

Government  of Karnataka
Department of Pre University Education

Question Bank
for
II PU English

Disclaimer:

The question bank is prepared for the benefit of students and teachers. The committee that worked in the preparation of this question bank has made all efforts to make the material comprehensive and foolproof. However, if any mistakes or errors are noticed, please mail at questionbank.pue@gmail.com.

There is no guarantee that only the questions from this question bank will appear in the examination conducted by the department.

Copyright:

The copyright of the question bank lies with the Director, Department of Pre-University Education. The question bank is prepared only for academic purpose. No part of the question bank is allowed to be used for commercial gains.

Design of the Question Paper

A. Length	Marks
a. Very Short Answer (VSA) (a word /phrase / sentence)	47
b. Paragraph Answer (middle-length 80 to 100 words)	42
c. Long Answer (LA) (in about 200 words)	11
B. Level of Response (I to VII)	
a. Easily Accessible	39
b. Moderately Challenging	45
c. Highly Challenging	16
C. Rationale to be followed in the Question Paper	

Section I

This should contain 4 questions on poetry and 8 on prose including the play. No True/False questions shall be asked. When MCQs are used, care should be taken to see that only one answer is possible.

Section II

Ten questions are to be set here. Out of ten, 7 shall be set on prose units including the play and 3 on poems. A student has to answer at least 2 questions on poems.

Section III

In this section an internal choice shall be provided with two questions set on prose units and one on poems. This question is aimed at testing the learner's critical and analytical approach. The learner shall be provided an opportunity to come up with his/her personal views, stance and world view. The questions set in this section shall aim to do so.

Section IV

An unseen passage of moderate length is to be selected for this section. Ten questions on this passage are to be set. Along with questions on factual details, a few inferential questions shall be set. These inferential questions shall not be consecutive.

The questions set on lines chosen from the poem shall be aimed at testing extensive reading comprehension rather than testing the learner's ability to appreciate. The lines from the poem shall be chosen from among the ones given in the Reading Unit of the Work Book.

Section V

This section shall contain questions on reported speech, use of the passive, dialogue writing, use of expressions and linkers. The questions set to test learning at these areas shall be contextualised.

Section VI

In this section questions on composition skills like note making, letter writing, speech writing and report writing shall be set. The letter shall be a job application. An internal choice shall be provided between speech writing (expansion) and report writing. For report writing, a bar chart, pie chart or line graph shall be given with a variety of data.

Section VII

This section aims to test the learner's understanding of the pronominal words. For this purpose a short paragraph from the passage given at Q.No. 24 shall be given.

The question on jumbled segments shall have a minimum of five segments and shall be chosen from one of the prose units in the Course Book.

Subject : English

BLUE PRINT FOR II YEAR PUC MODEL QUESTION PAPER-1

Max. Marks : 100

Subject Code : 02

Time : 3 Hours 15 Minutes

Main On No.	Sub Qns.	Unit No.	Name of the Unit	Marks Allotted	Knowledge						Comprehension						Expression						Appreciation						Total Marks	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6		
On Course Book	I 1 to 12	1.	Romeo and Juliet	1+6	1																							1	07	
		2.	Too Dear	1+4	1			1																						05
		3.	On Children	1	1																									01
		4.	Everything I Need..	1+4	1								1																	05
		5.	A Sunny Morning	1+4+6	1			1							1*															11
		6.	When You Are Old	4																										04
	II 13 to 23	7.	The Gardener	1+4	1			1																					05	
		8.	To the foot from ...	1+4	1									1															05	
		9.	I Believe that Books	1+4	1			1																					05	
		10.	Heaven If you are	1	1																								01	
		11.	Japan and Brazil ...	1+4	1									1															05	
		12.	The Voter	1+4	1				1*																				05	
	III 23	13.	Where There Is a ...	1+6	1																								07	
		14.	Water	4																									04	
On Work Book	IV	24. a to j	Unseen Passage	10																								10		
		25. i to iii	Lines from Poem	03																									03	
	V	26.	Reported Speech	05																									05	
		27.	Passive Voice	03										1															03	
		28.	Dialogue Writing	04																									04	
		29.	Expressions	02																									02	
		30.	Linkers	04																									04	
	VI	31.	Note Making	04																									04	
		32.	Letter Writing	05																									05	
		33.	Speech Writing	05																									05	
	Report Writing		05																									05		
	VI I	34.	Pronouns and Referents	04																									04	
		35.	Jumbled Segments	01																									01	
					125																			125						

OBJECTIVES : Knowledge - 25% Comprehension - 40% Expression - 30% Appreciation - 05%

II PUC ENGLISH
Model Question Paper - 1

Time: 3 Hours 15 Minutes

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

- a. Follow the prescribed limit while answering the questions.
- b. Write the correct question number as it appears on the question paper.
- c. One mark questions attempted more than once will be awarded zero.
- d. Answers to question number 24 (a-j) and 25 (i-iii) should be in sequence and at one place.
- e. For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

I Answer the following in a word, phrase or a sentence each.

12x1=12

1. Whom does Juliet associate with the 'coming of night'?
2. Mention the new item of expenditure noticed by the kinglet in 'Too Dear!'.
3. According to the speaker in 'On Children', life does not go _____ .
a) forth b) swift c) backward
4. Name the village woman who led resistance against her own husband in 'Everything I need to Know I Learned in the Forest'.
5. Where according to Don Gonzalo had he spent his early youth?
6. What happened to Basavaiah after Tammanna gave up everything and went away?
7. In 'To the Foot from its Child', the paths in the rough earth go on teaching the foot that it cannot
a) become a butterfly. b) bunch together. c) live in a shoe.
8. Who according to Jorge Luis Borges was an extraordinary person?
9. Where according to the speaker does the tender sunshine lean on in 'Heaven, If you are Not Here on Earth'?
10. When do the drivers of the motor cars in Brazil aim and accelerate?
11. What was Marcus Ibe before joining politics in 'The Voter'?
12. Mention any one of the symbols which bicycling represents for the women in 'Where There Is A Wheel'.

II Answer any eight of the following choosing at least two from the poems in a paragraph of 80-100 words each.

8x4=32

13. Where was the criminal in 'Too Dear!' kept and what were the arrangements made for him?
14. How according to Vandana Shiva has Tagore brought out the role of forest in Indian civilization?
15. Bring out a few instances wherein Dona Laura ridicules Don Gonzalo in 'A Sunny Morning'.
16. How does the speaker in 'When You Are Old' bring out his love for his beloved against the changing circumstances and ravages of time?
17. Describe the circumstances that led Tammanna to become a non-entity in 'The Gardener'.
18. Explain how the foot toils in its shoe until the whole man chooses to stop in 'To the Foot from its Child'.
19. What is the significance of a book in man's life according to Jorge Luis Borges?
20. How does Mikes portray a view of Japanese culture through their act of bowing?
21. Trace the behaviour of Roof on the day of voting.
22. Why is water not simply H₂O to the downtrodden? Give reasons with reference to 'Water'.

III Answer the following in about 200 words.

1x6=6

23. 'Forswear it, sight

For I ne'er saw true beauty till this night.' Why does Romeo feel so? Explain.

OR

'The ways of providence are strange.' Explain with reference to 'A Sunny Morning'.

OR

How did cycling transform the lives of women in Pudukkottai district and help them change with times?

IV Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it. 10x1=10

Years ago, in a small fishing village in Holland, a young boy taught the world about the rewards of unselfish service. Because the entire village revolved around fishing industry, a voluntary rescue team was needed in cases of emergency.

One night the winds raged, the clouds burst and a gale storm capsized a fishing boat at sea. The crew sent out the SOS. The captain of the rescue rowboat sounded the alarm and the villagers assembled in the town square overlooking the bay. While the team launched their rowboat and fought their way through the wild waves, the villagers waited on the beach, holding lanterns to light the way back.

An hour later, the rescue boat reappeared and falling exhausted on the sand, the volunteers reported that they had to leave one man behind as even one more man would have capsized the rescue boat and all would have been lost.

The captain called for another volunteer team to go after the lone survivor. Sixteen year old Hans stepped forward. His mother grabbed his hand pleading, "Please don't go. Your father died in a shipwreck ten years ago and your older brother Paul has been lost at sea for three weeks. Hans, you are all I have."

Hans replied, "Mother, I Have to go. What if everyone said, 'I can't go, let someone do it'? Mother, this time I have to do my duty. When the call for service comes, we all need to take our turn and do our part." Hans kissed his mother, joined the team and disappeared into the night.

Another hour passed and finally the rescue boat came back with Hans standing up in the bow. The captain called out, "Did you find the lost man?" Barely able to contain himself, Hans excitedly yelled back. "Yes, we found him. Tell my mother it's my older brother Paul."

24. Answer the following in a word, a phrase or a sentence each.

- a. What occupation was the entire village dependent on?
- b. When was a voluntary rescue team needed?
- c. Why did the villagers hold the lanterns?
- d. How old was Hans?
- e. Add prefix to the word 'appear' to form its antonym.
- f. Whom did Hans join?
- g. How long did the rescue boat take to bring back the lone survivor?
- h. The word 'lone' in the passage means
 - a) far.
 - b) only.
 - c) older.
- i. Name the lost man rescued by Hans and his team.
- j. Hans couldn't contain his _____ (excite).

(Fill in the blank with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.)

25. Read the following lines and answer the questions.

3x1=3

The caged bird sings
with fearful trill
of things unknown
but longed for still
and his tune is heard
on the distant hill

- i. Where according to the speaker is the bird?
- ii. What does the bird sing of?

iii. Whose tune is heard on the distant hill?

26. Complete the following by filling in the blanks using the right form of the verb given in brackets. 3x1=3

Cycling became popular in Pudukkottai. Banks _____ (force) to give loans to women to buy cycles. Each block in the district _____ (make) to accept duties in promoting the cycling drive and great personal attention _____ (give) by Sheela Rani Chunkath to this project.

27. Report the following conversation. 5x1=5

Roof : You know my work for Marcus. It will be very bad.
POP Campaigner : Marcus will not be there at the time of putting in your vote.
Roof : It will not be heard outside this room?
POP Campaigner : We are after votes, not gossip.

28. Complete the following dialogue. 4x1=4

(At the Bank)

Akshita : _____ I am akshita. (Greeting)
Bank Clerk : Good morning. _____ (Offering help)
Akshita : I would like to open an account. _____ (Requesting)
Bank Clerk : Go to counter six and _____ (Giving information)
Akshita : Thank you.

29. Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate expressions given in the brackets: 2x1=2

(afford to, on the look-out, all and sundry)

In Brazil, hardly anyone could _____ own a car in the 1960s. But today a car is owned by _____ as if it were given free of charge.

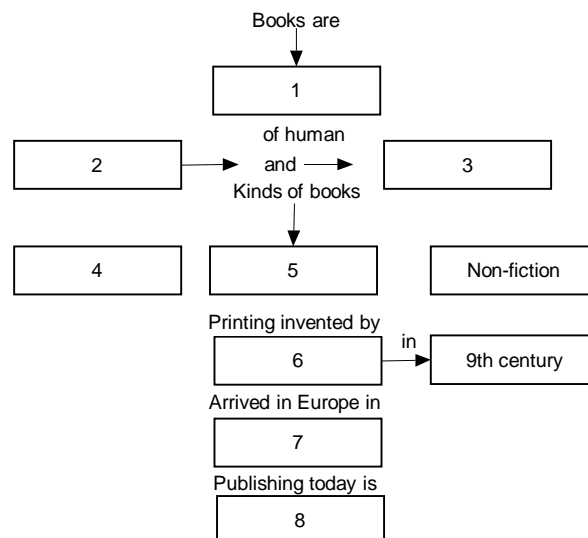
30. Fill in the blanks with the right linker. 4x1=4

(moreover, that, which, because)

Poetry is so intimate _____ it cannot be defined without over simplifying it. An attempt to define it is like defining a colour or emotion. It is difficult to define it _____ it is an aesthetic art. _____ poetry is not the poem, _____ is nothing more than a series of symbols.

31. Read the following passage and fill in the boxes given below. 8x½=4

Books are a vital record of human life and achievement. They store the thoughts, beliefs and experiences of individuals and societies. There are many kinds of books: religious works, fiction and non-fiction. The Chinese invented printing in the 9th century; it arrived in Europe in during the 15th century. Printing made it possible to mass produce books and knowledge was spread more widely. Today, publishing is a global industry.



32. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Indian Express' dated 05-12-2017. 5

WANTED
Librarian
For a reputed residential school

Qualification : Degree in B.Lib, Knowledge of Computer,
Knowledge of Kannada and English

Apply within 10 days to:
Administrator
Model Education Society
Outer Ring Road
No. 1625, Sardar Nagar, Dharwad - 580001

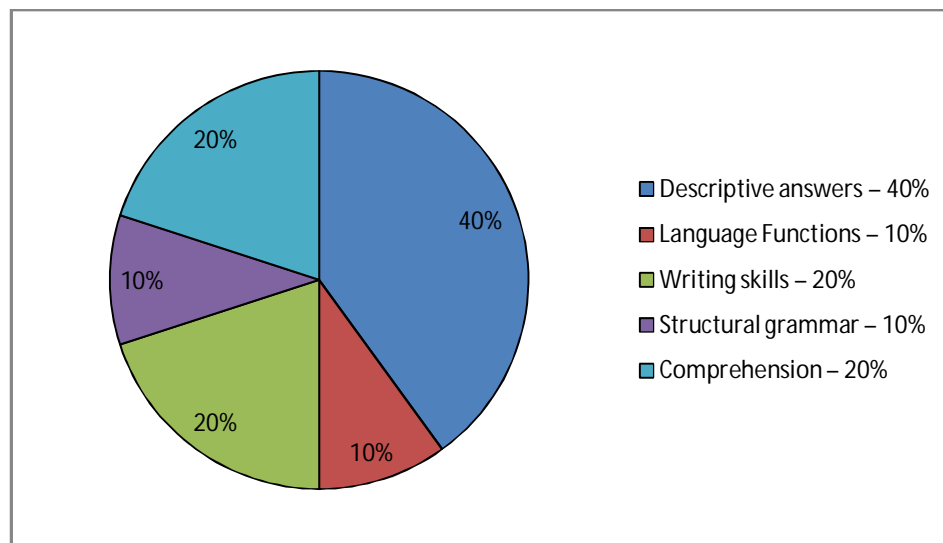
33. Imagine that you are the secretary of the Sports Club of your college and on the Annual Sports Day you are required to speak on the importance of sports and physical fitness.

Write a speech in about 100 words using the points given below. 5

Physical fitness leads to mental fitness – physical activity keeps one healthy – scope for athletes state and national level – sportsmanship – interaction – healthy competition

OR

The following pie chart represents information about percentage of weightage allotted to different types of questions at graduate courses. Based on the information, write a report in about 120 words.



34. What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to? 4x1=4

Hans offered to go with volunteer team which was going back into the sea to rescue the lone survivor who had been left behind. Hans's mother pleaded him not to go, as he was all that she had in the world.

which : _____

whom : _____

him : _____

she : _____

35. Rewrite the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence. 1

all his possessions / important / the most / among / rival / was his

II PU English
Key to Model Question paper – 1

I One Mark Questions

1. Romeo
2. Expenditure for the keep of the criminal
3. c) backward
4. Bachni Devi
5. Valencia
6. he passed away / died
7. a) become a butterfly
8. his mother / his mother Dona Leonar
9. on verdant gardens
10. when they notice a pedestrian step off the pavement
11. mission school teacher / teacher
12. independence/freedom/mobility

II 4 Mark Questions

13. Criminal's execution – too expensive – no way out – ministers considered and reconsidered - death sentence altered – life imprisonment would come cheaper– but Monaco had no suitable and strong prison – only small lock-up – managed to find a place – put the criminal – placed a guard – guard had to watch criminal – had to fetch food from palace kitchen
14. Tagore's essay Tapovan – quoted by Vandana Shiva – In Tagore's view – Indian civilization has been distinctive – locates source of regeneration in forest, not city – India's best ideas – with man's communion with trees and rivers – peace of forest – helped intellectual evolution of man – culture of forest – fueled culture of Indian society – diversity in nature – principle of Indian civilization
15. Don Gonzalo – could not find bench – sits beside Laura – teased by Laura for saying 'my bench' – washing shoes with handkerchief – Laura comments – asks if he uses brush as handkerchief – Gonzalo puts on enormous pair of glasses – takes out reading glass – Laura calls it telescope – comments on Gonzalo's hunting of boar – says she would show him tiger's head
16. Many loved the lady's moments of glad grace – loved her for her physical beauty – their love false or true – their love transitory – speaker loved her pilgrim soul – the soul searching for something meaningful – loved sorrows of her changing face – physical beauty ravaged by time – beauty of soul permanent and eternal – not subject to ravages of time
17. Tammanna became famous – felicitated as the best poet of his times – Basavaiah after material wealth – Tammanna thought of yet another method of punishing Basavaiah– thought at the level of body Basavaiah would offer stiff competition -death alone would destroy Basavaiah – wanted to separate song from his body - gave up everything and started off
18. Foot wants to become butterfly or apple – faces hardships – learns it cannot fly – defeated in struggle – condemned to live in shoe – feels like blind man – soft nails take form of reptiles – become calloused – walks without rest hour after hour – day after day – through fields, mines, markets, ministries – backward, inward, forward – toils in shoe – until the whole man chooses to stop
19. Borges says books will never disappear – book most astounding invention of man – all other inventions – extensions of man's body - book is extension of man's imagination and memory –

books are great memories of all centuries – their function is irreplaceable – if books disappear, history would disappear – surely man would disappear

20. In Japan bowing is mania – everybody bows to everybody – with inimitable grace – for foreigners hard to practice – they bow to wrong man in wrong place – has complex rules – it is quaint, formal, oriental, infectious – hierarchy – difference in rank, standing, age, social position subtly reflected - Japanese do it without difficulty – bowing part of their culture
21. Roof is in the service of Marcus Ibe – expert in election campaigning – could tell the mood of electorate – successfully conducted whispering campaign – offered five pounds by POP team – Roof swears on iyi – pretends nothing has happened – caught in a fix while voting in the booth – tore the ballot paper in two – put one half in each box – thus kept his word
22. Water witness to discrimination in the name of race, caste – downtrodden class has no access to water – no right to draw water – undergoes humiliation – water not just H₂O – can lead to mighty movement – single drop embodies tears shed over generations – battles fought for single drop of water - people's blood flowed like streams – could not win small puddle of water

III. 6 Mark Questions

23. Romeo fascinated by Juliet's beauty – says she can teach torches to burn bright – she seems to hang upon the cheek of night – as rich jewel in Ethiop's ear – her beauty too rich for use – for earth too dear – compared to snowy dove tramping with crows – wants to touch her hand – to make his rude hand blessed – tells his eyesight to stop seeing false beauty – says he had not seen true beauty till that night

OR

Gonzalo and Laura – lovers – in their youth — fate played its part – separated them – never imagined they would meet again – one act play presents their unusual and unexpected meeting – in a park – both grown old – impatient – do not identify each other – quarrel – at one point – identify each other – but do not reveal identity – pretend to be someone else - spin fictitious stories – both victims of circumstances

OR

Cycling – a social movement in Pudukkottai – empowered rural women – 100000 women took to cycling – most of them neo-literates – symbol of independence, freedom, mobility – increased women's confidence - brought economic benefits – enabled women to carry out their daily chores with ease – cut down on time – provided more time to sell their produce – gave them leisure – metaphor for freedom.

24.
 - a. fishing
 - b. in cases of emergency
 - c. to light the way back
 - d. 16 /sixteen years
 - e. disappear
 - f. the rescue team
 - g. an hour / one hour
 - h. b) only
 - i. Paul
 - j. Hans couldn't contain his excitement.
25. **(Each question on the lines of the poem and each value point from i-iii carries one mark.)**
 - i. in a cage

- ii. unknown things
 iii. the bird's tune
26. Cycling ... were forced was made ... was given
27. Roof told the POP campaigner he knew his work for Marcus. It would be very bad. The POP campaigner said Marcus would not be there at the time of putting in his vote. Roof asked the POP campaigner if it would not be heard outside that room. The POP campaigner said that they were after votes, not gossip.
28. (At the Bank)
 Akshita : Good morning, sir. I am Akshita. (Greeting)
 Bank Clerk : Good morning. What can I do for you? (Offering help)
 Akshita : I would like to open an account. Would you please give me information?
 (Requesting)
 Bank Clerk : Go to counter six and the lady there will help you. (Giving information)
 Akshita : Thank you.
29. In Brazil ... afford to all and sundry ...
30. Poetrythat.....because....Moreover....which...
31. 1. a vital record 2. life 3. achievement
 4. religious works 5. fiction 6. The Chinese
 7. 15th century 8. A global industry
32. (Note: No marks are awarded for mere format.
 Format 2 marks
 Content / body of the letter / text 3 marks
 Bio-data can either be written separately or included in the body of the letter.)
33. Speech Writing
 (Note: 1 mark for greeting.
 2 marks for correct language usage.
 1 mark for cohesion.
 1 mark for leave taking.)
- OR
- Report Writing
 (Note: 2 marks for presentation of data
 2 marks for analysis of data and
 1 mark for expression.)
34. **which** refers to volunteer team
who refers to lone survivor
him refers to Hans
she refers to Hans's mother
35. The most important among all his possessions was his rival. /
 Among all his possessions the most important was his rival.

Subject : English
Subject Code : 02

BLUE PRINT FOR II YEAR PUC MODEL QUESTION PAPER-2

Max. Marks : 100
Time : 3 Hours 15 Minutes

Main Qn No.	Sub Qns.	Unit No.	Name of the Unit	Marks Allotted	Knowledge						Comprehension						Expression						Appreciation						Total Marks	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6		
On Course Book	I 1 to 12	1.	Romeo and Juliet	4										1															04	
		2.	Too Dear	1+4	1									1															05	
		3.	On Children	1+4	1															1*									05	
		4.	Everything I Need..	1+6	1																	1*							07	
		5.	A Sunny Morning	1+4+6	1			1								1*													11	
		6.	When You Are Old	1	1																								01	
	II 13 to 23	7.	The Gardener	1+4	1			1																					05	
		8.	To the foot from ...	4										1															04	
		9.	I Believe that Books	1+4	1			1																					05	
		10.	Heaven If you are	1	1																								01	
		11.	Japan and Brazil ...	1+4	1			1																					05	
		12.	The Voter	1+4	1			1*																					05	
	III 23	13.	Where There Is a ...	1+4	1									1															05	
		14.	Water	1+6	1																						1		07	
On Work Book	IV	24. a to j	Unseen Passage	10							10																		10	
		25. i to iii	Lines from Poem	03							3																		03	
	V	26.	Reported Speech	05																	1								05	
		27.	Passive Voice	03									1																03	
		28.	Dialogue Writing	04																1									04	
		29.	Expressions	02								1																	02	
		30.	Linkers	04																1									04	
	VI	31.	Note Making	04										1															04	
		33.	Letter Writing	05																	1								05	
			Speech Writing	05																	1								05	
	VI I	34.	Report Writing	05																1								05		
			Pronouns and Referents	04										1															04	
	I	35.	Jumbled Segments		01							1																		01
					125																									125

OBJECTIVES : Knowledge - 25% Comprehension - 40% Expression – 30% Appreciation - 05%

II PUC ENGLISH
Model Question Paper - 2

Time: 3 Hours 15 Minutes

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

- a. Follow the prescribed limit while answering the questions.
- b. Write the correct question number as it appears on the question paper.
- c. One mark questions attempted more than once will be awarded zero.
- d. Answers to question number 24 (a-j) and 25 (i-iii) should be in sequence and at one place.
- e. For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

I Answer the following in a word, phrase or a sentence each. 12x1=12

1. Which kingdom in 'Too Dear!' monopolised the gaming business?
2. The 'archer' in 'On Children' refers to
 - a) child.
 - b) God.
 - c) Prophet.
3. Mention any one of the things that replaced 'the vibrant earth' in 'Everything I Need to Know I Learned in the Forest'.
4. Where according to Dona Laura had her best friend sat before being swept into the sea?
5. The speaker loved the _____ of his beloved's changing face in 'When You Are Old'.
 - a) grace
 - b) sorrows
 - c) soft look
6. Who narrated his story to the wife of the plantation owner in 'The Gardener'?
7. Which library was said to be attacked by flames in the dream of Jorge Luis Borges?
8. What quality of harvest causes heaven to lie all over in 'Heaven, If you are not here on Earth'?
9. Whom do the Japanese stores employ to welcome customers in Japan?
10. When did the Marcus's boys conduct whispering campaigns in 'The Voter'?
11. Who gave social sanction to cycling in 'Where there is a Wheel'?
12. Whose humiliation is mentioned by the speaker in 'Water'?

II Answer any eight of the following choosing at least two from the poems in a paragraph of 80-100 words each. 8x4=32

13. How does Juliet glorify her love for Romeo through her address to night?
14. Why were the series of meetings held in Monaco in 'Too Dear'?
15. 'On Children' refers to children as arrows and parents as bows. Explain.
16. Describe how Don Gonzalo glorifies his cousin's death.
17. What circumstances led to the unhappiness of the owner's wife in 'The Gardener'?
18. Bring out the changes that the foot undergoes after being condemned to live in a shoe in 'To the Foot from its Child'.
19. What are Borges's views on poetry in 'I Believe that Books will never Disappear'?
20. Why does George Mikes say that nobody hurries in Brazil? What instances does he give to illustrate this?
21. Describe the meeting held by POP campaign team with Roof in 'The Voter'.
22. Why was there a shortage for ladies' cycles in Pudukkottai? How did the women react to it?

III Answer the following in about 200 words. 1x6=6

23. 'The Earth University teaches Earth Democracy.' Explain with reference to Vandana Shiva's essay 'Everything I need to Know I Learned in the Forest'.

OR

Describe the situations wherein Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura recognize each other as 'the silver maiden' and 'the gallant young man'.

OR

'Water is a witness to centuries of social injustice.' Explain with reference to the poem 'Water'.

IV Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it. 10x1=10

The festival of cows is one of the most popular events of Nepal. The festival, known as Gai Jatra, is generally celebrated in the Nepalese month of Bhadra (August-September). The present form of Gai Jatra is a blending of antiquity and medievalism.

According to tradition, every family which has lost a relative during the past year must participate in a procession through the streets of Kathmandu leading a cow.

The story goes that king Pratap Malla lost his son, and his queen was heartbroken. The king was very sad to see his beloved queen's condition; in spite of his best efforts, he could not lessen her grief. He announced that whoever made the queen laugh would be awarded adequately. During the festival of Gai Jatra, the cow procession was brought before the grief stricken queen. Then the participants began ridiculing the important people of the society. Finally, when social injustice and other evils were highlighted and attacked mercilessly, the queen could not stop laughing. This resulted in the king establishing the tradition of including jokes, satires, mockery at the Gai Jatra festival.

After the procession is over, nearly everyone takes part in another age-old tradition in which the participants dress up and wear masks. The occasion is filled with songs, jokes, mockery and humour of every kind and becomes the order of the day until late evening.

The festival is considered a healthy one with people bringing to light the realities of life by acting them out in a humorous way. However, the satirical plays and performances synonymous with the Gai Jatra came to be observed in the medieval period of Nepal during the reign of the Malla kings, though this festival has its roots in the ancient age when people feared and worshipped Yamaraj, the god of death.

24. Answer the following in a word, a phrase or a sentence each.

- a. Where is Gai Jatra celebrated?
- b. When is Gai Jatra celebrated?
- c. Who must participate in the procession leading a cow through the streets?
- d. What was the reason for the queen to be heartbroken?
- e. Nepal wears a _____ (feasted/festive)look during Gai Jatra.
- f. How long does the festival last?
- g. Which word in the passage means 'period of a king's rule'?
- h. During which period was the Gai Jatra started to be observed?
- i. Add prefix to the word 'justice' to form its antonym.
- j. Whom did the people of ancient age fear and worship?

25. Read the following lines and answer the questions. 3x1=3

Well, I am cured now; I can walk
Cured by nothing more than laughter
Sometimes, though, when I see sticks
I walk worse for some hours after.

- i. What can the speaker do now?
- ii. How was the speaker cured?
- iii. When does the speaker walk worse?

26. Complete the following by filling in the blanks using the right form of the verb given in brackets. 3x1=3

Dona Laura said that many stories _____ (tell) by the fishermen about how the 'Silver Maiden' _____ (wash) away by the tide. They affirmed that the name that _____ (write) by her on the sand remained for a long time.

27. Report the following conversation. 5x1=5

Minister : Why do you not run away? There is no guard to keep you.
 Criminal : I will not run away. I have nowhere to go.
 You have ruined my character by your sentence.

28. Complete the following dialogue. 4x1=4

(A new resident at the apartment)

Mohit : Hello, _____ supermarket? (Enquiring)

Security : Sir, _____ (Replying)

Mohit : I _____. I have moved this morning into flat 108, B block.
 (Introducing)

Security : So you have shifted just this morning. _____.
 (Offering to help)

Akshita : Thank you. I surely will.

29. Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate expressions given in the brackets: 2x1=2

(took recourse to, rose to a pitch, sucked in)

The rivalry between Tammanna and Basavaiah _____ and it gradually _____ all their supporters in the village.

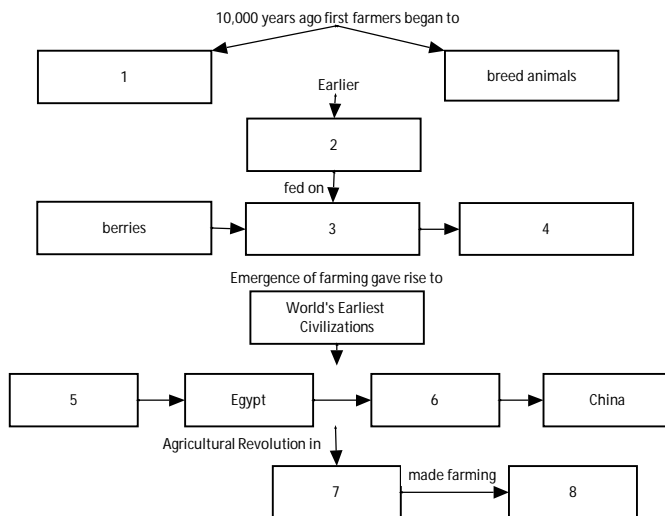
30. Fill in the blanks with the right linker. 4x1=4

(thus, then, in order to, and)

Vandana Shiva learnt about diversity in the Himalayan forest _____ wanted to adapt it in her farms. _____ she started saving seeds from farmers' fields. She realized the need of a farm for demonstration and training. _____ Navdanya farm was started _____ promote a biodiversity intensive form of farming.

31. Read the following passage and fill in the boxes given below. 8x½=4

Ten thousand years ago, the first farmers began to grow crops and breed animals for food. Earlier the nomadic hunter gatherers fed on berries, plants and wild beasts. With the emergence of farming, they settled in one place giving rise to the world's earliest civilizations in Mesopotamia, Egypt, India and China. In the 18th century, a so called agricultural revolution led to significant changes making farming more mechanized.



32. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Hindu' dated 18th December 2017. 5

WANTED
Drawing Teachers

Maria Montessori invites applications from qualified artists. Candidates should be fluent in English and Hindi with a Diploma or equivalent Degree in Fine Arts.

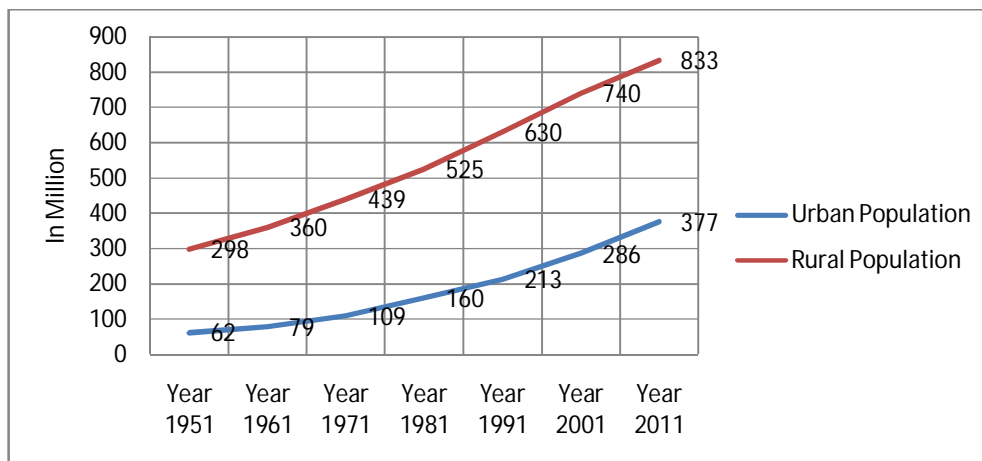
Apply within 10 days to:
The Principal
Maria Montessori
Shantiniketan Arts faculty
8, Camac St, Elgin, Kolkata,
West Bengal 700017

33. Imagine that you are the secretary of your College Union. On your College Union Day you have to introduce the chief guest whose profile is given below. Write a speech in about 100 words using the points given in the profile. 5

Name : Major Parneetha Sinha
Occupation : Head of Parachute Regiment at Army Base, Jammu
Profile : M.Sc. in nuclear physics-participated in RD parade for five consecutive years-worked at different army bases across India – trained innumerable military personnel – instrumental in leading combats against terrorists in Sikkim, Kashmir

OR

The following line graph represents the growth of urban and rural population from 1951 to 2011 in India. Use the information to write a report in 100 words.



34. What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to? 4x1=4

The king was upset and sad to see his wife heartbroken. He was finding ways to make her laugh. On the day of Gai Jatra, a procession passed in front of the palace and the queen stood watching it. The participants began ridiculing the important people and the social system. Seeing them, the queen could not hold back her laughter.

his : _____ her : _____
it : _____ them : _____

35. Rewrite the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence. 1

centuries /books / the greatest / memory / are / of all

II PU ENGLISH

Key to Model Question paper – 2

I One Mark Questions

1. the kingdom of Monaco / Monaco
2. b) God.
3. Raw materials / dead matter
4. upon a rock
5. b) sorrows
6. Tammanna / the old man / the gardener
7. the library of Alexandria
8. splendour
9. bowing girls / girls
10. at night
11. Arivoli / Arivoli activists
12. of the wada girl

II 4 Mark Questions

13. Juliet waiting for Romeo – addresses night – asks night to come and give her Romeo – says Romeo is day in night – lies upon wings of night – whiter than new snow on raven's back – requests loving, gentle night to give her Romeo – to cut him out in little stars after her death – says he will make face of heaven so fine – the world will love night – stop worshipping sun
14. In dealing with criminal – Monaco faces problem after problem - – criminal to be executed – too expensive – death sentence altered to life imprisonment – it is also expensive – guard dismissed - criminal asked to run away – criminal not willing to go – offered pension – criminal let free – every time a problem arises, meeting called – matter discussed by commission, committee, sub-committee - considered and reconsidered
15. Speaker in 'On Children' – says children are sons and daughters of life's longing – come through parents – not from them – not belong to parents – the souls of children dwell in future – parents should act as bows in archer's hand – should bend gladly - archer has his mark on path of infinite – children as arrows should fly – archer loves both – the stable bow and swift arrows
16. Gonzalo says – his cousin the gallant lover – had duel with merchant – merchant highly regarded - badly wounded - feared consequences – fled – took refuge in cousin Gonzalo's house – went to Seville – came to Madrid – wrote letters to Silver Maiden – intercepted by her parents – in despair joined army – went to Africa and died in trench – grasping flag of Spain - whispered Laura's name
17. The old man – really useful – well-versed in agriculture – thefts stopped – income increased – plantation expanded – owner's lifestyle changed – became lethargic – acquired many friends – as well as vices - life became crowded with colourful events – wife felt all this strange – couldn't decide the result of old man's arrival – felt life getting out of hand – got into fix
18. Soft nails of child's foot – of quartz, bunched together – grow hard – change into opaque substances – hard as horn – petaled toes grow bunched – out of trim – take on form of eyeless reptiles – triangular heads – like worms – later grow callused – covered with faint volcanoes of death – coarsening hard to accept
19. Borges says poetry so intimate, essential – cannot be defined without oversimplifying – like attempting to define color, love, fall of leaves – the aesthetic act – poetry not poem – poetry not

more than series of symbols – poetic act takes place – when poet writes – when reader reads – in slightly different manner – poetry is magical, mysterious, unexplainable event – although not incomprehensible

20. Mike says – nobody hurries in Brazil – reaching destination an hour too soon, a day late or not at all does not matter – grey pavements in streets of Copacabana decorated with beautiful black mosaics – only people alive to beauty in surroundings – people who have plenty of time for contemplation – during meditative, ambulatory exercises – would decorate pavements
21. POP campaign team – visited Roof at night – team leader might be called Roof's friend – behaved in cold and business-like manner – placed five pounds on floor – to vote for Maduka – Roof first refused – later tempted by money – accepted offer – questioned campaigner about secrecy of meeting – convinced – made to sworn on iyi, the fearsome little affair
22. Mobility made part of literacy drive – cycling encouraged - Sheela Rani Chunkath pushed banks to give loans to buy cycles - women took to cycling – first activists learnt cycling – then neo-literates – every woman wanted to learn – this led to shortage of ladies' cycles – women did not stop learning – chose gents' cycles – even preferred them – as these have an additional bar

III. 6 Mark Questions

23. Earth university – located at Navdanya – biodiversity farm – teaches Earth Democracy – freedom for all species – to evolve within web of life – freedom and responsibility of humans – as members of earth family – to recognize, protect, respect rights of other species – shift from anthropocentrism to ecocentrism – translates human rights to food and water – freedom from hunger and thirst

OR

Gonzalo reading poetry – refers to poet Campoamor – says he met the poet in Valencia – says he spent his early youth – Laura tells about Maricela – villa near Valencia - Gonzalo tells about Laura Llorente – the silver maiden – Gonzalo describes her - Laura refers to sad love affair – asks Gonzalo about it – convinced of Gonzalo's identity – both recall romantic love affair – exchange of flowers – Laura refers to duel – Gonzalo confirmed about Laura's identity – Gonzalo says – gallant young man, his cousin – Laura says, silver maiden, her friend

OR

Water – witness to injustice in the name of caste – strife between village and wada – untouchability – knows injustice in the name of race – Samaria and Jesus – sub-caste difference – leather and spool – witness to agony of panchama – waiting with empty pot - humiliation of wada girl – water poured from distance- witness to rage caused by discrimination – Karamchedu Suvartamma – opposing kamma landlords

24.
 - a. In Nepal
 - b. in the Nepalese month of Bhadra
 - c. every family which has lost a relative
 - d. because she had lost her son
 - e. festive
 - f. until late evening
 - g. reign
 - h. in the medieval period
 - i. injustice
 - j. Yamaraj, the god of death

25. (Each question on the lines of the poem and each value point from i-iii carries one mark.)
- The speaker can walk.
 - by more than laughter
 - when the speaker sees sticks
26. Dona Laura ... were told ... was washed ... was written ...
27. The minister asked the criminal why he did not run away. He said that there was no guard to keep him. The criminal replied that he would not run away. He said that he had nowhere to go. He further said that they had ruined his character by their sentence.
28. (A new resident at the apartment)
- Mohit : Hello, where is the supermarket? (Enquiring)
- Security : Sir, It is in the block to your right. (Replying)
- Mohit : I am Mohit. I have moved this morning into flat 108, B block.
(Introducing)
- Security : So you have shifted just this morning. Call me if you need any help.
(Offering to help)
- Akshita : Thank you. I surely will.
29. The rivalry ... rose to a pitch ... sucked in ...
30. Vandana Shiva ... and ... Then ... Thus ... in order to ...
31. 1. Grow crops 2. nomadic hunter gatherers 3. plants
 4. wild beasts 5. Mesopotamia 6. India
 7. 18th century 8. More mechanised
32. (Note: No marks are awarded for mere format.
Format 2 marks
Content / body of the letter / text 3 marks
Bio-data can either be written separately or included in the body of the letter.)
33. Speech Writing
(Note: 1 mark for greeting.
2 marks for correct language usage.
1 mark for cohesion.
1 mark for leave taking.)

OR

Report Writing

(Note: 2 marks for presentation of data
2 marks for analysis of data and
1 mark for expression.)

34. **his** refers to king's
her refers to queen / king's wife
it refers to procession
them refers to participants
35. Books are the greatest memory of all centuries. / The greatest books are memory of all centuries.

Subject : English

BLUE PRINT FOR II YEAR PUC MODEL QUESTION PAPER-3

Max. Marks : 100

Subject Code : 02

Time : 3 Hours 15 Minutes

Main On No.	Sub Qns.	Unit No.	Name of the Unit	Marks Allotted	Knowledge						Comprehension						Expression						Appreciation						Total Marks
					1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
On Course Book	I 1 to 12	1.	Romeo and Juliet	1	1																							01	
		2.	Too Dear	1+4	1			1																					05
		3.	On Children	1+6	1																					1			07
		4.	Everything I Need..	1+4	1			1																					05
		5.	A Sunny Morning	1+4+6	1			1*						1*															11
		6.	When You Are Old	1	1																								01
	II 13 to 23	7.	The Gardener	1+4	1			1																					05
		8.	To the foot from ...	4										1															04
		9.	I Believe that Books	1+4	1			1																					05
		10.	Heaven If you are	4										1															04
		11.	Japan and Brazil ...	1+4	1														1*										05
	III 23	12.	The Voter	1+4	1									1															05
		13.	Where There Is a ...	1+6	1																				1*				07
		14.	Water	1+4	1										1														05
On Work Book	IV	24. a to j	Unseen Passage	10										10														10	
		25. i to iii	Lines from Poem	03											3														03
	V	26.	Reported Speech	05																						1			05
		27.	Passive Voice	03																									03
		28.	Dialogue Writing	04																						1			04
		29.	Expressions	02																									02
		30.	Linkers	04																							1		04
	VI	31.	Note Making	04																									04
		32.	Letter Writing	05																							1		05
		33.	Speech Writing	05																								1	05
			Report Writing	05																								1	05
	VI I	34.	Pronouns and Referents	04																									04
		35.	Jumbled Segments	01												1													01
					125																			125					

OBJECTIVES : Knowledge - 25% Comprehension - 40% Expression - 30% Appreciation - 05%

II PUC ENGLISH
Model Question Paper - 3

Time: 3 Hours 15 Minutes

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

- a. Follow the prescribed limit while answering the questions.
- b. Write the correct question number as it appears on the question paper.
- c. One mark questions attempted more than once will be awarded zero.
- d. Answers to question number 24 (a-j) and 25 (i-iii) should be in sequence and at one place.
- e. For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

I Answer the following in a word, phrase or a sentence each.

12x1=12

1. Who according to Juliet will lie upon the wings of night?
2. Where does the special income mentioned in 'Too Dear!' come from?
3. According to the speaker in 'On Children', life does not tarry with
a) today. b) tomorrow. c) yesterday.
4. When according to Vandana Shiva was the Navdanya movement started?
5. How old was Don Gonzalo when he went to America the first time?
6. In 'When You Are Old', the speaker suggests to his beloved to slowly read his book when she is
a) glad. b) old. c) proud.
7. Whose death made Tammanna forget his songs and ballads in 'The Gardener'?
8. Mention one of the things that Jorge Luis Borges continued to do even after he became blind.
9. Which place in Brazil is the worst with regard to traffic according to George Mikes?
10. How many elders were there when Roof conducted the whispering campaign in 'The Voter'?
11. Name the Arivoli activist as mentioned in 'Where There Is A Wheel' who wrote the cycling song.
12. Whom does the panchama wait for near the well in 'Water'?

II Answer any eight of the following choosing at least two from the poems in a paragraph of 80-100 words each.

8x4=32

13. How does the kinglet in 'Too Dear!' feed his courtiers and officials and keep himself?
14. Explain Vandana Shiva's efforts to conserve biodiversity in the Navdanya farm.
15. Describe how the 'gallant young man' was separated from his lover in 'A Sunny Morning'.
16. What invisible means did Tammanna use to annihilate Basavaiah completely? Explain.
17. Bring out the life of the foot in a shoe as presented in 'To the Foot from its Child'.
18. 'The modern developments in communications will not replace books.' Explain with reference to Jorge Luis Borges' thoughts on this.
19. Why does the speaker in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here on Earth' say that heaven is nowhere else but on earth?
20. Elaborate on the plight of a pedestrian in Brazil.
21. Trace the reasons behind the 'radical change' that had come into the thinking of Umuofia in 'The Voter'.
22. Comment on the social discrimination associated with water as presented in the poem, 'Water'.

III Answer the following in about 200 words.

1x6=6

23. 'The one act play, 'A Sunny Morning' ultimately proves that all love is sad.' Discuss.

OR

A humble vehicle can work wonders in empowering rural women. Explain with reference to 'Where There Is a Wheel'.

OR

'On Children' persuades parents to see their children in a new light. Elaborate.

IV Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it.

10x1=10

Rivers have played an important and life-sustaining role in human societies for thousands of years. Many of the world's great cities lie on the bank of a great river.

We love our rivers and we abuse them. We use them as a source of water, for food, for transport, for recreation, as defenses, as a source of power to drive machinery, and as a means of disposing of waste.

Rivers continue to be a very important source of food for societies around the world. Apart from being a rich source of fish, rivers indirectly the agriculture with supply of water for the crops.

Rivers carry water and nutrients to areas around the earth. They play a very important role in the water cycle because they act as drainage channels for surface water. Rivers drain nearly 75% of the earth's land surface.

River deltas shelter many different species of wildlife. Insects, mammals and birds use the delta for their homes and for food.

River valleys and plains provide fertile soils. Farmers in dry regions irrigate their cropland using water carried by irrigation canals from nearby rivers.

Rivers are an important energy source. During the early industrial era, mills, shops and factories were built near fast-flowing rivers where water could be used to power machines. Today steep rivers are still used to power hydroelectric plants and their water turbines.

In our culture, we do not see rivers as just water bodies. They are life-giving gods or goddesses. We never see rivers as just geographical happenings. We always see them as life-making material because 72% of our body is water. Whenever we look for life, we look for a drop of water first!

24. a) Where do many of the world's great cities lie?
b) Mention any one of the things for which rivers are used.
c) Why do rivers play a very important role in the water cycle?
d) How much of the earth's land surface is drained by rivers?
e) Name one of species of wildlife mentioned in the passage.
f) How do farmers in dry regions irrigate their cropland?
g) When were mills, shops and factories built near fast-flowing rivers?
h) What were life-saving gods or goddesses for us?
i) Add prefix to the word 'continue' to form its antonym.
j) Steep rivers are used to generate _____ (electrical/electricity) energy.
(Fill in the blank with the appropriate word given in brackets.)

25. Read the following lines and answer the questions.

3x1=3

Seven years I could not walk a step.
When I to a great physician came
He demanded: Why the crutches?
And I told him: I am lame.

- i. How long could the speaker not walk?
ii. Whom did the speaker approach?
III. Why did the speaker use the crutches?

26. Complete the following by filling in the blanks using the right form of the verb given in brackets. 3x1=3

The war against the earth began with the idea of separateness. The contemporary seeds of this war (sow) when the living earth (transform) into dead matter to facilitate the industrial revolution. Diversity (replace) by monoculture..

27. Report the following conversation. 5x1=5

Juanito : Can you sit here?
 Don Gonzalo : I want a bench to myself.
 Juanito : There are three priests sitting there.
 Don Gonzalo : Tell them to go away.
 Juanito : They are talking.

28. Complete the following dialogue. 4x1=4

(Ravi and Aslam are strangers and meet at the city bus terminal.)
 Ravi : Excuse me, _____ to Dasarahalli ? (Requesting for bus no.)
 Aslam : _____ (Giving information)
 Ravi : _____ (Seeking information on platform no.)
 Aslam : Go to platform number 7 and wait there.
 Ravi : _____ (Expressing gratitude)

29. Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate expressions given in the brackets: 2x1=2

The owner's wife became apprehensive about her husband's life style. She thought that their life was getting The old man met her and narrated his story when she was like this.

(out of hand, hit upon, in a fix)

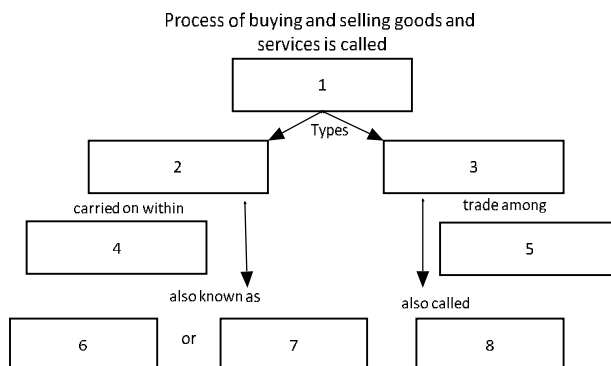
30. Fill in the blanks with the right linker. 4x1=4

Eating soup in Japan is more dangerous than anything else. _____ eating soup, making fearful noise is a sign of appreciation. _____ a European does not make such noise, he will be considered an ill-mannered lout. _____ the one who makes noise will also be considered an ill-mannered lout _____ a well brought-up European does not make such disgusting noise when eating soup.

(while, because, if, anyway)

31. Read the following passage and fill in the boxes given below. 8x½=4

The process of buying and selling goods and services is called trade. There are two types of trade: internal trade and international trade. The trade which is carried on within a nation is called internal trade. It is also known as home trade or domestic trade. International trade is the trade among different nations of the world. It is also called foreign trade. It is considered as engine of growth.



32. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Deccan Herald' dated 17th December 2017.

5

WANTED
 Data Entry Operators
 Qualification : II PUC with First Class
 Basic Computer Knowledge Essential
 Fluency in Kannada and English

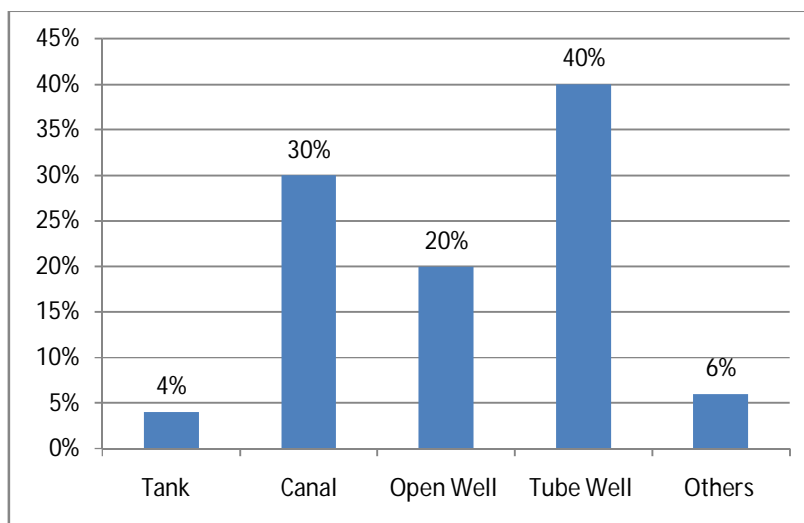
Apply within 10 days to
 The Managing Director
 Abhaya Digital Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

33. Your college is celebrating 'Sports Day'. On this occasion you are required to speak on "The Importance of Sports". Write a speech in about 100 words including the following points:

- Physical fitness- Mental wellbeing- Sound mind –Sound body
- Recreation - Sportive spirit - Name and Fame - Job opportunities

OR

The following bar graph represents information about the sources of irrigation in India in 2011. Based on the information, write a report in about 120 words.



34. What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

4x1=4

Rivers continue to be a very important source of food. Apart from being a rich source of fish, they indirectly aid the agriculture which is a major occupation of people across the world. Farmers in dry regions, where rains are scarce, irrigate their cropland using water carried by irrigation canals from nearby rivers.

they : _____ which : _____
 where : _____ their : _____

35. Rewrite the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence.

1

lives / some kind of / vengefulness / man / unbearable / for

II PU ENGLISH
Key to Model Question paper – 3

I One Mark Questions

1. Romeo
2. gaming house
3. c) yesterday.
4. in 1987
5. only six / six years old
6. b) old.
7. Basavaiah's passing away
8. he still buys books / goes on filling his house with books
9. The Avenida Presidente Vargas
10. five
11. Muthu Bhaskaran
12. a shudra

II 4 Mark Questions

13. The kingdom of Monaco – too tiny – has taxes – on tobacco, wine, spirits – poll tax – not enough to meet expenses – kinglet has found – new and special source of revenue – comes from gaming house – people win or lose - the keeper gets percentage on turnover –pays large sum to king – only Monaco has gambling establishment – Germans have forbidden them – prince of Monaco – remained with monopoly
14. Vandana Shiva – learnt about diversity – in Himalayan forests – started saving seeds – from farmers' fields – realized need of a farm – for demonstration and training – Navdanya farm started in 1994 – in Doon Valley – conserve and grow 630 varieties of rice – 150 varieties of wheat – hundreds of other species – practice and promote biodiversity form of farming
15. The gallant young man – insulted by merchant – had quarrel and later duel on beach – merchant highly regarded in the locality – badly wounded – gallant young man feared consequences – concealed himself in his cousin's (Gonzalo's) house – from cousin's house – went to Seville – came to Madrid – wrote many letters to lover – some in verse – she never answered – believed love lost for him – in despair joined army
16. Basavaiah forcibly acquired two hundred acres of Tammanna's land – Tammanna advised about various means to get back land – Tammanna in search of unique method – composed his experiences in the form of ballads – started singing - reputation started spreading – felicitated as best poet – Basavaiah tried to sing – could not – helplessly watched – consumed by anger – shrunk in humiliation
17. Foot – defeated in battle - condemned to live in shoe – in dark – grows to know world – in its own way – out of touch with fellow – feeling out life like blind man - soft nails of child's foot — grow hard – change into opaque substances – hard as horn – petaled toes grow bunched – out of trim – take on form of eyeless reptiles – triangular heads – like worms – later grow callused – covered with faint volcanoes of death
18. Borges says – books will never disappear – book most astounding invention – other inventions – extensions of human body –only book extension of our imagination and memory – dreaming and remembering – not different – books great memory of all centuries – their function irreplaceable – if books disappear – history would disappear – surely man would disappear
19. Speaker believes heaven is on earth – if not found on earth – nowhere else – humans should try to become gods and nymphs – attain divinity and inner beauty – conserve nature by non-intervention – find heaven in nature - man should work hard to get fruits of work – bring

splendour to harvest – poet should imbibe and spill song of nectar - literature should aim to create heaven on earth

20. People of Brazil – do not hurry – leisurely in nature – as drivers – no speed fast enough – gaining a tenth of a second – matter of grave importance – motor-cars expensive but abundant – number growing by leaps and bounds – pedestrian's life becoming hazardous - as soon as driver notices pedestrian – step off pavement – takes aim – accelerates – pedestrian has to jump, leap, run – driver and pedestrian smile amicably
21. Radical change in Umuofia people's attitude – people had observed how Marcus Ibe – mission school teacher – in five years – had become rich – owned two cars - built biggest house – installed private plant for electricity – often visited village - without running water or electricity - opening done in grand style – after feasting – villagers realized value of ballot paper – in the past – had voted for free – this time – would not do so
22. Water – witness to social discrimination and injustice in the name of caste – strife between village and wada – untouchability – knows discrimination in the name of race – Samaria woman and Jesus – sub-caste difference – leather and spool – agony of panchama – waiting with empty pot - humiliation of wada girl – access to water – determined by caste – discrimination leading to violence

III. 6 Mark Questions

23. Gonzalo and Laura – meeting in Madrid Park – on sunny morning - quarrelling for bench – engaged in humorous conversation – recalling past – romantic and sad love affair – believe separation caused by destiny - identifying each other – not revealing identity – spinning fictitious stories – glorifying their death – generate comedy – in reality – feeling guilty – not ready to face consequences – not ready to give up ego – seen from spectator's view – prove all love is sad

OR

Cycling included as part of literacy drive – over one lakh women of Pudukkottai take to cycling – see it as symbol of independence, freedom and mobility – cycling gave confidence – reduced women's dependence on men – collecting water, carting provisions made easy – has economic implications – for women selling agricultural produce – cuts down on time – gives more time to focus on selling – enlarges coverage area – increases leisure time – combining different tasks made possible

OR

The speaker of 'On Children' – tells parents – children are not theirs – but sons and daughters of life's longing for itself – they not come from parents, but through them – not belong to them – their souls dwell in house of tomorrow – parents cannot visit it – parents are bows – children arrows – bows are bent by archer – so that arrows go swift and far – parents told to accept their role – to bend for gladness – god loves both arrow that flies and bow that is stable

24. a. on the bank of a great river
- b. source of water / for food / transport / recreation / defense etc.
- c. they act as drainage channels for surface water
- d. 75%
- e. insects / mammals / birds
- f. using water carried by canals from nearby rivers
- g. during the early industrial era
- h. rivers
- i. discontinue
- j. electrical

25. (Each question on the lines of the poem and each value point from i-iii carries one mark.)
- for seven years
 - a great physican
 - because the speaker was lame
26. The war ... were sown ... was transformed ... was replaced ...
27. Juanito asked Don Gonzalo if he could sit there. Don Gonzalo said that he wanted a bench to himself. Juanito said that there were three priests sitting there. Don Gonzalo told/ordred Juanito to tell them to go away. Juanito said that they were talking.
28. (Ravi and Aslam are strangers and meet at the city bus terminal.)
- Ravi : Excuse me, would you please tell me which bus goes to Dasarahalli?
(Requesting for bus no.)
- Aslam : Catch any bus from 281 to 285. (Giving information)
- Ravi : Which platform do these buses leave from? (Seeking information of platform no.)
- Aslam : Go to platform number 7 and wait there.
- Ravi : Thank you very much. (Expressing gratitude)
29. The owner's wife ... out of hand ... in a fix ...
30. Eating soup ... While ... If... Anyway ... because
31. 1. trade 2. Internal trade 3. International trade
4. a nation 5. different nations of the world 6. home trade
7. domestic trade 8. foreign trade
32. (Note: No marks are awarded for mere format.
Format 2 marks
Content / body of the letter / text 3 marks
Bio-data can either be written separately or included in the body of the letter.)
33. Speech Writing
(Note: 1 mark for greeting.
2 marks for correct language usage.
1 mark for cohesion.
1 mark for leave taking.)

OR

Report Writing

(Note: 2 marks for presentation of data
2 marks for analysis of data and
1 mark for expression.)

34. **they** refers to rivers
which refers to agriculture
where refers to dry regions
their refers to farmers'
35. Man lives for some kind of unbearable vengefulness.

1. Romeo and Juliet

One Mark Questions

1. What according to Romeo does Juliet teach to burn bright?
2. Who according to Romeo teaches the torches to burn bright?
3. Who according to Romeo seems to hang upon the cheek of night?
4. Who is compared to a 'rich jewel in an Ethiope's ear' by Romeo?
5. Who is compared to a 'snowy dove' by Romeo?
6. Whom does Romeo address as 'yonder lady'?
7. Whose beauty according to Romeo is too rich for use?
8. When according to Romeo would his hand be blessed?
9. After the dance is over, Romeo intends to
 - a) meet and talk to Juliet.
 - b) touch Juliet's hand.
 - c) watch Juliet's place of stand.
10. Whose rude hand would be made blessed by touching Juliet's hand?
11. What according to Romeo will happen when he touches Juliet's hand?
12. What according to Romeo was not seen by him until he saw Juliet?
13. Who are compared to crows by Romeo?
14. What does Romeo want to do after the dance?
15. What does Juliet ask the loving, black browed night?
16. When does Juliet expect Romeo to come?
17. Who according to Juliet will lie upon the wings of night?
18. Where according to Juliet will Romeo lie upon?
19. Who according to Juliet is whiter than new snow?
20. Who according to Juliet is 'day in night'?
21. When does Juliet want Romeo to be cut out in little stars?
22. What does Juliet want Romeo to be cut out into after her death?
23. What according to Juliet will Romeo make so fine?
24. When Romeo shines as stars in the face of heaven, the world will _____ according to Juliet.
 - a) worship the garish sun
 - b) fall in love with night
 - c) keep staring at the heaven
25. When according to Juliet would all the world be in love with night?
26. When would the world pay no worship to 'the garish sun' according to Juliet?

4 Mark Questions

1. How does Romeo glorify Juliet's flawless beauty?
2. How does Romeo describe Juliet?
3. Juliet's beauty was too rich for use. How does Romeo describe it?
4. Romeo's appreciation of Juliet's beauty is expressed through images. Explain.
5. How does Juliet express her love for Romeo?
6. How does Juliet intend to make Romeo immortal?
7. Why does Juliet want Romeo to be cut out in little stars?

6 Mark Questions

1. Both Romeo and Juliet employ contrasting images in their expression of appreciation and admiration for each other. Elaborate.
2. Feelings of Romeo and Juliet for each other are expressed with intensity. Discuss.

3. 'Romeo and Juliet' provides an insight into the use of poetic devices in expressing human feelings. Explain.
4. Juliet's love for Romeo finds expression in exaggeration. Explain.

2. Too Dear!

One Mark Questions

1. Mention any one of the commodities that was taxed by the king of Monaco in 'Too Dear!'.
2. Name the special source of revenue in the kingdom of Monaco in 'Too Dear!'.
3. What business does the King of Monaco monopolise in 'Too Dear!'?
5. Mention one of the sources of the King's special revenue in 'Too Dear!'.
6. What was the initial punishment given to the criminal by the council in 'Too Dear!'?
7. Mention one of the reasons for altering the death sentence to life imprisonment in 'Too Dear!'?
8. The King's special revenue in 'Too Dear!' came from
 - a. gaming house.
 - b. poll tax
 - c. tax on tobacco.
9. How many soldiers were there in the kingdom of Monaco in 'Too Dear!'?
10. How much did the king spend on the criminal annually in 'Too Dear!'?
13. Where is Monaco situated in 'Too Dear!'?
16. How much would a guillotine and an executioner cost if supplied from France in 'Too Dear!'?
18. The people of Monaco mentioned in 'Too Dear!' were
 - a. sociable.
 - b. peaceable.
 - c. fashionable.
19. What is the population of Monaco in 'Too Dear!'?
20. Who according to the Council was a brother monarch in 'Too Dear!'?
21. How much money did the Italian Government demand to supply guillotine and an executioner?
22. Name the 'Toy Kingdom' mentioned in 'Too Dear!'.
23. Who is referred to as 'a rascal' by the king in 'Too Dear!'?
24. Where did the criminal settle after emigrating in 'Too Dear!'?
25. What did the criminal do to earn his living after his release in 'Too Dear!'?
26. What was the new item of expenditure in 'Too Dear!'?
27. Which government is Republican and has no proper respect for king in 'Too Dear!'?
28. Who was a 'Brother Monarch' in 'Too Dear!'?
29. How much did the criminal receive as advance before leaving Monaco in 'Too Dear!'?
30. Which was the only place of gambling in Europe as mentioned in 'Too Dear!'?
31. Who fetched the criminal's food initially in 'Too Dear!'?
32. Where was the criminal's food fetched from in 'Too Dear!'?
33. How long was the criminal in the prison in 'Too Dear!'?
34. What does the keeper of the gaming house pay to the Prince in 'Too Dear!'?
35. Who gains more from the gaming house in 'Too Dear!'?
36. How much land would each inhabitant get if all the land in Monaco were divided?
37. What was unusual about the murder committed in Monaco in 'Too Dear!'?
38. What work did the prisoner do after being released from the prison in 'Too Dear!'?
39. The king had to find a special source of revenue because
 - a. the income from the taxes was insufficient.
 - b. his people drank and smoked less.
 - c. the people of Monaco gambled a lot.
40. The death sentence in 'Too Dear!' was altered because
 - a. the king wanted to show mercy to the criminal.
 - b. doing so would not be expensive.
 - c. no one was willing to execute the criminal.

41. When the guard was dismissed, the criminal in 'Too Dear!'
 - a. was happy and tried to run away.
 - b. worried about the guard's family.
 - c. did not show any sign of running away.
42. The criminal in 'Too Dear!' agreed to go away from the prison after
 - a. he was offered pension.
 - b. he was allowed to emigrate.
 - c. the guard was dismissed.

4 Mark Questions

1. How does the narrator describe the 'Toy Kingdom' in 'Too Dear!'?
2. Why did the authorities in Monaco fail to carry out the death sentence in 'Too Dear!'?
3. What made the king of Monaco alter his decisions in dealing with the criminal in 'Too Dear!'?
4. What made the king of Monaco alter the death sentence to life imprisonment in 'Too Dear!'?
5. Describe the efforts of the ministers in carrying out the death sentence in 'Too Dear!'.
6. Why does the criminal in 'Too Dear!' refuse to escape from the prison? Explain.
7. Why did the criminal finally get a pension in 'Too Dear!'? How did this benefit him?
8. How did the criminal spend his life after he was given a pension in 'Too Dear!'?

6 Mark Questions

1. The king of Monaco is a man without a decisive stand. Do you agree with this? Substantiate your answer with reference to 'Too Dear!'.
2. 'Too Dear!' ridicules the foolishness of rulers. Discuss.
3. You can't earn stone palaces by honest labour. Justify this statement with reference to 'Too Dear!'.
4. 'It is a good thing that the criminal committed his crime in Monaco.' Why does the narrator in 'Too Dear!' feel so? Explain.

Passive Voice (Q. No. 26)

1. A few years ago a murder _____ (commit). The case _____ (try) in the most judicial manner. The criminal _____ (sentence) to death.
2. A letter _____ (send) to the French government. A prompt reply _____ (receive). It said that a machine and an expert _____ (could supply) but the cost would be 16,000 francs.
3. The general _____ (call). He _____ (ask) to find a soldier who would cut the man's head off. The general talked it over with the soldiers. But the soldiers said, "It is not a thing we _____ (have, teach).
4. The guard _____ (dismiss). It _____ (decide) to offer the criminal a pension. The pension fixed was 600 francs. This _____ (announce) to the prisoner.
5. A crime was reported to the Prince of Monaco. The Prince _____ (amaze), for a murder _____ (commit) in his toy kingdom. The ministers _____ (summon) to discuss the matter.
6. In the toy Kingdom, a council _____ (call) to consider what _____ (could, do). It _____ (decide) to send a letter to the king of Italy.
7. The king of Italy was a brother monarch, and _____ (might, induce) to do the thing cheaper. So the letter _____ (write), and a prompt reply _____ (receive).
8. The Council met again. The General _____ (summon) and he _____ (instruct) to ask his soldiers if they _____ (prepare) to cut the criminal's head off.

9. The Prince agreed to this, and the matter _____ (arrange). There was a small lock-up where people _____ (keep) temporarily. The young fellow _____ (put) there.

Reported Speech (Q. No. 27)

1. Minister : Why do you not run away? There is no guard to keep you. The Prince will not mind.
Criminal : I know it. But I have nowhere to go.
2. Minister : The cost of execution will be 16,000 Francs.
Prince : The wretch is not worth the money. Can't it be done, somehow cheaper?
16,000 francs is more than two francs a head on the whole population. The people will not stand it.
3. Prince : You must find some cheaper way of dealing with this rascal.
The present plan is too expensive.
First Minister : In my opinion we must dismiss the guard.
Second Minister : Then the fellow will run away.
First Minister : Let him run away.

Expressions (Q. No. 29)

1. The kinglet would _____ the account of his income and expenditure at the end of every year. When he noticed new items of expenditure, he would _____ the cost of each item.
(reckon up, gave up, look over)
2. The council suggested that the only way _____ the criminal was to dismiss the guard. The guard was dismissed but the criminal did not run away. So one of the ministers decided to tell him _____ to do so.
(straight out, to look over, to get rid of)
3. The criminal was asked to run away. But the criminal said that people would _____ on him if he did so. He also said that he had _____ of working.
(got out of the way, turn their backs, be hanged)
4. There were about 7000 inhabitants in Monaco. The taxes fetched meager income. Therefore the kinglet was _____ to feed his courtiers and himself. But he found a new source of income by which he could _____ money and lead a luxurious life.
(rake in, hard put to it, straight out)

Linkers (Q. No. 30)

1. The special revenue came from a gaming house, _____ people played roulette. Some of the little German Sovereigns used to keep gaming houses of the same kind _____ some years ago they were forbidden to do so. The reason they were stopped was _____ these gaming houses did so much harm. A man would come and try his luck. _____ he would risk all he had and lose it.

(because, then, where, but)

2. The criminal refused to go away _____ they had ruined his character _____ people would turn their backs on him. _____ he had got out of the way of working. He said they might do as they liked, _____ he would not go away.

(but, for, besides, and)

3. The criminal received one third of his pension in advance _____ left the kingdom. _____ crossing the frontier, he settled down on a bit of land. _____ he started market gardening _____ fetched him good profit and he lived peacefully and well.

(and, later, after, which)

4. The criminal remained in the prison for a year. _____ when a year had passed, the kinglet was shocked to see the amount spent for his keep. _____ he summoned his council to consider the matter. The council considered _____ reconsidered. _____ they decided to dismiss the guard who watched the criminal.

(finally, but, therefore, and)

5. The death sentence was altered to life imprisonment. This would enable the Prince to show his mercy _____ it would come cheaper. _____ there was no strong prison fit for permanent use. _____ they managed to find a place _____ would serve the purpose.

(but, and, which, however)

3. On Children

One Mark Questions

1. Who asked the speaker in 'On Children' to speak of children?
2. Whose sons and daughters are children according to the speaker in 'On Children'?
3. According to the speaker in 'On Children', what may be given to children?
4. According to the speaker in 'On Children', what may not be given to children?
5. Who according to the speaker in 'On Children' have their own thoughts?
6. Where do the souls of the children dwell according to the speaker in 'On Children'?
7. What according to the speaker in 'On Children' dwell in the house of tomorrow?
8. What does not go backward according to the speaker in 'On Children'?
9. Who according to the speaker in 'On Children' are sent forth as living arrows?
10. Where according to the speaker in 'On Children' does the archer see the mark?
11. Who according to the speaker in 'On Children' sees the mark upon the path of the infinite?
12. Who does the word 'bows' refer to in 'On Children'?
13. Who does the phrase 'living arrows' refer to in the poem 'On Children'?
14. Who does the phrase 'archer' refer to in 'On Children'?
15. According to the speaker in 'On Children', life does not go _____ .
a) swift b) backward c) stable
16. Let your bending in the archer's hand be for _____. The right word from 'On Children' to fill in the blank is
a) gladness. b) longing. c) striving.
17. The house of tomorrow in 'On Children' cannot be visited even in _____.
a) thoughts b) ideas c) dreams

4 Mark Questions

1. How according to the speaker of 'On Children' should parents look upon their children?
2. What attitude should parents have towards their children according to the poem, 'On Children'?
3. How does the poem, 'On Children' bring out the relationship of parents and children?

6 Mark Questions

1. 'On Children' offers new insights into parent-children relationship. Discuss.
2. The poem, 'On Children' rejects conservative upbringing of children. Explain.
3. 'Parents are bows, children are arrows and God is archer.' How does the poem, 'On Children' highlight these images?
4. We cannot keep pace with our children's life and thoughts. How is this elaborated in 'On Children'?

4. Everything I need to Know I Learned in the Forest

One Mark Questions

1. Where according to Vandana Shiva did her ecological journey start?
2. Who according to Vandana Shiva composed songs and poems about trees and forests?
3. What according to the women is the real value of forest as mentioned by Vandana Shiva?
4. What surprised Vandana Shiva when she went to swim in her favorite stream?
5. Name the woman who led resistance against her own husband according to Vandana Shiva.
6. Mention any one of the things produced by forests according to the forester in 'Everything I need to know I Learned in the Forest'.
7. Mention any one of the things that forests bear according to the women in 'Everything I need to know I Learned in the Forest'.
8. Name the the author of 'Monocultures of the Mind' mentioned in 'Everything I need to know I Learned in the Forest'.
9. When was Navdanya Farm started according to Vandana Shiva?
10. Where was Navdanya Farm started by Vandana Shiva?
11. What is the only answer to the food and nutrition crisis in India according to Vandana Shiva?
12. Who has been her teacher of abundance and freedom, of co-operation and mutual giving according to Vandana Shiva?
13. What has Ecuador according to Vandana Shiva recognized in its constitution?
14. What did the UN General assembly organize in April 2011 according to Vandana Shiva?
15. What have human beings failed to recognize about nature according to Vandana Shiva?
16. Name the country that has initiated the universal declaration of rights of Mother Earth in 'Everything I need to know I Learned in the Forest'.
17. According to the prominent South African environmentalist Cormac Cullinan, apartheid means
a) separateness. b) monoculture. c) diversity.
18. What has replaced biodiversity according to Dr. Vandana Shiva?
19. Mention any one of the things that has replaced vibrant earth according to Vandana Shiva.
20. What according to Vandana Shiva is 'Terra Madre'?
21. What does Vandana Shiva term the empty land ready for occupation?
22. Whom does Vandana Shiva refer to as father of modern science?
23. Where is the Earth University started by Vandana Shiva located?
24. What does the Earth University teach according to Vandana Shiva?
25. Name any one of the popular courses offered by Vandana Shiva's Earth University.
26. By whom is the Earth University started by Vandana Shiva inspired?

27. Name the learning centre started by Tagore mentioned in 'Everything I need to know I Learned in the Forest'.
28. When according to Vandana Shiva did the war against the earth begin?
29. Who is the author of 'Tapovan' mentioned in 'Everything I need to know I Learned in the Forest'.
30. What has helped the intellectual evolution of man according to Tagore?
31. Where do we get ecological sustainability and democracy according to Vandana Shiva?
32. In Tagore's writings, the forest symbolizes
 - a) a university. b) the universe. c) a union.
33. Every species sustains itself in _____ with others according to Vandana Shiva.
 - a) peace. b) co-operation. c) freedom.
34. What becomes the source of conflict and contest according to Vandana Shiva?
35. Mention any one conflict that Vandana Shiva mentions in her essay.
36. When do people discover the joy of living according to Vandana Shiva?

4 Mark questions

1. Trace Vandana Shiva's childhood experiences that led to her interest in Ecology.
2. Write a note on 'Navdanya Farm' and 'Navdanya Movement'.
3. Bring out the significance of the rights of nature as explained by Vandana Shiva in her essay.
4. What are Cormac Cullinan's views on eco-apartheid mentioned by Vandana Shiva in her essay?
5. How does the writer bring out the importance of 'Earth Democracy' in 'Everything I Need to know I Learned in the Forest'?
6. What ideas of Tagore inspired Vandana Shiva to start the earth university?
7. How does Rabindranath Tagore highlight the significance of forest in his essay 'Tapovan'?
8. What makes Indian civilization distinctive according to Tagore? Explain with reference to 'Everything I Need to know I Learned in the Forest'.

6 Mark questions

1. 'Bio- diversity based intensive farming is the answer to the food and nutrition crisis'. Discuss with reference to 'Everything I Need to Know I Learned in the Forest'.
2. 'The end of consumerism and accumulation is the beginning of the joy of living.' Discuss in the light of 'Everything I Need to Know I Learned in the Forest'.
3. 'Conservation of biodiversity sustains both the nature and the culture.' Explain with reference to 'Everything I Need to Know I Learned in the Forest'.
4. 'The peace of the forest has helped the evolution of man.' How does Tagore elaborate this statement in 'Everything I Need to know I Learned in the Forest'?

Passive Voice (Q. No. 26)

1. Shantiniketan _____ (start) by Rabindranath Tagore in 1921. Today, it _____ (consider) as one of the best learning centers in the world. The Earth University _____ (inspire) by Rabindranath Tagore.
2. The war against the earth began with this idea of separateness. Its contemporary seeds _____ (sow) when the living earth _____ (transform) into dead matter to facilitate the industrial revolution. Diversity _____ (replace) by monocultures.
3. Navdanya, the movement for bio-diversity conservation and organic farming _____ (start) in 1987. More than 3000 rice varieties _____ (save). Now bio-diversity intensive form of farming _____ (practice) by many farmers across the country.

4. Forest plays an important role in shaping a civilization. The culture of Indian civilization _____ (fuel) by the culture of the forest. This culture _____ (influence) by the diverse processes of renewal of life which are at play in the forest. Besides, human beings _____ (teach) union and compassion by it.
5. The lessons learnt by Vandana Shiva about diversity _____ (transfer) to the protection of biodiversity. Thus Navdanya farm _____ (start) in the Doon Valley and it _____ (locate) at in the lower elevation Himalayan region.

Expressions (Q. No. 29)

1. The women of Adwani resisted the felling of trees. Besides, they decided to teach forestry to the forest officials. They _____ lighted lanterns although it was _____ .

(broad day light, held up, put behind)

2. According to Cullinan, apartheid in South Africa was _____. But nobody knew that a wider and deeper eco-apartheid would come in its place and _____ a problem that would create another kind of separatism.

(at play, grow into, put behind)

Linkers (Q. No. 30)

1. Vandana Shiva started to save seeds from farmers' fields. _____ she realized that a farm was needed for demonstration and training. _____ Navdanya farm was started. _____ many varieties of seeds were conserved in this farm _____ practise and promote biodiversity-intensive form of farming.

(as a result, then, thus, in order to)

2. The Earth University teaches Earth Democracy _____ is the freedom for all species. _____ we all depend on earth, it is our duty to respect the rights of other species _____ these species have to evolve within the web of life. _____ Earth Democracy is a shift from anthropocentrism to ecocentrism.

(as, which, moreover, since)

3. Tagore started Shantiniketan in West Bengal _____ create an Indian cultural renaissance. _____ this became a university _____ received acclaim as the most famous centre of learning. Shantiniketan was started as a forest school, amidst trees _____ forests were thought to be a source of regeneration.

(because, in order to, which, later on)

5. A Sunny Morning

One Mark Questions

1. Where do Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura meet after a long time?
2. What did Dona Laura use as a cane in 'A Sunny Morning'?
3. Who accompanied Dona Laura when she came to the park in 'A Sunny Morning'?
4. Who according to Petra belongs to the park in 'A Sunny Morning'?
5. What does Dona Laura feed the birds with in the park in 'A Sunny Morning'?
6. Who accompanied Don Gonzalo when he came to the park in 'A Sunny Morning'?
7. How many priests were sitting on Gonzalo's usual bench in the park in 'A Sunny Morning'?
8. According to Gonzalo, where ought to Laura be knitting and counting her beads?
9. What right does Laura claim to have to criticize Gonzalo's actions in 'A Sunny Morning'?
10. What does Don Gonzalo use to brush the dust from his shoes in 'A Sunny Morning'?
11. Where according to Don Gonzalo is one of his estates located in 'A Sunny Morning'?
12. What could Gonzalo show as evidence to prove his skill at hunting in 'A Sunny Morning'?

10. What could Laura show as evidence to prove her skill at hunting in 'A Sunny Morning'?
12. What makes peace between Laura and Gonzalo in 'A Sunny Morning'?
14. When according to Gonzalo did he compose some verses in 'A Sunny Morning'?
15. How old does Gonzalo say he was when he went to America the first time in 'A Sunny Morning'?
16. Name the poet whom Gonzalo says, he first met in America in 'A Sunny Morning'?
17. Where according to Gonzalo did he meet Campoamor in 'A Sunny Morning'?
18. Which city according to Don Gonzalo is he a native of in 'A Sunny Morning'?
19. Where according to Gonzalo did he spend his early youth in 'A Sunny Morning'?
20. Where according to Laura did she spend several seasons in 'A Sunny Morning'?
21. According to Gonzalo where did the young man go after the duel?
22. By what name was Laura Llorente known in her locality in 'A Sunny Morning'?
23. Who was called 'The Silver Maiden' in 'A Sunny Morning'?
24. According to Gonzalo, the gallant lover in 'A Sunny Morning' was his
a) friend. b) brother. c) cousin.
25. Who according to Gonzalo was badly wounded in 'A Sunny Morning'?
26. Where did the gallant young man take refuge according to Gonzalo in 'A Sunny Morning'?
27. Where according to Gonzalo did his cousin meet a glorious death in 'A Sunny Morning'?
28. Where did the silver maiden write her lover's name according to Laura in 'A Sunny Morning'?
29. Who according to Gonzalo did he run off to Paris with in 'A Sunny Morning'?
30. What does Gonzalo pick up with a great effort before leaving with Juanito in 'A Sunny Morning'?

4 Mark Questions

1. Why do Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura annoy each other in 'A Sunny Morning'?
2. What makes Laura feel in the beginning that Don Gonzalo is an ill natured man in 'A Sunny Morning'?
3. What fictitious story did Gonzalo spin about himself in the name of his cousin in 'A Sunny Morning'?
4. How does Dona Laura describe her best friend's death to Don Gonzalo in 'A Sunny Morning'?
5. How do Laura and Gonzalo claim to have pined for each other after their separation in 'A Sunny Morning'?
6. What circumstances according to Gonzalo made his cousin flee Valencia in 'A Sunny Morning'?

6 Mark Questions

1. Dona Laura and Don Gonzalo spin fictitious stories about themselves to cover their tracks. Discuss with reference to 'A Sunny Morning'.
2. 'A Sunny Morning' is a comic presentation of a serious human relationship. Explain.
3. Laura and Gonzalo recognize each other but conceal their identity. How does 'A Sunny Morning' present this?
4. 'The ways of Providence are strange.' How is this true in the case of Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura in 'A Sunny Morning'?
5. 'A Sunny Morning' presents a situation that is not so sunny for Laura and Gonzalo. Do you agree? Give reasons.

Passive Voice (Q. No. 26)

1. After the duel the gallant lover fled Valencia. Many letters _____ (write) by him to his beloved. Since no reply _____ (receive), he thought that they _____ (intercept) by her parents.
2. When Gonzalo entered the park, his usual bench _____ (occupy) by the priests. He _____ (annoy) and his servant, Juanito _____ (ask) to rout them out.

3. One afternoon, just at sunset, as the first stars were appearing, the silver maiden _____ (seen) to leave the house. She sat upon a rock and her gaze _____ (fix) upon the horizon. The tide rose with a boom and she _____ (sweep) out to sea.
4. Laura got up to go home. She _____ (support) by her maid. She turned her head and _____ (surprise) to see Gonzalo picking up the violets which _____ (drop) on the ground.

Reported Speech (Q. No. 27)

1. Petra : I see him over there waiting for me.
 Dona Laura : Do not remain more than ten minutes.
 Petra : I will be back soon.
 Dona Laura : Wait a moment.
 Petra : What does the senora wish?
2. Don Gonzalo : I want a bench to myself.
 Juanito : There is none.
 Don Gonzalo : That one over there is mine.
 Juanito : There are three priests sitting there.
 Don Gonzalo : Rout them out.
3. Dona Laura : Do you use a shoe brush as a handkerchief?
 Don Gonzalo : What right have you to criticize my actions?
 Dona Laura : A neighbour's right.
 Don Gonzalo : I do not care to listen to nonsense.
 Dona Laura : You are very polite.
4. Don Gonzalo : Do you mind my reading aloud?
 Dona Laura : You can read as loud as you please.
 Don Gonzalo : Can you read without glasses?
 Dona Laura : I can.
 Don Gonzalo : I envy your wonderful eyesight.
5. Dona Laura : Will you go to your bench tomorrow?
 Don Gonzalo : I will come to your bench.
 Dona Laura : Do bring something for pigeons.
 Don Gonzalo : I will surely bring the crumbs.
 Dona Laura : Thank you.
6. Dona Laura : Have you been in America?
 Don Gonzalo : Several times.
 Dona Laura : You must have gone with Columbus.
 Don Gonzalo : I am old. But I did not know Ferdinand and Isabella.

Expressions (Q. No. 29)

(resign himself, idling away, take liberty)

1. Three priests were sitting on Gonzalo's usual bench in the park and talking. Gonzalo said that they were _____ time. He could not tolerate their sitting on his bench and _____ .
2. (know by heart, take liberty, make peace)
Gonzalo and Laura were annoyed with each other in the beginning. Gonzalo told Laura that she could not _____ and comment on his actions. However, the pinch of snuff he offered to her tried to _____ between them.
3. (come to, by heart, take refuge)
Dona Laura and Don Gonzalo fail to realize what dreams _____. However, they try to impress each other. When Laura seems to read without glasses, Gonzalo does not know that she knows every word _____ .
4. (make peace, take refuge, play havoc)
Both Gonzalo and Laura believe in destiny. They affirm that they were separated from each other after the duel since destiny had decided to _____ in their life. Laura's parents kept a close watch on her and Gonzalo had to flee and _____ in his cousin's house.

6. When You Are Old

One Mark Questions

1. The speaker in 'When You Are Old' addresses
 - a) a young lady.
 - b) an old lady.
 - c) a little girl.
2. When according to the speaker in 'When You Are Old' will the lady be 'gray and full of sleep'?
3. Who according to the speaker in 'When You Are Old' will be 'nodding by the fire'?
4. What does the speaker in 'When You Are Old' want his beloved to do sitting by the fire?
5. What does the speaker in 'When You Are Old' suggest to his beloved to dream of?
6. According to the speaker in 'When You Are Old', what did many admire the lady for?
7. In the poem 'When You Are Old' many loved the lady's
 - a) huge wealth.
 - b) physical beauty.
 - c) pilgrim soul.
8. Who according to the speaker in 'When You Are Old' loved the beloved's pilgrim soul?
9. Whose pilgrim soul did the speaker in 'When You Are Old' love?
10. What did the speaker in 'When You Are Old' love besides the pilgrim soul?
11. Who according to the speaker in 'When You Are Old' fled and hid his face?
12. Where according to the speaker in 'When You Are Old' did love pace upon?
13. What according to the speaker in 'When You Are Old' did love hide amid a crowd of stars?
14. Where according to the speaker in 'When You Are Old' did love hide his face?

4 Mark Questions

1. What does the speaker in 'When You Are Old' suggest to his beloved to reflect upon?
2. How does the speaker contrast his love with that of many others in 'When You Are Old'?
3. How does the poem 'When You Are Old' distinguish the speaker's love from that of others?
4. 'When You Are Old' brings out the transient nature of beauty and permanence of love. Explain.

6 Mark Questions

1. 'When You Are Old' makes the 'beloved' look back on her youth. Discuss.
2. The speaker in 'When You Are Old' is not addressing an old lady. Explain.
3. Whose love in 'When you are old' is immortal? How does the poem present this?

7. The Gardener

One Mark Questions

1. Where did the narrator of 'The Gardener' meet the old man by chance?
2. Where was the coconut grove in which the narrator of 'The Gardener' met an old man?
3. What was tucked under the old man's arm when the narrator of 'The Gardener' met him?
4. Who became lethargic after the arrival of the old man in 'The Gardener'?
5. Who became apprehensive about the plantation owner's vices in 'The Gardener'?
6. Whom did Tammanna treat as the most important among all his possessions in 'The Gardener'?
7. Whose name is said to be Sangoji and later corrected as Basavaiah in 'The Gardener'?
8. How many acres of Tammanna's land did Basavaiah acquire forcibly in 'The Gardener'?
9. Who hit upon the idea of composing and singing ballads in 'The Gardener'?
10. Whose cruelty and meanness did Tammanna's songs make a mention of in 'The Gardener'?
11. Who was felicitated as the best poet of his times in 'The Gardener'?
12. Who appointed a number of persons to praise him in 'The Gardener'?
13. Whose palatial mansion looked dull and empty without Tammanna's books in 'The Gardener'?
14. When did Basavaiah find the means of surpassing Tammanna in 'The Gardener'?
15. Whose disease was Basavaiah's health according to the narrator of 'The Gardener'?
16. When would Basavaiah go on offering stiff competition according to Tammanna in 'The Gardener'?
17. When, according to the narrator of 'The Gardener', does man lose his name?
18. According to the old man, when did he conceive the story of Tammanna and Basavaiah?
19. Who thought his death alone could destroy Basavaiah in 'The Gardener'?
20. When did Basavaiah pass away according to Tammanna in 'The Gardener'?
21. When according to Tammanna did he forget all his songs and ballads in 'The Gardener'?
22. Who says he avenged himself by becoming a non-entity in 'The Gardener'?
23. Who according to Tammanna the old man, is not amenable to any advice in 'The Gardener'?
24. How long does man go on living for some revenge according to the old man in 'The Gardener'?
25. Who paints well according to the old man in 'The Gardener'?

4 Mark Questions

1. How did the plantation owner's life style change after the arrival of the old man in 'The Gardener'?
2. Why did the plantation owner's wife find it hard to decide whether the old man's arrival was for the better or worse in 'The Gardener'?
3. How did Tammanna and Basavaiah manage their rivalry in the beginning in 'The Gardener'?
4. Explain the invisible means by which Tammanna decided to destroy Basavaiah in 'The Gardener'.
5. What did Basavaiah do to invest his home with meaning in 'The Gardener'? Explain.

6 Mark Questions

1. The arrival of the old man to the garden caused both good and bad things. How is this brought out in 'The Gardener'?
2. The rivalry between Tammanna and Basavaiah started moving from the visible to the invisible domain. Explain.

3. Man goes on living for some revenge. How is this presented in 'The Gardener'?
4. Rivalry can make one both aggressive and reflective. How does Tammanna's narrative in 'The Gardener' prove this?

Passive Voice (Q. No. 26)

1. Tammanna came to the plantation after walking hundreds of miles. He _____ (appoint) to look after the garden. The workers were happy as their problems _____ (solve). The income improved dramatically but a change in the owner's lifestyle _____ (notice) by his wife.
2. Basavaiah had 200 acres less land than Tammanna. So Tammanna _____ (ask) to sell his 200 acres to Basavaiah. This _____ (reject) by Tammanna. Instead, a demand _____ (place) that Tammanna was ready to buy all his land.
3. Basavaiah tried to outshine Tammanna in his own way. A palatial house _____ (build) by him. A number of persons _____ (appoint) just to praise him. Scholars, poets and musicians _____ (invite) to his place.

Expressions (Q. No. 29)

1. _____ (take recourse, push in, suck in)
The quarrel between Tammanna and Basavaiah rose to such a pitch that it started to _____ all their supporters. When Basavaiah forcibly acquired Tammanna's land, Tammanna was advised by his supporters to _____ to the police.
2. _____ (gave up, chance upon, passed away)
Tammanna _____ everything and went to a far off place. Basavaiah was left with no reason to live. After some time Basavaiah _____.
3. _____ (shy away, well versed, better at)
Tammanna was _____ in agriculture. As a result, the owner of the garden started to _____ from hard work.
4. _____ (in a flash, stay on, vanish into thin air)
The narrator says he conceived the story 'The Gardener' _____. The old man he met in a coconut grove had come to the garden seeking work. The owner needed a man exactly like him and asked the old man to _____.
5. _____ (flesh and blood, vanish into thin air, out of hand)
Tammanna thought of yet another method of punishing Basavaiah. He wanted to separate his songs from his own _____. He wanted his fame to _____. Therefore he gave up everything and became a non-entity.

Linkers (Q. No. 30)

1. (but, after, as though, as)
The gardener started narrating the story of Tammanna and Basavaiah to the owner's wife. _____ proceeding with the story, he started fumbling for words _____ he had made a mistake. The owner's wife was not interested in the story. She felt like going away _____ stayed back _____ she did not want to hurt the old man.

2. (because, finally, gradually, that)
Rivalry between Tammanna and Basavaiah looked like healthy competition in the beginning. _____ it rose to such a pitch _____ they started competing in buying each acre of land in the village. _____ no land in the village was left for buying. Even then Basavaiah was not happy _____ he had 200 acres less than Tammanna.
3. (as a result, in turn, which, instead)
Basavaiah sent word that he was prepared to buy Tammanna's 200 acres of land. This made Tammanna furious. _____ he said he was prepared to buy all the land _____ belonged to Basavaiah. _____ Basavaiah forcibly acquired 200 acres of Tammanna's land. _____ the enmity between them became fierce and sucked in all their supporters.

8. To the Foot From its Child

One Mark Questions

1. What according to the speaker is the child's foot not yet aware in 'To the Foot From its Child'?
2. Mention one of the things that the child's foot likes to be in 'To the Foot From its Child'.
3. According to the speaker in 'To the Foot From its Child', what would like to be a butterfly or an apple?
4. Where is the child's foot condemned to live according to the speaker in 'To the Foot From its Child'?
5. What is out of touch with its fellow in the poem, 'To the Foot From its Child'?
6. Who feels out life like a blind man in the poem, 'To the Foot From its Child'?
7. What do the soft nails of the child change themselves into in 'To the Foot From its Child'?
8. What are the toes of the child compared to in 'To the Foot From its Child'?
9. What form do the petaled toes take on in 'To the Foot From its Child'?
10. What does the blind thing refer to in 'To the Foot From its Child'?
11. Mention any one of the places through which the foot walks in 'To the Foot From its Child'.
12. How long does the foot walk in 'To the Foot From its Child'?
13. Where did the foot descend after it ceased to be in 'To the Foot From its Child'?
14. In 'To the Foot From its Child', the foot scarcely takes time to bare itself in
a) rest or peace. b) love or sleep. c) death or dream.
15. In 'To the Foot From its Child', when descending underground, the foot finds everything _____.
a) dark. b) rough. c) coarse.

4 Mark Questions

1. How does the poem 'To the Foot From its child' bring out the contrast between illusion and reality?
2. What happens to the foot when it is condemned to live in a shoe as presented in 'To the Foot From its Child'?
3. Trace the stages of the foot's transformation as portrayed in 'To the Foot From its Child'.
4. Explain the similarity between the foot's early life and its end as depicted in 'To the Foot From its Child'.
5. How does the poem 'To the Foot From its child' bring out the plight of a person dictated by society?
6. Explain the instances that make the child's foot aware of the obstacles and hardships in 'To the Foot From its Child'.

Six Mark Questions

1. 'To the Foot From its Child' is a comment on the journey of life. Discuss.
2. Society crushes dreams of individuals and condemns them to live in captivity. Explain with reference to 'To the Foot From its child'.
3. The poem 'To the Foot From its Child' represents the conflict between illusion and reality. Elaborate.
4. The norms of the society control a man just as the foot is enclosed in a shoe. How is this depicted in 'To the Foot From its Child'?
5. The foot is forced to play various roles and shoulder many responsibilities. Explain with reference to 'To the Foot From its Child'.

9. I Believe That Books Will Never Disappear

One Mark Questions

1. Which according to Borges is his first literary reading?
2. According to Borges, in which language did he read 'Grimm's Fairy Tales'?
3. Where according to Borges was he educated more than high school or the university?
4. Who according to Borges was an extraordinary person?
5. Whom does Borges look upon as an intelligent and gracious woman?
6. What according to Borges is blindness to him?
7. Borges says one must think that whatever happens to him or her is a
a. resource. b. misfortune. c. embarrassment.
8. Name the book of Homer mentioned by Borges in his interview.
9. 'All that is near becomes far.' This line is from a poem by
a. Homer. b. Spengler. c. Goethe.
10. What did Borges fill his house with when the visible world moved away from his eyes?
11. Which library according to Borges may have been the one he dreamed of?
12. What exactly did Borges visualize about the library in his dream?
13. Name the book which according to Borges has remarkable comments on books.
14. Who according to Borges has predated his attempt to write a history of book?
15. Who according to Borges quoted that every book worth being re-read has been written by the spirit?
16. What according to Borges is magical, mysterious and unexplainable?
17. Whose line in a poem does Borges remember always?
18. Since when according to Borges do metaphors exist?
19. Mention any one of the essential metaphors which according to Borges are found in all literatures.
20. What according to Borges will never disappear?
21. Which according to Borges is the most astounding invention of man?
22. Borges says that the telescope and the microscope are the extensions of our
a) voice. b) sight. c) arms.
23. Which of the inventions of man is the extension of our voice according to Borges?
24. According to Borges which of the inventions of man is the extension of our imagination and memory?
25. What according to Borges is a controlled dream?
26. According to Borges our past is nothing but a sequence of _____.
a) dreams b) memories c) experiences
27. When according to Borges would history disappear?

4 Mark Questions

1. What does Borges tell us about his mother in particular and all mothers in general?
2. How does Borges look upon his blindness?
3. How according to Borges does a book go beyond its author's intention?
4. What are Borges's views on poetry and poem?
5. To what extent is finding the precise words important in the art of poetry according to Borges?
6. What are Borges's views on metaphors?
7. Why according to Borges will books never disappear?

6 Mark Questions

1. One's experience is one's resource. How does Borges expound his views on this?
2. Poetry is unexplainable. Discuss in the light of Borges's interview.
3. The function of books is irreplaceable. Explain with reference to 'I Believe that Books will Never Disappear'.

Passive Voice (Q. No. 26)

1. Borges' first literary reading was 'Grimm's Fairy Tales'. It _____ (find) in his father's library. It was an English version of the book that _____ (translate) from German. According to Borges he _____ (educate) by his father's library more than by high school or the university.
2. Borges opines that all things _____ (have, give) to us for a purpose. All that happens to us _____ (must, see) as raw material. This material _____ (transmute) into art and eternal works are made.
3. Last night, I had a very strange dream. I dreamed of a great library and it _____ (burn) down. Its countless volumes _____ (attack) by flames. I _____ (disturb) by this dream.
4. The visible world has moved away from my eyes. But it _____ (has, replace) by other things. It _____ (accept) by me positively. Books _____ (buy) even today with the same interest.
5. It is an excellent idea that a history of book _____ (should, write). 'Decline of the west' _____ (remember) for ever because some remarkable comments _____ (make) by Spengler on books.
6. Poetry is something so intimate and essential. It _____ (cannot, define) without oversimplifying it. Mere arrangement of words _____ (not call) poetry. Just as the fall of leaves in the autumn ____ (cannot explain), poetry is difficult to explain.

Reported Speech (Q. No. 27)

1. Alifano : What is your first literary reading?
Borges : My first reading is Grimm's Fairy tales in an English version.
Alifano : Where did you read it?
Borges : I read it in my father's library. It taught me more than any high school.
2. Alifano : What is blindness to you?
Borges : It is a way of life. In my case, the visible world has moved away from my eyes.
Alifano : Have you thought of writing a book on the history of the book?
Borges : It is an excellent idea. I will keep it in my mind.

Expressions (Q. No. 29)

1. Borges says that all children fail to give their mother her deserved happiness because the mother is _____. However, it does not _____ them before her death.
(dawn on, taken for granted, keep in mind)
2. Borges says that it would be wonderful to write a history of book. He will _____. However he says that an eighty-three-year-old man cannot _____ of this kind for himself.
(set a project, keep it in mind, take for granted)

Linkers (Q. No. 30)

1. Borges believes that metaphors, _____ they are truly metaphors, exist from the beginning of time. _____ we express them differently, he asserts. In his view, all metaphors can be reduced to five or six _____ seem to be essential metaphors. He says that the poet's task is to discover metaphors _____ they may already exist.
(even though, if, which, but)
2. Literature is a dream. Our past is nothing _____ a sequence of dreams. There is no difference between dreaming _____ remembering the past. Books are the great memory of all centuries. _____ their function is irreplaceable. _____ books disappear, surely history would disappear, and surely man would disappear.
(If, but, therefore, and)

10. Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth

One Mark Questions

1. What could not be nowhere else but on earth according to the speaker in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'?
2. When can there be no gods according to the speaker in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'?
3. According to the speaker in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth', if we ourselves cannot be gods, then there can be no
a) gods. b) nymphs. c) humans.
4. When can there be no nymphs according to the speaker in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'?
5. According to the speaker in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth', if we ourselves aren't heavenly nymphs, the nymphs are not
a) everywhere. b) nowhere. c) elsewhere.
6. Where does the tender sunshine lean on according to the speaker in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'?
7. What does the poet imbibe and spill to create heaven on Earth according to the speaker in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'?
8. Who according to the speaker imbibes and spills the song of nectar in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'?
9. Where does the poet create heaven according to the speaker in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'?
10. What does the poet create on earth according to the speaker in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'?

4 Mark Questions

1. How does the poem 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth' visualize heaven?
2. Why does the speaker believe that heaven can be created only by human effort in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'?
3. What image of heaven does the poem, 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth' create?
4. What are the requirements of heaven according to 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'?

6 Mark Questions

1. 'Heaven is not a separate entity but a part of earth to be created by human endeavour.' How does the poem, 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth' present this?
2. Heaven is nothing but a replica of the best qualities of Earth. How does the poem 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth' justify this statement?
3. 'It is not gods that make heaven but humans who attain divinity.' How is this brought out in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'?
4. 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth' tries to remove the traditional picture of heaven. Discuss.
5. Both human nature and the natural world play a vital role in the creation of heaven. Explain with reference to 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'.

11. Japan and Brazil Through a Traveler's Eye

One Mark Questions

1. Mikes describes Japan as being
a) overconfident. b) overcrowded. c) overjoyed.
2. An hour in Japan convinced Mikes that he was among
a) leisurely characters. b) ill-mannered louts. c) well-mannered people.
3. What does Mikes call 'a man's castle' in Japan?
4. What do the people of Japan highly respect according to Mikes?
5. How long does it take in Japan to get convinced that one is among exquisitely well mannered people?
6. What is the mania in Japan according to Mikes?
7. As Mikes says, after a few hours in Japan, one starts _____ .
a) thanking b) bowing c) kissing
8. Who bows to all brothers in a Japanese family according to Mikes?
9. What do mothers in Japan carry their babies in according to Mikes?
10. Which place in Japan is connected to Tokyo by Tokaido line?
11. The Japanese stores employ _____ to greet customers according.
a) singing girls b) dancing girls c) bowing girls
12. Who enter the carriage in a slightly theatrical scene as noticed by Mikes in Japan?
13. Which animal bowed to Mikes in Japan?
14. Where did Mikes meet a deer in Japan?
15. What did the deer do after bowing to Mikes in Japan?
16. Who are transformed into savages as soon as a bus arrives in Japan?
17. George Mikes compares the act of two Japanese bowing to
a) an early American traffic law.
b) page-boys turning revolving doors.
c) Tokaido line that connects Tokyo and Osaka.
18. What did the deer snatch from Mikes's hand in Japan?
19. In Japan, as soon as the bus arrives, the bowing gentlemen are transformed into
a) savages. b) slaves. c) servants.
20. What must one do while eating soup in Japan according to Mikes?

21. In Japan, eating soup by making a fearful noise is a sign of
 - a) depreciation. b) appreciation. c) disregard.
22. Who enter the carriage on the Tokaido line in a slightly theatrical scene in Japan?
23. According to Mikes, bowing girls in Japan are equal to
 - a) page-boys. b) maidservants. c) security guards.
24. The pavements in the streets of Copacabana in Brazil are often decorated with
 - a) pink granite slabs. b) grey cobble stones. c) beautiful black mosaics.
25. Whose life is becoming hazardous everyday in Brazil according to Mikes?
26. As soon as a driver notices a pedestrian step off the pavement in Brazil, he
 - a) regards him as fair game.
 - b) greets him and smiles.
 - c) ignores him and moves on.
27. What according to George Mikes do the driver and pedestrian finally do in Brazil?
28. 'The Avenida Presidente Vargas' in Brazil is described by Mikes as
 - a) a wonderful place.
 - b) an auspicious place.
 - c) the worst place.

Four Mark Questions

1. Explain how the people of Japan respect each other's privacy according to George Mikes.
2. How does George Mikes describe bowing to be a quaint and infectious trait of Japanese people?
3. 'The bowing gentlemen are transformed into savages in Japan.' Explain with reference to 'Japan and Brazil through a Traveler's Eye'.
4. Why is a pedestrian's life hazardous in Brazil according to George Mikes?
5. Explain how drivers in Brazil care about pedestrians as mentioned by George Mikes.
6. Describe the situation one witnesses while trying to cross the road in Brazil as mentioned by George Mikes.

Six Mark Questions

1. Bowing in Japan is quaint, formal and oriental. Why does George Mikes say so? Discuss.
2. The Japanese follow a complicated hierarchy in bowing. How is this presented by Mikes?
3. Bowing in Japan is so infectious that it leads to a few comic situations. How does Mikes bring this out?
4. A natural behaviour looks peculiar when seen from an outsider's eyes. How does Mikes prove this with reference to Japanese bowing?
5. George Mikes brings out the contrast between leisurely characters and dangerous drivers in Brazil. Explain.
5. People display contrasting patterns of behaviour. Substantiate in the light of 'Japan and Brazil Through A Traveler's Eye'.

Passive Voice (Q. No. 26)

1. Privacy had double function in Japan. Mikes _____ (surprise) to notice Japanese attitude towards privacy. Though telephones _____ (situate) in the open, confidential business transactions _____ (conduct) with ease.
2. Bowing in Japan was closely observed by Mikes. Bowing _____ (do) in an oriental and formal manner. One's social rank and status _____ (reflect) when two persons bowed

to each other. In many cases there were clear cut rules and they _____ (observe) without difficulty.

3. Mike visited a Japanese house. He _____ (offer) a bowl of soup. While eating soup it _____ (expect) that he should make a fearful noise. He knew that if Europeans made sound, they _____ (considered) to be ill-mannered louts.
4. Drivers in Brazil were very dangerous. Once they _____ (seat) behind the steering wheel, no speed was fast enough for them. If a pedestrian stepping off the pavement _____ (notice), he _____ (regard) as fair game.

Expressions (Q. No. 29)

1. _____ (all and sundry, turn a deaf ear, leaps and bounds)
In Brazil, the number of motor vehicles is growing by _____, almost as if cars were distributed free of charge to _____.
2. _____ (fair game, to get into, look out)
In Brazil, the pedestrians are, in fact, on the _____ for drivers. As soon as a driver notices a pedestrian step off the pavement, he regards him as _____.
3. _____ (get into, come up, chance gesture)
The deer looked into Mike's eyes and bowed deeply. It was no _____. He thought that if they see people bowing all the time, they _____ the habit too.
4. _____ (dear life, fair game, cut in)
The war between drivers is murderous but good-tempered. They _____, overtake on both sides and force you to brake violently. Therefore a pedestrian, while crossing a road, has to jump, leap and run for _____.

Linkers (Q. No. 30)

1. Japanese who live on a hopelessly overcrowded island have to respect one another's privacy- _____ rather, would have to _____ they had any privacy. _____ they don't. _____ courtesy has a double function in Japan.
(but, if, or, so)
2. Japanese are said to be well-mannered _____ they respect each other's privacy. You can conduct your most confidential business transactions and love-quarrels in public _____ in perfect privacy. Anybody could listen in _____ nobody does. _____ a telephone-receiver is a man's castle in Japan.
(yet, therefore, but, because)
3. Nobody hurries in Brazil. The people of Brazil are leisurely _____ they seem to have all the time in the world _____ decorate the pavements they walk on. _____, the drivers in Brazil drive so fast _____ every tenth of a second is of grave importance.
(in order to, and, however, as though)
4. Bowing in Japan is not only quaint but infectious. _____ spending some time in Japan, one starts bowing _____ he or she has been there forever. _____ when a person bows, it is too deep or not too deep enough _____ the outsider is not familiar with the complexities of bowing.
(as though, after, however, because)
5. Motor cars are extremely expensive in Brazil _____ of crippling and murderous import duties. _____ almost everyone owns a car here. _____ the roads in Brazil have heavy traffic. _____ the pedestrian's life is becoming more hazardous every day.
(thus, hence, yet, because)

12. The Voter

One Mark Questions

1. Who was supposed to be very popular in his village in 'The Voter'?
2. Who was addressed as Roof, for short in 'The Voter'?
3. Where had Roof spent two years as a bicycle repairer's apprentice in 'The Voter'?
4. How long had Roof been a bicycle repairer's assistant in 'The Voter'?
5. To which village did Roof belong in 'The Voter'?
6. Who was PAP's most illustrious son referred to in 'The Voter'?
7. Who was Marcus Ibe's most trusted campaigner in 'The Voter'?
8. Who was the Minister of culture in the outgoing government in 'The Voter'?
9. Mention the promise made by PAP if they were voted to power in 'The Voter'?
10. Name the man of high traditional title in Umuofia mentioned in 'The Voter'.
11. Mention one of the honours/benefits politics had brought to Marcus Ibe in 'The Voter'.
12. Opposition to Marcus Ibe in 'The Voter' was like
 - a) a fly trying to move a dunghill.
 - b) the bird challenging his personal spirit.
 - c) a mortar turning its back on the ground.
13. What was Marcus Ibe before entering politics in 'The Voter'?
14. What instance had resulted in the dismissal of Marcus from the mission school in 'The Voter'?
15. What had Marcus Ibe named his new house?
16. Who conducted whispering campaign in 'The Voter'?
17. How much had Marcus Ibe drawn in advance for the election in 'The Voter'?
18. Roof offered _____ shillings initially to the elders for their votes in 'The Voter'.
 - a) four
 - b) two
 - c) five
19. How many shillings was finally accepted for the votes by the elders in 'The Voter'?
20. What does the phrase 'the enemy' used by Roof refers to in 'The Voter'?
21. Who had formed POP in 'The Voter'?
22. What does POP stand for in 'The Voter'?
23. What does PAP stand for in 'The Voter'?
24. How much did the POP campaign team offer Roof for his vote in 'The Voter'?
25. What was Roof asked to swear on by the POP team in 'The Voter'?
26. Where does the iyi come from according to the POP campaigner in 'The Voter'?
27. Who competed against Marcus in the election in 'The Voter'?
28. What is the symbol of PAP in 'The Voter'?
29. What is the symbol of POP in 'The Voter'?
30. Whose election symbol was 'man's head' in 'The Voter'?
31. Where was Marcus Ibe seated on the morning of election in 'The Voter'?
32. What precaution did Roof take while inserting the ballot paper in 'The Voter'?

4 Mark Questions

1. Account for Roof's popularity in 'The Voter'.
2. Describe how Marcus Ibe had managed to become a 'successful' politician in 'The Voter'.
3. Explain the change that had come into the thinking of Umuofia in 'The Voter'.
4. What was whispering campaign and how did Roof conduct it in 'The Voter'?
5. What reasons are given for the formation of POP in 'The Voter'?
6. How did the POP campaign team trap Roof in 'The Voter'?
7. Give a picture of the activities on the election morning in 'The Voter'.
8. How does Roof conceal his betrayal of Marcus in the election?
9. Why was Roof in a fix when putting in his ballot paper in 'The Voter'?

6 Mark Questions

1. 'Roof is an intelligent manipulator.' Justify with reference to 'The Voter'.
2. Roof's dilemma on the day of election is the result of his own misdeeds. Do you agree? Give reasons.
3. 'The Voter' is a comment on the awareness of voters. Discuss.
4. Demanding money to vote for a particular person is not wrong. How is this brought out in 'The Voter'?
5. Roof was the most trusted 'whispering campaigner'. To what extent is this true in 'The Voter'?
6. Do you think that Roof was right in tearing the ballot paper into two? Explain with reference to 'The Voter'.
7. 'The voter' presents the role of money and ridicules its power in an election. Explain.

Passive Voice (Q. No. 26)

1. Roof was a young man. He _____ (know) to everyone in Umuofia. The POP campaigner met him at night. No words _____ (waste) between them. Roof _____ (give) five pounds to vote for Maduka.
2. Marcus Ibe was the PAP candidate. He _____ (warn) about the radical change in the thinking of Umuofia. So five months' salary _____ (draw) in advance. His campaign boys _____ (arm) with eloquent little jute bags.
3. Marcus Ibe was extremely generous to Roof. He _____ (ask) to lend one of his many robes by Roof. When Marcus Ibe's wife objected, she _____ (rebuke) publicly by him. Roof won a land case because he _____ (drive) by a chauffeur to the disputed site.
4. Roof received a strange visit from the POP campaigner. Though the campaigner and Roof _____ (know) to each other, his visit was cold and business-like. No words _____ (exchange) between them. When the visitor placed five pounds on the floor, Roof _____ (mesmerize) by the picture of the cocoa farmer.
5. Marcus was doing things in grand style. A high life band from Umuru _____ (hire) by him and it _____ (station) at a distance from the voting booth. Marcus sat in his car when last minute advice _____ (give) to voters by Roof and others.
6. The man nudged his companion and he brought forward an object that _____ (cover) with a red cloth. It was a fearsome little affair. It _____ (keep) in a clay pot and feathers _____ (stick) into it.

Reported Speech (Q. No. 27)

1. Roof : I work for Marcus Ibe.
POP Campaigner : We have plenty of work to do tonight. Are you taking this or not?
Roof : Will it not be heard outside this room?
POP campaigner : We are after votes, not gossip.
2. Roof : Do not forget. Our sign is the motor-car.
Woman : Is it like Marcus's car?
Roof : It is the same car. Don't look at the other with the man's head.

3. POP Campaigner : The iyi comes from Mbanta. Swear on it.
 Roof : I will cast my paper for Maduka. But Maduka has no chance against Marcus.
 POP Campaigner : Maduka gives out pounds, not shillings.

Expressions (Q. No. 29)

- Marcus knew that he would win but didn't want _____ a single vote. So he asked his campaign boys to go one at a time and put in their ballot papers. At this time Roof was weighed down by guilt but pretended _____.
 (to be in high spirits, to throw away, pass by)
- Roof was _____ as he had sworn on iyi that he would vote for Maduka. However, on the day of election he wanted to hide it. Therefore he did not _____ his calm and confidence.
 (give up, face lit up, in a fix).
- In Umuofia, everyone was _____ for Marcus Ibe. He was not like the mortar which as soon as food comes its way _____ on the ground.
 (looks down at, turns its back, full of praise)
- It was the time of election. The campaign in Umuofia was _____. All knew that the honorable minister would have a _____.
 (in a soup, landslide victory, in full swing)
- Roof was disturbed on the morning of the election. Suddenly a thought _____ his mind and he _____ in his springy fashion towards the booth.
 (leapt into, gave out, dashed off)
- Roof's heart nearly _____ when he saw the iyi; Indeed he knew the fame of Mbanta in these things. What could a single vote cast in secret for Maduka _____ from Marcus's certain victory?
 (get a few, flew out, take away)

Linkers (Q. No. 30)

- Roof was a young and energetic man. He never left his village _____ seek work in the towns _____ decided to remain to guide his people. _____ he was very popular. _____ he was an expert in election campaigning.
 (moreover, but, in order to, so)
- Everything was moving according to plan. _____ Roof had received a strange visit from the leader of POP campaign team. _____ he and Roof were well known _____ might even be called friends, the visit was business-like. He placed five pounds on the floor before Roof. _____ Roof spoke his eyes never left the red notes on the floor.
 (and, although, then, as)

3. Roof was a very popular man in his village. _____ the villagers did not explain it in so many words, Roof's popularity was a measure of their gratitude to an energetic young man _____, unlike most of his fellows nowadays, had not abandoned the village _____ seek work, any work in the towns. And Roof was not a village lout _____ .
(who, although, either, in order to)

4. Roof's heart nearly flew out _____ he saw the iyi _____ he knew the fame of Mbanta well. _____ , he was certain that a single vote would not defeat Marcus. _____ he agreed to swear on the iyi.
(hence, when, however, as)

13. Where There Is A Wheel

1. Where was cycling as a social movement started according to P. Sainath?
2. What is meant by 'neo-cyclists' mentioned in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
3. Name one of the three women who trained other women in cycling in 'Where there is a wheel'.
4. What does Bicycle represent for the rural women according to P. Sainath?
5. Who have been benefited the most by cycling according to P. Sainath?
6. Who took to 'cycling' as a social movement in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
7. Which movement helped the 'neo-literates' to become 'neo-cyclists' according to P. Sainath?
8. What has been a chosen medium for rural women of Pudukkottai according to P. Sainath?
9. Name the quarry worker and Arivoli volunteer who trains other women in 'Where There Is A Wheel'.
10. What was Fathima by profession according to P. Sainath?
11. Who gave social sanction to cycling according to P. Sainath?
12. What is 'Arivoli Iyakkam' mentioned in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
13. Who is one of the pioneers of the cycling movement according to P. Sainath?
14. Who was Manormani mentioned in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
15. Who was Muttu Bhaskaran mentioned in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
16. Name the Arivoli activist who wrote the famous cycling song according to P. Sainath.
17. Who is Sheela Rani Chunkath mentioned in 'Where There Is A Wheel'.
18. In which official position was Sheela Rani Chunkath according to P. Sainath?
19. Who sanctioned fifty mopeds for Arivoli women activists according to P. Sainath?
20. Who was S. Kannakarajan mentioned in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
21. Mention one of the reasons for women's buying of gents' cycles according to P. Sainath.
22. What led to a shortage of 'ladies cycles' in Pudukkottai according to P. Sainath?
23. Where did the rural women display their new cycling skills according to P. Sainath?
24. What did the banks provide the women of Pudukkottai with according to P. Sainath?
25. What according to P. Sainath played a big role in undermining women's confidence?
26. Who was the owner of Ram cycles according to P. Sainath?
27. Whose brain child is the cycling movement according to P. Sainath?
28. Name the district of Tamil Nadu in which cycling has been a social movement.

4 Mark Questions

1. What changes are noticed in Pudukkottai by P. Sainath during the eighteen months?
2. How according to P. Sainath has cycling swept across Pudukkottai district?
3. Why does P. Sainath say that visiting a cycling training camp is an unusual experience?
4. Explain the role played by Sheela Rani Chunkath in the cycling movement in 'Where There Is A Wheel'.
5. How did the women react to the shortage of ladies' cycles according to P. Sainath?

6. What are the economic implications of cycling according to P. Sainath?

6 Mark Questions

1. 'Wheel brings progress.' Justify the statement with reference to 'Where There Is A Wheel'.
2. How has cycling become a metaphor for freedom in Pudukkottai? Explain.
3. People find curious ways of hitting out at their backwardness. How is this brought out in 'Where There Is A Wheel'.
4. A humble vehicle can be a tool for women's empowerment. Discuss.

Passive Voice (Q. No. 26)

1. The rural women of Pudukkottai found a way of hitting out at their backwardness. Cycling _____ (choose) as a medium in doing so. Cycling _____ (learn) by over one fourth of all rural women. The new skill _____ (display) by over 70,000 of these women.
2. Arivoli played an important role in the cycling movement. A number of training camps _____ (arrange) by Arivoli. In order to encourage bicycling, songs _____ (sing) by neo-cyclists. The UNICEF _____ (impress) and sanctioned fifty mopeds for Arivoli women activists.
3. Cycling gained momentum gradually. Though dirty remarks _____ (make), women paid no attention. Scores of young women _____ (train) by Jameela and her friends. A direct link _____ (see) by a neo-cyclist woman between cycling and her personal independence.
4. Now we often see a woman doing a four-kilometer stretch on her bicycle to collect water. Even carting provisions from other places _____ (do) on their own. But when this began, filthy remarks _____ (make). Even then social sanction _____ (give) to cycling by Arivoli.
5. Gents' cycles have certain advantages. These _____ (prefer) by some women as these have an additional bar from the seat to the handle. A child _____ (can, seat) on it. Carting provisions _____ (can, do) on their own.
6. It was the occasion of International Women's Day in 1992. Pudukkottai _____ (take) by storm. The town's inhabitants _____ (stun) by the all-women's cycle rally. However, it _____ (approve) by all males.
7. In no time cycling became a way of life in Pudukkottai. It _____ (introduce) as a tool of social change. Mobility, facilitated by cycling _____ (include) as a part of literacy drive. The idea _____ (propose) by Sheela Rani Chunkath, the district collector.
8. Cycling brought a mighty change in the life of women in Pudukkottai. They started moving on their own. Dependence on men _____ (reduce) to some extent. Provisions too _____ (cart) from one place to another and a four kilometer stretch _____ (cover) on their cycles to fetch water.
9. The District Collector's main aim was to make literacy reach the interior. So mobility _____ (include) as a part of literacy drive. Loans _____ (provide) by banks for women to buy cycles. Specific duties _____ (allot) to each block to promote this drive.

Expressions (Q. No. 29)

1. Sheela Rani Chunkath included mobility _____ the literacy drive. People made dirty remarks but the neo-cyclists _____ to these remarks.
(turned a deaf ear, to come off, as a part of)
2. A lot of women were unable to wait for ladies' cycles. Therefore they had to _____ men's cycles. They knew that bicycles would _____ time wasted in waiting for buses.
(cut down on, put up with, go in for)
3. Cycling has _____ Pudukkottai. It has become a movement. It was the _____ of Sheela Rani Chunkath who was the former District Collector.
(brain child, swept across, go out)
4. In the heart of rural Pudukkottai, young woman _____ the roads on their bicycles. Jameela Bibi, who has _____ cycling told the reporter that it was her right.
(taken to, give up, zip along)
5. In Kilakuruchi village all the prospective learners had _____ in their Sunday best. You can't help _____ the sheer passion of the pro-cycling movement.
(a way out, being struck by, turned out)

Linkers (Q. No. 30)

1. Cycling made women independent _____ it reduced their dependence on men. _____ it gave them a sense of freedom. _____ they had to put up with vicious attacks on their character. _____ all women in Pudukkottai learnt cycling.
(more over, as, even then, but)
2. Cycling has had very definite economic implications. It boosts their income. _____ for sellers it cuts down on time wasted in waiting for buses. _____ it gives them much more time to focus on selling their produce. _____ it enlarges the area they hope to cover. _____ it increases their leisure time, too.
(thus, firstly, furthermore, on top of that)

14. Water

1. What according to the speaker knows the ground's incline in 'Water'?
2. Generations-old-strife In 'Water' refers to the dispute between
 - a) leather and spool.
 - b) village and wada.
 - c) Samaria woman and Jesus.
3. What according to the speaker never disappears in 'Water'?
4. Whose agony is for a pot of water as mentioned in 'Water'?
5. Who is entitled to pour water into panchama's pot as mentioned in 'Water'?
6. Mention any one of the types of humiliation met by the wada girl in 'Water'.
7. Whom did Karamchedu Suvarthamma mentioned in 'Water' oppose?
8. According to the speaker in 'Water', water is witness to
 - a) social injustice.
 - b) pollution of pond.
 - c) ground's incline.
9. What is the speaker in 'Water' reminded of when she sees water?

10. Where did the Mahad struggle mentioned in 'Water' take place?
11. What would the speaker's wada mentioned in 'Water' thirst for all day?
12. According to the speaker in 'Water', they never managed to win even a
 - a) glass of water
 - b) pot of water.
 - c) puddle of water.
13. What was welcomed as a wondrous festival according to the speaker in 'Water'?
14. When does the speaker remember her childhood in 'Water'?
15. What was burnt to ashes for want of a pot of water according to the speaker in 'Water'?
16. _____ are playthings in the vicious hands of water according to the speaker in 'Water'?
 - a) The MNCs
 - b) The landlords
 - c) The poor
17. What according to the speaker can water ignite in 'Water'?
18. Where does water finally become a commodity according to the speaker in 'Water'?
19. What is now a multinational market commodity mentioned in 'Water'?
20. What is the new name of water mentioned in 'Water'?

4 Mark Questions

1. How is water witness to centuries of social injustice mentioned in 'Water'?
2. What are the things that the water knows in the poem 'Water'?
3. Describe the many things that the speaker remembers when she sees water in 'Water'.
4. How can water give life and devour lives according to the speaker in 'Water'?
5. Bring out the irony in 'Water' where the speaker remarks on the innocence of water.

6 Mark Questions

1. 'Water' demonstrates the disparity and discrimination in society. Discuss.
2. The things that the water knows imply humiliations, violence and injustice. Explain with reference to 'Water'.
3. The right to water is not given equally in our society. How does the poem 'Water' prove this?
4. Water that ignites struggles and strife can also be a market commodity. Examine the statement in the light of 'Water'.
5. Water is a luxury for one class and a struggle for another in our society. How does the poem 'Water' present this contrast?

Reading Comprehension (Unseen Passages) – Q. No. 24 (a-j)

1. Over a hundred years ago, the carrying of mail was a hazardous venture; and the mail runner or 'hirkara' as he was called, had to be armed with a sword or spear. That was before railways and air services made the delivery of mail a routine affair. Though the first public postal service was introduced in India by Warren Hastings in 1774, the kings and emperors of India had always maintained their own personal postal system. Their rule was effective partly due to excellent means of communication by which dispatches were passed on from hand to hand either by runners or horsemen. When Ibna Batuta was travelling in India, in the middle of the 14th century, he found an organised system of couriers established throughout the country by Mohammed Bin Tughlak.

"There is a foot courier at a distance of every mile", wrote Ibna Batuta, "and at every three miles there is an inhabited village, and outside it three sentry boxes, where the couriers sit. In the hands of each is a whip about two cubits long, and upon the head of this are small bells. Whenever one of the couriers leaves any city, he takes his dispatches in one hand and the whip, which he keeps constantly shaking, in the other. In this manner he proceeds to the nearest foot-courier and as he approaches, shakes his whip, upon this comes another man who takes the dispatches and proceeds to the next. It is for this reason that the Sultan receives his dispatches in so short a time." This system was of course established for the convenience of the Emperor and was continued with various innovations by successive Moghul emperors in the 18th century. The East India Company established a postal system of its own to facilitate the conveyance of letters between different offices; but it was only during Warren Hastings' administration that a post master General was appointed and the general public could avail of the service, paying a fee on their letter.

- 24) a. What was the mail runner called as?
b. Who introduced the first postal service in India?
c. Whom did the kings and emperors prefer to deliver their dispatches?
d. When did Ibna Batuta travel in India?
e. What did Mommed Bin Tughlak establish?
f. Where do the couriers sit?
g. Which word in the passage means 'new ideas or techniques'?
h. As the courier approaches the nearest foot-courier near an inhabited village/city he
a) shouts out loudly.
b) shakes the whip.
c) whistles and sings.
i. Kings and emperors would successfully..... (communication/communicate) with each other through couriers.
j. When was the post master General appointed?

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

Whenever one of the couriers leaves any city, he takes his dispatches in one hand and the whip with bells in the other, which he keeps shaking. Upon hearing the sound, another man comes out in the next city and takes these dispatches so that he can deliver them to the next city. As a result the Sultan receives his dispatches in a very short a time.

he : which : them : his :

2. A ten years old boy saw a flying bird and shot it down. He ran and picked it up. The bird looked like a house sparrow, but it had a yellow patch on the throat. The child had not seen such spots before. The puzzled boy took the sparrow to his uncle Amiruddeen and asked him what kind of bird it was. His uncle was not able to satisfy his curiosity. He took the boy to the office of Bombay Natural History Society and introduced him to W. S. Millard, the Honorary Secretary of the society.

Millard was surprised to find such a young boy keen to know about the birds. He took him around the room and showed him many stuffed birds. The child became more curious about birds.

Thereafter, the boy started coming to his office frequently to learn about identifying and preserving birds. The boy was Salim Moizuddin Abdul Ali, later known as Salim Ali, the bird watcher. Salim Ali was born on November 12, 1896. He did a course in zoology and was appointed a guide at the museum of Bombay Natural History Society. During the course of this work he became more and more eager to study the living conditions of the birds. With this aim he went to Germany. After one year, he returned to India. In his absence, his post in the museum had been abolished for lack of funds.

He would sit under the trees throughout the day and write in his note book about the activities of the weaver bird. In 1930 he published a research paper on the nature and the activities of the weaver bird. The published papers brought him fame and recognition in the fields of Ornithology. After this, he travelled to various places to study about birds and wrote a book titled 'The Book of Indian Birds' which was published in 1941. The book gave information about 538 Species of Indian birds.

Because of his deep knowledge about the birds, people started calling him the moving encyclopaedia of birds. He worked not only in the study of birds but also in the field of protection of nature. He was given an International award of Rs. 5, 00,000 which he donated to the Bombay Natural History Society. In 1983, he was awarded the Padma Vibhushan by the Government of India.

When this ninety-year old ornithologist died on 20 June 1987, the birds lost their godfather and friend.

24. a. Which bird had the boy shot down?
b. What difference did the boy see about the bird?
c. Name the boy's uncle.
d. Who was W. S. Millard?
e. Where was Salim appointed as a guide?
f. How long had Salim been in Germany?
g. Salim was famous for his role in the (protecting/protection) of nature.
h. Mention the title of the book written by Salim.
i. Pick out and write the word which means 'Study of Birds' in the passage.
j. Which award was conferred on Salim Ali by Government of India?

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

Salim took the rare looking bird to his uncle and asked him what kind of bird it was. His uncle examined it and was unable to satisfy Salim's curiosity. He took Salim to W.S.Millard, who was surprised to see such a young boy keen about birds. Millard took Salim and showed him many stuffed birds at the society, where he worked.

Him: It: who: where:

3. A remarkable story of personal survival ever published was that of an American Corps pilot named Lieutenant Colonel William Rankin. It was on 26th July, 1959, that colonel Rankin was flying at an altitude of 47,000 feet over South Carolina, when the red fire-warning light flashed on in the cock pit of his crusader Jet fighter plane. At the same time he felt jerking and shaking. After communication with a companion air craft on his radio, Colonel Rankin decided to make an emergency exit from his falling plane by using the ejection seat.

It is all the more of interest and essential to point out that up to that moment, nobody had ever ejected from a plane flying at 500 miles per hour and such an altitude. Outside the protection of his pressurised cockpit, the pilot had to face an air temperature of 70 degrees below zero, and a low atmospheric pressure which was liable to make his blood boil especially when he was wearing only flying suit, helmet, gloves and ordinary footwear. His parachute was designed to open automatically at 10,000 feet but as he glanced below, the colonel saw to his horror that he was falling straight into the centre of a huge, black thunder cloud. Powerless to do anything he gritted his teeth and awaited the sudden jerk of his opening parachute. As its reassuring canopy blossomed out above him, he felt another tremendous blast as the terrible forces of wind and hail inside thunder cloud battered his body.

Instead of descending at a normal rate of about 1,000 feet per minute, a powerful up current of air sent him up, until he was floating on the clouds which enclosed him from all directions. Suddenly there was thunder and lightning. The next instant, he would again be flying upwards until his shoulders ached with the drag. Every second he feared his parachute would tear into pieces.

After tearing winds and crashing sounds, the Colonel gradually felt the turbulence lessening. Then, at last he caught a glimpse of green field below him. He had finally emerged from the giant thunder cloud which had held him prisoner for over half an hour. In fact, his descent, which would normally have lasted ten minutes, had taken forty minutes.

24. a. When did the incident mentioned in the passage take place?
b. Where was Colonel Rankin flying over at the time of accident?
c. What warned Rankin about the calamity?
d. Mention any one of the problems faced by him when he ejected out of the cockpit.
e. Where did the colonel land straight into?
f. What battered his body inside the thunder cloud?
g. Add suffix to the word 'power' to make its antonym.
h. He caught a glimpse of green field below. Here the word 'glimpse' means
a) caught sight of. b) couldn't see anything. c) saw far of fire.
i. How long was Rankin enclosed in the thunder cloud?
j. The Colonel 'gritted his teeth'. The idiomatic expression means
a) to be afraid. b) to be cold. c) to be angry.

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

Colonel Rankin opened his parachute, it blossomed out over him, and another tremendous blast battered his body, with wind and hail. He could withstand its force, suddenly he felt being pulled up by a current of air and he was floating in the clouds, which enclosed him from all directions.

It: His: its: which:

4. George Bernard Shaw, one of the greatest playwrights of all times was born in Dublin on 26th July, 1856. As a young man he was terribly shy and to hide his shyness he developed a very gruff manner and voice which some people mistook as rudeness. However, his close friends understood him better as he was the very essence of kindness to those whom he loved and associated with.

At the early age of fourteen, he obtained employment as a junior clerk and though he was quite good at his work, he hated it. So he quit his job and went to London in search of other employment. Before long a newspaper office hired him and he took up employment as critic of books, music and plays. His duty was to attend the various plays staged and give his opinion on them for publication. It was then that he decided to write his own plays. The plays he wrote and produced were a tremendous success. In no time he became world famous as a playwright. Many film companies approached him to use his plays for making movies, but he never liked the idea and turned them down. Finally, he consented to allow his play 'Pygmalion' to be made into a film. This play depicts the story of a little flower girl, who was trained by an English professor to speak proper English. In fact, the professor succeeded in transforming her from an uneducated flower girl into a refined lady. Years later, this play was made into a musical hit - the legendary, 'My Fair Lady'. And it became a worldwide success. Shaw used the huge money earned from this, to worthy causes, such as the enlargement of National Gallery of Ireland, the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and the British museum. The film 'My Fair Lady' is about how complicated English language is and the difficulties faced by Eliza, the flower girl to learn and master this language.

He lived long enough to see people all over the world enjoy his plays. He died at the ripe old age of ninety-four.

24. a. How did Bernard Shaw try to hide his shyness?
b. How old was Bernard Shaw, when he took up his first job?
c. Where did Bernard Shaw go after quitting his job?
d. Which of his plays was made into a first film?
e. Name the little flower girl who appears in the musical hit 'My Fair Lady'.
f. Add suitable prefix to the word 'educated' to form its antonym.
g. Mention any one of the causes which Shaw contributed the money earned by him.
h. Who trained the flower girl to become a refined lady?
i. How old was Shaw, when he died?
j. English language is full of..... (complication/complications)

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

Bernard Shaw's legendary musical hit became a popular film. It is the story of an English professor who meets a young flower girl in a train, where she was singing and selling flowers. He was fascinated by her voice and appearance. So he decided to train her and teach her English. Very soon he transformed her into a refined lady.

It : where : her : he :

5. If you visit the three pyramids of Giza, you will be surprised to see a colossal statue of a beast with a man's head and a lion's body. This is the great Sphinx that sits in the desert of Egypt, about 12 Km from Cairo. The statue has mysterious eyes and enigmatic expression. It gazes over the desert with a kind of mystical superiority. It is one of the most historical monuments in the world.

The Sphinx was carved out of the hill rock left over from the building of the Great Pyramid. It is about 20 m in height and 70m in length. According to the popular belief, it was made some 5000 years ago to resemble the face of Chephren, a king of the fourth dynasty. It was built during the reign of the Egyptian king Khafre.

Why was the Sphinx built? The Sphinx was a mystical monster. The Greeks thought of it as having the head of a woman, and body of a lion with wings. The Egyptians thought of it as a wingless lion with the head and breast of a man. It was believed that the Sphinx would ward off all evils from the cemetery around the pyramids.

Apart from the great Sphinx of Giza, there are many other Sphinxes in Egypt. Their heads represent different kings. In ancient Egypt, kings were considered to be descendants of the Sun God called Rio. When a king died, he himself was supposed to become the Sun God. Kings were also believed to have the strength of various beasts. So the Egyptians sculpted their Gods and kings in the shape of half human and half beast.

There is another Sphinx with a female face. It is made after the queen of Hatshepsut, who had seized the throne and ruled the country. This Sphinx has a beard which represents queen Hatshepsut's masculine powers.

24. a. Where can one come across the Sphinx?
b. What expression is seen on the face of Sphinx of Giza?
c. Which left over rock was used to carve the Sphinx?
d. Whose face does the Sphinx of Giza resemble?
e. Name the Sun God of Egypt mentioned in the passage.
f. Add suitable prefix to the word 'Popular' to make its antonym.
g. Whose face does the Sphinx with female face resemble?
h. The Egyptians..... (believe/belief) that Sphinxes have mystical powers.
i. Why is there a beard on the face of the female Sphinx?
j. In what form were the Gods and kings in Egypt Sculptured?

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

There are many Sphinxes in Egypt, and their heads represent the kings who had once ruled over the land. When a king died he himself was supposed to become the 'Sun God'. The Egyptians worshipped and had great faith in the Sun God, whom they trusted would protect them from evil powers.

Their: himself: whom: them:

6. Confucius was one of the greatest moral teachers and philosophers of China. He studied ancient Chinese writings with great devotion. These works taught him new ideas about character development. His actual name was 'Kung Fu-tzu', the Catholic missionaries called him Confucius.

Confucius was born in the state of Lu, now part of Shantung in China. His family belonged to the lowest level of aristocracy. His parents died when he was still young and he grew up in poverty. Later, he became an official in the government of Lu, and was much respected.

China, during those days was ruled by an emperor with very little powers. The provinces were controlled by corrupt and greedy feudal lords. The people were poor and neglected. Confucius felt disgusted at this state of affairs and left Lu in 484 BC. He started preaching whatever he had learnt from the ancient Chinese writings. Human behaviour, morality and Politics were the main elements of his teaching. At the age of twenty-two he started teaching how to lead a happy life. He said, 'Don't do to others what you would not wish them to do to you'. He taught, 'Thou Shall love thy neighbour as thyself'. He was very modest and always said, 'I teach nothing new. I only pass on the ancient wisdom'.

On returning to Lu, he also held some important positions in the local government of his province. When he was made the Governor of a city, he cleared the state of robbers, reduced taxes, improved people's living conditions and persuaded the ruling classes to lead charitable lives. According to one account, he was also made a minister. He tried his best to improve the evils ingrained in all branches of social life. But soon he realized that they were deep-rooted. So he resigned in disgust at the age of 54.

Confucius' own sayings were collected by his disciples and written down much later, in the book 'Lun Yu'. Confucius died in 479 BC. The religion founded by him is known as Confucianism. It includes ancestor worship, belief in supreme God and belief in Nature Spirit. Even today it influences millions of lives.

24. a. Which county did Confucius come from?
b. Who named him Confucius?
c. For which government did he work as official?
d. By whom were the provinces in China controlled?
e. What did he do after leaving Lu?
f. Mention any one of the elements of his teaching.
g. How old was he when he started teaching?
h. Add prefix to the word morality to form its antonym.
i. Confucius was very (wise/wisdom) in his thinking.
j. Name the book written by his disciples about the sayings of Confucius.

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

Confucius was born into a family of lowest level of aristocracy. They led a poor and miserable life. Unfortunately his parents died when he was very young. Their death completely shattered his life and he was forced to grow up in poverty, which taught him the hard realities of life.

They : his : their : which :

7. Long before there were restaurants, there were taverns where people gathered to talk, have something to drink and perhaps something to eat.

In London there was another kind of place that was also the forerunner of the restaurant. This was the 'Cook Shop'. The chief business of these Cook Shops was sale of cooked meals on the premises and was somewhat like a restaurant. There were Cook Shops in London as long back as the 12th Century.

The first place where a meal was provided every day at a fixed place was the tavern in England. They often became 'dining clubs' and these existed in the 15th Century. By the middle of the 16th Century, many town people of all classes had got into the habit of dining out in the taverns. Most of the taverns offered a good meal for a shilling or less, with wine and ale as extras. Many taverns became meeting places of the leading people of the day. Shakespeare used to be a regular customer of the Mermaid tavern in London.

About 1650, coffee-houses also sprang up in England. They served coffee and tea and chocolate, which were all new drinks at that time. Sometimes they served meals too. In 1765, a man named Boulanger opened a place in Paris which served meals and light refreshments, and he called his place a 'restaurant'. This was the first time this word was used. It was a great success and many other places like it soon opened.

In a short time, all over France, there were similar eating places called restaurants. But the word 'restaurant' was not used till the end of the 19th Century.

In the United States, the first restaurant of which there are records was the Blue Anchor Tavern in Philadelphia which opened in 1683.

24. a. Where did people gather to drink before restaurants came into existence?
b. What did the Cook Shops sell?
c. When did dining places come into existence?
d. Which tavern did Shakespeare often visit?
e. When did coffee-houses come into existence in England?
f. Pick out the word which means 'identical' in the passage and write it.
g. Who introduced the word 'restaurant' for the first time?
h. Use the appropriate prefix to the word 'regular', to form its antonym.
i. Blue Anchor Tavern is in
a) Paris. b) Philadelphia. c) France.
j. Restaurants became in the 20th Century. (successful / success)

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

Dining places provided meals every day at a fixed place. These were started in the 15th Century. By the middle of the 16th century, town people made it a habit to dine out. They paid a shilling, which was quite affordable. Many taverns became the meeting places of leading people. Shakespeare, who lived in London, was a regular customer of Mermaid tavern.

These : They : which : who :

8. Newspaper starts the day for many of us. To begin with, the members of the newspaper staff make plans for the contents of the next edition of the newspaper during their daily or weekly editorial meetings. They discuss upcoming news events and work out ideas for fresh stories. The editor then assigns stories for journalists and photographers to work on and complete within the specified deadlines.

Journalists then carry out research to gather all the facts that relate to the story they have been assigned. Besides collecting information from books, magazines, other newspapers and the 'internet', journalists also conduct interviews with people involved in the issue.

Photographers are allocated stories for which they need to take photos that suit the style of the story. Sometimes, the editor or journalist selects suitable photos from the newspaper archives.

The writing of the story begins when the journalists have completed all their research. The journalists type out their stories or articles on the computer. They must ascertain that their facts are accurate, and they must write in clear and concise style.

The journalist's story reaches the editor via newspaper's computer system and he or she decides whether the angle of the story is correct and whether the story is news worthy. Once the story is approved by the editor, it goes to the copy desk. A copy editor checks the story for grammatical errors and misspellings, and makes the story easier to read. The copy editor looks for "holes" or gaps in the story that might leave reader with too many unanswered questions and cause miscommunication. If the story or article is too long, it is edited down to the right size and also added an eye catching headline.

Editors also choose photos and decide on illustrations to read with the story. Graphic artists are responsible for creating charts and illustrations that certain articles need.

The articles, photographs and advertisements are laid out on each page of the newspaper. Page layouts are done by computer using special software for designing pages.

The finished layout of the newspaper is transferred electronically from computers to the printing press. The entire paper is printed, folded and put together. After printing, the newspapers are bundled into groups, loaded into trucks and sent out to be delivered.

24. a. What starts the day for many of us?
b. Who makes plans for the contents of the next edition?
c. Mention any one of the sources from which a journalist gathers facts related to the story?
d. Where are suitable photos selected sometimes to suit the style of the story from?
e. When does the writing of the story begin?
f. Where is the approved story sent to?
g. Add suitable prefix to the word 'communication' to form its antonym.
h. What decides the choice of the photos?
i. What purpose is special software used for?
j. A newspaper article should be free of (grammar / grammatical) errors.

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

A copy editor checks grammatical errors and misspelling that might lead to confusion. He corrects them and makes the story easier to read. If the story is too long it is again edited down to the right size. An eye catching headline is added to make the reader interested so that he will further recommend the story to his associates.

that : He : it : his :

9. Amelia Earhart was a famous American aviation pioneer who set record after record during her flying career. She mysteriously disappeared while attempting a record breaking flight around the world.

In 1928 she achieved a worldwide fame when she became the first woman to cross the Atlantic Ocean as a passenger on a plane piloted by Wilmer Stultz. Then in 1932 she became the first woman and the second person to fly solo non-stop across the Atlantic. Although she was by then the undisputed queen of the air, Amelia wanted to achieve more.

In March 1937, she flew to Hawaii intending to circle the globe with fellow pilot, Paul Mantz. Due to fire at take off, Amelia ground - looped the plane. In June, she made her second attempt at a round-the-world flight, this time with Fred Noonan as her navigator. At that time, she left behind important communication and navigation instruments, perhaps to make room for additional fuel for the long flight. They departed Miami on June 1, and made it to New Guinea in 21 days.

To begin the next leg on the trip, they departed New Guinea for Howland Island on July 2, 1937. On Howland Island a runway had been hastily built just for Amelia because she needed a place to land and refuel. Only two miles long and a half mile wide Howland Island sits in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. It was such a tiny Island that only the most highly skilled fliers could spot it from up in the air. Therefore, the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter (USCGC) Itasca was designated to communicate with Amelia's plane and guide her to the Island. At dawn, the ship's boilers were belching out thick black clouds of smoke as visual signal to Amelia's plane just in case it arrived early. Meanwhile the ship's radio stood ready to send and receive messages. Amelia and Noonan had little practical knowledge for the use of radio navigation and the crew at Itasca weren't able to pick up the radio frequency Amelia was broadcasting. After six hours of confusion, all contact was lost between Amelia and Itasca.

The U S navy led a massive search for Amelia and Noonan. Finally, President Roosevelt issued an order for all search attempts to be terminated in 1937. No one knows for sure what happened to Amelia and Noonan. Some believe she was captured by enemies.

24. a. What was Amelia's achievement that made her become famous worldwide?
b. Name the pilot who flew Amelia's plane across the Atlantic Ocean.
c. When did Amelia fly with Paul Mantz to Hawaii?
d. What did Amelia leave behind during her second attempt at a round-the-world flight?
e. How long did the flight take to reach New Guinea?
f. How wide is Howland island?
g. Pick out the word from the passage that means 'tool' or 'device'.
h. Mention the mode of visual signal that was planned in case Amelia's plane arrived early.
i. Add prefix to the word 'disputed' to form its antonym.
j. Who issued an order for terminating search for Amelia and Noonan?

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

Amelia chose Fred Noonan as her navigator in her second attempt, because he was skilled and experienced. They departed on June 1st from Miami where she left behind some things, to make room for additional fuel which was essential for them to fly on long route.

her: he: where: which :

10. The story of the domestic cat's relationship with humans is an interesting tale. The cat has been the object of adoration, reverence, hatred and even persecution by humans throughout time.

Cats were first domesticated by the ancient Egyptians from as early as 3000 BC. African wild cats started preying upon the mice and rats that filled the Egyptian grain stores and it didn't take long for the Egyptians to become appreciative of the cats' help in eliminating the rodent population. Killing a cat, even when accidental, was punishable by death. Egyptians shaved away their eye-brows as a symbol of grief when their pet passed away; they would even mummify the cat and bury it in a special cemetery, with supplies of mummified rats for the afterlife. From Egypt, cats spread to other parts of the world. They were great success in the East, where they were again thought to have magical and the mystical qualities. Artists in China and Japan celebrated these animals in their art. In Japan, cats are seen as lucky. One of the most known is the beckoning cat, often regarded as good luck charm for both households and businesses.

The cat spread across Europe during the Roman Empire. The Romans kept the animals to be petted and for companionship, as well as for controlling the rat and mice population. Cats were represented mainly as working animals in Roman art, and there is little indication of reverence or mystical powers given to them.

During the middle Ages, however, cats became an object of superstition and were associated with evil. They were often believed to be endowed with powers of black magic and suspected of being owned and used by witches. As a result, cats were beaten, killed and driven away from towns and villages. The destruction of cats was so extensive that disease carrying rats flourished, contributing greatly to the wide spread of epidemics and plagues throughout Europe.

Not surprisingly, the Europeans once more began to realize the value of the cats in eliminating rodents and cats gradually regained acceptance as household pets.

In 1871, the very first cat show was held in London. The cat association was formed in 1887 in Britain called 'the National Cat Club of Great Britain'.

24. a. Mention any one of the feelings of a man towards cat.
b. When were cats first domesticated?
c. What did the cats eliminate to win the appreciation of Egyptians?
d. Egyptians shaved away their eye-brows when a cat
a) killed mice. b) passed away. c) eliminated rats.
e. Mention one of the qualities that the East attributed to cats.
f. Who celebrated cats in their art?
g. In which art were cats represented as working animals?
h. Disease carrying rats..... (contributing/contributed) to wide spread epidemics.
i. Name the cat association formed in Britain.
j. Add prefix to the word 'lucky' to form its antonym.

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

In Egypt, wild cats preyed upon rats that were destroying grains which were stored in granaries. In Rome, cats were treated as working animals and not much respect was given to them. The Europeans owned cats for fancy. They started breeding them at home. In Japan, the beckoning cats were seen as lucky since their charm was believed to protect households.

which:..... them :..... They :..... their :.....

Poetry Comprehension (Q.No.25)

1. I met a traveller from an antique land
Who said : two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. Near them on the sand,
Half sunk, a shatter'd visage lies, whose frown
 - i) Where had the traveller come from?
 - ii) What did the traveller see standing in the desert?
 - iii) What was the expression on the shattered visage?

2. Lord, I am so tired.
Tired I entered this world.
Far have I wandered since the cock crew,
And the road to school is steep.
 - i) Who is the speaker addressing?
 - ii) The time of the day 'since the cock crew' suggests is
 - a) early morning. b) evening. c) noon.
 - iii) How is the road to school according to the speaker?

3. Barefoot, I want to tread the red-hot paths,
That boil in midday sun,
And then lie down to sleep beneath a Mango tree.
 - i) How does the speaker want to tread the red-hot paths?
 - ii) What boil in midday sun?
 - iii) Where does the speaker want to lie down?

4. Child,
Child, how happy you are sitting in the dust, playing with a broken twig all the morning!
I smile at your play with that little bit of a broken twig.
I am busy with my accounts, adding up figures by the hour.
 - i) Where is the child sitting?
 - ii) What is the child playing with?
 - iii) What is the speaker busy with?

5. Child, I have forgotten the art of being absorbed in sticks and mud-pies.
I seek out costly playthings, and gather lumps of gold and silver.
With whatever you find you create your glad games.
 - i) What has the speaker forgotten?
 - ii) What wealth does the speaker gather?
 - iii) Who does 'you' in the last line refer to?

6. The caged bird sings
with a fearful trill
of things unknown
but longed for still
and his tune is heard
on the distant hill

for the caged bird
sings of freedom.

- i) How does the caged bird sing?
- ii) Where is the bird's tune heard?
- iii) What does the bird sing of?

7. I passed along the waters' edge below the humid trees.
My spirit rocked in evening light, the rushes round my knees,
My spirit rocked in sleep and sighs; and saw the moorfowl pace

- i) Where was the speaker walking?
- ii) What rocked in evening light?
- iii) Name the bird mentioned in the above lines.

8. Not marble nor the gilded monuments
Of princes shall outlive this pow'rful rhyme:
But you shall shine more bright in these contents
Than unswept stone, besmear'd with sluttish time.

- i) What cannot outlive this powerful rhyme?
- ii) These monuments are erected by _____
 - a) common people.
 - b) princes.
 - c) the locals.
- iii) How is time personified?

9. At the corner of Wood Street, when daylight appears,
Hangs a thrush that sings loud, it has sung for three years:
Poor Susan has passed by the spot, and has heard
In the silence of morning the song of the Bird.

- i) Where does Susan come across the thrush?
- ii) How long has the thrush been singing?
- iii) When has Susan heard the song of the bird?

10. Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveller, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth ;

- i) What colour is the wood?
- ii) The speaker sees before him
 - a) a dense forest.
 - b) two roads diverging in a forest.
 - c) a crossing.
- iii) How many travellers are there?

11. Seven years I could not walk a step.
When I to the great physician came
He demanded: Why the crutches ?
And I told him: I am lame.

- i) For how many years could the speaker not walk?
- ii) Whom does the speaker meet?
- iii) Why does the speaker use crutches?

12. This above all is precious and remarkable,
How we put ourselves in one another's care,
How in spite of everything we trust each other.
- i) Where do we put ourselves?
 - ii) The above lines talk about
 - a) human goodness. b) sea of life. c) miracles.
 - iii) Mention the word from the third line that keeps everyone united.

OR

In spite of everything, what do we do with each other?

13. Bangle sellers are we who bear
Our shining loads to the temple fair...
Who will buy these delicate, bright
Rainbow-tinted circles of light?
Lustrous tokens of radiant lives,
For happy daughters and happy wives.
- i) Where are the bangle sellers taking their shining loads to?
 - ii) How are the hawkers describing the bangles?
 - iii) Whom are they urging to buy bangles for?

14. That murmur, soon replies: "God doth not need
Either man's work or his own gifts: who best
Bear His mild yoke, they serve Him best
- i) What does God not need?
 - ii) In 'Bear His mild yoke', His refers to _____ .
 - iii) How do they serve the God?

15. Rose a nurse of ninety years,
Set his child upon her knee—
Like summer tempest came her tears—
"Sweet my child, I live for thee."
- i) How old was the nurse?
 - ii) Her tears are compared to _____ .
 - iii) Who does the mother want to live for?

16. Some words have different meanings,
and yet they're spelt the same.
A cricket is an insect,
to play it — it's a game.
On every hand, in every land,
it's thoroughly agreed,
the English language to explain
is very hard indeed.
- i) What have different meanings yet spelt the same?
 - ii) A game which is mentioned in the above lines is _____ .
 - iii) What is very hard to explain?

17. Four Seasons fill the measure of the year;

There are four seasons in the mind of man:

He has his lusty Spring, when fancy clear

Takes in all beauty with an easy span:

- i) How many seasons are in the mind of man?
- ii) The season mentioned in the above lines is _____ .
- iii) Here spring is described as being
 - a) very short and happy
 - b) sad and dreaming
 - c) idle

Dialogue Writing (Q.No. 28)

1. (At a store)

Chandru : _____ , do you work here? (Starting conversation with stranger)

Assistant : Yes, I do. _____ ? (Offering help)

Chandru : Do you have children's sweaters?

Assistant : Yes, they are over there by the wall.

Chandru : _____ (Asking for price)

Assistant : It's 300 rupees.

Chandru : Here you are.

Assistant : _____ (Expressing gratitude)

2. (In a library)

Librarian: Hi, _____ ? (Offering help)

Student : I am looking for a book, but I could not find it.

Librarian: _____ (Asking for book name)

Student : God of Small Things.

Librarian: Do you remember the author?

Student : _____ (Giving author name-Arundhati Roy)

Librarian: The book is on the second floor in Indian literature section.

Student : _____ I will go there. (Expressing gratitude)

3. (Two friends at a hotel)

Ravi : John, _____ for breakfast? (Enquiring)

John : What _____ ? (Asking for preference)

Ravi : I prefer dosa. Shall _____ ? (Offering choices)

John : I don't like masala dosa. I would prefer set dosa.

Ravi : _____ I will order set dosa. (Accepting)

4. (Two strangers on the road)

Salim : _____ Is there a medical store nearby? (Starting conversation)

Sharat : Yes, there is one right across the street.

Salim : How _____ (Asking for distance)

Sharat : _____ (Giving information)

Salim : _____ (Expressing gratitude)

5. (Two friends at college)

Mohan : Hi Ramesh. Good morning.

Ramesh : _____ (Responding to greeting)

Mohan : _____ your cell phone for a moment? (Requesting)

Ramesh : Sure, no problem. _____ (Offering)

Mohan : It will only be a minute or two.

Ramesh : Take your time. No rush.

Mohan : _____ (Expressing gratitude)

6. (Two friends discussing homework)

Rama : Hey, _____ with the homework? (Requesting)

Susan : I'd be glad to help out. _____ (Enquiring about difficulty)

Rama : I don't understand this equation. Would you mind explaining it to me?

Susan : _____ Don't worry. (Assuring help)

Rama : _____ (Expressing gratitude)

7. (Two friends talking about an unpleasant event)

Vinay : Hi, Shankar.

Shankar : _____ (Responding to greeting)

Vinay : Shankar, our friend Mahesh had an accident this morning.

Shankar : _____ Where did it happen? (Expressing sympathy)

Vinay : _____ (Giving information)

Shankar : Shall we go and see him this evening?

Vinay : _____ (Accepting)

8. (A telephone call)

Prabhu : Good morning madam. Is this VIMS hospital?

Clerk : Good morning. This is VIMS. Who's calling?

Prabhu : _____ from Koppal. (Introducing)

Clerk : _____ (Offering help)

Prabhu : I have an appointment with Dr. Narayan on 27th of this month.
Would _____?(Requesting another appointment)
Clerk : Just a minute. I will check. _____ (Enquiring)
Prabhu : My patient ID is VIMS1774, madam.
Clerk : Is 29th of this month OK?
Prabhu : It's OK, madam. Thank you.

9. (Between a son and mother)

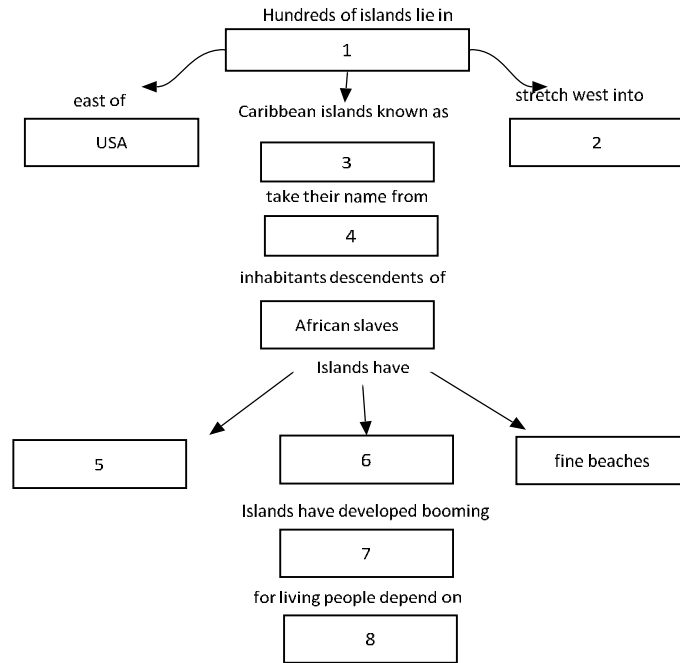
Mother : What about your day at college, son?
Son : It was great, mom. I have been selected captain of the college Hockey team.
Mother : _____ (Congratulating)
Son : _____ (Expressing gratitude)
Mother : By the way, did you pay the electricity bill on your way home?
Son : _____ (Apologizing)
Mother : It's OK. Don't forget to pay it tomorrow.
Son : _____ (Accepting)

10. (Two friends)

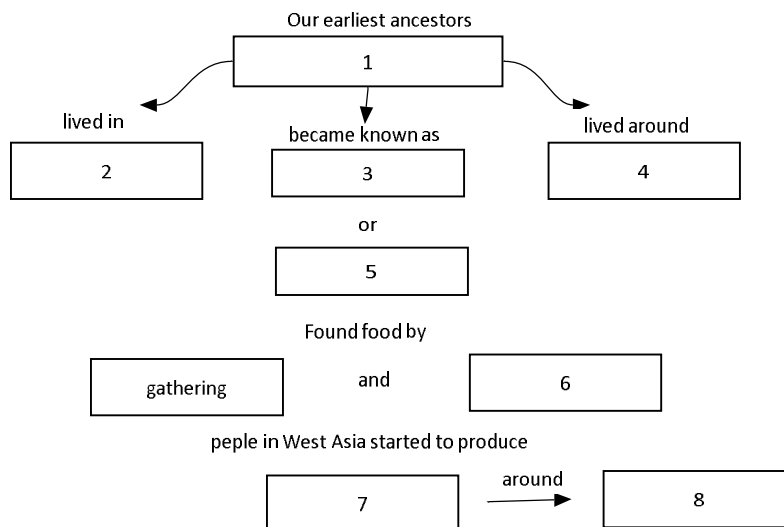
Mala : _____ (Greeting)
Mary : I'm fine. What about you?
Mala : Fine. I learnt that you have got a special scholarship. _____ (Congratulating)
Mary : Yes, Mala, thank you. It's given taking into consideration my contribution to theatrical activities.
Mala : Don't you feel that theatre has lost its relevance?
Mary : _____ (Disagreeing)
Mala : Anyway, your achievement is unmatched.
Mary : Thank you. _____ (Leave taking)

Note Making (Q. No. 31)

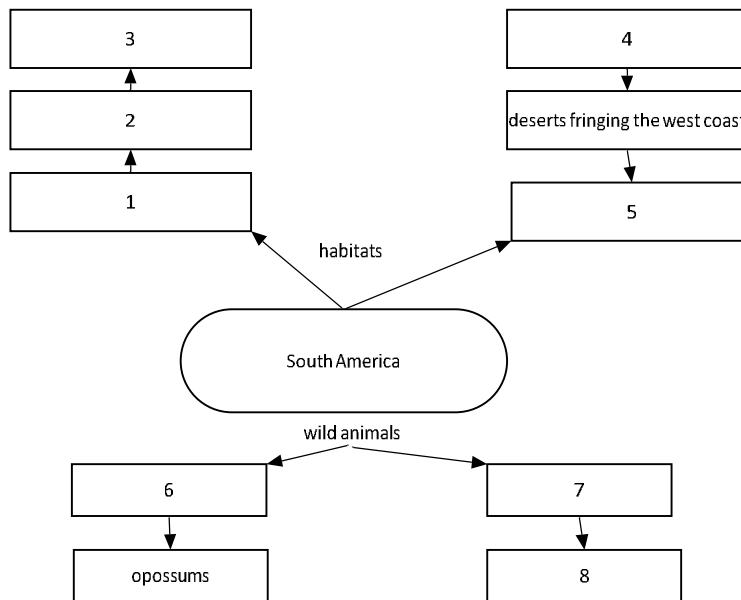
- Hundreds of islands lie in the Caribbean Sea, east of the United States of America and stretch west into the Atlantic Ocean. These Caribbean islands also known as the West Indies, take their name from the Caribs, the original inhabitants of the region, until the Spanish arrived in 1492. The inhabitants of most islands today are descendants of African slaves brought to work in plantations between the 16th and 19th centuries. The islands have a tropical climate, turquoise waters, and fine beaches and have developed a booming tourist industry. Many people here depend on farming for their living.



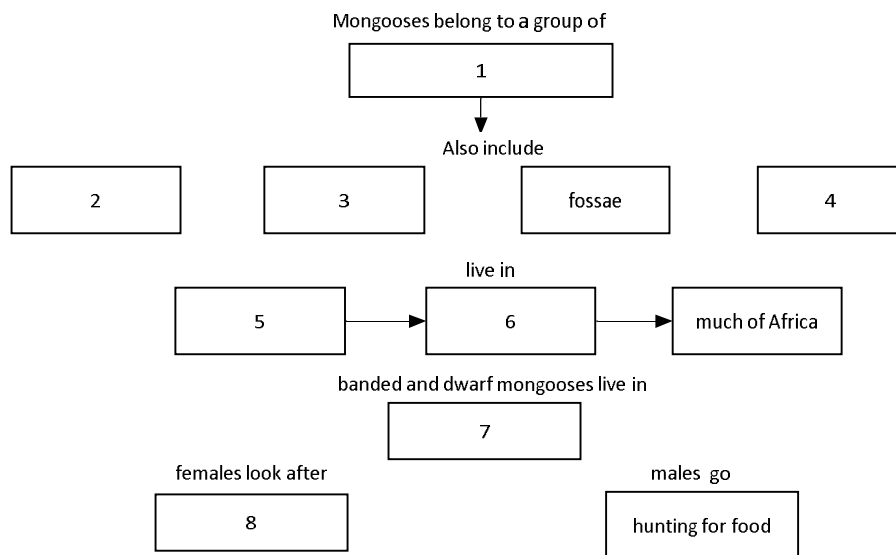
- Our earliest ancestors, the hominids lived in Africa as they evolved into an upright posture and learned to make tools, around 1000,000 years ago. They became known as modern people or Homo sapiens. These people are sometimes called prehistoric, because they lived long before recorded history. From fossil evidence, we know they found food by gathering and hunting, made simple clothes and built shelters out of local materials. People lived like this for thousands of years. Around 9000 BC, for the first time, people in West Asia started to produce their food by farming.



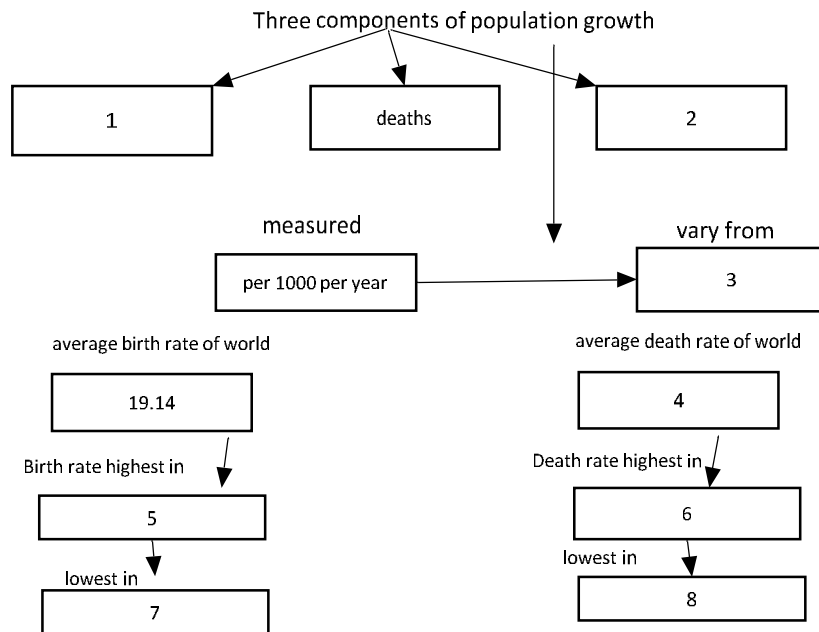
3. South America's habitats include tropical forests of the north, grasslands of the centre and South, tributaries of the Amazon, the Andes Mountains in the west, deserts fringing the west coast, and wetlands of Brazil. South America is rich in wildlife, much of it found in the rain forests. The distinctive animals of South America, including ant eaters, sloths, opossums and new world monkeys, evolved when South America was separated from North America and got isolated from the rest of the world.



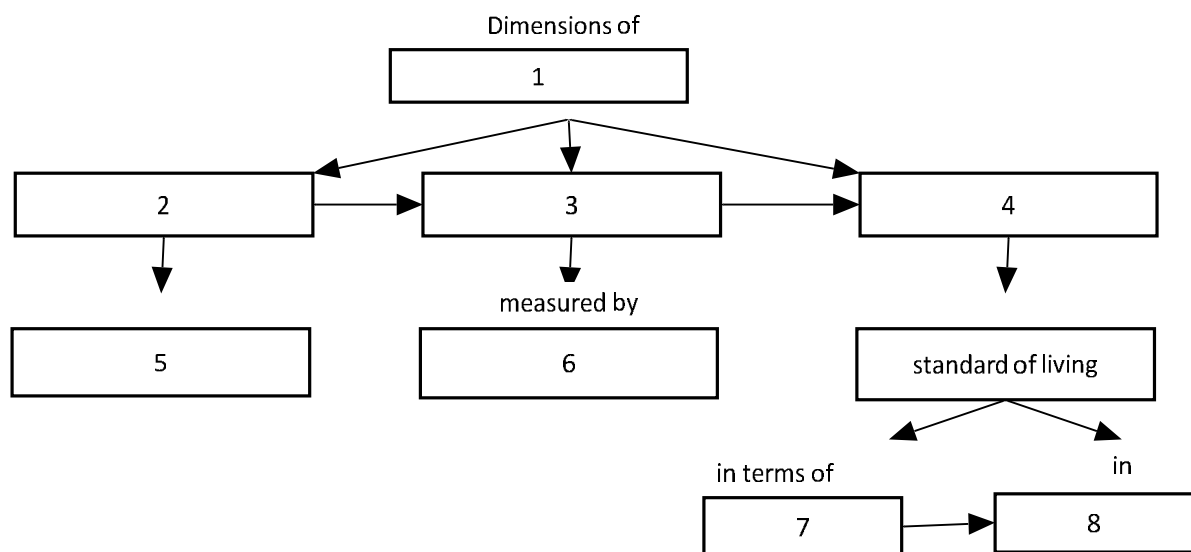
4. Mongooses belong to a group of carnivorous mammals that also include civets, genets, the fossae and binturong (or bear-cat). Mongooses live in southern Europe, southern Asia and much of Africa. The banded and dwarf mongooses live in family groups, and are very sociable. Each one of them has a special duty and enables the group to work together harmoniously. Female Mongooses remain close to their nest and look after the young, while males go hunting for food. These Mongooses live in burrows, which they dig themselves or take over from other animals such as termites.



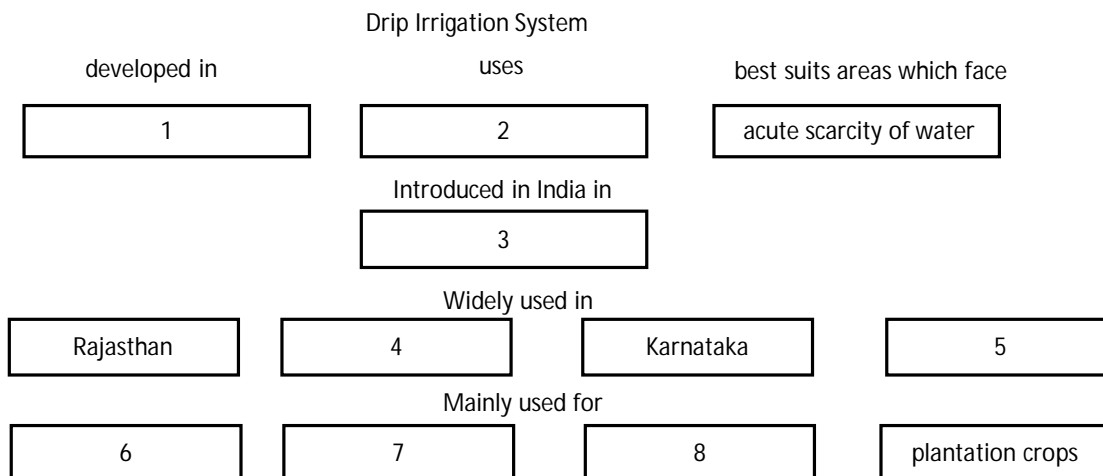
5. There are three components of population growth. They are births, deaths and migration. The rates of these components are measured per 1000 people per year and they vary from one country to another. The average birth rate of the world is 19.14. Niger has the highest birth rate in the world with 51.76 births and Japan has the lowest with 7.64. The average death rate of the world is 8.37. Sierra Leone ranks first with 18 deaths and Qatar has the least death rate with just 1.53.



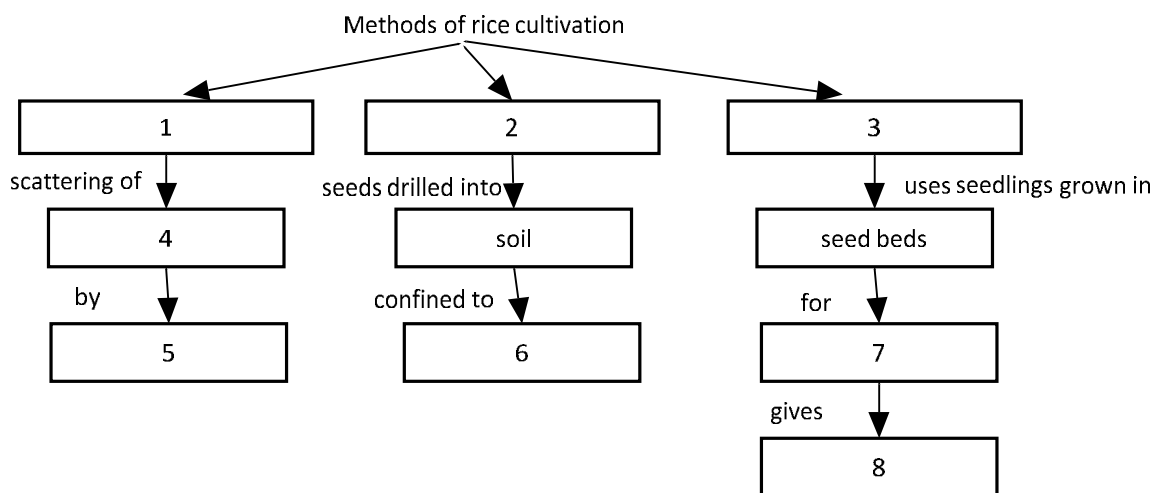
6. Human Development Index has three dimensions. The countries in the world are ranked based on their performance in the areas of health, education and access to resources. In order to measure the performance in health, life expectancy is taken into account whereas to measure the performance in education, rate of literacy is considered. The standard of living is appraised while measuring the performance in respect of access to resources. It is measured in terms of purchasing power in US dollars.



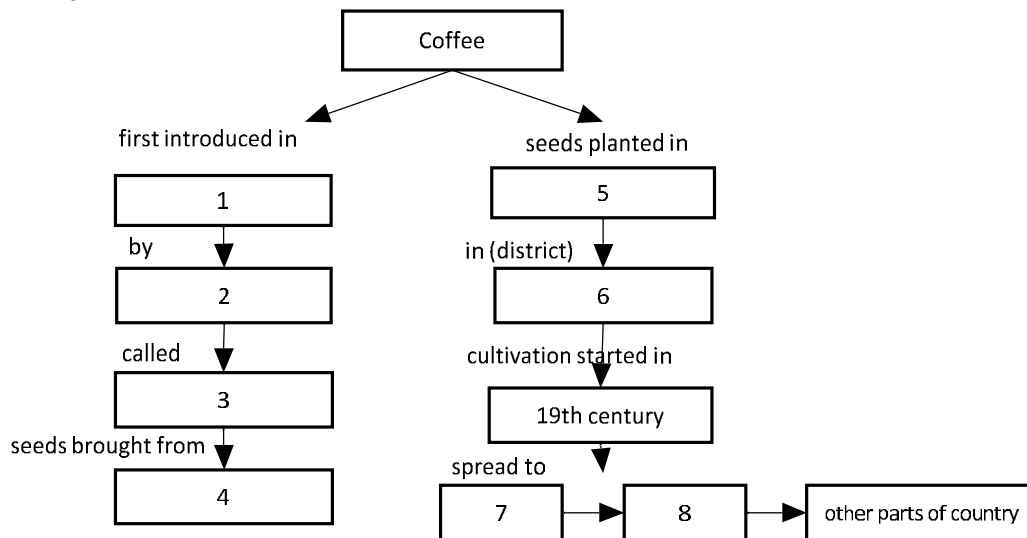
7. Drip irrigation system was developed in Israel. This system uses a small amount of water for irrigating crops. It is best suited in the areas that face acute scarcity of water. It was introduced in India in the 1970s. It is widely used by farmers in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. It is mainly used for coconut, grape, vegetables and plantation crops. It is estimated that 6.3 lakh hectares of land in India is irrigated under this system.



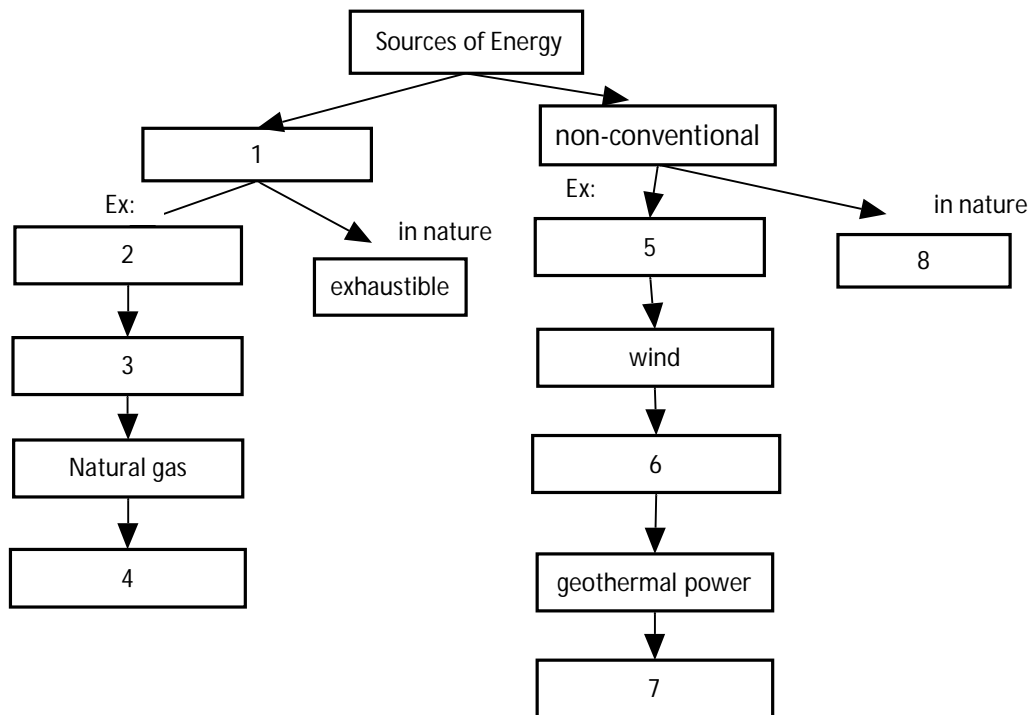
8. There are three methods of rice cultivation. They are broadcasting, drilling and transplanting. The broadcasting method involves scattering of seeds by hand and it is practised in less fertile hilly areas. In drilling method, seeds are drilled into the soil. This method is confined to peninsular India. The transplanting method uses seedlings grown in seed beds for four weeks. It requires abundant supply of labour and water but gives higher yields.



9. Coffee is a tropical plant. It is the second most popular beverage crop of India, the first being tea. Coffee plant was first introduced in India by a Muslim Fakir called Bababudan Sahib. He brought some seeds of coffee from Mecca during the 17th century. He planted them in the Chandragiri hills presently in the Chikmagalur district. The cultivation of coffee crop started in the 19th century on a large scale. Gradually it spread to Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other parts of our country.



10. The energy is the primary input in the production of goods and services. The wheels of progress move with the flow of energy. On the basis of their nature, the sources of energy are of two types: conventional and non-conventional. Coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity are the conventional energy sources. These are limited and exhaustible in nature. The sun, wind, tides, geothermal energy and bio-gas are the sources of non-conventional energy. These sources are renewable in nature.



Letter Writing (Q. No. 32)

1. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Hindu' dated 20 November 2017.

THE BANGALORE HOSPITAL
Requires
ASSISTANT PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER.
Applicants should be GRADUATES with minimum ONE YEAR experience.
FLUENCY in ENGLISH and the LOCAL LANGUAGE essential.
Apply Within one week to :
THE PERSONNEL OFFICER
THE BANGALORE HOSPITAL
202- KV ROAD
BENGALURU -560 003

(Write XXX for NAME and YYY for ADDRESS.)

2. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Deccan Herald', dated December 10, 2017. (Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

Apollo Hospitals
Require
STAFF NURSES
Qualification : B.Sc / Diploma in General Nursing
Fluency in English and the local language essential
Send in applications within 7 days
Apply to : Managing Director
Apollo Hospitals (Personnel Department)
No. 29, Gokul Road
Hubballi - 580115

3. Write an application in response to the following advertisement that appeared in 'The Indian Express' on January 10, 2018. (Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

Oxford Higher Primary School
Dharwad
Requires
Teachers
Qualification : I Class in PUC with Diploma in Education
Knowledge of Kannada and English necessary
Send in your resume within 10 days
To,
The Headmaster
Oxford Higher Primary School, Saptapur, Dharwad - 580001

4. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Times of India' dated 10 November 2017.

(Write XXX for name and YYY for Address.)

WANTED
Accounts Assistants
Applicants should have passed PUC Commerce
Computer Basics with Tally Compulsory
Apply within one week to:
The Regional Manager
Karnataka Financial Ltd.
Kasturba Road
Mangalore – 1

5. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in the 'The Deccan Herald' dated 10 November, 2017. (Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

Wanted
High School Teachers to teach English, Maths and Kannada
Applicants should be trained graduates
Should be able to teach in both Kannada and English medium
Apply within 15 days to
The Secretary
Sagar Education Trust
Vinobha Road,
Shivaram Pet
Mysore – 1

6. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Times of India' dated 10 December, 2017.

(Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

Sogo Retail Management Pvt. Ltd.
Requires Sales Assistants
Qualification : PUC pass
Fluency in English is essential
Working knowledge of computer is a must.
Apply within a week to : The Director,
Sogo Retail Management Pvt. Ltd.
Ramnagar
Bellary - 560015

7. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Indian Express' dated 15 December, 2017.

(Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

<p>Wanted First Division Assistants</p>
Qualifications: B.Com. Should know both Kannada and English typewriting. A Good knowledge of computer is required.
Apply immediately to The Manager Laxmi Finance Company No. 166, Chennamma Circle Belagavi - 583421

8. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'Indian Express' dated 6 September, 2017. (Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

<p>WANTED PROJECT ASSISTANTS</p>
Qualification : P.U.C. or above with minimum 60% marks Good communication skill in English and Hindi, Kannada knowledge essential Experienced candidates preferred
Apply to: The Manager, Shewtha Enterprises, 312 / A, Jnanabharathi, B.R. Ambedkar Road, Bangalore – 560014

9. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in "The Indian Express" dated 15 November, 2017.

(Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

<p>Wanted Sales Representatives</p>
Qualification : PUC or Diploma in Agriculture Marketing
Age : 21-30 years
Language : Fluency in English, Hindi
Apply within 10 days to: Manager (HR) Mahiko India Pvt. Ltd.. Fort Road Chitradurga - 570101

10. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in The Telegraph dated November 17, 2017. (Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

<p style="text-align: center;">WANTED Student Coordinator Qualification : Any Degree with B.Ed Should be good in English Communication</p> <p>Apply immediately: The Administrator Global Minds Education Pvt. Ltd. 8th Mile, Hesaraghatta Road, Bengaluru - 560057</p>

Speech Writing (Q. No. 33)

1. Imagine that you are required to speak on the occasion of Independence Day on 'Integrity and Development'. Using the hints given below, write a speech in about 100 words.

- Importance of unity and integrity
- Integrity: social and cultural dimensions
- Threats to unity and integrity – obstacle to development
- Measures to be taken to preserve unity in diversity
- Inclusive development – need of the hour

2. Imagine that you are the president of your college union. You must deliver a speech on Gandhiji on Gandhi Jayanti Day. Prepare a speech of about 100 words, based on the points given below.

Gandhiji - greatest Indian of 20th century- leadership of freedom movement – weapons – truth and non-violence- led simple life –fought for social and economic equality – relevance of Gandhism - in an age of consumerism and globalization

3. Imagine that you have been invited by a local science club to speak on superstitions. Prepare a speech in about 100 words on the basis of the points given below.

- Traditional beliefs – irrational feeble minds
- fear – ignorance – illiteracy – lack of scientific attitude
- Common beliefs – cat crossing one's path – presence of owls in the courtyard.
- Measures to eradicate – scientific clarifications – creating awareness – literacy drive

4. You have invited the District Superintendent of Police as the Chief Guest for your College Day programme. As the secretary of the College Union, you have to introduce the guest at the function. Using the details given below, write a speech in 100 words.

Name : Sheela Patil

Birth Place : Gulbarga

Educational

Qualification : M.A from Gulbarga University -I.P.S. – 2005 Batch

Profile : Started career as lecturer - passed IPS - posted as DSP to Haveri – nightmare to anti-social elements – known for courage and honesty - Now SP in your district

5. Your college is celebrating 'Karnataka Rajyotsav'. You are asked to speak on this occasion. Write a speech in about 100 words. Your speech should include the following points:
- Kannada speaking people – after independence - under several provinces
 - Struggle for unification - Linguistic province called Mysore State formed in 1956
 - Renamed Karnataka - 1973
 - Present day status : hub of IT industries, tourist attractions
6. Imagine you have been asked to deliver a speech on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on the occasion of the celebration of 'Ambedkar Jayanti' in your locality. Prepare a speech of about 100 words based on the points given below :
- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar – architect of Indian Constitution - born 14th April, 1891 – sought Maharaj of Baroda's help — went to USA — higher studies in Columbia - London School of Economics - got M.Sc, D.Sc. - voracious reader — wrote articles on many topics—journalist—reformer — fought for equality —awarded Bharat Ratna — passed away in 1956.
7. You are the general secretary of your college cultural association. You have invited a musician to inaugurate the college cultural fest. Based on the artist's details given below, write a speech of introduction in 100 words.
- Name : Prasannakumar
Birth Place : Sirsi (Uttar Kannada)
Profile : born into poor family – school dropout -had great passion for music – went to Mumbai – worked as labourer – found music teacher – put in vigorous practice – now famous all over the country – Rajyotsav awardee
8. You are celebrating 'World Environment Day' under the auspices of your college Eco Club. The chief guest of the function is a rustic man who has played a vital role in conservation of nature. His profile is given below. Based on the details, write a speech of 100 words which introduces the guest.
- Name : Hanumantappa
Profile : born in a small village – frequently drought-hit -poor family – no schooling - worked as cattle herder – had love for trees – planted saplings on the slope of hill – took care – in course of time – large area covered with trees – ground water increased – now tourist attraction
9. Imagine that you are celebrating 'International Women's Day' and you are required to speak on the occasion. Using the hints given below, write a speech in 100 words.
- Women empowerment
 - Importance of education
 - Eradication of dowry system
 - Ensuring safety at work places
 - Treating women with respect
 - Gender equality

10. You have invited the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat as the Chief Guest for your College Annual Day programme. As the secretary of the Student Union, you have to introduce the guest at the function. Write a speech in 100 words using the details given below.

Name : Kiran Shetty

Birth Place : Kundapur

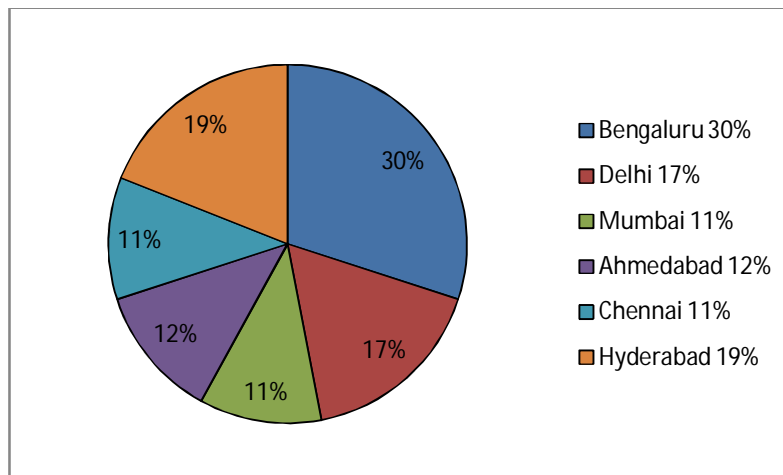
Educational

Qualification : M.Com from Mysore University -I.A.S. – 2011 Batch

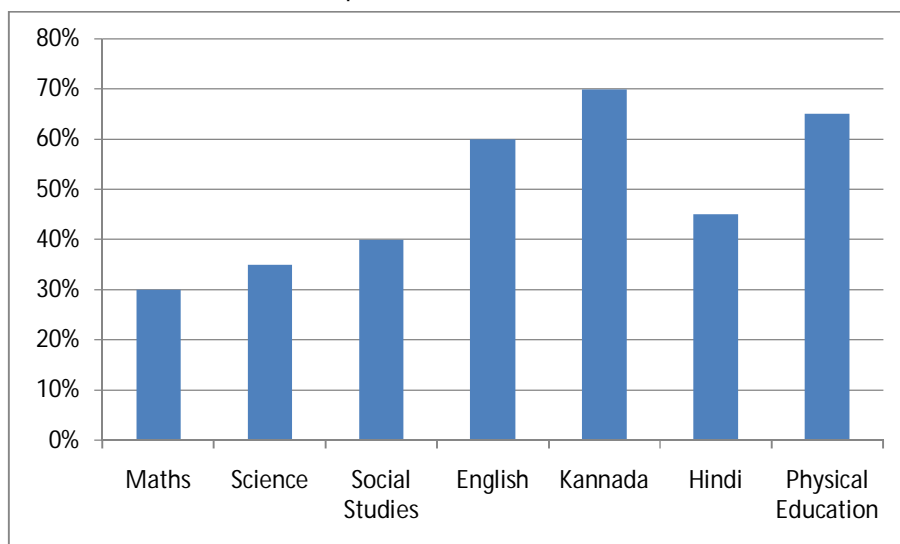
Profile : Started career as accountant in private company - passed IAS - posted as CEO to Gulbarga – implemented several developmental schemes – eliminated rural unemployment – effectively managed drought condition - Now ZP CEO in your district

Report Writing (Q. No. 33)

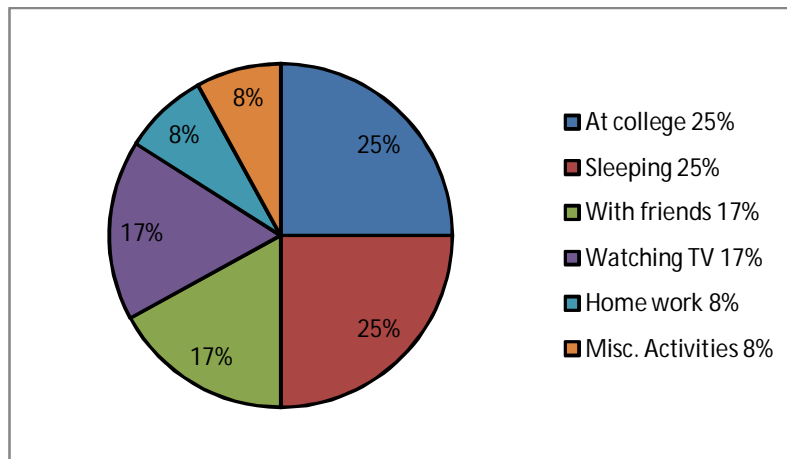
1. A survey was conducted on software job locations in India and the results are shown in the following pie chart. Using the data, write a report in about 120 words.



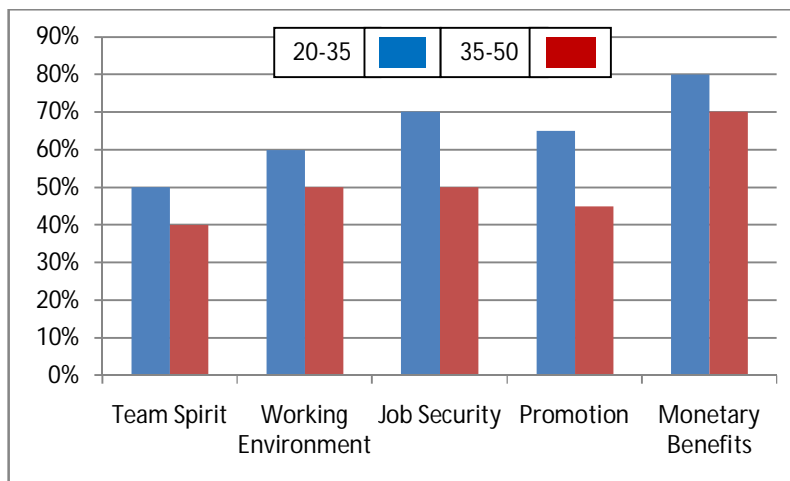
2. The following bar graph represents data regarding X standard students' preference of subjects. Based on the information, write a report in 120 words.



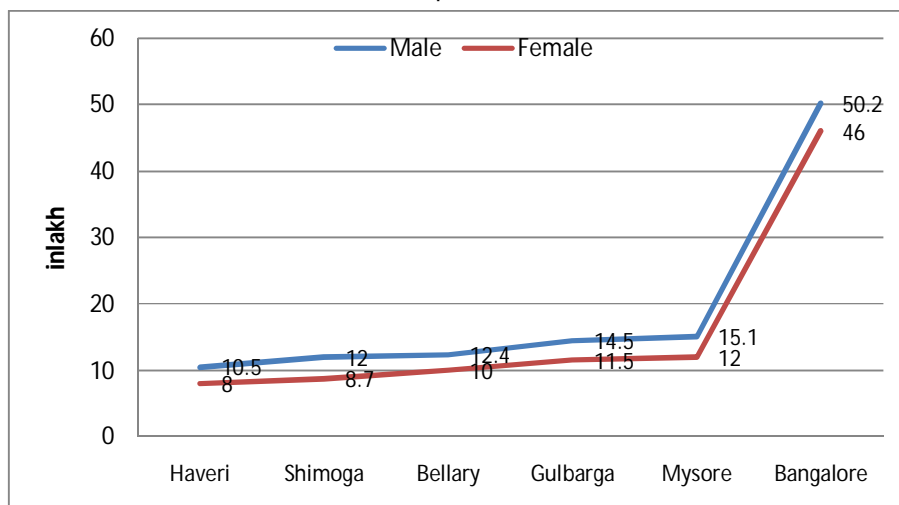
3. The pie chart given below represents the percentage of time spent by students on an average in a day for several activities. Based on the information, write a report in 120 words.



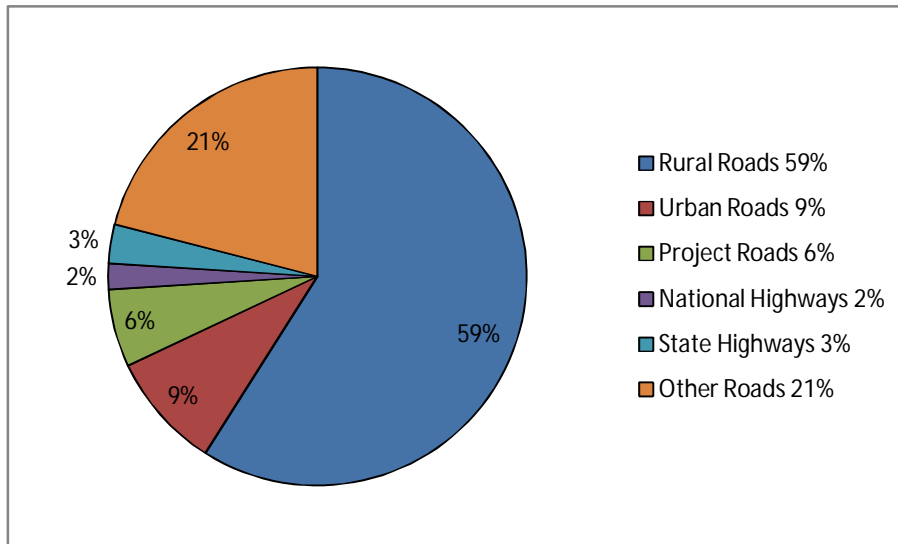
4. The bar graph given below shows information regarding the factors that affect performance of employees working in an IT company. The employees fall under two age groups viz. 20-35 and 35-50.



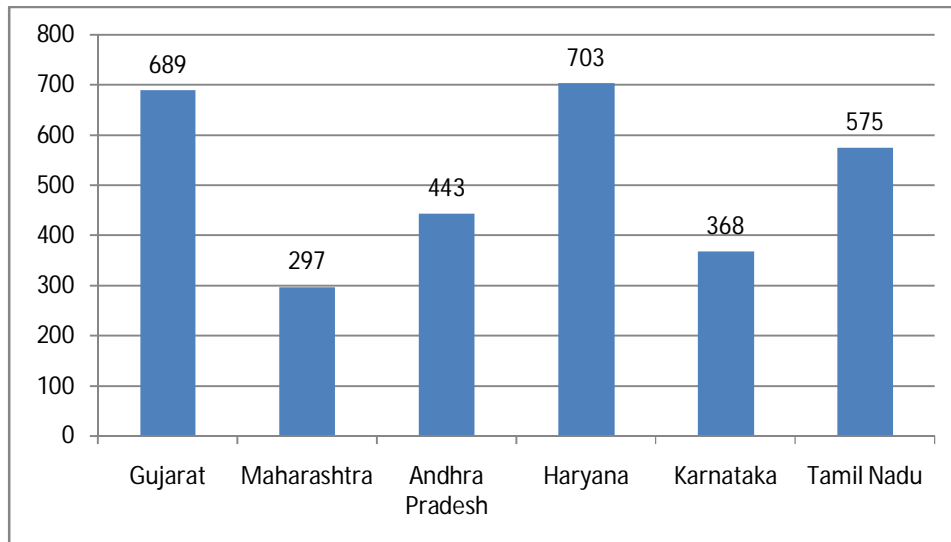
5. The following line graph represents gender wise population (in lakh) of selected districts of Karnataka. Use the information to write a report in 100 words.



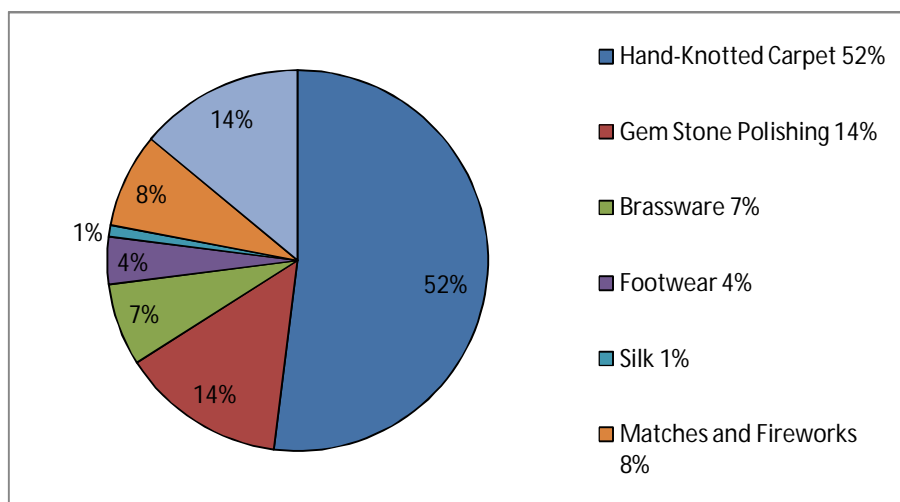
6. The following pie chart represents the percentage of different categories of roads in our country in 2015. Use the information and write a report in 100 words.



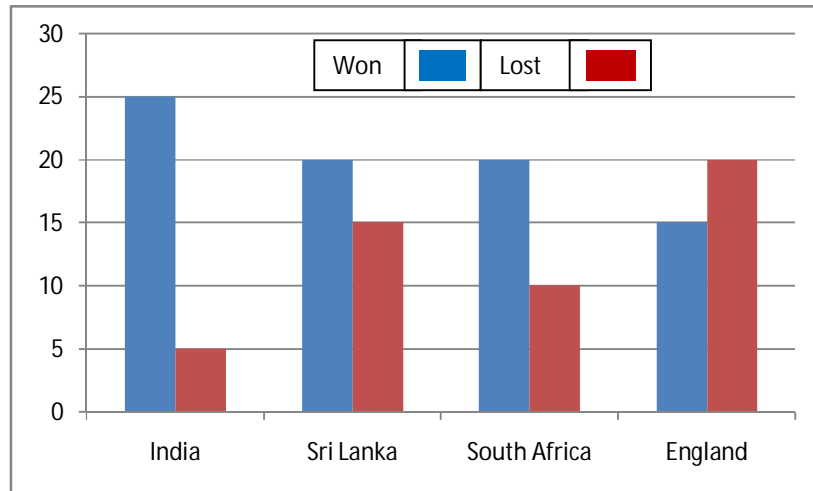
7. The following bar graph represents the yield of cotton in kg. per hectare in some states of our country. Use this information to write a report in 100 words.



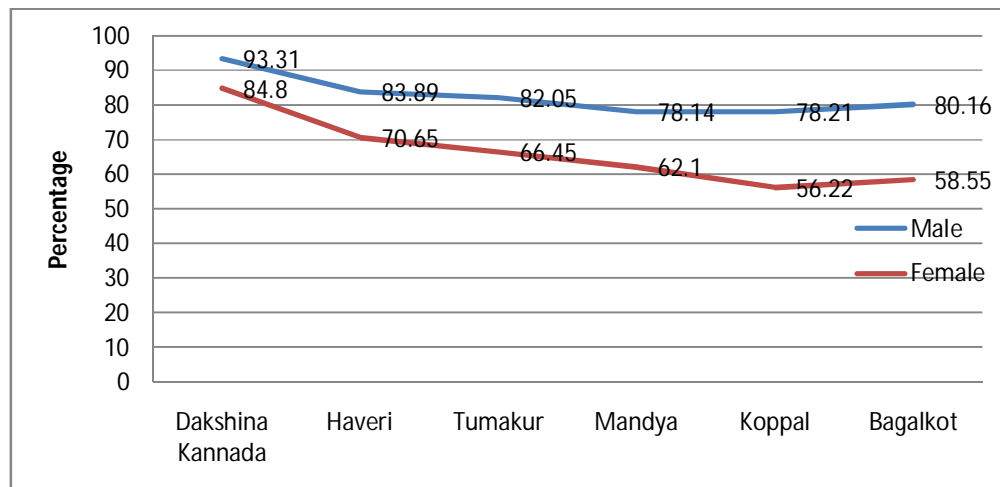
8. The following pie chart represents the amount of child labourers in different industries in India in 2012. Based on the information, write a report in about 120 words.



9. The following bar graph represents the number of one-day cricket matches won and lost by four leading teams in the year 1998. Based on the information, write a report in about 120 words.



10. The following line graph represents the gender wise percentage of literacy rate of six districts of Karnataka in 2011. Based on the information, write a report in 100 words.



Jumbled Segments (Q. No. 35)

1. a real /there is / this/ in / toy kingdom / kinglet
2. can't earn / labour / you / stone palaces / by honest
3. they /mind /killing people /in /war /don't
4. 1994/Navdanya farm/ started/ was / in
5. teaches / Earth University/ the / Earth Democracy
6. by / inspired / is/ Tagore / the earth University
7. old lady/ white haired/ Dona Laura/ a /was
8. Don Gonzalo/ handkerchief / his / used / as a shoe brush
9. has made/ the snuff/ peace / Laura and Gonzalo/ between
10. silver maiden /the / called/ Dona Laura/ was
11. the bench / are /three priests/ on/ sitting
12. agriculture / was / in / well versed /the old man
13. all/forgot / Basavaiah's death/ his songs/ after / Tammanna
14. apple/ to become /the child's foot /an /wants
15. first literary/ Borges'/reading/ Grimm's Fairy tales/ was
16. person/extraordinary / an/ was / mother / Borges'
17. aesthetic / is /poetry/ act / an
18. that is/ near/ far / all /becomes
19. Bowing / in/ Japanese culture /a natural practice/ is
20. expensive / in/ are /Motor cars/ Brazil
21. young man/ popular / a/ Roof/ was
22. movement/ is /cycling/ a/ social
23. books/ that/ never/ will/ I/ disappear/ believe
24. fond/ Gonzalo/ good/ of /verses/ was
25. his assistant / Roof / five elders / besides / in the room / and / were / there
26. another shilling / got up / gave / Roof / each man / again / and
27. a lot of / had lately been / he / firewood / himself / taking down
28. every five years / exercise power / the great day / the people / when
29. he / of the booth / had gone in / Roof / as jauntily as / went out
30. the famous / wrote / cycling song / he / that has become / their anthem

ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ವಿವರಣೆ

ಕ್ರಮ : 1

ವಿಭಾಗ : ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ಎಸ್. ; 2019

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ವಿವರಣೆ	ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ವಿವರಣೆ	ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ವಿವರಣೆ
1.	Mrs. Anuradha B. A. Principal, AGCC PU College, Bangalore	9449231062	
2.	Sri. M K Kallajjanavar Govt. PU College Haveri JH190	9886516873	
3.	Mrs. Amanda Muriel Sequeira St. Mary's P U College Shirva, Udupi SU041	9449592932	
4.	Mrs. Beulah Margaret Beasant National P U College Mangalore SS006	9844722988	
5.	Sri. B G Giritimannavar Govt. PU College Gadag JG192	9482930827	
6.	Veenadevi M N B M S College for Women Basavanagudi Bangalore-19 AS003	9731210872	
7.	Mrs Philu Jose Christ Jr College Christ University Campus Bangalore AS040	9845729842	
8.	Dr. Mamatha R Prasad Jyothi Kendriya Vidyalaya Comp. PU College Yelachenahalli Kanakapura Road, Bengaluru AS281	9886543413	