

EXAM  
DRILL

## SECTION-C

## ANSWERS

## POETRY

## CHAPTER-1 \_THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

1. (i) (b) Two  
(ii) (d) All of these  
(iii) (c) He was in dilemma about which road to take.  
(iv) (c) Robert Frost  
(v) (a) ab aa b
2. (i) (a) If he would ever come back on the same path and walk on the road he left for another day.  
(ii) (b) Because no one had trodden on either of these roads.  
(iii) (b) The two roads  
(iv) (d) The Road Not Taken  
(v) (a) ab aa b
3. The poet has an opinion that both the roads lay equally before him. They were the same, equally travelled and there was no significant difference between them. Seeing the equally promising roads, the poet got confused. It was difficult for him to decide which road would be more convenient and comfortable. Being one traveller he cannot travel on both the roads. Hence, he wanted to choose the one that would lead him to his intended destination.
4. The poet was not satisfied with the choice, he made if he would be satisfied he would not be telling his story with a deep sigh. From his expressions, it appeared that he was in a great sense of regret as the road or the alternative chosen by him did not yield him satisfactory result. He still regret the decision he had taken long ago. If he had taken the other road, things might be changed and he might have shaped his life in a better way. Hence, the dissatisfaction of his choice is clear from his complaints.

5. The poem 'The Road Not taken' deals with the message of life's choices. In the poem the poet is trying to convey a message that life is a continuous journey full of divergence at every second step. The thing which is most important is that we should keep moving without looking back whether the choices we made in the past were right or wrong. We cannot get everything in life and have to make choices. We must be wise in our decisions and be determined to the choice we have made without being in dilemma about it. One should be confident in his choices so that he would not regret about it in the future.

6. The course of life is not so easy. Life provides many options. But we cannot exercise all the options and cannot choose more than one option at the same time. We have to choose one. The choice we make determines our future and makes all the difference in life. Suppose, if we have to choose between the two roads as the poet had to choose in the poem. One road leads to one path and it becomes difficult to think whether it would be right for us or not and the most difficult is coming back to the starting point.

We should be very confident and wise while making decisions. If we have chosen the right path it will give us the desired results. Good decisions have a great deal of significance. They bring happiness, wealth and prosperity in our life. Once we choose one thing we should stick to it confidently and make efforts to achieve that goal, and should not be in a dilemma. If we had made good decisions in life we would not have to look back and regret about our choices.

## CHAPTER-2\_WIND

1. (i) (d) Both (a) and (b)  
(ii) (c) Friendship of people with the wind  
(iii) (d) both (b) and (c)  
(iv) (b) personification

2. (i) (c) Wind god  
 (ii) (d) All of these  
 (iii) (c) will become friends with us  
 (iv) (c) Wind  
 (v) (c) Subramania Bharati

3. In the line "We praise him every day", 'him' stands for the wind God. The poet wants to say that as the wind is so strong and provides strength and life, we must praise the wind every day. If the wind becomes friends with us, it helps us flourish. Therefore, we should sing its praise every day.

4. The wind disturbs the weaklings such as papers, books, window panes, etc. and it harms the weak people only. It crushes down all the weak houses, crumbling doors and even human beings those who are weak, without showing any mercy or sympathy to them. It does not behave in a friendly way with them. Just like it puts the weak fire out which is powerless and helpless against the force of wind and cannot stand firmly in front of its strength. Whereas, it flourishes and makes the strong fire roar, and behaves like a friend with it. It cannot destroy the strong fire thus accept its might and stop troubling it.

5. The poem gives us a lesson that we should be strong enough to face all the hardships in life. Human beings have to suffer lots of difficulties, sorrows, and failures. Only those who are strong can stand firm against the adversities in life. And the weak people easily surrender themselves in front of the hardships and accept defeat. Human beings can never be devoid of struggles in life. Adversities can never harm strong people, it makes them even more stronger, but weak people are crushed and destroyed by it. Just like the wind blows out the weak fire and make the strong fire to roar and flourish. It becomes friends with the strong fire when it gets to know its might. The wind crushes down all the weak things like papers, books, window panes and even the people who are not strong enough to stand firm against it.

The forces of unfavourable, unhappy circumstances fail to conquer those who have the courage. Such people beat all odds against them and come out victoriously

and move ahead in life. Thus, the poet wants to convey that we should always face the bad times with courage and patience. The poem emphasises on the values of courage, confidence and firm will.

### CHAPTER-3\_RAIN ON THE ROOF

1. (i) (c) The tinkling sound of the raindrops falling on the roof  
 (ii) (d) All of these

(iii) (a) Himself  
 (iv) (c) Personification  
 (v) (c) Coates Kinney

2. (i) (a) His mother

(ii) (a) Her affectionate look when she looks at her children before going to sleep

(iii) (b) Poet's mother  
 (iv) (d) Alliteration  
 (v) (d) Rain on the Roof

3. When the poet lies in the bed-chamber in his cottage listening to the soft tinkling sound of the raindrops falling on the wooden roof, his mind is filled with various thoughts and imaginations and brings bright fanciful colours. It also brings many memories of his childhood days and his mother who fondly looks at her children before going to sleep.

4. The poet first describes that the dark clouds appear gloomy and depressed to him. It is making him sad and the raindrops falling appear to him as the tears of clouds. However, in this gloomy situation the only thing that provides him pleasure is lying in his bed with a pillow, in his cottage and listening to the pitter-patter sound of the falling raindrops on the roof while lost in the memories. The poet loves to hear the melodious sound of nature.

He considers it a rare happiness when sound of raindrops bring old memories to his mind. Those memories were of long gone days when he was a child, and he lay sleeping in his room along with his siblings and his mother gazed down at them with love.

5. The poet's mother is no more with him but he always remembers her. His mother comes in his memories when he lies down in his bed-chamber listening to the soft

pattering sound of the gentle raindrops falling on the roof. His mind starts recollecting so many memories of his childhood days, among which emerges the memory of his mother.

He remembers how she used to look affectionately at her children before she went to her bed leaving them in their room for the night to meet them again in the morning. As the melodious music of the rain reaches his ears, the loving looks of his mother comes to his mind and they seem clear as if his mother is still alive and is still there with him. The rainy nights remind him of similar night he used to have during his childhood when his mother showered her love on him and his siblings. Therefore, the poet loves the rain because it reminds him of his mother whom he loved a lot.

#### CHAPTER-4 \_THE LAKE ISLE OF INNISFREE

1. (i) (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (ii) (c) The song of the cricket
- (iii) (d) The Lake Isle of Innisfree
- (iv) (c) To the fog of the morning
- (v) (d) The Lake Isle of Innisfree

2. (i) (b) In London
- (ii) (c) Through the very core of his heart
- (iii) (c) The low sounds of the lake water lapping
- (iv) (b) ab ab
- (v) (b) Metaphor

3. Innisfree is a perfect island and it provides the peaceful environment, natural beauty and everything desired by the poet. The three things he wants to do there are - build a small cabin with clay and small sticks, grow nine rows of beans and have a hive for the honeybees.

4. The roadways in London are very busy and noisy, they are dull and grey and full of chaos all around. But Innisfree is full of natural beauty. It is like a dream place for him that actually exists in reality. He finds perfect harmony on the island between the plants and the weather. The poet seems fed up of busy life of the city and wants to go to Innisfree to lead a peaceful life there. He plans to do so many adventurous things there like building a small cabin for himself growing rows of beans and having beehives, enjoying the 'purple glow' of noon, the sounds of birds wings, and of the bees.

5. The poet was deeply attached with 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree' because he had spent his childhood there. He loves the peaceful environment and the natural beauty of the island. In contrast to the environment of the Innisfree, London is surrounded by the sombre monotony of "grey" roadways and pavements and the air is filled with the noise of traffic. Fed up with the dull, monotonous and chaotic life of the city, he decides to go to the Innisfree to get some peace of mind. There, he plans to build a small cabin of mud and twigs. In a life of quiet solitude, to keep himself busy and enthusiastic, he will grow nine rows of beans there and will keep a beehive. The poet reiterates that he will find calm in easy pace of dripping dew in the morning light, and there he will find peace and calm throughout the day. He will enjoy the purple glow of the afternoon, the beating of bee's wings in the evening and the shimmering of stars in the sky at night. Instead of hearing the sounds of vehicles on the roadways, he wants to hear the low sound of lake water lapping by the shore.

#### CHAPTER-5 \_A LEGEND OF THE NORTHLAND

1. (i) (a) Winter
- (ii) (b) The days are too short and the nights are too long.
- (iii) (c) They look like bear's cubs.
- (iv) (a) To the sledges
- (v) (b) Anaphora

2. (i) (a) A very little cake
- (ii) (a) She thought it was too big to give away.
- (iii) (b) She kneaded another smaller cake.
- (iv) (a) As big as the first one
- (v) (d) Alliteration

3. The poet calls it a curious or a strange story. The poem is a legend of an old lady. She made St. Peter angry to curse her to be a bird. The story is a popular ballad. It may not be true. But the change of the lady to a bird is quite strange.

4. The story of the greedy old woman has become a part of the folklore of the Northland. Every country school boy knows it. The story has been passed on orally from St. Peter's times to the coming generations.

5. The theme of the poem 'The Legend of the Northland' is that greed and selfishness can destroy a person completely and it can bring wrath to even a saint.

The poem is about the legend of an old lady who lived in the Northland long long ago. One day she was baking cakes while a saint, named st. Peter chanced to come at her door. He was hungry and tired. He asked the lady to give him a cake to eat as he was feeling weakness due to the day's fasting. The selfish lady tried to bake small cakes but every time they seemed her too big to be given away. Finally she baked one that was as thin as a wafer. But that too she did not give to the saint and put it back on the shelf. St. Peter became angry. He said that she was too selfish to live as a human or to have food and shelter. Thus, he cursed her and changed her into a bird who had to search for food the whole day.

6. Saint Peter was hungry, tired and fainting due to the day's fasting. He chanced to reach at the house of an old lady and asked her to give him a piece of cake. The lady was so selfish, she behaved miserly and didn't give even a very small piece of cake and kept changing the size of the cake. When the lady refused to give anything, Saint Peter got annoyed and felt that she did not deserve to live in human form. Therefore, he cursed her and changed her into a woodpecker.

7. The little lady had to bake the cake again and again because she was so miser and selfish to give away even smallest piece of cake. When Saint Peter, who had been feeling weak as he had not eaten anything the whole day asked the little lady to give him a cake. She laid down to bake the cake. But when the cake was baked, it seemed to her much too big to be given away. So she kneaded another one which is a little smaller. But that too seemed as big as the earlier one so she didn't give it to the saint. Then she took another small bit of dough and rolled and rolled it thin as a wafer but could not part even with that. She was surprised that her cakes that seemed small when she ate them herself appeared too large to be given away. Thus, driven by greed and selfishness, the women repeatedly baked the bake for saint Peter.

## CHAPTER-6\_NO MEN ARE FOREIGN

1. (i) (c) To hate others  
 (ii) (d) Both (a) and (c)  
 (iii) (d) Both (a) and (b)  
 (iv) (b) It will be defiled.  
 (v) (d) No Men Are Foreign

2. (i) (d) Both (b) and (c)  
 (ii) (c) Ourselves  
 (iii) (c) By spreading hatred and jealousy  
 (iv) (b) Defile  
 (v) (a) James Kirkup

3. According to the poet, the eyes of everyone are similar in a way that people whom we consider strange or foreigner also wake up and sleep in the same manner every day like we do. Even though the colour and shape of their eyes is different from us they perform a similar function.

4. We hate our brothers when some selfish people ask us to do that. We hate them by waging war against them, by treating them differently. No, it is not right to hate them, though they belong to different races, countries and cultures but they are not foreigners or strangers. We all are brothers as we share the same land, air and water.

5. The poet asks us to remember that we should never forget that our ideas, thoughts, emotions and experiences are similar to those whom we consider 'foreign' or 'strange'. He wants us to remember that all human beings are identical in nature and phases of human life are the same in all over the world. If there is a war going on, we all suffer the same pain, the same hunger. We have eyes that are different in colour and shape but perform the same function. Thus we should not consider anyone strange and any country foreign.

6. We all are alike in a way that we all need the same air to breathe, the same sun to get sunlight and warmth and the same water for many purposes. Above all we all are living on the same earth. Beneath the superficial surface of our bodies, we all have the same heart, mind and soul. No matter in which country or region we are living in, we all share the same routine. Like we get up

in the morning take a bath, have breakfast and go to work. We all sleep at night and wake up in the morning. People may have adapted to different conditions and situations, but we are all one in the spirit. We all are able to sustain our lives during peace time and would starve to death if wars disrupt on earth. We all suffer the same pain and long for the same love.

When we hate others, fight with them, raise arms against them, it is ourselves, that we dispossess, betray and condemn. By waging wars we defile the same earth on which we are living and pollute the same air we are breathing. Thus, despite different living conditions, we all are alike and one in spirit.

### CHAPTER-8\_ON KILLING A TREE

1. (i) (c) Chopping, hacking  
(ii) (d) All of these  
(iii) (a) Tree's bleeding bark  
(iv) (b) Metaphor  
(v) (b) Gieve Patel
2. (i) (d) Roots  
(ii) (b) Its roots should be pulled out entirely from earth-cave.  
(iii) (c) By hiding its sensitive roots inside for years and years  
(iv) (b) Alliteration  
(v) (d) both (b) and (c)
3. 'Anchoring Earth' means that the earth supports the tree firmly. It gives it a firm grip and keeps it from falling. A tree stands secure and stable with the support of the earth. As long as the roots are firmly held by the earth it cannot be killed or destroyed.
4. When the blow of knives does not kill a tree, its bleeding bark will begin to heal its pain gradually and the curled green twigs will grow from the boughs and it will soon be as big as it was earlier. Actually, the strength of a tree lies in its roots. When they are not uprooted, they will expand and grow into a complete tree.
5. The source of a tree is its roots. It is the roots that consume nutrients from the crust of the earth and

provide strength to it. If we pull out the roots and they are exposed to sun, the tree will start dying. Hence, the tree will gradually start to die as the roots are out they will not get strength from the earth and soon start to dry out, wither out and the tree will be killed.

6. Through the poem 'On Killing a Tree" the poet has portrayed a vivid and brutal picture of what is involved in killing a tree. The poet tells us that killing a tree is a difficult and time consuming process. A simple jab of knife cannot do it. A tree grows out slowly consuming on earth's crust, it gets the nourishment from the nutrients found in the earth, along with years of sunlight, air, and water.

If we stab it simply with a knife the tree will not be killed. Only the bark which is hurt starts to ooze out a sap which is considered as bleeding. The bleeding bark will be healed soon and green twigs will start to grow and the new boughs will again grow to its former size. Then the poet goes on to say that how a tree should be killed completely. The roots which is the strength of a tree needs to be pulled out and exposed to the heat of the sun if a tree is to be killed completely. Once the roots are exposed to the sunlight, and is devoid of air and water. It will start becoming brown and dry. The tree will be choked and scorched and then the process of killing a tree will be completed.

The poet tried to make us aware of the brutality of human beings. Man is presented as a killer of the environment who thinks of all possible ways to get rid of trees, which represented nature. The poet ironically discussed the whole process of killing a tree. He says that it is not an easy task as the tree has grown after consuming on earth for so many years.

### CHAPTER-9\_THE SNAKE TRYING

1. (i) (d) Both (a) and (b)  
(ii) (d) All of these  
(iii) (d) Both (b) and (c)  
(iv) (a) The poet  
(v) (c) W.W.E. Ross
2. (i) (b) Snake  
(ii) (b) On the sand

(iii) (b) In the ripples among the reeds  
 (iv) (b) Green  
 (v) (d) W.W.E. Ross

**3.** The snake is small and green in colour. Curvings of its long beautiful body seems appealing to the poet. It has graceful and beautiful shape. So are its movements. It is a graceful snake and not harmful even to the children. The harmless, graceful and beautiful snake attracts the poet's attention and sympathy.

**4.** The poet appeals to not kill the snake as according to his opinion not all snakes are harmful. And the snake is not always harmful, unless it is provoked or hunted. The beautiful snake described in the poem is not harmful even to the children. Therefore, the poet wishes that it should not be hurt and reach its place safely.

**5.** Human beings should be sensitive and tolerant towards other creatures since all the animals are not dangerous or harmful to human beings. Human beings have a tendency of killing animals that seems dangerous to them. Sometimes, they kill them only if they are frightened of them. The man in the poem also thinks that the snake is poisonous and hence it is better to kill it. He chases the snake with a stick. The snake is trying to escape at a great pace so that the man cannot reach and kill it. The snake moves through the water and goes in to the green reeds to save himself from the pursuing stick.

The poet appeals that the snake is not dangerous it is harmless even to the children. He is pleading to let the snake go.

Through the poem, he tries to make people aware that all snakes are not harmful. He is trying to prevent human beings from being cruel to animals. He appeals to them to maintain ecological balance and not to harm any species, in this poem he focused on snakes. Since all the snakes are not poisonous, they are harmless and do not attack human beings until they are provoked or hurt. Hence, they should be left on their own.

## CHAPTER-10\_A SLUMBER DID MY SPIRIT SEAL

**1.** (i) (c) Human Fears of poet  
 (ii) (c) She was dead.  
 (iii) (c) Poet's beloved  
 (iv) (c) It sealed poet's spirit.  
 (v) (b) William Wordsworth

**2.** The time will not effect the poet's beloved any longer as she is dead now and has become immortal. The poet believes that immortality would never be effected by time or the physical world. Thus, she too cannot be effected by such things. She cannot hear or see, and has gone beyond the physical world. His beloved is beyond the touch of earthly years, she has no human fears. She has become a permanent part of the earth's diurnal course.

**3.** The phrase earth's diurnal course means the daily rotation of the earth on its axis which causes day and night. The poet believes that as his beloved Lucy is dead now, she has become an inseparable part of the earth. She will assimilate into the earth and is rotating along with it just like other objects like rock, stone, and the trees. She has become one with the nature.

**4.** The poet's soul got sealed with slumber due to the sudden and unexpected death of his beloved. Earlier he did not have any realisation of the truth and had never thought that one day his beloved would be taken away from him. Her death was so sudden that his mind as well as his body seemed to be closed off. He felt as if he were in deep sleep. He cannot feel any emotions now as his spirit seemed to be sealed. His beloved is no more and she will not be affected by the earthly years now. No human fears can touch her, she will suffer no pain. She cannot hear or see anything. She feels no movement or force. She has become an inseparable part of nature. She will become one with the nature. She will assimilate into the earth's diurnal course and will rotate along with the earth. One day she will become one with the earth.

EXAM  
DRILL

## SECTION-C

## ANSWERS

## PROSE

## Chapter-1\_The Fun They Had

1. (i) (b) Tommy  
(ii) (d) Because it could not be stored.  
(iii) (c) Schools  
(iv) (b) Plenty  
(v) (b) The Fun They Had
2. When Margie's grandfather's grandfather was a little boy there were real books available at that time. The real books were paper books with words printed on it. The words stand still and they were the same as read for the first time. For Margie, it was awfully funny to read such books.
3. Tommy describes that the old kind of teachers were not mechanical teachers. They were human beings who taught children in a special building called 'school' where all the students come together, study together and they also had fun together. The human teacher taught them in groups, gave them homework and asked them questions also.
4. According to Tommy, the 'real' book with words printed and fixed on them are waste. They become useless once they are read and thus must be thrown away as the content it has is the same. Whereas, he considers telebooks better than real books because they could be stored in the computer and can be read again and again. He also likes them as they occupy very little space as compared to the printed books and need not be discarded once they had been read.
5. When Margie heard Tommy mentioning that children were taught by human teachers in the earlier times. She could not believe that truth of Tommy's comment because she had never seen any human teaching students. She used to study in her home only with the help of her mechanical teacher who teaches on

her computer screen only. Moreover, she believed that human teacher could never meet the level of intelligence and knowledge mechanical teachers have.

6. The system of education is becoming advanced day by day. It has become highly computerised and mechanical. The schools that exist today will not be the same in the coming centuries. It is possible that in future there might be no 'school buildings' and 'paper books'. There will be online classes only with no paper books. The students will not be taught the same thing together. And there will be no human teachers like today, instead mechanical teacher will be there who will teach them on a big computer screen, good for a million books. The mechanical teacher can be adjusted according to the age and mental capacity of the student. But it will be an exaggeration to say that everything about schools that existed today will no longer be there in the future. Students will not go to school buildings to learn, they get there class in there homes only. But, human involvement cannot be avoided altogether. As the future school too need humans in some way or the other. They can't be completely devoid of the human angle. Perhaps the institution of the old schools and teachers will remain as their involvement can't disappear altogether.

## Chapter-2\_The Sound of Music

Part I. Evelyn Glennie Listens to  
Sound Without Hearing it

1. (i) (b) Xylophone  
(ii) (c) A girl playing the Xylophone  
(iii) (b) A percussionist  
(iv) (b) He spotted her potential and encouraged her.  
(v) (a) Evelyn
2. When Evelyn was leaving for the Royal Academy of Music, she was very excited as she has got an opportunity to join the academy which she had dreamed of joining. It was like a dream come true for her. She was going there to join a three year course. It excited her to think that despite her hearing impairment her determination

and dedication paved her way to such a prestigious institute.

3. Evelyn's deafness was first noticed when she was eight years old. Evelyn was eleven when she was completely deaf due to nerve damage and she was advised to use hearing aids and to join a school for the deaf, it was then she felt that her future will be bleak and dark. She was depressed as she felt that she would not be able to lead a normal life nor pursue her interest in music.

4. Evelyn confesses that she is something of a workaholic and a kind person too. Being a workaholic helped her to spread her knowledge to young musicians. She gave free concerts in prisons and in hospitals to encourage them. She became an inspiration for deaf children and encouraged them to believe in themselves, and made them believe that if she could do that, why cannot they.

5. Evelyn Glennie was a Scottish virtuoso, multi-percussionist. Her determination and dedication marked her way to success. Evelyn lost her hearing at the age of eleven. However, this weakness of hers did not stop her from pursuing her career in music and she continued to play various western classical instruments. Despite her hearing loss and despite being discouraged by most of the teachers, she did not give up. Ron Forbes, a famous percussionist and her mentor, asked Evelyn to listen through her body and not through her ears. Eventually she learnt to open her body and mind to sound and vibration. After that she never looked back. Evelyn decided to make music her life. She joined the prestigious Royal Academy of Music and scored the highest marks in the history of the academy. Gradually, she moved from orchestral work to solo performances. At the end of her three years course, Evelyn captured most of the top awards including the 'Soloist of the Year Award' in 1991. She has given pleasure to millions and in spite of this towering success she does not accept any hint of heroic achievement and remains a very modest and humble person. It is her modesty that she gave free concerts in prisons and hospitals and also gave high priority to classes for young musicians. Thus, considering Evelyn's success it is clear that humility and modesty are key features to attain success in life. It helps us achieve our goals.

6. (i) (b) Uncle of Bismillah Khan  
 (ii) (b) would play shehnai  
 (iii) (b) Vishnu temple  
 (iv) (c) Fascinated

7. The loud, shrill and unpleasant sound of the musical instrument pungi led it to the ban in the royal court by the Emperor Aurangzeb. He banned the instrument because he considered it as a reeded noisemaker.

8. One of the disciples of Khan Saab requested him to settle in the US. He wanted that the great maestro should be the head of shehnai school in the US, and promised him that he would create the environment of India by erecting the temples like those in Benaras. Khan Saab was intensely in love with Benaras, Dumraon and Ganga and thus he refused the offer to settle down in the US and head a shehnai school there.

9. Bismillah Khan gave his first international performance at Afghanistan where King Zahir Shah was so taken in by the maestro that he gifted him priceless Persian carpets and other souvenirs. Though the king of Afghanistan was not the only one to be fascinated by Khan's music, there are so many others who were so impressed after hearing Bismillah's music.

10. Bismillah Khan was born in a family of musicians in Bihar. When he was a child, he was attracted towards his uncle's practice of the shehnai. Soon he started getting lessons from his uncle, Ali Bux, in playing the instrument and would sit practising throughout the day. The temple of 'Balaji' and 'Mangla Maiya' and the banks of the Ganga became the young apprentice's favourite places where he could practise. The flowing waters of the Ganga inspired him to invent raagas that were earlier considered to be beyond the range of the shehnai. Bismillah Khan has given many memorable performances both in India and abroad.

He was the first Indian to be invited at the prestigious Lincoln Centre Hall in the United States of America. Although Khan had travelled to all over the world, but he was exceedingly fond of Benaras and Dumraon and they remain for him the most wonderful towns in the world. He was so much in love with his country India that he refused a position in America saying that he cannot find the Ganga there. Whenever he was in a foreign country, he kept yearning for Hindustan, and while in Mumbai

## Part-II The Shehnai of Bismillah Khan

1. (i) (b) Ali Bux

he thought only of Benaras and the holy Ganga, while he missed the unique mattha of Dumraon in Benaras. Bismillah Khan can be a perfect example of the rich, cultural heritage of India.

### Chapter-3\_The Little Girl

1. (i) (b) A pin-cushion for her father  
(ii) (d) All of these  
(iii) (a) In the garden  
(iv) (a) On the bed-table in her mother's bedroom  
(v) (b) scraps
2. (i) (b) Kezia  
(ii) (b) A night more  
(iii) (d) Both (a) and (c)  
(iv) (d) To a big bedroom  
(v) (d) Both (b) and (c)
3. Kezia's grandmother asked her to make a pin-cushion out of a beautiful piece of yellow silk as a gift for her father to give him a surprise on his birthday. Stitching it the whole day. She stitched its three sides with a double cotton and stuffed it with papers that she took from the bed-table in her mother's room. Finally, she sewed up the fourth side and then the gift was ready.
4. The Macdonalds lived next door to Kezia. She found it completely different when she saw that Mr Macdonald played with his children. He laughed when they turned the hose on him and ran about the flower beds with his young son on his shoulders and his two little daughters hanging on his coat pockets. Seeing them playing and laughing, she thought that there are different sorts of fathers in the world.
5. Kezia's mother had a passive attitude towards her. Kezia was not attached to her parents as she finds them strict. His father, being a very disciplined man was very strict and had harsh attitude towards her. She found him very cruel who had never displayed any soft feelings towards his little daughter nor did he play with her like Mr. Macdonald, her neighbour. She liked Mr. Macdonald so much as she found him always smiling, playing and running with his children. Her mother too had never showered love and affection on her, that is the reason Kezia was close to her grandmother rather than her parents. Kezia's grandmother showers love upon her. She

became her emotional support and the bridge between Kezia and the strained relationship with her parents. She is the one who always advises Kezia to talk to her parents when they would be more relaxed, and should try to make a cordial relationship with them. When the father beats Kezia it is the grandmother who protects her from beating and the first to reason with her son for beating the child. Kezia used to be with her grandmother all the time. Whenever she is scared of the dark or had a nightmare, it is her grandmother whom she runs to. The grandmother is the ultimate source of love and comfort for Kezia.

### Chapter-4\_A Truly Beautiful Mind

1. (i) (a) United States  
(ii) (b) Discovery of nuclear fission had American physicists in an uproar.  
(iii) (b) That they could build and use an atomic bomb.  
(iv) (b) Emigrated  
(v) (d) A Truly Beautiful Mind
2. (i) (c) Both (a) and (b)  
(ii) (c) He put the wedding off.  
(iii) (d) Her intelligence  
(iv) (c) Three years older than Einstein  
(v) (b) Bothered
3. As a child Einstein played all by himself because his friends called him as 'Brother Boring' as he could not mix up with other children. Neither did he find their games interesting nor did he know how to interact with other children. Another reason is that he could not talk till he was two-and-a half years old, and repeated each word twice. This made his company boring to his playmates too. That's why Einstein loved to play with his mechanical toys only.
4. Einstein was honoured after his theories proved him to be a scientist with exceptional abilities. He worked on his ideas about relativity and in 1905, he published his 'Special Theory of Relativity'. Einstein earned international acclaim with the publication of his 'General Theory of Relativity' which provided a new interpretation of gravity. He had correctly calculated in advance the extent to which the light from fixed stars would be deflected through the sun's gravitational field. For his contribution to the development of science, Einstein was

awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1921. After this, honours and invitations were conferred upon him from all over the world.

5. Einstein was born on March 14, 1879 in the German city of Ulm. During childhood he did not have any sign of greatness and his mother thought him to be a freak as he had a larger head in comparison to other children. He could not speak until he was two-and-a-half years old and when he spoke, he repeated each word twice. His friends call him 'Brother Boring', so he used to play all alone and mostly loved to play with his mechanical toys. He was so different from other children that even his school headmaster told his father that he could never make a success at anything. As a young boy, Einstein did not show any signs of genius, but when he grew up and joined a school in Munich, he showed appreciable progress in studies and scored good marks in every subject. But due to the strict discipline at school, he did not feel at ease, and as a result left the school for good at the age of 15. Later on, for higher education he joined the University at Zurich because he felt that the atmosphere there was more liberal and amenable as compared to Munich.

Einstein was highly gifted in mathematics and interested in physics and after finishing school he completed his graduation from Zurich in 1900.

### Chapter-5\_The Snake and the Mirror

1. (i) (b) The doctor  
(ii) (c) Because the snake lost into the mirror uncoiled itself from his hand.  
(iii) (d) He ran outside as fast as he could.  
(iv) (c) A living person with human feelings, strengths and weaknesses  
(v) (a) The Snake and the Mirror
2. (i) (b) The next morning  
(ii) (c) Everything was stolen by some thief  
(iii) (c) To move his things from there  
(iv) (d) all of these  
(v) (a) Vaikom Muhammad Basheer
3. A woman doctor who had plenty of money and a good medical practice would be ideal for him. The woman whom he would get married must be fat also so that in case he made some stupid mistake, he could run away without being chased and caught by her.

4. When the doctor reached home he lighted a kerosene lamp, settled down on the chair and started wondering about how to look more handsome as he watched his face in the mirror. While watching his reflection in the mirror he decided to shave daily, grow a thin moustache, and to always keep a smile to look more handsome and attractive to women as he was an eligible bachelor. He also felt proud of being a doctor and was egotistic because of his professional qualification.

5. The snake also happened to look at its reflection in the mirror on the table. It was so absorbed and lost looking at itself in the mirror that it forgot everything else, and uncoiled itself from the arm of the doctor. It then slipped into his lap, crawled towards the mirror to get a more closer look. Perhaps it wanted to enjoy its reflection at closer quarters.

6. The doctor and the snake had striking similarities. Both were victims of self adoration. Both of them were captivated by their reflections in the mirror and stared at them as if enamoured. When the doctor looked at himself in the mirror, he was full of appreciation for his looks. He was a good admirer of beauty and believed in making himself look more handsome. When he took a closer look of his face in the mirror, he decided that he would shave daily and grow a thin moustache, and always wear an attractive smile so that he would be more attractive to women. As he gazed himself in the mirror, he became unaware of his surroundings. He heard the noise of the rats and the next minute he found himself face to face with a full blooded cobra. The snake coiled itself on the forearm of the narrator.

In the same manner, the snake too gazed in the mirror, lost in its beauty, unaware of his surroundings, uncoiled itself from the doctor's arm and moved towards the mirror to get a more closer look. This makes the doctor think that perhaps it too was admiring its beauty or was trying to make some 'important' decisions in life just like him. Just like the doctor's obsession with his looks landed him in trouble, the snake too seemed to be 'taken with its beauty'. The snake released its victim to have a better look at itself in the mirror.

### Chapter-6\_My Childhood

1. (i) (d) Both (a) and (c)  
(ii) (a) Kalam's science teacher  
(iii) (d) All of these

(iv) (a) To break social barriers  
 (v) (a) Rebel

2. (i) (b) Kalam  
 (ii) (c) To earn money  
 (iii) (a) Earning his first wages  
 (iv) (d) His cousin  
 (v) (a) earnings

3. Kalam's mother, Ashiamma was a kind and large-hearted woman. She used to feed many people every day. She had all the motherly qualities. She was also an ideal helpmate to her husband.

4. When Kalam told his father that he wanted to leave Rameswaram to pursue further studies, his father readily agreed and told him that he trusted his decision to grow. To encourage Kalam, he gave him example of young seagulls who leave their parents to learn to fly. He also quoted Khalil Gibran to convince his hesitant mother that her son's decision to leave home was right. Hence she should allow him happily to shape his life according to his own ideas and to choose the career he wanted to pursue.

5. Sivasubramania's wife was an orthodox and conservative Brahmin who believed in the segregation of different people according to their culture and religion. She was not in the favour of serving food to any one related to any other culture or religion because she believed that the sanctity of her kitchen would be defiled if she served meal to any such person. So she refused to serve food to Kalam, a muslim boy in her kitchen.

6. We can adopt love and respect shown by Kalam for his parents. We have seen that how a boy of ordinary looks had many sterling qualities right from his childhood. Like Kalam we should also adopt good qualities from our parents, like he has inherited values of honesty and self discipline from his father and from his mother, he inherited faith in goodness and deep kindness. We can also adopt and learn the hard-work shown by Kalam. He was an enterprising and a very hard-working child. He collected tamarind seeds, when they were in high demand and sold them to earn some money. Though it was a small amount of money yet significant at the same time. He was very dedicated to every piece of work assigned to him.

Kalam also helped his cousin, Samsuddin to catch newspaper bundles from the running trains when the train halt at Rameswaram was suspended during Second World War, and in this way he earned his first wages at a very young age.

One can also learn love and brotherhood from him. Kalam was very close to his three friends Ramanadha Sastry, Aravindan and Sivaprakasan all were from orthodox Hindu Brahmin families. However, their religious differences and upbringing did not stand in the way of their friendship. Despite being born in a Muslim family, Kalam was a liberal secular. He didn't believe in the caste based segregation and considers it as a poison that should not be allowed to thrive at any rate. Thus, Kalam possessed so many good qualities that we must adopt from him.

## Chapter-8 Reach for the Top

### Part-I Santosh Yadav

1. (i) (d) Climbing  
 (ii) (d) Both (a) and (b)  
 (iii) (d) All of these  
 (iv) (c) equipped  
 (v) (d) Reach for the Top

2. Santosh was born in Joniyawas, a small village in the Rewari district in Haryana. She was born in a patriarchal, orthodox and a very conservative society. People of this society were gender-biased and strictly adhered to conservative traditions, where they didn't welcome the birth of a girl child while the birth of a boy child is celebrated.

3. When Santosh Yadav was living in Kasturba Hostel, Jaipur, from the window of her room she used to watch the villagers going up the hills and then suddenly vanishing after a while. It inspired her to explore the hills. One day when she decided to check it out by herself, she met a group of mountaineers and asked if she can also join them. The mountaineers not only allowed her to join them but they also encouraged her to take up climbing. Thus, she got an inspiration from there and developed liking for climbing.

4. Santosh Yadav is the only woman to have scaled the Mt. Everest twice. She was born in a small village, Joniyawas

of Rewari District in Haryana. Although Santosh was born in a society where the birth of a girl child was not welcomed at all, but hers was a different case. She was a blessing for her parents as she was born in a family where they already have five sons and wanted a daughter now. She was given the name Santosh which means contentment. But Santosh was not all content with her place in a traditional way of life. From the very childhood, she began to live life on her own terms. She did not follow the traditional way of life like other girls in her village.

In her society, there was a prevailing custom of marrying girls at the age of sixteen. But Santosh refused to get married without getting proper education therefore she left home and got herself enrolled in a school in Delhi. After finishing highschool, Santosh went to Jaipur to study at Maharani College and got a room in Kasturba Hostel. While staying in Kasturba Hostel, She became fascinated towards mountaineering. She became so determined to fulfill her dream of mountaineering that she saved money and joined Uttarkashi's Nehru Institute of Mountaineering. In 1992, she scaled the Mount Everest and became the youngest woman in the world to do so. Within twelve months, she was invited by the Indo-Nepalese Women's expedition and conquered the Everest a second time setting a record as the only woman to have climbed the Everest twice. Santosh was honoured with the Padmashri Award by the Indian Government in recognition of her achievements.

### Part-II Maria Sharapova

1. (i) (c) Because of the sacrifices she has made  
(ii) (a) Two-year separation from her mother during the training of tennis.  
(iii) (c) During the training of tennis  
(iv) (a) That she considers the sacrifices were worth it.  
(v) (c) Amply
2. Maria was the youngest trainee among all the other girls in the training camp. She was just nine years old. She would go to her bed at 8 pm. But her seniors would return at 11 pm. They used to wake her up and force her to do their work. They would ask her to tidy up the room and often humiliate her.

3. Maria Sharapova spent most of her time playing tennis. But apart from playing tennis she had some other liking too. She loves singing and dancing.

She loves reading the novels of Arthur Conan Doyle in her free time. She is also fond of wearing pretty evening gowns, likes pancakes with chocolate spread and fizzy orange drinks.

4. Maria Sharapova, one of the world's best-known tennis stars, was born in Siberia, Russia. Maria has attained the number one position in Women's International Tennis on 22 August 2005. All this happened in no time. However, the rapid ascent in a fiercely competitive world began nine years ago when she left Russia for Florida in the USA. She went there with her father Yuri as she had to spend two hard years in the tennis training camp. Her mother Yelena could not accompany her due to visa restrictions. The nine year old girl had already learnt an important lesson in life that tennis excellence would only come at a price. In the United States, she felt lonely and missed her mother badly. She also had to suffer torture and humiliation from her seniors. They wake her up at night and would ask her to do their work and tidy up the room. Instead of letting her down, that tough time gave strength to Maria. She became strong and determined. She also learnt how to take care of herself. This mental toughness gradually became a trait of her personality that helped her both as a person and as a sportswoman. Maria Sharapova bagged the ladies singles crown at Wimbledon in 2004 and became the number one tennis player in the world.

### Chapter-10\_Kathmandu

1. (i) (a) Sound of flutes  
(ii) (c) Vikram Seth  
(iii) (b) human voice  
(iv) (b) sound of flute  
(v) (b) Weaves
2. (i) (d) All of these  
(ii) (d) All of these  
(iii) (d) All of these  
(iv) (d) All of these  
(v) (a) Vivid
3. The signboard outside the Pashupatinath temple proclaims 'entrance for Hindus only'. It signifies that

anyone other than Hindu religion would not be allowed to enter the temple. The saffron clad foreigners tried to enter the temple but the policeman stopped them. The saffron clad foreigners claimed to be Hindus. But the policeman did not let them enter because he didn't believe that they were Hindus, despite their saffron clothes since non-Hindus were banned inside the temple.

4. When the author heard the music of the flute he was so captivated by it that it became difficult to tear himself away from where the music was being played by the flute seller. To him, the music of the flute was so universal because this musical instrument made of hollow bamboo is found in every culture in the world. But he finds that this universal instrument at the same time has a 'particular' sound because each flute though played in almost a similar manner produced unique sounds.

5. Like westerners are denied to enter into the temple because they were not Hindus. If anything like that would ever happen to me I would have asked the policemen or would have requested them to allow me to enter the religious place as religion is the only thing that denies inequality and treats everyone on equal level. I would have tried hard to convince them in every possible way to let me bow down my head in front of God and to take God's blessing who is everybody's equally. God himself treats and blesses everyone on an equal level so we human beings should also understand this and should abolish all such differences.

### Chapter-11\_If I Were You

1. (i) (a) Intruder  
 (ii) (a) Gerrard  
 (iii) (c) In Aylesbury  
 (iv) (d) That Gerrard is some kind of a mystery man.  
 (v) (a) Queer

2. (i) (a) He said these words when Gerrard asked him to tell something about himself.  
 (ii) (d) All of these  
 (iii) (a) That he is the smartest of all and no one can beat him.  
 (iv) (c) Because he use it in making plans and committing crimes without getting caught by the police.  
 (v) (d) Douglas James

3. Gerrard told the intruder that as a child he was stolen by the gypsies, and now at the age of thirty, he was living all alone in his lonely Essex cottage. He then told him that he too is a criminal, once killed someone with his bullet and from then the police is after him. That is the reason he never stayed at one place. No, he was not telling the truth, he was just being funny as he wished to make it clear that he was not afraid of a criminal like the intruder. In fact, he had already started cooking up stories about himself.

4. Gerrard devised a story about his own criminal background. He gave the intruder the impression that the policemen were looking for him all over the place and he expected a telephone call from a friend informing the police's arrival. Then, when the telephone rang, without giving intruder much time to think, Gerrard asked intruder to follow him to the way to garage which was an escape route. The door was not actually leading to the garage but it was the door of a cupboard. In this way Gerrard imprisoned the intruder in a cupboard, locked him up there and saved himself.

5. Gerrard was packing a bag at the beginning of the play as he had to deliver some props to some theatrical company for rehearsal of a play. When the intruder broke into his cottage, Gerrard was seen talking to someone over the phone. Intruder threatened to kill Gerrard but he did not lose his cool. He spontaneously concocted a story that he himself was a criminal and was trying to dodge the police. That is the reason he lives in isolation in a mysterious way and for that he often disappears from there. He tells him that killing him and taking up his identity would not help the intruder, since he would be accused of murder and would be hanged if not as himself then as Gerrard.

This story was supported by the bag, the gun, the disguise outfit and false moustaches lying on the bed. All this misled the intruder and made him believe that Gerrard was telling the truth. He was so convinced that he got ready to escape along with him. He did not doubt him any longer and without suspecting anything he did whatever is being told to him and eventually ended up locking himself up in the cupboard. Hence, the bag played an important role in convincing the intruder to believe that Gerrard too was a criminal like him and was preparing to flee to dodge the police when the intruder broke into his cottage.

# SECTION-C

## EXAM DRILL

## ANSWERS

### SUPPLEMENTARY READER

#### CHAPTER-1 \_ THE LOST CHILD

1. (i) (c) They were shrieking and crying with dizzy laughter.  
(ii) (c) He wanted to go on the roundabout.  
(iii) (d) All of these  
(iv) (d) People taking a ride on the roundabout.  
(v) (b) Shrieked
2. The little boy witnessed a snake which coiled itself in a basket, its head raised in a graceful bend like the neck of a swan, while the music played on the flute by the snake-charmer mesmerised him and it stole into its invisible ears like the gentle rippling of an invisible waterfall.
3. When the child in the fair wanted to have anything his father looked at him red-eyed like a tyrant. The very look was emphatic and rude. And if he asked his mother she would try to distract him by showing some other things.

They have very different approach of denying as whenever the child was tempted by anything he would not ask his parents rather he only said it in slow murmur because he knew that his parents will not buy anything for him. They will either call him greedy or call the things cheap or coarse in order to console him.

4. The child got distracted by many things in the fair like the toys which he wanted to buy, butterflies and dragonflies that he wanted to catch and beautiful gulmohar flowers that he wanted to gather. The stalls selling sweets, gulabjamun, burfie, etc. also stopped him because he wanted to have all of those. Everytime he sees a new thing, he lagged behind his parents. Out of pure innocence and his uncontrolled desire to buy everything kept his parents back from reaching the fair.

5. Before the child has lost his parents, he is in happy and playful mood. He was enjoying in the fair. He gets attracted to so many things on his way to the fair. He was tempted by the sight of such attractive things but follows his parents'

call whenever they ask him to. He is amazed by the beauty of nature and enjoys it in his innocent way. The child feels secure in the presence of his parents and does not care about the response of his parents when he demands things he wanted to have that attracted him. When he got separated from his parents all his happiness and enjoyment turned into fear and insecurity. He cried inconsolably and started searching for his parents in the huge crowd of people. The things that attracted him and seemed fascinating to him. Lost all the charm for him. He doesn't want anything now except his parents. A gentleman saw him crying and took him up in his arms and asked if he wanted to have any of the thing, but he refused and said that he wanted his parents only.

#### CHAPTER-2 \_ THE ADVENTURES OF TOTO

1. (i) (b) Toto, the monkey  
(ii) (b) In a little closet  
(iii) (d) Both (b) and (c)  
(iv) (b) He was tied securely.  
(v) (a) The Adventures of Toto
2. No, Toto didn't have three hands but the author called Toto's tail his third hand because he could use his tail as his fourth limb for his mischief. He also use it to hang from a branch or to scoop up any delicacy that might be out of the reach of his hands.
3. There are so many animals in the grandfather's mini zoo. Some of them are a tortoise, a pair of rabbits, a tame squirrel, pet goat, a donkey and the latest was the mischievous monkey Toto.
4. One day Toto took a large plate full of pullao from the dining table and started eating it. When grandmother screamed, Toto threw the plate at her. The plate was broken into pieces. He took the dish of pullao and made his exit through the window to be found in the branches the jackfruit tree. He remained there all afternoon, finishing every grain. And then in order to spite grandmother who had screamed at him, he threw the dish down from the tree, and chattered with

delight when it broke into pieces. Thus all these incidents show that Toto didn't seem to like grandmother.

5. When grandfather was going to Saharanpur to collect his pension. He decided to take Toto along with him. Thus, Toto was kept hidden in a big bag so that it couldn't be seen. However, he was caught at the Saharanpur station when he grinned at the ticket collector. The ticket collector had to follow his rule book. As there seemed to be no rule for fixing a monkey's fare so he equated Toto with a dog and asked grandfather to pay for his fare. Grandfather had to pay the sum of three rupees as Toto's fare. This mischief of Toto made grandfather very angry.

6. Toto did not get along well with the other animals present there in the grandfather's zoo. He troubled Nana, their pet donkey. Toto often fastened himself on the her long ears with his sharp teeth. He did not allow other animals to sleep in peace. Toto often broke glasses, dishes, torn their clothes, curtains and wallpapers. The family soon realised that Toto was not the kind of animal that could be kept for long in the house. Therefore, grandfather was right in returning Toto back to tonga-driver. The grandfather sold Toto back to tonga-driver for only three rupees. Now, Toto will be tied again to a feeding trough. He would not get proper food and care and would turn into an ugly monkey as he used to be earlier.

### CHAPTER-3 ISWARAN THE STORYTELLER

1. (i) (a) On the very first day  
(ii) (c) A burial ground  
(iii) (b) Iswaran's revelation that the place was once a burial ground.  
(iv) (c) A human skull lying on the path  
(v) (b) Reverie
2. Mahendra was a junior supervisor in a firm that offered to hire supervisors at various types of construction sites. His job was to keep an eye on the activities or to supervise work at the worksite. His needs were simple and he was able to adjust easily in every kind of situation, whether it was on ill-equipped circuit house or a makeshift canvas tent in the middle of a stone quarry. Because of the nature of his job Mahendra had to keep moving from one place to another as ordered by his head office.
3. To have maximum effect on Mahendra, Iswaran build up his ghost story and narrate it to him. He narrated it on the day when, according to the tradition the spirit of one's ancestors

had to be fed. He started by informing his master Mahendra that entire factory area had once been a burial ground. He said that he had also seen an apparition of a woman holding a foetus in her arms. Mahendra didn't believe in ghosts, he reprimanded him saying that it was just a figment of his imagination.

4. On a full moon night, Mahendra was woken up from his sleep by a low moan close to his window. At first he thought it to be some cat prowling around for mice but soon realised that it was not the cat. However, he resisted to look out because he was afraid that he might find a ghost. But when the sound became louder and less feline. He could not resist and gathered up courage to look out of the window. He lowered himself to the level of the window sill and looked out. There he saw a dark cloudy form holding a bundle. Mahendra got so frightened at this sight that he broke into cold sweat and fell back on his pillow, breathing heavily.

5. People who do not believe in the existence of ghosts or supernatural elements will not believe it, until they experience it themselves. Same was the case with Mahendra, who does not believe in all such things. He scolded Iswaran whenever he talked about ghosts or spirits. He told him that such things do not exist on earth and these are all figments of his imagination. However, deep inside his heart he got scared when Iswaran told him that the entire area they are living in was once a burial ground and that he himself had seen a human skull on the very first day they came to that place.

Then on one full-moon night, Mahendra was woken up by a low moan close to his window. At first, he thought it to be some cat but when the sound became louder Mahendra could not resist it any more and gathered courage to look out of the window. He lowered himself to the level of the window sill to look out. There he saw a dark cloud like form holding a bundle. He got so frightened by this sight that he broke into cold sweat and fell back on his pillow, breathing heavily. The next morning he decided to leave the haunted place.

### CHAPTER-4\_IN THE KINGDOM OF FOOLS

1. (i) (a) The minister  
(ii) (b) By hanging on the stake  
(iii) (d) Both (a) and (c)  
(iv) (c) The guru  
(v) (b) Secret

2. The thief's brother accused the rich merchant for his brother's death because the wall of the merchant's house fell upon him while he was trying to break into his house. Since it was merchant's wall that collapsed and killed the thief. So, he should be punished because he had not built a good, strong wall.

3. Minutes before the execution of the criminal, the minister realised that the criminal was too thin to fit the stake and thus could not be properly executed. So the problem arose was that the execution orders were issued but they could not be completed because the accused did not fit the stake.

4. The guru and his disciple started arguing about who should die first. They started fighting over the right to die first at the stake.

It was their plan to befool the king so that the disciple could be saved from the execution. They told the king that they were arguing because whosoever dies first on this stake of the God of justice, he would become the king in this next birth.

5. The people of the kingdom were confused when they learned about the death of their king and his minister because they were not aware of the whole event that happened to execute the real culprit. They didn't know about the revised orders of the execution issued by the king to execute him and his minister on the pure stake of the God of justice. The kingdom was left without a ruler and the people did not know what to do now.

6. Teachers play a significant role in our lives. They are our well wishers. Our teachers always help us and guide us to take the right path so that we could be saved from any kind of danger. The person who does not obey his teacher falls in misery while those who follow the path told by their teacher lead a happy and healthy life. In the story, the disciple who was lured by the cheap food in the kingdom of fools trapped himself into a trouble. That happened because he did not follow his guru's path and paid no heed to him.

If he had listened to his guru and left the kingdom he would not have been in trouble. He was greedy and decided to remain in the kingdom because he found everything so cheap there. He used to eat to his fill and became fat. One day he fell into trouble as he was chosen to be executed because of his fat body since the real culprit did not fit the stake. The guru was a wise man. He was right in his prediction that they could be in danger any time if they stayed in the kingdom of fools. It was the guru who came at the right time and saved the life of the disciple.

## CHAPTER-5 \_THE HAPPY PRINCE

1. (i) (b) The workmen at the foundry
- (ii) (c) The leaden heart
- (iii) (b) They threw it on the dust heap.
- (iv) (b) It was not melting in the furnace.
- (v) (d) The Happy Prince

2. The swallow was on its annual winter migration to Egypt. It arrived at the statue of Prince to take overnight shelter beneath him and became affected with gratitude by the Prince's kindness and desire to help others when he saw him weeping for them. Therefore the swallow changed his mind and decided to stay there to help the Happy Prince.

3. The Happy Prince was very kind. He saw a poor seamstress who had nothing to feed her ill child. Her child was asking her mother for oranges. But she had nothing to give him except for the river water. The prince was feeling so sad, he wanted to help the woman by giving her the ruby studded on his sword hilt. Therefore he asked the swallow to stay with him on the first night and act as his messenger.

4. The Happy Prince became very sad when he saw the pain and misery of his city people. He wanted to help them but as he could not move he asked the swallow to stay with him and help him as his messenger. On prince's demand the swallow took ruby from his sword's hilt and the two sapphires of his eyes to help the poor. After giving away the two sapphires, the prince became blind. Therefore the swallow moved by the prince's kindness and his great compassion towards the poor and the needy, decided to stay with the prince rather than flying to the Egypt. The swallow became the Prince's eyes, he would fly over the city, see the suffering of the people and told about it to the prince. Then, on Prince's orders he took the golden leaves out from his statue and gave them to the needy.

5. In the story, the statue of the Happy Prince was moved by the pain and miseries of the people around him. Though it was a statue which was of no use to anyone in reality. But it was the statue of a kind prince who wanted to help others and for that he asked a swallow to help him. He asked it to give all the precious stones, and the golden leaves gilded all over his body to the poor and needy. The swallow took out the ruby from the sword hilt and gave it to a seamstress who had nothing to feed to her ill child. Then he took out the sapphires of his eyes and gave them to a playwright and another one to a little match girl. Then the prince asked the swallow to take all the golden leaves one by one from his body and give it to the needy people. When the statue became dull and ugly, it was ordered to be pulled down. The statue was melted in the

furnace but the leaden heart did not melt and it was thrown away on the heap of garbage. It was then carried to the God by the angels as he asked them to bring the most precious thing of the world. The prince was rewarded by the God that in a way he will live in the heaven for ever and ever. Thus, the statue of the Happy prince proved that no one is useless in this world if he is lightening the burden of some other people and providing happiness to them.

### CHAPTER-7 \_THE LAST LEAF

1. (i) (d) All of these  
(ii) (d) Both (a) and (b)  
(iii) (b) Because he painted a leaf using these colours.  
(iv) (b) Near Behrman's bed  
(v) (d) The Last Leaf
2. Sue asked Johnsby to not look out of the window because she had developed a fancy that she would die when the last leaf of the ivy creeper, which is outside their window, will fall. She kept looking at the creeper and continuously counted numbers in backward.
3. A ladder and a lighted lantern were found near Behrman's bed when he died. There were also some brushes and green and yellow colours on the floor near the ladder. This signified that the last green and fresh leaf of ivy creeper was painted by Behrman to save Johnsby's life.
4. When Behrman came to know about Johnsby's fancy regarding the fall of leaves, he saw the creeper and realised that the last leaf was sure to fall. However, he called Johnsby's fancy mere nonsense and said that it had nothing to do with her health. But in his heart, he decided to paint a new leaf on the ivy creeper to revive Johnsby's life and give her a new hope as he noticed that the last leaf will fall any moment in that stormy night.
5. The title of the story 'The Last Leaf' is very apt as the whole story revolves around the last leaf of the ivy creeper. The word 'last' reflects the main idea of the story which is the last breath of Johnsby. Throughout, the last ivy leaf remains the central point of the story.

In the beginning of the story Johnsby, the sick girl had developed a fancy with the fall of ivy leaves. As it was autumn season, the leaves of the creeper were falling. But Johnsby had developed a fancy that she would die with the fall of the last leaf. Johnsby kept looking outside the window and counting backwards. He has lost all the hope of her recovery. When Behrman, an old painter, came to know about her fancy. He came to meet her but he realised that the last leaf will fall any moment in this

stormy night. Thus, he decided to paint a leaf. He painted a new leaf. He was out in the rain and storm throughout the night to paint the leaf. Behrman got wet in the rain, fallen sick of pneumonia and died. He had a life long desire to paint his master piece. The leaf turned out to be his master piece as it gave hope and life to Johnsby. The title is appropriate as the last leaf that gave live to Johnsby and help regain her hopes, that same leaf resulted to be the season of Behrman's death. The 'leaf' actually turned out 'last' as it was the last painting by Behrman.

### CHAPTER-8 \_A HOUSE IS NOT A HOME

1. (i) (a) Author  
(ii) (d) All of these  
(iii) (b) His friends  
(iv) (c) The stranger rescued his missing cat and gave it back to him.  
(v) (b) A House is Not a Home
2. The author missed his cat whom he loved so much. His cat was lost after a fierce fire broke into his house and burnt down everything. The cat was so scared by the fire that she ran a mile away from the house.
3. The author's schoolmates surprised him by bringing school supplies, notebooks and clothes for him after they learned about the fire tragedy. This seemed like Christmas because these gifts were similar to the gifts one gets from their loved ones on Christmas.
4. The extent of damage caused by the fire was so massive that except photo albums, documents and some personal items that his mother saved from burning, all of his belongings had been burnt down to ashes. Whatever else remained had got destroyed by water that had been used to put out the fire. The narrator went over to his burnt house in the hope that his lost cat might be found somewhere. He used to sit there for long, watching clearing away the debris expecting to see his cat.
5. The author felt gratitude for his life. Although he had lost all his belongings in the fire tragedy but he made many new friends after that. Those who had never talked to him, came to him and introduced themselves to him. He felt gratitude for his new friends, the kindness of the strange woman who rescued his beloved cat and certainly for the life of his cat. This gratitude overpowered his feeling of loss and tragedy. He opened himself up to all the people around him. His life had taken a new turn. The love and concern of his friends and the stranger changed his understanding of life and people.

6. The word 'house' denotes a structure made of concrete material like bricks and walls but a home is made up of love, feelings and relationships. A house is not a home if there is no love and affection among the members living in it. Human relations are based on love. The author had to face many adverse circumstances in his life. His father died and his mother was a single parent. He loves his mother, teachers and his friends so much. But after changing school he was unable to adjust in the new environment. Few days after changing the school his house got burnt down and he lost all his belongings including his cat. The author lost all his hopes in life. He felt isolated and dejected. After few weeks his new house started to be built and there he was sitting with his new friends watching his new house building. The author then realised that after the tragedy he had earned many good and genuine friends. He understood that the loss was only of materialistic things which could be recovered but the love and affection he received in return was much more important. Although he had no emotions for his new house which is merely a building but his reunion with his cat, his new friends made his house a home again.

## CHAPTER-10 THE BEGGAR

1. (i) (d) Lushkoff  
 (ii) (d) Both (b) and (c)  
 (iii) (c) To chop wood  
 (iv) (c) Because he was jobless and thus begging for food.  
 (v) (b) Anton Chekhov
2. Lushkoff confessed to Sergei that he did not chop even a single stick of wood. All the work was done by Olga, his noble and kind cook, who tried to help him and underwent misery and shed tears for his sake. It is because of her that he mend his ways and became a hardworking man later on.
3. Sergei looked at the beggar. It seemed that his face was familiar to him. It appeared to him that he had seen the beggar

somewhere else also. He tried to recollect where he had seen him. Suddenly, his eyes fell on the beggar's shoes. He notices that his one shoe was high and the other was low. Now it struck to him that he had seen the beggar in the Sadovya Street. Therefore, it's beggar's shoes that helped Sergei recognise him.

4. Lushkoff was not good at chopping woods. He pulled a piece of wood towards him, put it between his legs and hit the wood feebly with the axe. The piece of wood became unsteady and fell down. He again pulled it and struck it. The piece of wood again fell down. He kept repeating that till Olga, Sergei's cook, came and took the axe and she chopped all the wood for him. This shows that Lushkoff was not at all good at chopping wood.

5. When Lushkoff was a beggar he used to tell lies to earn his living. He did so to get sympathy and money from people. He had a disgusting appearance. He used to wear a ragged fawn-coloured overcoat and his eyes were dull and drunken. Each of his cheeks had a spot. One of his shoe was higher whereas the other one was lower. People used to hate him because of his dishonest and swindling nature. He was very weak both emotionally and physically because of drinking too much alcohol. He did not have any self-respect and dignity and quietly took all the jeering and sarcasm from other. He did not want to do any kind of work and was just ruining his life in begging. Whereas when Sergei met Lushkoff two years later, he noticed great changes in him. Lushkoff had become a notary now, he no more begs money from people. He looked like a gentleman, wearing a coat collar of curly fur and a worn sealskin cap. He was paid thirty-five roubles a month for his dignified job. He has become responsible and respectable person now, not the alcoholic who had stopped telling lies and begging alms for his survival. People loved him now and gave him respect. He now possessed both a reformed soul and an improved life.

