

SECTION-C

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 broke 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-6 WEATHERING THE STORM IN ERSAMA

1. (i) (c) To set up institutions for orphans and widows
(ii) (b) It was successfully resisted.
(iii) (d) Both (a) and (c)
(iv) (c) The initial government plan to set up institutions.
(v) (d) Weathering the Storm in Ersama
2. (i) (c) Widows
(ii) (a) Love
(iii) (c) They should be resettled in their own community itself.
(iv) (d) Prashant and his group
(v) (a) Harsh Mander
3. The first task was that he organised a group of youths and elders who together went to convince the local merchant to give rice to the starving villagers. They succeeded in their mission. Secondly, he made a team of youth volunteers to clean the place of filth, dirt, urine, vomit and floating dead bodies.
4. Prashant and others devised a plan to attract the attention of the helicopters. They deputed children to lie there with empty utensils on their stomachs. This was done to communicate to the helicopter that they were hungry. The result of this communication was that relief was sent to the survivors in the form of food and other basic need items. The helicopter started making regular rounds airdropping the necessary supplies.
5. When Prashant found that the women were sinking deeper and deeper in their grief. He brought the orphaned and the widows together. He tried to set up new foster families made up of childless widows and children without adult care. Women were requested to look after them properly. He also persuaded women to start working in the food-for-work programme which was initiated by an NGO, to keep themselves busy.
6. Human beings cannot live in isolation. They are social animal. Men need love, care, affection and help of others

during the course of their life. Despite food and other common needs, men cannot live without company and love of his near and dear ones. When an adversity and crisis befalls a nation, it brings people together. At the time of adversity people come forward to help each other without keeping any previous ill-feeling for one another. There is a bond of humanity whether they know a person or not, but human beings always come forward to help others when they are in the hour of need. In the story 'Weathering the Storm in Ersama' when cyclone hit the village of Ersama and destroyed everything and devastated lives of many, people came together to wipe one another's tears and to share their grief. They worked together during the resettlement. Prashant, the protagonist of the story and the other volunteers united themselves and together they went to the local merchant to ask for rice so that they could fill the stomachs of the hungry people.

They cleaned the places of filth, urine, animal carcasses and dead bodies of humans. They took care of orphans and widows. They helped children and widows forget their pain by setting up foster families made up of childless widows and orphaned children. Thus, in the hour of grief, the people of the community joined hands under the leadership of Prashant and helped one another to overcome the crisis.

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 Johnsy 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 Johnsy's life.
4. When Behrman came to know about Johnsy's fancy regarding the fall of leaves, he saw the creeper and realised that the last leaf was sure to fall. However, he called Johnsy'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 Johnsy'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 Johnsy. Throughout, the last ivy leaf remains the central point of the story.

In the beginning of the story Johnsy, 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 Johnsy had developed a fancy that she would die with the fall of the last leaf. Johnsy 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 Johnsy. The title is appropriate as the last leaf that gave live to Johnsy 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-9_THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST

- 1.** (i) (d) The check-in clerk
(ii) (c) Because he was registered with a wrong name.
(iii) (c) A lady clerk
(iv) (a) Bryson to the clerk
(v) (b) Bill Bryson

2. The author, Bill Bryson avoided to eat or drink anything. He would not lean over to tie his shoelaces and never put a pen near his mouth when he travelled alone. He would sit very quietly, sometimes on his hands to keep them from flying mischievously.

3. Bill Bryson was confused person. He had a habit of forgetting things. While staying at a hotel, he used to forget his room number. Then he would repeatedly go to the hotel desk to ask what his room number was.

4. Bill Bryson did not get his frequent flyer miles because either he forgets to ask for the air miles at check in or the manager does not record them or he is told that he is not entitled to any points. He travelled to Australia in January and could have earned a lot of points for it but the clerk refused to give him the points.

5. Bill Bryson was an accidental tourist. He was such a tourist who remained almost all the year round on an aeroplane. But whenever he travels he always had catastrophes. Sometimes he ends up spilling drinks over his co-passenger or the other time lets lids or food pieces fly while having meals. He cannot find out the lavatory in a cinema and goes to look for it many times and ends up standing in an alley on the wrong side of a self locking door. He often forgets his room number while staying at a hotel and frequently goes to the hotel desk to ask what his room number is. Bill cannot even unzip his travel bag properly, put his flyer card at an easily reachable place and use his pen without covering his mouth in ink or tie his shoelaces properly. His efforts and desire to be perfect always fails. He wants to eat properly, get into the car nicely, and carry off a light coloured trousers without messing it up. He travels atleast 100,000 miles every year but never manages to get flyer mile card because of his forgetfulness. When travels alone, he avoids to eat or drink anything. While travelling with this family, his wife and children do his little tasks to avoid accidents. Therefore, it can be said that Bill is an accidental tourist.

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.

