

DEHRADUN PUBLIC SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT (2022-23)
SUBJECT-ENGLISH CORE (301)
CLASS- XII

Reading

Q1. Read the following passage carefully.

1. South India is known for its music and for its arts and rich literature. Madras or Chennai can be called the cultural capital and the soul of Mother India. The city is built low in pleasant contrast to the ghoulish tall structures of Mumbai and Kolkata. It has vast open spaces and ample greenery. The majestic spacious Mount Road looks like a river, wide and deep. A stroll on the Marina beach in the evening with the sea glistening in your face is refreshing. The breeze soothes the body, it refreshes the mind, sharpens the tongue and brightens the intellect.
2. One can never feel dull in Chennai. The intellectual and cultural life of the city is something of a marvel. Every street corner of Chennai has a literary forum, a debating society and music, dance and dramatic club. The intelligent arguments, the sparkling wit and dashing irony enliven both the political and the literary meetings. There is a young men's association which attracts brilliant speakers and equally brilliant listeners to its meetings. It is a treat to watch the speakers use their oratorical weapons. Chennai speakers are by and large sweet and urbane, though the cantankerous, fire-eating variety is quite often witnessed in political campaigning. The urbane speakers weave their arguments slowly like the unfolding of a leisurely Carnatic raga.
3. Music concerts and dance performances draw packed houses. There is hardly any cultural family in Chennai that does not learn and patronise music and dance in its pristine purity. Rukmani Devi Arundale's 'Kalakshetra' is a renowned international centre. It has turned out hundreds of celebrated maestros and dancers who have brought name and glory to our country. Carnatic music has a peculiar charm of its own. It has the moon's soft beauty and moon's soft pace. Thousands of people flock to the temple 'maidans' to get drunk with the mellifluous melodies of their favourite singers. They sit out all night in the grueling heat, swaying to the rhythm of 'nadaswaram' and rollicking with the measured beats of 'mridangam'. M.S. Subbulakshmi is considered to be the nightingale of the South.
4. The Gods might descend from heaven to see a South Indian damsel dancing. There are several varieties of South Indian dance – Bharatnatyam, Mohiniyattam, Kuchipudi, Kathakali, etc. Age cannot wither nor custom stale its beautiful variety. Bharatnatyam is the most graceful and enchanting dance form, whereas Kathakali is most masculine and virile. South Indian dances combine voluptuousness with purity. Here, every muscle and fibre of the body vibrates into life, and as the tempo increases, a divine flame-like passion bodies forth as if making an assault on heaven.
5. South Indian dress, particularly of the males, is puritanically simple. There you cannot distinguish a judge from an 'ardali' by their dress. South Indian ladies too look charming and graceful in their colourful Kanjeevaram and Mysore silk sarees.
6. South Indian cuisine, especially 'dosa', 'idli' and 'vada' are so delicious that now we can enjoy them almost everywhere in India as well as in some foreign countries. The Madras 'idli', which was a favourite of Gandhiji, is served with 'sambhar' and 'coconut chutney'.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.

- i. For what is South India mainly known?
- a. For tasty food
c. For scenic beauty
- b. For its traditional, music, art, literature
d. For its delicate and precise ways
- ii. Why is it a treat to watch the speakers?
- a. Because they use oratorical weapons.
c. Because they weave their arguments fastly.
- b. Because they are witnessed in campaigning.
d. Because they argue and complain a lot.
- iii. What is M.S. Subbulakshmi considered to be?
- a. Graceful and enchanting
c. Nightingale of the South
- b. Masculine and virile
d. Moon's soft beauty
- iv. Which is the South Indian dance form?
- a. Bharatnatyam b. Kuchipudi c. Kathakali d. All of these
- v. Why are South Indian dances special?
- a. Because Gods come from heaven to see them
c. Because they are pure as well as sensuous
- b. Because there aren't many varieties of dance
d. Because they make an assault on heaven
- vi. How does the breeze on Marina Beach affect the author?
- a. soothes the body, refreshes the mind, sharpens the tongue and brightens the intellect
b. soothes the mind, refreshes the body, sharpens the intellect and brightens the tongue
c. Both a and b
d. None
- vii. What makes Carnatic music charming?
- a. Because of its soft beauty and pace.
c. Because of its harsh beauty and pace.
- b. Because of its tranquil beauty and pace.
d. Because of its apt beauty and pace.
- viii. Find a word from the passage (para-2) which means 'confident, comfortable and polite in social situations'.
- a. Urbane b. Wit c. Enliven d. Irony

Q2. Read the following passage carefully.

1. When plastic waste is burnt, a complex weave of toxic chemicals is released. Breaking down PolyVinyl Chloride (PVC) used for packaging, toys and coating electrical wires. It produces dioxin, an organ chlorine which belongs to the family of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). A recent Dioxin assessment Report brought out by the United States Environment Protection Agency (USEPA) says the risk of getting cancer from dioxin is ten times higher than reported by the agency in 1994.

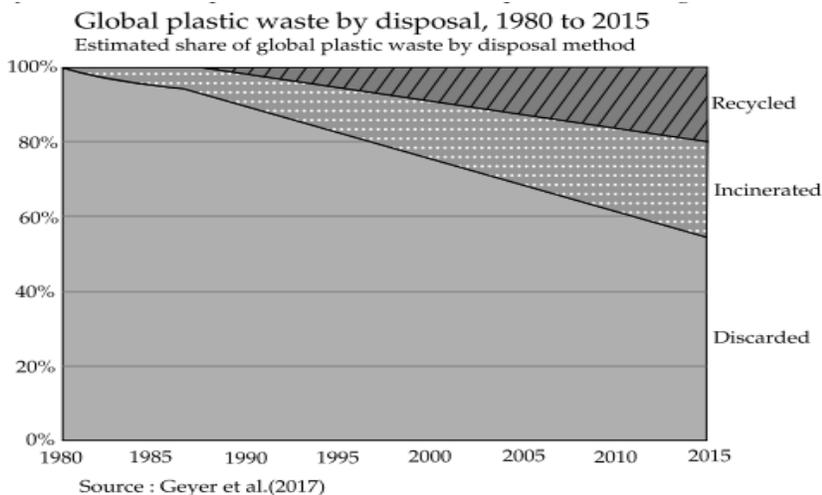
2. Yet the Delhi government is giving the green signal to a gasification project which will convert garbage into energy without removing plastic waste. Former transport minister Rajendra Gupta, the promoter of this project, says this is not necessary.

He claims no air pollution will be caused and that the ash produced can be used as manure. An earlier waste-to-energy project set-up in Timarpur failed. The new one, built with Australian assistance, will cost Rs.200 crore. It will generate 25 megawatts of power and gobble 1,000 tonnes of garbage everyday.

3. "Technologies like gasification are a form of incineration," says Madhumita Dutta, central coordinator with Toxics Link, New Delhi. Incineration merely transfers hazardous waste from a solid form to air, water and ash, she points out. Toxins produced during incineration include acidic gases, heavy metals as well as dioxins and furans. "The 'manure' will be hazardous and a problem to dispose," says Dutta.

4. Municipal solid waste contains a mix of plastics. Breaking down this waste emits hydrochloric acid which attacks the respiratory system, skin and eyes, resulting in coughing, vomiting and nausea. Polyethylene generates volatile compounds like formaldehyde and acetaldehyde, both suspected carcinogenic. Breathing styrene from polystyrene can cause leukaemia. Polyurethane is associated with asthma. Dioxin released by PVC is a powerful hormone disrupter and causes birth defects and reproductive problems. There is no threshold dose to prevent it and our bodies have no defence against it.

5. “Even the best run incinerators in the world have to deal with stringent norms, apart from contaminated filters and ash, making them hugely expensive to operate,” says Dutta. In Germany, air pollution devices accounted for two-thirds the cost of incineration. Despite such efforts, the European Dioxin Inventory noted that the input of dioxin into the atmosphere was the highest from incineration.



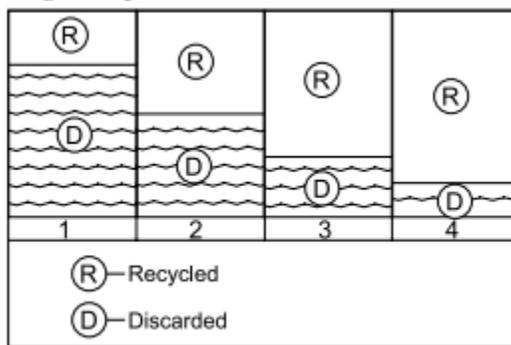
6. How has global plastic waste disposal method changed over time? In the chart, we see the share of global plastic waste that is discarded, recycled or incinerated from 1980 through to 2015. Prior to 1980, recycling and incineration of plastic was negligible; 100 percent was therefore discarded. From 1980 for incineration and 1990 for recycling, rates increased on average by about 0.7 percent per year. In 2015, an estimated 55 percent of global plastic waste was discarded, 25 percent was incinerated and 20 percent recycled.

7. “India does not have the facility to test dioxin and the cost of setting one up is prohibitively expensive,” says Dutta. Besides, Indian garbage has a low calorific content of about 800 cal/kg, since it has high moisture and requires additional fuel to burn. Toxics link calculates that the electricity generated from such technology will cost between Rs. 5-7 per unit, which is six times higher than conventional energy. India has chosen a dioxin preventive route and burning of chlorinated plastics is prohibited under Municipal Solid Waste and Biomedical Rules. Nearly 80 percent of Indian garbage is recyclable or compostable. Resident associations, the informal sector and the municipal corporation can make Delhi’s garbage disappear in a sustainable manner. “Instead, the government promotes end of pipeline solutions,” says Dutta.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Dioxine causes
- a. cancer b. heart attack c. hypertension d. sickness

- ii. Which statements are NOT TRUE according to the passage?
1. India has adopted a preventive measure under which burning of chlorinated plastics is prohibited.
 2. USEPA says that the risk of getting cancer from dioxin is hundred times higher than reported by the agency in 1994.
 3. Incineration merely transfers hazardous waste from a solid form to air, water and ash.
 4. Hydrochloric acid attacks the digestive system, nose and eyes which results in diabetes and nausea.
- a. 2 and 4 b. 1 and 3 c. 3 and 4 d. 1 and 2
- iii. Garbage can be converted into energy by
- a. gasification b. gratification c. a chemical process d. incinators
- iv. Based on the graphical chart in the passage, choose the option that correctly states the ratio between discarded waste to recycled global plastic waste in 2015.



- a. option 1 b. option 2 c. option 3 d. option 4
- v. Before 1980, how much global plastic waste was discarded?
- a. 40% b. 60% c. 80% d. 100%
- vi. Based on the given graphical representation of data in the passage, choose the option that lists the statements that are TRUE.
1. In the year 2015, the incinerated plastic waste disposal was 80%.
 2. In the year 1980, share of discarded plastic waste was 100%.
 3. Discarded plastic waste was 60% in the year 2010.
 4. Recycled plastic waste in the year 2000 was less than 70%.
- a. 1 and 3 b. 2 and 3 c. 1 and 4 d. 3 and 4

CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS

- Q3.** You are Scout Master/Guide Captain of K.R. Sagar Public School, Mysore. You have decided to send a troop of scouts and guides of your school to the jamboree to be held at Lucknow for a week. Draft a notice in not more than 50 words to be placed on the school notice board inviting the names of those scouts and guides who are interested to participate in the jamboree. Invent the necessary details.
- Q4.** Your school is going to hold its annual sports day. You want Mr. Dhanraj Pillai, a noted hockey player to give away the prizes to the budding sportspersons of the school. Write a formal invitation in about 50 words requesting him to grace the occasion. You are Karun/Karan, Sports Secretary, Sunrise Global School, Agra.
- Q5.** Draft a formal reply to attend the inauguration of the showroom 'Regalia' on Sunday, the 20th July 20XX, at 11 a.m. at B-12, Rohini. You are Navin Jain/Nalini Jain of C-5, G.K.J, New Delhi.

- Q6.** You are Manoj/Mahi. You are going on a picnic with a group of your classmates to Kama Lake, near Karnal. Write an informal invitation to your friend Mohit/Mohita to join you on that day.
- Q7.** You have been invited to an evening bash at the Nirula's by Vibhu, your close friend, to celebrate his selection in NDA. Respond to the invitation. You are Nitin of 56, Gautama Enclave, New Delhi-56.
- Q8.** You have noticed many stray animals on the road during the busy hours of the day. These animals have caused traffic jam as well as accidents. You have already written to the concerned authorities but no action has been taken so far. So write a letter to the Editor of a leading newspaper telling him about the nuisance created by the stray animals.
- Q9.** Sunshine Public School, Pune requires two sports coaches (one male and one female). Each should be a degree holder in physical education as well as a SAI certified coach in athletics. You have seen their advertisement and you know that you have these qualifications. Write an application along with your resume. You are Praveen/Praveena, M-114, Najafarh, Delhi.
- Q10.** The youth of today are the leaders of tomorrow. As a teenager you want India to achieve certain goals in the next ten years. Write an article in 120- 150 words on 'India After Ten Years'. You are Prabhu/Prabha.
- Q11.** You are Saba Parvin/ Parveen Kumar, a staff reporter of a national daily. You have been asked to cover an incident of major fire that broke out on the 19th floor of a 20-storey residential building Sachinam Heights located in Tardeo area of central Mumbai. The blaze erupted around 7 am, when many of its residents were still asleep. At least six persons were killed and 23 others injured in the incident. Write a report in 120- 150 words.

LITERATURE

Q12. Reference to Context.

THE LAST LESSON

- A.** Poor man! It was in honour of this last lesson that he had put on his fine Sunday clothes, and now I understood why the old men of the village were sitting there in the back of the room. It was because they were sorry, too, that they had not gone to school more. It was their way of thanking our master for his forty years of faithful service and of showing their respect for the country that was theirs no more.
- i. Why does the narrator refer to M. Hamel as 'Poor man!'?
- He empathizes with M. Hamel as he had to leave the village.
 - He believes that M. Hamel's "fine Sunday clothes" clearly reflected that he was not rich.
 - He feels sorry for M. Hamel as it was his last French lesson.
 - He thinks that M. Hamel's patriotism and sense of duty resulted in his poverty.
- ii. Choose the option that might raise a question about M. Hamel's "faithful service".
- When Franz came late, M. Hamel told him that he was about to begin class without him.
 - Franz mentioned how cranky M. Hamel was and his "great ruler rapping on the table".
 - M. Hamel often sent students to water his flowers, and gave a holiday when he wanted to go fishing.
 - M. Hamel permitted villagers put their children "to work on a farm or at the mills" for some extra money.

LOST SPRING

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

one wonders if he has achieved what many have failed in their lifetime. He has a roof over his head! The cry of not having money to do anything except carry on the business of making bangles, not even enough to eat, rings in every home. The young men echo the lament of the elders. Little has moved with time, it seems in Firozabad, years of mind-numbing toil have killed all initiative and the ability to dream.

- i. 'She still has bangles on her wrist, but no light in her eyes.' This implies that
- a. she is married but has lost the charm in her eyes.
 - b. she is a married woman who has lost her grace and beauty.
 - c. though she is married, her eyes are devoid of happiness.
 - d. she is a married woman who has lost her eyesight.
- ii. 'He has a roof over his head!' The tone of the author is
- a. pessimistic
 - b. empathetic
 - c. sympathetic
 - d. optimistic

MY MOTHER AT SIXTY SIX

C. Driving from my parent's home to Cochin last Friday morning,
I saw my mother, beside me, doze, open mouthed,
her face ashen like that of a corpse and realized with pain
that she was as old as she looked
but soon put that thought away...

- i. Choose the option that best applies to the given extract.
- 1) a conversation
 - 2) an argument
 - 3) a piece of advice
 - 4) a strategy
 - 5) a recollection
 - 6) a suggestion
- a. 1, 3 & 6 b. 2, 4 & 5 c. Only 5 d. Only 1
- ii. Pick a suitable option to describe the figure of speech mentioned in the above extract.
- a. Metaphor
 - b. Personification
 - c. Irony
 - d. Alliteration

DEEP WATER

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

- i. Choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.
Statement 1: The author's father laughed to mock his son's inability to swim.
Statement 2: The author wanted to swim just to prove to his father that he can swim.
- a. Statement 1 is true but Statement 2 is false.
 - b. Statement 1 is false but Statement 2 is true.
 - c. Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 cannot be inferred.
 - d. Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 can be inferred.
- ii. "My introduction to the Y.M.C.A. swimming pool revived unpleasant memories and stirred childish fears." It can be inferred that this was a clear case of
- a. suppression
 - b. oppression
 - c. depression
 - d. repression

KEEPING QUIET

E. If we were not so single-minded
about keeping our lives moving,
and for once could do nothing,
perhaps a huge silence
might interrupt this sadness
of never understanding ourselves
and of threatening ourselves with death

- i. Whom does 'we' refer to in the above lines?
 - a. We refer to the human beings.
 - b. We refer to the animals.
 - c. We refer to the people around.
 - d. We refer to the environment.
- ii. Why does the poet want us to 'do nothing' for once?
 - a. The poet wants us to 'do nothing' for once so that our mind can be at peace.
 - b. The poet wants us to 'do nothing' for once so that our mind can be at tranquillity.
 - c. Both a and b.
 - d. None of the above.

A THING OF BEAUTY

F. And such too is the grandeur of the dooms
We have imagined for the mighty dead;
All lovely tales that we have heard or read;
An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink.

- i. The 'endless fountain' gets its immortal drink from
 - a. the river banks
 - b. the tap
 - c. the waterfall
 - d. heaven's brink
- ii. Immortal drink' of the endless fountain is a reference to
 - a. the continuous flow of sacred or holy water
 - b. water of Ganges
 - c. water from the Yamuna
 - d. water from the tap

AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGER

G. Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen,
Bright topaz denizens of a world of green
They do not fear the men beneath the tree,
They pace in sleek chivalric certainty

- i. How are Aunt Jennifer's tigers described?
 - a. Aunt Jennifer's tigers have been described as golden yellow in colour.
 - b. They prance fearlessly across a screen in sleek chivalric certainty.
 - c. They are not afraid of men.
 - d. All of the above.

- ii. Why are they described as denizens of a world of green?
 - a. because they are the immigrants of green forests.
 - b. because they are the natives of dense green forests.
 - c. because they are the endemic of dense green forests.
 - d. because they are the natives of thin forests.

A ROADSIDE STAND

H. No, in country money, the country scale of gain,
 The requisite lift of spirit has never been found,
 Or so the voice of the country seems to complain,
 I can't help owning the great relief it would be
 To put these people at one stroke out of their pain.

- i. What is not found in country money?
 - a. The requisite lift of spirit is never found in country money, at the country scale of gain.
 - b. The requisite lift of spirit is always there in country money, at the country scale of gain.
 - c. Both a and b.
 - d. None of the above.
- ii. Who complains and why?
 - a. The voice (villagers) of the country never complains because relief is given to them from the government.
 - b. The voice (villagers) of the country complains because relief is given to them from the government or greedy good-doers.
 - c. The voice (villagers) of the country complains because no relief is given to them from the government or greedy good-doers.
 - d. Both b and c.

THE THIRD LEVEL

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

- i. Who does 'you' refer to?

a. Charley's psychiatrist, Sam Weiner	b. Charley's wife, Louisa
c. The reader	d. Nobody in particular, it is a figure of speech.
- ii. Choose the option that best describes the society represented in the above extract.

a. content, peace-loving	b. leisurely, sentimental
c. orthodox, upper class	d. comfortable, ancient

THE ENEMY

H. The man moaned with pain in his stupor but he did not awaken. "The best thing that we could do would be to put him back in the sea," Sadao said, answering himself. Now that the bleeding was stopped for the moment he stood up and dusted the sand from his hands. "Yes, undoubtedly that would be best," Hana said steadily. But she continued to stare down at the motionless man.

“If we sheltered a white man in our house we should be arrested and if we turned him over as a prisoner, he would certainly die,” Sadao said. “The kindest thing would be to put him back into the sea,” Hana said. But neither of them moved. They were staring with curious repulsion upon the inert figure.

- i. In which of the following options can the underlined words NOT be replaced with ‘stupor’?
 - a. She hung up the phone feeling as though she had woken up from a slumber.
 - b. The manager complained about the employee’s sluggishness.
 - c. He seemed to be in a trance when the doctor called upon him last week.
 - d. Seeing him in a daze, the lawyer decided not to place him in the witness box.
- ii. Pick the option that best describes Sadao and Hana in the passage.
 - a. Sadao: scrupulous Hana: wary
 - b. Sadao: daring Hana: prudent
 - c. Sadao: prudent Hana: suspicious
 - d. Sadao: wary Hana: daring

THE RATTRAP

I. The world had, of course, never been very kind to him, so it gave him unwanted joy to think ill of it in this way. It became a cherished pastime of his, during many dreary plodding, to think of people he knew who had let themselves be caught in the dangerous snare, and of others who were still circling around the bait.

- i. Which thought used to give him joy?
 - a. To see people get trapped in the clutches of their memories
 - b. To see people get trapped in the clutches of their memories
 - c. To see people get trapped in the social and cultural rituals.
 - d. To see people get trapped in the bait of joys.
- ii. Pick a word from the extract which means as same as ‘trap’.
 - a. Snare b. Plodding c. bait d. circling

JOURNEY TO THE END OF THE EARTH

J. Days go on and on and on in surreal 24-hour austral summer light, and a ubiquitous silence, interrupted only by the occasional avalanche or calving ice sheet, consecrates the place. It’s an immersion that will force you to place yourself in the context of the earth’s geological history. And for humans, the prognosis isn’t good.

- i. How does visit to Antartica help to understand the effect of global warming?
 - a. here one can see quickly melting glaciers and collapsing ice-shelves
 - b. it is filled with snow
 - c. it is away from urban rush
 - d. it has hidden treasures.
- ii. The geographical phenomena is going to help us to know the history of mankind_____
 - a. by showing the global warming
 - b. by showing the imapacts of global warming
 - c. by telling the age of existence of human beings on the earth
 - d. by exploring the world of ice

THE TIGER KING

K. Its surface was rough; tiny slivers of wood stood up like quills all over it. One of those slivers pierced the Maharaja's right hand. He pulled it out with his left hand and continued to play with the prince. The next day, infection flared in the Maharaja's right hand. In four days, it developed into a suppurating sore which spread all over the arm. Three famous surgeons were brought in from Madras.

- i. How many surgeons were summoned to attend the king?
a. 3 b. 7 c. 9 d. 13
- ii. Identify the literary device in 'like quills all over it'.
a. Metaphor b. Simile c. Alliteration d. Personification

INDIGO

L. They had merely heard that a mahatma who wanted to help them was in trouble with the authorities. Their spontaneous demonstration, in thousands, around the courthouse was the beginning of their liberation from fear of the British. The officials felt powerless without Gandhi's co-operation. He helped them regulate the crowd. He was polite and friendly. He was giving them concrete proof that their might, hitherto dreaded and unquestioned, could be challenged by Indians. The government was baffled. The prosecutor requested the judge to postpone the trial. Apparently, the authorities wished to consult their superiors.

- i. Which style, from those given below, is being used by the author, when he says, "apparently, the authorities wished to consult their superiors."?
a. humorous b. dramatic c. sarcastic d. persuasive
- ii. The officials felt powerless because of
a. Gandhi's refusal to co-operate with them b. Gandhi's polite and friendly behaviour
c. the crowd was listening only to Gandhi d. the crowd was getting violent

POETS AND PANCAKES

M. The make-up room had the look of a hair-cutting salon with lights at all angles around half a dozen large mirrors. They were all incandescent lights, so you can imagine the fiery misery of those subjected to make-up.

- i. The word _____ shows the condition of the performers.
a. torturous b. sad c. gloomy d. pathetic
- ii. Find a word from the extract which means the same as 'showing strong emotion' _____.
a. Misery b. Fiery c. Incandescent d. None of the above

THE INTERVIEW

N. 'Yet despite the drawbacks of the interview, it is a supremely serviceable medium of communication. "These days, more than at any other time, our most vivid impressions of our contemporaries are through interviews." Denis Brian has written. "Almost everything of moment

reaches us through one man asking questions of another. Because of this, the interviewer holds a position of unprecedented power and influence.”

- i. Despite the drawbacks, what is an interview?
 - a. An interview is a supremely serviceable medium of communication.
 - b. An interview is a inferior medium of communication.
 - c. Both a and b.
 - d. None of the above.

- ii. Through which medium, how do we get most vivid impressions of our contemporaries ?
 - a. Through interviews, we get most vivid impressions of our contemporaries.
 - b. Through meetings, we get most vivid impressions of our contemporaries.
 - c. Through calls, get most vivid impressions of our contemporaries.
 - d. All of the above.

ON THE FACE OF IT

O. Mr lamb: look, boy, look... What do you see?

Derry: just....grass and stuff. Weeds.

Mr lamb: some call them weeds. If you like, then.... A weed garden, that. There's fruit and there are flowers, and trees and herbs. All sorts. But over there.... Weeds. I grow weeds there. Why one green, growing plant is called a weed and another 'flower'? Where's the difference. It's all life.... Growing. Same as you and me.

Derry: we're not the same.

Mr lamb: i'm old. You're young. You've got a burned face, I've got a tin leg. Not important. You're standing there.... I'm sitting here. Where's the difference?

- i. How would you describe Derry 's tone when he says – “we're not the same”?
 - a. Angry
 - b. Perplexed
 - c. Gloomy
 - d. Practical
- ii. Which of the following represents Mr. Lamb's analysis of flowers and weeds?
 - a. Comparison is an act of violence against the self.
 - b. If you have a garden in your library, everything will be complete.
 - c. One man's freedom fighter is another man's terrorist.
 - d. The cosmos is within us. We are made of star-stuff.

GOING PLACES

P. It was meant to be something special just between them. Something secret. It wasn't a Jansie kind of thing at all. Tell gawky Jansie something like that and the whole neighbourhood would get to know it. Damn that Geoff, was nothing sacred?

- i. What kind of girl is Sophie?
 - a. a happy go lucky kind
 - b. a realistic
 - c. Day dreamer
 - d. a naughty child
- ii. What is the meaning of the words: “nosey”, “gawky”?
 - a. Inquisitive and awkward
 - b. noisy and beautiful
 - c. noisy and useful
 - d. noisy and gainful

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD

Q. I was walking home from school one day, an old bag hanging from my shoulder. It was actually possible to walk the distance in ten minutes. But usually it would take me thirty minutes at the

very least to reach home. It would take me from half an hour to an hour to dawdle along, watching all the fun and games that were going on, all the entertaining novelties and oddities in the streets, the shops and the bazaar.

- i. What is the meaning of childhood memories?
 - a. memories with a child
 - b. memories of the times spent with a child
 - c. memories of olden times
 - d. memories formed during childhood period
- ii. Why did Bama reach home in one hour in place of 10 minutes?
 - a. she was watching shows on the road
 - b. she was stopping at every shop
 - c. she was enjoying all fun on the roads
 - d. all of the above

FLAMINGO

THE LAST LESSON

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. What did the French teacher tell his students in his last French lesson? What impact did it have on them?
- ii. What was the implication of the blacksmith's remark? How did Franz respond to his remark?
- iii. What does M. Hamel mean when he says, 'we've all a great deal to reproach ourselves with'?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

The story "The last lesson" is all about 'linguistic chauvinism'. Comment.

LOST SPRING

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. What explanation does the author offer for the children not wearing footwears?
- ii. What instances in the chapter reveal that infrastructurally, Firozabad is a neglected city?
- iii. What has Mukesh's father achieved in life despite years of hard back-breaking labour?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

Slums are the ugly underbelly of all big cities the world over. Describe the contrasting world of 'haves' and 'have-nots' inhabiting these two worlds.

DEEP WATER

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. What sort of terror seized Douglas as he went down with the water with a yellow glow? How could he feel that he was still alive?
- ii. 'I jumped with everything I had'. Why did Douglas jump? Did the jump make any difference?
- iii. What intensified Douglas's will to live?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

How was Douglas able to brush aside his fear of water?

THE RATTRAP

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. How did the tramp make his living? What idea do you get about him from the way he earned to keep his body and soul together?
- ii. How does the metaphor of the rattrap serve to highlight the human predicament?
- iii. What did the ironmaster plan to do for the so called Captain?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

What made the peddler finally change his ways?

INDIGO

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. Why did Gandhiji visit Muzzafarpur on his way to Champaran? Who received him there?
- ii. How were the Britishers shown that their dreaded and unquestioned authority could be challenged by the Indians?
- iii. What were the terms of the indigo contract between the British landlords and the Indian peasants?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

Why did Gandhiji's casual visit to Champaran get extended to over a year?

POETS AND PANCAKES

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. Who was the English visitor to the studios and what was the purpose of his visit?
- ii. Why was Subbu considered number two at Gemini Studios?
- iii. Why did Asokamitran pray for crowd shooting all the time?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

Subbu was 'tailor-made for films'. How did he use his genius in various activities in the Gemini Studios?

THE INTERVIEW

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. "The Name of the Rose" deals with medieval history. Was it responsible for the novel's success?
- ii. How did Lewis Carroll react to the interviews?
- iii. What do you think about Umberto Eco? Does he like being interviewed? Give reasons in support of your answer from the text 'The Interview'.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

How does Mukund Padmanabhan comment on Eco's academic writing style? What does Eco say about it?

GOING PLACES

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. Sophie is a typical adolescent hero-worshipper who carries her fantasizing too far. Comment.
- ii. "Sophie's dreams and disappointments are all in her mind." Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.
- iii. Why was the visit of Sophie's father and his family to watch United 'their weekly pilgrimage'?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

Describe the bond between Geoff and Sophie in spite of differences in their temperament and thinking.

POETRY

MY MOTHER AT SIXTY SIX

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. How did the face of Kamala's mother betray her thoughts?
- ii. What is the significance of the images, 'sprinting trees' and 'merry children spilling out of their homes' in the poem "My Mother at Sixty-six"?
- iii. What childhood fear do you think Kamala speaks of?

KEEPING QUIET

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. How would man be together in a 'sudden strangeness'?
- ii. What kind of wars does the poet refer to in the poem?
- iii. What does the poet mean when he says that a chemical war will result in a 'victory with no survivors'?

A THING OF BEAUTY

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. What images does the poet use to describe the beautiful bounty of the earth?
- ii. How does beauty leave an indelible imprint on our mind?
- iii. How, according to the poet, does the darkness and despair of life wither away?

A ROADSIDE STAND

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. Explain: "soothe them out of them wits" with reference to the poem The Roadside Stand'.
- ii. What was the plea of the folk who had put up the roadside stand?
- iii. What news in the poem 'A Roadside Stand' is making its round in the village?

AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGERS

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. What do 'tigers' symbolize in the poem?
- ii. Where does Aunt Jennifer seek refuge on being victimized by the male world? Does she find her freedom?
- iii. Do you think Aunt Jennifer is both a victim and an oppressor? Comment.

VISTAS

THE THIRD LEVEL

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. Do you think that the third level was a medium of escape for Charley? Why?
- ii. Do you find an intersection of time and space in the story?
- iii. What does the third level refer to?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

How does the psychiatrist friend interpret Charley's visit to the third level?

THE TIGER KING

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. When he was only ten days old, a prediction was made about the future of the Tiger King. What was ironic about it?
- ii. What sort of hunt did the Maharaja offer to organize for the high-ranking British officer? What trait of the officer does it reveal?
- iii. What happened to the tiger provided by the dewan?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

The astrologers predicted about the king, "The child will grow up to become the warrior of warriors, hero of heroes, champion of champions." Do you think this prediction was right?

JOURNEY TO THE END OF THE EARTH

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. 'Akademik Shokalskiy' was heading towards Antarctica, why?
- ii. Why the programme 'Students on Ice' became so successful?
- iii. Why Geoff Green started to bring only students to Antarctica?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

'Take care of small things and big things will take care of themselves'. What is the relevance of this statement in the context of the Antarctica?

CHAPTER NO-4

THE ENEMY

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. What reasons would you ascribe to the General beating his wife?
- ii. Why do you think Hana believes that the man is a "menace, living or dead"?
- iii. Why did Sadao and Hana not marry heedlessly in America?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

How would you explain the reluctance of the soldier to leave the shelter of the doctor's home even when he knew he couldn't stay there without risk to the doctor and himself?

ON THE FACE OF IT

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. Why is one green, growing plant is called 'weed' and another 'flower'? What does Mr. Lamb mean by this statement?
- ii. "So you will. But the world won't. The world's got a whole face, and the world's there to be looked at." Explain.
- iii. How have people been sermonizing to Derek about his burnt face? How does Derek feel about this sermonizing?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

What are your personal views on the statement, "Blind people only ought to be with other blind people"?

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- i. How did Zitkala-Sa's first day in the land of apples begin?
- ii. When did Bama come to know about the social discrimination towards her community?
- iii. Why did the landlord's man ask Bama's brother on which street he lived? What was the significance?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

The two accounts that you read above are based in two distant cultures. What is the commonality of theme found in both of them?