

**EXAM
DRILL****PROSE****ANSWERS****Chapter 1 : A Letter to God**

1. (i) (b) Lencho and his family
(ii) (c) help from God
(iii) (b) God's help
(iv) (d) solitary
(v) (d) both (a) and (b)
2. (i) (b) post office
(ii) (c) letter, God
(iii) (b) from the post office employees
(iv) (b) before time
(v) (b) next
3. The whole morning, Lencho eagerly watched the sky towards the north east, looking for signs of rain. He was sure that a downpour or at least a shower was necessary for a good harvest.
4. The postmaster felt contentment because he helped Lencho in his need. Although he was not able to raise all the money that was required but it was a good amount and the post master felt good by doing this deed, without any selfish motive.
5. Suddenly the weather changed and huge hailstones started falling from the sky. It continued for an hour and finally when it passed, the field was completely covered in white and the corn was ruined. There was nothing left and that's when Lencho said a plague of locusts would have left more than this.
6. Lencho received 70 pesos and he became angry because he was sure God could not send him less than what he had asked. Lencho started writing one more letter to God calling the post office employees a bunch of crooks and asking him to send the rest of the amount.
7. Dear Lencho
I hope you have received the 70 pesos that I sent you. I believe you are angry with the post master and post office employees for taking some of your money. But let me tell you what exactly happened. When you posted your first letter the seal got broken and the letter slipped out of it. One of the employees saw it and took it to the postmaster. He being the

thorough gentleman, wrote a small note for me to send you money as soon as possible, sealed it and resent it. Now let me tell you why the money is a little less than what you asked for. You saw the hailstorm. It was devastating. I have received a lot of letters from others for help as well and being God I have to help everyone, you know that. So, I only kept 50 pesos in the envelope and sent back. The post office employees and the post master are so generous that they have kept extra 20 pesos in many envelopes like yours to help you and others. They have collected the money among themselves. They are not bad people, they are a bunch of generous, helpful people who helped you and many others. Don't be angry, just manage with what you have. I'll bring good rains next year. Take care.

God

8. Lencho was a very hard working and simple farmer. He lived in a house on the top of a hill with his family. He nourished his family members with love and affection. He worked very hard on his fields to run his family. He lived happily with his wife and children. He worked in his field like an ox. One of the most quintessential traits of Lencho's nature was that he was a true and firm believer of God and did his work with dedication and devotion keeping deep faith in God. He had the ability to face his problems and still keep going. So, when once his entire corn field was destroyed by the hailstorm, he did not lose heart and rather consoled his family that no one on the earth dies of hunger. He knew that only God could help him in his days of distress. So, he decided to write a letter to God and tell Him about his distress. He appealed to God to send him 100 pesos to sow his field again and to run his family till the next crops came. Coincidentally, the letter reached the hand of a kind hearted post master who helped him with 70 pesos in the name of God. He was sure that God will help him- such was his faith. But he was wrong in calling the post office employees a bunch of crooks.

**Chapter 2 : Nelson Mandela :
Long Walk to Freedom**

1. (i) (b) Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom
(ii) (c) the black people
(iii) (b) his people were not free

- (iv) (b) plenty
- (v) (a) incomplete freedom

2. The 'extraordinary human disaster' Mr. Mandela mentioned at the beginning of his speech, he was referring to apartheid. It was a system prevalent in South Africa, which segregated people based on their race.

3. Nelson Mandela gives a message of peace and unity. He fought for the freedom of the oppressed and welfare of his people. A country's greatest wealth is its people and not the riches or diamonds.

4. Courage is not merely the absence of fear but the triumph over it. One who conquers his/her fear is truly a brave person.

5. It is easy to teach someone to love because love comes naturally to everybody. Mr. Mandela believes that 'man's goodness' is like a flame, which may be easy to hide, but it never extinguishes. Even in the most difficult times in prison, when Mr. Mandela saw a glimmer of humanity in one of the guards, it gave him hope and helped him to keep going.

6. Mr. Mandela believes that 'man's goodness' is like a flame, which may be easy to hide, but it never extinguishes. "Depths of oppression" certainly creates "heights of character". Mr. Mandela described that how the decades of brutality and oppression of the white people made African patriots like Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, Luthuli, Dadoo and many more out of ordinary people. They all were the men of courage, wisdom and large heartedness. They suffered a lot for the freedom of the nation and the equal rights of the black people. They remained courageous while facing utmost cruelty at the hands of white people.

7. Mr. Mandela realised in his youth that it was not just his freedom that was being curtailed but the freedom of all blacks. He joined the African National Congress and this transformed the fearful man to a fearless rebel. He sacrificed the comforts of a settled family life to fight for a greater cause to end racial prejudice.

By saying that he is simply the sum of all those African patriots, Mr. Mandela wants to pay his tribute to all the people who have sacrificed their lives for the sake of freedom. He says that he is grateful to those who had gone before him because those heroes of past had paved the path of cooperation and unity for him. Therefore, he could try to come to power to bring equality for his people with their support.

Chapter 3 : Two Stories about Flying

1. (i) (a) Young seagull and mother
- (ii) (b) He was starving
- (iii) (d) both (a) and (c)
- (iv) (b) extreme fear.

- (v) (a) enraged

2. The parents of the young seagull threatened and cajoled him to fly because unlike his siblings who took their first flight quite easily with the help of their parents, the young seagull refused to take off as he could not muster enough courage to follow their suit. His parents threatened to let him starve on the cliff, yet he wouldn't fly.

3. The young seagull was afraid to take his first flight because he thought that if he jumped off from the cliff, he would fall and hurt himself.

His wings were much bigger in size as compared to his brothers and sisters. Yet, they were not afraid of flying. They confidently ran to the brink of ledge flapped their wings and flew away.

4. The young seagull's brothers and sisters were flying about with their parents, who taught the former how to perfect the art of flight, teaching them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish. The young seagull had watched his older brother catch his first herring and eat it. His parents praised his brother's skills with a proud cackle. He, on the other hand, was taunted by the whole family for being a coward.

5. We at times fall short in understanding the love and affection behind a parent's stern attitude, and consider their acts as strict and rude. However, parents do everything in their power for the betterment of their child. They at times, turn strict and scold the child just to make him understand the importance of a value or a lesson they want their child to imbibe or learn. Similarly, if we take example from the chapter 'His First Flight' a seagull's innate quality is to fly. Unfortunately the young seagull was scared for unknown reasons and lost trust in his own capacities, his wings. His parents were aware of his insane fear of taking his first flight. So, they decided to take the drastic step of keeping him hungry and letting him either suffer or take some action to earn his food by taking his first flight. Having suffered from extreme hunger and neglect, the young seagull finally takes his first flight and even catches a fish. His family applauds him like true supporters. So, the lesson to learn from here is that no matter how one's parents act or behave, the bottom line of their actions is the love, affection and care for their children.

6. (i) (c) Turned his plane towards North
- (ii) (a) Follow him
- (iii) (b) narrator, black aeroplane
- (iv) (d) both (a) and (c)
- (v) (a) very happy

7. No, the narrator was not able to meet the pilot of the black aeroplane. He went into the control room to know about him and thank him.

When the woman in the control centre learned that the narrator was enquiring about a second plane she laughed because according to the radar, there had been no other plane than the narrator's Dakota flying that night.

8. While the narrator was flying back to England from Paris in his small Dakota aeroplane, he came face to face with an unpleasant storm with mountainous black clouds. The narrator knew that flying around the storm was not possible as he did not have enough fuel, and flying through the storm was risky especially for the kind of plane he was flying. But he was willing to take that risk.

The thought of being with his family, going on a holiday and enjoying a proper English breakfast made him take the risk.

9. Before taking the risk of entering the storm clouds the narrator had two options. He could either turn back and go to Paris which was about 150 kilometres behind him, or he could fly his old Dakota plane up and over the dark clouds. He chose neither options. He wanted to be back in England to have his breakfast in time. Also, he couldn't fly around the clouds to the north or south as he didn't have enough fuel to fly.

10. The story 'The Black Aeroplane' is quite interesting and raises our curiosity in more from one ways. It is a story about a pilot of an old Dakota plane who despite the bad weather and insufficient fuel decides to fly through a storm in order to meet his family. He begins his flight and starts thinking about good things ahead like a good English breakfast. But he lands in the mid of a terrible storm, his aeroplane's functions almost stops working. He doesn't have any navigation and then right in the mid of all the chaos, he gets help and direction from a mysterious black aeroplane. Sometimes in life we encounter incidents beyond sane human understanding. Similarly in this chapter, the incident of black aeroplane is beyond human understanding. The Dakota pilot goes to the control room to know about the black aeroplane but he was informed that he was alone in the storm. Sometimes it could be a divine power helping us or sometimes it could be our brain playing tricks on us. It is certainly upto one's beliefs and imagination. There are many instances in different people's life but they all are beyond explanation. And in such situations we should just thank our stars and our luck and move forward in our life and try to pay back by doing good deeds.

Chapter 4 : From the Diary of Anne Frank

1. (ii) (b) having intensive fear
- (ii) (a) about who will go into next class
- (iii) (c) class results
- (iv) (d) quaking in its boots
- (v) (b) forthcoming

2. On the very same day, she shared about things happening at her school. Her classmates were all terrified and nervous,

the annual results were yet to be declared. In an upcoming meeting at school it was decided by the teachers who shall move up to the next grade and who shall be kept back.

3. Anne says that when her parents moved to Holland from Germany in 1933, she and her elder sister Margot moved in with their grandmother, whom she loved very dearly and grew close to. After her grandma fell ill and passed away due to it, Anne often missed her as she still loved her. A candle for grandma was lit along with other candles on Anne's birthday.

4. Anne believed a diary to be a better confidant than a person because she found paper to be more patient than people. She always craved for someone who was a patient listener because according to her she had all kinds of things, which she needed to get off her chest and her diary wouldn't reveal her secrets as it wasn't meant for anybody's reading.

5. 'The Diary of a Young Girl' presents the portrait of a girl who develops gradually. Her journey starts from infatuation and ends with maturity. This journey shows that Anne is plucky, has guts and grit, positive views and adjusting nature. Anne is a keen observer and this is evident from her meticulous descriptions of events and persons. Though critical of others' faults, she is sensitive to their feelings. She is mature in her thoughts and it presents her as a promising writer.

Anne is assertive but does not hurt others. Being analytical, she adjusts to the prevailing circumstances. She is lonely in the crowd and does not want to burden the already burdened adults with her own concerns. She turns to her diary. The anti-semitic attitude of the Dutch disheartens her but she remains optimistic about humanity. Being sensitive, she feels guilty finding other people suffering while she is safe. She is frivolous overtly but serious in privacy. This shows her remarkable maturity.

Anne is a normal girl with real human emotions and imperfections. She was an ordinary girl who lived under extraordinary circumstances. Her heart guides her initially but brain takes control of her later on. She is a memorable character.

Chapter 7 : Glimpses of India

I. A Baker from Goa

1. (i) (a) baker
- (ii) (a) in the morning
- (iii) (d) all of these
- (iv) (b) emptying
- (v) (c) to start

2. The children used to be ready early in the morning to eagerly wait for the baker. The baker would come twice a day—once early in the morning and the second time when he returned after selling his stuff.

The children would run to meet him as they wanted to have bread-bangles.

3. The elders in Goa still love to remember the good old Portuguese days. They fondly remember the authentic loaves of bread for which the Portuguese are famous. The time tested furnaces, which still exist are a reminder of how traditional bakers used to bake loaves of bread. Whenever the thud and jingle of the traditional baker's bamboo is heard at times, it reminds one that this very sound heralded the arrival of the baker every morning.

4. The writer reminisces about his childhood days when the baker used to be friends with them. The baker visited the writer's childhood home twice a day, once in the morning, when he set out to sell his bread and later, when he would be returning after making his sale. The jingling thud of his bamboo, which was his signature call to inform potential customers of his arrival, is still unforgettable, says the writer. That was the sound that woke the children of the house and they would rush out to greet their beloved baker. The 'jhang jhang' sound was made by a special bamboo staff, which baker used to hold with one hand and bang it on the ground. With his other hand he supported the basket of loaves on his head. He would greet the lady of the house by wishing "Good Morning" and then place his basket on the vertical bamboo. The children of the house crowded the baker but they'd be pushed aside with a mild scolding before delivering the breads to the servant. The children would not give up easily and would climb on a bench or parapet to look into the baker's basket. The children mostly preferred the bread bangles, which they carefully chose themselves. Sometimes, there were sweet bread of special make. The writer can still remember the unique fragrance of those loaves.

II. Coorg

1. (i) (b) Coorg
(ii) (c) monks
(iii) (a) surprise
(iv) (c) pale brownish yellow
(v) (b) Tibetan settlement

2. Kuppia, the traditional attire worn by Kodavus, which is a long black coat with embroidered waist belt is similar to Kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds. It proves that Kodavus are the descendents of the Arabs.

3. There are many outdoor high-energy adventures that Coorg has to offer its visitors. Even the most laidback individuals enjoy the life of high-energy adventures. They can go for river rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountain biking. For those who like to trek they can take any of the numerous walking trails in Coorg.

4. Regarding the origin of the Kodavu people it is believed that they have descended from either Greeks or Arabs. It is possible that part of Alexander's army moved south along the coast and settled there when return became impracticable. They married amongst the locals. The impact of their culture is evident in the Kodavu martial traditions, marriage and religious rites as they are different from what is practised in Hinduism.

The black coat with an embroidered waist belt worn by Kodavus which is known as Kuppia is similar to Kuffia, which is worn by Arabs and Kurds. This proves the other theory that Kodavu people originated from Arabs.

III. Tea from Assam

1. (i) (a) Rajvir
(ii) (b) boiled water before drinking
(iii) (a) discovery of tea leaves
(iv) (b) delicious
(v) (d) both (a) and (b)
2. Pranjol and Rajvir were classmates at a school in Delhi. Pranjol's father is the manager of a tea - plantation in upper Assam and Pranjol has invited Rajvir to visit his home during the summer vacation.
3. The legend from India is that a buddhist ascetic named Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids to prevent himself from falling asleep during meditation. Ten tea plants grew from the eyelids. The leaves of these plants provide remedy for sleep when put in hot water and drunk.
4. Visiting a tea estate in Assam excited Rajvir as he was visiting for the first time. He had never seen vast stretches of tea bushes growing in orderly rows against the backdrop of tall, sturdy shade-trees, which were a part of the densely wooded hills. While Rajvir found the view to be splendid, Pranjol did not share his friend, Rajvir's excitement. Pranjol was born and brought up on a tea estate and was already familiar with the surroundings.
5. Rajvir narrates the legend of the Chinese Emperor who accidentally discovered tea. Some of the leaves from twigs burning under his pot of boiling water fell into it and brought a unique and delicious flavour to the water. Those leaves were said to be tea leaves.

In an Indian legend, an ancient Buddhist ascetic named Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids in order to stay awake during meditations. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk prevented sleep. Rajvir then adds that tea was first drunk in China in 2700 B.C. and that words, such as Chai, Chini and tea originated from Chinese language. In Europe, tea was first introduced in the sixteenth century and was more popular as medicine than as beverage.

Rajvir also talks about the first flush period. To all this Mr. Barua expresses his amazement on his knowledge.

Chapter 8 : Mijbil the Otter

1. (i) (c) In an aeroplane
(ii) (a) He was looking for Mijbil.
(iii) (d) all of these
(iv) (b) stretching one's neck
(v) (c) in the aeroplane
2. Otters belong to a comparatively small group of animals called Mustellines, shared by the badger, mongoose, weasel, stoat, mink and others.
3. The author was in a hurry to reach the airport because only ten minutes were left for the flight and the airport was five miles away. So, he keeps Mij in a box. When Mij emerged from the box, he was smeared in his own blood. He was exhausted and whimpering. Mij had torn the lining of the box to shreds.
4. Two days after his first encounter with water in the author's bathroom Mijbil was seen (by the author) dashing towards the bathroom. When the author followed Mijbil there, he was amazed to see that Mijbil was fumbling at the chromium taps with his paws. In slightly more than thirty seconds, Mijbil had succeeded in turning the tap far enough to produce a trickle of water, and soon enough turned it some more to achieve the full flow. This shows that Mijbil was an intelligent animal.
5. Maxwell was concerned about how he would bring Mijbil back to England once his stay at Basra was over. The British airline to London didn't allow animals onboard. Therefore, Maxwell decided to first fly to Paris and then to London from there. Maxwell, on insistence of the airline, put Mijbil in a box measuring eighteen inches square on the day they were to leave for Paris. He wanted Mijbil to get used to the box. However, when he returned after a quick meal, Maxwell was horrified to find that in order to escape from the box, Mijbil had torn off the lining of the box to shreds. By doing so Mijbil had injured himself badly and was laying in a pool of blood. By the time Maxwell finished tending to Mijbil there was not enough time left to catch the plane. However, they were able to board the plane and were on their way to Paris.

Chapter 9 : Madam Rides the Bus

1. (i) (d) Both (a) and (b)
(ii) (b) To plan and prepare for her first bus ride
(iii) (b) plan her first bus trip
(iv) (c) careful and wise questions
(v) (c) small details

2. Valli didn't want to go to the stall and have a drink because she was afraid that she would get lost if she got down from the bus. Besides, Valli had very limited money, just enough to buy a ticket for the return journey.

3. When the elderly man called her a child, Valli told him that there was nobody on the bus who was a child. She had paid her fare of thirty paise like everyone else.

4. The most fascinating thing that Valli saw on the street was the sight of the bus which travelled from her village to the nearest town. The bus was filled with a new set of passengers each time. Watching the bus come and go was a source of unending joy for Valli. She harbours a strong desire to ride the bus one day and even plans for it meticulously.

5. Valli was eight years old when she developed an overwhelming desire to ride the bus. She would watch the bus come and go every day. Being curious by nature, Valli longed to experience bus ride but she was limited by lack of money, support from elders and of course, by her age. Valli did not let these difficulties stop her from taking that bus ride. First, she gathered all the necessary information, such as distance covered by the bus, the bus fare, arrival and departure, time it takes to make the one way journey, etc. Then she planned everything meticulously. She decided to travel alone and at noon because that was the time her mother would be fast asleep. To save enough money to make a two way journey Valli fought temptations. She denied herself many goodies, such as peppermints, toys, balloons, etc. She even controlled her strong desire to ride the merry-go-round at the village fair. It took her months to plan and prepare for her first bus journey. After she boarded the bus, the elders present inside tried to treat her like the child that she was. However, Valli refused to be treated that way and maintained her self respect. She enjoyed her bus ride to the fullest, and, at the same time, took every precaution for a safe journey. This shows that Valli had the courage and confidence to accomplish her dreams.

Chapter 10 : The Sermon at Benares

1. (i) (c) Banyan tree
(ii) (b) he attained enlightenment there
(iii) (a) at Benares
(iv) (b) dipping places
(v) (a) Preach
2. Kisa Gotami was sad because she had lost her son, her only child.

In her hour of grief, Kisa Gotami carried the corpse of her son to all her neighbours, asking them for medicine.

3. Budhha compares mortals to ox because one by one all mortals are going to be carried off like ox which is led to the slaughter. The world is full of death and decay. One should not lament knowing and understanding the ways of the world.

4. The Buddha in order to cure her son, asked Kisa Gotami to bring him a handful of mustard seeds from a house where the death of a loved one had never taken place. As Kisa Gotami went from house to house to obtain a handful of mustard seeds, she learned that everybody had lost somebody they loved dearly. She understood that death is inevitable, therefore, lamenting over the loss of loved ones is fruitless, it does not bring them to life.

5. "The life of mortals in this world is troubled and brief and combined with pain...." With this statement of the Buddha, the moral value that Kisa Gotami learnt after the death of her only child is that one must accept the truth that the world is afflicted with death and decay and that death is common to all; everyone suffers equally. Throughout life mortals form materialistic bonds from which they never want to separate. However, nothing lasts forever. Therefore, one should not act selfishly by trying to hold back that which is already gone. One must not grieve, for grieving does not bring peace of mind. It only brings more sorrow. To achieve peace of mind, one has to surrender all selfishness and completely overcome one's sorrow. One who is able to do that will be blessed.

Chapter 11 : The Proposal

1. (i) (c) Lomov to Natalya
(ii) (a) land grabbing
(iii) (d) Oxen Meadows
(iv) (b) to illegally capture something
(v) (b) blame
2. When Natalya's father hears their argument, he enthusiastically starts participating and finally throws his neighbour out of the house. Alone with Natalya, he is complaining loudly about Lomov, and his dismay that his neighbour dared to make a marriage proposal.
3. At first, Chubukov suspected that Lomov had come to borrow money. He was not sincere when he told Lomov that he had always loved him and that he was like his own son. He had decided that he would not give Lomov any money if he tried borrowing from him. If he truly meant what he had said, then he would not have thought of not giving him money. He

said so only because Lomov had come with the proposal to marry his daughter.

4. Lomov is thirty-five years of age with health problems. He wishes to settle down by getting married. He knows that his neighbour and friend Chubukov's twenty-five year old daughter, Natalya is still single. She is beautiful, an excellent housekeeper and an estate manager, well-educated and belongs to an equally rich family as Lomov. Therefore, he wishes to marry Natalya.

5. Chekov has used humour and exaggeration in the play to comment on courtship in his times. Ivan Lomov and Stepan Chubukov have known each other for years and share a cordial relationship. When Lomov goes to meet Chubukov and asks for Natalya's hand in marriage, Chubukov is elated. He hugs and kisses Lomov as he cannot contain his joy. Chubukov is a hypocrite and his hypocrisy creates humour in the play when he starts hurling abuses at his old friend Lomov and talks to him in a derogatory manner. He does this to support and encourage the shrewd Natalya in her arguments with Lomov. What also adds to the elements of humour in the play is that the real purpose of the meeting, the marriage proposal, is almost forgotten amidst all this quarrelling over petty issues.

Exaggerated actions that exceed the limit of common sense are exemplified in all the characters. Lomov gulps down water, puts his hand over his heart, runs to the door and 'staggers out'. Chubukov gives consent on behalf of Natalya for marriage to Lomov. "She is in love,... She's like a lovesick cat," says Chubukov, but he does not say anything to Natalya regarding the proposal. Soon enough Lomov as well as the readers learn that Natalya is far from being a 'lovesick cat'. Natalya argues fiercely and endlessly unaware of his intentions of marrying her. However, as soon as she comes to know the reality, Natalya becomes hysterical, falls down into a chair and wails. She tells her father to bring Lomov back because she is 'dying'.

Courtesy, sincerity, love and mutual understanding are keys of healthy relationship all of which are missing from Lomov and Natalya's alliance.

EXAM
DRILL

POETRY

ANSWERS

Chapter 1 : Dust of Snow

1. (i) (b) Shook the tree
(ii) (c) Crow
(iii) (d) Robert Frost
(iv) (b) abab
(v) (a) 4, 2, 3, 1

2. The crow and hemlock tree used in the poem present the dark side of the nature. As the crow is generally associated with harsh voice and bad omens, and the hemlock is a poisonous tree with white flowers. Both are not beautiful. They both represent darkness, depression and sorrow, which the poet deliberately used to represent his sadness.

3. The poem expresses the significance of small things in changing one's attitude. The poet wants people to have faith and stay positive. Everything undergoes changes, no mood, no sad feeling or even happiness is permanent. We just have to find goodness and happiness in small things as they can make huge differences.

4. The underlying message for us in the poem, 'Dust of Snow' is that we should bring out some time from our hectic lives to enjoy nature utmost whenever possible. We should have a positive outlook towards simple things of life because they can lead to the learning of greater lessons of enjoying life. Nature has all the answers to human problems, one just needs to see them. Like in the poem, the poet appreciates the beauty of snowflakes, which changed his mood and saved many previous moments from being wasted away.

Chapter 2 : Fire and Ice

1. (i) (b) It will end in fire.
(ii) (d) Both (a) and (c)
(iii) (b) destroy
(iv) (c) fire and ice
(v) (a) Robert Frost
2. (i) (c) hatred
(ii) (c) desires, hatred
(iii) (a) The world
(iv) (c) destroy

- (v) (b) poet

3. The poet relates fire with human desires and ice with their hatred. Both these feelings are prevalent in humans and growing at fast pace. If there is no check on them, then they can destroy the world. So the poet advises to refrain from desires and hatred and live peacefully.

4. There are some people who believe that some day the fire will end the world, whereas there are other people who think that the world will see its doom by ice. The poet has tasted both fire and ice and he thinks that the world will be ended in fire as fire stands for the unending desires of humans.

5. People are divided over the cause of the probable end of this world. Some people think that 'fire' symbolised by never ending passions and desires of human beings will destroy this world. Others believe that 'ice' symbolised by cold indifference and hatred could be the cause of destruction too. The poet favours those who believe that 'fire' will result in the destruction of the world on the basis of his experience, he knows that excessive desire will destroy the world.

6. According to the poet, human's never ending desires and ever increasing hatred would be enough to bring destruction to the world. In the poem, the fire represents desire and ice represents hatred. Like fire, desire spreads quickly and overpowers a person's sane thinking and whole life. On the other hand, hatred fills a person with cold attitude, poisoning one's humanity. The poet favours both the arguments and says that either fire or ice can end the world. He first talks about fire and the destruction it can bring and then he says that if in case the world will survive this, then ice will end the world. The negative emotions represented by fire and ice will ultimately become so strong that they will perish the entire world. Therefore, if both desire and hatred are not curbed, they can easily perish the whole world.

Chapter 3 : A Tiger in the Zoo

1. (i) (a) Of patrolling cars
(ii) (a) The stars
(iii) (b) patrolling

(iv) (c) brilliant, stars

(v) (a) Repetition

2. (i) (c) Walking to and fro

(ii) (d) both (a) and (b)

(iii) (b) In a concrete cell

(iv) (b) concrete cell

(v) (c) the visitors

3. The tiger prowls around the houses of the villagers. He terrifies them by snarling at them. Their houses are situated near the jungle. He terrifies the villagers by baring his fangs and showing his long claws.

4. The tiger ignores the visitors as he is not in his original grandeur. He appears to be helpless and moves around in the cage restlessly. He is confined to the narrow space of the cage behind the concrete walls. The tiger keeps staring at the stars longing for freedom. Thus fed up with his situation, he ignores the visitors.

5. The tiger is a denizen of the forest. He loves to roam around freely in his habitat the jungle. There, he is totally free with no restrictions on his movements and activities. He knows how to ambush his prey. He waits for his prey lurking silently in the shadow of the trees. Then he slides through the long grass. Then he would pass near the water-hole, where he knows he can get his favourite hunt-plump deer. They come there for drinking water and become easy victims of the mighty tiger. The tiger knows no boundaries and limits. Sometimes, he enjoys moving majestically wherever he wants, terrorizes the villagers by displaying his sharp teeth and claws. However, it is a pathetic picture of the same tiger when he is locked in a concrete cell in the zoo. The mighty and ferocious animal is put behind the bars. There he stalks in quiet rage the length of his cage. He becomes just a piece of entertainment for visitors. But the proud tiger just ignores them. At night from behind the bars, he keeps on staring at the stars in the sky longing for freedom. He definitely draws pity for his condition. The tiger in the cage is just opposite of his original wild self. He is happy when he is in the forest, enjoying his liberty and surroundings, but not in the zoo.

Chapter 4 : How to Tell Wild Animals

1. (i) (b) In the jungles in the east

(ii) (c) It's large and brownish yellow in colour

(iii) (b) chance

(iv) (b) animal

(v) (a) Carolyn Wells

2. The weird thing about the hyena and a crocodile is that it is very confusing and puzzling for a beginner to distinguish

between the two. The hyena laughs when it swallows its prey and that sounds like human laugh. Whereas a crocodile sheds tears when it gulps down its prey.

3. The poet, Carolyn Wells, treats even ferocious animals and beasts with a coat of gentle but weird humour. If you see a huge terrible beast coming to you in the eastern forests and if you are dying when he roars, then know it is an Asian Lion. The humour is created by various beasts of prey differently. The Bengal tiger is noble but 'eats you' the moment he notices you. The leopard with peppered spots on his body will 'lep and lep again' until he will tear you apart. The seemingly, friendly hug leads to fatal results. The crocodile's weeping and hyena's merry but weird smile deceive their victims.

4. Many special qualities of the Asian lion are described in the poem. The Asian lion is a large beast. His colour is brownish-yellow. He roars very loudly.

According to the poet, the noble beast like Bengal tiger will greet us when we are roaming around in a jungle. He has black stripes on his yellow skin. He terrifies the people with his jaw and teeth.

A leopard behaves like a beast. As soon as he takes a chance to see someone he leaps over him with a fast speed. He gives no chance to anybody to yell or shout. He just keeps on jumping and pouncing upon its prey. After attacking, he starts to eat its prey.

According to the poet, the bear embraces the human being tightly. The description of bear has been presented in a humorous style. The bear comes near a human being and embraces very hard. He hugs very tightly. And he will hug again and again until its prey is dead.

Hyena and crocodile both are famous for their distinctive features and behavioural traits. And this distinctive behavioural traits help in distinguishing them. A hyena's laugh resembles a lot to a human laughing sound while a crocodile sheds tears. Both approach their victims and deceive them.

A chameleon is a small garden lizard and its expertise is camouflage. According to its surrounding it changes colour. Its ability to camouflage help it from falling prey to its predators. It does not have ears or wings. If you see nothing on a tree, there can still be a chameleon camouflaging in tree's colour.

Chapter 5 : The Ball Poem

1. (i) (b) The boy

(ii) (b) Grieved and helpless

(iii) (b) bouncing

(iv) (b) blank verse

(v) (c) alliteration

2. (i) (d) All of the above

- (ii) (b) The meaning of loss
- (iii) (d) John Berryman
- (iv) (c) worthless
- (v) (a) Everybody loves to own things

3. The basic theme of the poem is that the boy has become responsible, mature and caring in losing the ball. All human beings lose something in life. The boy is learning what it means to lose something and how to bear the loss.

4. The responsibility referred to here was that of taking care of his things in this world of possessions and learning to cope with loss. The boy must understand that one way or the other, he is always going to lose his most prized possessions. However he should not feel sorry for his loss.

5. It is important for everyone to experience loss in order to be strong and to get on with life. One needs to stay strong no matter how much it hurts inside. Staying strong is the only way to survive. Moreover, one needs to learn to accept and let go and not cling to something that they can never have. One should understand that the past is gone and it will never come back. Experiencing loss sometimes helps us to grow up and face hardships, like loss. This helps us in breaking all the boundaries into freedom.

The poem teaches us lesson of life through the loss of ball. i.e. "Loss is a universal truth in our life". We have to lose something at one point of time. Through the loss of ball, the boy learns real knowledge of the world. If he is able to bear the loss, he will be able to face the difficulties of life courageously. The boy must know, how to stand up after a loss. This is very essential for every human being to be able to move on or standing up after a person has fallen or being knocked down. Here, ball signifies losing something valuable that cannot be brought or replaced. The poet wants us to understand that loss is inevitable and everyone must learn to cope up with the loss with patience and courage.

Chapter 6 : Amanda!

1. (i) (c) Amanda
(ii) (d) Mermaid
(iii) (b) relaxed
(iv) (d) Robin Klein
(v) (c) inhabitant
2. (i) (c) Chocolate
(ii) (b) acne
(iii) (d) both (a) and (b)
(iv) (c) She is lost in her thoughts.
(v) (c) Importance of physical appearance

3. Amanda is prohibited to eat chocolate because it might cause acne on her face. Her mother instructs Amanda that she must remember her acne and avoid eating chocolate. But Amanda does not bother what her mother is saying as she was lost in her thoughts.

4. Amanda, like most of the children, yearn for freedom and to enjoy a laidback lifestyle peacefully. Children generally feel that they are being controlled and instructed to not do one thing or the other or to do something a certain way by their parents. Amanda wants that nobody should give her any instructions and tell her what to do and what not to.

The poem tells about Amanda that she is always getting instructions and being nagged by her mother. She wants to escape all this. She wants to live a peaceful life. She is presented as a moody, imaginative girl who often escapes to fantasy and wants to live in her world of imagination because it offers her freedom.

5. The main idea of the poem is that children love freedom and they want space too. They do not want restrictions on all of their activities. Keeping children under restrictions pushes them away from their parents and consequently, they create a dream world of their own. They like to spend most of their time in that dream world. But the elders with their constant nagging and scolding for behaving in certain ways or fulfilling their demands keep destroying that dream world that they create around them.

Chapter 8 : The Trees

1. (i) (b) shuffle under the roof
(ii) (b) Simile
(iii) (b) shuffling
(iv) (c) The Trees, Adrienne Rich.
(v) (b) newly discharged patients
2. (i) (b) the poet
(ii) (d) all of these
(iii) (b) outside
(iv) (d) hardly
(v) (b) house
3. When the trees move out of it, the doors remain open. The moonlight, the smell of the leaves, and lichen enter the rooms.
4. The trees are inside the house. The roots, leaves, twigs, etc. all are trying to make an escape from the house. The roots disengage themselves from the cracks in the veranda floor, leaves strain towards the glass, small twigs and boughs move to the doors.

5. The poetess is sitting in her house, writing a long letter. She deliberately does not mention this because it is like the unexpected happening. She also thinks not to mention it in the letter because it is humans, who did not care for nature in the first place. So, may be, she now thinks that nobody would be interested in knowing about the efforts that the trees are making in order to set themselves free. It seems as if all the trees are moving to forests and can be seen and felt only by her.

Chapter 9 : Fog

1. (i) (a) silently
(ii) (d) Hips
(iii) (d) None of these
(iv) (c) Metaphor
(v) (d) both (a) and (b)
2. The poet compares the fog with cat's feet. A cat moves softly and silently without making any sound. The poetic device used here is metaphor.
3. Difficulties, when faced by people, tend to leave them hopeless and shattered. It takes a lot of courage to overcome any problem and to solve it. If we take a clue from the poem and compare difficulties to fog, we find that just like fog, difficulties also come and go. One need not be hopeless and lose courage when problems come, one should rather think of it as fog, meaning that it has not come to stay but will always leave, like fog. Problems are also temporary and they will go away like fog as they cannot stay or trouble anyone permanently.

Chapter 10 : The Tale of Custard the Dragon

1. (i) (a) The dragon
(ii) (a) Percival
(iii) (c) Dog
(iv) (c) laughed
(v) (a) treated
2. (i) (a) Belinda
(ii) (a) four
(iii) (d) Grey
(iv) (c) aabb
(v) (c) vehicle
3. Suddenly, while all of them were busy making fun of Custard, they heard an unpleasant, nasty sound coming from the house. Mustard the dog growled, Ink cried 'meowch!' and Belinda cried as they saw a pirate climbing the window of the house. All the other animals except the dragon ran away after seeing the fierce pirate. They all displayed cowardice for which they used to blame the dragon. All their false claims of bravery vanished away on facing the adverse situation. Only

the dragon faced the pirate fearlessly and saved everybody.

4. A little girl named Belinda who lived in a little white house with her pets and a red wagon. Her pets include a black kitten, a little gray mouse, a little yellow dog and a real little dragon. Belinda had named her little black kitten as Ink and her little gray mouse as Blink. Her dog's colour and sharpness matches with mustard so he is named Mustard. Her dragon is named as Custard and Custard was a coward dragon.

5. 'The Tale of Custard the Dragon' is a whimsical fantasy. Belinda lives alone in her house with four pets, a dog, a cat, a mouse and a dragon named Custard. All other dwellers of the house except Custard, pride themselves on their fearlessness. They mock poor Custard for his timidity. However, when the real danger comes all others run away in panic except Custard. Only Custard fights ferociously and swallows the pirate. The poem ends ironically. After the danger is past, everyone begins to boast again about their courage. Ironically, Custard who fought like a hero against the pirate agrees that everyone else is braver than he is. So, appearances may be deceptive. And even your merit and real value may not be recognised by your unwilling rivals.

Chapter 11 : For Anne Gregory

1. (i) (b) Anne Gregory
(ii) (c) the last night
(iii) (a) A holy book
(iv) (a) An old religious man
(v) (a) declare
2. (i) (a) Dye
(ii) (d) All of these
(iii) (a) hair
(iv) (b) For Anne Gregory
(v) (c) Anne Gregory
3. The religious man has told the poet that he has found a religious text. According to that, God loves a person, not for his or her physical qualities. Only he is capable of loving beyond outer beauty. He loves human beings for their inner qualities.
4. The theme of the poem is that young people often love appearances and not the real person. Everyone wants that he or she should be loved for what he or she actually is, not how he or she looks. The poet feels that only God can love a person for what he/she actually is. The poet wants to convey the message that we should look beyond a person's looks to know and love him/her.
5. Yes, there is no doubt in it that people are not objects to be valued for their qualities or riches rather than for themselves.

But they are living beings and they have power to think or to act. They can decide what is correct and what is incorrect, what is a good characteristic and what is a bad quality.

The poet describes that man can't be separated from his qualities or characteristics. The identification of a man is based on his characteristics. A man is reputed only because of his work and qualities.

The poet in the poem 'For Anne Gregory' conveys that we should give importance to the inner beauty and not the physical appearance, and this is evident from the conversation that takes place between Anne and the speaker in the poem. The speaker says to Anne that her beautiful looks and honey-

coloured hair can make men fall in love with her any given day. However, they shall never look past her outer appearance and take notice of her inner beauty or get to know the real Anne. Hence, the speaker is sure that no man would love her when her looks fade away. They will love her only for her gorgeous yellow hair. Anne points out that physical appearance is changeable and thus, secondary. She says that her looks can change, and so can the colour of her hair, for instance she can change it to brown or carrot, but she will remain the same person on the inside. She feels therefore, men should not love her for her superficial looks, they should learn to love the person that she is underneath the surface.

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SUPPLEMENTARY

EXAM
DRILL

ANSWERS

Chapter 1 : A Triumph of Surgery

1. (i) (c) Mrs. Pumphrey
(ii) (a) Tricki
(iii) (d) Owner and pet
(iv) (b) to miss
(v) (b) fainted
2. (i) (b) Dr. Herriot
(ii) (b) dull, sick with rheumy eyes
(iii) (b) both (b) and (c)
(iv) (b) making progress
(v) (c) flexible
3. Tricki was an overfed and greedy dog who never said no to any food. He had blood shot rheumy eyes. He looked dull and sick and he just stared straight ahead and his tongue lolled from his jaws.
4. The time Tricki stayed at the hospital was indeed a time of enjoyment for the doctor. He used to enjoy the treats and supplies Mrs. Pumphrey sent for Tricki as he could not afford all this for himself. The doctor used to enjoy fresh eggs for breakfast, wine before and during lunch and brandy at night.
5. Mrs. Pumphrey was like a doting mother. Tricki appeared weak to her. So she fed him extra food between the meals. She used to feed him malt, cod-liver oil and a bowl of Horlicks. She also used to feed him sweets like cream cakes, chocolates, etc. Although all this made Tricki bloated, sick and lethargic.
6. When Tricki was about to be hospitalised Mrs. Pumphrey felt very sad. She had tears in her eyes. Her maids rushed about to get Tricki's bed, cushions, coats, bowls, etc. Everybody was in panic. While Tricki was admitted then also Mrs. Pumphrey sent many treats for Tricki. This all shows her love and concern for her dog.
7. Mrs. Pumphrey was a rich woman who loved her dog very much. She loved to live a comfortable and lavish life and also wanted her dog to spend a similar one. She had maintained a wardrobe full of fancy fur coats, dresses, beds, etc. for Tricki. Apart from this, she used to overfeed Tricki out of her love and concern. She used to serve him cod-liver oil and malt between the main meals and Horlicks after dinner to

give him strength. She never realised that Tricki was a greedy dog and this would spoil his health. She could not even refuse to answer Tricki drooling for cream cakes and chocolates.

Her overfeeding worsened Tricki's condition. This made the dog lazy, inactive and obese. He used to lie on his rug and pant all day long. Mrs. Pumphrey fed him excessively, spoiling Tricki's health to such an extent that he had to be hospitalised. Even in the hospital, she continued to convey Tricki her love through eggs, wine and brandy. Her fondness and care for Tricki and making him fall sick proved that excess of everything is bad.

Chapter 2 : The Thief's Story

1. (i) (c) The Thief's Story by Ruskin Bond
(ii) (a) Hari Singh
(iii) (c) A hefty amount of money
(iv) (b) bundle
(v) (b) writer
2. Different people react differently when they are robbed. Some people would sulk and remain sad for many days. Some people will file a complaint and do things to find out who did this and why. Some people take it as their destiny and move on. And on some people, it doesn't leave any impact. They behave as if nothing happened.
3. Hari Singh was a thief who had stolen Anil's money. Initially, he believed that the stolen money could suffice him to live like a rich Arab for a few days. But soon after the theft, he realised that he had not only robbed Anil but also himself of the chance of being literate and having a bright future.
4. Anil was the young man who hired Hari Singh as a domestic help. Since Anil was a freelance writer, he did not earn enough money, and so he didn't pay Hari anything. Anil was kind and noble minded. He took Hari Singh under his wing. He taught Hari to cook, read and write his name. He promised Hari that he would teach him to write full sentences and to add numbers. This filled Hari Singh with new hope of achieving great heights.
5. The thief was a young lad of fifteen. He made friends with Anil because he wanted a place to live. And his ulterior motive

was to rob a simple man like Anil. Ultimately Anil decided to keep Hari with him on certain conditions. But a thief will always remain a thief. One day Anil brought a small bundle of notes. It was for the book he sold to a publisher. Anil put the money under the mattress and slept. The thief stole the money to go to Lucknow. But he did not go there. There came a change in his heart. He wanted to be an educated man. He returned to Anil's room. He placed the money back under the mattress. Anil knew what had happened. But he did not show it.

Chapter 3 : The Midnight Visitor

1. (i) (c) Ausable
(ii) (d) both (a) and (b)
(iii) (c) A secret agent's life is not that adventurous as assumed.
(iv) (c) exciting
(v) (c) Ausable
2. Ausable, despite his different appearance, was a smarter detective than Max. He weaves a wonderful make-believe story for which Max falls. Even though he was not ready. He acts smartly and comes out of a tricky situation victorious. His intelligence and presence separated him from Max.
3. Ausable recognised him instantly as Max, a rival secret agent. He was carrying an automatic pistol, which he was now pointing at Ausable and Fowler. Max was thin and medium height. He had a sly looking expression on his face.
4. Ausable weaves a credible description about how his office was a part of a bigger apartment and the next room had a direct access through the balcony. To make his story more believable he further told how somebody broke into his room through the balcony earlier. Ausable also told Max that there is police at the door to protect the important papers. Max believed his story and jumped into the balcony, which was not there and fell down.
5. Certainly, a calm mind can help us to tackle the most difficult situations. If Ausable had panicked and did something fishy and dicey, then Max probably would have killed him. But Ausable kept his cool. With his calm mind he fabricated a believable story of a balcony outside his room. He used the knock made by room service in his favour by telling Max that he had called police for protection of the documents. Ausable dealt with the situation using alertness of mind and acting promptly and smartly. In real life too we should always focus and keep calm in difficult and unexpected situations and not panic because such actions can, hamper our thinking. If we keep our mind cool and focused, then only can we find ways to get out of crunch situations.

Chapter 4 : A Question of Trust

1. (i) (c) Horace Danby
(ii) (c) he studied the wiring
(iii) (a) he was allergic to flowers
(iv) (c) sneeze
(v) (b) Victor Canning
2. (i) (a) Horace Danby to the young lady
(ii) (b) the lady forgot its number combination
(iii) (d) A Question of Trust by Victor Canning
(iv) (c) repaired
(v) (d) both (b) and (c)
3. The young woman was most certainly smarter and a better con artist than Horace Danby. She came to the house at Shotover Grange with the same purpose as Horace : to steal the jewels kept in the safe. However, the confidence and sense of authority she exuded fooled Horace enough to make him believe that she really was the lady of the house.
4. Though Horace Danby was a brilliant thief, he was caught in the end. He faltered because he readily handed over the jewellery to the so-called owner of the house. He was tricked by the lady in red into opening the safe without using his gloves. As a result, he left his fingerprints on it and was caught two days later and never got a chance to rob again.
5. The young woman had caught Horace Danby red handed while he was lurking around in the house at Shotover Grange. Posing as the wife of the owner of the house, she told Horace that she had arrived just in time but did not expect to find a burglar in her house. When Horace said that he'd run away, she replied that she'd inform the police about him and get him arrested for entering someone else's house in the absence of the owners or the servants to rob it.
6. Horace Danby was a good and respectable citizen. He was about fifty years old and he was unmarried. He was a locksmith. He was very successful in his business. Despite all these qualities, he was not completely honest. He had been to jail once. So he hated the thought of jail. During his time in jail he developed love for books and reading. He loved rare and expensive books. In order to fulfil his desire to have such books, he broke a safe every year to have enough money to buy books. He only stole to fulfil his needs. He was a careful burglar. He planned his robberies very meticulously and executed them well. He wore gloves and never left fingerprints on the scene of the crime. Since he was a locksmith, it was easy for him to break any safe. While executing his theft at Shotover Grange, Horace was duped by a young lady. The lady pretended to be the owner's

wife, but she too was a thief. He gave all the jewels to the woman and left his fingerprints all over the safe. Thus, two days later he was arrested and sent to prison even though he didn't even perform the robbery for his own motive.

Chapter 5 : Footprints without Feet

1. (i) (c) Griffin
(ii) (b) look at a headless man
(iii) (d) both (b) and (c)
(iv) (d) both (a) and (b)
(v) (b) he wanted to escape
2. Griffin boarded the train to Iping, a village outside of London, in the cold winter night. His arrival in cold winter night wearing strange clothes, became the talk of the town instantly. His uncommon appearance, his aloofness and his strange lab equipment he brought along with him made every individual in the village curious about him.
3. Griffin told her that he was recovering from a major accident hence, he was covered in bandages. He demanded to be left alone and undisturbed as he had some crucial work to get done. Happy with being paid in advance Mrs. Hall obliged. She made her new guest feel at home, until he paid her up front.
4. When Griffin had no money, he became restless. Mrs. Hall also demanded money for rent and for her services. So he decided to commit a theft. He selected a clergyman's house for it. One day early in the morning, he took off his clothes and became invisible. He entered the clergyman's house. When the clergyman and his wife heard chink of money, they got up and slowly came down with a poker in his hand. But they got surprised when they saw that there was no one in the house. The desk was open and the housekeeping money was missing. He heard a sniff near his ear but could not find anyone. All day, he kept on saying - 'a strange event'.
5. Griffin was an eccentric scientist who had discovered a rare drug which could make him invisible. Griffin became invisible not for the welfare of the society but to satisfy his own ego and carry out satanic deeds. He was a brilliant scientist but not a law abiding person. He was a criminal scientist who had no respect for humanity. He stole money from the clergyman's house, set the landlord's house on fire and even killed his father for his own benefit. He was also not a good human being. He was rude to everyone. When anyone asked about his secret, he hit them and escaped by becoming invisible.

Chapter 6 : The Making of a Scientist

1. (i) (a) Ebright's mother
(ii) (b) found new learning things for

- (iii) (b) Learning exercises
(iv) (b) almost
(v) (d) Ebright and his mother

2. (i) (c) The Making of a Scientist
(ii) (c) Richard Ebright
(iii) (b) mimicked monarchs
(iv) (b) look like

3. Ebright discovered a hormone that was necessary for the growth of a butterfly. His other important contribution proved to be his study of how cells read their DNA.

4. Richard Ebright discovered an unknown insect hormone, which indirectly also led to his new theory on the life of cells. Another significant contribution Richard Ebright made to the world of Science is when he discovered the chemical composition of cells and how the cell reads the blueprint of DNA. The theory might lead to new ideas for preventing some types of cancer, etc.

5. The book 'The Travels of Monarch X' was given to Richard by his mother and it opened the world of science for him. In the book, the readers were asked to tag butterflies for research by Dr. Urquhart. Ebright had to attach light adhesive tags to the wings of monarchs. After reading it, he became interested in tracking the migration of monarch butterflies.

6. Richard Ebright had always been a bright student. Even as a child he had a curious mind, will to win for the right reasons and had the qualities of a genius in the making. All this made him a true scientist.

When Richard was a young boy, he participated in the County Science Fair. He entered slides of frog tissues, which he displayed under the microscope. Although he did not win an award that year, he was determined to try again next year by entering a real science experiment. Throughout high school, Richard Ebright kept on doing one scientific experiment after another to prove various theories revolving around butterflies. His curiosity, determination and perseverance led him to his most notable scientific discovery of an unknown insect hormone. It also led to his new theory on the cell life. Ebright along with his colleagues continued to research and experiment on the monarch pupa, which revealed that the twelve gold spots on the pupa produced hormones for the full development of the butterfly. He later went on to identify the hormone's chemical structure, which further revealed that DNA controls heredity and determines the form and function of the cell. Needless to say Richard Ebright used determination and perseverance throughout his life to achieve his aim of becoming a scientist.

Chapter 7 : The Necklace

1. (i) (b) The Loisels
(ii) (c) the necklace
(iii) (b) it was lost
(iv) (b) Folds
(v) (b) a loose outer garment
2. (i) (b) Mme Forestier
(ii) (b) Matilda looks old and haggard
(iii) (b) uttered
(iv) (c) calmness
(v) (d) both (b) and (c)
3. Matilda did not like to visit her friend Mme. Forestier because the former was jealous of the latter. Mme. Forestier was a rich lady. Watching her friend live a rich and luxurious life made Matilda unhappy. She could not bear to go to Mme. Forestier's because of her inferiority complex.
4. Matilda Loisel was born in a family of clerks. She believed that she deserved a life of luxuries and delicacies. Therefore, she was constantly unhappy and dissatisfied with the modest life she led. Her course of ruin was her false sense of pride and vanity. So, when she lost the necklace which she borrowed, she did not confess her mistake to her friend. Instead, she replaced the lost necklace with an expensive one, which her husband had to pay a huge sum of money for. Matilda could have avoided her own ruin if she had not borrowed the necklace or she should have told and apologised to her friend.
5. Matilda Loisel was a beautiful young woman who was born in a family of clerks. She was married to M. Loisel who was a simple, loving and understanding husband. He was a petty clerk in the office of the Board of Education. He, unlike his wife Matilda, was content with his modest life. M. Loisel liked ordinary good food, and saw beauty in simplicity.
M. Loisel loved his wife so much that he found happiness in making her happy. He was elated when he came bearing the invitation to the official ball. He thought being able to attend the exclusive party would please Matilda immensely. He gave her the four hundred francs he had been saving for his own personal use so that she could buy an appropriate dress of her choice for the party. He was sensitive and caring towards his wife's needs. But Matilda always craved for a life of riches exquisite food, sparkling jewellery, etc. However, she did not have such a life, and it upsets her.
6. M. Loisel was a simple, understanding and loving husband. He was a petty clerk in the office of the Board of Education. He, unlike his wife Matilda was content with his modest life. M. Loisel liked ordinary good food, and saw

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Chapter 9 : Bholi

1. (i) (b) didn't want to go to school
(ii) (a) go to school
(iii) (a) Bholi
(iv) (a) hold
(v) (b) K.A. Abbas
2. (i) (d) both 'a' and 'c'
(ii) (a) with love
(iii) (c) Teacher's affection
(iv) (b) painful
(v) (d) school
3. Bholi had six siblings, three brothers and three sisters. She was the youngest of the seven children to Ramlal, a numberdar by profession. When she was of marriageable age, a proposal was brought for her. The groom was a well-to-do grocer. He had a big shop. He had a house of his own and thousands of rupees in the bank. As Bishamber Nath was quite prosperous, the precision for Bholi's marriage had a brass band and the groom rode a decorated horse. Such pomp and show impressed everyone which made her sisters envious of her.
4. Bholi, considered to be a 'dumb cow', was always neglected at home. Bholi was quite a neglected child at home. No new clothes were made for her; she was always made to wear passed-on dresses of her elder sisters. She remained unbathed and her hair was unwashed. Bholi's parents were willing to get her married off to an old, lame widower because of her disadvantageous looks and handicaps.
5. After a few years, Bholi was of marriageable age and a proposal was brought for her. The groom was an old man with

grown up children. On the day of the marriage, Bholi's silken veil was removed and the groom, Bishamber was shocked to see her pock-marked face. He demanded five thousand rupees to proceed with the marriage. Ramlal brought the money. But as Bishamber was about to put garland around Bholi's neck, Bholi again removed her veil, flung the garland into fire, and told her father that she would not marry such a mean and coward man. She vowed to never get married and decided to become a teacher and teach in the same village school and serve her parents in their old age.

6. Ramlal's wife was a traditional housewife who believed that daughters should not be educated, as it would be difficult to find husbands for them. She took no care of Bholi who remained a neglected child at home. She neglected her as she was a slow learner because her brain suffered some injury after she fell off her cot when she was ten months old. Bholi's mother never made new clothes for her and she always had passed-on dresses of her elder sisters. Bholi remained unbathed and her hair was unwashed. We can say that Ramlal's wife was not a caring mother as she was willing to get Bholi married off to an old, lame widower because of her disadvantageous look.

7. Bholi's real name was Sulekha. She was called Bholi, which literally means 'the simpleton', because she was a backward child. When she was only ten-months old, she fell on her head, which damaged some part of her brain. When she grew up a little, at the age of two, she had an attack of small-pox. Her entire body (except her eyes) was disfigured by deep black pock-marks. If that wasn't enough, when Sulekha first spoke at the age of five, her speech wasn't clear; she stammered. Since the other children mimicked and made fun of her, Bholi talked even less. Owing to her handicaps, Bholi was neglected and treated indifferently even by her family.

Things started to look up for an introvert Bholi on the day she started going to school. Bholi hadn't uttered a word until her teacher asked her name. Bholi stammered and immediately became quiet as the children laughed at her. However, as time passed, with the help of desired encouragement, inspiration and love showered by her teacher, Bholi became a smart, confident and fearless girl. She refused to get married to an aged, mean, greedy, coward and heartless person such as Bishamber Nath. In the end Bholi decided that she would remain unmarried all her life if she had to. She decided that she would rather look after her aged parents and teach in the same school where she studied, and become a kind and compassionate teacher like the one she had.

Chapter 10 : The Book that Saved the Earth

1. (i) (c) The Book that Saved the Earth
(ii) (a) Mother Goose
(iii) (b) from Mars attack
(iv) (c) invasion
(v) (b) Historian
2. (i) (b) Alpha Centauri
(ii) (c) Evacuate Mars
(iii) (d) both (a) and (b)
(iv) (c) evacuate
(v) (b) Think Tank
3. (i) (d) Noodle
(ii) (b) The inside of a book
(iii) (c) library
(iv) (b) short curly lines
(v) (a) Claire Boiko
4. When Think Tank heard the poem 'Mistress Mary' he became scared and scolded his men that why they are not realising the seriousness of this discovery. He believed that the earthlings have discovered how to combine agriculture with mining. They can actually grow crops of rare metals such as silver. He interprets that 'cockleshells' are actually explosives and the Earthlings can also grow high explosives.
5. The Martian space probe has already entered Earth's atmosphere and has landed at the library. They started examining the books. But all were clueless, unable to make the heads tails out of anything. Sergeant Oop, taking a guess, says that the peculiar objects (books) were hats. Think-Tank, the supreme and most intelligent of them all, called the place (library) a refreshment stand and the object (book) is called a sandwich.
6. Think Tank the commander-in-chief, ordered Sgt. Oop to take a bite of the book because he believed that the book was actually a sandwich consumed by the humans on a regular basis. He ordered so to confirm his opinion. When Sgt. Oop took a bite of the book he says that it is dry and tasteless like the Martian dust. He wondered how Earthlings can get those sandwiches down without water. Later, Noodle pointed out to everyone that they are not sandwiches but some sort of communication devices.
7. Books are considered to be an important part in our lives. They give us plenty of joy and we learn a lot of things from them. They take us into a unique world of imagination, change our way of thinking and improve standard of living. Books increase our knowledge and reveal the different concepts, and introduce the numerous shades of culture

of the world to us. By reading books we can explore past, present and future and can solve many problems. They bring a realisation of the values contained in our hearts. With the help of good story books, one can learn moral values, ethics in life and become a good human being.

In the play 'The Book that Saved the Earth' it is a book only that saved earthlings from invasion of Martians. Though they don't say much but played a very significant role to saving the planet. The martians who came to invade the Earth went back cowardly after reading a 'Children's Nursery Rhyme'.

They interpreted the rhymes as some codes and thought that Earthlings have found ways to grow high explosives and would soon invade on Mars and capture and kill them. Thus, they decided to evacuate Mars and flee to Alpha Centauri, a star hundred million miles away from Earth and the Earthlings.

8. The Martians planned to invade Earth, after their chief ordered them to launch an inter-planetary attack on the Earthlings. They landed on Earth and fortunately reached

a library. There were so many books, maps and many other things that can help them to make their mission possible. The chief pretending to be very intelligent ordered the crew to find out the maps and locate the places where they can attack first in order to weaken the powerful authorities among Earthlings. But, he was misinterpreted by one of his crew members who was about to make a big mistake when at the right moment, Noodle, who is actually the most intelligent of them all stopped him. Noodle then suggested that they should attack the super-powers like the militaries and the airforces first and all the inventories where they develop their weapons, in order to make them weak. Earthlings being not aware of any such attack, caught easily by the Martians, some were shot dead, others captivated by them and in this way the whole planet was under their control. Now, the Martians have over-powered another place for them to live i.e. the Earth, where they would have all the other resources available and would become the most powerful in the whole universe.

