty years in the future... I wanted two tickets for that.

(a) Who does 'you' refer to?

- (i) Charley's psychiatrist, Sam Weiner
- (ii) Charley's wife, Louisa
- (iii) The reader
- (iv) Nobody in particular, it is a figure of speech.

Ans. (iii)

(b) Choose the option that best describes the society represented in the above extract.

- (i) content, peace-loving
- (ii) leisurely, sentimental
- (iii) orthodox, unruly
- (iv) comfortable, ancient

Ans. (i)

(c) Imagine that the city of Galesburg is hosting a series of conferences and workshops. In which of the following conferences or workshops are you least likely to find the description of Galesburg given in the above extract?

- (i) Gorgeous Galesburg: Archiving a Tourist Paradise
- (ii) Welcome to the home you deserve: Galesburg Realtors
- (iii) Re-imagining a Warless Future: Technology for Peace
- (iv) The Woman Question: The world of women at home

Ans. (iii)

(d) "tremendous trees whose branches meet overhead and roof the streets" is NOT an example of

- I. imagery
  - II. metaphor
  - III. alliteration
  - IV. anachronism
- (i) Options I. and II.
  - (ii) Options I. and III.
  - (iii) Options II. and III.
  - (iv) Options II. and IV.

Ans. (iv)

### **Stand-Alone Multiple Choice Questions**

1. How would you describe Charley's vision of his grandfather's life and times?

- (i) wistful escapism
- (ii) idealized sentimentality

(iii) nostalgic simplicity      (iv) dreamy perfection

Ans. (ii)

2. 'The Third Level' refers to the third level at the Grand Central Station. As a metaphor, which of the following would NOT be an appropriate explanation of the title?

- (i) The convergence of reality and fantasy
- (ii) The bridge between the past and the present.
- (iii) The oppressive monotony of modern life.
- (iv) The need for an alternate plane of understanding.

Ans. (iii)

3. How would you describe Charley?

- (i) confused, happy-go-lucky      (ii) escapist, adventurous
- (iii) imaginative, nostalgic      (iv) friendly, responsible

Ans. (iii)

4. Which of the following is a conclusion that can be drawn from the story?

- (i) Reality is indeed stranger than fiction.
- (ii) With all its worries, modern life is not worth living.
- (iii) The past is undoubtedly better than the present.
- (iv) Imagination might be the only great escape.

Ans. (iv)

5. In the chapter 'The Third Level' what is Charley's 'temporary refuge from reality'?

- (i) his looking for the third level      (ii) his stamp collecting
- (iii) his finding the third level      (iv) his looking for a means to escape

Ans. (ii)

6. Charley decided to take the subway instead of the bus because:

(i) it was faster      (ii) he had worked late at the office

(iii) he was in a hurry to meet the psychiatrist   (iv) he wanted to look for the third level

Ans. (i)

7. The open-flame gaslights on the third level were:

(i) glaring   (ii) flickering   (iii) glowing   (iv) shining

Ans. (ii)

8. Why did Charley glance at the stack of papers?

(i) to see when 'The world' was published   (ii) to read the story about President Cleveland

(iii) to make sure he was in the year 1894

(iv) to compare the paper to the one in the Public Library files

Ans. (iii)

9. "That ain't money, mister." Why did the clerk say this to Charley?

(i) he was giving him fake notes   (ii) he had not paid the premium

(iii) he was giving old-style currency   (iv) his currency was not old-style

Ans. (iv)

10. What did Charley suspect about his friend, Sam Weiner?

(i) he had gone to Galesburg   (ii) he too was looking for the third level

(iii) he pretended not to be a city boy   (iv) he had studied at a school in Galesburg

Ans. (i)

11. What according to Charley, is a 'first-day cover'?

(i) a new stamp      (ii) a self-addressed stamped envelope

(iii) a letter      (iv) a mail

Ans. (ii)

12. What is the theme of the chapter 'The Third Level'?

(i) how to deal with grim realities (ii) a desire to escape from one's profession

(iii) escapism as a psychological refuge (iv) transcending boundaries of time and space

Ans. (iv)

### **QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE**

Q- 1. What specific difference did Charley notice at the Third Level of Central Station?

A) Everything was weird

B) Everything was old styled and smaller in size

C) everything was too big

D) everything was shining

Q2. - Where was Charley ducked on Central Station?

A) into a room

B) into an office

C) into an arched door heading for subway

D) into a store

Q3.- What was the strangest thing at The Third Level?

A) Beards

B) Mustaches

C) dresses

D) The corridor that led him into the past.

Q4.- Where was Charley often lost?

- A) from a train
- B) from the footpath
- C) from an escalator
- D) from a subway faster than bus at The Central Station

Q5.- What did Charley find in his stamp collection?

- A) old addresses
- B) hair styles
- C) old letters
- D) First day cover

Q6.- What happens when Charley enters the Grand Central Station?

- A) He finds a huge tree like Station
- B) new staircases, corridors and tunnels
- C) tree keeps spreading its roots throwing rooms and windows
- D) All of these

Q7.- What convinced Charly that he had reached the Third Level Grand Central Station and not the second level?

- A) A different world of gas lights and brass spittoons
- B) beards and moustaches of 1894
- C) newspaper with a date June 11, 1894
- D) All of these

Q8.- Who had sent that 'First Day cover and when?

- A) Sam's father
- B) Sam's uncle
- C) Sam's friend

D) Sam a psychiatrist in 1894

Q9.- Whose signatures were there on the letter?

A) Charly's teacher

B) Charly's friend

C) Sam

D) None

Q10- What did the letter state?

A) That everything is okay

B) that Sam is joining them

C) Third level really existed and Charly was advised to keep looking at this worth seeing place

D) None

Q11- What was Sam invited for according to the letter?

A) for a party

B) for a tea party

C) for a bachelor's party

D) for a lemonade party

Q12- What kind of appearances people had at Third level and why did the clerk refuse to accept money?

A) funny and clerk refused to accept money because it was currency of modern times

B) weird and notes were big

C) weird and notes were torn

D) weird and notes were wet



## **THE ENEMY**

### Extract Based Question

1. The man moaned with pain in his stupor but he did not awaken.

“The best thing that we could do would be to put him back in the sea,” Sadao said, answering himself.

Now that the bleeding was stopped for the moment, he stood up and dusted the sand from his hands.

“Yes, undoubtedly that would be best,” Hana said steadily. But she continued to stare down at the motionless man.

“If we sheltered a white man in our house, we should be arrested and if we turned him over as a prisoner, he would certainly die,” Sadao said.

“The kindest thing would be to put him back into the sea,” Hana said. But neither of them moved. They were staring with a curious repulsion upon the inert figure.

i. In which of the following options can the underlined words not be replaced with ‘stupor’?

(a) She hung up the phone feeling as though she had woken up from a slumber.

(b) The manager complained about the employee’s sluggishness.

(c) He seemed to be in a trance when the doctor called upon him last week.

(d) Seeing him in a daze, the lawyer decided not to place him in the witness box.

ii. Pick the option that best describes Sadao and Hana in the passage.

- (a) Sadao: scrupulous, Hana: wary
- (b) Sadao: daring, Hana: prudent
- (c) Sadao: prudent, Hana: suspicious
- (d) Sadao: wary, Hana: daring

iii. Pick the idiom that best describes the situation in which Sadao and Hana were in.

- (a) To be like a fish out of water
- (b) Like water off a duck's back
- (c) To be dead in the water
- (d) To be in hot water

iv. Choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

Statement 1: Sadao and Hana cared about the soldier but were worried about the consequences of being considerate.

Statement 2: Sadao and Hana wanted to shirk their responsibilities of looking after an injured soldier, who could be an American.

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

2. They did not try to hide what they said from the ears of Hana as she stood arranging the day's flowers in the veranda nearby, and she knew they spoke on purpose that she might hear. That they were right she knew too in most of her being. But there was another part of her which she herself could not understand.

i. Pick out the option that lists the feelings of Hana from the extract -

1. Sorrow
2. Hated
3. Confusion
4. Fear
5. Sympathy
6. Anger

(a) 1, 3, 4

(b) 2, 5, 6

(c) Only 3

(d) 4 and 5

ii. Why were they not trying to hide anything from Hana?

(a) To make her feel guilty.

(b) To punish her.

(c) To express their dislike for her and her husband's actions.

(d) To appreciate her husband.

iii. What were they right about?

- (a) Their pride in their master.
- (b) Their disgust for the prisoner.
- (c) Their reaction to their master's act.
- (d) Their concern for their children.

iv. 'On purpose' in the extract means –

- (a) casually
- (b) intermittently
- (c) accidentally
- (d) intentionally

3. "I wondered, Your Excellency," Sadao murmured.

"It was certainly very careless of me," the General said.

"But you understand it was not lack of patriotism or dereliction of duty." He looked anxiously at his doctor. "If the matter should come out you would understand that, wouldn't you?"

"Certainly, Your Excellency," Sadao said. He suddenly comprehended that the General was in the palm of his hand and that as a consequence he himself was perfectly safe. "I can swear to your loyalty, Excellency," he said to the old General, "and to your zeal against the enemy."

i. Pick the option that best describes the word 'dereliction' as used in the passage.

1. evasion
2. deterioration
3. negligence
4. carelessness
5. dilapidation
6. management

- (a) 2, 3 and 6
- (b) 1, 4 and 5
- (c) 2, 4 and 6
- (d) 1, 3 and 4

ii. At the end of the conversation with the General, Sadao felt

- (a) rejuvenated and guilt-free.
- (b) conceited and egotistic.
- (c) refreshed and self-conscious.
- (d) relieved and guilt-free.

iii. Read the analysis of the General based on the given extract. Choose the option that fills in the given blanks most appropriately:

The General (i) \_\_\_\_\_ power but is (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ of the obligations of his job. He is so (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ with his health that he forgets to send the assassins to kill the prisoner. Due to his (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ interests, he doesn't want to expose Sadao and agrees to keep the prisoner's escape a secret.

- (a) (i) fantasizes; (ii) lonely; (iii) consumed; (iv) vested
- (b) (i) relishes; (ii) weary; (iii) self-absorbed; (iv) selfish
- (c) (i) fancies; (ii) apathetic; (iii) negligent; (iv) worthless

(d) (i) desires; (ii) concerned; (iii) indisposed; (iv) narrow

iv. Pick the option that best matches the idioms with 'hand' with their meanings.

Idioms	Meanings
1. hand in glove	(A) in the care of somebody good and knowledgeable
2. in good hands	(B) to reveal a secret about one's plans
3. tip one's hand	(C) do harm to someone who has been kind to you
4. bit the hand that feeds you	(D) two or more people who are in collusion

(a) 1-A; 2-D; 3-C; 4-B

(b) 1-B; 2-C; 3-D; 4-A

(c) 1-D; 2-A; 3-B; 4-C

(d) 1-C; 2-A; 3-D; 4-B

### **Multiple Choice Questions**

1 Pick the quote that best describes the theme of the story.

(a) Word belongs to humanity, not this leader, that leader or that king or prince or religious leader. Word belongs to humanity.

(b) You must not lose faith in humanity. Humanity is an ocean; if few drops of the ocean are dirty, the ocean does not become dirt.

(c) The purpose of the human life is to serve, and show compassion and the will to help others.

(d) To deny people of their human rights is to challenge their very humanity.

2. "The reference in Sadao's childhood and his father serves the purpose of .....

- (a) nostalgic memories
- (b) pointing out the characteristics of Sadao
- (c) showing the peaceful life lived by Sadao
- (d) showing how much Sadao loved his father

3. Sadao went to America to learn

- (a) Psychology
- (b) Fine Arts
- (c) Surgery and Medicine
- (d) Physiotherapy

4. Choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

Statement 1: Sadao does not keep any grudges against the treatment by his father in his childhood.

Statement 2: Sadao comes out as a serious and an intelligent boy.

- (a) Statement 1 is True but Statement 2 is False.
- (b) Statement 1 is False but Statement 2 is True.
- (c) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 cannot be inferred.
- (d) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 can be inferred.

5. He staggered a few steps, his body outlined against the mist, his arms above his head. Then the curled mist hid him again.

What can be collected from the aforesaid lines?

- (a) The man was a dingy looking beggar

- (b) The man was a fisherman
- (c) The man was severely injured and dirty
- (d) The man couldn't walk

6. Choose the image which correctly describes the wounded man when found by Sadao and Hana.

- (a) option 1
- (b) option 2
- (c) option 3
- (d) option 4

7. Look at the statements given below. Choose the option that correctly identifies which statements are fact and which are opinion.

- i) Both Sadao and Hana hated Americans.
- ii) Sadao and Hana were loyal to their nation and thus had to hate the American.
- iii) Sadao and Hana wanted to take the wounded man to the police.
- iv) Both Sadao and Hana for the sake of humanity decided to save the American.

- (a) Fact -(i) and (iv); Opinion - (ii) and (iii)
- (b) Fact -(ii) and (iii); Opinion - (i) and (iv)
- (c) Fact -(i) and (ii); Opinion -(iii) and (iv)
- (d) Fact - (ii) and (iv); Opinion - (i) and (iii)

8. 'A white man!' Hans whispered

In the given sentence, the exclamation mark is symbolic of

1. Shock 2. Regret 3. Fear 4. Anger 5. Despair



- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) Only 3
- (c) 4 and 5
- (d) Only 5

9. 'The mists screened them now completely and at this time of day no one came by. The fishermen had gone home and even the chance beachcombers would have considered the day at an end.'

Which of the following is true in the context of the given lines?

- (a) The presence of the mists was an advantage for the couple.
- (b) The couple was searching for the injury in the middle of the mists.
- (c) The mists made it difficult for the couple to see each other's expressions.
- (d) The mist was a sign of unfavorable conditions for the couple.

10. "The kindest thing would be to put him back into the sea," Hana said. But neither of them moved. They were staring with a curious repulsion upon the inert figure."

Which of the following goes against the repulsion that both Hana and Sadao showed?

- (a) They hesitated, looking at each other.
- (b) And he is only a common fellow
- (c) But she continued to stare down at the motionless man.
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

11. "Thus agreed, together they lifted the man. He was very light, like a fowl that had been half-starved for a long time until it is only feathers and skeleton." The given lines show that the man was .....

- (a) lean

- (b) plump
- (c) almost dead
- (d) malnourished

12. It had been the bedroom of Sadao's father, and since his death it had not been used.

Which of the following literary devices can be associated with the given lines?

- (a) Paradox
- (b) Imagery
- (c) Irony
- (d) Symbolism

13. 'She did not wish to be left alone with the white man.' Why did Hana feel so, despite having studied in America? This was so because

- (a) being Japanese, it wasn't appropriate to stay on with a stranger.
- (b) America and Japan were not allies in the ongoing World War.
- (c) He was someone she'd recognized from her past in America.
- (d) her husband had cautioned her against the American.

14. "The white man ought to die. First, he was shot. Then the sea caught him and wounded him with her rocks. If the master heals what the gun did and what the sea did, they will take revenge on us." The given lines by the servant shows that they were

- (a) Perplexed
- (b) Superstitious
- (c) Worried
- (d) Angry

15. Choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

Statement 1 Sadao was an instinctive and a dedicated doctor.

Statement 2 Hana was aware that as a doctor Sadao was almost perfect.

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

16. Choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

Statement 1 Yumi's reaction to the news of the presence of the POW was fearful for Hana.

Statement 2 Hana knew if anyone told about the presence of the POW to the government, they would lose everything.

- (a) Statement 1 is the cause of Statement 2.
- (b) Statement 2 is the effect of Statement 1.
- (c) Statement 2 can be inferred from Statement 1.
- (d) Statement 1 and Statement 2 are independent of each other.

17. Choose the statement that is not true about Hana.

- (a) Hana cannot defy her husband and is loyal to him till the end.
- (b) Hana had shown immense courage in helping Sadao.
- (c) Hana was angry on her servants for their behavior.
- (d) Hana too was in a dilemma.

18. Why Hana reacted in a different way while operation was going on?

- (a) She didn't want to be a part of this operation.
- (b) It was unusual for her to see so much blood.
- (c) It was unusual for her to see operation in person.
- (d) Because she was scared that the white man would die soon.

19. "Those scars," she murmured, lifting her eyes to Sadao.

The 'scars' DO NOT indicate

- (a) torture perpetrated on prisoners of war.
- (b) superiority of Japan over America.
- (c) the quest for supremacy in war.
- (d) the rumors of torture often heard.

20. "It is not quite at the kidney, my friend," Sadao murmured. It was his habit to murmur to the patient when he forgot himself in an operation. 'My friend,' he always called his patients and so now he did, forgetting that this was his enemy'.

The literary device used in the given lines is

- (a) Irony
- (b) Analogy
- (c) Paradox
- (d) Hyperbole

21. "Why are we different from other Japanese?" In the given line, the tone of the speaker is implying

- (a) Irritation
- (b) Frustration

(c) Disdain

(d) Regret

22. Pick out the option that lists the nature of the General correctly.

1. Intellectual 2. Diplomatic 3. Selfish 4. Self-centered 5. Patriotic

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 3 and 4

(d) 4 and 5

23. Which of the following reason incorrectly reasons why Sadao shouted on the POW?

(a) POW was still injured and could die.

(b) POW could harm his reputation as a loyal Japanese

(c) The children would see the POW

(d) All of the above

24. "Sadao slept badly that night"

Which of the following is not true in the context of the given line?

(a) Sadao was fearful of Hana or his children waking up

(b) Sadao's conscience was not letting him sleep.

(c) Sadao thought the assassin would come any day

(d) Sadao's instincts as doctor and a human came first.

25. Based on the following statements, choose the correct option.

Assertion: The POW understood the words and silence of Sadao properly before leaving Japan.

Reason 1: The POW did not want to cause any more trouble to Sadao and his family.

Reason 2: The POW knew his life would be in danger if he lived there.

- (a) Both Reason 1 and Reason 2 can be inferred from the Assertion
- (b) Both Reason 1 and Reason 2 cannot be inferred.
- (c) Reason 1 can be inferred and Reason 2 cannot be inferred.
- (d) Reason 2 cannot be inferred and Reason 1 can be inferred.

26. Based on the slogans and tag lines, for which of the following brands might Sadao be a suitable brand ambassador?

- (a) option 1
- (b) option 2
- (c) option 3
- (d) option 4