

SECTION A



Reading

READING COMPREHENSION

Summary

Introduction:

A comprehension passage is a text set which is used to test the reader's ability to understand the meaning which is being forwarded through the text and the title of that particular passage. Comprehension should be understood using one's own critical thinking.

One should be familiar with the entire passage to answer the questions asked in the given comprehension as the questions asked in the passage are generally in chronological relationship with the passage. It basically means that the answer to question 1 should ideally be found earlier in the passage than questions 2.

Types of Comprehension Passage:

- (i) **Factual Passages:** They contain some facts like historical facts or some achievements attained by somebody. It can also be the report or description of something. It can also contain some instruction regarding something.
- (ii) **Discursive Passages :** These passages are argumentative in nature as they often involve opinion.
- (iii) **Literary Passages:** These are usually taken from literary pieces.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2011]

1. For many years now the Governments have been promising the eradication of child labour in hazardous industries in India. But the truth is that despite all the rhetoric no Government so far has succeeded in eradicating this evil, nor has any could ensure compulsory primary education for every Indian child. Between 60 and 100 million children are still at work instead of going to school and around 10 million are working in hazardous industries. India has the biggest child population of 380 million in the world; plus,

Tips to know:

Here are some important points that should be followed while attempting an unfamiliar passage:

- (i) The passage should be read quietly.
- (ii) To make out the correct sense the complete sentence should be read. It is important to get the main idea before reading the questions.
- (iii) One should not get nervous with the difficult words used in the passage.
- (iv) Answer to the given questions should be relevant and to the point and should be written in a complete sentence.
- (v) The section of the passage which contain the answer to the asked question should be read twice to draw the correct meaning.
- (vi) The answers should be written in own words as much as possible.
- (vii) For answering the vocabulary questions, same parts of speech should be used as given in the question.
- (viii) The order of the questions should be maintained.

the largest number of children who are forced to earn a living.

2. We have many laws that ban child labour in hazardous industries. Per the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, the employment of children below the age of 14 in hazardous occupations has been strictly banned. But each state has different rules regarding the minimum age of employment. This makes implementation of these laws difficult.
3. Also, there is no ban on child labour in non-hazardous occupations. The act applies to the organised or factory sector and not the unorganized or informal sector where most children find employment as cleaners, servants, porters, waiters among other forms of unskilled work. Thus, child labour continues because of the implementation of the existing laws in lax.

4. There are industries, which have a special demand for child labour because of their nimble fingers, high level of concentration and capacity to work hard at abysmally low wages. The carpet industry in U.P. and Kashmir employs children to make hand-knotted carpets. There are 80,000 child workers in Jammu & Kashmir alone. In Kashmir because of the political unrest, children are forced to work while many schools are shut. Industries like gem cutting and polishing pottery and glass want to remain competitive by employing children.
5. The truth is that it is poverty which is pushing children into the brutish labour market. We have 260 million people below the poverty line in India, many of them are women. Poor and especially woman-headed families have no option but to push their little ones in this hard life in hostile conditions, with no human or labour rights.
6. There is a lobby which argues that there is nothing wrong with children working if the environment for work is conducive to learning new skills but studies have shown that the children are made to do boring, repetitive and tedious jobs and are not taught new skills as they grow older. In these hell-holes like the sweet shops of the old, there is no hope.
7. Children working in hazardous industries are prone to debilitating diseases which can cripple them for life. By sitting in cramped, damp and unhygienic spaces, their limbs become deformed for life. Inside matchstick, fireworks and glass industries they are victims of bronchial diseases and TB. Their mental and physical development is permanently impaired by long hours of work. Once trapped, they can't get out of this vicious circle of poverty. They remain uneducated and powerless. Finally, in later years, they too are compelled to send their own children to work. Child labour perpetuates its own nightmare.
8. If at all the Government was serious about granting children their rights, an intensive effort ought to have been made to implement the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 which laid down punitive action against employers of child labour. Only compulsory primary education can eliminate child labour.
9. Surely, if 380 million children are given a better life and elementary education, India's human capital would be greatly enhanced. But that needs, as former President Abdul Kalam says, "a Second Vision".
- [12 marks]**
- (a) (i) On which two counts has the Government not succeeded so far in respect of children? **[2 marks]**
- (ii) What makes the implementation of child labour law difficult? **[2 marks]**
- (iii) Why do the industries prefer child labour? **[2 marks]**
- (iv) What are the adverse effects of hazardous industries on children? Give any two. **[2 marks]**
- (v) What does the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 provide? **[1 mark]**
- (b) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following: **[3 marks]**
- (i) risky/dangerous (para 1)
- (ii) very unfriendly (para 5)
2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: **[12 marks]**
- [DELHI & ALL INDIA 2012]**
1. While there is no denying that the world loves a winner, it is important that you recognize the signs of stress in your behaviour and be healthy enough to enjoy your success. Stress can strike anytime, in a fashion that may leave you unaware of its presence in your life. While a certain amount of pressure is necessary for performance, it is important to be able to recognise your individual limit. For instance, there are some individuals who accept competition in a healthy fashion. There are others who collapse into weeping wrecks before an exam or on comparing marks-sheets and finding that their friend has scored better.
2. Stress is a body reaction to any demands or changes in its internal and external environment. Whenever there is a change in the external environment such as temperature, pollutants, humidity and working conditions, it leads to stress. In these days of competition when a person makes up his mind to surpass what has been achieved by other, leading to an imbalance between demands and resources, it causes psycho-social stress. It is a part and parcel of everyday life.

3. Stress has a different meaning, depending on the stage of life you are in. The loss of a toy or a reprimand from the parents might create a stress shock in a child. An adolescent who fails an examination may feel as if everything has been lost and life has no further meaning. In an adult, the loss of his or her companion, job or profession failure may appear as if there is nothing more to be achieved.
 4. Such signs appear in the attitude and behaviour of the individual, as muscle tension in various parts of the body, palpitation and high blood pressure, indigestion and hyperacidity. Ultimately the result is self-destructive behaviour such as eating and drinking too much smoking excessively, relying on tranquilizers. There are other signs of stress such as trembling, shaking, nervous blinking, dryness of throat and mouth and difficulty in swallowing.
 5. The professional under stress behaves as if he is a perfectionist. It leads to depression, lethargy and weakness. Periodic mood shifts also indicate the stress status of the students, executives and professionals.
 6. In a study sponsored by World Health Organization and carried out by Harvard School of Public Health, the global burden of diseases and injury indicated that stress diseases and accidents are going to be the major killers in 2020.
 7. The heart disease and depression-both stress diseases-are going to rank first and second in 2020. Road traffic accidents are going to be the third largest killers. These accidents are also an indicator of psycho-social stress in a fast-moving society. Other stresses like ulcers, hypertension and sleeplessness have assumed epidemic proportions in modern societies.
 8. A person under stress reacts in different ways and the common ones are flight, fight and flee depending upon the nature of the stress and capabilities of the person. The three responses can be elegantly chosen to cope with the stress so that stress does not damage the system and become distressed.
 9. When a stress crosses the limit peculiar to an individual, it lowers his performance capacity. Frequent crossings of the limit may result in chronic fatigue in which a person feels lethargic disinterested and is not easily motivated to achieve anything. This may make the person mentally undecided, confused and accident prone as well. Sudden exposure to unnerving stress may also result in a loss of memory. Diet, massage, food supplements, herbal medicines, hobbies, relaxation techniques and dance movements are excellent stress busters.
 - (a) (i) What is stress? What factors lead to stress? **[2 marks]**
 - (ii) What are the signs by which a person can know that he is under stress? **[2 marks]**
 - (iii) What are the different diseases a person gets due to stress? **[2 marks]**
 - (iv) Give any two examples of stress busters. **[1 mark]**
 - (v) How does a person react under stress? **[2 marks]**
 - (b) Which words in the above passage mean the same as the following: **[3 marks]**
 - (i) fall down (para 1)
 - (ii) rebuke (para 3)
 - (iii) inactive (para 9)
3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:
- [DELHI & ALL INDIA 2013]**
1. Air pollution is an issue which concerns us all alike. One can willingly choose or reject a food, a drink or a life comfort, but unfortunately, there is little choice for the air we breathe. All, what is there in the air is inhaled by one and all living in those surroundings.
 2. Air pollutant is defined as a substance which is present while normally it is not there or presents in an amount exceeding the normal concentrations. It could either be gaseous or a particulate matter. The important and harmful polluting gases are carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone and oxides of sulphur and nitrogen. The common particulate pollutants are the dust of various

- inorganic or organic origins. Although we often talk of the outdoor air pollution caused by industrial and vehicular exhausts, the indoor pollution may prove to be as or a more important cause of health problems.
3. Recognition of air pollution is relatively recent. It is not uncommon to experience a feeling of 'suffocation' in a closed environment. It is often ascribed of the lack of oxygen. Fortunately, however, the composition of air is remarkably constant all over the world. There are about 7.9 per cent nitrogen and 21 per cent oxygen in the air-the other gases forming a very small fraction. It is true that carbon dioxide exhaled out of lungs may accumulate in a closed and over-crowded place. But such an increase is usually small and temporary unless the room is air-tight. Exposure to poisonous gases such as carbon monoxide may occur in a closed room, heated by burning coal inside. This may also prove to be fatal.
 4. What is more common in a poorly ventilated home is a vague constellation of symptoms described as the sick-building syndrome. It is characterized by a general feeling of malaise, head-ache, dizziness and irritation of mucous membranes. It may also be accompanied by nausea, itching, aches, pains and depression. Sick building syndrome is getting commoner in big cities with the small houses, which are generally over-furnished. Some of the important pollutants whose indoor concentrations exceed those of the outdoors include gases such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and organic substances like spores, formaldehydes, hydrocarbon aerosols and allergens. The sources are attributed to a variety of construction materials, insulations, furnishings, adhesives, cosmetics, house dust, fungi and other indoor products.
 5. By-products of fuel combustion are important in houses with indoor kitchens. It is not only the burning of dried dung and fuel-wood which is responsible but also kerosene and liquid petroleum gas. Oxides of both nitrogen and sulphur are released from their combustion.
 6. Smoking of tobacco in the closed environment is an important source of indoor pollution. It may not be high quantitatively, but significantly hazardous for health. It is because of the fact that there are over 3000 chemical constituents in tobacco smoke, which have been identified. These are harmful to human health.
 7. Micro-organisms and allergens are of special significance in the causation and spread of diseases. Most of the infective illnesses may involve more persons of a family living in common indoor environment. These include viral and bacterial diseases like tuberculosis.
 8. Besides infections, allergic and hypersensitivity disorders are spreading fast. Although asthma is the most common form of respiratory allergic disorders, pneumonia are not uncommon, but more persistent and serious. These are attributed to exposures to allergens from various fungi, moulds, hay and other organic materials. Indoor air ventilation systems; coolers, air-conditioners, dampness, decay, pet animals, production or handling of the causative items are responsible for these hypersensitivity-diseases.
 9. Obviously, the spectrum of pollution is very wide and our options are limited. Indoor pollution may be handled relatively easily by an individual. Moreover, the good work must start from one's own house.
 - (a) (i) What is an air pollutant? **[1 mark]**
 - (ii) In what forms are the air pollutants present? **[2 marks]**
 - (iii) Why do we feel suffocated in a closed environment? **[1 mark]**
 - (iv) What is sick building syndrome? How is it increasing? **[2 marks]**
 - (v) How is indoor smoking hazardous? **[1 mark]**
 - (vi) How can one overcome the dangers of indoor air pollution? **[2 marks]**
 - (b) Find the words from the above passage which mean the same as the following: **[3 marks]**
 - (i) giddiness (para 4)
 - (ii) constant (para 8)
 - (iii) humidity (para,8)

4. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: **[8 marks]**

[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2013]

The term dietary fibres refer collectively to indigestible carbohydrates present in plant foods. The importance of these dietary fibres came into the picture when it was observed that the people having a diet rich in these fibres, had low incidence of coronary heart disease, irritable bowel syndrome, dental caries and gall stones.

The foodstuffs rich in these dietary fibres are cereals and grains, legumes, fruits with seeds, citrus fruits, carrots, cabbage, green leafy vegetables, apples, melons, peaches, pears etc.

These dietary fibres are not digested by the enzymes of the stomach and the small intestine whereas most of other carbohydrates like starch and sugar are digested and absorbed. The dietary fibres have the property of holding water and because of it, these get swollen and behave like a sponge as these pass through the gastrointestinal tract. The fibres add bulk to the diet and increase transit time in the gut. Some of these fibres may undergo fermentation in the colon. In recent years, it has been considered essential to have some amount of fibres in the diet. Their beneficial effects lie in preventing coronary heart disease, and decreasing cholesterol level. The fibres like gums and pectin are reported to decrease post-prandial (after meals) glucose level in blood. These types of dietary fibres are recommended for the management of certain types of diabetes. Recent studies have shown that the fenugreek (Methi) seeds, which contain 40 per cent Burn, are effective in decreasing blood glucose and cholesterol levels as compared to other gum containing vegetables.

Some dietary fibres increase transit time and decrease the time or release of ingested food in colon. The diet having less fibre is associated with colon cancer and the dietary fibres may play a role in decreasing the risk of it.

The dietary fibres hold water so that stools are soft, bulky and readily eliminated. Therefore, high fibre intake prevents or relieves constipation. The fibres increase motility of the small intestine and the colon and by decreasing the transit time there 'is less time for exposure

of the mucosa to harmful toxic substances. Therefore, there is a less desire to eat and the energy intake can be maintained within the range of requirement. This phenomenon helps in keeping a check on obesity. Another reason in helping to decrease obesity is that the high-fibre diets have somewhat lower coefficients of digestibility.

The dietary fibres may have some adverse effects on nutrition by binding some trace metals like calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, zinc and others and therefore preventing their proper absorption. This may pose a possibility of nutritional deficiency especially when diets contain marginal levels of mineral elements. This may become important constraints on increasing dietary fibres. It is suggested that an intake of 40 grams dietary fibres per day is desirable.

(Extracted from 'The Tribune')

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it in recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Also, suggest a suitable title.
- (b) Write a summary of the above in about 80 words. **[3 marks]**
5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: **[12 marks]**

[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2014]

1. Too many parents these days can't say no. As a result, they find themselves raising, children, who respond greedily to the advertisements aimed right at them. Even getting what they want doesn't satisfy some kids; they only want more. Now, a growing number of psychologists, educators and parents think it's time to stop the madness and start teaching kids about what's really important: values like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion. The struggle to set limits has never been tougher and the stakes have never been higher. One recent study of adults who were overindulged as children paint a discouraging picture of their future: when given too much too soon they grow up to be adults who have difficulty coping with life's disappointments. They also have distorted sense of entitlement that gets in the way of success in the workplace and in relationships.

2. Psychologists say that parents who overindulge their kids set them up to be more vulnerable to future anxiety and depression. Today's parents themselves raised on values of thrift and self-sacrifice, grew up in a culture where no was a household word. Today's kids want much more, partly because there is so much more to want. The oldest members of this generation were born in the late 1980s, just as pcs and video games were making them assault on the family room. They think of MP3 players and flat-screen TV as essential utilities, and they have developed strategies to get them. One survey of teenagers found that when they crave for something new most expect to ask nine times before their parents give in. By every measure, parents are shelling out record amounts. In the heat of this buying blitz, even parents who desperately need to say no find themselves reaching for their credit cards.
3. Today's parents aren't equipped to deal with the problem. Many of them, raised in the 1960s and '70s, swore they'd act differently from their parents and have closer relationships with their own children. Many even wear the same designer clothes as their kids and listen to the same music. And they work more hours; at the end of a long week, it's tempting to buy peace with 'yes' and not mar precious family time with conflict. Anxiety about future is another factor. How do well intentioned parents say no to all the sports gear and arts and language lessons they believe will help their kids thrive in an increasingly competitive world? Experts agree: too much love won't spoil a child. Too few limits will.
4. What parents need to find, is a balance between the advantages of an affluent society and the critical life lessons that come from waiting, saving and working hard to achieve goals. That search for balance must start early. Children need limits on their behaviour because they feel better and more secure when they live within a secured structure. Older children learn self-control by watching how others, especially parents act. Learning how to overcome challenges is essential to becoming a successful adult. Few parents ask kids to do chores. They

think their kids are already overburdened by social and academic pressures. Every individual can be of service to others, and life has meaning beyond one's own immediate happiness. That means parents are eager to teach values have to take a long, hard look at their own.

- (a) Answer the following:
- (1) What values do parents and teachers want children to learn? **[2 marks]**
 - (2) What are the results of giving the children too much too soon? **[2 marks]**
 - (3) Why do today's children want more? **[1 mark]**
 - (4) What is the balance which the parents need to have in today's world? **[2 marks]**
 - (5) What is the necessity to set limits for children? **[2 marks]**
- (b) Pick out words from the passage that mean the same as the following: **[3 marks]**
- (1) a feeling of satisfaction (para 1)
 - (2) valuable (para 3)
 - (3) important (para 4)
6. Read the passage given below carefully: **[12 marks]**

[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2015]

1. For four days, I walked through the narrow lanes of the old city, enjoying the romance of being in a city where history still lives — in its cobblestone streets and in its people riding asses, carrying vine leaves and palm as they once did during the time of Christ.
2. This is Jerusalem, home to the sacred sites of Christianity, Islam and Judaism. This is the place that houses the church of the Holy Sepulchre, the place where Jesus was finally laid to rest. This is also the site of Christ's crucifixion, burial and resurrection.
3. Built by the Roman Emperor Constantine at the site of an earlier temple to Aphrodite, it is the most venerated Christian shrine in the world. And justifiably so. Here, within the church, are the last five stations of the cross, the 10th station where Jesus was stripped of his clothes, the 11th where he was nailed to the cross, the 12th where he died on the cross, the 13th where the body was removed from the cross, and the 14th, his tomb.

4. For all this weighty tradition, the approach and entrance to the church is non-descript. You have to ask for directions. Even to the devout Christian pilgrims walking along the Via Dolorosa – the Way of Sorrows – first nine stations look clueless. Then a courtyard appears, hemmed in by other buildings and a doorway to one side. This leads to a vast area of huge stone architecture.
5. Immediately inside the entrance is your first stop. It's the stone of anointing: this is the place, according to Greek tradition, where Christ was removed from the cross. The Roman Catholics, however, believe it to be the spot where Jesus' body was prepared for burial by Joseph.
6. What happened next? Jesus was buried. He was taken to a place outside the city of Jerusalem where other graves existed and there, he was buried in a cave. However, all that is long gone, destroyed by continued attacks and rebuilding; what remains is the massive — and impressive — Rotunda (a round building with a dome) that Emperor Constantine built. Under this, and right in the centre of the Rotunda, is the structure that contains the Holy Sepulchre.
7. "How do you know that this is Jesus' tomb?" I asked one of the pilgrims standing next to me. He was clueless, more interested, like the rest of them, in the novelty of it all and in photographing it, than in its history or tradition.
8. At the start of the first century, the place was a disused quarry outside the city walls. According to the gospels, Jesus' crucifixion occurred 'at a place outside the city walls with graves nearby.....'. Archaeologists have discovered tombs from that era, so the site is compatible with the biblical period.
9. The structure at the site is a marble tomb built over the original burial chamber. It has two rooms, and you enter four at a time into the first of these, the Chapel of the Angel. Here the angel is supposed to have sat on a stone to recount Christ's resurrection. A low door made of white marble, partly worn away by pilgrims' hands, leads to a smaller chamber inside. This is the 'room of the tomb', the place where Jesus was buried.

10. We entered in single file. On my right was a large marble slab that covered the Original rock bench on which the body of Jesus was laid. A woman knelt and prayed. Her eyes were wet with tears. She pressed her face against the slab to hide them, but it only made it worse.

On the basis of your understanding of this passage answer the following questions with the help of given options: **[4 marks]**

- (a) How does Jerusalem still retain the charm of ancient era?
 - (i) There are narrow lanes
 - (ii) Roads are paved with cobblestones
 - (iii) People can be seen riding asses
 - (iv) All of the above
- (b) Holy Sepulchre is sacred to _____
 - (i) Christianity
 - (ii) Islam
 - (iii) Judaism
 - (iv) Both (i) and (iii)
- (c) Why does one have to constantly ask for directions to the church?
 - (i) Its lanes are narrow
 - (ii) Entrance to the church is nondescript
 - (iii) People are not tourist- friendly
 - (iv) Everyone is lost in enjoying the romance of the place
- (d) Where was Jesus buried?
 - (i) In a cave
 - (ii) At a place outside the city
 - (iii) In the Holy Sepulchre
 - (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Answer the following questions briefly:

[6 marks]

- (e) What is the Greek belief about the 'stone of anointing'?
- (f) Why did Emperor Constantine build the Rotunda?
- (g) What is the general attitude of the pilgrims?
- (h) How is the site compatible with the biblical period?
- (i) Why did the pilgrims enter the room of the tomb in a single file?
- (j) Why did a woman 'try to hide her tears'?
- (k) Find words from the passage which mean the same as: **[2 marks]**
 - (i) A large grave (para 3)
 - (ii) Having no interesting features/dull (para 4)

7. Read the passage given below: [10 marks]

[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2015]

1. We often make all things around us the way we want them. Even during our pilgrimages we have begun to look for whatever makes our heart happy, gives comfort to our body and peace to the mind. It is as if external solutions will fulfil our needs, and we do not want to make any special efforts even in our spiritual search. Our mind is resourceful-it works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways.
2. Even pilgrimages have been converted into tourism opportunities. Instead, we must awaken our conscience and souls and understand the truth. Let us not tamper with either our own nature or that of the Supreme.
3. All our cleverness is rendered ineffective when nature does a dance of destruction. Its fury can and will wash away all imperfections. Indian culture, based on Vedic treatises, assists in human evolution, but we are now using our entire energy in distorting these traditions according to our convenience instead of making efforts to make ourselves worthy of them.
4. The irony is that humans are not even aware of the complacent attitude they have allowed themselves to sink to. Nature is everyone's Amma and her fierce blows will sooner or later corner us and force us to understand this truth. Earlier, pilgrimages to places of spiritual significance were rituals that were undertaken when people became free from their worldly duties. Even now some seekers take up this pious religious journey as a path to peace and knowledge. Anyone travelling with this attitude feels and travels with only a few essential items that his body can carry. Pilgrims traditionally travelled light, on foot, eating light, dried chickpeas and fruits, or whatever was available. Pilgrims of olden days did not feel the need to stay in special AC bedrooms, or travel by luxury cars or indulge themselves with delicious food and savouries.
5. Pilgrims traditionally moved ahead, creating a feeling of belonging towards all, conveying a message of brotherhood among

all they came across whether in small caves, ashrams or local settlements. They received the blessings and congregations of yogis and mahatma's in return while conducting the dharma of their pilgrimage. A pilgrimage is like penance or sadhana to stay near nature and to experience a feeling of oneness with it, to keep the body healthy and fulfilled with the amount of food, while seeking freedom from attachments and yet remaining happy while staying away from relatives and associates.

6. This is how a pilgrimage should be rather than making it like a picnic by taking a large group along and living in comfort, packing in entertainment, and tampering with the environment. What is worse is giving a boost to the ego of having had a special darshan. Now alms are distributed, charity done while they brag about their spiritual experiences!
7. We must embark on our spiritual journey by first understanding the grace and significance of a pilgrimage and following it up with the prescribed rules and rituals-this is what translates into the ultimate and beautiful medium of spiritual evolution. There is no justification for tampering with nature.
8. A pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation and meditation and acceptance, and is a metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts.
9. This is the truth!

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage: answer the questions that follow with the help of given options: [2 marks]

- (a) How can a pilgrim keep his body healthy?
 - (i) By travelling light
 - (ii) By eating a small amount of food
 - (iii) By keeping free from attachments
 - (iv) Both (i) and (ii)
- (b) How do we satisfy our ego?
 - (i) By having a special darshan
 - (ii) By distributing alms
 - (iii) By treating it like a picnic
 - (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Answer the following as briefly as possible:

[6 marks]

- (c) What change has taken place in our attitude towards pilgrimages?
- (d) What happens when pilgrimages are turned into picnics?
- (e) Why are we complacent in our spiritual efforts?
- (f) How does nature respond when we try to be clever with it?
- (g) In olden days with what attitude did people go on a pilgrimage?
- (h) What message does the passage convey to the pilgrims?
- (i) Find words from the Passage which mean the same as the following:

[2 marks]

- (i) made/turned (para 3)
- (ii) very satisfied (Para 4)

8. Title - Listening Verses Hearing

Read the passage given below: **[12 marks]**

[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2016]

1. Maharana Pratap ruled over Mewar only for 25 years. However, he accomplished so much grandeur during his reign that his glory surpassed the boundaries of countries and time turning him into an immortal personality. He along with his kingdom became a synonym for valor, sacrifice and patriotism. Mewar had been a leading Rajput kingdom even before Maharana Pratap occupied the throne. Kings of Mewar, with the cooperation of their nobles and subjects, had established such traditions in the kingdom, as augmented their magnificence despite the hurdles of having a smaller area under their command and less population. There did come a few thorny occasions where the flag of the kingdom seemed sliding down. Their flag once again heaved high in the sky thanks to the gallantry and brilliance of the People of Mewar.
2. The destiny of Mewar was good in the sense that barring a few kings, most of the rulers were competent and patriotic. This glorious tradition of the kingdom almost continued for 1500 years since its establishment, right from the reign of Bappa Rawal. In fact, only 60 Years before Maharana

Pratap, Rana Sagna drove the kingdom to the pinnacle of fame. His reputation went beyond Rajasthan and reached Delhi. Two generations before him, Rana Kumbha had given a new status to the kingdom through victories and development work. During his reign, literature and art also progressed extraordinarily. Ratna himself was inclined towards writing and his works are read with reverence even today. The ambience of his kingdom was conducive to the creation of high-quality work of art and literature. These accomplishments were the outcome of a longstanding tradition sustained by several generations.

3. The life of the people of Mewar must have been peaceful and prosperous during the Long span of time; otherwise such extraordinary accomplishment in these fields would not have been possible. This is reflected in their art and literature as well as their loving nature. They compensate for lack of admirable physique their firm but pleasant nature. The ambience of Mewar remains lovely thanks to the cheerful and liberal character of its people.
4. One may observe astonishing pieces of workmanship not only in the forts and palaces of Mewar but also in public utility buildings. Ruins of many structures which are still standing tall in their grandeur are testimony to the fact that Mewar was not only the land of the brave but also art flourished and creative pursuits of literature and artists did not suffer. Imagine, glorious the period must have been when the Vijaya Stambha which is the sample of our great ancient architecture even today, was constructed. In the same fort, Kirti Stambha is standing high, reflecting how liberal the then administration was which allowed people from other communities and kingdoms to come and carry out construction work. It is useless to indulge in the debate whether the Vijaya Stambha was constructed first or the Kirti Stambha. The fact is that both the capitals are standing side by side and reveal the proximity between the king and the subjects of Mewar.

5. The cycle of time does not remain the same. Whereas, the reign of Rana Sanga was crucial in raising the kingdom to the acme of glory, it also proved to be his nemesis. History took a turn. The fortune of Mewar the land of the brave, started waning. Rana tried to save the day with his acumen, which was running against the stream and the glorious traditions for sometimes.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer each of the questions given below with the help of the options that follow:

[4 marks]

- (a) Maharana Pratap becomes immortal because:
- he ruled Mewar for 25 years.
 - he added a lot of grandeur to Mewar.
 - of his valour, sacrifice and patriotism.
 - both (ii) and (iii).
- (b) Difficulties in the way of Mewar were:
- lack of cooperation of the nobility.
 - ancient traditions of the kingdom.
 - its small area and small population.
 - the poverty of the subjects
- (c) During thorny occasions:
- the flag of Mewar seemed to be lowered.
 - the flag of Mewar was hoisted high.
 - the people of Mewar showed gallantry.
 - most of the rulers heaved a sigh of relief.
- (d) Mewar was lucky because:
- all of its rulers were competent.
 - most of its people were competent.
 - most of its rulers were competent.
 - only a few of its people were incompetent.

Answer the following question briefly:

[6 marks]

- Who is the earliest king of Mewar mentioned in the passage?
- What was Rana Kumbha's contribution to the glory of Mewar?
- What does the writer find worth admiration in the people of Mewar?
- How could art and literature flourish in Mewar?

- How did the rulers show that they cared for their subjects?
- What does the erection of Vijaya Stambha and Kirti Stambha in the same fort signify?
- Find words from the passage which mean the same as each of the following:
 - surprising (para 4)
 - evidence (para 4)

9. Read the passage given below: **[10 marks]**
[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2016]

- To ensure its perpetuity, the ground is well held by the panther both in space and time. It enjoys a much wider distribution over the globe than its bigger cousins, and procreates sufficiently profusely to ensure its continuity for all time to come.
- There seems to be no breeding season of the panther, although its sawing and caterwauling is more frequently heard during winter and summer. The gestation period is about ninety to hundred days (ninety-two days). The litter normally consists of four cubs, rarely five. Of these, generally, two survive and not more than one reaches maturity I have never come across more than two cubs at the heels of the mother. Likewise, graziers in the forest have generally found only two cubs hidden away among rocks, hollows of trees, and other impossible places.
- Panther cubs are generally in evidence in March. They are born blind. This is a provision of nature against their drifting away from the place of safety in which they are lodged by their mother, and exposing themselves to the danger of there being devoured by hyenas, jackals, and other predators. They generally open their eyes in about three to four weeks.
- The mother alone rears its cubs in seclusion. It keeps them out of the reach of the impulsive and impatient male. As a matter of fact, the mother separates from the male soon after mating and forgets all about their tumultuous union. The story that the male often looks in to find out how the mother is progressing with her cubs has no foundation except in what we wish it should do at least.

5. The mother carries its cubs about by holding them by the scruff of their neck in its mouth. It trains them to stalk, and teaches them how to deliver the bite of death to the prey. The cubs learn to treat all and sundry with suspicion at their mother's heels. Instinctively the cubs seek seclusion, keep to cover and protect their flanks by walking along the edge of the forest.
6. I have never had an opportunity to watch mother panther train its cubs. But in Pilibhit forests, I once saw a tigress giving some lessons to its little ones. I was sitting over its kill of Mala. As the sun set, the tigress materialized in the twilight behind my machan. For about an - hour, it scanned and surveyed the entire area looking and listening with the gravest concern. It even went to the road where my elephant was awaiting my signal. The mahout spotted it from a distance and drove the elephant away.
7. When darkness descended upon the scene and all was well and safe, the tigress called its cubs by emitting a low howl. The cubs, two in number and bigger than a full-grown cat, soon responded. They came trotting up to their mother and hurried straight to the kill in indecent haste. The mother spat at them-so furiously that they doubled back to its heels immediately. Thereafter, the mother and its cubs sat under cover about 50 feet (15 m) away from the kill to watch, wait to look and listen. After about half an hour's patient and fidget less vigil the mother seemed to say 'paid for'. At this signal, the cubs cautiously advanced covering their flanks, towards the kill. No longer did they make a beeline for it, as they had done before.
8. The mother sat watching its cubs eat, and mounted guard on them. She did not partake of the meals.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage complete the statements given below with the help of options that follow:

[2 marks]

- (a) To protect its cubs, the mother panther hides them:

- (i) among rocks.
 (ii) in the branches of the trees.
 (iii) behind the tree trunks.
 (iv) at its heels.
- (b) The male panther:
 (i) is protective of its cubs.
 (ii) trains its cubs.
 (iii) watches the progress of the mother.
 (iv) is impulsive and impatient.

Answer the following questions briefly:

[6 marks]

- (c) How many cubs does the mother panther rarely deliver?
 (d) What may happen if the panther cubs are not born blind?
 (e) Why did the mahouts drive his elephant away?
 (f) Why did the tigress spit at its cubs?
 (g) From the narrator's observation, what do we learn about the nature of the tigers?
 (h) Why does the panther not face the risk of extinction?
 (i) Find words from the passage which mean the same as each of the following:

[2 marks]

- (a) moving aimlessly (para 3)
 (b) came down/fell (para7)

10. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2017]

1. We sit in the last row, bumped about but free of stares. The bus rolls out of the dull crossroads of the city, and we are soon in open countryside, with fields of sunflowers as far as the eye can see, their heads all facing us. Where there is no water, the land reverts to desert. While still on level ground we see in the distance the tall range of the Mount Bogda, abrupt like a shining prism laid horizontally on the desert surface. It is over 5,000 metres high, and the peaks are under permanent snow, in powerful contrast to the flat desert all around. Heaven Lake lies part of the way up this range, about 2,000 metres above sea level, at the foot of one of the higher snow-peaks.

2. As the bus climbs, the sky, brilliant before, grows overcast. I have brought nothing warm to wear: it is all down at the hotel in Urumqi. Rain begins to fall. The man behind me is eating overpoweringly smelly goat's cheese. The bus window leaks inhospitably but reveals a beautiful view. We have passed quickly from desert through arable land to pasture, and the ground is now green with grass, the slopes dark with pine. A few cattle drink from a clear stream flowing past moss-covered stones; it is a Constable landscape. The stream hanges into a white torrent, and as we climb higher I wished more and more that I had brought with me something warmer than the pair of shorts that have served me so well in the desert. The stream (which, we are told, rises in Heaven Lake) disappears, and we continue our slow ascent. About noon, we arrive at Heaven Lake, and look for a place to stay at the foot, which is the resort area. We get a room in a small cottage, and I am happy to note that there are thick quilts on the beds.
3. Standing outside the cottage we survey our surroundings. Heaven Lake is long, sardine-shaped and fed by snowmelt from a stream at its head. The lake is an intense blue, surrounded on all sides by green mountain walls, dotted with distant sheep. At the head of the lake, beyond the delta of the inflowing stream, is a massive snow-capped peak which dominates the vista; it is part of a series of peaks that culminate, a little out of view, in Mount Bogda itself.
4. For those who live in the resort, there is a small mess-hall by the shore. We eat here sometimes and sometimes buy food from the vendors outside, who sell kabab and naan until the last bus leaves. The kababs, cooked on skewers over charcoal braziers, are particularly good; highly spiced and well-done. Horse's milk is available too from the local Kazakh herdsmen, but I decline this. I am so affected by the cold that Mr. Cao, the relaxed young man who runs the mess, lends me a spare pair of trousers, several sizes too large but more than comfortable. Once I am warm again, I feel a pre-dinner spurt of energy – dinner will be long in coming – and I ask him whether the lake is good for swimming in.
5. "Swimming?" Mr. Cao says. "You aren't thinking of swimming, are you?"
6. "I thought I might," I confess. "What's the water like?"
7. He doesn't answer me immediately, turning instead to examine some receipts with exaggerated interest. Mr. Cao, with great off-handedness, addresses the air. "People are often drowned here," he says. After a pause, he continues. "When was the last one?" This question is directed at the cook, who is preparing a tray of mantou (squat white steamed bread rolls), and who now appears, wiping his doughy hand across his forehead. "Was it the Beijing athlete?" asks Mr. Cao.
- On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, complete the statements given below with the help of options that follow:
- (a) One benefit of sitting in the last row of the bus was that:
- the narrator enjoyed the bumps.
 - no one stared at him.
 - he could see the sunflowers.
 - he avoided the dullness of the city.
- (b) The narrator was travelling to:
- Mount Bogda
 - Heaven Lake
 - a 2000 metre high snow peak
 - Urumqi
- (c) On reaching the destination the narrator felt relieved because:
- he had got away from the desert.
 - a difficult journey had come to an end.
 - he could watch the snow peak.
 - there were thick quilts on the bed.
- (d) Mount Bogda is compared to :
- a horizontal desert surface
 - a shining prism
 - a Constable landscape
 - the overcast sky

Answer the following questions briefly:

- (e) Which two things in the bus made the narrator feel uncomfortable?
- (f) What made the scene look like a Constable landscape?
- (g) What did he regret as the bus climbed higher?
- (h) Why did the narrator like to buy food from outside?
- (i) What is ironic about the pair of trousers lent by Mr Cao?
- (j) Why did Mr Cao not like the narrator to swim in the lake?
- (k) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following:
 - (i) sellers (para 4)
 - (ii) increased (para 7)

11. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: **[10 marks]**

[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2017]

1. Thackeray reached Kittur along with a small British army force and a few of his officers. He thought that the very presence of the British on the outskirts of Kittur would terrorise the rulers and people of Kittur and that they would lay down their arms. He was quite confident that he would be able to crush the revolt in no time. He ordered that tents be erected on the eastern side for the fighting forces and a little away on the western slopes tents be put up for the family members of the officers who had accompanied them. During the afternoon and evening of 20th October, the British soldiers were busy making arrangements for these camps.
2. On the 21st morning, Thackeray sent his political assistants to Kittur fort to obtain a written assurance from all the important officers of Kittur rendering them answerable for the security of the treasury of Kittur. They, accordingly, met Sardar Gurusiddappa and other officers of Kittur and asked them to comply with the orders of Thackeray. They did not know that the people were in a defiant mood. The commanders of Kittur dismissed the agent's orders as no documents could be signed without sanction from Rani Chennamma.
3. Thackeray was enraged and sent for his commander of the Horse Artillery, which was about 100 strong, ordered him to rush his artillery into the fort and capture the commanders of the Desai's army. When the Horse Artillery stormed into the fort, Sardar Gurusiddappa, who had kept his men on full alert, promptly commanded his men to repel and chase them away. The Kittur forces made a bold front and overpowered the British soldiers.
4. In the meanwhile, the Desai's guards had shut the gates of the fort and the British Horse Artillery men, being completely overrun and routed, had to get out through the escape window. Rani's soldiers chased them out of the fort, killing a few of them until they retreated to their camps on the outskirts.
5. A few of the British had found refuge in some private residences, while some were hiding in their tents. The Kittur soldiers captured about forty persons and brought them to the palace. These included twelve children and a few women from the British officers' camp. When they were brought in the presence of the Rani, she ordered the soldiers to be imprisoned. For the women and children she had only gentleness, and admonished her soldiers for taking them into custody. At her orders, these women and children were taken inside the palace and given food and shelter. Rani came down from her throne, patted the children lovingly and told them that no harm would come to them.
6. She, then, sent a word through a messenger to Thackeray that the British women and children were safe and could be taken back any time. Seeing this noble gesture of the Rani, he was moved. He wanted to meet this gracious lady and talk to her. He even thought of trying to persuade her to enter into an agreement with the British to stop all hostilities in lieu of an inam (prize) of eleven villages. His offer was dismissed with a gesture of contempt. She had no wish to meet Thackeray. That night she called Sardar Gurusiddappa and other leading Sardars and after discussing all the issues

came to the conclusion that there was no point in meeting Thackeray who had come with an army to threaten Kittur into submission to British sovereignty.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage complete the statements given below with the help of options that follow:

- (a) Thackeray was a/an:
- British tourist
 - army officer
 - adviser to Rani of Kittur
 - treasury officer
- (b) British women and children came to Kittur to:
- visit Kittur
 - enjoy life in tents
 - stay in the palace
 - give company to officers

Answer the following questions briefly:

- Why did Thackeray come to Kittur?
- Why did the Kittur officials refuse to give the desired assurance to Thackeray?
- What happened to the Horse Artillery?
- How do we know that the Rani was a noble queen?
- How in your opinion would the British women have felt after meeting the Rani?
- Why did the Rani refuse to meet Thackeray?
- Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following:
 - entered forcibly (para 3)
 - aggressive / refusing to obey (para 2)

**12. Read the passage given below [12 Marks]
[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2018]**

- When you grow up in a place where it rains five months a year, wise elders help you to get acquainted with the rain early. They teach you that it is ignorant to think that it is the same rain falling every day. Oh no, the rain is always doing different things at different times. There is rain that is gentle, and there is also rain that falls too hard and damages the crops. Hence, the prayer for the sweet rain that helps the crops to grow.
- The monsoon in the Naga hills goes by the native name, khuthotei (which means the rice-growing season). It lasts from May to early or mid-October. The local residents firmly believe that Durga Puja in October announces the end of rain. After that, one might expect a couple of short winter showers, and the spring showers in March and April. Finally, comes the "big rain" in May; proper rainstorms accompanied by heat-stopping lightning the ear-splitting thunder. I have stood out in storms looking at lightning arc across dark skies, a light-and-sound show that can go on for hours.
- This is the season when people use the word sezuo or suzu to refer to the week-long rains, when clothes don't dry and smell of mould, when fungus forms on the floor and when you can't see the moon or the stars because of the rainclouds. But you learn not to complain. Rain, after all, is the farmer's friend and brings food to the table. Rituals and festivals centre around the agricultural rhythm of life, which is the occupation of about 70 percent of the population.
- The wise learn to understand its ways. I grew up hearing my grandfather say, "It's very windy this year. We'll get good rain." If the windy season was short and weak, he worried there might not be enough rain for the crops. I learned the interconnectedness of the seasons from childhood, and marvelled at how the wind could bring rain. Another evening, many rainy seasons ago, my paternal aunt observed the new moon and worried, "Its legs are in the air, we're in for some heavy rain." She was right. That week, a storm cut off power lines and brought down trees and bamboos.
- Eskimos boast of having a hundred names for snow. Norwegians in the north can describe all kinds of snow by an equal amount of names: pudder, powder snow, wet snow, slaps, extra wet snow, tight snowfall, dry snow, and at least 95 more categories of snow. Likewise, in India we have names and names for rain. Some are common, some are passing into history.

6. The rains are also called after flowering plants and people believe that the blossoming of those plants draws out rain. Once the monsoons set in, field work is carried out in earnest and the work of uprooting and transplanting paddy in flooded terrace fields is done. The months of hard labour and June, July and August. In August, as the phrougu plant begins to bloom, a rain will fall. This August rain, also called phrogu, is a sign that the time for cultivation is over. If any new grain seeds are sown, they may not sprout; even if they do sprout, they are not likely to bear grain. The rain acts as a kind of farmer's almanac.
7. The urban population of school-goers and office-goers naturally dislike the monsoon and its accompanying problems of landslides, muddy streets and periodic infections. For non-farmers, the month of September can be depressing, when the rainfall is incessant and the awareness persists that the monsoons will last out till October. One needs to have the heart of a farmer to remain grateful for the watery days, and be able to observe — from what seems to the inexperienced as a continuous downpour — the many kinds of rain. Some of the commonly known rain-weeks are named after the plants that alternately bloom in August and September. The native belief is that the flowers draw out the rain.
8. Each rain period has a job to fulfil: October rain helps garlic bulbs to form, while kumunyo rain helps the rice bear grain.. Without it, the ears of rice cannot form properly. End October is the most beautiful month in the Naga hills, as the fields turn gold and wild sunflowers bloom over the slopes, all heralding the harvest. prayers go up for protecting the fields from storms, and the rains to retreat because the grain needs to stand in the sun and ripen. The cycle nears completion a few weeks before the harvest, and the rain does retreat so thoroughly from the reaped furrows that the earth quickly turns hard. The months of rain become a distant memory until it starts all over again.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, complete the statements given below with the help of options that follows:

[4 marks]

- (a) The rains are called after flowering plants because
- heavy rains kill plants
 - flowers grow in the rainy season
 - it is believed that the plants bring the rain
 - flowers grow all the year round
- (b) The rain is like a calendar for farmers because
- it tells them when to sow and when to harvest
 - it tells them the birthdays of their children
 - each month has a time for plantation
 - different kinds of rain tell different things
- (c) People who live in cities don't like rain because
- it brings mud and sickness with it
 - they are not bothered about the farmers
 - they don't like the plants that grow during the rain
 - going shopping becomes difficult
- (d) People pray asking the rain to retreat because
- the fungus and mould need to dry
 - children don't get a chance to play
 - the crops need the sun and heat to ripen
 - they like to pray

Answer the following questions briefly :

6 marks]

- Why do the elders want you to understand the rains in the Naga hills ?
- What does Durga Puja mean to the farmers of the Naga hills?
- What kind of rain is called sezuo?
- What is the occupation of more than half the population of the Naga hills?

- (i) How is the heart of the farmer different from that of the city person?
- (j) When does rain become a memory in the minds of the people of the Naga hills?
- (k) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following **[2 marks]**
 - (i) flowering (para 6)
 - (ii) nonstop (para 7)

13. Read the passage given below: [10 marks]
[DELHI 2018]

1. Every morning Ravi gives his brain an extra boost. We're not talking about drinking strong cups of coffee or playing one of those mind-training video games advertised all over Facebook. "I jump onto my stationary bike and cycle for 45 minutes to work," says Ravi. "When I get to my desk, my brain is at peak activity for a few hours." After his mental focus comes to a halt later in the day, he starts it with another short spell of cycling to be able to run errands.
2. Ride, work, ride, repeat. It's a scientifically proven system that describes some unexpected benefits of cycling. In a recent study in the Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research, scientists found that people scored higher on tests of memory, reasoning, and planning after 30 minutes of spinning on a stationary bike than they did before they rode the bike. They also completed the tests faster after pedalling.
3. Exercise is like a fertilizer for your brain. All those hours spent on exercising your muscles, create rich capillary beds not only in leg and hip muscles but also in our brain. More blood vessels in your brain and muscles mean more oxygen and nutrients to help them work. When you pedal, you also force more nerve cells to fire. The result: you double or triple the production of these cells — literally building your brain. You also release neurotransmitters (the messengers between your brain cells) so all those cells, new and old, can communicate with each other for better, faster functioning. That's a pretty profound benefit to cyclists.

4. This kind of growth is especially important with each passing birthday because as we age, our brains shrink and those connections weaken. Exercise restores and protects the brain cells. Neuroscientists say, "Adults who exercise display sharper memory skills, higher concentration levels, more fluid thinking, and greater problem-solving ability than those who are sedentary."
5. Cycling also elevates your mood, relieves anxiety, increases stress resistance, and even banishes the blues, "Exercise works in the same way as psychotherapy and antidepressants in the treatment of depression, maybe better," says Dr. Manjari. A recent study analyzing 26 years of research finds that even some exercise — as little as 20 to 30 minutes a day — can prevent depression over the long term.
6. Remember: although it's healthy, exercise itself is a stress, especially when you're just getting started or getting back into riding. When you first begin to exert yourself, your body releases a particular hormone to raise your heart rate, blood pressure, and blood glucose levels, say Meher Ahluwalia, PhD, a professor of integrative physiology. As you get fitter, it takes a longer, harder ride to trigger that same response.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, complete the statements given below with the help of options that follows:

[2 marks]

- (a) Ravi gets his brain to work at peak level by
 - (i) drinking three cups of coffee
 - (ii) playing games that need brain activity
 - (iii) cycling on a stationary bike
 - (iv) taking tablets to pump up his brain.
- (b) When nerve cells work during exercise then
 - (i) the body experiences stress
 - (ii) the brain is strengthened by multiplying them
 - (iii) you start to lose your temper
 - (iv) your stationary cycle starts to beep

Answer the following questions briefly:

[6 marks]

- (c) How does exercise help the brain?
- (d) Why does Ravi do a circuit of 'ride, work, ride'?
- (e) What is the work of neurotransmitters?
- (f) What benefits other than greater brain activity does one get from cycling?
- (g) Why is exercise so important for adults?
- (h) How is exercise itself a stress?
- (i) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following: [2 marks]

(i) manure (para 3)

(ii) inactive (para 4)

14. Read the passage given below: [8 marks]

[DELHI 2018]

Keeping cities clean is essential for keeping their residents healthy. Our health depends not just on personal hygiene and nutrition, but critically also on how clean we keep our cities and their surroundings. The spread of dengue and chikungunya are intimately linked to the deteriorating state of public health conditions in our cities.

The good news is that waste management to keep cities clean is now getting attention through the Swachh Bharat Mission. However, much of the attention begins and stops with the brooms and the dustbins, extending at most to the collection and transportation of the mixed waste to some distant or not so distant place, preferably out of sight.

The challenge of processing and treating the different streams of solid waste, and safe disposal of the residuals in scientific landfills, has received much less attention in municipal solid waste management than is expected from a health point of view.

One of the problems is that instead of focusing on waste management for health, we have got sidetracked into "waste for energy". If only we were to begin by not mixing the biodegradable component of solid waste (close to 60 percent of the total) in our cities with the dry waste, and instead use this stream of waste for composting and producing a gas called methane.

City compost from biodegradable waste provides an alternative to farmyard manure (like cow-dung). It provides an opportunity to simultaneously clean up our cities and help improve agricultural productivity and quality of the soil. Organic manure or compost plays a very important role as a supplement to chemical fertilisers in enriching the nutrient-deficient soils. City compost can be the new player in the field.

Benefits of compost on the farm are well-known. The water holding capacity of the soil which uses compost helps with drought-proofing, and the requirement of less water per crop is a welcome feature for a water-stressed future. By making the soil porous, use of compost also makes roots stronger and resistant to pests and decay. Farmers using compost, therefore, need less quantity of pesticides. There is also evidence to suggest that horticulture crops grown with compost have better flavour, size, colour and shelf-life.

City compost has the additional advantage of being weed-free unlike farmyard manure which brings with it the seeds of undigested grasses and requires a substantial additional labour cost for weeding as the crops grow. City compost is also rich in organic carbon, and our soils are short in this.

Farmers clearly recognize the value of city compost. If city waste was composted before making it available to the farmers for applying to the soil, cities would be cleaned up and the fields around them would be much more productive.

Quite apart from cleaning up the cities of biodegradable waste, this would be a major and sustainable contribution to improving the health of our soils without further damage by excessive chemical inputs. What a marvellous change from waste to health!

The good news is that some states are regularly laying plastic roads. Plastic roads will not only withstand future monsoon damage but will also solve a city's problem of disposing of non-recyclable plastic. It is clear that if the mountains of waste from our cities were to be recycled into road construction material, it would tackle the problem of managing waste while freeing up scarce land.

- (a) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and subheadings. Use recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary (minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it.

[5 marks]

- (b) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words.

[3 marks]

Solutions

1. (a)

- (i) Eradication of child labour and ensuring compulsory primary education for every Indian child, are the goals that no government has achieved so far. [2]
- (ii) (i) Different states have different rules regarding the minimum age of employment.
- (ii) There is no ban on child labour in non-hazardous occupations.
- (iii) The act does not apply to the unorganized sector as it only talks about the organised or factory sector.
- (iv) Lack of effective implementation of the existing laws. [2]
- (iii) Among several reasons for industries preference for child labour, it's their agile fingers, high level of concentration and capacity to work hard for extremely low wages. [2]
- (iv) (i) Prone to incapacitating diseases which can affect them for life.
- (ii) Limbs get affected due to working in cramped and unhygienic places.
- (iii) Mental and physical development is permanently impaired.
- (iv) Stay uneducated and lacking overall growth. (any two). [2]
- (v) The Supreme Court's directive of 1997 allows punitive action against employers of child labour. [1]
- (b) (i) Hazardous [1.5]
- (ii) Hostile [1.5]

2. (a)

- (i) Stress is a reaction of the body to any demands or changes in its internal and external environment. Factors such as the

imbalance between demands and resources change in temperature, pollutants, humidity and working conditions lead to stress. [2]

- (ii) The various signs that can be observed are:
- (a) Change in the attitude and behaviour [0.5]
- (b) Muscle tension [0.5]
- (c) Palpitation, high blood pressure, indigestion and hyperacidity. [0.5]
- (d) Depression, lethargy, a weakness for work. [0.5]
- (iii) The different diseases caused by stress are:
- (a) Heart diseases [0.5]
- (b) Ulcers [0.5]
- (c) Insomnia [0.5]
- (d) Neurological depression [0.5]
- (e) Hypertension
- (f) Injuries due to accidents.
- (iv) (a) Relaxation techniques [1]
- (b) Dance movement [1]
- (v) (a) Reaction to stress is peculiar to an individual [0.5]
- (b) It lowers his performance capacity [0.5]
- (c) Leads to Chronic fatigue [0.5]
- (d) Makes Disinterested. [0.5]
- (b) (i) collapse [1]
- (ii) reprimand [1]
- (iii) lethargic [1]

3. (a)

- (i) Air pollutant is a substance which is present in the atmosphere in an amount exceeding its normal concentration. [1]
- (ii) Air pollutant can either be gaseous (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone etc.) or it can be in the form of particulate matter (dust of various inorganic or organic origins). [2]
- (iii) A feeling of suffocation occurs in a closed place due to the accumulation of carbon dioxide exhaled. This feeling may be compounded if the room is airtight. [1]
- (iv) A group of symptoms in poorly ventilated homes characterised by a general feeling of sickness, headache, dizziness and irritation of mucous membranes is described as the sick building syndrome. [2]
- The syndrome is getting commoner in big cities with over furnished small houses.

- (v) Indoor smoking is an important source of indoor pollution as there are ore 3000 chemical constituents in tobacco smoke which are harmful to human health. [1]
- (vi) We can overcome the dangers of indoor air pollution by ensuring proper ventilation in our house. This way we will be able to get rid of increased concentrations of oxides of nitrogen and sulphur, carbon monoxide and other indoor pollutants. Care should also be taken to isolate persons with infective illness. [2]
- (b) (i) nausea [1]
 (ii) persistent [1]
 (iii) dampness [1]
4. (a) Dietary Fibres- Indigestible Carbohydrates.
1. Importance
 - 1.1 Essential ingredient of bal. diet.
 - (i) Suggested intake-40 gms. /day
 - 1.2 Contains gums & pectin
 - (i) PP Blood sugar levels
 - 1.3 Diet rich in fibres
 - (i) The ↓ incidence of CHD
 - (ii) Controls irritable bowel syndrome
 - (iii) ↓ Dental caries.
 2. Source
 - 2.1 Cereals & Grains
 - 2.2 Fruits
 - (i) Citrus fruits
 - (ii) Fruits with seeds
 - 2.3 Green leafy vegetables
 3. Physiological outcome
 - 3.1 Not digested by enzymes in the body
 - 3.2 Hold water
 - (i) gets swollen → relives constipation
 - 3.3. Increases transit time in Gut
 - (i) ↓ risk of colon cancer
 - (ii) checks obesity
 4. Adverse effects
 - 4.1 Binds trace elements.
 - (i) Hampers absorption-nutritional deficiency.
- Abbreviations and symbols used.
1. bal - balance
 2. gms - grams
 3. & - and
 4. P. P. - Post-Prandial
 5. CHD. - Coronary Heart Disease
 6. ↓ -lower
 7. → -lead to
- (b) Summary
- Dietary fibres are indigestible carbohydrates which are essential ingredients of balanced diets with a suggested intake of 40 grams per day. Fibres are rich in gums and pectin that lower Post-Prandial Blood Sugar Levels. Diet rich in fibres lowers incidence of controls leading to irritable bowel syndrome and dental caries. The main source of it are cereals and grains, fruits both citrus and with seeds and green leafy vegetables. It is not digested by the enzymes in the body, holds water and increases transit time in the get there by relieving constipation checking obesity and lowering the risk of colon cancer. It binds trace elements that hamper their absorption leading to a nutritional deficiency which seems to be the only adverse effect.
5. (a)
- (1) Teachers and parents want children to learn values like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion. [2]
 - (2) When children are given too much too soon, they grow up to be adults who have difficulty coping with life's disappointments. Such children may develop a distorted sense of entitlement that hampers their success in the workplace and in relationships. [2]
 - (3) Today's children want more because nowadays there is so much more to want. Moreover, they consider luxurious items as essential utilities. [1]
 - (4) In today's world, parents need to strike a balance between the advantages of an affluent society and the critical life lessons that come from waiting, saving and working hard to achieve goals. [2]
 - (5) There is a need to set limits for children because they feel better and more secure where they live within a secured structure. [2]
- (b) (1) Contentment [1]
 (2) Precious [1]
 (3) Essential [1]

6. (a) (iv) All of the above [1]
 (b) (i) Christianity [1]
 (c) (ii) Entrance to the church is nondescript [1]
 (d) (iv) Both (i) and (ii) [1]
 (e) According to the Greek belief, the stone of anointing is a place where Christ was removed from it. [1]
 (f) Emperor Constantine built Rotunda to safeguard the Holy Sepulchre and the remaining Structure round it. [1]
 (g) Pilgrims have a very casual attitude and completely unaware about the history and tradition. They are more into capturing pictures and appreciating the novelty of the church. [1]
 (h) According to the gospels, Jesus' Crucifixion occurred at a place outside the city walls with graves nearby and as the archaeologists have discovered tombs from the biblical era hence the site is compatible. [1]
 (i) 'Room of the tomb' is a very small place, hence the pilgrims entered into a single file. [1]
 (j) The women knelt down to pray to look at the large marble slab, hence became very sentimental to hide her tears. [1]
 (k) (i) Tomb [1]
 (ii) Non-descript. [1]
7. (a) (i) By travelling light [1]
 (b) (iv) Both (i) and (ii) [1]
 (c) Earlier pilgrimages were a penance to stay near nature and did not require luxury rooms and big cars to travel, now they have become more of a tourism opportunity where people go for a picnic. [1]
 (d) When pilgrimages turn into picnics, the entire significance of pilgrimage as a sadhana is lost. It becomes more of a social gathering a life of comfort and a boost to the ego, where pilgrims brag about charity and their special darshan. [1]
 (e) Pilgrimages are no more about travelling on foot and living in the ashrams with basic necessities, it has become a picnic with all the comfort ac rooms, travelling by car with a large group to have all the fun and entertainment. Hence, we are complacent in our spiritual efforts. [1]
- (f) We are ruining our bodies because of the extra comfort that we are adapting our bodies into. We are not making any efforts to make our body work and adjust in adverse conditions rather making it all the more tender. Nature is just like everyone's mother and would act destructively by affecting our health etc. sooner or later and force us to understand this truth. [1]
 (g) In olden day's pilgrimages were more of a sadhna to love people, stay close to nature, - understand it, stay healthy and eat healthy. It was also for seeking freedom from attachment' It was not to adhere to materialistic pleasure and live a luxurious life. [1]
 (h) It conveys that pilgrimages are a religious connotation and undertaken for ritualistic purposes, to understand the realities of life, to stay close to nature and should not be taken as a tourism opportunity where you gather a large group, enjoy amongst all the luxuries and make a life rest upon the only comfort. You shall learn to live in hardships and only basic things needed for survival.
 (i) (i) Evolution [1]
 (ii) complacent [1]
8. (a) (ii) he added a lot of grandeur to Mewar [1]
 (b) (iii) its small area and small population. [1]
 (c) (i) the flag of Mewar seemed to be lowered. [1]
 (d) (iii) most of its rulers were competent. [1]
 (e) Bappa Rawal was the earliest King or Mewar as mentioned in the passage. [1]
 (f) Rana Kumbha had given a new stature to the kingdom through victories and developmental work. During his reign, literature and art also progressed extraordinarily. [1]
 (g) The pleasant, loving and the cheerful nature of the people of Mewar is worthy of admiration according to the writer. [1]
 (h) The peaceful and prosperous life of the people of Mewar for a long span of time would have made the art and literature flourish in Mewar. [1]
 (i) The rulers were very liberal and allowed people from other communities and kingdoms to come and carry out construction work. [1]

- (j) The erection of Vijaya Stambha and Kirti Stambha in the same fort signifies the closeness between the King and the subjects of Mewar. [1]
- (k) (i) astonishing [1]
(ii) testimony [1]
- 9.** (a) (i) among rocks. [1]
(b) (iv) is impulsive and impatient. [1]
(c) The mother panther rarely delivers five cubs. [1]
(d) If the panther cubs are not born blind, they might drift away from the place of safety. [1]
(e) The 'Mahout' drives his elephant away as he wants him to be away from the sight of the panther. [1]
(f) The tigress spits at its cubs, as they do not make a beeline to the kill and to make them come back to her heels. [1]
(g) From the narrator's observation, the nature of the tigress is caring and loving towards her cubs. She even acts like a good teacher to her cubs. [1]
(h) The panther does not face the risk of extinction because of the safety provided by the mother panther. It enjoys wider distribution [1]
(i) (a) = drifting [1]
(b) descended. [1]
- 10.** (a) (ii) no one stared at him. [1]
(b) (ii) Heaven Lake [1]
(c) (iv) there were thick quilts on the bed. [1]
(d) (ii) a shining prism [1]
(e) The two things that made the narrator uncomfortable are the overpowering smell of the goat's cheese being eaten by the man sitting behind and the leaking of the bus windows. [1]
(f) A few cattle drink at a clear stream flowing past moss-covered stones made the scene look like a Constable Landscape. [1]
(g) As the bus climbed higher, the narrator regretted of not bringing anything warm to wear. [1]
(h) The narrator liked to buy food from outside as kebabs, cooked on skewers over charcoal braziers were good, highly-spiced and well-done. [1]
- (i) The pair of trousers lent by Mr Cao are several sizes too large but more than comfortable. [1]
(j) Mr Cao did not like the narrator to swim in the lake because many people drowned there. [1]
(k) (i) vendors [1]
(ii) exaggerated [1]
- 11.** (a) (iv) treasury officer [1]
(b) (iv) give company to officers [1]
(c) Thackeray came to Kittur to terrorise the rulers and people of Kittur so that they would lay down their arms. [1]
(d) Kittur officials refused to give the desired assurance to Thackeray as no documents could be signed without sanction from Rani Chennamma. [1]
(e) When the Horse Artillery stormed into the fort, Sardar Gurusiddappa, who had kept his men on full alert, commanded his men to chase them away. The British Horse Artillerymen, being completely overrun and routed, had to get out through the escape window. [1]
(f) The Kittur soldiers had captured forty persons, including twelve children and a few women. For the women and children, Rani had the only gentleness. She took them inside the palace and gave them food and shelter. [1]
(g) The British women were touched by this gentle and noble gesture of the Rani. They would have felt safe and secured. [1]
(h) The Rani refused to meet Thackeray because he had come with an army to threaten Kittur into submission to British sovereignty. [1]
(i) (i) stormed [1]
(ii) defiant [1]
- 12.** (a) (iii) it is believed that the plants bring the rain. [1]
(b) (i) it tells them when to sow and when to harvest [1]
(c) (i) it brings mud and sickness with it [1]
(d) (iii) the crops need the sun and the heat to ripen [1]
(e) They want us to understand the rains because they are of various kinds and they are meaningful. They are necessary for the crops to grow. Besides, they serve as an almanac for the farmers. [1]

- (f) For them, Durga Puja means the end of rain. [1]
- (g) Sezuo refers to week-long rains when clothes don't dry, mould smells and there forms fungus on the floor. [1]
- (h) Farming is the occupation of more than half the population. [1]
- (i) Farmers love rain because they know it gives life to nature and human beings while city people dislike it because they don't want mud and sicknesses. [1]
- (j) At the end of October and after that, rain becomes a memory for the farmers as it is when it completes its cycle. [1]
- (k) (i) blossoming [1]
(ii) Incessantly [1]
- 13.** (a) (iii) cycling on a stationary bike [1]
(b) (ii) the brain is strengthened by multiplying them [1]
(c) Exercise works like a fertilizer in our brain. More capillary beds are formed in our muscles and brain. It makes our body and mind healthier. [1]
(d) It makes him healthier, more energetic and sharper. [1]
(e) Neurotransmitters help the cells to communicate with each other for better, faster functioning. [1]
(f) Cycling also elevates our mood, relieves anxiety, increases stress resistance, and banishes the blues. [1]
(g) It's more important for adults because with every passing year our brain shrinks. Exercise restores and protects the brain cells. [1]
(h) It is itself a stress because it releases a particular hormone to raise our heartbeat, blood pressure and blood glucose. [1]
(i) (i) Fertilizer [1]
(ii) sedentary [1]
- 14.** (a) Waste Management & Health
1. Clean Surroundings
 - (a) Personal hygiene not enough
 - (b) Clean surroundings necessary for health
 - (c) Dengue & chikangooniya are results of poor public health [1]
 2. Swachha Bharat
 - (a) Swacha Bharat- working in this direction
 - (b) Instead of waste management, it's focusing on waste for energy
 - (c) Has a long way to go [1]
 3. City Compost
 - (a) Lots of city compost from biodegradable waste
 - (b) City compost- an alternative to farmyard manure
 - (c) Will clean cities
 - (d) A powerful alternative to chemical fertilizers
 - (e) Makes soil porous, roots stronger
 - (f) Unlike farmyard manure, it's free from weed seeds [1]
 4. Efforts of some States
 - (a) States laying plastic roads
 - (b) Plastic roads- more enduring
 - (c) Plastic roads rid city of plastic waste [1]
- ABBREVIATIONS**
1. necessary- necessary
 2. direction- direction
 3. Instead- instead
 4. management- management
 5. biodegradable- biodegradable
 6. alternative- alternative
 7. powerful- powerful
 8. fertilizers- fertilizers
 9. Plastic- plastic [1]
- (b) Personal hygiene is not sufficient. To be truly healthy, we will have to keep the surroundings healthy. Epidemics like chikangooniya spread because of poor public health conditions. But it is pleasant to know that swachh Bharat campaign is working towards it. However, it has a long way to go. It should focus on waste management before it zeroes in on waste for energy. City compost is a great and more effective alternative to farmyard manure. It is free from the seeds of weeds. It helps the crops more. Doing this will rid our cities of waste material. Some states are laying plastic roads which are a welcome step as it rids the cities of plastic waste and the plastic roads are more enduring. [3]



Smart Notes

A large area for taking notes, consisting of numerous horizontal lines spaced evenly down the page.



Smart Notes

A large area consisting of multiple horizontal lines, intended for writing notes.

NOTE MAKING & ABSTRACTION

Summary

Introduction:

Note-making is basically writing down the important points which are used further.

Given below are the purpose of Note-Making:

- (i) To make a presentation on a particular topic.
- (ii) To plan any speech or any lecture.
- (iii) To write any report or any composition.
- (iv) To make a summary of any text.
- (v) To convey any message by mentioning important points.
- (vi) To revise any lesson before examination.

Steps to make Notes:

- (i) The first and the important step is to read the lesson or any given article carefully with proper concentration to get the answer to the following questions:
 - (a) What is the objective of the passage?
 - (b) How is the theme of the passage developed?
- (ii) To find out the main points and supporting details in the text. The notes should be brief and contain all the necessary information.
- (iii) Appropriate heading should be given and if required, the heading can be further divided into sub headings.
- (iv) The last step is to organize the information in a systematic order.

Characteristics of Note-Making:

- (i) Notes are shorter than the original text and are not written in grammatically correct sentences.
- (ii) Helping words are usually avoided in the notes. The main points and the supporting points are different.

- (iv) Information is made brief using symbols, abbreviations etc.
- (v) Every heading and supporting points should not exceed 5 words and should be numbered. Try making the notes within 4 to 5 headings.
- (vi) Summary is prepared on the bases of the notes prepared in a systematic manner that contains the structure of the original text. The summary should not exceed the word limit of 80 words.

Format:

Heading/Title

- 1. Heading
 - 1.1
 - 1.2
 - 1.3 Supporting points
 - 1.4
- 2. Heading
 - 2.1
 - 2.2
 - 2.3 Supporting points
 - 2.4
- 3. Heading
 - 3.1
 - 3.2
 - 3.3 Supporting points
 - 3.4
- 4. Heading
 - 4.1
 - 4.2
 - 4.3 Supporting points
 - 4.4

Key To Abbreviations			
1.	E.g.	–	example
2.	Etc.	–	et cetera
3.	&	--	and

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: **[8 marks]**

[DELHI 2011]

There is nothing more frustrating than when you sit down at your table to study with the sincerest of intentions and instead of being able to finish the task at hand, you find your thoughts wandering. However, there are certain techniques that you can use to enhance your concentration. "Your concentration level depends on several factors," says Samuel Ghosh, a social counsellor. "To develop your concentration span, it is necessary to examine various facts of your physical and internal self" she adds.

To begin with, one should attempt to create the physical environment that is conducive to focused thought. Whether it is the radio, TV or your noisy neighbours, identify the factors that make it difficult for you to focus. For instance, if you live in a very noisy neighbourhood, you could try to plan your study hours in a nearby library.

She disagrees with the notion that people can concentrate or study in an environment with distractions like a loud television, blaring music etc. "if you are distracted when you are attempting to focus, your attention and retention powers do not work at optimum levels," cautions Ghosh. "Not more than two of your senses should be activated at the same time," she adds. What that means is that music that sets your feet tapping is not the ideal accompaniment to your books.

Also, do not place your study table or desk in front of a window. "While there is no cure for a mind that wants to wander, one should try and provide as little stimulus as possible. Looking out of a window when you are trying to concentrate will invariably send your mind on a tangent," says Ghosh.

The second important thing, she says, is to establish goals for oneself instead of setting a

general target and then trying to accomplish what you can in a haphazard fashion. It is very important to decide what you must finish in each span of time. The human mind recognizes fixed goals and targets and appreciates schedules more than random thoughts. Once your thoughts and goals are in line, a focused system will follow.

She recommends that you divide your schedule into study and recreation hours. When you study, choose a mix of subjects that you enjoy and dislike and save the former for the last so that you have something to look forward to. For instance, if you enjoy verbal skill tests more than mathematical problems, then finish Maths first. Not only will you find yourself working harder, you will have a sense of achievement when you wind up.

Try not to sit for more than 40 minutes at a stretch. Take a very short break to make a cup of tea or listen to a song and sit down again. Under no circumstances, should one sit for more than one and a half hours. Short breaks build your concentration and refresh your mind. However, be careful not to overdo the relaxation. It may have undesired effects.

More than anything else, do not get disheartened. Concentration is merely a matter of disciplining the mind. It comes with practice and patience and does not take very long to become a habit for life.

(a) Based on your reading of the above passage make notes on it in points only, using abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title. **[5 marks]**

(b) Write a summary of the above in 80 words **[3 marks]**

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: **[8 marks]**

[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2012]

Research has shown that the human mind can process words at the rate of about 500 per minute, whereas a speaker speaks at the rate of about 150 words a minute. The difference between the two at 350 is quite large.

So, a speaker must make every effort to retain the attention of the audience and the listener should also be careful not to let his mind wander. Good communication calls for good listening skills. A good speaker must necessarily be a good listener. Listening starts with hearing but goes beyond. Hearing, in other words, is necessary but is not a sufficient condition for listening. Listening involves hearing with attention. Listening is a process that calls for concentration. While listening, one should also be observant. In other words, listening has to do with the ears, as well as with the eyes and the mind. Listening is to be understood as the total process that involves hearing with attention, being observant and making interpretations. Good communication is essentially an interactive process. It calls for participation and involvement. It is quite often a dialogue rather than a monologue. It is necessary to be interested and also show or make it abundantly clear that one is interested in knowing what the other person has to say.

Good listening is an art that can be cultivated. It relates to skills that can be developed. A good listener knows the art of getting much more than what the speaker is trying to convey. He knows how to prompt, persuade but not to cut off or interrupt what the other persons must say. At times the speaker may or may not be coherent, articulate and well organised in his thoughts and expressions. He may have it in his mind and yet he may fail to marshal the right words while communicating his thought. Nevertheless, a good listener puts him at ease, helps him articulate and facilitates him to get across the message that he wants to convey. For listening to be effective, it is also necessary that barriers to listening are removed. Such barriers can be both physical and psychological. Physical barriers generally relate to hindrances to proper hearing whereas psychological barriers are more fundamental and relate to the interpretation and evaluation of the speaker and the message.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes in points only, using abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title. **[5 marks]**

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in 80 words. **[3 marks]**

3. Read the passage carefully.

[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2014]

1. I remember my childhood as being generally happy and can recall experiencing some of the most carefree times of my life. But I can also remember, even more vividly, moments of being deeply frightened. As a child, I was truly terrified of the dark and getting lost. These fears were very real and caused me some extremely uncomfortable moments.
2. May be it was the strange way things looked and sounded in my familiar room at night that scared me so much. There was never total darkness, but a street light or passing car lights made clothes hung over a chair take on the shape of an unknown beast. Out of the corner of my eye, I saw curtains move when there was no breeze. A tiny creak in the floor would sound a hundred times louder than in the daylight and my imagination would take over, creating burglars and monsters. Darkness always made me feel helpless. My heart would pound and I would lie very still so that 'the enemy', wouldn't discover me.
3. Another childhood fear of mine was that I would get lost, especially on the way home from school. Every morning, I got on the school bus right near my home that was no problem. After school, though, when all the buses were lined up along the curve, I was terrified that I would get on the wrong one and be taken to some unfamiliar neighbourhood. I would scan the bus for the faces of my friends, make sure that the bus driver was the same one that had been there in the morning, and even then, ask the others repeatedly to be sure, I was in the right bus. On school or family trips to an amusement park or a museum, I wouldn't let the leaders out of my sight. And of course, I was never very adventurous when it came to taking walks or hikes because I would go only where I was sure I would never get lost.
4. Perhaps one of the worst fears I had as a child was that of not being liked or accepted by others. First, I was quite shy. Secondly, I worried constantly about my looks, thinking people wouldn't like me because I was too fat or wore braces. I tried to wear, the right

clothes' and had intense arguments with my mother over the importance of we airing flats instead of saddled shoes to school. Being popular was very important to me then and the fear of not being liked was a powerful one.

5. One of the processes of evolving from a child to an adult is being able to recognise and overcome our fears. I have learnt that darkness does not have to take on a life of its own, that others can help me when I am lost and that friendliness and sincerity will encourage people to like me. Understanding the things that scared us as children helps to cope with our lives as adults.
 - (a) Based on your reading of the above passage, make notes using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary.
 - (b) Make a summary of the passage in not more than 80 words using the notes made and suggest a suitable title.

Title: Recalling Childhood Fears as an Adult
[3 marks]

4. Read the passage given below: [8 marks]
[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2015]

It is surprising that sometimes we don't listen to what people say to us. We hear them, but we don't listen to them. I was curious to know how hearing is different from listening. I had thought both were synonyms, but gradually, I realised there is a big difference between the two words.

Hearing is a physical phenomenon. Whenever somebody speaks, the sound waves generated reach you, and you definitely hear whatever is said to you. However, even if you hear something; it doesn't always mean that you actually understand whatever is being said. Paying attention to whatever you hear means you are really listening. Consciously using your mind to understand whatever is being said is listening.

Diving deeper, I found that listening is not only hearing with attention but is much more than that. Listening is hearing with full attention, and applying our mind. Most of the time, we listen to someone, but our minds are full of needless chatter and there doesn't seem to be enough space to accommodate what is being spoken.

We come with/a lot of prejudices and preconceived notions about the speaker or the subject on which he is talking. We pretend to listen to the speaker, but deep inside, we sit in judgement and are dying to pronounce right or wrong, true or false, yes or no. Sometimes, we even come prepared with a negative mindset of proving the speaker wrong. Even if the speaker says nothing harmful, we are ready to pounce on him with our own version of things.

What we should ideally do is listen first with full awareness. Once, we have done that we can decide whether we want to make a judgement or not' Once we do that, communication will be perfect and our interpersonal relationship will become so much better' Listening well doesn't mean one has to say the right thing at the right moment. In fact, sometimes if words are left unspoken, there is a feeling of tension and negativity. Therefore, it is better to speak out your mind but do so with awareness after listening to the speaker with full concentration.

Let's look at this in another way. When you really listen, you imbibe not only what is being spoken, but you also understand what is not spoken as well. Most of the time we don't really listen even to people who really matter to us. That's how misunderstandings grow among families, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary – minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also, supply an appropriate title to it. [5 marks]
- (b) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words. [3 marks]

Title - Listening Verses Hearing

5. Read the passage given below: [8 marks]
[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2016]

People tend to amass possessions, sometimes without being aware of doing so. They can have a delightful surprise when they find something useful which they did not know they owned. Those who never must change house become indiscriminate collectors of what can only be described as clutter. They leave unwanted objects in drawers, cupboards and attics for years to believe that they may one day need

them. Old people also accumulate belongings for two other reasons, lack of physical and mental energy, and sentiment. Things owned or a long time are full of associations with the past, perhaps with the relatives who are dead, and so they gradually acquire a sentimental value.

Something are collected deliberately in an attempt to avoid wastage. Among these are string and brown Paper kept by thrifty people when a parcel has been opened. Collecting small items can be a mania. A lady cuts out from newspaper sketches of model clothes that she would like to buy if she had money. As she is not rich the chances are that she will never be able to afford such purchases. It is a harmless habit, but it litters up her desk.

Collecting as a serious hobby is quite different and has many advantages. It provides relaxation for leisure hours, as just looking at one's treasure is always a joy. One doesn't have to go out for amusement as the collection is housed at home. Whatever it consists of stamps, records, first editions of books, China-there is always something to do in connection with it, from finding the right place for the latest addition to verifying facts in reference books. This hobby educates one not only in the chosen subject, but also in general matters which have some bearing on it.

There are other benefits also. One gets to meet like-minded collectors to get advice, compare notes, exchanges articles, to show off one's latest find etc. So, one's circle of friends grows. Soon the hobby leads to travelling, perhaps a meeting in another town, possibly a trip abroad in search of a rare specimen, for collectors are not confined to one country. Over the years one may well become an authority on one's hobby and will probably be asked to give informal talks to little gatherings and then, if successful, to larger audiences.

- (a) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage make notes on it, using headings and subheadings. Use recognisable abbreviations (Wherever necessary -minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also, supply an appropriate title to it. **[5 marks]**
- (b) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words. **[3 marks]**

6. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2017]

The most alarming of man's assaults upon the environment is the contamination of air, earth, rivers, and sea with lethal materials. This pollution is for the most part irrevocable; the chain of evil it initiates is for the most part irreversible. In this contamination of the environment, chemicals are the sinister partners of radiation in changing the very nature of the world; radiation released through nuclear explosions into the air, comes to the earth in rain, lodges into the soil, enters the grass or corn, or wheat grown there and reaches the bones of a human being, there to remain until his death. Similarly, chemicals sprayed on crops lie long in soil, entering living organisms, passing from one to another in a chain of poisoning and death. Or they pass by underground streams until they emerge and combine into new forms that kill vegetation, sicken cattle, and harm those who drink from once pure wells.

It took hundreds of millions of years to produce the life that now inhabits the earth and reached a stage of adjustment and balance with its surroundings. The environment contained elements that were hostile as well as supporting. Even within the light of the sun, there were shortwave radiations with power to injure. Given time, life has adjusted and a balance reached. For time is the essential ingredient, but in the modern world there is no time.

The rapidity of change and the speed with which new situations are created follow the heedless pace of man rather than the deliberate pace of nature. Radiation is no longer the bombardment of cosmic rays; it is now the unnatural creation of man's tampering with the atom. The chemicals to which life is asked to make adjustments are no longer merely calcium and silica and copper and all the rest of the minerals washed out of the rocks and carried in the rivers to the sea; they are the synthetic creations of man's inventive mind, brewed in his laboratories, and having no counterparts in nature.

- (a) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognisable abbreviations (wherever necessary-minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply a title to it.
- (b) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words.

Solutions

1. (a) Title: Concentration/Developing Concentration
Note-making
 1. Hurdles to Concentration
 - (a) Radio, TV
 - (b) Wandering thoughts
 - (c) Noisy environment
 2. Technique of Enhancement
 - (a) Avoid distractor
 - (b) Study table should be kept away from the window
 - (c) Set specific goals; time management
 3. Ultimate Help
 - (a) Balance study & leisure hrs.
 - (b) Don't be disheartened
 - (c) Discipline the mind.

(b) Summary
Mostly our thoughts start wandering because of radio, TV and noisy environment. We need to identify the reasons in our physical and internal environment which affect our concentration. We can concentrate or study only when distractions are avoided. We should set our goals and try to achieve them. Time should be well managed for study and recreation. A disciplined mind and not getting disheartened attitude is a must. Concentration is the key to study and in meeting our goals in life.
2. (a) Title: Human Mind
Notes-
 - (a) Words Process
 - (i) Processing 500 wpm
 - (ii) Speaking 150 wpm
 - (b) Retain the Attn.
 - (i) Audience
 - (ii) Listener
 - (c) Good Comm.
 - (i) Hearing or listening
 - (ii) Concentration
 - (iii) Attention
 - (iv) Interpretation
 - (d) Listening barriers
 - (i) Physical Hindrance

- (ii) Psychological
 - (i) Interpretation
 - (ii) Evaluation
- (b) Summary
Research has proved that the difference between processing and speaking rate is 350 w.p.m. which is quite large. The attention of the audience and listener should not wander. A good speaker must necessarily be a good listener. Good listening is an art that can be developed. For effective listening physical and psychological barriers, must be removed. In short, good communication is necessary for an interactive process.
3. (a)
 1. Recalling childhood moments
 - 1.1 happy & carefree
 - 1.2 terrified of darkness & getting lost
 2. Childhood Fears
 - 2.1 Feeling helpless in the dark
 - 2.1.1 Strange shadows - an unknown beast
 - 2.1.2 Moving curtains
 - 2.1.3 Creaking sounds
 - 2.1.4 Imagining burglars & monsters
 - 2.1.5 Lying still, with a pounding heart
 - 2.2. Fear of getting lost (on the way home)
 - 2.2.1 Scanning school buses-familiar faces, same driver
 - 2.2.2 Re-confirming the bus
 - 2.2.3 Not letting leaders out of sight
 - 2.2.4 Avoiding adventurous act.
 - 2.2.5 Going with the surety of not being lost
 - 2.3. Fear of not being liked
 - 2.3.1 Quite shy
 - 2.3.2 Worried about looks - fat, wore braces, clothes
 - 2.3.3 Wearing right clothes
 - 2.3.4 Flat vs. saddled shoes for school
 - 2.3.5 Imp. of popularity
 3. Coping with childhood fears as an adult
 - 3.1 Undg. evolution process - child to adult
 - 3.2 Recognising & overcoming fears
 - 3.3 Accepting help from others
 - 3.4 Role of friendliness & sincerity
 - 3.5 Undg. things that scared

Abbreviations used

1. & - and
2. act. - activities
3. vs. – versus
4. imp. - importance
5. undg. – understanding

(b) Summary

My childhood was generally happy and had carefree moments. However, darkness scared me with its shadows, unexpected movement of curtains and creaking sounds. It made me feel helpless and I used to lie still, with a pounding heart. I was scared of getting lost. Before boarding my school bus, I scanned it for familiar faces. I was shy and afraid of not being liked by others. As I developed from a child to an adult, I realised that understanding thing that scared us as a child help in coping with life.

4. (a) NOTES:

1. Listening vs. Hearing
 - 1.1 Difference between the two synonyms
 - 1.2 Hearing but not listening
 - 1.3 Paying attention
 - 1.4 Hearing as a physical phenomenon
 - 1.5 Consciously using your mind
 - 1.6 Mind full of needless chatter
 - 1.7 Accommodating what is said
2. Judgement about the speaker
 - 2.1 Prejudiced & preconceived notions
 - 2.2 Dying to pronounce right or wrong
 - 2.3 Neg. mindset
 - 2.4 Proving our ver. of things right
3. The ideal way of listening
 - 3.1 Listen first
 - 3.2 Listen with awareness
 - 3.3 Think before you judge
 - 3.4 Words unspoken leave a feeling of tension and negativity
 - 3.5 Speak your mind out
4. Listening to understand people
 - 4.1 Imbibe what is not spoken
 - 4.2 Times when we don't listen to people who matter
 - 4.3 Triggers misunderstanding

Abbreviations used:

1. Vs. - verses
2. Neg. - negative
3. Ver. - version
4. Don't - Do not
5. Conc. - concentration
6. Comm. - communication

(b) Summary

Sometimes, we hear people but do not listen to them attentively. The difference between the two synonyms is that one is a physical phenomenon while the other is a conscious use of the mind. We, as listeners often have preconceived notions about the speaker. We come prepared with a negative mindset, tend to prove them wrong and pounce our own version of things. Ideally, we should listen to them, understand their perception and stop judging them in order to avoid misunderstandings.

5. (a) Collecting-A Hobby

1. Reasons why old people accu. belongings
 - 1.1 lack of phy. & mental energy
 - 1.2 Sentiment
2. Colleng. Things
 - 2.1 Avoid wastage
 - 2.2 Mania
3. Colleng. as a serious hobby
 - 3.1 relxn. for leisure hours.
 - 3.2 amusnt.
 - 3.3 source of edu.
4. Other benefits of colleng.
 - 4.1 growth of frnd circle.
 - 4.2 travelling.
 - 4.3 meeting in another town.
 - 4.4 able to address audience.

Key to abbreviations

accu. = accumulating

phy = physical

colleng. =collecting

relxn. =relaxation

amusnt. =amusement

edu. = education

frnd. = friend

(b) Summary

People have a habit of collecting different kinds of things and they do it unknowingly. They leave unwanted objects in drawers, cupboards for years believing that they may use them in the future. The two reasons why older people gather stuff are due to the want of physical and mental energy and sentiment. Collecting small items can be done to avoid wastage or it can be an obsession. There are many advantages for those who have collecting as a serious hobby. It gives relaxation for leisure hours, amusement and it is a source of education. The other benefits of collecting are: there would be a growth of friend circle, it leads to travelling, meetings in another town and even one can become an authority on one's hobby and will be able to address gatherings and audiences.

6. (a) PATH TO ANNIHILATION

1. Humans Exploiting Nature
 - A. contamination of the environment
 - B. I. Rd, ch
 - C. irrevocable damage

2. Self-Destruction

- A. ch causing poisoning
- B. rd causing deaths

3. What are humans Missing Out?

- A. bal with nature
- B. humans progressing swiftly
- C. nature unable to cope

4. Worsening Situation

- A. mutilation
- B. atomic bomb destruction
- C. synthetic malts

(b) Summary

Our Environment is slowly being destroyed by human, and the main culprit being the chemicals along with the harmful nuclear radiations. We are exposed to them through a 'poison and death chain'. The chemicals enter the soil through rain or repeated sprinkling on crops and enter our body. The environment has always been exposed to these difficulties. Everyone has fought and evolved to adjust with nature, as these atrocities came from nature itself. But the manmade challenges are difficult to deal with.



Smart Notes

A large area of the page is filled with horizontal lines, providing space for writing notes.



Smart Notes

A series of horizontal lines for writing notes, consisting of 20 evenly spaced lines.

SECTION **B**

Writing Skills

SHORT COMPOSITIONS

1. Notice

Summary

Introduction:

Notices are written to convey some information or make a formal announcement about a particular event. They are short composition. The notices are either given in newspapers or are displayed on the notice board. They are simple and lucid in style.

Some Useful Tips:

- The beginning of notice is usually “This is to in form” or “It is hereby informed that”.
- The word notice along with a particular title and the name of the institute/organization should be written.
- The answers to the question ‘What’, ‘Where’ and ‘When’ should be answered.
- The signing of the notice should have a signature, name and designation of the person who is incharge.

Notices can be Categorized Under the Following Heads:

S. No.	Type of notice	Content of the notice	Important information
1	Meeting	Date, time, place, Agenda, purpose, objective Chief Presiding person (if any) Additional information (if any) Contact Address	The notice should contain the date of issuing the notice.
2	Events	Name, Objective, occasion Date, time, duration, venue Who can participate Additional information (if any) Contact address	The notice should contain the name and designation of the person who is writing the notice. The sign of the person should also be there.
3	Lost and found	Name of the article lost or found Date, time and place Specific marks for identification Contents Whom, when, where to contact	It should be written in a box.
4	Tours and Camps	Name of the club/Association Objective Name of the destination Duration Occasion Expenditure Additional information (if any) Contact address	The language of this type of notice should be formal and simple. It is written in third person.

Format:

Name of the Institute/Organization

NOTICE

Date (On which the notice is issued)

Heading (What is the motive of the notice)

(Body of the notice) This is to inform

.....

.....

Date:

Time:

Venue:

For further details contact undersigned

Sign (Person who is writing the notice)

Name

Designation (The post or position of the person who is writing the notice)

PREVIOUS YEARS'**EXAMINATION QUESTIONS**

1. You are Secretary of Gymkhana Club, Madurai. Write a notice in not more than 50 words informing the members to attend an extraordinary meeting of the governing body. Include details like date, time, venue etc. Sign as a Prabhu/Pratibha.

[ALL INDIA 2011]

2. Due to a sudden landslide and inclement weather, St. Francis School, Vasco must be closed for a week. As Principal of that school, draft a notice in not more than 50 words to be displayed at the school main gate notice board.

[ALL INDIA 2011]

3. You are Srinivas/Srinidhi of D.P. Public School, Nagpur. As Student Editor of your school magazine, draft a notice in not more than 50 words for your school notice board inviting articles/sketches from students of all classes.

[DELHI 2011]

4. You lost your Titan wrist-watch in your school. Draft a notice, in not more than 50 words, to be placed on your school notice board. You are a

student of Class XII of Rani Ahalya Devi Senior Secondary School, Gwalior. Sign as Rani/Ram.

[ALL INDIA 2012]

5. Your school has planned an excursion to Lonavala near Mumbai during the autumn holidays. Write a notice in not more than 50 words for your school notice board, giving detailed information and inviting the names of those who desirous to join. Sign as Naresh/Namita, Head Boy/Head Girl, D. V. English School, Thane, Mumbai.

[DELHI 2012]

6. You are Smitha/Sunil, Secretary AVM Housing Society. You are going to organise a blood donation camp. Write a notice in not more than 50 words, urging the members of your society to come in large numbers for this noble cause. Invent all the necessary details.

[DELHI 2013]

7. You are Vineeta/Vikram, School pupil Leader of Rani Laxmi Bai Senior Secondary School, Gwalior. Draft a notice for your school notice board in not more than 50 words inviting the names of the students who want to participate in the cultural programme organised in aid of the victims of the recent Assam floods.

[ALL INDIA 2013]

8. An interschool Kabaddi Competition is organized by your school. Write a notice, in not more than 50 words, requesting the students to be present at the venue to encourage the players. Invent all the necessary details. You are Arjun the sports captain of your school.

[DELHI 2014]

9. Every year in the central park of the city a flower show is held in the month of February. Your school has received a circular from the District Collector inviting your students to visit it. Write a notice in about 50 words informing the students about the show and advising them to go and enjoy it. You are Navtej/Navita, Head Boy/Head Girl Sunrise Public School, Surat.

[DELHI 2015]

10. Sarvodaya Education Society, a charitable organisation is coming to your school to distribute books among the needy students. As Head Boy/Head Girl, Sunrise Public School, Surat, write a notice in about 50 words asking such students to drop the lists of books they need in the box kept outside the Principal's office. You are Navtej/Navita.

[DELHI 2015]

11. Your club is going to organise an interclass singing competition. Write a notice in about 50 words inviting names of the students who want to participate in it. Give all the necessary details. You are Navtej/Navita, Secretary, Music Club, Akash Public School, Agra.

[ALL INDIA 2015]

12. Water supply will be suspended for eight hours (10 am to 6 pm) on 6th of March for cleaning of the water tank. Write a notice in about 50 words advising the residents to store for a day. You are Karan Kumar/Karuna Bajaj, Secretary Janata Group Housing Society, Palam Vihar, Kurnool.

[DELHI 2016]

13. While walking in a park in your neighbourhood you found a small plastic bag containing some documents and some cash. Write a notice in about 50 words to be put on the park notice board asking the owner to identify and collect it from you. You are Amar/Amrita 9399123456.

[DELHI 2017]



Solutions

1. **Gymkhana Club, Madurai**

Notice

18th March 2011

Governing Body Meeting

This is to inform to all the esteemed members of the club that an extraordinary meeting of the governing body is going to be held on coming Sunday. It is mandatory for all members to attend this meeting.

Date: 22/03/2011.

Time: 7 p.m. onwards

Venue. Conference Hall, Gymkhana Club

Thanks

Prabhu (Secretary)

Gymkhana Club

Madurai

2. **St. Francis School Vasco**

Notice

11th April, 2011

School Closed

(Sudden Landslide and Inclement Weather)

It is to inform to all the students of St. Francis School, Vasco that due to a sudden landslide and inclement weather, the school has been closed for a week from 19.03.2011 to 24.03.2011.

School will reopen on 26.03.2011, Monday at its usual time.

Thanks

Principal

St. Francis School

Vasco

3. D.p. Public School Nagpur**Notice**

Feb. 5, 2011

Articles for School Magazine

This is to inform to all of you that our school magazine 'Developer' is going to be published next month. Students are requested to submit articles and sketches for the magazine. Topics of the article are Environment pollution, conservation of wildlife or any social issue. Articles should not exceed 500 words. Good and attractive sketches on A4 sheet need to be submitted. All these are to be submitted to the editorial board of the magazine within fifteen days.

Srinivas

Student Editor

4. Rani Ahalya Devi Sr. Sec. School, Gwalior**Notice**

15 Oct, 2012

Watch Lost

Lost a Titan Wrist Watch in the school Premises during recess today. My name Rani is engraved on its back cover. The finder is requested to return the same to the undersigned.

A treat is promised.

Rani

XII-B

5. D. N. English School, Thane, Mumbai**Notice**

3rd March, 2012

Excursion to Lonavala

This is to inform all the students of class XII that our school's Excursion Club is planning for an excursion to Lonavala near Mumbai during the autumn holidays. The tour will be for 10 days from 1st June to 10th June. The lodging and boarding charges will be Rs. 3000 per head. Those, who are interested, can give their names with full payment in the school office. For further information, contact undersigned

Naresh

(Head Boy)

6. Avm Housing Society (Welfare Club)**Notice**

19th March, 2013

Blood Donation

This is to inform all the students and staff members that Lion's Club has been going to organise a Blood Donation Camp on the eve of school foundation day. All the students are requested to persuade their parents and neighbours to donate blood for noble cause of the humanity.

Date: 20th March

Time: 9 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Venue: Cricket ground in school Campus.

Donate the blood generously. A drop of blood can save the precious life. Donors will be provided a donor certificate with light refreshment. For registration or further query, please contact undersigned.

Smitha

(Secretary)

7. Rani Laxmi Bai Sr. Sec. School, Gwalior**Notice**

2nd March, 2013

Cultural Evening

Our school is organising a cultural evening to collect funds for the victims of the recent Assam floods on 10th March, 2013 at 4 p.m. in the auditorium. Those students are interested to participate in the programme may contact from the leader. All the students are requested to make it a success. The Hon'ble education minister will be the Chief Guest. Students are allowed to bring their friends and relatives.

Ticket: Rs. 50

Vineeta

Sch. Pupil Leader

8. **NCR School, Delhi****Notice**

March 23, 2014

Inter-School Kabaddi Competition

An inter-school kabaddi competition will be held on Saturday, February 20, from 9am. in our school playground. All the students are requested to be present at the venue to cheer and encourage the participants. Please note that cameras and eatables will not be allowed. For any query, contact the undersigned.

Arjun

Sports Captain

9. **Sunrise Public School, Surat****Notice**

10 February, 2015

Flower Show

All the students of the school are invited by the District Collector to the Flower Show that is being organised in the Central Park on 20 February, 2015. The event will showcase different varieties of flowers and would be very informative and interesting. The students may take their passes from the undersigned before 19th February, 2015.

Navita

(Head Girl)

10. **Sunrise Public School, Surat****Notice**

12 February, 2015

Book Distribution

This is to inform all those students who are in need of books that Sarvodaya Education Society, a charitable organisation, is coming to our school for distribution of books. Interested students should drop the lists of books they need in the box outside the principal's office by 16 February, 2015.

Navtej

(Head Boy)

11. **Akash Public School, Agra****Notice**

12 March, 2015

Inter-class Singing Competition

An Interclass Singing Competition will be organised on 20 March, 2015 for the students of Akash Public School. Each class will be represented by one student. The class monitor is required to get the name of the representative registered with the undersigned before 15th March, 2015. The winning class will be rewarded suitably.

Navtej

Secretary (Music Club)

12. **Residents Welfare Association Janata Group Housing Society, Palam Vihar, Kurnool****Notice**

4th March, 2016.

Water Supply to be Suspended

This is to inform all the residents of Janta Group Housing Society, Palam Vihar, that there would be suspension of water supply for 8 hours on 6th March, from 10 am to 6 pm in the society. This is due to cleaning of water tank. So, you are requested to store enough water to avoid the scarcity.

Karan Kumar

Secretary

Janta Group Housing Society

13. **Lodhi Garden, New Delhi****Notice**

March 09, 2017

Lost And Found

A small plastic bag containing some documents and some cash has been found near the gate no. 2 of Lodhi Garden. The documents consist of some balance sheets and images. If anyone has lost such a bag, please collect the same from me. My contact no. is 9399123456.

Amar

D-18, Lodhi Colony

2. Drafting Posters

Summary

Introduction:

A poster is an information to make an announcement or appeal or to spread awareness among the public. Posters are usually made attractive to attract the people.

Purpose:

- (i) To create awareness among people.
- (ii) To warn against some danger.
- (iii) To promote some product.
- (iv) To make an announcement of a cultural show/ exhibition etc.

Layout:

- (i) It should be made attractive using some sketches.
- (ii) Different fonts can be used.
- (iii) Some slogans and quotations can be used.

Content:

- (i) The theme of the poster should be clear and appropriate.
- (ii) The name of the issuing authority should be clearly mentioned.
- (iii) Some contact details should be mentioned.
- (iv) The content of the poster should be arranged in a systematic manner.

Format:

Format of Poster

DESIGNING IN ARTISTIC WAY

Use eye catching slogans

- No fixed pattern
- Any shape or font size
- Broad ideas no details

Issued by –XYZ Authority

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. You were very upset about the reports on communal riots in various parts of the country As a concerned social worker, design a poster in not more than 50 words, highlighting the importance of communal harmony. You are Vinay / Vinita. [ALL INDIA 2014]



Solutions

1. **Peace, Harmony, Love and Brotherhood are the pillars of a strong nation.**
Let's make our nation stronger by strengthening these pillars.



Issued in public interest by Vinay

3. Advertisements

Summary

Introduction:

It is a type of public announcement which is made through a popular medium that focuses on a large number of people.

Advertisements are usually written for the promotion of goods, services etc. It can also be written to give information about missing persons etc.

Advertisements can be made through newspaper, magazines, TV and radio. They are made brief containing the required information.

In newspaper or magazines the advertisements are basically of two types:

- (i) Classified advertisements: These are placed by individuals to promote their services or because of the need for goods and services. These ads are chargeable according to the space they occupy in the newspaper or magazines. They are usually short and contain complete information.
- (ii) Display/commercial advertisement: These advertisements are made attractive and are usually included under the category of posters. They convey the complete message.

Categories of classified Advertisements:

- (i) Situation vacant: Title/Heading
 - Wanted/Required/Situation vacant
 - Name of the post
 - Number of posts
 - Qualification
 - Preferences

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. You want to rent out your newly constructed flat in the heart of the city. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in 'The Deccan Herald', Bangalore under classified columns. Give all the necessary details. You are Mohan/Mahima of Jayanagar, Bangalore.

[DELHI 2011]

- Salary
- To whom and how to apply

(ii) To Let:

- Type of accommodation
- Size
- Facilities
- Preferences
- Contact address and phone number

(iii) Sale/Purchase of property or vehicle:

- Available/Sale/Purchase
- Type of accommodation/vehicle
- Description of accommodation-Size, facilities, location etc.
- Description of vehicle-vehicle model, colour, accessories, condition, etc.

(iv) Tours and travels:

- Destination and duration
- Details of facilities-stay, boarding, food, etc.
- Cost and discount
- Package if any
- Travel agency: Agency and phone number

Format:

Situation Wanted
Electronic Engineer. Graduate from IIT Gandhinagar, fluent in English, 6 year work experience in IT field, seeking job in Ahemdabad. Expected Salary-40,000 Email ID: abc@gmail.com Ph. No.: 9345201875 Name

2. C.P.R. Senior Secondary School, Meerut is looking for a receptionist for the school. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in classified columns of Hindustan Times. You are Romola Vij, Principal of the school.
[DELHI 2012]
3. You are Mohan / Mohini, General Manager of P.K. Industries, Hyderabad. You need in accountant for your company. Draft, in not more than 50 words, an advertisement to be published in 'The Hindu' in classified columns.

[ALL INDIA 2012]

4. You are General Manager, Hotel Dosa, Gurgaon. You need a lady Front Office Assistant with sound knowledge of computers. She must be a graduate and good in communication skills with pleasing manners. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in Gurgaon Times.
[DELHI 2013]
5. You have a three bedroom flat in Dwarka, which you want to let out on rent. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in "The Times of India", under classified columns. Contact 2758902.
[ALL INDIA 2013]
6. You possess an acre of land in the heart of the city. You want to dispose of this property since you have decided to buy a flat. Write an advertisement to be published in a national daily, giving all the necessary details. You are Krishan of Moti Nagar, Delhi.
[DELHI 2014]
7. Your school, Akash Public School, Agra needs a canteen manager. On behalf of the Principal, write an advertisement in about 50 words to be published in the classified columns of a local daily. Mention the educational and professional qualifications, other qualities required in the management who to apply to and the last date for the receipt of applications.
[ALL INDIA 2015]
8. Principal, Sunrise Global School, Agra requires a receptionist for her school. Draft a suitable advertisement in about 50 words to be published in the classified columns of a national newspaper giving all the necessary details of qualifications and experience required in the receptionist
[DELHI 2016]
23. You are Karan Kumar/Karuna Bajaj a leading lawyer practising in Surat. You want to buy an independent house at City Light Road to be used as office-cum-residence. Draft an advertisement in about 50 words for the classified columns of a local newspaper. You can be contacted at 45645678.
[ALL INDIA 2016]
9. You are Vikram/Sonia, an Hon's graduate in history with specialization in Medieval India. You are well acquainted with places of historical interest in Delhi, Agra and Jaipur, You are looking for the job of a tourist guide. Write an advertisement in about 50 words for the situations wanted column of a local newspaper. Your contact no. 999751234.
[Delhi 2017]
25. You are Vikram/Sonia, an electronics engineer who has recently returned from the U.S. and looking for a suitable job in the IT industry. Draft an advertisement in about 50 words for the Situations Wanted column of a national newspaper. Your contact number is 9193010203.
[AI 2017]
10. You are Harish / Harshita of 12, Seva Nagar, Pune. You want to sell your flat as you are shifting to another city for work. Draft a suitable advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in The Pune Times under the classified columns.
[Delhi 2018]

Solutions

1. For Rent

Available for rent at 44 Jayanagar, Bangalore a newly constructed flat with three bedrooms, dining hall, first floor spacious balcony, two side open car parking, independent and modern amenities for a small family. Lease is preferred. Contact Mohan: 9717544544

2. Situation Vacant

Required a convent educated smart and young lady in the age group of 21-25 with pleasing personality and fluency in communication to work as receptionist for a reputed public School in Meerut. Knowledge of computer besides English will be preferred. Handsome salary and perks. Apply till 19th March with latest resume and recent passport size photograph to the Principal, Romola Vij, C. P. R. Sr. Sec. School, Meerut.

3. Situation Vacant

Required competent and experienced accountant capable of handling accounts independently, commerce graduate having at least two years experience in any reputed firm will be preferred. Salary and perk, as per the efficiency and performance of the candidates. Apply in confidence to General Manager, P. K. Industries, Hyderabad up to 15th April.

4. Situations Vacant

Wanted a graduate female front office assistance with sound knowledge of computers. The candidate must have sound knowledge of computers. Fluency in communication skills and a pleasing personality is mandatory criteria for this job. Interested candidate should walk in on 16th of April, 2013 along with all relevant documents.

General Manager,
Hotel Dosa
Gurgaon

5. To Let

Available on rent Dwarka, DDA MIG Flats, 1st floor, three B/Rs. lobby, balcony fully furnished, well ventilated, walking distance from main market and Metro Station. Rent expected Rs. 22,000 (fixed). Company lease preferred. Contact Mitesh, DDA MIG, Dwarka, Ph. 011-2758902.

6. For Sale

Available for sale a 1-acre plot in the heart of the city. Plush green surroundings and posh colony make it most suitable for building residential flats. 200 meters from the nearest metro station. Government approved. Price negotiable. Contact: Krishan, D 44, Moti Nagar, Delhi, Mobile: 9744444544

7. Situation Vacant

Akash Public School, Agra, requires a canteen manager for the school canteen. The candidate should have Dip. in Hotel Management with at least 3 years of managerial experience in the relevant field and willing to work extra hours

on special occasions. Interested candidates may apply to the principal of the school latest by 4th April, 2015

8. Situation Vacant

Sunrise Global School, Agra is looking for a young qualified and dynamic female candidate for the position of receptionist with a minimum of two years experience with sound computer knowledge. She should also be fluent in both English. Salary is negotiable Contact 9844544544.

9. Property

For immediate purchase, an independent house at City Light Road for office-cum-residence. Exquisitely designed, 3/4-bedroom house with ultra-modern amenities, along with spacious hall for office set up. Car parking space is a must. Owners or bonafide dealers contact Karan at 45645678.

10. Job Hunt

I am Vikram, an Hon's graduate in History with specialisation in Medieval India. I am currently looking for a job of a tourist guide. I am always driven by a passion of visiting historical places. This passion has made me well acquainted with places of historical interest in Delhi, Agra and Jaipur. If you are looking for candidates with such profile please contact me on 999751234

11. Situation Wanted

I, Vikram, am looking for a job as an electronics engineer in Delhi-NCR region. As I have 2 years experience of working in the US, I would be happy to be associated with any multinational company of repute. Salary is negotiable. Contact Number: 9193010203

12. For Sale

Available for sale Newly Constructed flat in Seva Nagar, 3 B.H.K., attached bathrooms, complete maple woodwork, store room, prime location, near city mall, park facing. Price- 22 lakhs (negotiable). Brokers excuse. Interested contact: Harish – 9744544544.

4. Invitations and Replies

Summary

Introduction:

It is basically a verbal or written request asking someone to be somewhere at a particular date or time. They are mainly given to relatives, family, friends etc. on wedding occasions, dinner, functions or parties.

Types of Invitation

1. Formal Invitation

- A printed message in a box with a formal or a respectful tone is suited.
- Always addressed in third person
- Avoid short forms or nick names or abbreviations of some words. Only RSVP is written at the end of the invitation at bottom. It means 'Reply if you Please'. It is followed by sender's name, address and phone number.
- The content of the message is written in the middle mentioning name of the host, date, time, venue, occasion or function.

2. Informal Invitation

- It can either be printed or be a written message.
- Always addressed to the first person.
- Since informal, short forms or nick names or abbreviations can be used.
- It should clearly mention all the details of the host, date, time, venue, function etc.

Tips to Know

- There should be a separate line for each information provided.
- The name of the host should be mentioned clearly.
- It should clearly mention all the details such as date, time, venue, function or occasion.
- In case of inviting a VIP, mention the person's name and designation/post in a dignified and respectful manner.
- Expressions that are used are: 'request your benign presence' OR 'request the pleasure of your company'
- Always write a formal invitation in third person in simple present tense.

Format

Format for Formal Invitation

Host/ Organizer (Springwell Secondary School)

Request the benign presence of your company on the inauguration of their

ANNUAL FUNCTION 'ZEST'

Date : 28th September 2018

Time: 7 p.m. onwards

Venue: School Auditorium

Schedule

Chief Guest Welcome 7:30 p.m.

Principal Speech 7:45 p.m.

Dance performances 8:00 p.m.

Play by Middle Wing 9:00 p.m.

Thanking speech by Chief Guest 9:30 p.m.

Snacks 9:45 p.m.

RSVP Best Wishes

XYZ Springwells

Secondary School

813*****

Map Overleaf

Format for Formal/Informal Invitation

Sender's Address

.....

Date:

Dear ABC,

.....
.....

Body of the Invitation

Date:

Time:

Venue:

Your Truly/ Lovingly,

XYZ

Reply to a Formal Invitation

1. Refusal: Mr. Kashyap is thankful to Mr. Tyagi for the kind invitation extended and would have been very pleased to attend his house warming party but will not be able to attend it due to ill health.
2. Acceptance: Mr. Verma is thankful to Mrs. Gaur for their beloved invitation for the wedding of their daughter and as much delighted in accepting it.

PREVIOUS YEARS'**EXAMINATION QUESTIONS**

1. The literary club of your school is putting up the play 'Waiting for Godot'. As secretary of the club, draft an invitation inviting the famous writer Sudeesh Gupta to be the guest of honour at the function. Write the invitation in not more than 50 words. You are Govind/Gauri.

[ALL INDIA 2014]

2. As secretary of the Literary Club of St. Anne's school, Ahmedabad, draft a formal invitation in not more than 50 words for the inauguration of the club in your school.

[DELHI 2014]

3. On 30th November 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 Karuna/Karan, Sports Secretary, Sunrise Global School, Agra.

[ALL INDIA 2016]

4. Your friend, P.V. Sathish, has invited you to attend the wedding of his sister, Jaya. You find that you have an important paper of pre-board examination on the day of the wedding. Thus you cannot attend the event. Write in about 50 words a formal reply to the invitation expressing your regret. You are Puneet/Puneeta Vij, M-114, Fort Road, Chennai.

[ALL INDIA 2017]

5. You are Faiz/Falak Mazumdar living at 39, Udampur Colony, Shimla. You decide to hold a dinner party to congratulate your grandparents on their golden wedding anniversary. Draft a formal invitation in not more than 50 words to all family members to attend a grand dinner at home.

[DELHI 2018]

 **Solutions**

1. **The Literary Club of NCR School**

Takes enormous pleasure to invite you as the guest of honour for the occasion of ANNUAL THEATRE FESTIVAL. The play is to be held on Saturday 20 December at 6:00 pm. at the school auditorium. Members of the cultural club are putting up the play 'Waiting for Godot.' Your presence will give confidence to the students and make the occasion more significant.

Govind (Secretary)

Literary club, NCR School

2. **St. Anne's School, Ahmedabad**

Cordially invites all the students, staff members, parents and PTA members for the inauguration of Literary Club in the school on Monday, 18 March, 2009 between 9:30 am-10:30 pm. The inauguration ceremony will be followed by a snacks party. Everyone is warmly invited to join the same.

Secretary

3. Sunrise Global School

4 April 2016

Mr. Dhanraj Pillai

544, Purvasha Complex

Ranchi,

Subject: Invitation to preside over Annual Sports Day.

Respected Sir,

Our school is going to hold its annual day on 14th of April 2026. The entire school family would feel highly blessed if you give your consent to preside over the function and facilitate the budding sportspersons. For most of the sportspersons, it would be a dream come true to receive awards from you in person.

Scores of students, teachers, parents and prominent personalities of our society would be participating in the function.

With warm regards,

Karan

Sports secretary,

Sunrise Global School, Agra

4. M-114
Fort Road, Chennai
12-05-18

Dear P.V.

I am overwhelmed to hear that Jaya is getting married. I would love to join you on wedding day but unfortunately I have an important pre-board exam on the same day. I regret that I will not be able to attend the wedding.

Yours
Puneet

5. Dear members of The Majumdar Family,

Your kind presence is requested on the auspicious occasion of the GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY of our Grandparents Mr Jitendra Mazumdar & Mrs Ekta Mazumdar on 24th April 2018. We are planning a family dinner party on the auspicious day at our house.

R.S.V.P.

Falak
39, Udampur Colony, Shimla
9844544544



Smart Notes

A series of horizontal lines for writing notes, consisting of 20 evenly spaced lines.

LONG COMPOSITIONS

1. Letter Writing

Summary

Introduction:

A letter should be written keeping in mind to whom it is written. A letter should contain useful information. It should not suggest discourtesy and indifference to the person addressed.

Classification of Letters:

Letters may be divided into following classes:

- (i) **Business or Official Letters:** It is written for registering complaints, for making enquiries, asking for and giving information, placing orders and sending replies.
- (ii) **Letter to the Editor:** It is written for giving suggestions or opinions on the issues which are related to public interest.
- (iii) **Application for a job:** It is written while forwarding the resume for a job opportunity.

Salutations and Subscriptions:

Family and friends---	Dear...	Yours affectionately/lovingly Or Your loving friend/son etc
Strangers---	Dear Sir/Madam	Yours truly
Business Persons/officials--	Sir	Yours truly/sincerely
Principal/Teachers--	Respected Sir/Madam	Yours obediently Or Yours faithfully
Editors--	Sir	Yours truly/sincerely

Useful Expressions

Enquiry-	I am writing to enquire about Please let us know We will be glad if you
Complaint-	It is a matter of great regret that.... This is to bring to your notice that... This is to complain....
Request-	I would be grateful if.... Kindly oblige me by.....
For job application-	With reference to your advertisement dated X/X/XXXX, I offer myself as a candidate Through some reliable sources, I have come to know that.....

Conclusion:

- Looking forward to your reply
- Thanking you in anticipation for a positive reply.
- With warm regards

Format of a Formal Letter:

Sender’s Address

.....
.....

Date

Receiver’s Address

Subject: Underline the subject

Dear Sir,.....

.....Body.....

.....

....Yours Sincerely

Signature

(NAME)

Format for Application for a Job:

Resume

(To be attached with job application RESUME/BIO DATA/CV)

Name	-	.....
Father’s Name	-	.....
Date of Birth	-	.....
Educational Qualification	-	.....
Experience	-	.....
Marital Status	-	.....
Corresponding Address	-	.....
Phone No.	-	.....
E-mail ID	-	.....
Language Known	-	.....
Hobbies	-	.....

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Write a letter to the Dean, D.P.I. School of Management, Mumbai, requesting him to apprise you of the details such as eligibility criteria, fees, hostel facility, prospects of placement etc. for admission to P.G. Diploma in HRM. You are Ram /Romola of 21 Civil Lines, Bareilly

[DELHI 2011]

2. Write a letter to the Editor, 'Deccan Times', Bangalore about the inadequate parking facilities in the Commercial Street, M.G. Road, which is causing a lot of inconvenience to the people. Offer your suggestions. You are Anoop / Ritu, 24 Hennus Road, Bangalore.

[DELHI 2011]

3. You are Raman/Rama, a member of Parent-Teacher Association of Little Valley Senior Secondary School, Hyderabad. Write a letter to the Principal of the school asking him to introduce vocational, stream in the school providing facility of teaching such subjects as computers, insurance etc. so that the students may not needlessly continue academic studies. You are residing at 15, Anand Colony, Hyderabad.

[ALL INDIA 2011]

4. Write a letter to the Manager (Publication) of Little Flower Company, Hyderabad, placing an order for 4 books on Management and Administration recently published by them. You are Ronit/ Rohini, Librarian, H.P. Engineering College, Tirupati.

[ALL INDIA 2011]

5. You are Pritam/Priti, 27, W. E. A. Karol Bagh, Delhi. You have decided to shift your residence to Faridabad and hence decided to discontinue your membership of Brain Trust Library, Karol Bagh. Write a letter to the Librarian, requesting him to cancel your membership and refund your security deposit of five thousand explaining your inability to continue your membership.

[DELHI 2012]

6. You are Anu/Arun, 13 W. E. A. Karol Bagh, New Delhi. You feel very strongly about the ill-treatment meted out to stray dogs at the hands of callous and indifferent people. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily giving your views on why some people behave in such a manner and how these dogs should be treated.

[DELHI 2012]

7. Write a letter to the Station Master, Anand, informing him about the loss of your suitcase which you realized only on alighting at Anand. You travelled by Navjivan Express from Chennai to Anand. You are Priya/Prasad of 12, Kasturi Bai Street, Chennai

[ALL INDIA 2012]

8. As a parent, write a letter to the Principal, ABC School Delhi, requesting him/her to grant your ward Akhil/Asha Arora, permission to attend the school two hours late for a month as he/she has to attend the coaching classes arranged by Sports Authority of India, on being selected for participation in National Swimming Championship.

[ALL INDIA 2012]

9. As a regular commuter by bus from Noida to Delhi, you have been witnessing rash driving by the bus drivers daily without an exception. Write a letter to the Editor, 'The Times of India' drawing the attention of the General Manager, Delhi Transport Corporation to this problem. You are Priti / Prakash, 15 Udyog Vihar, Noida.

[DELHI 2013]

10. You are Amit/Amita living at F-25, Shalimar Colony, New Delhi. You have observed that many school-going children drive around on bikes without a valid driving licence, thereby endangering their own lives as well as those of others. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily with a view to sensitizing students about the risks involved in underage driving. Also, give suggestions.

[DELHI 2011]

11. Write a letter to your cousin, Raj Prakash who is currently staying at Dubai explaining the process of CCE being used by the CBSE for the Secondary School Examination in its affiliated schools. Also, mention how you and your classmates have reacted to this scheme. You are Narain/ Nisha, 20 Fort Road, Mumbai.

[ALL INDIA 2013]

12. Recently you travelled from Bangalore city to Vasco in Vasco Express. To your dismay, you found that the coach was infested with cockroaches. Write a letter to the Editor, 'The Hindu' drawing the attention of the General Manager, Southern Railways, to the prevailing unhygienic conditions and asking for remedial action. You are Saroj/Saran, 5/31 Bangalore Cantt., Bangalore.
- [ALL INDIA 2013]**
13. You are Prem/Parul of 16, TT Nagar, Bhopal. You would like to apply for the post of Marketing Manager in a reputed firm in Mumbai. Write a letter to the Public Relations Officer, Chantac Enterprises, Mumbai, applying for the job. Write the letter in 125 – 150 words giving your biodata.
- [ALL INDIA 2014]**
14. Recently you went to your native village to visit your grandparents. You saw that some of the children in the age group 5-14 (the age at which they should have been at school) remained at home, were working in the fields or simply loitering in the sheets. Write a letter in 120-150 words to the editor of a national daily analysing the problem and offering solutions to it. You are Navtej/Navita, M-114 Mount Kailash, Kanpur.
- [DELHI 2015]**
15. When cricket teams go abroad the members are allowed to take their wives, even friends along with them. Does this fact distract them or help them to focus on their game in a better way? If it is good, why don't we allow our athletes to enjoy the same privilege? Write a letter to editor of a national daily in 120-150 words giving your views on the issue. You are Navtej/Navita M-1 14 Mount Kailash, Kanpur.
- [DELHI 2015]**
16. You are Navtei / Navita, Secretary, Environment Club, Akash Public School, Agra. You, along with a group of students, went on a 3-day tour through Corbett National Park. You found how the tourists abuse the available facilities and thus endanger the environment. Write a letter in 120 - 150 words to the editor of a national daily highlighting the situation. Suggest ways through which the environment of the Park can be saved.
- [ALL INDIA 2015]**
17. On Teacher's Day, you read in a newspaper that, privately owned and managed schools in small towns or even in the suburbs of metropolitan cities exploit their teachers by paying them just a fraction of their authorised salaries. This affects their performance in the classroom and thus the lives of their students. Write a letter in 120-150 words to the editor of a national daily raising your voice against such exploitation. Suggest ways to solve this problem. You are Navtej/Navita, 712 Taj Road, Agra.
- [ALL INDIA 2015]**
18. Yesterday you went to Sunrise Hospital, Market Road, New Delhi taking with you victim of a hit and run accident. There were chaotic conditions in the casualty department. The injured was attended to after a lot of precious time had been lost. Write a letter of complaint in 120-150 words to the Medical Superintendent. You are Karan/Karuna, M-114, Mall.
- [DELHI 2016]**
19. Lack of job opportunities in the rural areas is forcing people to migrate to cities. Every big city thus has a number, of slums in it. Life in these slums is miserable. Write a letter in 120-150 words to the editor of a national newspaper on how we can improve the living conditions in these slums. You are Karan/Karuna, M-114, Mall Road Delhi.
- [DELHI 2016]**
20. Along with air and water pollution, our cities are also under an attack of noise pollution. Marriage processions, DJ's during wedding receptions, loud music from neighbourhood flats etc. are all source of noise which is not good for the old, the ailing and students. Write a letter in 120-150 words to the editor of a local newspaper describing the problem and making a request to the concerned authorities to solve it. You are Karan/Karuna, M 114, Mall Road, Delhi.
- [ALL INDIA 2016]**
21. In all big cities road rage, has become a serious problem. A minor scratch, a little push, or a small brushing past can lead to a scuffle sometimes resulting even in murder. Write a letter in 120-150 words to the Police Commissioner giving your views on the problem and its solutions. You are Karuna/Karan, M-L14, Mall Road, Delhi.
- [ALL INDIA 2016]**

22. In our society we do not give to our women the respect and status that they deserve. Women are stared at, stalked and even molested. We need to change the male mindset about women. Write a letter in 120-150 words to the editor of a national newspaper giving your views on the problem. You are Omar/Amna, A114 Mall Road, Delhi. 6

[DELHI 2017]

23. You want to spend a week-long holiday at Shimla in the month of October. You have decided to stay at Hotel Snow view. Write a letter in 120-150 words to the manager to book a room. Mention the dates, facilities in the room, food, sight-seeing facilities etc you will need. You are Amar/Amrita M114, Lake Road, Karnal.

[DELHI 2017]

24. Mountview Public School, Kalka is run by an NGO to give quality education to the children of the deprived sections of society. The Principal of the school feels that blackboards in the classrooms need to be replaced. She decides to ask the chairperson of the NGO named 'Education for All' for funds. Write her letter in 120 — 150 words. Her name is Shaweta Pandit.

[ALL INDIA 2017]

25. National Book Trust organised a week-long book fair at Anna Grounds, Chennai. You visited the fair and bought a few books. You were pleased with the arrangements, enthusiasm of the visitors and the fact that books have not yet lost their relevance in the world of the Internet. Write a letter in 120–150 words to the editor of a local newspaper to express your feelings. You are Lalit/Latha, 112, Mount Road, Chennai.

[ALL INDIA 2017]

26. You are Neeraj/Neeraja Shekhar, Principal, Vasant Public School, Pune. Your school has just started a music department. Write a letter to the Manager of Melody House, Pune, whole sale suppliers of musical instruments, placing an order for musical instruments for the school. Ask for a discount on the catalogue prices. (120-150 words)

[ALL INDIA 2018]

27. Bal Vidya Public School, Bhilai, urgently requires a post-graduate teacher to teach political science for which they have placed an advertisement in The Bhilai Express. You are Sanjay/Sanjana Sharma from 21, Vasant Marg, Bhilai. Draft a letter including a CV, applying for the advertised post. (120-150 words)

[ALL INDIA 2018]

Solutions

1. 21, Civil Lines
Bareilly
14th Feb, 2015

The Dean

D.P.I. School of Management

Mumbai

Sub.: Enquiry into details

Sir,

I am Ramola, a student of 3rd year of Graduation. I came across the advertisement for P.G. Diploma in HRM. I am wholeheartedly interested in making my career at HRM and do this course. However, before moving ahead, I need some information and details about the course. First, what are the eligibility criteria for getting admission? Are candidates appearing for the final year graduation examination will be considered for the course? Is there any entrance test for the admission or the admission is on the marks basis? Please provide the fee structure. What is the mode of payment? Can it be paid by instalment?

Does school provide hostel facility? If yes, what are the charges? What are the prospects for placement? Is there any campus placement? Your on-time support will help me decide regarding admission to the esteemed institution.

Thanks

Yours faithfully

Ramola

2. 24, Hennus Road,
Bangalore

The Editor,

Deccan Times

Bangalore

Sub.: About the Inadequate Parking Facility

Sir,

With due respect, I wish to say that I, Anoop own Ekta Music shop in the commercial street, M.G. Road. There are a good number of shops on both sides of the street which leads to a huge

crowd gathering here for the shopping, on a daily basis. Most of the shopkeepers and customers come in their own vehicles. However, the parking facility is extremely inadequate. Vehicles are more than the allotted space. This causes great inconvenience to the people. Shopping in this area has become quite difficult as the passages get jammed by vehicles. An open field is lying vacant beside this area which can be used as a parking place. It can help reduce the problem of parking in the area. I would like to draw the attention of the concerned authorities to the problem and the solution suggested.

Thanks

Your's faithfully

Anoop

3. 15, Anand Colony

Hyderabad

4th April 2011

The Principal

Little Valley Senior Secondary School,

Hyderabad

Sub: Introduce of Vocational stream.

Sir,

I am, Rama, a member of the Parent-Teacher Association of the school. Through this letter, I wish to say that today the approach and the environment of education have changed immensely. Various job opportunities have been created, however they demand quite a different skill-sets. Traditional approaches of teaching and learning are not going to help in this regard. The need of the hour is that the conventional courses should be replaced with the vocational ones. Therefore, I would request you to consider subjects like computers, insurance etc. This could be put into a new stream as a vocational stream in the school. There are so many jobs in the area of computers, retails, marketing and insurance. These will help the students in preparing themselves for the job market.

Thanks and Regards

Rama

4. H.P. Engineering

College, Tirupati

14th April 2011

The Manager

Little Flower Company

Hyderabad

Sub.: Order for books

Sir,

Through this letter, I would like to place an order for four books on Management and Administration. As these books have been recently published by your company they aren't available in the market currently. Send forty-four copies of each book as soon as possible. Attach the bill with the books.

An Account payee cheque has been attached with this letter so that you can immediately dispatch the books.

Thanks

Rohini

Librarian

5. 27, W. E. A. Karol Bagh

Delhi

2nd March 2012

The Librarian

Brain Trust Library

Karol Bagh, Delhi

Subject: Application for discontinuation of Library membership.

Sir,

With due respect, I beg to state that I, Pritam, a member of your library with membership no. 5544, has been using the facility of the library since 2005 without any gap. I have deposited the membership fee for the year of 2012 which will be effective from 1st April 2012. However, I have shifted my residence from Karol Bagh to Faridabad due to transfer in the job.

Now, I would be quite unable to use the library services in future. So, please cancel my library membership and return the membership fee of Rs. 5000/- (five thousand) as soon as possible. Hoping, you will do the needful at the earliest.

Thanking you
Yours Sincerely
Pritam.

6. 13, W. E. A. Karol Bagh,
New Delhi
4th April 2012

The Editor
The Times of India
B. S. Zafar Marg
New Delhi

Subject: Attention towards the cruelty against the stray dogs.

Sir,

I would like to use a column of your esteemed daily to draw your kind attention towards the cruelty against the stray dogs in our area by the people.

Animals are man's best friends, but man is their worst enemy. For centuries, it has been a practice of man to be ruthless as he wants to only kill animals both for pleasure and to adorn himself.

But here, the story is different, the people of the area to rebuke these stray dogs, beat them badly with a stick. I have very strong feeling about the ill-treatment given to stray dogs at the hands of insensitive and apathetic people. It is not good for these stray dogs. Animals too have a right to live freely like humans. They also need our love, compassion, care and protection.

So, you are requested to consider the above-said subject and publish the same. So that the concerned authority may be made aware of such kind of cruelty against these stray dogs. These dogs should be protected from such callous people. Hoping a favourable consideration soon from your esteemed newspaper.

Thanking you,
Yours sincerely
Anu

7. 12, Kasturi Bai Street
Chennai-20
4th April 2012
Station Master
Anand

Subject: Complaint against the loss of my suitcase.

Sir,

With due respect, I beg to state that I was boarded in Navjiwan Express from Chennai. I was seated in compartment No. S-7, Birth No. 44 and seat No. 45. I had three suitcases. All of them were properly chained and locked. I travelled in the train whole night, the train was under the supervision of the compartment in charge. As the train approached at the Anand. I started to pick up my all luggage. But unfortunately, one of the suitcase was missing. The suitcase contained some clothes with cash and Jewellery of worth Rs. 50,000.

So, I request you to register my complaint to search my missing suitcase and take prompt action against the compartment in charge, and return the same at my address which is mentioned above.

Hoping for a favourable action to take place soon.

Thanking You,
Yours sincerely
Priya.

8. The Principal
ABC School
Delhi
4th April, 2012

Subject: Permission for Late Arrival of my son Akhil Arora.

Sir,

With due respect, I would like to inform you that my son Akhil Arora, Class XII-A has been selected by Delhi state to represent the state at the forth coming National Swimming Championship at Delhi in the first week of May.

The pre-competition of swimming coaching camp is being held from 14th April to 24th April 2012. This one month long camp will begin at 6.00 a.m. and continue till 9.00 a.m. and then again from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. I do not want to neglect his studies altogether. But circumstances constrain him. Much though I want him to reach the school in time but I fear he may be late by two hours.

Keeping in view the circumstances detailed above, I request you to grant him permission to attend the school two hours late for a month. The grace shown by you will help him bring fame and repute to the school and the family.

I hope you will grant my request.

Yours sincerely

(Vishal Arora)

9. 15, Udyog Vihar

Noida

4th April, 2013

The Editor

The Times of India

7, B.S. Zafar Marg

New Delhi

Subject: Rash driving by the DTC bus driver Noida to Delhi route.

Sir,

May I use a column of your esteemed daily to draw your kind attention towards the Rash driving by the DTC bus driver Noida to Delhi route.

Being a regular commuter of DTC bus route number 34 from Noida to Delhi for last five year, I have witnessed a lack of professionalism in DTC bus drivers on this route, especially in recent time. They never take care of the commuter's safety as they drive in zig-zag way. It is quite frequent now that we hear sad accidents taking place on this route.

Most of the driver's attitude is not good, they often use foul language, I guess some of them are illiterate and lack of proper training about professional etiquettes.

A new trend of rash driving and zig-zag driving is being observed among the drivers now a days. The department should provide a proper training, create awareness and also maintain the provision of punishment for the rash-drivers.

So, I request you to public the above said view points so that the top official of the Delhi Transport Corporation may get aware about this worsening situation. I am hoping a favourable consideration from you regarding this matter.

Thanks

Yours sincerely

Prakash

10. F-25, Shalimar Colony

New Delhi

4th April, 2013

The Editor

Time of India

Kasturba Gandhi, Marg

New Delhi

Sub: Driving without licence

Sir,

May I use a column of your esteemed daily to draw your kind attention towards the problem driving bikes by the school children without a valid licence. This is really a matter of concern. Many school going children drive around on bikes without a valid driving licence. They should understand that by doing this they are risking their lives and others too. They should understand that their lives are very valuable for their family and society. They are the future of the country. Parents should make their children understand that driving without proper licence is illegal and by doing this they are violating the law. Authorities should also come forward in this direction. They should launch an awareness campaign and make the children understand about the safety of lives. If this does not work, the children should be penalised with heavy fine as a deterrent.

Your's Sincerely

Amit

11. 20 Fort Road,
Mumbai,
14th April, 2013

Dear Raj Prakash,

I am well here and hope you must be doing well too. A lot of time has passed since I last wrote you a letter. This year, C.B.S.E. has introduced CCE examination system at secondary school examination in affiliated school of Mumbai. In which my school also falls. It is a foreign policy. The students of the school have lost the fear to fail in the examination.

Now a days they are not taking keen interest in their studies. The main reason behind this pattern is, the teachers are awarding good marks in Formatting Assessment. So, they need few marks to pass the examination in Summative Assessment.

Some students are unhappy, one of my junior is also among them. As he is a very laborious student, and had remained stood first from 6th standard. There is no fare system to award the marks.

I want to know your opinion about this system.

Convey my regards to your mother and love to Ekta.

Thanking You
Yours sincerely
Narain

12. 5/31, Bangalore Cantt.
Bangalore
22nd March, 2014

The Editor
The Hindu
M. G. Road, Bangalore

Subject: Attention towards the unhygienic condition in VASCO Express.

Sir,

May I use a column of your esteemed daily to draw your, kind attention towards the unhygienic condition prevailing in Vasco Express which runs from Bangalore city to Vasco. In Vasco Express, the compartments of the train are not in proper

hygienic condition. The cleaning department has not been working for last two years. There are regular complains that the coaches were infested with cockroaches. Being a regular commuter, I have also complained many times with other regular commuters to the General Manager of Southern Railway. They assured us that they would act but they did not do anything.

The passengers have been facing such kind of unhygienic problems and travelling in the train, as there is no alternate way to travel from Bangalore to Vasco.

So, you are requested to consider the above said matter and publish the same so that the top officials of the Southern Railway may get aware and commuters can get some relief.

I am hopeful of a favourable consideration soon.

Thanks
Yours sincerely
Saran

13. 16, TT Nagar
Bhopal
Dec. 20, 2014

Public Relations Officer
Chantac Enterprises
Mumbai

Subject: Job application for the position of Marketing Manager

Sir/Madam,

In reference to your advertisement in The Hindu dated Dec 18, 2014. I wish to apply for the position of Marketing Manager in your renowned organisation. I am a hard-working and an honest person who is passionate about marketing. I completed my MBA in 2012. Since then, I have been working with RP Communications as a manager. I am enclosing my bio-data and photocopies of certificates and testimonials for your reference. If selected, I assure you that I shall work with utmost devotion and sincerity to your full satisfaction.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours truly
Parul

BIO-DATA

Name : Parul
 Father's Name : Pappu
 Address : 16, TT Nagar, Bhopal
 Phone : 9134344444
 Date of Birth : 27th September, 1989
 Marital Status : Unmarried
 Educational
 Qualification : MBA in Finance, Management School of Gurgaon, (98115) B.Com. in Accountancy, LU(90749)
 Experience : Manager at RP Communications (March, 2012 February, 2014)
 Skills : Excellent communication skills, ability to convince and influence people
 Languages known : English, Hindi and French
 Reference : Mr. D.N. Tripathi
 Chairman, KP

14. M-114, Mount Kailash Kanpur
 3 March, 2015

The Editor,
 The Times of India
 Kanpur

Subject: Pathetic condition of children

Sir,
 Through the columns of your reputed newspaper, I would seek to draw the attention of the government, NGOs and society at large towards the large population of children are not going to school. Children are the future of any country and a country that does not take care of this valuable resource suffers later. A successful nation is that which makes its youth strong enough to lift mighty responsibilities on their shoulders. Unfortunately, this is not the case in our country. Education, which is a necessity, is still a luxury here. Poor people hesitate to send their children to school. On a recent visit to a village, I couldn't help but notice the sheer number of children who should have been in the school, but were not. Children in the age group of 5-14 are supposed to go school to make a bright

future. But in the villages, they are either seen loitering around or helping their parents in the fields, which is a very painful and depressing situation. It is high time that the government and NGOs take up the issue seriously and implement measures to solve it. Besides, literate villagers can also help by starting make shift schools to educate the children till reforms are made by the government.

Yours sincerely,
 Navita

15. M-1 14, Mount Kailash

Kanpur
 4 April, 2015
 The Editor,
 The Times of India
 Kanpur

Subject: Difference in status of cricketers and other athletes

Sir,
 Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I would like to express my views on the difference in the status of cricketers and athletes. Cricket is a very popular game in India and cricketers are idolised. The public as well as the officials are willing to give special privileges to them. The extent of their love is such that rules are easily bent for them. Cricketers are allowed to take their families with them when they go on tours, irrespective of the fact that this may distract them while playing. But when it comes to other games, Indian Government becomes rather stingy and the players do not get the same treatment. Why do we have two policies? I believe this is because cricket and cricketers are worshipped, while the other games and their players are ignored. Even the finances that are allotted to these games are either too less or are utilised by the officers themselves. The perspective of Indians needs a revolution and all the games need equal treatment, after all they all bring glory to the country. Government needs to implement measures to keep all the games at par.

Yours sincerely,
 Navita

16. Akash Public School,
Agra.
4th April, 2015

The Editor,
The Hindu, New Delhi

Subject: The harmful effects of tourism on Corbett National Park

Sir,

With your kind consideration and this column of your reputed newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned authority to the widespread abuse of available facilities in the Corbett National Park by visitors and the consequential endangerment to the environment.

The visitors not only litter the place with non-biodegradable plastic packets and wrappers, but also, use woods from the forests for cooking purposes. Excessive trampling of the soil has been reported to have a harmful effect on the natural ecosystem. The tranquillity of the habitat, which is so crucial to the resident fauna, is habitually disturbed by tourists playing loud music in their safari jeeps and during their camps.

The Corbett National Park is the oldest in the country, established in 1936, to protect the endangered Bengal tiger. The public should be made aware of the fact that ecotourism should not be facilitated at the cost of harming the environment. It is my request that this issue be immediately taken up by your esteemed publication to generate further awareness.

Yours sincerely,
Navtej
Secretary (Environment Club)

17. 712 Taj Road, Agra
2 March, 2015

The Editor,
The Hindu New Delhi

Subject: Exploitation of teachers in privately-owned suburban and small town schools

Sir,

It is quite a depressing state of affair that the teachers in most of the private schools in small towns and metropolitan suburbs are being exploited. Three years back on the occasion of

Teacher's Day, this issue was brought to light in Prime minister's speech as well, bringing up that the appalling plight of teachers serving in such schools are paid a fraction of what their peers get in government schools.

This rampant malpractice certainly affects the performance of the teachers in the classroom, as most teachers take up other jobs to make ends meet and do not put in the requisite hours of teaching in the schools. The school trust pays these teachers much less than the amount they were promised, leading to frequent resignations and constant changes in the faculty. This has affected student's performances and led to an atmosphere of uncertainty in the schools, which is detrimental to the cause of education.

As a nation, which prides itself on revering its teachers, it must be noted that we cannot build a future for our students if we do not give due credit to our teachers. Therefore, I request your esteemed publication to take up this matter in order to investigate the issue further and mobilise the public towards calling for a complete overhaul in the education system of the country.

Thanking you,
Yours sincerely,
Navtej

18. M-114,
Mall Road, Delhi.
4th April, 2016

The Medical Superintendent
Sunrise Hospital
Delhi.

Sub: Chaotic conditions in the casualty department of Sunrise Hospital.

Sir/Madam,

Yesterday, I went to Sunrise Hospital, market Road, New Delhi taking a victim of a hit and run accident. I am very much shocked to see the chaotic conditions in the hospital's causality department. The injured person who was screaming was attended very leisurely resulting in loss of more blood. The patient got unconscious. This happened only because of not attending the patient in time. Hence, I request you to take-strict action against the hospital authorities. So, that, the situation won't get repeated.

Thanking you,
Karuna.

19. M-144

Mall Road, Delhi.

4th April, 2016

The Editor

The Hindustan Times, New Delhi

Sub: Miserable condition of people living in slums

Sir/Madam,

Through the esteemed column of your newspaper, I wish to draw the attention of the authorities to the people living in slums and their miserable conditions. Most of the slums in cities are cramped with the people migrated from rural part of the country. The very survival of these people has become very difficult with pathetic living conditions. This is mainly because of nit of education and hygiene. Their illegal occupancy has become a burden on resource. The, main reasons for their migration to cities from rural areas is lack of job opportunities and poverty. Government should discourage migration by creating opportunities in rural area. Even NGO's can adopt slums in order to make the life of these people better.

Thanking you,

Karuna.

20. M-114,

Ma11 Road

Delhi

4th April 2016

The Editor

Delhi Times, Delhi.

Sub: Problem of noise pollution

Sir,

On behalf of all the residents of my area, I would like to draw the kind attention of the concerned authorities towards the increasing noise pollution caused by marriage processions and DJ's. Our locality was one of the peaceful areas where there was no such problem till the last year. However, after the construction of a

new convention centre, marriage processions are very common. Loud music keeps blaring up till night, which has disturbed the peace and tranquillity of the area.

I hope the concerned authorities will look into the matter and take apt steps in this direction to ease the situation.

Yours truly,

Karan.

21. M-114, Mall Road

Delhi

4th April, 2016

The Police Commissioner

Delhi.

Sub: Increase in crime on city roads.

Sir,

Through this letter I would seek your attention toward the road rages which sometimes even lead to murders. Day by day the numbers of vehicles are on upsurge the problems are also increasing innumerable. In such heavy traffic, it is so quite normal that the vehicles get minor scratches which results in fatal fights and even loss of a precious human life.

Its really hard to calm down such enraged people as they start scuffling with no time to even think. Even in a fit of anger, killing can't be justified. Before it becomes a normal part and parcel of our daily life in Delhi, one need to act. What I feel is sometimes it is because of poor traffic management and untrained drivers. I believe that we need to take certain measures to overcome this problem such as conducting traffic awareness week, appointing the traffic volunteers and also by effective traffic management etc.

I hope my views will be taken in good faith.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully

Karan.

22. A 114 Mall Road

Delhi

June 16, 2018

The Editor

The Times of India

New Delhi

Subject: Safety of women

Sir,

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of all the well learned citizens of the nation towards the increasing incidents of eve-teasing in our Indian society. Whether it is a small girl or an aged lady or a college or office going woman, such incidents are creating a great sense of fear in the minds of all.

We do talk about women empowerment on a regular basis and ask everyone citizen of this nation to be a part of it. But, unfortunately, even after repetitive gender sensitization campaigns, the people are not learning. The woman is still considered the second gender in the society. We forget to realise that this second gender makes up the half of the population of the nation, and if they feel unsafe in the society, it would not take much time for the society to lose its existence.

India is now developing at a rapid pace and so should its society. The fight for women safety is not a fight of an individual or of a particular gender but is the fight of all the humans because if the society fails to serve half of its population, its end would not be too far.

Yours truly,

Amna

23. M114, Lake Road

Karnai

March 09, 2017

The Manager,

Hotel Snowview

Shimla

Subject: Rooms reservation request

Sir,

I am travelling to Shimla in the month of October with fifteen more people. I would like to book 5 rooms for the same. My itinerary details are as follows:

Arrival – October 12, 2017

Rooms required – 5 Double bedrooms including 2 suites

Departure: October 17, 2017

You are requested to confirm the reservations and let me know for further inquiries.

Yours truly

Amrita

24. The Principal

Mountview Public School

Kalka

13-05-18

The Chairperson

Education for All

Subject: Requesting Funds for blackboard replacement.

Sir,

I would like to thank you for providing the opportunities of a better study environment to our children from challenged background. Through this letter I would like to bring in your notice that the blackboards in our school have all worn out.

I feel all the blackboards should be replaced by white boards as they are chalk free and easy to maintain. Furthermore, I would also request you for a few projectors as they could also be used to make the learning more visual and application based.

I request you to release the funds as soon as possible. I am also attaching a quotation with the letter.

Thank You!

Yours

Shweta Pandit

25. 112, Mount Road
Chennai
13-05-18

The Editor
Delhi Times,

Subject: Books- Not yet, a Lost Cause

Sir

Through your globally recognized columns I would like to share an observation on Books in this internet clad era. Last week, National Book Trust organized a week-long book fair at Anna Grounds, Chennai.

The venue was divided into separate sections based upon the genre of the books. Each section had a separate theme. A few well-known writers also came upon to give guest talks and spoke about many behind the scene incidents. There were several activities organized in different theme sections.

The place was oozing with positive energy. I was overwhelmed to see so many people to turn up for the fair in this internet clad era. I was relieved to see that books are not yet, a lost cause.

Thank You!

Yours

Lalit/Latha

26. Vasant Public School
Pune
14th April 2018

The Sales Manager
Melody House
Pune

Sub : Order of musical instruments

Sir,

Our school has recently started its very own Music Department and henceforth we want to place an order for the bulk supply of musical instruments. As our relation with your store is about to start, we expect a handsome discount on the catalogue price. We are hopeful to get 18% special discount which

is industry norm for the institutional buyers. Apart from that, cost involved in dispatch, fright and onsite installation should be borne by your store.

The list of instruments with their particulars and numbers is attached herewith.

1. Keyboards - 5 pieces
2. Drum sets - 3 set
3. Sitar - 1
4. Trampoline - 2 sets
5. Pianos - 2
6. Violins - 2
7. Flutes - 5

Please find enclosed cheque of Rs. 50000/- as advance, (which can be encashed once you agree to our terms). Rest will be paid after receiving the instruments. We will appreciate the delivery by 25th April 2018, as our new session starts on 26th of April 2018.

Yours faithfully

Neeraj

Principal

Vasant Public school

27. 21 Vasant Marg

Bhilai

4th April 2018

The Principal

Bal Vidya Public School, Bhilai

Subject: Application for The Post of a Post-Graduate Teacher

Dear Sir,

I have come across the advertisement in The Bhilai Express for the post of postgraduate teacher to teach political science. I would like to apply for the same. I feel that my experience and skills noticeably match the requirement. As asked, I have enclosed my resume with this letter.

Currently I am working as a political science teacher at St Jhon's High School since last 3 years. I have a Master's in political science and a B.Ed degree as well. I will bring with me the

experience and the disciplined work culture that I have gained in last 3 years. In my current job, I am trusted with the responsibilities of class IX to XII. I remain open for feedback from my learners, mentors and peer teachers as it helps me grow better. I am sure that, given an opportunity, I can prove my efficiency in your school just as I have proved at my current work place.

I would be glad to have a demo session apart from the personal interview. Looking forward to a favourable consideration.

Sincerely,
Sanjana Sharma

Attachments: Resume and Work Experience Certificate

Resume

Full Name : Sanjana Sharma
Father's Name : Mr Mitesh Sharma
Date of Birth : 1 August 1984
Marital Status : Unmarried
Educational Qualifications : Post Graduation in Political Science & B.Ed
Experience : 3 years at St. Jhon's High School
Salary Expected : 90,000 per month
Languages Known : English, Hindi and Marathi
Permanent Address : 21 Vasant Marg, Bhilai
Contact No. : 9744544544
E-mail ID : sanjanasharma44@gmail.com

VERY LONG COMPOSITIONS

1. Article

Summary

Introduction:

An article is a written work which is published in electronic/printed form for spreading news and studying the results or academics. It is related to one subject, topic or theme.

Given are the points which should be kept in mind before writing an article:

- (i) Arranging all the ideas in a sequence that come to mind after reading the topic.
- (ii) Composition should be precise and clear. Every sentence should be linked to the previous one i.e. order should be systematic.
- (iii) The article should be meaningful and should not exceed the word limit.
- (iv) The opening sentence should be striking. Similarly the last sentence should be conclusive.
- (v) The article should be well punctuated, simple with no grammatical error.
- (vi) Descriptive or argumentative composition are usually formal. Sentences used should be complete. It is important to concentrate on the main points of the topic.

Format of an Article:

Heading
-By ABC
.....Introduction
.....
.....
.....Content/Problem/Opinion
.....
.....
.....Solution/Conclusion
.....
.....

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Increase in the number of vehicles causes pollution and traffic jams. Write an article in 150-200 words for 'The New Indian Express', Delhi, highlighting the urgent need to solve these man-made problems, giving suitable suggestions. You are Madhav/ Madhuri.

[DELHI 2011]

2. In almost all big cities in the country there is a mushroom growth of slums where people are living in inhuman conditions. Write an article in 150-200 words about this problem suggesting steps to deal with it. You are Komal/Kartik.

[DELHI 2011]

3. The invention of mobile phone has brought about a revolution in the lives of the people in the country. If used properly it can be a blessing but if misused it can prove to be a curse. Write an article in 150-200 words on 'Mobile phone - a boon or bane'. You are Kartik/Krishna.

[ALL INDIA 2011]

4. With the rising number of people in almost all the big cities of the country, the rate of crime has also increased proportionately. The police need to be trained in new methodology of combating the crime besides changing its mindset. Write an article in 150 - 200 words on 'The role of police in maintaining law and order in the metropolitan cities'. You are Ravi / Ravina.

[ALL INDIA 2011]

5. Spurt of violence previously is known in Indian schools makes it incumbent on the educationists to introduce value education effectively in schools. Write an article in 150-200 words expressing your views on the need of value education. You are Anu/Arun.

[DELHI 2012]

6. Dance, as shown in some reality shows on TV, seems to be a mix of gymnastics and P.T. exercises. Actually, it is neither. India has a rich tradition of classical and folk dances. Write an article in 150-200 words on the need to have a reality show exclusively based on Indian classical dances. You are Anu/Arun.

[ALL INDIA 2012]

7. Write an article in 150-200 words for your school magazine on the topic, 'Obesity among School Children'. You are Mohini/Mohit.

[ALL INDIA 2013]

8. You are Raman/Ruchika. Write an article in 150-200 words for your school magazine on the topic, 'Life without Modern Gadgets'.

[ALL INDIA 2013]

9. Your family has recently shifted from Kota in Rajasthan to Ernakulam in Kerala, where your house is situated in the midst of beautiful flowering plants and fruit-yielding trees. Every minute and every second, you are experiencing the joy of being in the lap of nature. Write an article in 150-200 words on the diversity of nature that you have experienced. You are Latha/Lalith of Class XII.

[DELHI 2013]

10. Write an article in 150-200 words on the topic, 'Poverty is the cause of all evils, to be published in the Young World of 'The Hindu', Chennai.

[DELHI 2013]

11. Last week, as you were coming back from school you happened to see a huge plastic bag full of leftovers of food being flung into the middle of the road from a speeding car. You wondered how people can be so devoid of civic sense. Write an article in 125-150 words on why we lack civic sense and how civic sense can be inculcated in children at a very young age" You are Shiva/Shamini.

[ALL INDIA 2014]

12. You saw a stray dog beaten to death by a group of boys. Their act infuriated you and you scolded them for their cruel act. You decided to write an article on cruelty to animals. Write the article in 125-150 words. You are Nikhil/Naina.

[ALL INDIA 2014]

13. Education has always been a noble profession. Our ancestors received their learning at gurukuls and ashrams. Even in the near past pathshalas (schools) were associated with places of worship. Today, education is fast becoming commercialised. Parents have to shed out a lot of money on coaching classes, tuition fees etc. Write an article in 150-200 words on the State of Education, Today'. You are Karan / Karuna.

[ALL INDIA 2016]

14. According to 2011 census, literacy rate of hundred percent or around has been achieved by only a couple of states in India. Illiteracy, is found mostly among the old and the deprived sections of society. What can the youth do to spread literacy in society? Write an article in 150-200 words on 'Role of students in eradicating illiteracy.' you are Karuna/Karan.

[ALL INDIA 2016]

15. India is a land of diversity. One way in which it makes us feel proud of it is the number of festivals we enjoy. Write an article in 150-200 words on 'Festivals of India'. You are Karuna/ Karan.

[DELHI 2016]

16. Rising pollution, fast and complete lifestyle, lack of nutritious food etc. have caused health woes for a large section of our population. Providing health care used to be a charitable and ethical activity. Today it has become commercialized, a money spinning business. Write an article in 150-200 words on 'How to provide proper health care to the common man's. You are Karan /Karuna.

[DELHI 2016]

17. Our performance in Rio Olympics has told us that we do not pay enough attention to athletics and outdoor games. It is time we revised our attitude. Sports should be an important part of school's daily routine. Write an article in 150-200 words in 'Importance of Outdoor Games'. You are Sreeja/Thomas.

[DELHI 2017]

18. Every teenager has a dream to achieve something in life. What they are going to become tomorrow depends on what our youth dream today. Write an article in 150 – 200 words on 'What I want to be in life'. You are Simranjit/Smita.

[ALL INDIA 2017]

19. Recent floods in many metropolitan cities of the country during the monsoon season laid bare the hollowness of the claims of the civic authorities of their preparedness. The poor had to bear the brunt of the problem while no one was ever held accountable. Write an article in 150-200 words on the common man's woes during the monsoons and the need for accountability of the officials concerned. You are Sumit/Smita Verma.

[DELHI, ALL INDIA 2018]

Solutions

1. Pollution and Traffic Jam

(By- Madhav)

Science has been a great advantage to the human life. It has created wonders by inventing miraculous things. In the beginning of the civilisation the movement of man was very slow. But the invention of engine changed the life. Car, bus, trucks, two wheelers came and added movement to the life of the man. But the other side of the picture is no so attractive. Day by day the number of vehicles is increasing, and with this increase pollution and traffic jam are also increasing. Roads are become narrower. They are not fit for the rising number of vehicles. Jam roads have become regular sights. It takes an hour to cover one kilometre because of heavy jam. The number of increasing vehicles also causes pollution. Emission from traffic is causing a great danger to people and environment. Pollution is a source of many diseases. But no one is caring for this. Everyone wants to maintain status in society. One buys a vehicle and adds to pollution and traffic jam. There is urgent need to pay attention to these problems. Some strict laws should be made to regulate the traffic. Rule for issuing driving licence should be made strict. Some pollution free fuel should be made available or invented. Sharing of vehicle should be encouraged. It will reduce traffic jam as well as pollution.

2. Mushroom of slums and the inhumane life of people

(By- Komal)

Big cities always attract people. People from small towns come to big cities to make future. But not everyone is born with golden spoon, in his mouth. In most of these people earning is very less. They are not able to make their both ends meet comfortably. They are not able to live at a proper place. This gives rise to slum. The Mushroom growth of slum have become a problem to the civic authority. These slums are very unhygienic. There is no proper house here, there is no electricity and water here. The condition of sanitation is very poor. People are living in inhuman condition which cannot be thought of. There is urgent need to pay attention to this problem. These slums should be made into regularised colony. Arrangement for proper

sanitation should be made. People living in these areas are human beings. They also need care. They are poor but it does not mean that they should be overlooked by the authority. It is the result of improper development of the areas from where these people come. A little bit of development will discourage people to going to big cities. These ways can help in reducing slums.

3. **Mobile Phone-a boon or bane**

(By- Kartik)

Science has made the life of men very comfortable. Civilization started from scratch. But today men have everything for the comfort of life. Inventions of science are wonderful and useful. The invention of telephone is a such invention. Earlier phone started with base line. But today we have mobile phones. We can carry them wherever we go. It helps us in being touch with our family members and friends twenty-four hours. It is very useful when we are out of station. We can receive messages and calls anytime. We can inform the people at any point of emergency. Of course, it is a blessing if used properly. But there is other side of the coin. This picture is not very attractive. The blessing of mobile phone can be a curse if not properly used. If used unnecessarily it can be fatal. Radiation emitted by mobile phones can do damages to human life. It is a source of many diseases. It can create heart problem, leads towards impotency. So, we should use it sensibly so that we may take maximum advantage of this without any damage to our life.

4. **The role of police in maintaining law and order in the metropolitan cities**

(By- Ravina)

In big cities, maintaining law and order is not an easy task. People from small towns and villages keep coming to such big cities in search of jobs. No doubt, big cities offer a lot of opportunities to these people, but this influx of people creates problem also. The main problem is rising crime. Not everyone gets satisfactory job and these people indulge in crimes. In fact, the crime rises proportionately. Problem also lies in combating these crimes. The traditional way of dealing with crime is of no use. Now crimes are organised, so methodology should also be organised. Police needs to be trained, new methodology should be undertaken and mindset needs to be changed.

Police plays an important role in maintaining law and order in metropolitan cities. But crimes can pose a serious, threat to these cities if not dealt with properly. So police must gear up itself with the changing circumstances otherwise the anti-social elements will have an upper hand.

5. **Value Based Education**

(By- Arun)

As is the saying, Value and Virtues are not hereditary they are learnt. The need is to inculcate the values in the young generation. As the tenets of tolerance, spiritualism, self-discipline and sympathy seemed to be swept by the tide of time.

In the materialistic pursuits, the essence of true life has eroded somewhere. But the big question is who should take the responsibility of inculcating the moral values in the young generation. A child roughly spends seven hours in school. It is the crucial time for the child, he/she can learn in the school sharing, team-spirit, kindness and companionship. Moreover, the subject moral science till middle section infuses the virtues in the child through stories, anecdotes and reactions to imaginary situations. In this direction, many schools in the wake of incidents like DPS Scandal etc. have taken steps to fill the moral vacuum among youngsters.

APS Secondary School is one such school which has implemented the value education in the school. The school conducts its assembly thrice a day based on value education. Skits story-telling, extempore unearths the hidden virtues in the children

Honesty, respect, sincerity and kindness among children is re-warded in the school assembly to boast others to follow the same path. Only the subject Moral Science or Literature do not aim at value education other subjects like Mathematics, Social-studies, Science etc. also aim at moral education.

As Gandhi rightly said that training of soul can be best given by a teacher. A teacher can influence the character of his student sitting forty miles away from him. In the school a teacher through words and actions can make the child learn the values at every stage. Moreover, celebration of days like grandparent's day, visits to old age homes etc. Hence, school plays a vital role in infusing virtues which cannot be ignored at any stage.

6. Need of Reality shows that highlights the Indian traditional dance

(By- Anu)

There are different viewpoints from people belonging to different walks of life and the impact of reality shows are paving its way today. The reality shows debate being held through the different medium has found more criticism against such crude shows on many national television channels. Nowadays, a popular show 'Dance India Dance' has become popular among the Indian viewers. But the dance shows in some reality shows on TV seem to be a mix of gymnastics and P. T. exercises. We are aware that India has a rich tradition of classical and folk dances. But these reality shows have forgotten the ethics of the traditions. While producers of the shows decided to provide better facilities to the participants and giving the medical aids to the general health problems. But, we should not have left the Indian culture. We need such kinds of new reality shows which should be based exclusively on Indian classical dances.

7. Obesity Among School Children

(By- Mohini)

Obesity among school children is attracting the attention of the Health Minister of India. The minister, of Health issued a rule to all school canteen all over the country that junk food should be banned to school children. All children go to school but they do not need much carbohydrate as they do not use that much energy to do work. What about the habit of eating pizza or noodles? French fries, burger and noodles are all carbohydrate and when taken in large quantity or more than what that person needs they will be converted into Fat and Stored in the body leading to obesity.

School children who are experiencing stress will like to eat more food that contain sugar and carbohydrate such as ice cream, chocolates, junk food and carbonated drinks. In short, excess of anything is bad.

Many South-East Asian nations including India are in a phase of an economic and nutrition transition. The nutrition transition is related with a change in dietary habits, declining

physical activity and rising prevalence of obesity. Obesity in children and teenagers is gradually becoming a major public health problem in many developing countries including India.

There are quite a few studies stating prevalence of childhood and teenagers obesity and overweight from different parts of India (Maharashtra, Punjab, Delhi and South Indian states) that range from 3% to 29% and indicate that the prevalence is higher in urban than in rural areas.

8. Life Without Modern Gadgets

(By- Raman)

Technology has become a very important part our lives now a day. During the past few years, technology has evolved in many ways and is probably without a doubt better than ever before. People are always trying to find something new that will improve our lives dramatically. Some of the creations that have really changed our lives are the computer, telephone, mobile phone, tablet, internet, electronic mail and voice mail etc. Everything has a positive and a negative effect on our lives and so does technology. Technology may be very helpful but it can sometimes be very harmful.

In our modern society, people can't see themselves without computers and mobile phones. They used to be bulky, expensive and not very reliable machine but nowadays there are fast small and affordable and nearly every family has a computer. Now days, mostly everything is available on the internet. You can do shopping also over net. Electronic mails can be sent over a network and its much faster and takes up less time than to have to write a letter and then send. In case of emergency people can contact you even if you're not at home. In short, we have become slaves of modern gadgets.

9. Diversity of Nature

(By- Latha)

Nature is the part of the environment. It is divided into areas among the world. I was born in Kota which is in Rajasthan in the month of June. The temperature was about 48 degrees C. Everybody was worried about me. But I stayed there for about fourteen years and completed my

secondary education from there. By chance, my father was transferred from Kota to Ernakulam that's why my whole family had to be shifted from there. In Ernakulam, I found the second heaven after the Kashmir. The atmosphere of here is very pleasant throughout the year. My house is situated near a garden. I am thankful to God who shifted me from scorching heat of Rajasthan. The flora and fauna is very different here. There are many flowering, medicinal and other sorts of plants.

We enjoy the sightseeing with my family every weekend. Greenery can be seen everywhere in Ernakulam. The weather condition is also suitable for the various types of harvesting. The ecosystem here is stable and the weather remains pleasant and conducive for the crops.

10. **Poverty is the cause of all social evils**

Poverty is the state of a life without having sufficient resources which are essential for survival. There are scores of people who are unable to meet the expense of the minimum necessities of life. Even getting a square meal for one time is tough for them. They can be easily seen engaged in trivial jobs to earn their food. They indeed have a miserable life which is worse than imagination in normal circumstances. Hunger and poverty are such compelling forces which make them shameless and they take on evil practice to battle with their circumstances. Undoubtedly, poverty leads to heinous crime like robbery thefts, murder, kidnapping and arson. Young boys selling tickets in black market or the kids who indulge in pick pocketing are the by-products of poverty. In the absence of proper amenities such as food, clothes and education, these children grow as antisocial elements of the society. Lack of good earning, they are bound to adopt ill-practices to earn their livelihood. They don't turn criminals as a choice but because of hunger and poverty. No wonders that most of the criminals are living in slums and poor colonies. It's poverty what makes them to accept in social evils and immoral practices. To eradicate social evils, one must lessen their sufferings and poverty.

11. **Lack of civic sense**

(By- Shiva)

Callousness and irresponsibility seem to be the order of the day. Modern society has given birth to indifferent individuals. People no longer think of the greater good of the society. They are driven by their selfish, individual needs. In India, people hardly follow traffic rules. They hardly think twice before littering the streets. They have no respect for public property. Road rage and intolerance are rampant on the streets.

Inculcating a strong civic sense is the need of the hour. Parents must inculcate civic sense in children at an early age. They must be taught the values of cleanliness, discipline, patience and tolerance. Parents must encourage their children to keep their surroundings clean. They must also learn to respect and abide by the rules at an early age. After all, children are the future of our country. Our country can progress only if we teach right values to our children.

12. **Cruelty to animals**

(By- Naina)

Treating animals with love and compassion is the moral duty of every individual. However, we often fail to fulfil this duty. Instances of animal cruelty are in abundance in our society. Poachers mercilessly kill animals for their skin, fur and teeth. This has led to the extinction of several species of animals which, in turn, has affected the ecological balance of our planet. Several companies use animals for testing medicines and cosmetics. Similarly, animals are often ill-treated and forced into performing circus tricks and other activities for our entertainment.

We must understand that co-existence and harmony between humans and animals are essential for our planet's survival. We must be more responsible and protective towards animals.

We must learn to love them. Steps should be taken by the government to ensure proper care, protection and shelter for the animals.

13. The State of Education Today**(By- Karan)**

Education means the all-round development of man. It makes an individual responsible, sensitive and a decent human being. It has always been a noble procession. Our ancestors received their learning at gurukuls and ashrams. Even in the near past, schools were associated with places of worship. But today education is fast becoming commercialized. Modern education is merely academic and prepares students to acquire degrees or diplomas in general or specialized fields. There is no stress in the education to uplift the students morally, spiritually and physically. The students do not get even a chance to enjoy a game in the playground.

In these days education has turned into a successful business. As this is the age of cutthroat competition, everyone seems to be a rival here. Students are worried about their uncertain future. Parents want their children to become engineers or doctors. So, they send their children to coaching centres. These coaching centres spend a lot of money on advertisements and tempt their prospective customers. They guarantee sure success in the examinations. No doubt, their only aim is to mint money.

Coaching centres may be necessary for some students. But it kills drive, initiative and originality of brilliant students. Most of these coaching centres provide spoon-feeding for average students and they give stress on learning by heart.

14. Role of students in eradicating illiteracy**(By- Karan)**

In a developing country like India, about half of its population is illiterate. Although India produces the best doctors and engineers in the world, it remains an educationally backward nation. Most of the people living in villages are illiterates. They can't read or write. Economic backwardness, ignorance as well as lack of opportunities have deprived them of literacy and knowledge. Education makes a man enlightened and perfect and helps him to prosper physically, economically and spiritually. Illiteracy is a real handicap in the progress of a democratic society. Politicians and middlemen take advantage of these simple people by misguiding them with

false promises. Illiteracy is the main cause of their exploitation. Students, the builders of the nation can play an effective role in removing the curse of illiteracy. They can organise classes in groups. Each one teaches one. By sparing an hour a day they can light the lamp of literacy in the lives of illiterates. Government should support the efforts of students as well as NGOs who work for this cause. A continuous follow up is very necessary to eradicate illiteracy till the roots.

15. Festivals of India**(By- Karan)**

India is the secular country having diverse religions, languages, customs and traditions. This is the reason why Indians celebrate many festivals throughout the year. Festival, celebration brings happiness and joy to all. This is the occasion which creates a gathering, where all the family members, relatives, friends can meet each other and share their happy moments. Festivals play an important role in our lives. As we are living in the materialistic world leading a mechanical life, all the time we are under stress. Festivals are those occasions which relieve us from stress and create a good mood in us. People belonging to different religions celebrate different festivals. The main religious festivals of Indians are Diwali, Holi, Ram Navami, Raksha Bandhan, Christmas etc. In addition to the religious festivals, we celebrate the National festivals like Independence Day and Republic Day, which are common to all the people living in India. Irrespective of religion, cast and creed, all Indians celebrate these festivals. These National festivals aim at promoting brotherhood. Thus, festivals are very important in one's life to know the traditional values and customs of a nation.

16. How to provide proper health care to the common man**(By- Karuna)**

'Health is wealth' Man living on this earth can enjoy his life only when his health is perfect. Only a healthy person runs, eats, works and sleeps properly. Of all the sectors in the world, health care occupies the first place. Basing on the importance of the sector it got commercialized. The private sector is the dominant health care provider in India. Private health care sector

has over taken the Government sector. Most healthcare expenses are paid out of pocket by patients and their families which can be considered as health expenditure. Private medical sector remains the primary source of health care for 70% of households in urban areas and 63% of households in rural areas. This is because of large population. The other reason is all the govt., hospitals are overcrowded and they lack proper equipment and facilities. To provide proper health care to the common man, the government should increase the number of government hospitals, it should pass strict laws for private hospitals and in addition to these it should also create awareness on healthy lifestyles, nutritious food etc. in rural area. The government should also provide health care in schools. Only the dedicated implementation of necessary by the leaders of the nation can only bring a change.

17. **Importance of Outdoor Games**

(By- Sreeja)

Games like cricket, hockey, tennis, football and badminton are outdoor games that are played in the open. They are games that involve physical activity and also a spirit of healthy competition. Outdoor games are important to relax ourselves and to charge our batteries, as the proverb goes 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy'.

In this age, where children are suffering from obesity, outdoor activities form an important part of their curriculum. Outdoor games also have long term benefits on health. They help the kids stay fit and healthy, and as they feel tired at the end of the day, they will sleep on time as well.

Outdoor games develop a competitive spirit and also boost up their confidence level and self-esteem. They learn to interact, and also to build strategies to win. In this tech savvy age, it is very important for the children to leave their televisions, laptops and videos games. They should go out and learn the importance of outdoor activities in their daily routine.

18. **What I want to be in Life**

(By- Simranjit/Smita)

Every human being, since he was a child, has an ambition of something. Some people want to be a pilot, some to be a doctor or an engineer and the others want to be a teacher and the

list continues. The goal of life should ideally defines ones' true self but, in today's world the case is totally opposite. One's ambition should be a combined mixture of the following four questions, 1- What a person loves to do? 2- What the person is good at? 3- What the world's needs are? and 4- What you can be paid for?. The combination of all of these four questions enables a person to lead a happy and fulfilling life. All the famous and successful people in the world have asked themselves based on the above four questions. The correct combination of each answer led them to this successful position. They are able to achieve so much just because they are happy doing that. Every young individual should think on all of the mentioned points. Believe me, you can achieve great heights.

19. At least five people were killed as heavy monsoon rain deluged India's financial capital Mumbai, causing transport chaos and forcing schools and many offices to close on Wednesday. The coastal city of more than 20 million people is the latest to be hit by floods that have ravaged South Asia this monsoon season, affecting millions of people across India, Nepal and Bangladesh and killing over 1,200. Authorities in Mumbai said at least five people had died since the intense rainfall began on Tuesday, making roads impassable and briefly shutting the suburban rail network on which millions of commuters depend. India suffers frequent flooding during the June-September monsoon season, but international aid agencies say things are worse this year with thousands of villages cut off and people deprived of food and clean water for days. The sad thing is that our government is unprepared in spite of recurring floods every year. Who gets the blow? Not the rich, nor the politicians, but the poor people. Thousands of slum people have their lives devastated by floods every year. Those who were already the suffering and deprived classes suffer more deprivation. Think about poor aged people who are diseased. Think about pregnant women. Think about the children. Their world is totally decimated and the unscrupulous government hardly does anything to restore them. The government should take their responsibility seriously. There should be steps taken to deal with the floods way before the monsoon.

2. Debate

Summary

Debate is a formal discussion or an argument on a particular topic on which different people have different opinions.

Purpose: The main motive is to show the ability of presenting an argument.

Given are the points which should be kept in mind before starting a debate:

- (i) Always begin the debate with “Honorable judges and my dear friends, day I am standing here to express my views for/against the motion “.....”
- (ii) The agreement or disagreement should be expressed clearly and forcefully.
- (iii) Debate should always have logical reasoning to prove the points.
- (iv) Relevant information should be used.
- (v) Debate should be ended by writing ‘thank you’ at the extreme left end.

The expressions which can be used are given below:

- (a) May I ask? Etc.
- (b) Refer to your opponent’s view

- (c) In my opinion
- (d) I’d like to argue
- (e) Always stand for your view point either in favour or against.

Format of Debate/Speech:

Salutation: Respected chairperson, honorable judges and all present here

Introduction: Views for/against the topic

Body: Views, facts, contradiction of opponent’s arguments etc.

Conclusion: Clarification stand mode

Some useful Tips:

- In a debate the content is presented differently than speech.
- In a speech the speaker’s intention is to turn the audience to his/her own way of thinking on a particular topic.
- The tense used should be same throughout.
- Personal opinion should be given in a debate. Debate can be written in 1st person.

PREVIOUS YEARS’

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. The government has banned the use of animals in the laboratories for the purpose of dissection. Write a debate in 150 - 200 words either for or against this decision.

[ALL INDIA 2015]

2. Some people feel that electronic media (TV news) will bring about the end of print media (newspapers). What are your views on the issue? Write a debate in 150 - 200 words either for or against this view.

* use of visuals on TV

* authentic and fast

* not enough news for 24-hour telecast

* may fabricate news

* become repetitive and dull

* even scandals become news

* print media - time tested

* analysed, verified news

* editorial comments

* cater to all interests

[ALL INDIA 2015]

3. ‘The policy of reservation of seats for admission to the professional courses is good for the deprived sections of society. Write a Debate in 150-200 words either for or against the motion.

[DELHI 2016]

4. Brain drain is not a bane for a developing country like India’. Write a debate in 150-200 words either for or against the motion.

[ALL INDIA 2016]

5. 'Private cars should be banned in the congested commercial areas of the cities.' Write a debate in 150-200 words either for or against the motion.

[DELHI 2017]

6. "It is cruel to put stray dogs to sleep." Write a debate in 150 – 200 words either for or against the motion.

[ALL INDIA 2017]

7. "Academic excellence is the only requirement for a successful career." Write a debate either for or against the motion. (120-150 words.)

[DELHI, ALL INDIA 2018]

Solutions

1. **Banning the use of Animals for Dissection**
(Debate-for the motion)

Good morning everyone,

Today I am going to express my views for the motion for banning the use of animals for dissection. No one is yet empowered to give life then why anyone should have the authority to take a precious life be it human or animal.

Many of us must be having pets at our home; don't you think that they emotionally react to joys and sorrows? Don't they make us laugh and cry? Then why to kill such creatures? Life is a gift of the almighty; no human should be allowed to take it away. With rapid changes or rather say the damage that the human race is inflicting on the eco system has already put many species on the verge of extinction.

With the advancement of science and technology, it's possible to use simulators and AI to its best. By doing so, we would be easily able to impart the knowledge and understanding which one gains from dissecting animals.

I am a firm believer that using simulators would be better than killing an innocent creature that might have a family to live with, who has to bear unimaginable pain and suffering while being dissected. Ask these questions to your inner soul and let the entire system know, what is the answer that you got from your inner core.

Thank you all.

(Debate-against the motion)

Good morning everyone,

Today I am going to express my views against the motion for banning the use of animals for dissection. Dissection of animals in the school laboratories provides a practical experience for the theoretical knowledge that students gain from books. They procure an opportunity to actually put their learning into practice. It should not be looked at as a wrongful practice because such an activity is meant to develop the student's knowledge of the elements and functions of the living being. The dissection of animals has a scientific purpose; it is a mode of hands-on education for students such that they learn outside of the pages of the textbook and actually look at what they are being taught. We should give more credit to the sensitivity and intelligence of our students so as not to believe that a dissection class will make them more prone to animal violence. Students should be taught the value of animal life by making them understand how an animal has the same kind of organs as human beings has that perform similar functions. The governing philosophy behind teaching students to dissect animals should be that life, whether human or animal, is the same; each living being is tied to each other by their inner similarity. Thus, a ban on dissection of animals in school laboratories would not be the best course of action in such a case. I hope my views on this topic were substantial enough to throw a light on this topic.

Thank You!

2. **(Debate-for the motion)**

Good morning everyone,

Today, I take the opportunity to express my argument in support of the topic 'Some people feel that electronic media (TV news) will bring about the end of print media (newspapers)'.

Ours is the era of speed and connectivity. Information is the propeller of our generation. One simply can't afford to lag behind in the race of cut throat competition. TV and mobiles along with hi-speed internet connectivity, enables us to get instant access to each and every information that we need in run time. Just for an example if

there is an earthquake in any part of nation or a world where our relatives and family members stay, won't be it ideal that we confirm there well being at that very time, or shall we wait for next morning to just even get to know that there was an earthquake.

The Government had recently announced such majors which has changed economical infrastructure in few hours, I wonder who will prefer to remain unaware in such an era. The 24x7 format of news is the truth of our time and the old and obsolete method late news is bound to go.

(Debate-against the motion)

Good morning everyone,

Today, I take the opportunity to express my argument against the topic 'Some people feel that electronic media (TV news) will bring about the end of print media (newspapers)'. TV news that strive towards authentic and fast reportage is always at the risk of fabricating its content to continue being in circulation. The governing principle for the 24-hours news format is that whether or not news constitutes the element of worthiness, it should be covered on the channel. If there is nothing worth reporting, then the content can be made sensational just to gain currency. It tends to become repetitive and dull. Scandals are allowed to become news and popularity becomes the main objective. The ambition of TV news to be the sole guardian of objective truth in the field of journalism can be considered to be a tall claim as more often than not it becomes a site for promotion of commercial products and sensational content in the garb of news. Print media is a time-tested medium of information dissemination, the time taken to publish engenders that the content of the report has been analysed and verified to offer a composite picture to the reader. Editorial commentary ensures an informed view on the issues at hand. Newspapers are not going to extinct any time soon; they are still a tried and time tested mode of receiving the world at our doorstep. Thus, electronic media can never overrule print media.

Thank you!

3. (Debate-for the motion)

Good morning everyone,

Today, I take the opportunity to express my argument in support of the topic "reservation of seats for admission to the professional courses is good for the deprived sections of society". Those who have been deprived since ages and haven't got equal opportunities to compete for a better life must get opportunities to quality education at least. It's the education, which can empower them to uplift the society as a whole.

By giving reservation in quality professional education, which otherwise will be out of their reach due to its high cost, we can provide a level playing field to the deprived class. For holistic development of our nation we must provide opportunities to each section of our society to develop entrepreneurships.

Don't feed them for free, but educate them for sure. It will have its own cascade effects and the benefits will go deep down the socio-economical structure of our nation.

(Debate-for the motion)

Respected chairman, honourable members of the Jury and dear audience,

I stand before you to speak for the motion. The policy of reservation of seats for admission to the professional courses is good for the deprived sections of society. In the ancient India, the people in the society were divided into four sections based on their caste and creed. This inequality in society has created differences among people. The so called upper class people have started controlling the society and made the lower-class people their servants and untouchables which has created a long gap between these two sections of people in all aspects.

The deprived sections of society were not given equal opportunities. After Independence, the constitution has given importance to the deprived sections by introducing reservation for them. This is a boon to the weaker sections to excel themselves in all fields of knowledge. A country can only progress, if all sections of society contribute. It is a must in a developing country that the marginalized and weaker communities must raise to create equality among all. Getting a seat in a professional

college is not easy. A sound financial stability is needed to join the coaching institutes and to get good books and material. The people belonging to the deprived sections lack this economical back up. So, they deserve reservation to get admitted into the professional courses.

Thank You.

4. **(Debate-for the motion)**

I stand before you to speak in favour of the motion 'Brain drain it not a bane for a developing country like India'. Of course, its fundamental right of human race to vouch for the best available resources be it study or be it work. Undoubtedly India or such other developing nations are budding and are the future of world economy; however, this has happened because we have always been open to learn the best practices from the globe.

There are multiple reasons which make brain drain a natural phenomenon. In India, we also want reservation in education and job which leads to lack of genuine opportunities for many meritorious students. Also there is a serious lack of educational infrastructure and research facilities in India. Patriotism doesn't say you shouldn't thrive for your growth. Also, just sitting here our graduates are serving other countries in various BPOs. The world has turned into global village and it would be unwise to say that one shouldn't feel free to choose what and where he/she wants to work.

(Debate-against the motion)

Respected Chairperson, honourable members of the jury and dear audience,

I stand before you to speak against the motion 'Brain drain it not a bane for a developing country like India'. Having more and more money is the tendency inherent in every person in India. Most often, we run to other countries for the sake of studies and earn money. In this regard I can firmly say that it is a wrong myth about which we are hankering after in vain. The developing India has become a hub for I.T industries. Cities like Hyderabad, Bangalore Chennai and Gurgaon are providing ample chances to the intelligent people with good salary packages in I.T industry. Even there is an enhancement and encouragement in the field of research.

Whenever the retrenchment starts in foreign countries, the Indians are at the forefront. They also treat us as second rate citizens. So, what a shame on our part to work on the soil of others. I strongly feel that an Indian should not compromise his honour. Whatever position we may get in India, is always superior to work in some alien country. Besides the surrounding and proximity to family gives one the feeling of at home and reduces the burden of being modern living.

5. **Respected judges and teachers.**

Today I stand before you to present my views for the motion on the topic given for debate. I believe that private cars should be banned in the congested commercial areas of the cities.

There is no end to the number of vehicles being driven around the city each day. Traffic jams have become a rather common problem and it has only increased in the last ten years. In my opinion, allowing private cars to congested commercial areas only adds to the problem. Long traffic jams do not only mean consumption of extra fuel but it also means that more number of people would suffer from respiratory diseases due to pollution. If people take the public transport to work or hire a cab which runs on CNG and comes with an option of pooling, the problem of constantly rising pollution and heavy traffic jams can be reduced by many-folds.

The earth belongs to all of us and it is our duty to safeguard it and keep it clean for our future generations. Thus, the first step towards protecting our environment would be to stop abusing the available amount of petroleum and avoid creating pollution.

Thank you for listening to my views patiently.

6. **Good Morning!**

Today, I, Arjun Mittal, have got a golden opportunity to speak on the topic "It is cruel to put stray dogs to sleep".

Yes, it is cruel to put stray dogs to sleep. 'Euthanasia' is the commonly used term to describe the cruelty to put animals to sleep. It is a practice of putting an end to the life of an animal by giving him a poison or drug. Euthanasia should only be practiced if the dog is in excruciating pain and cannot be treated.

Humans have been domesticating dogs for many years. Dogs are known as man's best friend. They act as scavengers and thus maintain a balance in the ecosystem. They also protect human habitations from thieves and other threats. It is very important to take care of these human friendly species.

Humans should not consider stray dogs as a burden but as a part of their society. Thus, I will conclude by saying that Euthanasia should be stopped as every living being has an equal right to live.

112. Nowadays there is too much stress is put on academic qualifications. It has been projected as if this is the sole determiner of success in life. In our nation, for an example, jobs are secured by only those who accomplish well in their academic performance. No doubt, academic qualification is vital but it is not the lone factor to ensure success in life of an individual. Ability and the will power

of person are also the crucial determiners of success. Skills can be characterized in many ways, for example, soft skills, language skills, and IT skills. There remains no guarantee that an individual with the most of top grades will get hold of a job as many employers do employ workers based on their skills. There should be no ambiguity that academic qualification is solely based on one's performance in their respected schools, colleges or universities. Not everyone gets equal opportunities. For this reason, skills are far more significant in shaping a successful future. Furthermore, the determination and attitude of an individual is another deciding factor in one's life. As the famous quote goes, 'Where there's a will, there's a way', there will be always opportunities for everyone to have successful life as long as they are willing to take on the challenge, no matter what their academic score is.

3. Speech

Summary

It is a formal address which is delivered to the audience.

Given are the points which should be kept in mind before writing a speech:

- (i) Title should be given at the top.
- (ii) Speech should begin with "Good morning to one and all present here, today I am here to express my views on the topic"..... .
- (iii) The topic should be defined properly stating its causes, effects, the present situation and the solution.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Regular practice of yoga can help in maintaining good health and even in the prevention of so many ailments. Write a speech in 150-200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly on the usefulness of yoga.

[DELHI 2012]

2. You are Raiendra Kumar, a social worker. You read an article in The Hindu on 'Health Care for Indian Workers'. Write a speech in 125-150 words on the importance of health care to be delivered at a public function to create awareness among the workers

[DELHI 2014]

3. Media has a strong hold on society. Write a speech in 125 -150 words on how media influences public opinion to be delivered in the school assembly.

[DELHI 2014]

4. Mobile phone of today is no longer a mere means of communication. Music lovers are so glued to it that they don't pay attention even to the traffic while crossing the roads. This leads to accidents sometimes even fatal ones. Write a speech in 150-200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly advising the students to be careful in the use of this otherwise very useful gadget. Imagine of you are Principal of your school.
[DELHI 2015]
5. Power shortage has become a norm even in the metropolitan cities. One way to face this situation is by preventing the wastage of power. Write a speech in 150-200 words on the importance of power in our daily life and how to save power at school and at home. Imagine that you are the Principal of your school.
[DELHI 2015]
6. Write a speech in 150-200 words on 'Benefits of early rising' to be delivered by you in the morning assembly of your school. You are Karuna/Karan, Head Boy.
[DELHI 2016]
7. Write a speech in 150-120 words on the topic, 'Discipline shapes the future of a student. It is to be delivered in the morning assembly. You are Karun/Karan.
[ALL INDIA 2016]
8. Your PGT English Ms. Geetha is a short story writer also. 'Sky is not Far' is a collection of her latest short stories. This book has won a national award. Write a speech in 150-200 words you will deliver in her honour in the morning assembly.
[DELHI 2017]
9. Holi is a festival of colours. It expresses pure and simple joy. Sometimes we start throwing coloured water and that too on strangers. As the Head boy / girl of your school write a speech in 150 – 200 words that you will deliver in the morning assembly of your school, describing why Holi is played and how it should be played.
[ALL INDIA 2017]
10. You are Ali/Alia, Head girl/Head boy of your school. You are deeply disturbed by the rising cases of aggressive behaviour of students in your school. You decide to speak during the morning assembly about it. Write a speech on 'Indiscipline in Schools'. (150-200 words)
[DELHI, ALL INDIA 2018]

Solutions

1. Regular Practice of Yoga

Respected Principal, teachers and friends,
Good morning to everybody, It's a great honour that I have been allowed to express my views in front of you all. Today I would like to discuss about the importance of Yoga in our daily life. Yoga is a conventional method of meditation developed by the sages and shadhus of ancient India. Yoga was practiced by them as an effective method of controlling their mental and physical activities. Yoga helps in development in the areas of physical, mental, social and spiritual health. A strong body carries a sound mind, and the mind remains clearly focused and stress remains under control. This helps us in maintaining our social eco system well. A healthy body allows you establish a direct connection with your inner soul. Be it children or victims of torture or another trauma, yoga benefits all.

2. Good Morning to all.

Recently, I read an article in The Hindu. I wonder why we hardly care for the health of other human beings, like the workers, around us and remain mute spectators to their misery. Often, the workers work in inhuman conditions, neglecting their health. The authorities must ensure clean and healthy working conditions for these people. It is the responsibility of the government to provide affordable healthcare services to these workers and their families. Indian workers should be taught the importance of cleanliness and hygiene. Many nongovernmental organisations can play a role in spreading awareness about health and hygiene. These workers play a major role in our life. We must understand and appreciate their contribution towards society. Access to basic health facilities is their right. Together, as responsible citizens, we should try to make their lives as healthy as ours.

Thank you!

3. Good morning to all.

Today, I stand here to voice my concerns on how media influences public opinion. Media is a powerful weapon in any democracy. It keeps people updated with the recent changes and development in the society and the world. It

also helps them, understand these developments and build their opinion about the same. With the development of better methods of communication, the influence of media has increased. Consequently, its responsibility of delivering correct information has also increased. If people blindly believe in whatever either print or electronic media tells them, our democracy may suffer badly. As the media has the power to showcase both the facets of a piece of information, it should work towards helping the common man to understand the pros and cons of any issue or event. Thus, one can clearly say that it is the responsibility of media and the media personnel to ensure that they direct their efforts towards building a constructive and balanced society and nation. Thank you

4. My dear students, a very good morning to one and all.

You might be thinking what I want to address today. I am here to discuss the obsession that has obsessed our current generation. On many occasions you might have seen people around you glued so much into their gadgets, especially mobile phones. Just last week, I read in a newspaper that a girl in Agra was hit by a car because she was too involved in her phone to notice a speeding car was heading toward her. Most of the time while crossing roads, children don't seem to notice the oncoming cars. With their earphones plugged in they don't seem to hear the blaring horns of the traffic. A lot of parents are seeing their youngsters dying even before they see the dawn of youth.. I would like to quote Albert Einstein, "I fear the day when technology surpasses human interaction, and we will have a generation of idiots." Children, you must know that you have a bright future and vibrant life ahead if you adhere to safety. Gadgets are for our convenience only; they should not lead us to death. Be safe and make your parents proud, not sorry.

Thank You!

5. My dear students, a very good morning to one and all!

The dwindling resources of today are giving all of us nightmares and the scariest one is loss of electricity. It won't be long before we are plunged into darkness and that too because of our own foolishness. Though electricity can be generated,

it is not easy to do so and this fact needs to be recognised and realised at the earliest. We dread power failure but do nothing to save Power so that we may not face such a situation' It is high time we started saving power not only at school but at home too. Saving electricity will save fossil fuel too. We should switch off the lights and fans when not in use. We-all should make use of the daylight to do most of our chores and not forget to check the switches before we leave the room. Remember, power needs to be saved and used efficiently for future use. Wasting power is going to leave us powerless in the future and I am pure no one would like that. So, children please heed my advice and save electricity. Set an example for others in doing so and lead the country to a brighter future.

Thank you!

6. Good Morning Principal, Teachers and my dear friends.

I take this opportunity to present my views on the topic 'Benefits of early rising.' In good older days people used to go early to bed and rise early from bed. This, habit is very energizing. It gives a positive start. The busy and hectic life of the present generation must inculcate this habit of early rising which relieves stress and tension. This early rising increases productivity and it helps in better time management. Even students can get many benefits out of early rising. Early morning is the best time to study as there won't be any disturbance. It is the ideal time to meditate and to do physical exercises which makes our body and mind fit and fine.

Thank You.

7. Respected teachers and dear friends

I am here to present my views on the topic, 'Discipline shapes the future of a student.' Discipline is a mean of keeping the things in order. It inculcates in us a sense of duty and obedience. In the words of Swami Vivekananda:" Duty is obedience to the voice of conscience; discipline is necessary not only in schools and colleges but in all walks of life. Absence of discipline will lead to chaos and confusion in life."

Discipline is training, especially of the mind and character aimed at producing self-controlled obedience. It is absolutely essential to the growth and development of an individual and a healthy society. It is indispensable for one and all in every walk of life, it is highly necessary at home, at school, in the playground, in society, in army, in public life, in political party.

Discipline must be taught early in life. The home is the nursery, where we receive our first lesson of discipline, through obedience to parents and elders.

The value of discipline in the political, social and economic life of a country is no less important. Only a nation of disciplined people can rise to the occasion. An undisciplined nation invites its doom rudder or later. Hence, discipline is a precious treasure. Life without discipline is like a ship without a rudder and punishment.

8. I feel honoured and privileged to have been given the opportunity to stand before you all and say a few words of appreciation for our very own and beloved Ms. Geetha (PGT, English). What a person she is! She has not only inspired us to evolve as students and better human beings but has also, given us the courage to believe in our dreams and try to fulfil them.

On behalf of the students of our school, I am going to say something in the honour of the author of a national award winning book 'Sky Is Not Far'. The book is a collection of short stories penned by her. As the title itself suggests, the book is a set of stories which are not just tales but are an account of inspirational journeys, undertook by common people and achieving not so common goals in life.

Ms. Geetha, through her stories, not just the ones she has written in the book, but the ones she told us in class, has inspired each one of us and made us believe that sky is the limit and of course, 'it is not so far'. I am proud to say that I have been one of the students in her class, who has looked up to her and is a huge fan of her master pieces.

Thank you ma'am for mentoring us and making us believe that though life may not be a bed of roses, there is nothing which is impossible to achieve.

Thank You

9. Good Morning!

Today, I, Arjun have got a golden opportunity to speak on Holi. Holi is the festival of colours and victory of good on evil. Holi has roots very deep in our history. Let me start with a short story.

There was an evil king who used to worship his idol. His son used to worship the god. This made the king very angry. He tried to persuade him to worship his idol but failed every time. Finally the king asks his sister who could not be burnt to sit on the pyre with his son and so the sister did. But that day king's son was saved by the god himself. This depicts a win of good deeds over evil.

Now days the colours with which the people play Holi, are very dangerous chemicals. In a study it has been found the chemicals used in those colours are extremely dangerous to our skin and may even cause chronic diseases such as Cancer. So I would like to advise all of you to avoid using the hard colours and use herbal colours instead.

I would like to wish you all A Very Happy Holi!

Thank You!

10. Respected teachers and dear friends,

I Ali, being head boy of the school, would like to seek your attention toward increasing aggressiveness among students of our school. Our school has always been the talk of the town, mostly for good reasons. We have always felt pride while saying that we belong to this school. However, it is extremely unfortunate that nowadays, students of our school are being known for their aggressive behaviour. Be it in sports, competition or any other extracurricular activity, our students have shown some extremely disappointing traits of aggression.

Bullying, ragging are not something to be proud of. Unfortunately, these are rampant in our school. Our school has history of over a century. And it took almost same time to build its reputation, I humbly beg you all to not to decimate this hard earned respect and reputation of the institution. How we behave shows our upbringing and hence our behaviour represents our family values and I am sure no would like to bring bad repute to his/her family.

4. Report

Summary

In a report the facts are presented in a systematic and well organized manner. It also deals with finding of an event that has already taken place somewhere in the past.

Given are the points which should be there in a report:

- (i) The record of a sequence of events.
- (ii) The interpretation of the importance of these records.
- (iii) The result of the discussion or course of action should be discussed.

- (iv) The conclusion should be mentioned appropriately along with the recommendations.

Format:

- (i) Headline
- (ii) Name of the report writer
- (iii) Place and date of reporting
- (iv) Opening paragraph
- (v) Account of the event in detail

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. You are Cultural Secretary of PND Xavier School, Jamshedpur. Your school organised a debate on the topic, 'The impact of reality shows on the younger generation'. Write a report in 100-125 words to be published in 'The Times of India', Jamshedpur.

[DELHI 2011]

2. A major bus mishap which left several people seriously injured took place at Nicholas Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai. Luckily no life was lost. Collect the information from the eyewitnesses and send a report in 100-125 words to 'The Nungambakkam Times'. You are Vinod/Vinodhini, a reporter.

[DELHI 2011]

3. You are Poorva/Partha, Cultural Secretary of your school, D.B. Senior Secondary School, Ambur. A week-long Music and Dance festival was organised by your school. Write a report in 100-125 words for your school magazine. Invent the details.

[ALL INDIA 2011]

4. The Debating Society of your school has recently held a workshop on 'Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation' (CCE) introduced

for the students of Class X in all schools. The students discussed the assessment made by the school based on their participation in various activities and the system of grading. Write a report in 100-125 words for your school magazine. You are Parveen/Payal, Secretary of the Society.

[ALL INDIA 2011]

5. Your school Commerce Association organised a seminar for class XII students of the schools of your zone on the topic, 'Rising prices create a crisis'. As Co-ordinator of the programme/ write a report in 100-125 words for your school magazine. You are Piyush/Priya of ABC School, Agra.

[DELHI 2012]

6. A new indoor gymnasium has recently been constructed and inaugurated at APJ International School at Goa. As special correspondent of 'The Hindu' draft a report in 100-126 words on the gymnasium and the inauguration ceremony.

[DELHI 2012]

7. Your school has recently arranged a musical night in the school auditorium. Write a report in 100-125 words on this programme, for your school magazine. You are Mahima/Mahesh, Cultural secretary of Vasant Vihar Public school, Itarsi. Invent the details.

[ALL INDIA 2012]

8. You witnessed a fire accident in a slum area near your colony on Saturday night. You were very much disturbed at the pathetic sight. Write a report in 100- 125 words for your school magazine. You are Lakshmi/Lakshman, a student of P.D.K. International School, Madurai.
[ALL INDIA 2012]
9. Your school, Sun Public School, Poona, celebrated 'Environment Day' on 5th November. Write a report on the Programme in 100-125 words for your school newsletter. You are Neeta/Naveen, Cultural Secretary of the school. Invent the necessary details.
[DELHI, ALL INDIA 2013]
10. You are Deepak/Deepika, Secretary of Ahimsa Club, Parsva Public School, Delhi on 2nd October your school observed 'International Day for Peace and Non-violence', organizing various activities such as visit to Raj Ghats, Charkha spinning, lectures by eminent Gandhians etc. Write a report on the same in 100-125 words.
[DELHI, ALL INDIA 2013]
11. Maxim Gorky School, Kodaikanal celebrated 'Nutrition Week' from 1st September to 7th September by arranging inter-school cookery contests, oratorical, painting and poster competitions, besides talks by eminent nutritionists and medical professionals. There was an overwhelming response from students and parents. Prepare a report in 100-125 words to be published in your school magazine. You are Arjun/Anita, School Pupil Leader.
[ALL INDIA 2013]
12. You are Roshan / Rohini, School Pupil Leader of Meerut Public School, Meerut. Your school joined a campaign organised by various agencies of your city to create awareness among people to conserve water. Write a report in 100-125 words highlighting the activities such as rain water harvesting etc.
[ALL INDIA 2013]
13. The Eco Club of your school launched a special cleanliness drive in the school and its neighbourhood. As Secretary of the club, write a report in 100-125 words giving details of the programme. You are Karan of A.M.M. High School, Hyderabad
[DELHI 2013]
14. Incessant rain has caused irrecoverable damage in your area. As an active participant in the flood relief programme, write a report in 125-150 words on the different flood relief measures carried out. You are Krishan/Krishna
[DELHI 2014]
15. You have visited a book exhibition in your neighbourhood. Write a report in about 125-150 words on the exhibition. You are Rohan / Rohini.
[DELHI 2014]
16. You had attended a workshop on personality development for students. Many eminent personalities had been present. Write a report in 125-150 words on how the workshop proved to be beneficial. You are Rajesh/Rajshree.
[ALL INDIA 2014]
17. Last week the newly built auditorium of your school was inaugurated. As Deepak / Deepti Saha, the head boy/girl of the school, write a factual description of the auditorium in 125-150 words.
[ALL INDIA 2014]
18. MMD School, Nashik, recently organised a science symposium on the topic : 'Effect of pollution on quality of life'. You are Amit/Amita Raazdan, editor of the school magazine. Write a report on the event for your school magazine.
[DELHI, ALL INDIA 2018]



Solutions

1. **The impact of reality shows
on the younger generation**

(Report by- Sumit)

On April 4th, a debate was organised on the topic of "The impact of reality shows on the younger generation" at 10 A.M in the school auditorium. Students of about fifteen schools had participated in the debate. They expressed their views in favour of or against the topic. The District Magistrate of our district presided over the debate. The panel of judges declared the outstanding participants. Students from St. Jhon's Senior Secondary secured all the top three slots of the competition. Prizes and certificates were given away by the chief guest. He delivered a short but impressive speech by saying that there are positive-and negative aspects of everything.

2. Bus Mishap

(Report for The Nungambakkam Times)

(By- Vinodhini)

Today morning a major bus mishap took place at Nicholas Road, at Nungambakkam. Many people got seriously injured in the accident. As per eye witnesses accident took place at around 7 a.m. At that time traffic was heavy. Everyone was in a hurry. All of sudden a bus came at a high speed and collided with the divider. It broke the divider and went to the wrong side. On the wrong side, it hit a shop and collided with many standing vehicles. Of course there was hue and cry everywhere.

Several injuries were reported. The police was immediately informed by the public. Ambulances reached, and the injured were carried to the nearby hospitals. People said that the driver was drunk and lost control of the vehicle. He also had fatal injuries. However, there was something good as no life was lost in this accident.

3. Music and Dance Festival

(Report by- Poorva)

A week-long Music and Dance festival was organised by our school, D.B. Senior Secondary School, Ambur on March 19 to mark the annual cultural week of the school. Students from several other schools also actively participated in various events. The venue for the week-long functions was primarily the school campus. An eye-catching pandal was constructed for the festival. Theme based lighting and sound arrangement were among key attractions. Audience were present to the capacity of most of the Pandals. Music and dances of various genres were performed. Kathak, Bharatanatyam, Odissi and Disco were prominent in the dance section,. Students of Mt, Carmel girl's school performed Kathak well. Entire audience was mesmerised with the performance. Western classical enthralled the audience to the core. A musical play presented by Gargi school gave the finishing touch to the festival. No doubt, the same was chosen for the best performance of the festival.

Many celebrities graced the occasion and cheered the students. With the concluding speech of the principal, the festival came to its end.

4. Workshop on CCE and Grading System

(Report by- Poorva)

On June 20, our school organised a workshop on continuous and comprehensive evaluation. It was held by the debating society of the school. The students discussed the assessment based on their participation in various activities. Many students appreciated the move. They said that study is a continuous process. It takes one complete year to finish one academic year. So, evaluation of the students should be continuous. Multiple choice questions will encourage the students to study the books regularly. Formative activities give students opportunity to participate in various activities like, debate, discussion. It was a good workshop which helped a lot in understanding the continuous and comprehensive evaluation.

5. Rising Prices Creates a Crisis

(By- Piyush)

Today, the Commerce Association of ABC School, Agra organised a seminar on "Rising prices create a crisis". The current era has become a difficult one for the common person who finds it increasingly impossible to meet his daily needs. A price rise in essential commodities tends to have its cascade effects. Price of commodities e.g. LPG, pulses, vegetables, fruits etc. are sky-rocketing and meeting end needs has become a distance dream. The drastic changes in economic policies lead to hike in prices of commodities. The increase in the price of petrol and diesel affect the entire economic structure of the nation. With liberalisation and globalisation, there has been in increased entry of multinational and other corporate giants into -our country. The government should ensure that the rich do not enjoy these services at the cost of the poor. To ensure equity, higher taxes should be levied on these companies and subsidies should be given to indigenously produced options.

This will ensure a bare minimum level of quality of life for the population of lower socio-economic status. The government should also seriously boost the marketing and sales of its own agriculture produces. This will ensure a favourable environment for domestic agriculture growth. Policy decision makers should keep the poor person in mind at all times.

6. The APJ International School at Goa, constructed the indoor Gymnasium for the school students and staff. The school organised the opening ceremony, the chief minister of Goa, inaugurated the indoor gymnasium of the school. The school principal welcome the chief guest with-garland. A short speech was delivered on the history of gymnasium. The first indoor gymnasium in Germany was probably the one built in Hesse in 1852 by Adolph Spies, an enthusiast for boys and girls gymnastic in school.

Today, a gymnasium is common in virtually all American Colleges and around the world. So, it is very important for the overall development of the children. The chief guest also stressed on the education of gymnastic. He also praised the Principal for devotion and initiation of gymnastic education in the school. Principal Mr Mitesh Kumar gave the vote of thanks at the end of the celebration.

7. **Musical Night**

(By- Mahima,
Cultural Secretary)

Our school arranged a musical night in the Vasant Vihar Public School, Itarsi at school auditorium on the eve of foundation Day. Eminent citizens and Parents of the students were invited. The broad casting Minister of the state was the chief guest and the popular music composer A. R. Rehman was the guest of honour. The Programme was started at 6 p.m. The programme was initiated with the tune of Patriotic song. The students presented a variety of entertainment programmes. The gathering liked the folk songs of different states in their local costumes. Folksongs/ gazals and geets were highly applauded. A play depicting the problem of educated unemployed was also presented. It was a realistic play. The parents and students were highly motivated. At the end, the principal gave the thanks note and the musical night came to an end successfully.

8. **Slum area Destroyed in Massive Fire**

(By- Lakshmi, P. D. K.
International School,
Madurai)

On Saturday night, the colony slum near my colony was gutted in a fire due to short circuit. Most of the people in the area have got serious burn injuries. At least ten people have died, about 150 have been admitted in

various hospitals. About 500 people have been left rendered homeless in this tragic incident. The area has become unhygienic. To help these unfortunate victims of fire, the CSR club of our school has given them money, clothes, food and other material so that they may carry on their lives without feeling depressed. Free medical service has been provided to the wounded. A group of volunteers have been posted to look after those admitted in the hospitals. Other voluntary organizations have also come forward to help the victims. The situation in the area is very miserable. The government should take care of this issue on war footing.

9. **Environment Day**

(By- Neeta)

Our school celebrated 'environment Day' with great zeal in the school campus and its nearby areas from 3rd April to 8th April, 2013. The aim was to sensitize the students and the neighbourhood people to preserve and conserve the environment. The entire week saw frenzied activities and the school campus wore a green look.

The plantation drive was inaugurated by the chairman of the school, Dr. K.H. Jain marked the beginning of the event. 'Each one-plant one-adopt one' was the motto infused among the children. On the second day, DDE, District East, Mr. K.M. Sinha along with education officer Mrs V. L. Vinayak planted the saplings in the school ground. They appreciated the school's endeavours-to make the future of our nation, environment conscious and nature lovers.

Afterwards, the Eco-club in charge along with house coordinators planted the saplings. The praefectorial team took pledge to tend the saplings. It was followed by a rally of the students and teachers with placards accompanied by slogan shouting were a sort of wake-up call. The 'Nukkad-Nataks based on cleanliness, plea to stop the usage of-polythene bags and replacing it with eco-friendly products stirred the people's conscience. On the concluding day, inter-house debates and declamation contests were organised. To disseminate the message among the tiny-tots, the drawing and fancy-dress competitions were held. The colourful attire of children as trees, flowers, mountains presented lively environment. The small gestures of the future citizens aimed at turning the green movement to mass movement.

10. International Day for Peace and Non-Violence
(By- Deepika, Secretary, Ahimsa Club)

Yesterday on 2nd October, Our school Ahimsa Club organised the 'International Day for Peace and Nonviolence' in school premises from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. The function was started at 10 a.m., the education minister of Delhi was the Chief Guest. Our school principal welcomed him with garland. Speeches on the life of Gandhi were delivered by some students. Many positive aspects were also reflected in the speech. A stage play was played on the life of Gandhi. How he helped the people in Champaran was also discussed. Some eminent Gandhians were also present on the occasion. They all highlighted over the non-violence and peace. They also advised the students to resolves the matter with peace. A team of students was sent to Rajghat to observe the situation and various activities. They provided the information to our principal over the phone. The popular song was also sung by the student to remember the Gandhi. At the end of the function, the Chief Guest distributed the Prize for the best performance. The principal gave the thanks note to the students and all invitees.

11. Nutrition Week
(By- Arjun, School Pupil Leader)

Our School health club organised and celebrated the Nutrition week from 1st September to 7th September, as usual, every year. This year some special attraction was the arranging inter-school cookery contests, oratorical, Painting and Poster Competitions. Besides these activities, some eminent nutritionists and medical professionals from AIIMS talked about the importance of Nutritious food. There was an overwhelming response from students and parents. The weekend programme was a grand success. At the end of the weekend, the prizes, certificates were distributed among the students by the Health Minister of Kodaikanal.

12. Conserve Water
(By- Rohini, Pupil Leader, Meerut Public School)

Last week, our school participated in a campaign organised by various civic agencies of the Meerut to spread awareness among the public at large to conserve water. Water is essential for every human being. As we all are aware that water level is depleting day by day. So, these agencies forced the people to utilize the PWD water supply only for drinking. For bathing and washing advised them to use boring water. Besides that, they also highlighted the activities such as rainwater harvesting etc. The commissioner of MC of Meerut appreciated the campaign and gave the certificate to some students and agencies to encourage such kind of activities in future also.

13. Special Cleanliness Drive Programme
(By- Karan, Secretary, Eco club)

The Eco club of J.D.V.M. High School launched a special cleanliness drive in the school and its neighbourhood from Dec 1 to Dec 15. Almost all the students from junior to the senior sections participated in this drive with immense enthusiasm and fervour. During this span, they were told the significance of cleanliness with the help of street plays and skits. Moreover, they were given the task to keep their surroundings clean, which included their school building, house, the streets, roads, parks etc. Several competitions on cleanliness were conducted by all the four houses. Most interestingly, students along with their teachers went out and swept the neighbouring streets encouraging others to participate too. They sprayed mosquito killing sprays in the drains to avoid procreation of mosquitoes. It was indeed, an impressive effort taken by them to create awareness about this serious issue.

14. Flood Relief Programme
(By- Krishna)

The incessant rain in the past few days has caused major damage in our area. Most of the low-lying areas have been flooded, causing irrecoverable damage to the properties. A flood

relief programme was organised on 4th April to aid the victims of the flood-affected areas. Everyone came forward to make generous contributions. The donations made were in the form of money, clothes, food and other basic requirements. We distributed the donations to the victims. The Chief Minister too announced a definite amount of relief for the victims. The volunteers also helped us in moving the victims to the relief camps, set up on the outskirts of the city. We are expecting more donations from the people of the city over the next few days.

15. Book Exhibition
(By- Rohan)

The Residents Welfare Association of Nehru Nagar organised the Fifth Book Exhibition in the community centre of the locality. The two-day long exhibition started on February 25 and attracted over five thousand book lovers from all over Delhi. Renowned publishing houses participated in the fair. Books written by well-known writers were on display. The book stalls were systematically divided. The exhibition also offered heavy discounts on some children's books. People were excited to get access to some of the rare books that were on display. The event was graced by the presence of the renowned writer and novelist Chetan Bhagat.

16. Workshop on Personality Development
(By- Rajshree)

Last week, a weeklong workshop on personality development was organised by our school. The students of class IX, X, XI and XII actively participated in the workshop. The aim of the workshop was to prepare the students for their future and to equip them for the bigger challenges in life. The workshop proved to be a great success. The students were addressed on various topics like self-analysis, body language and etiquette. Several activities and group discussions were conducted to help the students with their communication and public speaking skills. The workshop was also graced by the presence of eminent personalities like Javed Akhter and Amir Khan. They interacted with the students and spoke to them about the importance of interpersonal skills. The students left the workshop beaming with confidence and optimism.

17. New Auditorium
(Report by- Deepak Saha,
Head boy)

Last week, Mr . Ramesh Bidhuri, the MP of South Delhi inaugurated the newly built auditorium of our school. The auditorium boasts of all modern amenities. It has several gates so as to avoid any chaos while entering or exiting the auditorium. The seating space has been designed to accommodate about 5000 students. The seats are comfortable and placed on slopes for a better visibility of the performances on the stage. Special care has been taken to build the stage of the auditorium. The lighting system, which includes dramatic lights, spot lights, etc., and the digital sound system have been installed by a leading brand. The highly equipped auditorium became an instant hit with the students and was even highly appreciated by honourable guest.

18. Science Symposium at MMD School
(By- Amit)

The two days Regional Level CBSE Science Symposium with the theme "Effect of Pollution on the Quality of Life" was hosted by MMD School, Nashik on 14-15th April. The event witnessed young fervent participants from various part country putting up 44 exhibits displaying how environmental pollution is affecting our life.

Science and technology minister of union government inaugurated the symposium. He was quite amazed by the presentations and thanked the participants. The exhibits by the different schools showed the thorough research and preparation done by their pupils.

Meaningful seminars, debate sessions and group discussions were highlights of different sessions. The best thing was that the students not only highlighted the challenges about the environmental pollution but also suggested various practical solutions which could be effective in adding the life of the earth.

Each of the participants was facilitated with certificates and mementos. Portraying rich cultural heritage of the state host pupil enacted a Nukkad Natak on environmental pollution. Visiting dignitaries applauded the students for their novel ideas and enthusiasm which would help the world to become a much better place to live in.



Smart Notes

A large rectangular area with horizontal lines, intended for writing notes.

SECTION C

Literature Textbooks and Long Reading Text

PROSE

1. The Last Lesson

Summary

Introduction:

Franz, who is one of the two key characters of the story, didn't want to go to school fearing that Mr. Hamel, his French teacher would ask questions regarding Participles and he was certainly not prepared for it. Mr. Hamel's ruler and scolding had an impression on Franz. Though Franz was more inclined to spend a day out of school, however, he landed into the school. On his way to school, he saw a huge gathering at the Town Hall's notice board but he chose to ignore it as he was of opinion that this board always served bad news related to war. In fact when a blacksmith told him there was no need of going to school. Franz took it as if he was making fun of him. Once he reached the school he noticed a change in the school atmosphere. The absence of noise and chants of lessons by the learner made him suspicious. The day resembled to be a Sunday for the school. Students had already taken their seats in the classroom. Franz saw Mr. Hamel walking with the ruler under his arm and naturally got scared of it. But to his surprise, Mr. Hamel was polite and courteous in welcoming him. As Franz took his seat, he noticed that Mr Hamel was wearing his green coat and the silk cap which he usually wore on functions only. He remained puzzled until Mr Hamel read the notice which came from Berlin and stated that French wouldn't be taught any further in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. This made Franz realise how he had missed the opportunities to learn and he was apologetic on wasting time and not to learn French. Franz hardly knew to read and write French. Franz now realised that why there was so much crowd on the notice board of Town Hall. The books which seemed like a burden to him earlier

looked like old friends now. His feeling for Mr Hamel also changed; he didn't have any bitter memory of the cruel ruler and his cranky nature. Franz was also able to understand why his teacher had put on his best cloth. He could easily relate the presence of elderly people in the classroom as they were there to show respect to M Hamel, as he had served them for forty years. When Franz turn came to recite the lesson, he spoke a few words only and that too with mistakes, however, Mr. Hamel didn't scold him. In fact, on the contrary, he urged him to not to take opportunities for granted as if there is plenty of time to do things. He pointedly connected it with national pride by asking how they would feel when they would be mocked for being Frenchmen but unable to even read or write French. However, Mr Hamel didn't put the entire onus on him only but he also highlighted the reluctance of parents to encourage their children to go to school and instead taking them to farms and mills. Mr Hamel was honest in accepting that even he himself used to ask learners to water his plants rather than asking them to study. He also confessed that whenever he had to go fishing he used to declare a holiday for the learners. Then he highlighted the importance of the French language. He described it as the most beautiful language with the clearest and the most logical structure in the world. He linked language with national pride and said that when you are enslaved you need to keep your language and culture alive. Their language was the key to their freedom from slavery.

Though this was his last class in the school, he taught grammar and writing. Franz felt that the teacher taught his best that day as if he wanted to give all that he knew. As the church clock struck twelve, it was time to close the school. Due to his emotional state, Mr Hamel couldn't say the last words however he wrote "Vive La France"

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▶ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. Why were some elderly persons occupying the back benches that day?

[ALL INDIA 2017, 2014]

2. Why did Franz not want to go to school that day?

[DELHI 2017]

3. Who occupied the back benches in the classroom on the day of the last lesson? Why?

[DELHI 2015]

4. What tempted Franz to stay away from school?

[DELHI 2014]

5. How did Franz react to the declaration that it was their last French lesson?

[DELHI 2013]

6. What changes did the order from Berlin cause in the school?

[DELHI 2012]

7. How did M. Hamel say farewell to his students and the people of the town?

[ALL INDIA 2012]

8. What was Franz expected to be prepared with for the school that day?

[DELHI 2011]

9. Franz thinks, "Will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons? What does this tell us about the attitude of the Frenchmen?"

[All INDIA 2011]

▶ Long Answers Type Questions:

[6 Marks]

10. Our native language is part of our culture and we are proud of it. How does the presence of village elders in the classroom and M. Hamel's last lesson show their love for French?

[ALL INDIA 2016]

11. Our language is part of our culture and we are proud of it. Describe how regretful M. Hamel and the village elders are for having neglected their native language, French.

[DELHI 2016]

12. Everybody during the last lesson is filled with regret. Comment.

[ALL INDIA 2015]

Solutions

- To pay respect to the language teacher M Hamel. He was leaving the school after serving for forty years. [3]
- Franz was expected to be prepared with the rules of participles which he hadn't prepared and hence he was scared to go to school that day. [3]
- Villagers occupied back benches in the classroom as they all wanted to pay respect to M. Hamel for his dutiful services to the school children for last forty years. [3]
- As Franz was late that day he feared of being scolded by the school teacher. This unwillingness was further strengthened by the warm weather and chirping of birds as well. [2]
- Franz was full of regrets when he came to know that his teacher M. Hamel was leaving after serving the school for forty years. He wished he could have timely learnt his French lessons and he wanted to apologize. [2]
- The order from Berlin brought the school to almost standstill; the regular hustle-bustle was no more there. The teacher became more caring for the learners. Learner and elderly villagers were apologetic for not paying much attention to learn French when it was easily accessible. [2]
- He tried his best to arouse the patriotic feelings among the students and the elderly of the village who were present by linking the French language with national pride. He urged them to safeguard the language and tried to impart all his knowledge to the present audience. He made a hand gesture to declare the end of the class after writing 'Vive La France' (Long live France). [2]
- He was supposed to be prepared with a speech on participles which he hadn't prepared. [2]
- Franz thinks, "Will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons?" This denotes the fear among the Frenchmen that the invaders would try to force German on them using unnatural practices but to him French was as natural to native people as cooing was to the pigeons. [2]
- Native language helps a person to express his/her feelings, emotions and thoughts in the most lucid and friendly manner. All feels proud of their language. As M. Hamel declared that henceforth only German would be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine, he praised French as the most beautiful, the clearest and most logical language in the world. He arouses

the feeling of patriotism by writing 'Vive LA France' on the board. Presence of elderly to pay tributes to the French teacher shows that they all were having the same feeling of missed opportunity to learn the language when it was easily accessible. By arousing patriotism, M. Hamel and by being present in class the elderly of the village, all of them showed their love for the native land and language. [6]

11. We respect our cultures; hence we respect our language and we are proud of it. M.Hamel blamed himself and natives for neglecting their native language French. Many times he had given a holiday when he wanted to go fishing and he even asked the students to water his flowers. Hamel also found fault with the parents who had sent their children to work instead of making them attend school. On the last day of the French lesson, all the village elders attended the class and they showed regret for neglecting their native language. All of them sat quietly on

the back benches of the classroom. They come with their primers and they tried to listen and understand whatever Hamel taught. Hamel appealed that they hold fast to their language, a key to their freedom. [6]

12. As per the order from Berlin, only German was to be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. Mr. Hamel, the village people and his students were regretful. The villagers were apologetic about not learning the French lessons when they were easily available. Most of them were engaged in their profession to earn a living, as a result, they ignored their French lessons. Everyone present in the classroom had always thought that they had enough time to learn the language. But in the last French lesson, everybody was apologetic of their mistakes. Now they had the realization of how little they knew their native language. Everyone attended the last lesson to express their respect for their native language, the dutiful teacher and their beloved country, none of which was theirs now. [6]

2. Lost Spring

Summary

Introduction:

The first part talks about the writer's impressions about the life of the unfortunate rag pickers. She meets Saheb, a rag picker, every morning. Saheb along with his family migrated from Bangladesh as their farms and homes have been swept away by a flood caused by a storm. After observing that he always keeps searching for something in the heaps of garbage the author asked him, why he did it? To which his reply was "I have nothing else to do". When advised by the author to go to school, he told that there is no school in the nearby area. Though she never intended to open any school, she told Saheb that she was going to open a school, which made him happy.

In sharp contrast to his name Saheb-e-Alam, he used to wander barefooted on road in the company of his poor friends. The author came to know that they all desired to have footwear, however, they did not have any proper ones.

Some people argue that it's due to tradition that they walk barefoot, however, the author doesn't agree to it. For her, it was more about poverty. The Rag pickers reside in Seemapuri. The author visited that place. Seemapuri, located on the outer Delhi, however, looks a different world altogether.

It's a colony where tens of thousands of rag pickers reside. Their houses are temporarily made of mud and plastic. Though they are enlisted voters, civic amenities are far from their reach. Wherever they find a livelihood, they put their tents there. Garbage is the main source of survival for them. The same garbage was termed as wrapped in wonders, as they occasionally 10 rupees note or sometimes a coin or so.

The author then outlines the dreams of Saheb. Standing in front of a tennis court, he aspires to play tennis a day in his life. One of the rich people had given him his discarded shoes as well. Even though the shoe had a hole in it, still it was in sharp contrast to his faded clothes. Saheb wasn't bothered about the hole, as for him wearing that shoes itself was like a dream come true.

One fine morning, the author met Saheb at a milk booth to find that neither he had his carefree look nor the happiness that was usually visible on his face. He was carrying a steel canister which looked far heavier on him than the plastic bag he used to carry. On enquiry, the author came to know that he had joined a tea stall and now he would earn 800 rupees and he would also be getting all his meals. However, all this hadn't charmed Saheb as he had lost his freedom and he was no more his own master.

The second part of the chapter is a story of Mukesh, a child labourer in a bangle-making glass factory in Firozabad. Mukesh wants to be a mechanic as he aspires to be his own master.

Firozabad is a famous city for manufacturing bangle; every second house is involved in bangle making. Several generations have passed doing the same work i.e. making bangles for women. Working around furnaces, welding glass is the most integral part of their life cycle. There is a lack of awareness with regard to rules prohibiting child labour. Often they even lose their eyesight. The author feels that if the laws were enforced appropriately then more than twenty thousands of childhood could be saved.

They live in a miserable state as the lanes leading to their homes are stinky and choked with garbage. Animals and humans co-existed in such areas.

The family has several health issues. Women were frail. Father was a tailor at first then worked as a bangle maker. He wasn't able to make the house completely or to send his children to school. As generations, he also passed the skill of bangle making to his children.

From the words of Mukesh's grandmother, one can easily feel that they have accepted their poor condition as their destiny. They accept it as their destiny as they are born in bangle maker caste. The author sees another girl Savita, making mechanical moves of arms as if she is just a machine. Her mother has not had even a full meal in her whole life.

Poverty, unfulfilled wishes, apathy and injustice are all that they feel. They have a fear of doing anything else as the entire administration will not allow them to do anything new.

The author sense some hope when she sees a dream of becoming a motor mechanic in Mukesh's eyes.

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▣ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. What does the reference to the chappals in 'Lost Spring' tell us about the economic condition of the rag pickers?

[ALL INDIA 2016]

2. Describe the irony in Saheb's name.

[DELHI 2016]

3. What did garbage mean to the children of Seemapuri and to their parents?

[ALL INDIA 2015]

4. What job did Saheb take up? Was he happy?

[DELHI 2014]

▣ Long Answers Type Questions: [6 Marks]

Answer the following questions in 120-150 words:

5. "For the children it is wrapped in wonder, for the elders it is a means of survival." What kind of life do the rag-pickers of Seemapuri lead?

[ALL INDIA 2017]

OR

Garbage to them is gold. How do ragpickers of Seemapuri survive?

[DELHI 2017]

6. Give a brief account of the life and activities of the people like Saheb-e-Alam settled in Seemapuri.

[DELHI 2011]



Solutions

1. The narrator, Andes Jung asks Saheb why he doesn't wear 'Chappals'. He simply answers that this mother didn't buy them. There is a tradition to stay barefoot in villages and slums. It seems merely lame excuse to explain away a perpetual state of poverty. The economic condition of these rag pickers is not so well. [3]
2. The full name of Saheb is Saheb-e-Allam which means "Lord of the Universe". He doesn't know the meaning of his name. The irony here is this Saheb is a ragpicker and a refugee from Bangladesh. He is not the Lord of the Universal all. [3]
3. Garbage was a means of survival to the people of Seemapuri. However, it held a different meaning for the children, for whom it was a mysterious package that held unknown valuables. [3]

4. Saheb took up a job at a tea-stall. He was not happy because working for a master meant sacrificing his freedom and his 'carefree look'. Even though he earned 800 rupees and all his meals, he was less contented than before. [2]
5. Seemapuri is a place in the suburbs of New Delhi. Mostly the refugees, who came from Bangladesh in 1971 live here. It is a hub of almost 10,000 rag pickers. They don't have citizenship and hence no basic amenities, still, they are happy. They manage to secure food which is more important than citizenship. Basically, it's a slum where rag picking is their only way of survival as they don't have any other means of income. As per the author, it is their "daily bread, a roof over their heads, even if it is a leaking roof" which is equivalent to gold for them. Apart from this, for the kids it is "wrapped in wonder" as they, occasionally find "a rupee, even a ten-rupee note". [6]
6. The story, "Lost Spring" written by Anus Jury revolves around the pitiable condition of poor children who have been forced to live in slums and work in very dirty conditions. The first part of the story tells the writer's impressions about the life of poor ragpickers who have migrated from Bangladesh but are now settled in the Seemapuri area of Delhi. The writer watches a boy named Saheb every morning in his neighbourhood. The boy looks for some coins and other things in the garbage heaps. Rag picking for them means survival, garbage to them means gold. It is a thing wrapped in wonder. When they find a silver coin in a heap of garbage, they feel happy. They have always hoped to find more. [5]

3. Deep Water

Summary

Introduction:

The story, "Deep Waters" reveals to us how the author conquered his dread of water and mastered swimming with the inner will and self-determination. He had built up a fear of water since his early years. At the age of three or four years, the author had gone to California with his dad. On a particular day, the waves thumped him down and he was almost drowned. The author was extremely frightened yet his dad who knew there was no damage. This left a permanent impression on the author's mind regarding the dread of water.

Afterwards another episode, more frightening, amplified his fear, while he was attempting to get over his fear of swimming in the Y.M.C.A. swimming pool in Yakima. On that day while he was sitting tight, a major kid all of a sudden played an unsafe trick and pushed him into the water. The author was unpleasantly unnerved. He went down nine feet into the water. His lungs were brimming with the

unreleased air. When he reached the base, he hopped upward energetically. He came up yet gradually. He attempted to seize something like a rope, however, got a handle on just at the water.

He endeavoured to yell but to no use. He went down once more. His lungs hurt, head throbbed and he became bleary-eyed. He felt incapacitated with fear. All his organs were incapacitated. Just his heart revealed to him that he was alive. Again he endeavoured to hop up. Be that as it may, this time his appendages would not move by any means. He searched for ropes, steps and water wings however all was futile. At that point, he went down once more, the third time. This time all endeavours and dread stopped. He was moving towards serene passing. The author was in peace. When he came to awareness, he was lying near the pool with young men close-by. The fear that he had encountered in the pool never left him. It frequented him for quite a long time and years to come. It spoilt many of his campaigns for kayaking, swimming and angling. It spoilt his delights in Maine Lakes, New Hampshire, Deschutes, Columbia and Bumping Lake and so on.

In any case, the author was resolved to vanquish his dread. He took the assistance of a swimming trainer to get the hang of swimming. The trainer showed him different activities fundamental in swimming step by step. He put his face submerged and breathed out and breathed in raising it above water. He rehearsed it for a little while. He needed to kick with his legs for half a month in the pool. Finally, he joined every one of these activities and influenced himself to swim. He got the hang of swimming yet the dread continued. So profound goes our youth encounters! So frightful is the dread of dread! At whatever point he was in the water the dread returned. Henceforward the writer endeavoured to threaten dread itself. He attempted to confront the new test. At the point when dread came, he went up against it by asking it mockingly with respect to what it can truly do to him? He dove

into the water as though to oppose the dread. When he embraced fearlessness the dread was vanquished. He confronted the test intentionally in different spots like the Warm Lake. He vanquished it finally.

The encounters of the writer project some critical light on specific parts of life. Encounters of agony or delight in adolescence stay in the sub-cognizant personality and impact our emotions later as well. The dread of water followed up on the author in that way. Indeed, even subsequent to being a specialist in swimming, the writer felt dread though there was no reason for it. When he embraced bravery, the dread vanished. That shows a large portion of our feelings of dread is vincible. Dread makes perils where there is none. The writer's encounters additionally affirm the notorious truth, "Where there is a will, there is a way."

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▣ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. Why did Douglas' mother recommend that he should learn swimming at the YMCA swimming pool?

[DELHI 2015]

2. How did the instructor turn Douglas into a swimmer?

[All INDIA 2013]

3. Why did the Douglas go to Lake Wentworth in New Hampshire? How did he make his terror flee?

[All INDIA 2012]

4. Why was Douglas determined to get over his fear of water?

[DELHI 2011]

5. Which factor led Douglas to decide in favour of Y.M.C.A pool?

[All INDIA 2011]

▣ Long Answers Type Questions: [6 Marks]

6. Fear is something that we must learn to overcome if we want to succeed in life. How did Douglas get over his fear of water?

[DELHI 2018]

7. The story "Deep Water" has made you realize that with determination and perseverance one can accomplish the impossible. Write a paragraph in about 100 words on how a positive attitude and courage will aid you to achieve success in life.

[DELHI 2014]

8. How did Douglas develop an aversion to water?

[DELHI 2012]



Solutions

1. The overpowering force of the waves at the California beach stired aversion for water in Douglas. His mother warned him against swimming into the deep water of the treacherous Yakima River. So, she recommended that he should learn swimming at the YMCA Swimming Pool. [3]
2. The instructor started training Douglas with great caution. He tied a belt around him with a rope attached to the belt which went through a pulley that ran on an overhead cable. Douglas was made to swim in water for hours and hours. To exhale underwater was taught. He also taught him how to inhale by coming out of the water. [2]
3. Douglas was not certain whether all the fears had been conquered or not, even after the training of six months and practicing. As a result of this doubt, he went to Lake Wentworth and swam two miles. He felt the fear only once when he was in the mid of the lake. He had put his face under and saw never-ending water. Though the fear returned, however, in a smaller intensity. He laughed out and dismissed terror. [2]

4. Douglas was determined to get over his fear of water because it had ruined his fishing trips. He could not enjoy water sports like canoeing, boating or swimming. [2]
5. The Y.M.C.A. Pool was an ideal place for Douglas to learn swimming. It was safe and it was only two or three feet deep at the shallow end. Since it was nine feet deep at the other end, the drop was gradual. [2]
6. Initially, Douglas tried to conquer his fear of water on his own, however, as this didn't fructify, he got a trainer for him who worked in a systematic way. Under his guidance, Douglas learnt to remain at ease in water. After that, he exhaled and inhaled water and was less afraid of putting his head under water. Step by step, he gradually mastered all the skills to have a complete experience of swimming. Within a span of six months he had conquered his fear of water. Douglas journey highlights the importance of overcoming fear in order to be successful in one's life. [6]
7. In the story "Deep Waters" we see Douglas overcoming his childhood fear of water through determination, perseverance and hard work. Thus, this story shows that with a positive attitude and strength of will, we can accomplish almost anything. All of us may fear something or the other. But, when we conquer the fear through courage, we become victorious. And a victory, emerging from the bitterness of failures-and hardship of enduring them for a long period of time, has its own meaning and charm. It might seem to be a long and gruelling journey, however, it will definitely conclude in success. [5]
8. It was in his early age of three or four years when Douglas developed an aversion to water. It followed the incident when he went surfing with his father. He was holding his father tight still the powerful waves knocked him down. He was almost choked, drowned and swept away. Though his father was there, however, the fear of water struck deep into his heart. This fear had done a long-lasting damage on Douglas' mind. [5]

4. The Rattrap

Summary

Introduction:

A rattrap peddler used to sell small rattraps. His clothes were all torn. He looked like a starved man with hollow cheeks. He used to make wiretraps. Sometimes to survive he used to steal and beg. The world was cruel to him. He was homeless as well.

He was given to meditation and led a very lonely life. As he was thinking about his rattraps, he discovered a new theory. The world itself seemed to be a rattrap to him. The world offers land, clothes, joys and riches to trap people. As soon as anyone touched them the trap closes on them. He found it so funny to think of people who were already trapped and who were on their way to reach the bait.

One cold evening in the month of December he saw a cottage. He knocked at the door to get shelter for that night. A lonely old crofter was the owner of the cottage.

The crofter was so kind to him that he welcomed him and served him hot porridge to eat and tobacco to smoke. The peddler came to know from the crofter that he had a cow and that he sold her milk and cream. He also told the peddler that he received thirty kroner as payment in the previous month. After showing the money to him he hung the pouch of money on a nail in the window frame. The next morning the peddler left the cottage and the crofter locked his cottage and went out.

The peddler was tempted to steal the money and he came back to the cottage, smashed the window and stole the money. As he did not find it safe to walk along the public highway he went into the woods. He kept on walking and moved in circles but could not find the way. He was tired and the forest seemed to be a rattrap in which he was caught. He laid down on the ground to die as he thought that his end was near now. After some time he heard thumping of a hammer's strokes. He was aware that the sound was coming

from some iron mill. He stood up and started walking towards the sound. He went into the forge after opening the gates. It was Ramsjo Ironworks.

The blacksmith did not notice him. The owner of the work was on his visit and he came to the forge. It was he who after a careful observation at the peddler's face felt certain that the peddler was Captain von Stahle, one of his old regimental comrades, who had fallen on evil days. He invited the peddler to his home with him for the Christmas. But the peddler was afraid so he denied and the Ironmaster went home. The ironmaster's daughter Edla was sent by him to invite the peddler to come home. She came in a carriage with a large fur coat. She spoke very softly to him and convinced him to go along with her for the Christmas Eve. On the way, he was repentant for stealing the crofter's money. This act of stealing had put him in a trap.

As he sees the old regimental comrade in his home, the ironmaster was extremely happy. He was treated well, fed well and also provided him with respectful work. The servant was asked to cut the peddler's hair and arrange a bath for him. The peddler wore the ironmaster's fine suits. As soon as the ironmaster saw him in daylight he felt that he had made a mistake. The peddler wasn't certainly Captain von Stahle. The ironmaster thought that the man had cheated him and he thought of handing him over to the sheriff.

According to the peddler, he did not show what he was not. He was not quite keen to visit the home of the Ironmaster. Even at that point in time, he was willing to wear his worn-out clothes and leave. He also told the ironmaster that the world was a rattrap and

he too might be tempted by the big bait and caught in the trap. He was asked to leave his house by the Ironmaster.

Edla obviously didn't like her father's stance and thought that it was not right to turn away the man whom they had invited for the Christmas. As a result, she stopped the peddler and her father had to give in. Edla served food to the peddler. During the Christmas party in the evening, he was also given some Christmas presents and he received them thankfully. The peddler came to know from Edla that the coat was also a Christmas present. Edla not only showed her kind gestures but also assured the peddler that he would be welcomed again if he wished to spend another Christmas Eve with them.

Next morning when the Ironmaster and his daughter went to the church there they came to know that the peddler was a thief who had robbed the crofter. The ironmaster was certain that their silver was taken by the peddler. Edla was sad about it. But as they reached home they came to know that the peddler had left their house. However, nothing was taken from there. In fact, to the contrary of expectations, a Christmas present for Edla was left by him. As soon as Edla opened the present she found a rattrap in which he had left the crofter's money behind. This made Edla happy. There was a letter as well, which was addressed to Edla. In the letter, the peddler had thanked Edla for her kindness. He had also requested to return the money to the crofter. He stated his upbringing was like a captain and that is what enabled him to come out of the rattrap in which he was trapped. The letter was signed as Captain von Stahle.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▣ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. What do we learn about the crofter's nature from the story, "The Rattrap"?

[ALL INDIA 2016]

2. Why did the peddler derive pleasure from his idea of the world as a rat trap?

[DELHI 2014]

3. Why did the peddler decline the invitation of the ironmaster?

[DELHI 2012]

4. Why was the crofter so talkative and friendly with the peddler?

[DELHI 2011]

5. Why was the peddler surprised when he knocked on the door of the Cottage?

[ALL INDIA 2011]

▣ Long Answers Type Questions:

[6 Marks]

6. The peddler believed that the whole world is a rat trap. How did he himself get caught in the same?

[ALL INDIA 2017]

7. The peddler thinks that the whole world is a rattrap. This view of life is true only of himself and of no one else in the story. Comment.

[DELHI 2017]

8. How did the peddler feel after robbing the crofter? What course did he adopt and how did he react to the new situation? What does his reaction reveal?

[All India 2013]

Solutions

1. The Crofter was a generous host and a good companion. He was an old man without wife or child. He was a lonely man always in search of a good company. He was happy to get someone to talk to his loneliness. So, he served the peddler food and pipe. He made every effort to make his guests comfortable. [3]
2. The peddler derived happiness from the idea of the world being a giant rat trap as he was never treated in a kind manner by the world. And for this reason, he had hard feelings for the world and felt pleasure by thinking ill of it, by comparing it to a giant rat trap. [2]
3. Being aware of the fact that the Ironmaster had mistaken him as his old comrade, the invitation from the ironmaster did not please the peddler. As the stolen money was with him, he was scared and frightened as well. [2]
4. The crofter was friendly with the peddler because he lived alone without a wife, child or companion. He suffered from loneliness. [2]
5. The peddler did not expect to receive the kind of hospitality he received from the crofter. He usually used to meet sour faces and was turned away without even a word of kindness. [2]
6. The life of the peddler is of loneliness. This thought of being absolutely alone made the peddler a cynic. After the theft of money, he tried to flee through the forest but soon got lost. He remembered his own thoughts and comprehended that he had trapped himself in the rat trap. He was tempted by the bait, the thirty kronor bills. The ironmaster and especially his daughter's kindness failed to make

the peddler positive about the world. The rat trap seller articulated himself strongly realising that the worldly bait had, once more, tempted and trapped him. Unlike the other characters in the story, peddler is the only one who gave up to the loneliness and as there was an absence of the emotional bonds, the human relationship of love and empathy, it made him the skeptic and made him believe the world was a rat trap. [6]

7. The peddler had a lonely life. By being completely alone, he became a cynic. When he ran to the forest to escape after stealing money, he got lost. In such conditions of despair, he reflected on the world as a giant rat trap. A sense of realisation came to him that he was caught in the rat trap as he allowed himself to be tempted by the bait, the thirty kronor bills. The kindness of the ironmaster and especially his daughter failed to make any difference in the peddler's world. And, this made him a cynic who considers the world as a rat trap. [6]
8. After robbing his host crofter, the peddler was amused with his act. He did not have any harsh feelings that he had broken the trust reposed in him by the crofter. He thought only of his own safety. As he realised the danger of being caught by the police along with the thirty kronors, he decided to leave the road, and run into the woods. In the initial few hours, the woods didn't cause any difficulty. Gradually, it became hard as the forest was big and confusing. The trails were twisted back and forth. Though he was walking he did not find any end of the wood. He realised that none of his efforts to get out of the forest was fructifying. The forest seemed like a prison from where he could never escape. This reaction of the peddler shows the quandary of human nature. Temptations often lead to evil. And the fruits of evil seem amusing initially, however, they deny a man of his kindness and push him into the rat trap. [6]

5. Indigo

Summary

Introduction:

In December 1916 there was the annual convention of the Indian National Congress. A poor illiterate peasant came there and he complained about the injustice suffered by the peasants in Champaran. He met Gandhiji there and told him about the problems. As Gandhiji had many engagements so he did not give any assurance to Mr. Shukla. But the peasant was determined and he followed Gandhiji wherever he went. Gandhiji was so impressed that he fixed a date.

Both of them went to Patna by train to meet a lawyer Rajendra Prasad. The lawyer was out of town. But the servants already knew Shukla as he had been there several times. The servants made both of them stay on the ground as they mistook Gandhiji for another peasant and untouchable. They did not allow them to draw water from the well.

Gandhiji decided to break his journey to camp at Muzaffarpur as he wanted to get more information about Champaran sharecroppers. At Muzaffarpur, Gandhiji stayed in the house of a government teacher, Mr. Malkani. In those days Indians were afraid to show sympathy to the supporters of the home rule. As the news of Gandhiji's arrival in Muzaffarpur spread the sharecroppers started coming to Muzaffarpur to see him. They briefed him about their problems. Gandhiji chided the lawyers for taking high fees from poor peasants. Gandhiji thought that the most important thing was to free the peasants from the fear of British landlords. Champaran district was divided into estates of which the English people were the owners and the Indians worked as sharecroppers on their land. The sharecroppers were compelled to plant 15% of their land with indigo and the entire harvest was surrendered to the landlords as rent.

In the meantime, landlords heard that Germany had developed synthetic indigo. So they offered to release the sharecroppers from the obligation to harvest indigo but asked them to pay the compensation. Some peasants agreed and some resisted. As the peasants learnt about the synthetic indigo so those who paid the compensation asked for their money back. The dispute between the landlords and sharecroppers arose. The landlords hired thugs and the sharecroppers engaged lawyers.

Gandhiji wanted to know the exact situation so he visited the secretary of the British landlords association. But he was refused the information as he was an outsider.

Gandhiji called on the commissioner of Trihut division. He was rude to him and asked Gandhiji to leave Trihut immediately. Gandhiji made Motihari his headquarter. He started his investigations. A peasant who was maltreated in a nearby village so Gandhiji decided to go there to know the fact but was stopped by the police. He was served a notice to leave Champaran but Gandhiji denied. Gandhiji was summoned to appear in the court. Gandhiji sent the report to the Viceroy.

The peasants got to know that Gandhiji was in trouble so they gathered around the court building. This baffled the British authorities. They felt powerless. In the court, Gandhiji pleaded guilty. He read out a statement and asked for a penalty. The judge let Gandhiji go free as the delivery of judgement would take several days.

Gandhiji's lawyer friends told him they would follow him to jail if he went to jail. Gandhiji was pleased. He declared that the battle of Champaran was won.

The Lieutenant Governor of the province decided to drop the case against Gandhiji. This was the victory of Civil disobedience. Gandhiji and lawyers proceeded to conduct an enquiry and recorded the statements

of thousands of peasants. After long interviews, the Lt. Governor constituted an official commission of enquiry through the indigo peasants' complaints. The commission comprised officials, landlords and Gandhiji as the sole representative of the sharecroppers.

There was serious evidence against the British landlords which were collected by the commission and that made the landlords very nervous as a result they agreed to refund the peasants' money that they extorted illegally.

The landlords offered 25% of it to which Gandhiji agreed. It was a moral victory. The landlords abandoned their estates which went back to the peasants. This was the end of indigo sharecropping in Champaran.

Gandhiji also decided to remove the social and cultural backwardness in Champaran. During his seven months stay in Champaran, Gandhiji kept a distant watch on the Ashram.

Charles Freer Andrew who was a devoted follower of Gandhiji came to Champaran. Gandhiji's lawyer friends wanted Charles to stay on to help them but Gandhiji refused the idea as he did not want to take help from an Englishman in their fight. Gandhiji taught a lesson of self-reliance.

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▶ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. Though the sharecroppers of Champaran received only one-fourth of the compensation, how can the Champaran struggle still be termed a huge success and victory?

[DELHI 2018]

2. Why was Gandhiji opposed to C.F. Andrews helping him in Champaran?

[DELHI 2016]

3. Why did Gandhiji feel that taking the Champaran case to the court was useless?

[DELHI 2014]

▶ Long Answers Type Questions:

[6 Marks]

4. Why is the Champaran episode considered to be the beginning of the Indian struggle for Independence?

[ALL INDIA 2014]

5. Exploitation is a universal phenomenon. Poor indigo farmers were exploited by the British landlords to which Gandhiji objected. Even after our independence we find exploitation of unorganized labour. What values do we learn from Gandhiji's campaign to counter the present day problems of exploitation?

[DELHI 2013]

6. Give an account of Gandhiji's effort to secure justice for the poor Indigo sharecroppers of Champaran.

[All INDIA 2012]

7. Why do you think Gandhiji considered the Champaran episode to be the turning point in his life?

[All INDIA 2011]

Solutions

1. Even though the sharecroppers of Champaran got only one-fourth of the compensation, yet it seemed like a huge victory because it made the farmers fearless. So far, they had never even dreamt of resisting the Britishers, but now they were on the street in countless numbers. Of course, this was a declaration of the end of terror. As it liberated the peasants from slavery and fear, there remains no ambiguity regarding its success. [3]
2. Gandhi was opposed to C.F. Andrews helping him in Champaran because the support of Englishmen would show the weakness of heart of Indians. Gandhi wanted Indians to rely on themselves and to be self-reliant. [3]

3. Gandhiji believed that the peasants were crushed and fear-stricken. He felt that taking the Champaran case to the court was useless as the actual relief for the peasants would come when they become free from fear. [3]
4. The Champaran episode is considered to be the beginning of the Indian struggle for independence because, for the first time, farmers and peasants rose against the Britishers. The peasants had always been oppressed by their British landlords, but they lacked the courage to revolt. Now under the leadership of Gandhiji, they became aware of their rights. A small farmer, Rajkumar Shukla, who hailed from a small district, Champaran, helped bring about a very major change. Likewise, many other peasants from the villages fought audaciously and contributed in their own way to the movement. Their cumulative effort eventually resulted in their winning the battle of Champaran and to finally free themselves of the sharecropping arrangement. This success also proved, for the first time, the effectiveness of Gandhi's method of non-violence and noncooperation. [6]
5. Exploitation continues in un-organized sectors such as farm workers, construction site labourers, housemaids or helpers at 'dhabas' paid too little for the quantum of work done in unhygienic surroundings. Gandhiji has shown us the way to counter the present day problems of exploitation. He helped the Champaran sharecroppers by infusing courage and freedom from fear. He taught them to be confident which in turn enhanced their self-esteem. In a violence-ridden world, he taught the sharecroppers to move towards their goal in a peaceful and tolerant manner. They become independent and self-reliant. These values helped them improve their quality of life and can bring relief to present-day problems of exploitation. [6]
6. On receiving reports of exploitation of the poor sharecropper peasants at the hands of British planters, Gandhiji went to Champaran. Initially, he tried to get the facts. As expected, the British landlords, along with the commissioner of Tirhut, didn't co-operate. Gandhiji got a briefing about the court cases of these peasants. Along with the lawyers, Gandhiji collected a deposition by about ten thousand peasants. Other pieces of evidence were also taken into account. The entire area pulsed with the activities of the investigators and forceful protests of landlords. As a result, Gandhiji was summoned by the lieutenant governor. Consequently, an official commission of inquiry was appointed to mull over the indigo sharecroppers' situation. Gandhiji solely represented the peasants. The official inquiry commission gathered a huge quantity of evidence against the big planters. As a result, they had to agree, in principle, to make refunds to the peasants. This was a moral victory of the peasants which gave them a sense of empowerment. They acknowledged their rights and garnered courage. In the following years, the British planters gave up their estates which then went back to the peasants. The peasants were then masters of their land. [6]
7. The British planters wanted some excuse for prolonging the dispute with the peasants. However, Gandhiji proved too wise for them. The deadlock was ended by accepting what the planters wanted. Even so, the British had to compromise with their pride. The peasants now had courage. They believed that they had rights which they could defend. Gradually, the British planters left their estates. These estates now came back to the peasants. After this episode, Gandhiji told the British that they had no authority to order him in his own country. He was ordered to leave Champaran but Gandhiji refused. So, the government had to relent. [6]

6. Going Places

Summary

Introduction:

Sophie and Jansie are classmates and friends. Sophie is filled with fantasies and desires. She is a daydreamer who dreams of owning a boutique after school or hopes to be a fashion designer or an actress too. Jansie who believes that they come from a poor financial background becomes sad as she knows that they have no other option but to work in a biscuit factory. Jansie who is more realistic tries to pull Sophie to the reality that she needs a lot of money to have a boutique. But Sophie is not discouraged.

Sophie declares at her home that when she would have earned some money she will have a boutique. Her father retorted that he will thank her if she could buy a decent house for the family. Sophie has a younger brother Derek who also scoffs at her impractical idea. He says that she thinks money grows on trees. Her mother who is bent over the sink could only sigh. Sophie has an elder brother Geoff with whom she shares all her secrets comfortably.

Danny Casey, an Irish young football player who plays for United is her hero. She thinks about him all the time. She tells her brother Geoff that she had a chance meeting with Danny Casey in the arcade. Geoff tells their father about their meeting. Her father calls them as her wild stories but Sophie asserts that it is true. Her father tells that she would be in trouble if she talked like that. According to her father, Danny is a promising player but is too young.

Geoff is an apprentice mechanic who travels to work every day. According to Sophie, it is a fascinating world which her brother visits.

Sophie shares with her brother Geoff that Danny has asked her to meet again in the next week. But Geoff did not believe her as Sophie was too young and Danny must be having a lot of girlfriends. Sophie makes Geoff promise that he would not tell their father about the date.

Geoff told Jansie's brother about Sophie's and Danny's meeting. So one day when Sophie came across Jansie, Jansie was curious to know all about that. After a few talks, Sophie discovers that Jansie knew nothing about their date. Then Sophie tells Jansie about her meeting with Danny Casey. She tells Jansie to keep it a secret as she did not want her neighbours to talk about all this. Sophie was very afraid of her father and she tells Jansie that if her father came to know about it, he will murder her. Sophie along with her father and brother went to watch the United. Danny scored the second goal there which made Sophie proud of her hero and her father was also very happy and they all three went to the pub to celebrate.

Sophie decides to meet Danny. After dark, she goes to the decided place. There was a wooden bench under a tree. She sits and waits for Danny there. She imagines him coming out of the shadows. As Geoff had doubted that Danny would come at all so she thinks she would tell Geoff that he was wrong. She is excited but he does not come. Slowly and disheartened she walks to the arcade. There she imagines him once again and asks him for the autograph and like the last time this time as well she discovers that they don't have a pen and paper. Then Danny disappears.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▣ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. Why did Jansie discourage Sophie from having dreams?

[ALL INDIA 2017]

2. What was Sophie's ambition in life? How did she hope to achieve that?

[DELHI 2017]

3. Why did Sophie long for her brother's affection?

[ALL INDIA 2014]

4. Why did Sophie like her brother, Geoff more than any other person?

[ALL INDIA 2013]

5. Why did Sophie not want Jansie to know anything about her meeting with Danny Casey?

[ALL INDIA 2012]

6. Why didn't Sophie want Jansie to know about her story with Danny?

[DELHI 2011]

7. What thoughts came up to Sophie's mind as she sat by the Canal?

[ALL INDIA 2011]

▶ Long Answers Type Questions:

[6 Marks]

8. In one's approach to life one should be practical and not live in a world of dreams. How is Jansie's attitude different from that of Sophie?

[DELHI 2018]

9. Every teenager has a hero/heroine to admire. So many times they become role models for them. What is wrong if Sophie fantasies about Danny Casey and is ambitious in life?

[ALL INDIA 2016]

10. Teachers always advise their students to dream big. Yet, the same teachers in your classrooms find fault with Sophie when she dreams. What is wrong with Sophie's dreams?

[DELHI 2016]

11. Sophie lives in a world full of dreams which she does not know she cannot realize. Comment.

[ALL INDIA 2015]

12. Has Sophie met Danny Casey? What details of her meeting with Danny Casey did she narrate to her brother?

[DELHI 2014]

13. Attempt a character sketch of Sophie as a woman who lives in her dreams.

[DELHI 2012]

Solutions

1. As they belonged to lower middle-class, Jansie wanted to bring Sophie to the ground. Jansie thought that being rational would help Sophie realize her dreams. [3]

2. Sophie wished to rise above her middle-class status and to obtain sophistication. She aspired to open a boutique or become an actress or fashion designer. Though she belonged to a middle-class society, she never missed in taking a plunge because she was not one who accepts regrets in life. The dreams sometimes proved unachievable to Sophie but she took the refuge of dreams to fulfil her desires. She gracefully maintained the balance between reality and dreams, and in this way, lived her unachievable dreams. [3]

3. Geoff was an introvert and did not speak much. Sophie envied her brother's silence as she thought that he had access to a world that she had never got a chance to visit. She craved to be a part of her brother's world. Hence, she longed for his affection. [3]

4. Sophie was extremely fond of her brother Geoff. while Dad and Derek represented the squalor of their present existence, Geoff was the only person who offered a ray of hope in her life. He symbolized freedom as he visited places she had never been, to Sophie hoped that he would introduce her to his exotic and promising world for which she believed she was made. [3]

5. Jansie was inquisitive. She had an interest in knowing every detail about others. Also, she feared that Jansie would spread the news everywhere. As a result, Sophie simply didn't wish Jansie to know about her story with Danny. This might be due to mutual jealousy and one-up man ship on her part. Sophie was apprehensive to learn that Geoff had told her story with Danny to Jansie. [3]

6. Sophie knew that Jansie wouldn't believe her so easily and she wouldn't keep it a secret. [3]

7. Sophie was interested in a boutique. For this, she needed money. So, she thought that she should become an actress as there was real money in that. Then she could have a boutique also. [3]

8. Jansie and Sophie are just opposite in characters and have an overall different way of living life. On one hand Jansie is more pragmatic and down to earth person, on the other hand, Sophie lives in a fantasy world and can be best termed as a daydreamer. Jansie understands the fact that an ordinary person like her can only work in a biscuit factory. To its contrast, Sophie denies the truth and has goals of becoming a manager, an actress or a fashion designer.

Sophie is a daydreamer and her world is imaginary. There is nothing wrong in dreaming big but one has to work equally hard as well.

To make her dream come true, Sophie needs to work hard rather than of dreaming of a bright and successful life. Accepting the reality, that she is a middle-class person is going to help her. Undoubtedly, she would have hard times due to her poor financial condition, but with sincere devotion and resolution, she could certainly attain a level from where she would actually have the company of successful people like Danny Casey. [6]

9. Sophie is a school going girl. She lives in a dreamy world which has a distant relation with the harsh realities of her life. Her dreams are beyond her reach or her means. She thinks of having a boutique. Then she entertains the idea of being an actress. She even wants to become fashion designer. Here, she is very different from her classmate and friend Jansie. Jansie is realistic and practical. She knows that both of them have been earmarked for the biscuit factory.
- Sophie's romantic dreamy nature leads her to hero-worship. The hero of her dreams is the Young, Irish footballer Danny Casey. She has developed a romantic fascination for him. Geoff cautions her that Casey is a celebrity. Many girls like her run after Danny. But she is an incurable dreamer. She thinks of him all the time. She sits for hours imagining Danny Casey coming to her. She knows that he will never come. She becomes sad but helpless. This is the point where she went wrong. She might have moved forward towards her destination by doing hard work. [6]
10. Sophie was a middle-class girl who aspired to be big. She wished to own a boutique after finishing her school. This would help her to achieve a glamorous and stylish lifestyle. She thought money could be saved by working as a manager, or by becoming an actress because there is huge money in it. She was romantic in nature, who was far from reality. Sadly, Sophie did not even have a good house for her. Her father worked hard to meet the needs of the family. Her mother was also a hardworking housewife. However, Sophie aspired to doing something beyond all this and wished to have the costliest shop and a royal life. She also wishes to explore the places she had never seen. These places allured her towards them as they were far and unknown. Her dreams were certainly unrealistic. [6]
11. At the very beginning of the chapter Going Places, Sophie tells Jansie that she aspires one day she would own a boutique or be an actress. If ever she becomes an actress, she would still run the boutique as actresses normally need not work full time. It's obvious that Sophie loves to live in her dream world. One can think that these dreams were still achievable, however, her desire about Danny-Casey highlights that she is completely lost in her fantasy world. She is a firm believer that she has met Danny Casey despite no one taking her words seriously. She has no doubt about her capability of achieving her dreams. [6]
12. No, Sophie has not met-Danny Casey in reality. One day, in an attempt to gain Geoff's attention, Sophie narrates a cooked-up story about accidentally meeting Danny Casey at the Royce's. Geoff, however, refuses to believe her. So, she describes Danny Casey's physical appearance to make her brother believe her story. She tells Geoff that she was also willing to get an. autograph for little Derek, but she did not have a pen or a paper for the same. Then, Sophie claims, that the two of them talked about the clothes at Royce's. She ends her story by saying that Danny has promised to meet her again. [6]
13. Sophie is a school going girl. She lives in a dreamy world which has a distant relation with the harsh realities of life. Her dreams are big and beyond her reach or her means. She thinks of having a boutique. Then she entertains the idea of being an actress. She wants to even become and fashion designer. Here, she is very different from her classmate and friend Jansie. Jansie is realistic and practical. She knows that both of them have been earmarked for the biscuit factory.
- Sophie's romantic dreamy nature leads her to hero worship. The hero of her dreams is the Young, Irish footballer Danny Casey She has developed a romantic fascination for him. Geoff cautions her that Casey is a celebrity. Many girls like her must run after Danny. But she is an incurable dreamer. She thinks of him all the time. She sits for hours imagining Danny Casey coming to her. She knows that he will never come. She becomes sad but helpless. This is the point where she went wrong. She might have moved forward towards her destination by doing hard work. [6]



Smart Notes

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POETRY

1. My Mother at Sixty Six

Summary

Introduction:

Right at the outset of the poem with the usage of words like “parent’s home”, the underlying tone of nostalgia is inculcated into this poem. The overarching idea of mortality also finds its first prologue in the poem. The poetess Kamala Das realises while accompanying her mother on an emotional roller-coaster drive that she is at the ripe age of sixty-six.

The poetess then paints a gloomy but realistic image of ageing, by portraying her mother as a dozing ageing lady whose mouth is open in a carefree sleep and a face turned pale in course of the passing of time.

1. Driving from.....
.....
.....
.....though away.

It was previous Friday when the poetess’ mother accompanied her on her way back to Cochin to board a flight. Her mother was sitting beside her. As her mother went into deep sleep, her mouth opened and the colour of her face seemed pale and the colour of ash, as if of a dead body. This triggered panic in the poetess. She was in an unparalleled pain realizing that her mother won’t survive for long.

2. and
.....
.....
.....Smile.....

In order to overcome her fear, she looked out of the window. The young green trees, the cheerful children seemed to be in sharp contrast to her ageing mother. After reaching the airport and getting cleared from the formal security check, the poetess again looked at her mother who appeared weak and resembled the moon of a late winter night. This revived her childhood fear of permanent separation from her mother. However, the poetess opts to conceal her feeling and kept smiling then onwards. The final words “see you soon, Amma” was an assurance to herself that they would meet again. This was also to hide her emotional pain and feelings of fear.

The poet has touched upon some deep-rooted fears of permanent separation from her mother and has highlighted the pain that comes with the idea of ageing and the death of our loved ones. Somehow, towards the end, the poem reflects the spirit of hope, which comes from the line “see you soon, Amma”. Moreover, from upright rejection, the poem moves in the direction of a calm acceptance and was beautifully portrayed through the poet’s long smile as she watched her mother depart. On a closer look, we might observe a slight hint of bravery and rationalism in the way the poet accepts what is inevitable – and the medium is the self-comforting smile.

Child-mother love and relationship are outlined in a thought-provoking manner. Fear of losing our loved ones, rejection of the inevitable truth and escape, then gradually a quiet acceptance of harsh realities is the core theme of the poem.

PREVIOUS YEARS’

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▣ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. What was the poet’s childhood fear?
[All INDIA 2014]
2. How does Kamala Das try to put away the thoughts of her ageing mother?
[DELHI 2014]
3. Why has the poet’s mother been compared to the ‘late winter’s moon’?
[DELHI 2014]
4. What were the poet’s feelings at the airport? How did she hide them?
[ALL INDIA 2012]
5. What were Kamala Das’s fears as a child? Why do they surface when she is going to the airport?
[ALL INDIA 2011]
6. What does the poet’s smile in the poem, ‘My Mother at Sixty-six’ show?
[DELHI 2018]

7. Having looked at her mother, why does Kamala Das look at the young children?

[ALL INDIA 2017]

8. What kind of pain does Kamala Das feel in 'My Mother at Sixty-six'?

[DELHI 2017]

▶ Extract Based Type Questions:

[4 Marks]

9. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

[DELHI 2018]

Old
Familiar ache, my childhood's fear,
but all I said was, see you soon
Amma,
all I did was smile and smile and
smile... ..

- (a) What does the phrase, 'familiar ache' mean?
(b) What was the poet's childhood fear?
(c) What do the first two lines tell us about the poet's feelings for her mother?
(d) What does the repeated use of the word, 'smile' mean?
10. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

[ALL INDIA 2016]

.....I saw my mother
beside me,
doze, open mouthed, her face
ashen like that
of a corpse and realised with
pain.....

- (a) What is 'I' ?
(b) What did 'I' realise with pain?
(c) Why was the realisation painful?
(d) Identify and name the figure of speech used in these lines.
11. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

[ALL INDIA 2015]

and
looked out at young
trees sprinting, the merry children spilling
out of their homes, but after the airport's
security check, standing a few yards
away, I looked again at her, wan,
pale

as a late winter's moon and felt that
old
familiar ache...

- (a) How can the trees sprint?
(b) Why did the poet look at her mother again?
(c) What did she observe?
(d) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines.
12. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

[DELHI 2015]

I saw my mother,
beside me,
doze open mouthed, her face
ashen like that
of a corpse and realised with
Pain
that she was as old as she
looked but soon
put that thought away,

- (a) What worried the poet when she looked at her mother?
(b) Why was there pain in her realization?
(c) Why did she put that thought away?
(d) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines.
13. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

[ALL INDIA 2013]

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 realised with pain
that she was as old as she looked...

- (a) Where was, the poet driving to?
(b) Why was her mother's face looking like that of a corpse?
(c) What did the poet notice about her mother?
14. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

[ALL INDIA 2011]

As a late winter's moon and felt that
old
familiar ache, my childhood's fear
but all I said was, see you soon,
Amma

- (a) What does the 'Childhood fear' refer to?
 (b) What do you mean by familiar ache?
 (c) What was mother being compared to and why?

15. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

[DELHI 2011]

.....but soon
 put that thought away and
 looked out at young
 trees sprinting, the merry children spilling
 out of their homes,

- (a) Which thought did the poet put away?
 (b) What do the 'sprinting trees' signify?
 (c) What are 'the merry children spilling out of their homes', symbolic of?



Solutions

- A child is always afraid of being separated from his or her parents. Similarly, in the poem, the poet's fear as a child was that of losing her mother or her company. [3]
- Troubled with the thoughts of her ageing mother. Kamala Das tries to console herself with the view outside the car that was full of youthful vim and vigour. She watches the trees 'sprinting' past her speeding car and the children, full of life and activity, running out of their houses to play. [3]
- The poet's mother looks pale and worn out, devoid of the brightness, and blush of youth. In the twilight of her life, she appears as lacklustre as the winter moon. [3]
- The 'wan', 'pale' face of the poet's mother at sixty-six brings an image of decay and death. It brings that old familiar fear of separation back at the airport. She fears the ultimate fate of human beings. But she must put on a brave face. She exercises self-control. She composes herself and tries to look normal. She tries to hide her ache and fear by smiling continuously. [3]
- The fears of ageing and ultimate death were her fears as a child. She was struck by the realization of her mother in old age. The old age creeping on her mother is a hard fact. [3]
- The poet was smiling as she didn't want to reveal to her mother that she was actually very sad. She was just disguising it with a fake smile. However, she was, extremely distressed as she feared to lose her mother soon. [3]
- Kamala Das knew that her mother was getting old and the frightening thought that her mother might die soon filled her with fear. So she looked at the young children as they are full of energy, and represent youth, thus driving away the disturbing thought that her mother was dying. [3]
- When the poet looks at her mother's face she found that it had become pale and withered. She realised that her mother was at the edge of her life and her end was near. The thought that her mother would be soon separated from her caused unbearable pain and ache in the poet's heart. [3]
- (a) The pain, that her mother was growing old and the fear of separation [1]
 (b) The poet's childhood fear was fear of losing her mother. [1]
 (c) The poet loves her mother a lot and she had a fear of losing her. [1]
 (d) The word 'smile' was repeatedly used as the poet hides her feelings from her mother under a smile. [1]
- (a) 'I' in the above extract is the poet or the daughter. [1]
 (b) The poet realised the approaching death of her mother. [1]
 (c) The realisation of the poet is painful because her mother now looked as old as she was, her bodily infirmities that come with old age were visible on her face and she was approaching her death. [1]
 (d) The figure of speech used is a Smile. [1]
- (a) When we look out of a moving vehicle, we see the objects moving in the opposite direction. This motion is referred to as 'sprinting' by the poetess, who when looked out of her moving car, felt as if the trees were running. [1]
 (b) The poetess looked at her mother again to reassure herself of her mother's presence. [1]
 (c) The poetess observed that her mother looked pale and weak. [1]
 (d) The figure of speech is used in these lines are personification and simile. [1]
- (a) The poet was worried about her mother's advancing age. [1]
 (b) There was a pain in the poet's realisation because her mother now looked as old as she was, her bodily infirmities that come with old age were visible on her face and she was fast approaching her death. [1]

- (c) The poet put that thought away because she would not be able to go through with her plan of travelling away from home if she continued to dwell on her mother’s old age [1]
- (d) The figure of speech used is a simple, [1]
- 13. (a) The poet was driving from her parents’ home to the Cochin airport. [1]
- (b) Her mother’s face looked pale, faded and lifeless, like a dead body. [1]
- (c) She noticed that her mother was dozing with her mouth open. [1]
- 14. (a) ‘The childhood fear’ refers to the death of her mother. The fear of death of her mother troubled her. It was the old fear which crept again on seeing her ageing mother. [1]
- (b) The ‘ache’ refers to the troubled thoughts related to her mother’s death. Seeing her mother growing old and almost withered away due to age, the poet feared to see her no more. The fear of her death was not new as a child, since even she was troubled by this thought. [1]
- (c) The mother has been compared to ‘Late Winters’ moon’. Just like winter moon, the mother seemed pale, glow-less and lacking strength and youthful shine. [2]
- 15. (a) The poet put away the painful thought of her mother’s ageing and declining health. [1]
- (b) Sprinting trees signify energy/youth/activity. [1]
- (c) They symbolise happiness, youth and vigour. [2]

2. An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum

Summary

Introduction:

When Stephen Spender went to an elementary school in slum he found that the classroom was dim and wall paint was faded. Children seemed malnourished and sick.

The growth of a child was affected as his bones seemed twisted. Another boy who seemed dreamy was thinking of a squirrel’s game. There was another girl sitting in despair.

The portrait of Shakespeare and the map of the world were on the wall. Beautiful cities under a cloudless sky at dawn were depicted on the map. There were ships and love. Modern progress and liberal attitude both were symbolised over it. On the contrary, the lives of the children were dismal and gloomy. Their future seemed to be written in a fog.

According to the poet, the map and Shakespeare were insignificant for the children whose houses resembled just like graves.

As per the poet, the windows of the classroom should be broken and the children should be shifted to a brighter place where they can enjoy the daylight. They should feel the sun, the sky and the sea. Education and equal rights should be given to them like others.

1. Far far.....

.....
 other than this.

The first stanza of the poem gives a description of the children sitting in a classroom of a school which is situated in a slum. As these children were not given any importance by any section of the society, the poet aptly compared them to rootless weeds. The children were untidy and their faces were pale.

Now the poet gives details of a few children present in the classroom. There is a tall girl who seems to be in the depressed state as her head is down due to poverty or some affliction. The poet sees a boy who was noticeably thin with bulging eyes which could be compared with rat only. In the list of unlucky pupils, there is another boy who has inherited a gnarled bone disease from his father. He has to recite his lessons from his seat as he can’t even stand. Another sweet boy is sitting at the back of the room and is not paying any heed to the class and is lost in daydreaming about a squirrel who is playing in the hollow of a tree. The poet interpret this as the boys himself is vouching to play like the squirrel but he can’t.

2. On sour cream.....
-

stars of words.

The poet further gives a detailed depiction of the classroom. The walls of it are dirty, yellowish and

are unpleasant to the eyes. One of the walls boasts a picture of Shakespeare. Besides, there are paintings of a cloudless sky at dawn, the domes of buildings, the beautiful scenery of the Tyrolese and its beautiful flowers along with bells. The names of the donors to the school are also enlisted on the wall. Open-ended maps are also present on the walls, however, they have a little relevance for the children as their area is not in it. Their world is dull and hazy. Their life has no future and there exists no ray of hope. They are destined to live in narrow lanes under a leaden sky. All those things which could be otherwise considered natural beauty have little meaning to these children

3. Surely Shakespeare
-
-
-as big as doom.

Shakespeare's head which is present on the map of the walls of a classroom seems wicked as the children can't imagine a world apart from the one that they have lived in. Ships and sun present in the pictures are bad examples as they tempt them to shun their dark world to join the world of the rich and where ships exist. With houses comparable to narrow holes the future of these children is foggy and could be easily compared to the endless dark nights. The poet provides more gloomy narrative when he goes to say that the bones of these children seem to peep through their skins. As per the poet the mended glasses of their spectacles to the small pieces of broken glass on stones are just like the world of these slum children full of broken desires. They are destined to use the leftover things of the rich. According to the poet the slums should be marked on the maps in order to give slum children a sense of equality.

4. Unless governor
-
-
-is the sun.

The poet feels that the situation of this classroom and the children are bound to remain as it is unless a governor, inspector or some worthy visitor comes to these places and tries to improve otherwise gloomy and miserable conditions of the children. Classroom windows symbolise the fate of the slums which blocks the progress of the children. As per the poet, the windows of the classroom should be broken and the children should be shifted to a brighter place where they can enjoy the daylight. They should feel the sun, the sky and the sea. Education and equal rights should be given to them like others. The poet suggests that these children should be given the opportunities to express themselves.

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▣ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. What does Stephen Spender want to be done for the children of the school in a slum?
[DELHI 2016]
2. How is 'Shakespeare wicked and the map a bad example' for the children of the school in a slum?
[ALL INDIA 2016]
3. What message does Stephen Spender convey through the poem: 'An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum'?
[DELHI 2013]

▣ Extract Based Type Questions: [4 Marks]

4. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :
[DELHI 2018]
..... On their slag heap, these children
Wear skins peeped through by bones and
spectacles of steel
With mended glass,
like bottle bits on stones.
(a) Name the poem and the poet.
(b) Explain : 'slag heap'.
(c) What future awaits these children?
(d) Name the figure of speech used in the third line.
5. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[ALL INDIA 2017]

At back of the dim class
One unnoted, sweet and young.
His eyes live in a dream,
Of squirrel's game, in tree room,
other than this.

- (a) Why is the class dim?
- (b) How is the young child different from others?
- (c) What is he doing?
- (d) What is a tree room?

6. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[ALL INDIA 2017]

Far far from gusty waves these children's
faces.

Like rootless weeds, the hair torn round
their pallor;

The tall girl with her weighed-down head.

- (a) Who are these children?
(b) Which figure of speech has been used in the first two lines?
(c) Why is the tall girl's head weighed down?
(d) What does the word, 'pallor' mean?
7. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[ALL INDIA 2015]

On their slag heap, these children
Wear skins peeped through by bones and
spectacles of steel

With mended glass, like bottle bits on
stones.

- (a) Who are these children?
(b) What is their slag heap?
(c) Why are their bones peeping through their skins?
(d) What does 'with mended glass' mean?
8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[DELHI 2015]

Far far from gusty waves
these children's faces.

Like rootless weeds,
the hair torn round their pallor;

The tall girl with her weighed-down head.

- (a) Who are these children?
(b) What does the poet mean by 'gusty waves'?
(c) What has possibly weighed-down the tall girl head?
(d) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines.
9. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[ALL INDIA 2014]

.....And yet, far these

Children, these windows, not this map, their
world

Where all their future's painted with a fog,
A narrow street sealed in with a lead sky
Far far from rivers, capes, and stars of
words.

- (a) Who are the 'children' referred to here?
(b) Which is their world?
(c) How is their life different from that of other children?
10. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[DELHI 2014]

With ships and sun and
love tempting them to steal...

For lives that slyly turn
in their cramped holes

From fog to endless night?

- (a) Who are 'them' referred to in the first line?
(b) What tempts them?
(c) What does the poet say about 'their' lives?
11. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[ALL INDIA 2013]

..... The stunted, unlucky heir

Of twisted bones,

reciting a father's gnarled disease,

His lesson, from his desk.

At the back of the dim class

One unnoticed, sweet and young.

- (a) Who is the unlucky heir?
(b) What will he inherit?
(c) Who is sitting at the back of the dim class?
12. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[ALL INDIA 2012]

Far far from gusty waves
these children's faces.

Like rootless weeds,

the hair torn around their pallor:

The tall girl with her weighed-down head.

The paper seeming

boy, with rat's eyes.

- (a) What are the children compared to?
(b) Why do you think the tall girl is sitting with a weighed down head?
(c) Give two phrases which tell us that the children are undernourished.

13. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[DELHI 2012]

The stunted, unlucky heir
Of twisted bones,
reciting a father's gnarled disease,
His lesson, from his desk.
At back of the dim class
One unnoted, sweet and young.
His eyes live in a dream,
Of squirrel's game, in tree room,
other than this.

- (a) Who is the 'unlucky heir' and what has he inherited?
(b) What is the stunted boy reciting?
(c) Who is sitting at the back of the dim class?
14. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[ALL INDIA 2011]

Break O break open till
they break the town
And show the children to green fields,
and make their world
Run azure on gold sands,
and let their tongues
Run naked into books the
white and green leaves open
History theirs whose language is the sun.

- (a) To whom does 'they' refer?
(b) What would they break?
(c) What other freedom should they enjoy?
15. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[DELHI 2011]

Surely, Shakespeare is wicked,
the map a bad example,
With ships and sun and love
tempting them to steal-
For lives that slyly turn
in their cramped holes
From fog to endless night?
On their slag heap, these children
Wear skins peeped through
by bones and spectacles of steel
With mended glass,
like bottle bits on stones.

- (a) Why is Shakespeare described as wicked?
(b) Explain: 'from fog to endless night'.
(c) What does the reference to 'slag heap'

mean?



Solutions

- Stephen Spender wants the slum children to be provided with education related to their life. He wants to show them the green fields and he even wants the rich and powerful people to get involved in solving the problems of the slum children. [3]
- Shakespeare and his works are of no use to the children in slum schools. He holds no interest for them. So, he is not good or noble to them. The map is a bad example because it does not depict their own world of narrow lanes and hovels. [3]
- In 'An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum', Stephen Spender has concentrated on the themes of social injustices and class inequalities. He wants all the barriers that keep true education away from these unfortunate children to be pulled down so that they can also find their place under the sun. [3]
- (a) It's "Elementary School Classroom in a Slum" written by Stephen Spender. [1]
(b) It means a hill or area of refuse from a mine or industrial site. [1]
(c) Dark and gloomy future awaits them. [1]
(d) It's a simile. [1]
- (a) The class is dim because the walls of the class are dull in colour and the light in the class is dim. [1]
(b) The young child has a dream; he is also alive and talented. That's how he is different from others. [1]
(c) He is looking outside his classroom and wondering about the things he is watching. He is living in his dream. [1]
(d) A tree room is a place that he is wondering about. He is dreaming about the squirrel's game in the tree room. [1]
- (a) The poet is talking about the children who go to the elementary school in a slum. [1]
(b) The two figures of speech used in the two lines are: [1]
Alliteration – 'Far for from gusty waves'
Simile – 'Like rootless weeds'
(c) The head of the tall girl is weighed down because she is ill and worn out. [1]
(d) The word 'pallor' describes the pale and unhealthy look of the slum children. [1]

7. (a) These children are the students sitting in the elementary class in the slums. [1]
 (b) The 'slag heap' refers to the bodies of these children. [1]
 (c) Their bones are peeping through their skins because these children are malnourished. [1]
 (d) 'Mended glass' means broken spectacles. This shows their poverty and inability to buy new glasses. [1]
8. (a) The children referred to in the poem are slum children who attend an elementary school in that slum. [1]
 (b) Gusty waves refer to the sea and its waves. It is to denote that the children were far away from the presence of nature and sinking further and further into a hopeless mire in spite of receiving an education. [1]
 (c) The tall girl's head is possibly weighed-down by the troubles and tribulations of living out her life in abject poverty and thinking of a future within the hopeless confines of a slum. [1]
 (d) The figure of speech is a simile. [1]
9. (a) The children referred to here are those who study in an elementary school in a slum. [1]
 (b) Their world comprises only what they can see from the window of their classroom. The view is full of despair where their future seems blurred. They are confined to the narrow streets of the slum, far away from the open sky and rivers. [1]
 (c) Unlike other children, children in the slums spend their whole life confined in 'their cramped holes' like rodents. They lack the necessities of life like proper food, clothing, shelter and health benefits. In fact, they also lack the freedom to leave the shackles of this life and enjoy the 'green fields' that other children enjoy. [2]
10. (a) The word 'them' refers to the children studying in a slum School. [1]
 (b) Shakespeare and the world map presents a bad example, to these children. The beauty, vastness and radiance of such things tempt them. [1]
 (c) According to the poet, these children spend their whole lives confined in their cramped holes', like rodents. The undernourished bodies of these children look like skeletons, comprising only bones. Their steel-framed spectacles with repaired glasses make them appear like the broken pieces of a bottle scattered on stones. Since their entire lives revolve around slums, their future also seems blotted. [2]
11. (a) The lean and thin boy having rat's eyes and a stunted growth is the 'unlucky heir.' [1]
 (b) He will inherit twisted bones from his father. [1]
 (c) A sweet young boy sits at the back of this dim class. He sits there unnoticed. [1]
12. (a) The children are compared from: [1]
 They have pale faces, torn hair scattered on faces, paper seeming having rat's eyes with twisted bones.
 (b) The head of the tall girl is weighed down by the burdens of the world. She feels depressed ill and exhausted. [1]
 (c) The two phrases are: [2]
 (i) rootless weeds
 (ii) rat's eyes.
13. (a) The lean and thin boy having rat's eyes and a stunted growth is the 'unlucky heir'. He will inherit twisted bones from his father. [2]
 (b) He is reciting a lesson from his desk. He is enumerating systematically, how his father developed the knotty disease. [1]
 (c) A sweet young boy sits at back of this dim class. He sits there unnoticed. [1]
14. (a) The word 'they' refers to inspectors, visitors and governor. [1]
 (b) They would break the barriers which would give meaningful education to children. [1]
 (c) The slum children should get adequate opportunity to know the world, and find their place in the sun. [2]
15. (a) Because there is no correlation with the works of Shakespeare and the life of slum children. [2]
 (b) It means sad life of the slum children. [1]
 (c) It means the miserable condition of the slum children. [1]

3. Keeping Quiet

Summary

Introduction:

The Nobel Prize-winning poet Pablo Neruda invites everyone to suspend all their activities and count to twelve. He further wants us all to calm down and keep still. It would have never been before in the moment of human history when everything becomes standstill for some time. There won't remain the concept of the oppressor and oppressed. In this state of stillness, there won't be any activity like preparation of war or any act which could cause damage to the environment.

However, the poet has no ambiguity regarding how long this state of stillness should prevail. His sole desire is that all the activities should be suspended for some time and not to be stopped forever. According to him, life is all about action and progress whereas inactivity symbolises death. His thinking is that this moment of introspection will lead us in the right direction.

1. Now we will count to twelve
and we will all keep still.
For once on the face of the Earth
let's not speak in any language,
let's stop for one second,
and not move our arms so much.

In these lines, the poet invites everyone to suspend all their activities and count to twelve. He further wants us all to calm down and keep still. He proposes to prohibit us from speaking any language in order to dissolve the boundaries of cultures marred by limitations of languages. The poet asks us to be still for a while, and not make even any arm movement for some time. The underlying intent is to let our thoughts flow free without any hurry.

2. It would be an exotic moment
without rush, without engines,
we would all be together
in a sudden strangeness.

The poet says that it would be a strange feeling or an exciting experience when the world comes to a standstill, where there will be no rushing of everyday works. The machines would no longer engage us. Everyone will come together but in a strange kind of way, a sudden moment of inactivity, which the world has rarely witnessed.

3. Fishermen in the cold sea
would not harm whales
and the man gathering salt
would look at his hurt hands.

Here fishermen represent the killers or the oppressors who hardly ever think of others and have become merciless hunters. Here the poet also outlines that the goal is to not only bring brotherhood amongst humans but also peace amongst nature and humankind. Hunters will empathise with their prey and would reflect upon their act of violence. The salt-gatherers will also get some time to introspect about their life who otherwise are trapped in the rat-race of earning their livelihood. Even they can feel the pain and can reflect upon their hurt hands.

4. Those who prepare green wars,
wars with gas, wars with fire,
victory with no survivors,
would put on clean clothes
and walk about with their brothers
in the shade, doing nothing.

Now the poet moves to green wars- war with the environment by creating pollutions, and exploitation of nature for the selfish reasons of mankind. By "wars with gas, wars with fire", he means to speak about the chemical and nuclear wars that humans had fought to harm each other. The poet outlines the irony of the wars, where even the winner experiences a loss, and the victory becomes an excuse in order to end the wars. Neruda asks them to clean their souls of negativity, and walk with their fellow being. He concludes they would shun the path of destruction for the moment when they will be quiet.

5. What I want should not be confused
with total inactivity.
Life is what it is about;
I want no truck with death.

In these lines, the poet clarifies his idea of "being still". He does not mean total inactivity, as per him total inactivity would mean only not doing any physical activity; however, their minds must be active in introspecting. The poet's message is about life, and he does not want people to link to death.

6. 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.

Here Neruda says that the central goal of mankind is to stay alive, and hence everyone needs to work towards it. Making entire life about survival has led to a rat-trap to check all the boxes in life. As per the poet, if people embrace the momentary silence and reflect about themselves, they will realise the sadness of never being able to recognise or appreciate themselves.

7. Perhaps the Earth can teach us
 as when everything seems dead
 and later proves to be alive.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▣ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

- How would keeping quiet affect life in and around the sea?
 [ALL INDIA 2017]
- 'Life is what it is all about'. How is keeping quiet related to life?
 [ALL INDIA 2015]
- What will be counting up to twelve and keeping still help us achieve?
 [DELHI 2015]
- What is the sadness the poet refers to in the poem, Keeping Quiet?
 [ALL INDIA 2014]
- Which is the exotic moment that the poet refers to in 'Keeping Quiet'?
 [DELHI 2014]
- What are the different kinds of wars mentioned in the poem? What is Neruda's attitude towards these wars?
 [ALL INDIA 2013]
- According to the poet, what is it that human beings can learn from Nature?
 [ALL INDIA 2012]
- What is the sadness that the poet, Pablo Neruda refers to in the poem, 'Keeping Quiet'?
 [ALL INDIA 2011]
- Do you think the poet, Pablo Neruda advocates total inactivity and death? Why/Why not?
 [DELHI 2011]

These lines ask humans to learn from nature because whatever once seems like dead rejuvenates and reclaims life again. In autumn it seems that leaves have left the tree and its life is over, however, as the spring approaches life comes with fresh greenery. The journey on the earth is about life and death and the cycle continues throughout its journey.

8. Now I'll count up to twelve
 and you keep quiet and I will go.

With these lines, the poet tries to give a narrator's viewpoint towards the entire poem and ideas facilitated through it, as he starts to quietly leave the scene while counting up to twelve, as the thought process has been triggered and the message has been passed.

▣ Extract Based Type Questions:

[4 Marks]

10. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[ALL INDIA 2016]

Now we will count to twelve
 and we will all keep still.
 For once on the Face of the Earth
 let's not speak in any language,
 let's stop for one second,
 and not move our arms so much.

- What is the significance of the number, twelve?
 - Which activities does the poet want us to stop?
 - What does the poet mean by let's not speak in any language?
 - Describe the pun on the word 'arms'.
11. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[DELHI 2013]

Perhaps the Earth can teach us
 as when everything seems dead
 and later proves to be alive.
 Now I'll count up to twelve
 and you keep quiet and I will go.

- What does the Earth teach us?
- What does the poet mean to achieve by counting up to twelve?
- What is the significance of 'keeping quiet'?

Solutions

1. Keeping quiet will immensely affect the life at the sea. The fishermen will stop killing whales for some time and the salt gatherers will also get some time to heal their wounded hands. [3]
2. Keeping quiet does not mean absolute sluggishness. It simply means to quit doing all those activities that are destructive and harmful to nature. Mother Earth is also very quiet but it nurtures so much life in it. Similarly, we should also be quiet and do something worthwhile. [3]
3. Counting up to twelve takes a very short time. Keeping still for this brief interval of time gives us a momentary pause to introspect and review the course of action. It is generally observed that most of the ills and troubles of the world are caused by our rush or hurry. Violence is caused by anger. Keeping quiet and still give us necessary respite and ensures peace. [3]
4. The poet refers to the 'sadness' of failing to understand oneself in the monotonous everyday existence. He also finds it sad that the humanity is moving towards its own ruin, owing to its unanalysed actions. He regrets the rush of outdoing others that have made one forget the values of humanity. [3]
5. The author talks about the exotic moment when everyone keeps quiet and still. The moment will be extraordinarily tranquil, with no hustle bustle of the frenzied world. Although it may seem a little strange in the beginning, eventually it will bring us all together. [3]
6. The poet is against wars of all kinds. He wants a total stoppage of war. Wars against the environment, wars with poisonous gases and wars with fire must be terminated at once. [3]
7. The poet, 'Pablo Neruda' clearly demarcates between 'stillness' and 'total inactivity'. There can be life even in 'utter stillness'. The poet invokes the Earth as a symbol to prove his point. Even in utter stillness, earth 'proves to be alive'. Nature keeps on working in stillness and keep its existence. [3]
8. The poet refers to the sadness we feel as we do not understand ourselves, we also feel sad as we feel that we are heading towards destruction. [3]
9. No, the poet does not advocate complete inactivity and death. He makes it clear that stillness should not be confused with 'total inactivity'. Total inactivity brings death. But the poet has no truck with death. His stillness means halting of harmful and hostile human activities. [3]
10. (a) The number twelve represents the twelve hours marks on the clock to measure time. [1]
 (b) The two activities of not speaking in any language and stop all activities for one second. [1]
 (c) The people of the world are much indulged in wars, bloodsheds and unnecessary debates. If they keep quiet and not speak in any language, it will ensure Peace. [1]
 (d) The word 'arms' in the extract mean both the hands and weapons.' [1]
11. (a) The Earth teaches us that there is life under seeming stillness. [1]
 (b) The Poet wishes to wipe out the discord in the world and the reason for the imbalance that exists between man and nature. Ultimately, he wants to ensure the survival of the human race. [1]
 (c) Keeping quiet will provide time for introspection and create feeling of oneness among human beings. [1]

4. A Thing of Beauty

Summary

Introduction:

‘A Thing of Beauty’ is a poem written by John Keats. In this poem, the poet outlines the permanent nature of beauty. The joy from them is everlasting as their beauty is of immortal nature and it only keeps flourishing. It leaves a lasting impression in our mind rather soul. They give eternal peace just like the shady trees give beautiful dreams and sound sleep. Our world has much pain and suffering while very few people have nobility at their hearts. Every morning preparation of flowery wreath is one of the things which strengthen our bond with nature. Darkness, gloom, trial and tribulations are all washed away from our souls by things of beauty. The poet further lists things of beauty like, the sun, the moon, old and young trees, the daffodils and musk roses. The ballads, the epics and the mythological stories about the heroic and mighty acts of our ancestors are all eternal sources of happiness.

1. A thing.....
.....
.....
.....quiet breathing.

Being an admirer of nature, John Keats loved beauty in all forms. According to him beautiful objects give us everlasting happiness and eternal joys. The beauty of such things only flourishes with time and never fades away rather beauty is of immortal nature. In fact, they make permanent impressions in our memory and it's because of such memories we get sound sleeps and beautiful dreams. In other words this brings us peace, tranquillity and healing to our mental and physical health.

2. Therefore on every.....
.....
.....
..... our dark spirits.

In these lines the poet says that every morning when we wake up after sound sleep and beautiful dreams, we weave wreath of flowers as this strengthens our bond to earth and nature more. Mankind suffers from a lot of disappointments, hopelessness, lost faith and negativities. This is due to scarcity of humans with nobility and good deeds. In spite of all these reasons to be saddened we become optimistic as we see these things of beauty. They help us to shun negativity and darkness.

3. Such the sun.....
.....
.....
.....musk rose blooms.

Now the poet moves to list the beautiful things of nature like the sun, the moon, trees no matter old or young they provide shade to one and all, the daffodils, the clear and cool streams which provide relief in hot summers and musk roses are all things of beauty and infuse joys and happiness.

4. And such.....
.....
.....
..... the heaven's brink.

Keats now moves to literary beauty. The beauty depicted through the ballads, the epics and the mythological stories about the heroic and mighty acts of our ancestors are all eternal sources of happiness. They inspire us to be brave and courageous. Finally, all the beautiful things are compared to water poured from fountain of heaven and are sent by the God himself.

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▶ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

- How can 'mighty dead' be things of beauty?
[DELHI 2017]
- Mention any four things of beauty that add joy to our life.
[ALL INDIA 2017]
- What does Keats consider an endless fountain of immortal drink and why does he call its drink immortal?
[ALL INDIA 2013]
- What is the message of the poem, 'A Thing of Beauty'?
[ALL INDIA 2011]
- Why and how is grandeur associated with the mighty dead?
[DELHI 2011]

▶ Extract Based Type Questions: [4 Marks]

- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :
[DELHI 2018]

..... and clear rills

That for themselves a cooling covert make
'Gainst the hot season; the mid forest brake,
Rich with the sprinkling of fair musk-rose
blooms ;

- Identify the poem and the poet.
 - What is the role of the clear rills?
 - How has the mid forest brake become rich?
 - Name the figure of speech in 'cooling covert'.
- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:
[DELHI 2016]

'It loveliness increases, it will never
Pass into nothingness, but will keep
A bower quiet for us, and asleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health,
and quiet breathing.

- Whose loveliness will keep on increasing?
- Identify the phrase which says that 'it' is immortal.
- What is a 'bower'?
- Why do we need sweet dreams, health, and quiet breathing in our lives?

- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:
[DELHI 2014]

All lovely tales that we have heard or read;
An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink

- Name the poem and the poet.
 - What is the thing of beauty mentioned in these lines?
 - What image does the poet use in these lines?
- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:
[DELHI 2013]

A flowery band to bind us to the Earth,
Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth
Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,
Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened
ways

- What are we doing every day?
 - Which evil things do we possess and suffer from?
 - What are the circumstances that contribute towards making humans unhappy and disillusioned with life?
- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:
[ALL INDIA 2012]

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever
Its loveliness increases, it will never
Pass into nothingness, but will keep
A bower quiet for us.

- A thing of beauty is joy for ever'. Explain.
- Why does a beautiful thing pass into nothingness?
- What does poet mean by a bower quiet for us?

Solutions

- The grandeur of death lies in the promise of an eternal sleep which continues unperturbed without the usual earthly concerns and strife that plagues us daily. The dead also have a power over us; they do not leave us free but instil themselves in our memory. The death lives on in those who are alive. [3]
- The poet says that a beautiful thing is a source of everlasting happiness. The four things that add joy to our life are the sun, the moon a bower of trees and a clear stream of water. [3]

3. A fountain of eternal joy and immortality pours into the heart and soul of man. It flows right from the heaven's brink and pours into the human heart. It is like immortal nectar. The immortal drink that nature's endless fountain pours into our hearts, is a source of immense joy for us. [3]
4. The message is that certain things are beautiful and are worth to be treasured. [3]
5. The mighty dead were very powerful and dominating persons during their own times. Their achievements made them mighty and great. Their noble works dazzle our eyes. [3]
6. (a) It's "A Thing of Beauty" written by John Keats. [1]
 (b) Clear rills create shelter for themselves with plants on the banks. It leaves a pleasing experience. [1]
 (c) It becomes rich as musk rose blooms. [1]
 (d) It's alliteration. [1]
7. (a) The loveliness of a thing of beauty will keep on increasing. [1]
 (b) 'Never pass into nothingness. [1]
 (c) A pleasant shady place under a tree is called bower. [1]
 (d) We need sweet dreams, health and quite breathing in our lives to bear problems of life to remove the gloom or to uplift the mood. [1]
8. (a) The given lines are from the poem 'A Thing of Beauty' by John Keats. [1]
 (b) The things of beauty mentioned in the given lines are the lovely tales of mighty men. [1]
 (c) In these lines, the poet uses the image of 'an endless fountain of immortal drink, to describe the beautiful bounty of the Earth. The Earth, like a fountain, gives us numerous beautiful sights like the Sun, the Moon, flowers, rivers and greenery. [2]
9. (a) Every day, we renew our bond with nature and it is the beauty of nature that keeps us attached to this Earth. [1]
 (b) We suffer from a lack of goodness in human nature and 'unhealthy' or evil ways adopted by human beings. [1]
 (c) The trials and tribulations of life that test our balance to make us despondent in life. [1]
10. (a) A thing of beauty is a source of constant joy. Its beauty goes on increasing day by day. It never passes into nothingness. It even gives solace in the dreams. [2]
 (b) A thing of beauty gives the everlasting impression as it is not subjected to time. [1]
 (c) He was looking for a shady place to sit and ponder. [1]

5. Aunt Jennifer's Tigers

Summary

Introduction:

"Aunt Jennifer's Tigers," which appeared in Rich's first collection of poems, is typical of her early work, illustrating the modest poetic ambitions for which she was praised by Auden. Technically, the work displays flawless craftsmanship, with a carefully regulated meter and rhyming couplets. Only later did Rich recognize how formalism functioned as she writes, "asbestos gloves," enabling her to grasp potentially dangerous materials without putting herself at risk, as in this poem.

Through the poem, 'Aunt Jennifer's Tiger's the poetess outlines the pains and suffering of a woman who has been a victim of failed marriage. She depicts her feelings by creating tigers on a woollen strip of cloth.

Aunt Jennifer's creations are poles apart from her own character. The tigers which are being woven by her move freely in the forest. They boast bright yellow coats with white strips. Tigers are fearless and are ignorant about people as they are confident of their strength and freedom.

Aunt Jennifer is so weak that her feeble fingers can't even pull the otherwise light needle. Though her own married life is sheer failure and she suffers greatly from the hands of her husband, her creations, the tigers are mighty. It seems, Uncle has been ignorant of her feelings and she has been subjected to trials and tortures of marriage. The tiger symbolises the character missing in aunt's own life.

The fear is so deep-rooted in Aunt Jennifer's mind that she feels that even after death and when her body would be lowered to grave, the burden of the ring won't let her free. And, to its contrast, the tigers created by her will remain free, fearless and mighty forever.

1. Aunt Jennifer's.....

 chivalric certainty.

The tigers of Aunt Jennifer highlight the sufferings of the married life of a woman. Aunt Jennifer too is a victim of the patriarchal mindset of the society. She has also gone through the trials and the tortures of a failed marriage. Her tigers are mighty, fearless and free and are certainly not scared men under the tree as they themselves symbolizes bravery. All the traits that Aunt Jennifer lacked in her life are present in the tigers e.g. they move with great confidence.

2. Aunt Jennifer's fingers

 Jennifer's hands.

The terror of her husband is as such that makes her fingers trembles while pulling out the needle from the wool which is very light. Her physical and emotional weakness is at display in these lines. The wedding ring represents the burden of her married life and has become the symbol of her lost freedom.

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▶ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

- Aunt Jennifer's efforts to get rid of her fear proved to be futile. Comment.
 [DELHI 2016]
- What picture of male chauvinism (tyranny) do we find in the poem, Aunt Jennifer's Tigers?
 [ALL INDIA 2016]
- How are Aunt Jennifer's tigers different from her?
 [ALL INDIA 2014]
- What are the difficulties that aunt Jennifer faced in her life?
 [DELHI 2014]
- What lies heavily on Aunt Jennifer's hand? How is it associated with her husband?
 [ALL INDIA 2013]
- What will happen to Aunt Jennifer's Tigers when she is dead?
 [DELHI 2013]
- How do 'denizens' and 'chivalric' add to our understanding of the Tigers' attitude?
 [DELHI 2011]

▶ Extract Based Type Questions: [4 Marks]

- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:
 [ALL INDIA 2017]
 Aunt Jennifer's fingers fluttering through
 her wool
 Find even the ivory needle hard to pull.

The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band
 Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer's hand.

- What is Aunt Jennifer doing with her wool?
 - Why does she find it difficult to pull her ivory needle?
 - What does 'wedding band' stand for?
 - Describe the irony in the third line.
9. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:
 [DELHI 2017]

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.

- Why are the tigers called Aunt Jennifer's tigers?
- How are they described here?
- How are they different from Aunt Jennifer?
- What does the word, 'chivalric' mean?

Solutions

- Aunt Jennifer can't get rid of her fear even after her death. The terrified hands will be ringed with ordeals she was mastered by and she is still dominated by her uncle, in other words, the 'male-dominated society.' [3]
- Aunt Jennifer lived a life weighed down by gender bias and subjugation to males. All the time she is in the grip of ordeals and terrors. They have crushed her and affected her married life. She had to put up with all the bullying of her dominating husband. The hardships and sufferings were the parts of her married life. She is a victim of male chauvinism. [3]

3. Aunt Jennifer's tigers are proud, free, fearless and sure of themselves. Unlike them, Aunt Jennifer is terrified and oppressed by her chauvinist husband. She lived her life under the constant pressure of duties and responsibilities of a married lady. [3]
4. Aunt Jennifer lived her life in accordance with the rules laid down by her husband. Her life was overburdened by the demands and duties of her married life. It lacked self-expression. Although old and weak, she had to face oppression from her husband. [3]
5. Aunt Jennifer is working with ivory needles and wool. But she can't move her fingers freely in the wool; she finds it hard to pull even the ivory needles easily. The experiences of her past married life are quite bitter. She has unpleasant memories of her married life with her husband. The weight of the wedding band sits heavily upon her hand. [3]
6. Aunt Jennifer's tigers will survive her. She has created the Tigers in a panel. They are made of wool. These objects of wool will survive their creator. The Tigers will go on jumping, proud and unafraid. [3]
7. Like all beasts of prey, the Tigers are the denizens of the forest. They live far away from human settlements. They are called 'chivalric'. This indicates the majestic and honourable position that they occupy in the world of animals. [3]
8. (a) Aunt Jennifer is knitting her wool. [1]
 (b) She finds it difficult to pull her ivory needle because of the massive weight of Uncle's wedding band. [1]
 (c) The wedding band is a symbol of her marriage. [1]
 (d) The third line is ironical as marriage means a helping hand but it is described as a massive weight. [1]
9. (a) The Tigers are called Aunt Jennifer's tiger as they are knitted by her, in another word, they are her creation. [1]
 (b) Aunt Jennifer's tigers are described as ferocious, fearless, always harmful, sleek and chivalric. [1]
 (c) The Tigers are depicted as brave, strong, confident and happy. They are fearless beings and the presence of men does not scare them a bit. Contrarily, Aunt Jennifer is burdened by a life which, most probably, others chose for her. [1]
 (d) The word 'chivalric' refers to the confidence of the tigers about their power and brevity in their actions. [1]



Smart Notes

Lined writing area for notes.



Smart Notes

A large rectangular area containing 25 horizontal lines for writing notes.

SUPPLEMENTARY READER

1. The Tiger King

Summary

Introduction:

The story starts with Tiger King being born. It was prophesied that the Tiger King would be a great king and would be regarded as the champion among all the elite champions, but eventually meet his end i.e. death. This idea of death was being presented as, “Any child born under the sky, eventually meets his end”.

Jilani Jung Bahadur alias The Tiger King, was just 10 days old when he spoke for the first time and as if he was completely grown up. The people around him were wondering that to meet one’s end was obvious but the prophecy would be more sensible if they knew the reason for his death. Then the chief of the astrologers told his prince that he was born in the hour of Bull, henceforth the prince would meet his end from a tiger as Tiger and Bull are enemies.

Jilani Jung Bahadur alias The Tiger King belonged to Pratibandapuram State. Pratibandapuram State had numerous forests and had a total of 100 tigers. The King began an expedition to kill all the 100 tigers in his state. He set out on a hunt and killed his first tiger. In doing so, he called upon the chief of the astrologers to show him the dead tiger. On looking at the dead tiger, the chief advised the king that he would have to kill the remaining 99 tigers too and he would have to be very careful with the last tiger. The king now enquired that if he killed all the tigers, what then. For the king’s question, the priest stated that if the above stated happened the king would be safe and the priest would tear up all of his books.

For the sake of the king’s expedition, there was a ban on hunting tigers in Pratibandapuram State. The fine of not following the new order was very harsh including confiscation of all the riches of a person. In fact several high ranking British Officials were denied poaching tigers in the area, nevertheless, they could hunt any other animal they chose. Several years passed and the king kept on hunting tigers. Sometimes he would miss the mark by an inch and as a result, he also had to fight the tiger with his bare hands. 10 years passed and the king was able to kill 70 tigers in his state. Following his expedition, the king faced a challenge of losing his

kingdom, for which he paid a bribe of 3 lakh rupees in the form of three gold rings.

By the time the king killed 70 tigers, tigers in his state became extinct. Now he came up with an idea to marry a girl from a state having the maximum number of tigers. The Dewan of his state found out the right match and the king married the girl. When the king would visit his father in law, he would kill 4 to 5 tigers in his every visit. Eventually, the king killed 99 tigers in total.

Now only one tiger remained to be killed, following which the king could end his expedition. The search of the 100th tiger went on but the 100th tiger was nowhere to be found. As a result, a tiger was brought from a zoo in Chennai and released in the forest where the king was hunting. The king found the tiger, aimed at him and fired the shot. But at the very same moment, the tiger fell in a pit. The King was elated thinking he had killed all his tigers but the hunters along with the king realized the tiger was not dead. Seeing this one of the hunters killed the tiger.

Everything went back to normal routine. After a few days, the king wanted to celebrate his son’s birthday who was going to turn three. For his son’s birthday, the king bought a wooden tiger for his son as a present. When he presented it to his son, he got a wooden needle-shaped sliver stuck in his hand. As a result, an infection spread and in three to four days’ time, the suppurating sore was ruled out. The best surgeons in the state performed surgeries on the king but the king died. In a way, we can say that the 100th tiger was the one which eventually took the king’s life.

PREVIOUS YEARS’ EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. What sort of hunts did the Maharaja offer to organize for the high-ranking British officer? What trait of the officer does it reveal?
[2 Marks] [DELHI 2013]
2. Why was the Maharaja so anxious to kill the hundredth tiger?
[2 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2012]

3. What consideration influenced the Tiger King to get married ?
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2018, 2017]
4. Why was the Maharaja once in danger of losing his kingdom?
[3 Marks] [DELHI 2017]
5. When he was only ten days old, a prediction was made about the future of the Tiger King. What was ironic about it?
[3 Marks] [DELHI 2016]
6. The manner of his (the Tiger King's) death is a matter of extraordinary interest. Comment.
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2016]
7. Even today so many among us believe in superstitions. An astrologer predicted about, the 'Tiger King' that he would be killed by a tiger. He, killed one hundred tigers yet was himself killed by a tiger. How did the superstitious belief prevail?
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2015]
8. Why did the Maharaja order the dewan to double the land tax?
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2014]
9. Why did the Maharaja ban tiger hunting in the state?
[3 Marks] [DELHI 2014]
10. Giving a bribe is an evil practice. How did the Tiger King bribe the British officer to save his kingdom? How do you view this act of his?
[6 Marks] [DELHI 2015]

Solutions

1. The Maharaja declined to enable the British officer to chase tigers in his kingdom, instead, he offered to arrange some other chase, for example, a pig chase, even a mosquito chase. It demonstrates the shallowness falsification of the British authority.
2. The Maharaja had executed ninety-nine tigers. On the off chance that one he kill only one more tiger, he would have no dread left. At that point, he could leave tiger chasing. He thought of the tiger amid the day and longed for it around evening time.
3. To overcome the celestial prophet's prescience, the Maharaja needed to murder a hundred tigers. He had just slaughtered seventy tigers and the tiger populace in his state neared elimination. Consequently, he wished to wed a young lady in the illustrious group of a state with a rich tiger populace, where he would slaughter whatever remained of the tigers.
4. There was a time when the Maharaja was in danger of losing his throne. Once a visitor who was a high ranking British officer, came to Pratibandhpuram. He was exceptionally attached to chasing tigers and capturing them. But the Maharaja declined to give him the permission of doing so as he didn't want him to hunt the tigers. He had forestalled such a high positioning officer from filling his desire. Hence, he remained in threat of losing his kingdom itself.
5. The Chief astrologer predicted that the Tiger King will die one day. Hearing this the ten-days old boy started saying that those who are born will one day die. For this nobody required the predictions of the astrologers. It would make some sense if they could tell the manner of that death. The ten days old boy speaking is itself irony.
6. The Maharaja's life revolved around killing tigers, but ironically, he was killed by a wooden tiger. While playing with his son, the king was wounded and the infection led to his death. Destiny had taken its revenge on the king through the wooden tiger.
7. On his introduction to the world, a fortune-teller had forecasted that the Maharaja's demise would be caused by the hundredth tiger. When the Maharaja learnt of this, he began killing tigers. This demonstrates however individuals put stock in superstition the Maharaja needed to demonstrate the prediction off-base. Subsequent to executing every one of the tigers in his kingdom, he wedded a young lady whose state had an expansive tiger populace. He murdered the tigers in his father-in-law's kingdom as well. He was guaranteed that he had executed a hundred tigers though one was as yet alive. However unexpectedly, his demise was caused by a wooden tiger. While playing with his child and his wooden tiger, an unpleasant sliver penetrated the Maharaja's rear causing a contamination that later prompted his passing. Destiny had delivered its retribution for attempting to overrule it. The superstitious conviction won as the hundredth tiger left to the Maharaja's demise.
8. In the wake of hearing, about vanishings of sheep, the Maharaja set out on a campaign to locate the hundredth tiger, which could be the explanation behind this. Be that as it may, the tiger couldn't be found. In his wrath, the Maharaja ordered the dewan to double the land tax.

9. The Maharaja needed to demonstrate that the State soothsayer's forecast that he would be slaughtered by the hundredth tiger was wrong. Along these lines, he limited the chasing of tigers in all the tiger-rich woods of Pratibandapuram to himself so that he could kill 100 tigers.
10. The Tiger King sent off a telegram to a renowned British organization of gem dealers in Calcutta to send samples of costly precious stone rings of various outlines. Exactly fifty rings arrived and the Lord sent the whole parcel to the British officer's significant other. The lord and his pastor had expected that the Duraisani would pick maybe a couple of rings

and send the rest back. In any case, it worked out that the Duraisani had kept the whole part and answered with a card to say thanks for the endowments. In two days, a bill for three lakh rupees originated from the British gem dealers, which the Maharaja was glad to pay since he had figured out how to hold his kingdom. This demonstration of the lord reveals insight into the despicable routine with regards to gift that propagates the endless loop of defilement, particularly considering the way that the ruler had individual interests to ensure instead of the welfare of his kingdom.

2. The Enemy

Summary

Introduction:

Dr. Sadao Hoki used to live in a house on one of the Japanese coasts. Sadao's father was a serious person who would never play or joke with his child. Sadao's father's chief concern was Sadao's education. Sadao's father sent Sadao to America at the age of 22 to learn medicine. Sadao was 30 years old when he completed his education and on doing so he returned to Japan. Sadao's father cherished his son becoming a famous surgeon in medicine. But Sadao's father passed away. When Sadao was in America, he met a girl Hana at a professor's house. He fell in love with her at the very exact moment but did not talk to her unless he made sure she was Japanese too. She turned out to be Japanese and their marriage was arranged in a traditional way in Japan. They had a good life and had two children too.

One day Sadao and Hana were in their house and they saw a white man crawling on hands and knees approaching towards their house. While crawling, the man dropped on his face and fainted. Sadao and Hana rushed towards the man to help. Sadao realized that the man suffered from a gunshot wound on his lower back. Sadao rushed and packed the wound with sea moss. He wore a cap which said, "U.S. Navy" from which it was clear that the man was a prisoner of war.

Now seeing a white man, Sadao and Hana were in a dilemma whether to hand over the person to the police or to save him. If they tried to hand him to the police without treatment, he would die and if they

did not turn him in, they would be imprisoned. So Sadao decided to operate on the man. The servants of the house did not want to help the white man, so as a result, the servants returned to their usual tasks. Hana took over the job of helping Sadao. Hana herself washed the victim using hot water.

Sadao started operating on the victim with Hana's help. Sadao asked Hana to anaesthetize the victim when required. Sadao realized that the bullet was still in the body and the victim had already lost so much blood, so he pulled the bullet out with a deep and precise cut. Seeing blood all around, Hana could not bear the sight, so she went out of the room and returned after some time with a bottle and cotton. The victim was still unconscious but muttered in pain when the bullet was taken out. Post-surgery Sadao realized that the American man would live.

Some time passed and now the American man woke up and told them that his name was Tom. Tom was very weak and terrified to see the place where he was in. Hana comforted him by saying that he need not worry and he would be strong again in a few days. 3 days passed and Sadao confirmed that Tom's health was improving. Following this Tom asked Sadao what he would do with Tom. Sadao did not answer as he was still thinking if he did not turn the American in, he would be betraying his country but on the other hand, he also that Tom was just seventeen and very young.

As there was an American prisoner realized hiding in Sadao's house, all the servants were terrified. The servants, in fact, were worried what the people around might think. The servants grew more watchful and decided to leave on the 7th day. Hana maintained her pride and let all the servants go after paying them what was owed. Sadao wanted to see

the American on his foot and asked the American to practice walking daily. The American thanked Sadao but he said not to thank him yet. The last stitches of the wound were also eventually pulled out and Sadao told the American that he would be better in about a fortnight.

Sadao went to the General to tell him about the American. The general was old and did not want Sadao to get arrested as Sadao was the only doctor he trusted for his operation. The general worried what if Sadao got imprisoned and killed and the general required Sadao the next day for his operation. So the general advised Sadao that he would send 2 assassins to kill the American in the night. Following this approach, the problem would be solved without any sound.

Sadao told nothing of the general's plans to Hana. Sadao was a bit uncomfortable in getting the American killed, so he prepared a boat with food and necessary supplies to survive on the coast for the American. He advised the American to reach a nearby island on which no one lived and to catch a Korean boat. He also advised the American that if he ran out of supplies, signal him with two flashes. In the meantime, Sadao told the general that the American escaped. The general also forgot about it as he was in a poor health. Sadao never came across two flash signals which confirmed that the American escaped the Japanese territory successfully.

After all this, Sadao thought that when he was in America he found it so much difficult to find a place to live just because he was Japanese and the American people were full of prejudice. He was happy that finally, the two nations were at a head-on war. He also thought why did he let the American escape or why could not he get him killed.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

- How did Dr. Sadao ensure that the American sailor left his house but he himself remained safe and secure?
[2 Marks] [DELHI 2011]
- What was his father's chief concern about Dr. Sadao?
[3 Marks] [DELHI 2016]
- In what condition, did Dr. Sadao find the American soldier at the seashore?
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2015]
- What forced Dr. Sadao to be impatient and irritable with his patient?
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2013]
- Do you think Dr. Sadao's final decision was the best possible one in the circumstances? Why/Why not? Explain with reference to the story 'The Enemy'.
[5 Marks] [DELHI 2013]

- How did Dr. Sadao rise above narrow prejudices of race and country to help a human being in need?
[5 Marks] [DELHI 2013]

- Dr. Sadao was compelled by his duty as doctor to help the enemy soldier. What made Hana, his wife sympathise with him in the face of open defiance from the domestic staff?
[5 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2011]

- To choose between professional loyalty and patriotism was a dilemma for Dr. Sadao. How did he succeed in betraying neither?
[6 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2017]

- Good human values are far above any other value system. How did Dr. Sadao succeed as a doctor as well as a patriot?
[6 Marks] [DELHI 2017]

- Dr. Sadao faced a dilemma. Should he use his surgical skills to save the life of a wounded person or hand an escaped American P.O.W over to the Japanese police? How did he resolve this clash of values?
[6 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2015]

- Dr. Sadao was a patriotic Japanese as well as a dedicated surgeon. How could he honour both the values?
[6 Marks] [DELHI 2015]

- What was the General's plan to get rid of the American prisoner? Was it executed? What traits of the General's character are highlighted in the lesson 'The Enemy'?
[6 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2014]

Solutions

- Dr. Sadao offered his personal boat with food and extra clothing and advised him to go to a nearby island and escape from there by boarding a Korean fishing boat.
- Sadao's father's chief concern was his education. He wanted Sadao to go abroad for higher studies and he wanted to see him as the best surgeon in the world.
- Dr. Sadao saw the man thrown out of the ocean by a wave. He saw him stagger a few steps then fall on all fours. The man crawled before he fell on his face and lay there. Dr. Sadao found that he was wounded and unconscious. He had a gunshot wound on the right side of his lower back that had been reopened when it had struck against the rocks- and was bleeding.
- Sadao heard Hana spewing in the garden and said that it would be better for her to purge her

stomach. He went ahead with his work. He had overlooked that she had never observed a task. In any case, her pain and his powerlessness to go to her without a moment's delay made him restless and bad tempered with the man who lay like dead under his blade.

5. For Yes:

- (i) He was duty bound as a doctor to save lives.
- (ii) Political enemies are not personal enemies
- (iii) Tom was a young soldier merely doing his duty.
- (iv) Compassion is a natural instinct.

For No:

- (i) The foremost duty is towards one's motherland.
- (ii) The soldier after recovering would continue with his job of killing Japanese soldiers.
- (iii) Harboring enemy soldiers is an offence.
- (iv) After doing his duty as a doctor he could have handed over the soldier to the authorities.

6. Dr. Sadao was a well known Japanese surgeon and researcher. He lived with his significant other, two youngsters and two workers. One day when Dr. Sadao came back from this obligation, he saw a man hit by a projectile. He found that the harmed man was an American wartime captive who had gotten away. A war was going ahead between America and Japan back then and it was wrong to give sanctuary or to help an aggressor. Yet, Dr. Sadao realized that in the event that he didn't do his obligation as a specialist and fix the harmed he would do bad to his honorable calling. In this way, Dr. Sadao worked on the man and did everything he could to save his life. At long last, he thought of giving over the harmed fighter to the army, yet in the meantime, he realized that the army would kill the warrior. Along these lines, he chose to assist the fighter with escaping in a pontoon. This demonstrates Dr. Sadao was a good surgeon as well as an honorable soul who transcended slender prejudice of race and nation to help a person in need.

7. Hana was a passionate woman. Even though she disliked the enemy soldier, she was unable to bring herself to put him back into the sea as he was wounded. Even though the servants opposed the keeping of the man in the house, Hana did not submit. It was her maternal instincts that made her sympathetic to the wounded enemy soldier despite open hostility from the domestic staff.

8. Dr. Sadao was a dedicated doctor . One day an American prisoner crawled to his doorsteps. He was badly wounded. He did not know about the wounded man's identity and was hesitant in letting the man in. But as a doctor, it was his moral duty to save a wounded man. So he treated him.

When he came to know about the real identity of the patient he had in his home, being a patriotic Japanese he informed a senior General about the American. He waited for the assassins to arrive but when they did not show up, he gave a boat to the American and let him escape. In this way Dr. Sadao succeeded in betraying neither his professional loyalty nor his patriotism.

9. As a doctor, Sadao, knew the value of a human life. He risked his own life by saving the American sailor, even though he knew that he could go to prison for hiding a prisoner of war. He cleaned the American's wounds, fed him and nursed him back to health. When the American was feeling healthy, he gave him provisions such as food and a boat, and allowed him to escape from Japan. As a Japanese citizen, he fulfilled his duty by telling the General about the American. Even though the General forgets to send his assassins, Sadao cannot be blamed for the American's "escape". Thus we can say that Sadao carried out his responsibilities, as a doctor, and as a patriot.

10. A conflict of interests arises in a situation when someone in a position of trust, such as a doctor, has competing interests that make it difficult to fulfil his duties. Dr Sadao was a Japanese surgeon who lived in Japan during the Second World War. He had spent several years in the United States where he had experienced cultural prejudice and bias. He disliked whites and struggled with issues of duty, wartime medicine and racism yet he risks his life to save an enemy, an American and a prisoner of war. He, like a real hero, stood up for what he believed in and did not calculate the repercussions. He struck a balance between his duty towards humanity and his country. He tended the soldier, revealed the truth about him to the General and later helped the soldier escape to safety. He can be viewed as a true hero for his bravery and professional competence.

11. Dr. Sadao Hoki was not only a trained surgeon but also a fervent patriot who dedicated himself to the cause of serving his country in

wartime through scientific research. However the dilemma that Sadao faced in lieu of the arrival of the wounded enemy soldier on his doorstep was a clash between his duties as a doctor and that of a citizen of a particular nation' Sadao remarked that if the man had been whole and uninjured, then he would not have faced any difficulty in turning him over to the police. However, the fact that he was wounded complicated this issue because as a doctor, Sadao had taken the oath to put his professional duties first and serve mankind as a whole, without any discrimination on the basis of nationality. But he was able to protect his patriotism by informing the General about the man. In this way, he balanced both of his values by tending the soldier and helping him escape at the end, while having informed the General about his presence.

12. The General intended to dispose off the American detainee by sending his own professional killers and afterward expel his body from Sadao's home. The arrangement was not executed on the grounds that the General overlooked his guarantee to send the professional killers. The old General had a long dull face, which appeared to mirror the chilly and ascertained mercilessness of the man as a General. He had an abnormal comical inclination and appeared to create fear in others' 'hearts easily'. In his connection with Sadao, he seemed to be a man who put his self-enthusiasm above everything else. As Sadao is the main individual whom he trusted with his health, he let Sadao free. His chilly and computing streak is shown in the carefulness with which he thoroughly considered the arrangement of executing the American wartime captive whom Sadao had given shelter.

3. Should Wizard Hit Mommy?

Summary

Introduction:

Jack had a daughter Jo. Since Jo was 2 years old, Jack would tell her stories in the evening. He would also tell her stories for naps on Saturdays. All the stories followed a basic plot with a few added variations every time. And the stories would also have a common character, Roger. The common character could sometimes be Roger Squirrel and sometimes be Roger Fish and likewise. Every story resulted in Roger reaching the Wise Owl and then the owl advising Roger to meet the Wizard.

The story of the day revolved around a new Roger i.e. Roger Skunk. Jack started by illustrating the story to Jo. Once upon a time, there was a forest and in that forest lived a very tiny creature by the name of Roger Skunk. Roger had a very bad odour due to which no other animals would like to play with him. This left him very sad but then Roger visited The Wise Owl who advised him to visit the wizard.

Roger Skunk crossed the wood and the swamps to reach the abode of The Wizard. An old man came out of the house with a long white beard and a big pointed hat. Roger told the Wizard how different animals avoided playing with him just because of his odour. The Wizard asked for 7 pennies but Roger only had 4. Roger became sad but the Wizard advised him

to visit the magic well. On visiting the magic well Roger found out 3 more pennies using which he paid the wizard. Now the wizard changed the bad odour to rose flower smell for Roger Skunk. Because of the pleasant rose odour, now different animals would play with Roger.

Roger Skunk with his new smell returned to his home. His mother asked him what that awful smell was. To which Roger replied how he went to the wizard and got his smell changed. The mother was very furious after listening to the story. Roger Skunk told his mother how different animals would not play with him but his mother did not care about it at all. Roger's mother took him back to the wizard and made him change his odour again. And the story ended.

Listening to the story, Jo did not like how Roger was asked to smell bad again and insisted her father change the story. She, in fact, said that the wizard should take a wand and hit mommy for making Roger smell bad again.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. What did Jo want the wizard to do when Mommy Skunk approached him?

[2 Marks] [DELHI 2013]

2. What part of the story did Jack himself enjoy the most and why?
[2 Marks] [DELHI 2011]
3. What is mother Skunk's role in the story?
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2017]
4. What was the basic plot of each story told by Jack?
[3 Marks] [DELHI 2017]
5. How did Jo want the Roger Skunk story to end? Why?
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2016]
6. Which do you think is a better ending of Roger Skunk's story Jo's or her father's? Why?
[3 Marks] [DELHI 2015]
7. Why did Roger Skunk go to see the old owl?
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2014]
8. How was the skunk's story different from the other stories narrated by Jack?
[3 Marks] [DELHI 2014]
9. Why does Jo insist that her father should tell her the story with a different ending?
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2013]
10. Why did Jo disapprove of Jack's ending of the story of Roger Skunk? How did she want it to end?
[5 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2012]
11. At the end of the storytelling session, why does Jack consider himself caught in an ugly middle position?
[6 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2018]

Solutions

1. Jack enjoyed narrating the part of the story where Roger goes to the wizard's house imitating the wizard's voice.
2. As the ending of the story did not interest Jo, she needed the wizard to hit Mommy Skunk. It is obvious that the story abused if reasonableness for why should not Roger Skunk smell of roses and subsequently have more companions.
3. The narrator has portrayed mother Skunk to convince the reader to not disobey parents. He wants reader to be convinced the parents think best for their children and the children should always listen to them.
4. The basic plot of all the stories told by Jack deals with the idea whether the parents should always decide what their children should do or give the children the freedom to make their own choices. It is visible from the clear contrast between the adult's perspective of life and a child's own worldview.
5. Jack concludes the story in a way that appears to be unordinary to Jo. In her fantasy world,

the Wizard is a marvel specialist She can't process the announcement that the little skunk's mom hit the wizard on his head with her umbrella and he consented to do what she wanted. Roger Skunk did not smell of roses any more. Jo did not like the story to end as such. She had at the top of the priority list, the delight of all the little creatures. She proposed to her dad to end the story in another way. "The wizard hit her on the head and did not change that little skunk back". She needed that moronic mummy to be rebuffed and demanded over and over again on the changed consummation one night from now till her dad consented to think of it as saying, "great we'll see.

6. According to me, Jo's father's ending is better because one should be proud of their identity rather than ashamed of it. People around us like friends and family should accepts us as we are and they should not try to change our characteristics and qualities. Following this, Roger skunk's mommy was right in getting him in the way he was at the beginning.
7. Roger Skunk had a foul body odour because of which other small animals avoided playing with him. He too wanted to have friends to play with. Hence, to get, rid of the foul smell, he went to the wise owl.
8. Normally, the stories told by Jack were taken well by Jo. In any case, she was not happy with the ending of the skunk's story. She trusted that the wizard ought to have hit back the skunk's mother and that the skunk ought to have continued resembling roses in smell.
9. Jo was not persuaded that the little creatures, in the long run, became accustomed to the manner in which the little skunk was and did not worry about everything. It was the exact inverse of what her dad had said towards the start. Afterwards, when the wizard influenced the skunk to possess a scent like roses, the other little creatures assembled around him and played with him. Henceforth she needed the wizard to punish the dumb mother.
10. Jo was a four-year-old girl. Her father Jack used to tell her a story in the evenings and very often she would fall asleep while listening to the story. But since she was an inquisitive child and now four, she would listen to her father's story very carefully and ask many questions. One day he told her a story of Roger Skunk who smelled very Bad and nobody played with him due to this reason. He was very upset due to this and thus went to a wizard and requested him to. make him smell like roses. The wizard agreed and made him

smell like roses, but Roger Skunk's mother was so annoyed with this change in her son, that she went to the wizard and hit him on the head. Jo disapproved this ending because she thought that Roger Skunk's mother should have understood that it was on her son's request only that the wizard brought the changes in Skunk. It was wicked on the part of the Skunk's mother to hit the wizard. Jo wanted the wizard to his mummy back in the end for that would have been the perfect ending.

11. Jack feels that he has gotten into a revolting centre position physically, candidly and in addition rationally. The woodwork, an enclosure of mouldings and rails and evading sheets surrounding them was half old tan and half new ivory. He was aware of his obligations

as a dad and as a spouse. Little Bobby was at that point sleeping. His endeavours to influence Jo to nod off demonstrated he was exhausted. She continued interfering with him, requesting illuminations, pointing blunders and recommending choices. Jack disliked that a lady should underestimate anything. He loved them to be troubled. So he expanded the story, however, he was in a scramble to go to the first floor and help his pregnant spouse in her diligent work of painting the woodwork. Jo needed him to change the ending of the story. Clare whined that he had recounted a long story. Jack felt articulate exhaustion and did not have any desire to talk with his better half or work with her or contact her. He was truly stuck in an appalling centre position.

4. On the Face of It

Summary

Introduction:

Derry walked slowly and cautiously and entered Mr. Lamb's Garden. He got startled when Mr. Lamb came close to him as Derry thought that there was nobody there in the garden. Mr. Lamb tried to make Derry feel comfortable and said that Derry could pick up crab apples and that he didn't need to go away. Mr. Lamb told Derry that the gate of his garden was always open and he didn't mind anyone who came. He assured Derry that he could stay there and that he didn't need to climb over the wall when Derry told Mr. Lamb that he was not there to steal the apples. Derry said that people were afraid of him and found his face terrible and ugly as one side of his face was burnt. Sometimes while looking in the mirror he himself got afraid. Mr. Lamb looked at him and said that he was going to get a ladder and a stick so that he could pick crab apples as he makes jelly from them. But Derry wanted to talk about himself and didn't want to deviate from the topic. Derry corrected Mr. Lamb by telling him that his face got burnt because acid ran down on one side of his face when Mr. Lamb thought that his face might have got burnt in a fire.

Mr. Lamb lost his leg and some kids call him "Lamey Lamb". He had got a tin leg. Lamb was old and Derry was young just as one green plant is called weed while

other a flower. It was not just a tin leg or a burnt face which could be noticed. There are many more other things such as weeds, sunflowers and crab apples. All these things full of life also deserve our attention and that's why Mr. Lamb enjoyed life and people as much as he could.

Derry suffered from a complex because of his burnt face and always remained withdrawn and defiant. He said that people tried to console him by telling him fairy stories and comforting lies like it didn't matter what you look like. But Derry knew that he would stay as a 'monstrous beast' and he could not change and that no one would ever kiss him except his mother, who also kissed him on his other side of the face. He said that it didn't matter if nobody ever kissed him. Mr. Lamb asked Derry if it still didn't matter to be kissed by pretty girls who have long haired and large eyes. Would he still not like to be kissed by the people he loved? He said that he won't ever look different and no one would ever kiss and love him, even when he grew as old as Mr. Lamb. He would only have "half a face". To this, Mr. Lamb replied that even though Derry got a "half face" but the world had got a "full face" and that he should look at it.

Derry said that people reminded him that there are even worse people in the world than him and he was obsessed with what people said about him. He might

have been blind, dumb or mad by birth. A woman once looked at him and said to another woman, "Look at that, that's a terrible thing" and only a mother could love such a face. He didn't like to be near people as he could stand their uncharitable looks and cruel comments. Mr. Lamb advised Derry to keep his ears shut.

Mr. Lamb reminded Derry that he could not just lock himself up and never leave the room. He then told him a story of a man who was afraid of everything in the world such that he locked himself up in a room and stayed there. A picture fell off a wall onto his head and killed him. To that, Mr. Lamb said that life should be enjoyed just like he did. He liked sitting in the sun and reading books and he was not fond of curtains. Mr. Lamb motivates and inspires Derry by saying that he had got two arms, two legs, eyes and ears, a tongue and a brain. He could do whatever he wanted to do just like other people and that if he chose, he could "get on better than all the rest". Derry asked "How?" and Mr. Lamb replies that Derry could live like he did. Everyone was welcome in Mr. Lamb's garden and the gate was always open. Mr. Lamb said that hatred was more harmful than a bottle of acid when Derry said that there were some people who hated him. Derry then got up to leave promising that he would come back, to which Mr. Lamb said that people just said that generally but never came back.

When Derry reached home, his mother warned him not to go there again and he assured her that there was nothing to worry about as an old man with tin leg lived there who had a very big house and a garden as well where everyone who welcome. He was Mr. Lamb. Next day, Derry ran to Mr. Lamb's garden crying that he had come back. Suddenly, he heard a thud and a crashing sound. The ladder fell back with Mr. Lamb on it. He died. Derry kept on crying, "Lamey-lamb! I did... come back".

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Comment on the ending of the play 'On the Face of It'.
[2 Marks] [DELHI 2013]
2. What Peculiar things does Derry notice about the old man, Lamb?
[2 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2012]
3. How does Mr. Lamb keep himself busy when it is a bit cool?
[2 Marks] [DELHI 2012]

4. People are insensitive to those who have disabilities. Give instances from the story.
[2 Marks] [DELHI 2012]
5. Why does Mr. Lamb leave his gate always open?
[2 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2011]
6. Why does Derry's mother not want him to go back to visit Mr. Lamb ?
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2018]
7. If you were to give a different ending to the story "On the Face of It", how would you end it?
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2013]
8. What is the bond that unites the two-the old Mr. Lamb and Derry the small boy? How does the old man inspire the small boy?
[5 Marks] [DELHI 2013]
9. The lesson, 'On the Face of It', is an apt depiction of the loneliness and sense of alienation experienced by people because of a disability. Explain.
[5 Marks] [DELHI 2011]
10. Both Derry and Lamb are victims of physical impairment, but much more painful for them is the feeling of loneliness. Comment.
[6 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2016]
11. Derry sneaked into Mr. Lamb's garden and it became a turning point in his life. Comment.
[6 Marks] [DELHI 2016]
12. Both Derry and Lamb are physically impaired and lonely. It is the responsibility of society to understand, and support people with infirmities so that they do not suffer from a sense of alienation. As a responsible citizen, write in about 100 words what you would do to bring about a change in the lives of such people.
[6 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2014]

Solutions

1. The play has a pathetic however emotional completion. Mr. Lamb who works effectively regardless of his physical inability loses his balance and tumbles down alongside the stepping stool. Derry enters and attempts to speak with Mr. Lamb who does not react. Mr. Lamb's "exit" is the same as visualized by Derry before in the play.
2. Derry conceives that the old man is Peculiar. He says particular things. He makes inquiries which Derry does not get it. There are no drapes at the windows in his home. He enjoys the light and obscurity and hears the breeze with the windows open.

3. There is a brief delay in the discussion. At that point Mr. Lamb changes the subject. He says that when it gets somewhat cooler, he will get the stepping stool and a stick. At that point he will pull down those ready crab apples. He makes jam. He calls these orange shaded and brilliant apple enchantment organic product. September is a decent time to make jam. He tells the kid that he could encourage him.
4. People generally pity the handicap or react with disgust. For instance, people used to stare at the ugly face of Derry. He even once overheard two women remarking that only a mother could love his face. His own family even always discussed his future. Mr. Lamb also shared his experience being stared at by people and children calling him Lamey Lamb.
5. Mr. Lamb is an old man. Probably he had served in the army where one of his legs was blown off in the war. Now he has a tin leg. He stays in a big house and has a garden. He even-keeps the gate of his garden open to welcome everyone in his garden. Most of his time is spent on reading books or sitting in the garden.
6. Derry's mother claims to have heard many things about Mr Lamb. She has been told and warned by the people that he was not a good person. She asked Derry not to go back there. Derry asked her not to believe all she heard because he was determined to go there.
7. A happy ending will narrate the story as, both Mr. Lamb and Derry happily collect crab apples and lived together. Derry got inspired from Mr. Lamb and start following the message of accepting life as it comes.
8. Mr. Lamb turned Derry into a confident boy from a different one. Both were physically handicapped but with different perspectives towards life. In the beginning
Derry was a defiant and withdrawn boy who hated meeting people. Their stares, jibes and pity made him frustrated. He suffered a lot due to his burned face and was a pessimist Mr. Lamb transformed his vision of life and decided to live it on his own terms and conditions. Mr. Lamb discussed his own life with Derry to make him understand that he should be open-minded. He told him that God had made all the things and one should not keep oneself in a room forever. He also kept his garden gate open and welcomed all.

Moreover, Derry could open up the layers of his heart and complexes in front of Mr. Lamb which unburdened his heart. He got a new ray of hope in his life, the light of life enlightened his soul to live it as it was. He also taught Derry to use whatever God had given to him. Derry was disheartened to find out about his death.

To meet Mr. Lamb, he defied his mother and his return to Lamb's garden showed his appreciation for living life as shown by Lamb. He learnt the lesson of optimism.

9. The play entitled, "On the Face of It" is written by Susan Hill. It is a problem play dealing with the issue of the disabled people. It does not deal with actual pain or inconvenience due to a physical impairment which distresses a disabled person. It rather deals with the behaviour of the people all around him. The play had two disabled persons, deny a young boy of fourteen who bears a burnt face, and Mr. Lamb an, old man who has got a tin leg. A disabled person is regarded as an outcast. People do sympathise with him. However, they are not accepted in the mainstream of life. The disabled person feels bolted from the human society. The feelings of alienation are truly depressing than the actual pain or inconvenience because of physical impairment. A physically impaired person wants others to regard him as a human being and not as an object of pity.
10. In the story, both Derry and Lamb are physically impaired and lonely. Such people can live their lives with respect and honour, if they are not ridiculed and punished with heartless pity. These people expect empathy, rather than sympathy, from others. If everyone looks down at them with a pessimistic approach, they may never be able to come out of their sorrow: consequently, they may recline to their own secluded worlds. As responsible citizens, we should understand the tremendous mental and emotional pressure these people go through. Instead of reminding them of their disabilities, we should give them the chance to live a normal life because being lonely is extremely painful mentally.

12. One day, Derry sneaked into Mr. Lamb's garden. Derry was withdrawn and defiant. He did not like being with people. Once, he got acid all down on one side of his face. The acid burnt it all away. This created a complex in his mind. He considered his face as the most terrible thing in the world. When he looked in the mirror and shows it, he was afraid of himself. He thought that people were afraid of him. He didn't like being near them.

Only his mother kissed him and that too on the other side of his face. People looked at his face and passed uncharitable remarks. Mr. Lamb was also a physically challenged man. He had got a tin leg. But Mr. Lamb had a positive attitude towards life. He liked to talk and have company. He was open and never shut himself in.

Mr. Lamb's meeting with Derry brought a turning point in Derry's life. He gave confidence to Derry. He persuaded him that he can get better than the rest of the people.

He should stop hating people. Hatred burns oneself inside. Derry should take life as it was. This left a deep impression on Derry. He came back to Mr. Lamb only to find him dead. But Mr. Lamb brought a change in Derry's life." He developed the confidence to face the world in a more positive way.

12. Derry's one side face had been burnt by acid and that was his main problem. He suffered from a tremendous amount of inferiority complex. He remained conscious of the fact that his face was ugly and terrible. He tried to escape from the people. He allowed himself to be alone. on the other hand, Mr. lamb lived with spirit of accepting life as it comeshe always carry a positive attitude towards life, things and people. He doesn't find comfort in escaping. Children call him "Lamey-Lamb" and tease. Despite of losing one of his leg in the war he is full of life and enjoy it to his fullest. Sitting in sun, reading books and growing weeds and flower are some of his hobbies that he enjoys the most.

5. Evans Tries An O-Level

Summary

Introduction:

In March, the Governor of the Oxford Prison called the Secretary of Examination Board Department stating that a young boy called Evans wanted to pursue any possible academic qualifications. Since September, Evans had been having night classes in the domain of O-Level German. The Governor enquired about the procedure on how to make the above stated happen and also ensured the Secretary that he could trust Evans as he has had no violent history and the exam would be held in the prison. The Secretary assured the Governor that he would send all the required forms with all the necessary documents.

Evans was regarded as the "Evans the Break" by all the prison officers. Evans was given this title as Evans already tried to escape from the prison three times. Evans had a short beard and always wore a white and red bobble hat. There were two guards

who came, one was a senior officer of Wing D who already was a warm enemy as stated by Evans and the other was Stephens who was an imperious officer. Evans was given scissors and 30 minutes of time to get ready. The scissors were taken away once he got ready.

Evans was kept in a locked cell. Stephens brought two tables and two chairs for the invigilator and Evans and placed opposite to each other. The invigilator's job was to ensure silence during the exam. The governor was very worried about Mr. McLeery as Evans could take him hostage and try to escape. So every guard in the prison was on high alert. Stuart McLeery was a reverend who arrived to invigilate Evans and was welcomed by Officer Jackson. Mr. McLeery came with a suitcase which had all the necessary documents for the exam and the sealed examination question paper. The examination was scheduled to begin at 9:15 am. Now Stephens introduced Evans and Mr. McLeery. Mr. McLeery explained Evans about how to fill up

the required details such as name, index number etc. Then the exam began. Meanwhile at 9.40 am, the Governor receives a phone call from the Assistant Secretary about a correction in the exam question paper. Jackson was quite sceptic about the phone call. He related the phone call as a message but everything looked normal. Evans sat in his chair with the pen locked between his lips and asked for a blanket at 10.40 am as he was feeling cold. At 11.20 am, Mr. McLeery told Evans that he only had 5 minutes left. In the meantime, the governor also instructed Stephens to accompany Mr. McLeery to the main gate. At 11.25 am the exam got over and Stephens accompanies Mr. McLeery till the main gate. There were two different abnormalities being noticed, number one being Mr. McLeery's coat was reaching his knees and second that his accent seemed broader.

After escorting Mr. McLeery to the main gate, Stephens wanted to check on Evans. Stephens went back to the examination cell and peeped in through an opening in the gate. He was surprised to find an injured man on the chair with blood oozing out from his head. Stephens realizes that the injured man was Mr. McLeery. He sounded an alarm and dozens of vehicles with beacons turned and the Governor and Jackson joined Stephens too. The Governor was very furious on Stephens and referred to Stephens as a person with an empty skull. In the meantime when injured Mr. McLeery showed the governor a photocopy which was very craftily affixed on to the back side of the question paper. Mr. McLeery also claimed that he knew where Evans would go. He showed the governor the last line written in the answer sheet which said, "make your way to Neugraben. The governor also scolded Stephens and asked him how Evans was able to retrieve a false beard, a pair of glasses and the weapon responsible for the blow on Mr. McLeery's head.

A cigarette was lit by the Governor while he rejoiced thinking how stupid Evans was to forget the clue written on the answer paper sheet. He thought now he would easily be able to get Evans back to the prison. In the meantime, an information came from Mr. McLeery stating that he saw Evans escaping near Elsfield way.

The governor sent his officer Carter to drop Mr. McLeery to the hospital and Carter informed the Governor that he dropped Mr. McLeery to Radcliffe Hospital. Now the Governor called the hospital to inquire about Mr. McLeery. Then he came to know that no one had come to the hospital and an ambulance was sent to Elsfield way to pick Mr. McLeery but he was nowhere to be found. About 45 minutes later, the Governor found out that the actual Mr. McLeery was bound securely in his own study room since 8.15 am in the morning. Preceding this information the Governor realized that it was Evans who was impersonating as injured Mr. McLeery.

Evans now walked up to the reception of a hotel called the Golden Lion and asked for a room. He also instructed the receptionist to give him a wakeup call at 6.45 am. Evans now took a sigh of relief after pulling out such a complicated operation at a cent per cent precision. He was also grateful to the almighty for everything he was able to pull off that day. He unlocked the door of his room and was surprised to find the Governor sitting on his bed.

Evans was terrified of seeing the Governor sitting on his bed and there was a few minutes of silence where Evans digested that he has been beaten at his own game. The Governor asked Evans how he pulled this off. For which Evans said he had many friends to help him. The correction slip was a way to know the exact start time of the exam. He also arranged pig's blood from the slaughterhouse to pour over his head. Evans had to mix a chemical with pig's blood to stop the blood from clotting. Then Evans asked the Governor how did he come to know of this address. The Governor smiled and said that he got a clue from the index numbers Evans filled at the starting of the exam. Evans wrote index number as 313 and the other number as 271, so the Governor tried the address 313/271.

Two officers arrived and handcuffed Evans. They then transported Evans back to the prison by a prison van. Evans did not resist at all. The prison van turned on to the Oxford road and drove to Newbury. The transport officer uncuffed Evans and said that it would not be too long till the Governor found out. Actually, the prison transport guards were Evans own people and this was the final part of Evans escape plan.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. How did the Governor react to the two phone calls he received in quick succession?

[ALL INDIA, 2011]

2. Which article in McLeery's suitcase played perhaps the most significant role in Evans' escape and how ?

[ALL INDIA, 2018]

3. How did the Governor, Oxford Prison describe Evans to the Secretary Examination Board?

[ALL INDIA, 2016]

4. What could the Governor have done to securely bring Evans back to the prison from the 'Golden Lion'?

[DELHI, 2015]

5. Describe the precautions taken by the prison officers to prevent Evans from escaping.

[DELHI, 2014]

6. Give a character-sketch of the Governor of Oxford Prison based on your understanding of the story 'Evans Tries an O-level'.

[ALL INDIA, 2013]

7. What precautions were taken by the prison authorities to ensure that the German exam was conducted smoothly and under strict security?

[DELHI, 2011]

Solutions

1. A device had been put above the door of the cell for the governor to listen to all the conversation going on in the cell during the examination. The Governor himself sat in the office all the time to listen. McLeey, the invigilator it frisked thoroughly before the beginning of the examination.
2. The blood which was brought by McLeery in a rubber tube, played the most significant role in the escape of Evans. It was due to this blood that Evans was able to make himself up as a parson just prior to his escape. No one would have suspected a dying person who was willing to pledge his own life, so Evans' (the bleeding person's) offer to guide detective Carter was accepted without any objection.

3. The Governor gave quite a satisfactory report about Evans to the secretary of the Board. It was stated that Evans had no record of violence. He was quite a happy- go-lucky kind of person. Evans was certainly one of the super stars at the Christmas concert. He suffered from a weakness. He was just a congenial kleptomaniac.
4. The plan of escape was on the text on the last page of the German question paper. The other clues Index number 313; Centre number 271, and Golden Lion also had a deep meaning. The Governor took help of an ordinance survey map for Oxfordshire. This six-figure reference 313/271 brought him in the middle of Chipping Norton. He found Evans in the Golden Lion in Chipping Norton. He could have brought Evans himself.
5. Amid Evans' O-level German test, unique safety measures were taken by the jail staff to keep him from getting away. The test was booked to be taken in his own particular cell and a parson from St. Mary Mags was called to invigilate and to keep the detainee incommunicado amid the exam. Evans was put in the intensely protected Recreational Block. There were two bolted entryways between his cell and the yard, which gloated of a high divider. Additionally, all the jail officers were likewise on high alarm. The Governor got an amplifier introduced in Evans' cell, while Stephens watched out for Evans. Two jail officers, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Stephens completely checked his cell for any indication of a conceivable escape. Indeed, even his razor, nail filer and nail scissors were taken away.
6. The Governor of Oxford prison has been characterised as an intelligent and able prison officer but in the end, he turned out to be a 'good-for-a-giggle' Governor. The Governor ensured that Evans at any cost should not escape. But, he could not help as lapses were there in communication and execution of the work. He knew from the very beginning that Evans might try to escape during the German O-level Examination. He did not want to take any chance. He, himself, supervised the examination. But he made these lapses in his arrangement.
 1. He did not verify the particulars of the teacher who had come to teach Evans.

2. No one checked that the injured person was not McLeery but Evans in disguise.
3. The checking of the invigilator should have been done by the Governor himself. Despite being an alert and able officer, he was prone to leaving things on others.
4. In the end, he recaptured Evans with his investigating skills, but again execution of the work lacked enforcement. He was ridiculed when Evans escaped again.
7. The Governor of Oxford Prison took precautions for the smooth conduct of the examination. The examination had been arranged in the prisoner's cell itself. The door of the cell had been locked

one day before the examination. Jackson, the senior prison officer, had himself done all the search. He even got Evan's nail scissors and nail-pile removed from there. A device was put above the door of the cell for the governor to listen to all the conversation going on in the cell during the examination. He himself sat in the office all the time. McLercy, the invigilator was frisked thoroughly before the beginning of the examination.

Stephens was positioned at the door of the cell. He kept peeping through the peep hole to see if everything was alright inside.

6. Memories of Childhood

I. The Cutting of my Long Hair- Zitkala-Sa

Summary

Introduction:

The first day in the land of apples was bitter cold and the ground was covered with snow. There was a large bell ringing for breakfast and the annoying clatter of shoes which disturbed the peace. There was a constant clash of harsh voices and an undercurrent of many voices murmuring an unknown tongue. The narrator felt that her soul's peace and freedom were lost.

The girls were marching into the dining hall. She noticed Indian girls in clinging dresses and stiff shoes. She found the dresses immodest. The boys entered the dining hall from the opposite door. She felt uncomfortable. The narrator pulled her chair and sat down when the first bell rang but noticed that all the others were still standing. She got confused. Then there was the second bell and all were seated. She was keenly watched by a strange pale-faced woman. On the third bell, everybody picked their knife and fork and began eating.

Judewin, the narrator's friend gave her a terrible warning in the late morning that she overheard the pale-faced woman talking about cutting their long and heavy hair. But among her people, mourners wore short hair while cowards wore shingled hair. Judewin decided to submit but the narrator decided to struggle and rebelled.

She ran to a large room with three big white beds and hid under one of them. She heard the footsteps quickening nearby and voices growing louder. She was dragged from under the bed and taken down the stairs where she was tied-fast to a chair. Her long and heavy hair was shingled like that of a coward. She screamed and resisted but no one came to comfort her. Now, she felt like she was one of many little animals driven by a herder.

II. We too are Human beings - Bama

Bama was in the third class and she hadn't yet heard people talking openly about untouchability, but had already seen and humiliated by what it was. Although the distance between her school to her home could be covered in 10 minutes, she usually took about 30 minutes to an hour to reach home because she would watch all the fun and games that were going on the road. She would look at the shops and the bazaars. She

would also look at the snake charmers and the monkeys performing. There were some other attractions as well as Maariyaatta temple, Pongal celebrations, the Statue of Gandhiji and some snacks stalls. All these attracted her attention on her way home.

In the bazaar, street plays or a puppet show or a stunt performance were shown. The political parties would arrive and make speeches through their mikes. There were coffee clubs and she would also see people selling vegetables fruits and sweets and chopping onions or almonds being blown away by the wind. All these activities fascinated Bama on the way back from school.

One day while walking home from school she saw a landlord seated on a piece of sacking spread over a stone ledge near her street. An elderly person in the community was carrying a packet of Vada with strings and gave it to the landlord without touching him or the contents of the packet. She was amused to see such a wise and old man carrying the packet in a funny manner. She narrated the whole incident to her

elder brother in a comic way. Her brother explained to her that they were treated as untouchables and people thought that if they touched anything or any person it would become impure since they belonged to a low caste.

Bama was angry at hearing this. She felt sad and disgusted about it. She wanted to Rebel against the caste system which made this distinction between human beings. She was so filled with rage that she wanted to touch those vadas herself.

Her brother, Annan, told her that since they were born in a low caste community they were never given any respect or dignity. He further told her that the only way to get out of this situation was to study hard and become educated. Once they were educated no one would ask their cast. She started studying hard and always topped the class. Many people became her friends. What Annan told her that day left a deep impression on her and changed her life.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. What advice did Annan Offer Bama?
[ALL INDIA 2011]
2. What did Zitkala-Sa feel when her long hair was cut?
[DELHI 2011]
3. At the dining table why did Zitkala-Sa begin to cry when others started eating?
[ALL INDIA 2016]
4. Why was Zitkala-Sa in tears on the first day in the land of apples?
[ALL INDIA 2014]
5. Which words of her brother made a deep impression on Bama?
[DELHI 2014]
6. What were the articles in the stalls and shops that fascinated Bama on her way back from school?
[ALL INDIA 2013]
7. Zitkala-Sa's experience in 'Memories of Childhood' is that of a victim of the caste system. What kind of discrimination does Bama's experience depict? What are their responses to their respective situations?
[ALL INDIA 2013]
8. It may take a long time for oppression to be resisted, but the seeds of rebellion are sowed early in life. How did Zitkala-Sa face oppression as a child and how did she overcome it ?
[ALL INDIA 2018]
9. In India, the so-called lower castes have been treated cruelly for a long time. Who advised Bama to fight against this prejudice, when and how?
[ALL INDIA 2017]
10. Untouchability is not only a crime, it is inhuman too. Why and how did Bama decide to fight against it?
[DELHI 2017]

Solutions

1. He said to her, "Study with care and learn all you can. If you are always ahead in your lessons, people will come to you of their own accord and attach themselves to you. Work hard." By this he motivated and inspired her.
2. She felt angry and like an animal driven by a herder. She was helpless like a puppet.
3. The narrator felt quite uncomfortable at the dining table. A small bell was tapped. She pulled her chair out and sat on it. She was the only, one seated there. A second bell was sounded. All of them were seated. A pale face woman watched her keenly. Then everyone started eating. All these activities confused her. She felt quite uncomfortable and began to cry.
4. On the first day in the land of apples, Zitkala-Sa was in tears because her hair was cut mercilessly. Relentlessly moaning for her mother, she kicked wildly and cried out loud, continuously shaking her head in resistance.
5. While describing, what happened while returning home, Bama's senior sibling disclosed to her that in spite of the fact that individuals don't get the chance to choose the family they are naturally introduced to, they can outsmart the insults incurred upon them in the event that they are well perused and successful. This left a profound impact on her.
6. These incorporated the performing monkey, the snake charmer's snake, the cyclist who had continued biking for three days, the turning wheel, the Maariyaata sanctuary and the immense chime hanging there. She additionally saw the Pongal offering being cooked before the sanctuary.
7. Social discrimination had been experienced by both Bama and Zitkala-Sa. Zitkala-Sa had to face a horrible experience. She was dragged out. She kicked and scratched wildly to resist but it was of no use. They carried her downstairs and and tied her fast in a chair. She tried to get rid of the grip and cried loud while shaking her head but all in vain.

On the other hand, one day Bama saw an unusual thing. She saw that an old man was carrying a packet of eatables by a string without touching it for the landlord. The old man belonged to a lower caste and his landlord belonged to a higher caste. Bama was very touched by this incident. Bam and Zitakal-Sa fought against the discrimination, caste system, and untouchability, through this excursion of defiance. Bama effectively implemented her sibling's recommendation to finally top in her class. While Zitkala-Sa keeps on rebelling by reprimanding the disasters of racial preference through her works, Bama decided on a more unpretentious approach to convey forward her quiet yet viable oppositions.

8. Since the day the writer was away from her mom, she had endured outrageous insults. Individuals had gazed at her. She had been hurled all around like a wooden mannequin. Her cover had been removed from her shoulders. She felt that she was indecently dressed. She was so stunned and persecuted that she felt like sinking to the floor. Afterwards, her delicate sandals were taken away. These were the customary footwear of the neighbourhood Indian American. They were supplanted by squeaking shoes. She saw other Indian young ladies in solid shoes and firmly staying dresses. The little young ladies wore sleeved cook's garments and shingled hair. The most exceedingly awful insult she endured was the removing her long hair. The quitter's shingled hair made her groan with anguish. She believed she was not an individual but rather one of the little creatures driven by a herder. The efficient disintegration of their way of life and discourtesy to ladies was very severe. She couldn't defeat these in her youth, however, the seeds of disobedience were sowed.
9. Annan had told Bama about the class discrimination when she had narrated her an incident of man who was carrying a small packet held by a string. The man went to the landlord, bowed in front of him and handed

him the packet. Bama found the situation to be funny. Annan then told Bama that there was nothing funny about it and that the higher class had always treated the lower class in this way. The upper class believed that the lower class should not touch them. Although they were allowed to do anything within their community. Annan told Bama to concentrate on her studies and not think about it much. Then only they could throw discard away all the indignities.

10. Bama first encountered untouchability when she saw an elder of her caste walking along the street from the direction of the bazaar. Initially, the vision made her laugh but then she saw the elder walk up straight to the landlord, bow low and extend the packet towards him, cupping the hand that held the string with his other hand. Bama's brother Annan explained

her the whole incident in detail. He explained that since they were born into the community of the marginalised, they were never given any honour, dignity or respect. They had all been stripped of the basic rights of any person. But if they studied and made progress then they could shake off all these indignities. So he advised his sister to study with care and learn all she could. If she was always ahead in her lessons then people would come to her of their own accord and attach themselves to her. These words that Annan had spoken to Bama made a very deep impression on her and spurred her to study hard with all her breath and being. She stood first in her class and many of the children from upper caste became her friend. In this way, she rebelled against the injustice of untouchability.

NOVELS

SILAS MARNER

Chapter-1

In those days it was a common site to find men stooping below the heavyweight bags along the country region. In fact, finding wonderful ladies who would wear clothes made up of silk lace and play with their spinning wheel toy made up of polished oak, was also a common sight in those days. Weavers would come from distant places to Raveloe but the people were quite sceptical about them as weavers were born and brought up in a different fashion i.e. their origin and home was unknown. Silas Marner was also one of the weavers who came to Raveloe. Silas Marner had a pale face and his eyes would protrude. For this very reason, all the village guys would be scared. He was also believed to have some supernatural powers using which he would bring rheumatism on the village folks by invoking the devil. Thus he was disliked by the adults. Silas was once seen by Jem Rodney standing as a corpse only to recover and stroll off the next moment. It was also believed that Silas once imprecated Sally Oates which made her very ill. Due to all of these reasons, every one wanted to be on good terms with Silas Marner.

It was exactly 15 years since Silas arrived at Raveloe. He came from a town called North Lantern Yard where he was part of a religious sect. Silas experienced some unconscious fits in the beginning, which hinted a presence of special grace. It had been 15 years for him in Raveloe but he never tried to make friends or invite people out for dinner. In fact, he never tried to date women in Raveloe. William Dane was his best friend. They were so close that they were referred to as Jonathan and David. Soon Silas got married to a working woman named Sarah. Even Silas' marriage did not cool down Jonathan and David's friendship. The unconscious fits which Silas experienced were seen to be a visit by Satan himself.

One evening the senior deacon of the church was ill, so Silas stayed up to take care of him. Silas while on his shift of taking care of the deacon kept on wishing for William to come and take over his shift. Suddenly Silas realized that it was dawn and William had not

yet come for his shift. He wondered whether he had slept in his shift and suddenly observed that the deacon was also not moving. In the morning William and the church officials accused Silas of stealing money from the deacon's room. To justify this fact, a search was carried out which resulted in finding of Silas's knife in the room where money was stored and later the bag in which the money was stored was also recovered from Silas' home. Then Silas realized that the last time he used his knife was for helping William cut a rope but kept quiet as he thought that God would help him as he was not guilty. Later a trial was set out to decide the outcome of the accusation in which Silas was found guilty. As a result, Sara left Silas for William. Silas was heartbroken and left Lantern Yard for the days to come.

Chapter-2

After the trial conducted by the church, Silas left Lantern Yard and moved south to a town of Raveloe. In contrast to Lantern yard, this place was welcoming with friendly villagers, had a warm climate which was quite apt for agriculture and free of regular church going people's religious judgments.

Silas was quite taken aback after his closest friend William betrayed him. So when Silas moved to Raveloe, he sought work in a silk loom where he would work day and night. He settled in the loom and he was paid 5 gold guineas for the work he did for Mrs. Osgood. Being able to keep all of his earnings to himself, without sharing it with the church, boosted Silas' morale.

In Silas' early days in Raveloe, he got several instances to make new friends but he kept it to himself. Once he observed a lady, Sally Oates who was a cobbler's wife. Silas noticed her because she suffered from dropsy which caused unusual swelling in the body and some other heart symptoms. Silas offered a herbal medication made of foxglove which is a very good pain reliever. He knew about this medication as his mother also suffered from the same disease and she would apply this herbal medication. Seeing this, the people in the town thought that Silas had some sort of supernatural healing powers. As this news spread, mothers would come with their sick child, men having rheumatism would come to be

cured and several people would turn up to be healed. But, Silas would politely turn them down as he was no healer. After this incident, people started to blame Silas for any misfortune or any type of accident. All of this further isolated him from the people of the town.

Following the isolation, Silas became very reserved. He was very much attached to one of the items i.e. his earthen pot. One day he was getting water in his pot from a well but unfortunately, he stumbled and broke his pot. Then he took all the broken pieces of the pot and kept the re-fixed pot as a memento of his affection towards it. Silas continued to live his mundane life until one Christmas where everything changed.

Chapter-3

In Raveloe, the Cass Family was a family of the highest repute. Cass family had noble lineage and were quite wealthy. Squire Cass was the head of the family and was respected by every one in the town as he was considered to be very close to God himself. Squire Cass had 2 sons, Godfrey and Dunstan. Both brothers had contrasting personalities, Dunstan being regarded as gambler and drinker whereas Godfrey was a very well behaved and smart. But later, Godfrey also set out on his brother's footsteps. Godfrey and Dunstan knew how they needed each other to get the things done for their own vested interests. The dark secrets of Godfrey were hinted by Dunstan such as, his marriage to a drunk woman, Molly Farren which their father knew nothing about; how Godfrey fell in love with another woman, Nancy Lammeter, to whom he could not even express his love. On the other hand, Godfrey was also in a debt of his own tenant.

All of these dark secrets of Godfrey were used by Dunstan to get favours. Using these secrets, Dunstan also convinced Godfrey to sell his own horse, Wildfire. Wildfire was a very affectionate horse for Godfrey, but he had to sell it as Dunstan convinced him to sell the horse to equalize all their debts. Towards the end of the chapter, Godfrey ponders on his situation wherein a good and smart man had converted into a bitter man.

Chapter-4

The next day Dunstan headed towards the market to sell Godfrey's horse, Wildfire. While he was on his way, he encountered Silas' house. He thought of

persuading Godfrey to take some loan from Silas as it was rumoured that Silas had a stash of gold. He continued to walk and found a few people ready to buy Wildfire and the deal got set. But an idea struck Dunstan's mind, to use Wildfire to participate in a hunting race with dogs so as to win money. Dunstan participated in the race but unfortunately, a hedge-stake pierced Wildfire causing its instant death. Dunstan started walking home empty-handed and came across Silas house again. He thought of introducing himself to Silas but to his surprise found the gate open. He entered and found no one inside but a fire lit to keep the place warm. He knew that the weavers store a money in a hidden place. So he started searching under the bricks made up of sand to find the hoard of gold. Dunstan walked away stealthily with the bag full of gold.

Chapter-5

After some time Silas returned back to his house. He thought nothing of the unlocked doors as he spotted nothing out of the blue. Silas had kept pork to roast while he was running an errand but the pork had still some time left to be roasted. So Silas thought of checking on his gold. And when he did check his gold, he found nothing to his surprise. Silas reached the entire house but realized that the gold was gone. He considered some supernatural force responsible for his hard time for the second time.

The next day he was working in the loom when he thought that he could had been robbed as well, as never in a span of 15 years he has been robbed. He scanned a list of all his neighbours in his mind and his mind hinted a name, Jem Rodney.

Silas though of reaching the higher authorities to report this matter and he set out towards the village inn, Rainbow but found no one there as all the people were attending Mrs. Osgood's birthday party dance.

Chapter-6

All the common people of Raveloe gathered at the Rainbow, whereas, all the rich people were attending the party at Mrs. Osgood's place. Mr. Snell started the conversations at the Rainbow. One of the topics was about a cow being slaughtered by the butcher, other being about a ghost in the local stable. When Silas reached the Rainbow, all the conversations turned in to arguments.

Many new characters got introduced in this chapter such as Mr. Snell, the butcher, Mr. Macey etc.

Chapter-7

This chapter opens with Silas reaching the Rainbow and informing them that he had been robbed. Most of the crowd had seen Silas for the very first time in public, so they maintained scepticism regarding him. Mr. Snell instructed Jem Rodney to at once take Silas into custody. Mr. Snell accused Silas of being a deranged person. Listening to Jem Rodney's name, Silas could not control himself and started accusing Jem Rodney of the robbery. In fact, Silas asked Jem that if he would give his money back, he shall give him a gold guinea and not press charges. Listening to all this Jem Rodney was very furious and claimed that he was not guilty.

Now the people at the Rainbow calmed everyone down. They made Silas sit on a chair next to the fire to listen to the story. Silas looked so crushed and heartbroken that every person believed him. Mr. Snell then defended Jem Rodney by saying that he was at the Rainbow this whole time. Silas corrected his mistake by saying sorry to Jem Rodney for accusing him. Now, Mr. Dowlas jumped into the conversation and asked how much money was taken, to which Silas replied that 270 pounds were being robbed. Mr. Dowlas then said this much money could be easily taken and offered them to investigate his house for any clues.

All the people pondered on the situation and decided to replace the present constable with someone more responsible. The people had a very long discussion on whom to appoint on the new post. Mr. Dowlas and Mr. Snell were given the opportunity. Later both of them went to investigate the crime scene.

Chapter-8

Godfrey returned to his home from Mrs. Osgood's dance, expecting to find Dunstan there but Dunstan was nowhere to be found. Following this event, Godfrey did not pay any heed to Dunstan's absence as he was preoccupied with Nancy Lammeter's thought. The next day he realized that there was a discussion going on in the village about the robbery that took place at Silas' place. Godfrey and other people in the village reached Silas' place in order to find any clues or leads on the robbery. Moreover, the people had gathered there to gossip. Mr. Snell discovered a tinderbox nearby Silas' house and a memory struck where he remembered about a month ago, a peddler visited Raveloe and carried a tinderbox with him. Following the thought, Mr. Snell became suspicious

about the peddler. The people started giving their opinion on the peddler. Some said he had an evil look, some discussed whether he wore ear-rings or not. But Silas said that he did not recall calling the peddler inside his home.

Godfrey began to lose control as his brother, Dunstan hadn't returned yet. In search, he started riding towards Batherly. Several thoughts crossed his mind whether Dunstan had run away with the money after selling Wildfire. On his way, he encountered Bryce, who told him that Wildfire was found dead. Godfrey thought of another way to get rid of Dunstan's blackmail. He thought of telling the truth to his father about his debt to the tenant and his marriage but he could not muster the courage to do so.

Chapter-9

This chapter includes a detailed description of Mr. Squire Cass. It illustrated that Mr. Cass was a very detail oriented person and was very proud of his lineage. Integrity was very important for Mr. Cass. That morning Godfrey told his father everything about Wildfire and how Dunstan left with the money and had not come back.

Mr. Cass informed Godfrey that he sent Winthrop to Fowler to take care of the money. On hearing so, Godfrey admitted that actually he took the money from the tenant but ended up giving it to Dunstan. On listening to this, Mr. Cass was very furious and wanted to see Dunstan at once but was informed that Dunstan hadn't returned yet. Following this conversation, Mr. Cass asked Godfrey to inform Dunstan that he should not come back.

Now Godfrey tried to justify himself by saying that he had done everything to help Mr. Cass in managing the state. Mr. Cass changed the topic by asking his son about his status with Nancy Lammeter and also enquired whether he had promised her to marry or talked to her father about their marriage. Godfrey told Mr. Cass that he would manage everything by himself.

Chapter-10

Several days passed by but there was no news of Dunstan yet. Whereas no one ever tried connecting the robbery to Dunstan's disappearance. Some people still thought of the peddler as he thief and the others believed that the robbery was the result of some supernatural forces. This incident left Silas even further isolated.

Silas would still work at the loom but he felt no excitement at all. He would sit on his chair holding his head in depression. Two people, Mr. Macey and Dolly Winthrop, suggested Silas go to the church but he didn't feel like going. His mood became quite erratic and he did not want to believe in religion. He felt all alone on Christmas Day.

Chapter-11

This chapter illustrates Nancy Lammeter in detail. Nancy Lammeter was a very beautiful woman with a striking personality. She found Silas's behaviour quite erratic and was unhappy about it. This was so because she did not know anything about Godfrey's secret marriage.

This illustration also involved the New Year's party at the Red House. Priscilla who was Nancy's sister was also at this party. Priscilla kept on complaining about how her sister always forced her to wear matching gowns. Priscilla prided on her thought that she had no plans to marry. For this, Nancy would reply that she did not want to marry either. Then they headed to the parlour where Nancy sat with the rector, Mr. Crackentrop and Godfrey. Then she blushed, thinking about being a mistress of the esteemed Red House.

There are also discussions on how ladies dress up for the party and what they generally gossip. The dinner at the party was followed by a dance. Godfrey had the privilege to dance along Nancy Lammeter.

Chapter-12

At the party, Godfrey spent a lovely time with Nancy. On the other hand, completely unknown to Godfrey, Godfrey's wife, Molly was headed towards their home with her daughter to give everyone a surprise. She had been walking since morning and got very much tired walking in the snow and cold weather. Molly had an addiction to opium, so she took an opium hit to soothe herself.

After taking an opium hit, Molly became drowsy and quite high due to which she passed out on the roadside with her daughter in her arms. This woke her daughter up. She spotted a light and in pursuit of the light, she reached Silas' home. This light was actually ash coming out from a hearth in Silas' house. She entered Silas' house and falls asleep by the side of the hearth.

In meantime, Silas experienced some fit due to which he was totally unaware of a child in his house. When he got normal, he was surprised to find a child sleeping by the side of the fire. At the same moment, the child also woke up and began to cry. Seeing the child cry, Silas fed the child some porridge and tried to calm her down. After making the child comfortable, Silas left the house to get an idea of where the child come from. He then found a freezing woman passed out on the road.

Chapter-13

Back at the Red House, all the men still kept on dancing. Godfrey now stood by the side of the sitting room and appreciated Nancy. Suddenly, Godfrey was stunned to see Silas walking towards them with his child. He at once, with Mr. Lammeter and Mr. Crackentrop, goes towards Silas to ask him the reason for intruding in their party. Mr. Squire Cass also asked the same thing to Silas. Now, Silas explained and said that there was a woman lying near his door. So he came searching for the doctor. Silas also feared that the woman might be dead. Godfrey was also scared thinking that the woman might be Molly. The people gathered and accompanied Silas to his home. There were some suggestions to leave the child at the Red House itself for her safety but Silas declined their offer as he somehow felt very attached to the child in no time.

The group of people along with Silas and the doctor rushed down to Silas' home. After examining the body, the doctor pronounced her dead. Godfrey also rushed towards her to confirm her identity. Now Godfrey observed that Silas had developed an affection for the child. Then Godfrey asked Silas whether he would like to keep the child. Silas replied he would love to. Silas had developed such a strong connection with the child, as he looked at this child as an only reason to live after the two tragedies in his life. Silas also compares his lost money which he did not know where it had gone, with the child for whom he had no idea where she came from. Godfrey gave some money to Silas for the child's clothes and food and returned back to his friends.

Godfrey was very elated to think that he had been rid of the burden. He thought that now he could ask Nancy to marry him. He wouldn't even have to be a guardian to his daughter. Nevertheless, he vowed to look after his daughter, as far as finances were concerned.

Chapter-14

Silas started living with the child. Some people had a gossip about how a child should not be raised by a tramp. Dolly Winthrop was the person who took care of the child. Dolly ended up being the godmother for the child after a while. Dolly also wanted the child to be baptized. The child was eventually baptized and named, Eppie.

Eppie had changed Silas' life in so many different ways. Silas had a high fondness for Eppie and she too treasured Silas. Also, Silas started visiting church regularly which he had not done since he left his previous town of Lantern Yard.

Chapter-15

Some time passed on. Godfrey would sometimes observe Eppie and even give her presents, but, he would also keep the interaction limited to avoid any disconnect. Dunstan was soon forgotten by the people and was considered never to be coming back. Godfrey was also quite content with his life with Nancy and with their to be children. Godfrey never felt guilty for giving up on his daughter. It was so because he knew that Eppie was being raised properly and with proper care and attention.

Chapter-16

It had been 16 years now since every one met Eppie. Lives of every person in the town had changed noticeably. Silas was a 55-year-old man now who was quite happy. His house had so many changes such as having extra furniture which was courtesy of Godfrey. Silas and Eppie were planning to build a garden for which Aaron Winthrop offered help. Eppie also had several animals as her pets. And the had Squire also died and all of his inheritance was divided. Nancy and Godfrey also aged together well and lived in Red House.

As time passed, Silas' mind also calmed after the robbery and other incidents. He shared his experience with Dolly. Silas now talked to many people and some people would say that he had done a very noble deed of adopting Eppie and everyone believed that one day Silas might get his robbed gold back.

Silas did not keep the secret from Eppie that he was not his real father. He also narrated the whole incident to Eppie but she wasn't troubled a bit. Eppie believed that Silas has been a better father than others could ever have been.

One day Eppie was sitting in Silas lap. She told him that she had got a proposal from Aaron Winthrop for marriage. Listening to this news Silas got a bit sad. Eppie also said that Aaron had offered Silas to live with them in their home. Despite this proposal, Eppie didn't want to accept it because she was quite happy with the life she had. Silas then consoled her and had a discussion with Eppie. Silas told her the importance of getting married and how it was necessary to have someone to care for you. The discussion terminated with a decision of taking Dolly's advice.

Chapter-17

This chapter illustrates the ideology of Godfrey's wife, Nancy. Nancy and Godfrey had aged well together and everything in their life was pitch perfect except that they did not have a child. They had a girl once but unfortunately, she died at the time of birth. Godfrey was open to the idea of adoption but was put down by Nancy as she wanted to have their own child. Godfrey had an idea to atone for his past mistakes by adopting Eppie.

Chapter-18

This chapter begins with Godfrey returning home from an afternoon stroll. He was quite stunned and blown off. He then told his wife that Dunstan's body remains had been found. They were found in a stone pit which was cleaned after many years. This stone pit was exactly behind Silas' house. So everyone could infer that Dunstan had stolen the money and fell in the pit during his escape. His skeleton was found with all the gold he stole. After this incident, Godfrey realized that truth always comes to light and decided to confess about his secret marriage and Eppie. Godfrey told Nancy everything but to his surprise, she was not at all irked at him. Nancy, in fact, said that had she known about Eppie earlier, she would have happily accepted Eppie as her own kid.

Nancy and Godfrey now decide to go and meet Silas to tell him all the truth.

Chapter-19

Eppie was curious about the gold which was found in the pit and asked Silas about it. Silas started explaining Eppie everything but in the meantime, Nancy and Godfrey dropped by. Godfrey now told Silas the reason for his visit. He had come to make up for a mistake and in fact to make up for his brother's mistake.

Godfrey now implied that Silas didn't have enough money to live without continuing to work. On listening to this, Silas told that he was very content with what he has because several people couldn't even afford this much. Godfrey now tried another way of persuading Silas by saying how many new prospects would open up for Eppie. Eppie refused to go with Godfrey. Listening to this, Godfrey said he was Eppie's father and had complete right to take her. Silas now left the decision on Eppie. Eppie straightaway said that she didn't recognize the man and for her the only father she knew was is Silas. Godfrey was furious and left their house. Nancy apologized for her husband's indecent behaviour and took their leave.

Chapter-20

Nancy and Godfrey came back to the Red House heartbroken. They both discussed how Eppie's final decision. Godfrey decided to support Eppie from a distance as usual and to keep this revelation of Eppie being his daughter a secret. Nancy and Godfrey also inferred that Eppie might get married to Aaron.

After this incident, Godfrey realized that Eppie had started avoiding him. Godfrey didn't feel bad about it as he thought it was his punishment for neglecting his duties. Godfrey also made a vow to Nancy that he would always treasure whatever they had with them.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Lammeter sisters have money but not class or education. What do you think about them?

[6 marks]

[Outside Delhi 2017]

2. How did Silas' treatment of Sally Oates affect his life at Raveloe?

[6 marks]

[Outside Delhi 2017]

3. What kind of life did Silas lead at Lantern Yard?

[6 marks]

[Delhi 2017]

Or

What kind of life did Silas lead before coming to Raveloe ?

[6 marks]

[Delhi 2016]

4. George Eliot has portrayed Godfrey as a morally weak character. Comment.

[6 marks]

[Delhi 2017]

Chapter-21

The following day, Silas was having a discussion with Eppie and he told her that he wanted to visit Lantern Yard. Silas wanted to find out whether the real thief was ever caught by Mr. Paston. They both started heading towards Lantern Yard.

After a few days walk, Silas and Eppie finally arrived at Lantern Yard. To Silas' surprise, the old manufacturing town had totally changed. They walked by very tall buildings and filthy allies in search of finding the church. Silas realized that the lot which once had a church now had a big factory. He tried enquiring about the people who used to live there but no one seemed to have a clue. Silas sighed and thought that his only home is Raveloe. Silas returned back to Raveloe and had a discussion with Dolly. Silas expressed his discontentment by saying that his questions will never be answered. Dolly tried consoling Silas by saying, the questions to be unanswered was very insignificant, rather he should be content as he is at least happy.

In the end, Silas said that these trivial things did not matter to him now. He was grateful for his life and regarded Eppie as a centre of his faith.

5. Attempt a character sketch of Nancy Lammeter.

[6 marks]

[Delhi 2016]

6. Attempt a character sketch of Epee.

[6 marks]

[Outside Delhi 2016]

7. How do William Dane's deceit and Sarah's desertion affect Silas?

[6 marks]

[Outside Delhi 2016]

8. Describe the ironical situation in which Silas Marner had to leave Lantern yard

[6 marks]

[Delhi 2015]

9. Describe Dolly Winthrop as the most lovable character in George Eliot's 'Silas Marner'.

[6 marks]

[Delhi 2015]

10. Describe how Silas Marner is betrayed by his friend, William Dane.

[6 marks]

[Outside Delhi 2015]

11. 'Evil begets evil.' In the light of this remark, describe the character of Dunstan Cass.
[6 marks]
[Outside Delhi 2015]
12. (i) In *Silas Marner*, why do people regard weavers with suspicion? [3 marks]
[Outside Delhi 2014]
- (ii) How is Silas Marner of Raveloe different from the Silas Marner of Lantern yard in Eliot's *Silas Marner*? [3 marks]
[Outside Delhi 2014]
13. To have 'sought a medical explanation for this phenomenon would have been held by Sims himself, as well as by his minister and fellow-members, a willful self-exclusion from y the spiritual significance that might lie therein.
[6 marks][Delhi 2013]

Solutions

- The Lammeter sisters were rich but this could not buy them class and education. They were not sophisticated also. Nancy Lammeter lived to the standards of a lady. She was pretty and caring. She knew that she belonged to a wealthy but not a sophisticated family. Her hands were coarse which had marks of working at home making butter and crushing cheese. She had a rural accent. Pricilla Lammeter was a plain woman. She was the ugliest one in the family and a generous person. She was a straight forward woman and was skilled in many trades. She always put forward her strong views on men and marriages. Thus we can conclude that Lammeter sisters had money but not class and education. [6]
- Silas in his early days at Raveloe became a much integrated part of the society. One fine morning he was taking his shoes to be mended at the cobbler's place. There he saw the cobbler's wife Sally Oates for the first time. He saw Sally having a fit. He at once recognized the fit as his mother also had the same problem of the fits. He then prepared medicines made up of herbs for treating Sally. Gradually Sally healed completely. The villagers were in debt of Silas and asked him to be a healer in their village. But Silas turned down their humble offer as he was no healer. He just knew the medicines for the fit because of his mother. He then led a quiet and lonely life where he did weaving every day. [6]
- Silas Marner came to Raveloe fifteen years ago. Before coming to Raveloe, he lived in a town in the north, named Lantern Yard. Silas Marner of Lantern Yard was absolutely different from the Silas Marner of Raveloe. He was a very religious man and had many friends and was cheated easily by the person whom he trusted the most. Silas had a best friend named William Dane. Silas suffered cataleptic fits, which made William think of him being possessed by Satan. Silas had knowledge of curing diseases with herbs, which he learnt from his mother. The Senior Deacon, who Silas was watching over died, and the church members also accused him of stealing the bag filled with the church's money. Sara, the girl who Silas got engaged with, broke off with him. With all the events going against him, Silas lost his faith in God and man. He left Lantern Yard and came to Raveloe as a man completely opposite of what he used to be. [6]
- Godfrey Cass is a character who does not display any developmental arch until the end of the story. He is a coward without any moral fortitude though he is not an evil person. He has no desire to harm anyone but gets co-opted into certain schemes. He does not like to shoulder responsibility or be accountable for his actions and avoids conflicts. Eliot does not offer much insight into his character. His early marriage fell apart but we are made to believe that it was not his fault. He cares for Eppie but he doesn't work on it. He is an indecisive man, afraid of taking tough decisions and lets others take charge of his life and actions. The weakness and moral ineptitude of his character are given as a reason for his failure to act upon his good intentions. Godfrey's self-realization towards the end does not bring closure to the events in the novel for he still fails to do his duty for his daughter. [6]

5. Nancy is a good country girl with a sound upbringing. She is very pretty and delicate. However, she does the household chores of “butter making” and “cheese-crushing” and is not ashamed of it. She does not have a refined speech like the other city girls, but it does not bother her. She has an “unalterable little cod” by which she lives and which governs her very approach to life. However, she doesn’t seem honest with herself. This is evident when she thinks about Godfrey and admits hurt when he doesn’t pay her attention. She is not willing to marry him because he lives a “Bad life”, which is not up to her expectations and her expectations for herself and from others, are very high. [6]
6. Epee is a character with a pure heart and remains highly predictable in her reactions. She is introduced as a child of two who has toddled into Marner’s cottage in the storm after her mother’s death. She is a lovable child who accepts Marner as a parent without questioning. She is not, in any way, conscious of Marner’s aloofness or his bent looks. Epee is an outdoor person and likes to be close to nature. No wonder, she persuades Silas to help her grow a garden in the space around the cottage. She is also resourceful and elicits the help of their neighbour’s son Aaron, to assist them. As a teenager, she is keen to have an edge over Aaron but in her mature years, she realises that he is actually a kind-hearted and sweet person and eventually marries him. Her sense of gratitude and responsibility to her father remains constant. She is not carried away by class or position and thus overrules Godfrey’s attempt to adopt her with the lure of a more comfortable life in the Red House. [6]
7. William Dane is a deceitful person who simply can go to any extent to get his wishes fulfilled. Silas always took him as a good friend. Sharing the same religious sect made them befriend each other, at Lantern yard in a town in northern England. On one hand Silas is deeply religious, on the other hand, the religious feelings of William Dane are not that intense. He seems to be motivated only as long he is directly benefitted. Quickly becoming rich and stealing Silas’ fiancé are his sole goals. He sees his chance and works out a plan to do both as the deacon falls ill. He manages to steal the money from the deacon and got Silas framed for the robbery by placing his knife at the crime scene and manages to marry Silas’ fiancé. [6]
8. Silas Marner lived a successful life at Lantern Yard. Working as a weaver he was engaged to a young maid, Sarah. Besides having a successful social life, he had a best friend William Dane. However, Silas was framed as he became the victim of an evil plot hatched by none other than his best friend William Dane. As Silas had hardly ever any reason to doubt him. William, who had developed an intimacy with Sarah, had secretly used Silas’ pocket-knife as an evidence to frame him. The knife as an evidence was used to accuse him of stealing deacon’s bag. Unknown to the conspiracy, Silas asked the minister to get his house searched. Deceitful William pretended to find it in Silas’ house. Ironically the innocent Silas who used to be the happiest in Lantern yard, was thus, proven guilty. He had to leave his favourite place in a disgraceful manner. [6]
9. Dolly Winthrop has a painstaking conscience. She is a devoted woman, an early riser who used to wake up at half-past four and start her daily chores. She is known for her sweet temper and polite nature. Even with her great looks and fresh complexion, she prefers to dwell upon the gloomy elements of life which are of serious in nature. For her, this very nature, that Silas’ unfortunate incident of his gold getting stolen drew her attention and sympathy. To lift his spirit she even visits his house with some lard cakes. She extended her help to one and all of Raveloe as and when they needed. No wonder it was Dolly Winthrop, whom people of Raveloe looked for, in their illness or death in a family, or when leeches were to be applied or when there was a disappointment in a monthly nurse. [6]
10. William Dane was a shrewd fellow compared to Silas Marner. He started developing an intimacy with Silas’ betrothed, Sarah. Being childless, when the senior deacon fell ill, he was tended to by some of the brethren or sisters. Silas shared

his night-watching turn with William. The night the deacon died, William did not arrive for his morning watch shift. Later, William arrived with the minister who informed that a pocket-knife was found beside the dead deacon's bed with the church bag missing. When Silas' dwelling was checked, it was William who found the church bag, thus proving Silas guilty. Silas understood that the culprit was William. The last time Silas had taken out the pocket-knife was when he cut a strap for William. He did not remember putting it back in his pocket. Later, Silas came to know that William had married Sarah. [6]

11. Dunstan Cass and his elder brother were kept idle by their father Squire Cass and this led Dunstan's idle brain to plot devilish schemes. Being a negative character and since he got away every time with his evil deeds, he was naturally upbeat and kept his evil work going. One evil deed inspired another. He is described by the narrator as a 'spiteful jeering fellow'. He persuaded his brother God, frey Cass into marrying Molly and blackmailed Godfrey into selling his horse. He ruthlessly skilled the horse by taking a silly risk and left it by the side of the road. He then stole Silas' gold and also the wild oats Silas had been sowing. Evil deeds brought sheer fun to Dunstan. A reader almost seems relieved when Dunstan's life comes to an end. [6]
12. (i) In the nineteenth century in England, often weavers were strangers from other towns who came to live in villages like Raveloe. As such, they possessed no connection to the village, their parentage was unknown, and they were alienated by their jobs which required them to live quiet lives in their homes: "no one knew where these wandering men had their homes or their origins." In addition, these strange, lonely men were visible only when they were carrying "a mysterious burden...in a heavy bag", They also did not resemble the men of Raveloe, for they were pale and smaller than the farmers and their sons. Thus, weavers such as Silas Marner were treated with suspicion by the

natives of the village, who regarded them as mysterious and suspicious. [3]

- (ii) Silas Marner transformed from the immature, innocent, societal, and religious man that what he was in Lantern Yard to a secluded, misanthropic, non-religious miser in Raveloe. Undoubtedly, Marner's life is shattered as the community where he felt like an integral part indicts him of stealing the funds from the church. Just upon rather circumstantial evidence, he is condemned and Sarah whom he has hoped to marry ditches him to marry Marner's friend. In fact, the most disheartening of it for Silas is the betrayal of his friend William. [3]
13. This passage, from Chapter 1, describes the reaction of Silas's religious sect in Lantern Yard to one of this cataleptic fits. The worshipers in his chapel interpret Silas's fit as divinely inspired, a sort of holy trance, and their respect for him grows as a result. The passage addresses 'the issue of faith, one of the central themes of the novel. The description suggests that the sect members' faith in the "spiritual significance" of Silas' fit requires a denial of any factors that might complicate it. In other words, the beliefs predominant in Lantern Yard do not allow for complexity or ambiguity and requires that one develop intellectual blinders. Eliot does not hesitate, in this chapter and elsewhere, to label this sort of belief primitive. There is a note of condescension in Eliot's description, a wink, shared with her contemporary readers,' at these simple folks from the past who ascribe supernatural causes to anything the least bit unusual. The humour lies in the phrase "wilful self-exclusion," which, Eliot implies, is exactly what Silas and his fellow worshippers depend upon to maintain their belief. It is important to keep in mind that Eliot writes as someone who had once believed quite passionately in similar teachings but had since broken from them. Thus, her view of the sect is that of someone who has both experienced and rejected similar comforts and tenets. [6]

THE INVISIBLE MAN

Chapter-1

One winter's day, a peculiar figure touched base at the hotel in the little town of Iping. Mrs Hall, the landowner, was satisfied to have a winter visitor and ensured that he had everything that he needed. Nonetheless, when the guest removed his cap and coat, she was stunned. His head was totally shrouded in swathes. As he never demonstrated his face, she conceived that he probably been severely harmed in some frightful mishap, yet in spite of her endeavours to draw in him a discussion, he never offered any clarification for his weird appearance and remained alone in his room more often than not. He essentially told the proprietor that he was anticipating that some cases should be conveyed.

Chapter-2

At that point of time, we get acquainted with Teddy Henfrey. He was a villager and a clock agent, which might sound magnificent, yet it just implied that he settled tickers. At any rate, Henfrey advanced towards the Coach and Horses that evening. Mrs. Hall needed Henfrey to settle a clock in the stranger's room. They went into his room without knocking, which was an awful thought whether your visitor is a frantic researcher or not. For a minute, Mrs. Hall thought he might want to be allowed to sit unbothered. He disclosed to her that he was an "exploratory examiner" – which implied a researcher – and he was very brave that could be botched up by individuals entering at whatever point they needed. He likewise revealed to her that his eyes were delicate. That was the reason he was constantly secured and wore his dull glasses. Mrs. Hall left Henfrey to settle the clock. Henfrey took quite a while with the clock intentionally, so he could see a greater amount of the outsider. The Stranger found him sitting idle, and instructed him to complete his work and get out. Henfrey pondered what the man's mystery was possibly, might be he was needed by the police? On his way through the town, Henfrey ran into Mr. Hall and let him know, "You got a keep running up home!". Interpretation: "there was a bizarre person remaining at your place. " This got Mr. Hall somewhat suspicious. But at the same time, he was somewhat smashed (that is his leisure activity), so his better half instructed him to tend to his very own concerns. In spite of the fact that

in all actuality Mrs. Hall was additionally somewhat suspicious herself.

Chapter-3

The stranger's baggage touched the base at the hotel. Various cartons filled the conveyance man's truck, some of them contained bottles bundled in straw. The cartman, possessed a puppy that began to snarl when the stranger descended to help with the crates. The canine hopped for the Stranger's hand yet missed and sank his teeth in a trouser leg. The puppy tore the pant leg whereupon the outsider went rapidly once more into the motel and to his room. Worried about the likelihood of damage, Mr. Hall went to the Stranger's room. He got a look at what appeared as though a white mottled face before he had been pushed by a concealed power back through the entryway. The outsider soon showed up at the entryway with his pants changed and gave orders for whatever was left of his gear. Mrs. Hall entered later to watch out for his needs and got a snappy look at him without his glasses. His eyes appeared to be empty; he rapidly puts his glasses on. She began to gripe about the straw on the floor, however, he advised her to put it on the bill and to knock before going into his room. She brought up that he could bolt his entryway in the event that he wouldn't like to be disturbed. He at that point worked behind the bolted entryway throughout the evening. At a certain point, Mrs. Hall heard him raving about not having the capacity to "go on". She heard a sound like a container being broken. Afterwards, she took tea to him and noted the broken glass and a stain on the floor. He again advised her to "put it on the bill". In the meantime, Fearenside talked in the brew shop of Iping Hangar. Fearenside said that the outsider was a "dark man," a presumption got from the absence of "pink tissue" when the pant leg was torn open. At the point when helped to remember the pink nose, Fearenside claimed that the man must, consequently, was a "piebald," or a section white, part dark animal.

Chapter-4

Many months passed by and the guest used to spend a large portion of every day working in his room. He just went out in the evenings, with his garments folded over him up to the eyes. The general population of the town started to chatter about him and wondered why he declined to show himself.

Mrs. Hall safeguarded him, rehashing that he was an “exploratory agent.” The perspective of the town was that he was a criminal endeavouring to escape equity. Mr. Gould, the trial aide envisioned that the man must be a “revolutionary” who was getting explosives ready.

Another gathering of individuals trusted that he was a piebald and could profit in the event that he showed himself at the fairs. Every one of them concurred that because of his propensities for mystery, they disdained him. Young fellows started to deride his bearing; a melody called “Intruder Man” became prevalent.

The interests of a general professional named Cuss were stimulated and he imagined a meeting. Amid the meeting, the stranger coincidentally expelled his hand from his pocket. Cuss could see down the unfilled sleeve to the elbow. Cuss questioned him about “moving a vacant sleeve.” The Stranger giggled, at that point expanded the vacant sleeve towards Cuss’ face and squeezed his nose. Cuss left in dread and recounted his story to Bunting, the vicar.

Chapter-5

A theft happened at the vicarage. Mrs. Hitting, the vicar’s significant other, awakened at the sound of uncovered feet strolling through her home. She woke her better half and the two watched and tuned in as a flame was lit and papers were stirred. The vicar and his significant other went to examine. They heard the clattering sound of coins and the sound of a man sniffing yet when they looked with a light, they could not discover anyone. Their cash vanished yet they could not find or see the gatecrasher.

Chapter-6

The following day, when the Halls woke up early in the day, so as to take of some private business having something to do with their wine basement, they went by the visitor’s room. Mr. Hall saw that the entryway was unlatched. A couple of minutes after the fact, he saw that the fasteners on the front entryway of the house were opened in spite of the fact that he had closed them the earlier night. The visitor wasn’t in his room, yet his garments, shoes, and even his cap were scattered about. As Hall investigated, the bed-garments all of a sudden assembled themselves into a package and hurled themselves over the base

rail. At that point, a seat flew towards Mrs. Hall. The legs of the seat were conveyed to lean against her back, pushing her out of the room. The entryway was bolted behind them. The Halls thought that the outsider was a soul. They sent for Sandy Wadgers, the smithy who was expected to be an exorcist. Wadgers was joined by Huxter, and together they considered the probability of witchcraft and thought about the respectability of getting through the entryway keeping in mind the end goal to analyze the circumstance all the more intently. Be that as it may, before they could complete any such activity, the entryway opened and the outsider appeared, wrapped and packaged of course. He occupied them sufficiently long to enter the parlour and hammer the entryway against them. Whenever Mr. Hall rapped on the entryway and requested a clarification, the Stranger instructed him to “go to the villain” and “close the entryway after you”.

Chapter-7

All individuals were presently extremely suspicious of the outsider. He stayed in his room yet Mrs. Hall did not present to him any sustenance. Despite everything, he had not paid his bill and she disclosed to him that she and the entire town needed to comprehend what was happening. For his answer, the Stranger expelled all his head wrappings, including his nose and moustache. He in this way resembled a man with a missing head. “Observers” abruptly jibber jabber insane stories of the man assaulting the worker young lady, and marking a blade. Bobby Jaffer, the town constable, showed up with a warrant. The Stranger slapped Jaffers with his gloves however then said that he would surrender. He won’t acknowledge bind, in any case. As the constable, Halls, and others watched, the man expelled whatever remained of his garments, getting to be Invisible before them. He disclosed to them that was undetectable. Jaffers needed to take him in on suspicion of looting the Bunting home. A fight followed and the Stranger, now known as the “Invisible Man,” escaped.

Chapter-8

Gibbins, a beginner hippie was laying out on the downs. He heard somebody hacking, wheezing and swearing. Petrified and confounded, Gibbins got up and ran home.

Chapter-9

Marvel was a vagrant (tramp) and a flighty unhitched male. He jumped at the chance to be agreeable and get things done in a simple, loose way. He had ran over a couple of discarded boot. He had attempted them on and found them too big, and was involved in considering the boots. All of a sudden, he heard a voice close by. Marvel continued with the discussion and discussed the boots with the voice for a few minutes before looking at his guest and found nobody there. The Invisible Man started tossing things at Marvel to persuade him that he wasn't simply envisioning it. In the long run, the Invisible Man persuaded Marvel that he was genuine and needed an accomplice who would first give him nourishment, water and a safe house. He conveyed an incomplete risk of what he would do if Marvel sold him out.

Chapter-10

At first, the town individuals of Iping froze after the Invisible Man showed himself, or, uh, didn't show himself. However, sooner or later, the general population relaxed and returned to celebrate White Monday. As the storyteller noted, "Great and bizarre thoughts rising above experience frequently have less impact upon people than littler, more substantial thought". Before long, however, another come to Iping. An outsider to the villagers, at any rate: we could remember him as Marvel, on account of his pitiful high cap. This new person acted suspiciously around the Coach and Horses.

Chapter-11

The storyteller backtracked to clarify what occurred inside the Coach and Horse. Mr. Cuss and Mr. hitting were in the parlour experiencing the effects of the Invisible Man. Three substantial books marked "Journal" were composed in a figure or in a code they didn't get it. All of a sudden, the hotel entryway opened and Mr. Marvel entered. They slighted him and started examining the books again when an inconspicuous power got every single one of them by the neck and started beating their heads on the table between inquiries regarding what they were doing with his things. The Invisible Man requested his effects and said that he needed his books and some garments.

Chapter-12

Huxter thought a theft had occurred and attempted to take after the person, hollering "Cheat". But, before he could get the man, something trapped Huxter and thumped him out. The account of the Invisible Man started to spread through the farmland through people's conversations and in the daily papers. From the bar, Teddy Henfrey and Mrs Hall intruded on them, feeling that Mr. Hall and Henfrey were simply keeping an eye on Cuss and Bunting for no particular reason. Right then and there, Huxter hollered out about a cheat and went off pursuing the man in the ratty high cap. The general population in the hotel turned out to observe what Huxter was shouting about. They saw Marvel running off and (for reasons unknown) surmised that he was the Invisible Man. They all went pursuing Marvel, yet simply like Huxter, they all stumbled. At the point, Cuss left the Stranger's room in the motel, uncovering that the Invisible man stole his and Bunting's garments. Hitting was really endeavouring to cover himself with paper. The Invisible Man began pounding individuals and breaking thing: Every other person, including Marvel, fled. The Invisible Man broke each window at the hotel, cut the broadcast link and did some other harm for no particular reason.

Chapter-13

Mr. Marvel, pushed by the tenacious shoulder grasp and vocal dangers of the Invisible Man, touched base at Bramblehurst. Marvel endeavoured to reason out of the circumstance yet without much success. The Invisible Man needed someone in assistance and was resolved to make utilization of the fat, embarrassed little man.

Chapter-14

Marvel landed in Port Stowe and was laying on a seat outside of town. He had the books with him, yet the heap of apparel had been relinquished in the forested areas. The following day, in Port Stowe, Marvel apprehensively looked out for a seat and wound up visiting an elderly sailor (that is a mariner). The mariner supposed he heard coin jingling in Marvel's pockets, however, Marvel was plainly a bankrupt tramp. The old man revealed to Marvel about this astounding Invisible Man that he read about in

the daily paper. As indicated by the daily paper, the man wounded the constable at Iping. Certain proof demonstrated that he took the street to Port Stowe. The sailor contemplated over the peculiar things such a man might have the capacity to do-trespass, burglarize or even sneak past a cordon of policemen.

Marvel started to trust in the sailor, saying he knew a few things in regards to this Invisible Man. All of a sudden, Marvel was hindered by an assault or the like of torment. At that point went ahead to state that the Invisible Man was a lie.

Later the sailor heard another incredible story-that of cash gliding along a divider. The story was valid. About the area, cash had been making off by the bunch and saving itself in the pockets of Mr. Marvel.

Chapter-15

Dr. Kemp was in his investigation sitting above the town of Burdock. Kemp's examination was loaded with logical materials and he was watching out of the window. Kemp saw a man, with a decrepit high cap, running down into the town. Kemp figured this may very well be another trick of the feared Invisible Man. Kemp, obviously, was excessively logical, making it impossible to have faith in an Invisible Man. The running man was Marvel; his appearance was one of fear. At a short distance behind him, individuals heard the sound of panting and a sound like hustling uncovered feet. Before long cries of "The Invisible Man is coming" were heard on the roads alongside the pummeling of entryways as individuals darted into their homes.

Chapter-16

In the town of Burdock, at a bar called The carefree Cricketers, a pack of individuals were talking. All of a sudden, Marvel barged into the bar, shouting for individuals to save him from the Invisible Man. The Invisible Man was certainly there, in light of the fact that somebody was breaking the window. The barkeep concealed Marvel in a private cabin and an American with a firearm prepared to shoot the Invisible Man; who started to assault Marvel; However, the other men in the bar protected him in time. The person with the firearm fired it deliberately and was certain that he had hit the Invisible Man. He advised everybody to go and feel for his undetectable body.

Chapter-17

Doctor Kemp, while working in his working, heard the shots discharged in the Cricketers. He opened his window and watched the group at the base of the slope for a couple of minutes. A couple of minutes after the fact, he heard his doorbell ring and his servant said it was just a "runway ring".

The Doctor was at his work until 2 AM, at which he chose to go down the stairs for a drink. In transit, he saw a spot of drying blood on his tile floor. At that point, he discovered more blood. In his room, his quilt was spread with blood, his sheets were torn, and the bed garments were disturbed as though somebody had been staying there.

The Invisible Man acquainted himself with Kemp. He was Griffin from University College. He clarified that he made himself Invisible however was injured and urgently needed sanctuary, garments and nourishment.

Kemp credited him a robe alongside a few drawers, socks and shoes. Griffin gobbled everything that Kemp could stir up lastly requested a stogie. He guaranteed to disclose to Kemp the tale of his odd circumstance, however, demanded that he should rest first as he has had no rest in almost three days.

Chapter-18

After Griffin ensured that the room was secure and after Kemp guaranteed not to hand him over, Griffin rested. Kemp couldn't rest at that moment.

Kemp retired to his lounge area to think upon the bizarre occurrences. There, he saw the day's daily paper which he had disregarded before. Towards the beginning of the day, he sent his maid for every single accessible paper and perused those also. The papers contained stories of the past night's occurrences at the cricketers alongside a fairly seriously composed record of Marvel's understanding. Marvel didn't tell how he happened upon the cash in his pocket nor did he say the location of the three books. Kemp ended up frightened at the potential outcomes of what Griffin could do and composed a note to Colonel Adye at Port Burdock.

Chapter-19

Kemp revealed to Griffin that to be able to help he needed to know his story. Griffin clarified how he wound up undetectable. He had been a restorative understudy yet had dropped medication and took

material science. He found an equation of shades that brought down the refractive record of a substance, enabling light to go through it as opposed to being reflected or refracted. In the wake of trying different things with colours for a long time, he happened upon the mystery whereby creature tissues could be rendered straightforward. He was consistently attempting to conceal his work from another teacher. He was at long last conveyed to a stop in his testing by an absence of assets, an issue which he unravelled by burglarizing his own dad and in light of the missing cash, his dad shot himself.

Chapter-20

Griffin clarified how he had discovered a place in a motel on Great Portland Street. After his dad's memorial service, he went to his loft to proceed with his examinations. He effectively influenced a bit of material to vanish. At that point, he attempted his procedure on a stray feline. The test was not by any stretch of the imagination effective as the creature's eyes and hooks never totally vanished.

Later the following day, he had a minor fight with the landowner who brought reports of Griffin tormenting a feline in the night. The proprietor needed to know what Griffin was doing in the room and what all the gear was for. The two fought and Griffin pushed the proprietor out of the room. At that point, he drank his very own portion mixture. At night, the landowner came back with a discharge see, however, was excessively startled at the stone white face of Griffin to serve it. Regardless of outrageous sickness and torment, Griffin completed his treatment and watched himself bit by bit vanish.

Towards the beginning of the day, the proprietor, his stepsons and the elderly neighbour woman who had grumbled about the feline entered Griffin's condo and were bewildered to see nobody. Many days later, perplexed, for fear that his hardware ought to uncover excessively data, Griffin crushed the things and set fire to the house, trusting that he had secured his tracks. He started to envision a wide range of "wild and superb" things that he would have the capacity to do under the front of intangibility.

Chapter-21

This section kept on clarifying Griffin's involvement with intangibility. He before long found that being undetectable had the same number of disadvantages as advantages. Individuals kept running into him

and ventured on him. He had to be constantly on protect in reference to the developments and places of others with a specific end goal to maintain a strategic distance from unintentional contact. To exacerbate the situation, in spite of the fact that individuals couldn't see him, canines could distinguish him with their sharp feeling of smell. As he needed to stay stripped, it was awkward. Likewise, he couldn't eat, as the sustenance was obvious to the point that it was completely absorbed into his framework.

At a certain point, he needed to keep running up to maintain a strategic distance from a unit of the walking Salvation Army band. While he paused, two adolescents recognized the prints of his exposed feet in the mud. Before long a horde of individuals had assembled to take a gander at the "apparition prints." He jumped over the railing and went through a bundle of byways to maintain a strategic distance from the press. Luckily, for him, his escape around then was supported with the diversion made by the blaze.

Chapter-22

Griffin proceeded with his story. With a January snowstorm blowing into London, Griffin expected to discover a place to stay. He couldn't get into a house, so he chose to do the following best thing and went shopping. Griffin disclosed his first endeavours to get dressed and rendered his circumstance more decent. He had gone into the Omniums, a vast offices store where one could purchase everything from basic needs to apparel. He advanced toward a territory of bedsteads and beddings, trusting that, once, the store shut for the night, he would have the capacity to mull over the sleeping pads and take some garments with which to veil his condition.

In the night, he acquired an entire arrangement of garments for himself, grabbed sustenance in the refreshment division, and after that dozed in a heap of blankets. He forgot to leave before the morning team had entered, and was not able to escape, he was compelled to shed the garments and run stripped into the chilly winds thereafter.

Chapter-23

Griffin's story proceeded. With each passing day, his hazard expanded. He had no garments or shield and could not eat. Additionally, he understood that strolling through the lanes of London would bring about the aggregation of soil on his skin-which would make him unmistakable.

He advanced into an ensemble shop, planned to clear a path with some garments and dull glasses. In the businessperson's room, he needed to stand and watch the man have his breakfast. Besides, the man had an astoundingly intense hearing and almost found Griffin a few times. When evening came, he was at long last ready to investigate the house and found a heap of old garments. In his fervour, he overlooked the clamour he was making and was almost gotten when the retailer examined the commotion. Unfit to see the source however in the wake of getting to be certain that somebody was in the house, the proprietor approached securing every one of the entryways in the house and stashing the keys. In urgency, Griffin struck the old man on the head, choked and tied him with a sheet. At that point, he set up together an ensemble of old garments, stole all the cash he could discover and went out onto the road.

Griffin went into an eatery and requested a supper yet before long acknowledged he couldn't eat it without uncovering his Invisible face. He requested the lunch and left, telling the proprietor that he would return in ten minutes.

Griffin went to "somewhere else" (which happened to be the Coach and Horses Inn) and requested a private room, clarifying that he was "gravely deformed." Thus, he had set himself up at Iping, planning to figure out how to turn around the procedure of imperceptibility. Here, he was at last found.

Chapter-24

Kemp saw a few people coming up the slope to his home. So he attempted to keep Griffin talking. Griffin said that he had intended to go somewhere warm, similar to South America where he wouldn't need to wear garments (in any event not amid the warm season). But, since he met Kemp, he had changed his designs. Griffin presently acknowledged, how minimal one individual could do, all alone. Intangibility is particularly valuable for murdering individuals, so Griffin intended to set up another Reign of Terror- with Kemp's assistance, obviously. To start with, however, he needed to recover his books from Marvel who was bolted up inside the correctional facility for his own wellbeing.

All of a sudden, Griffin heard a few people sneaking up to the house and he understood that Kemp had sold out him. Tragic and irate, Griffin removed his garments. Kemp attempted to catch Griffin with the assistance of the three men, including Colonel Adye,

the police chief who got Kemp's letter in Chapter 18. Griffin pushed past them (with as much savagery as he could) and got away.

Chapter-25

Kemp explained to Adye that they had to take measure against Griffin because he was insane, a person of "pure selfishness". They had some advantages, though. For one thing, they knew that Griffin wanted to get to Marvel and his stolen books. Also, Griffin basically told Kemp his life story, so they had all that information. Kemp knew that they could keep him unstable by making sure he didn't get a moment to eat or sleep and of course, he knew that they could use dogs against Griffin.

Kemp even suggested that they put powered glass on the roads, but Adye objected that "It was unsportsmanlike". Kemp countered that Griffin was inhuman, that "he had cut himself off from his kind. His blood was upon his own head".

Chapter-26

After Griffin came up short on Kemp's home, the storyteller (and every other person) forgot about him "Nobody knew where he went nor what he did" (26.1).

The storyteller likewise had a concise snapshot of sensitivity for Griffin. After all, Griffin was double-crossed by a companion, however, nobody else would be pleasant to Griffin, since every other person was by all accounts chasing him out with firearms and mutts. To exacerbate the situation, Kemp spread the news that individuals needed to shield the Invisible Man from eating or dozing.

Shockingly, that didn't shield Griffin from slaughtering an old man named Wicksteed. In spite of the fact that there was no witness, a few men around there heard a voice "howling and snickering, wailing and moaning" (26.11). The storyteller conceived that Griffin was disturbed in the wake of murdering Wicksteed. Griffin experienced difficulty discovering cover. Each of the houses was bolted and everybody was wary of him. What was more terrible was that everybody appeared to know the privileged insights that he told Kemp.

Sometime in that day, Griffin found an opportunity to rest and eat, since the following day he was "himself once more, dynamic, irate, and threatening, arranged for his last extraordinary battle against the world" (26.12).

Chapter-27

Griffin composed a letter to Kemp and revealed to him that he was assuming responsibility: "Port Burdock is never again under the Queen, tell your Colonel of Police, and whatever is left of them, it is under me "the Terror" This is the very beginning of year one of the new age "the Epoch of the Invisible Man". I am Invisible Man the first".

The letter likewise said that Griffin would kill Kemp that day. What was interestingly Griffin sent that letter without a stamp, so Kemp needed to pay for it upon conveyance. Kemp had his servant bolt up every window and prepared his gun. He composed a note for Adye, saying that Kemp would serve as an enticement to get Griffin.

A knock at the entryway ended up with Adye bringing news that Kemp's maid who was conveying notes for the police had been assaulted and the notes had been taken from her.

Griffin made his essence known by crushing windows in Kemp's home. Amid the fight that took after, Adye was shot. Griffin got inside the house and attempted to advise the police to "stand away" as he was after just Kemp. He swung a hatchet at them, however, one of them figured out how to hit him with an iron poker. At this point, Kemp was mysteriously absent.

Chapter-28

Till now, Kemp's neighbour didn't believe in the Invisible Man. In any case, when he awakened from a rest and saw that Kemp's home had been broken into and that Kemp was running towards him, Heels did the sensible thing by locking himself inside his home and declined to entertain his neighbour.

From Heels' perspective, we see Kemp go through the garden. Kemp kept running towards Burdock. It sounded something like a bad dream; the street was long and void and nobody in the adjacent houses would entertain him.

All things considered, when Kemp touched base in Burdock, he found several labourers out and about.

When he shouted about the Invisible Man, everybody adjacent attempted to discover and hit the Invisible Man with whatever they could.

At the point when the Invisible Man caught Kemp, the naval forces thumped the Invisible Man down. The storyteller took note on that the following scene might have resembled a round of rugby, however, it was in reality a huge battle between the crowd and the Invisible Man.

The Invisible Man lost. "There was, I am apprehensive, some savage kicking. At that point all of a sudden, a wild shout of 'Kindness! Kindness! That faded away quickly to a sound like choking".

Kemp endeavoured to get individuals off of Griffin however the Invisible Man was now not breathing and conceivably dead. Everybody swarmed around to perceive what happened, and gradually, the Invisible Man began to end up obvious (yet at the same time exposed).

Chapter-29

In the epilogue, we met a man who claimed an inn in Port Stowe called "The Invisible Man." It would seem the bar proprietor is Marvel.

After the Invisible Man was slaughtered, they couldn't demonstrate whose cash Marvel had, so Marvel got the opportunity to keep it. He likewise got some cash for completing a small-time show to enlighten everybody regarding his involvement with the Invisible Man.

Clearly, Kemp had been searching for Griffin's books however Marvel told everyone that he didn't have those.

Falsehoods! Truth be told, Marvel had the books, and he took a gander at them but he couldn't make sense of what Griffin composed. Marvel pondered what he would do on the off chance that he was Invisible.

The book closes with the possibility that those logical notes hold "the inconspicuous mystery of intangibility and twelve other weird privileged insights".

In those days it was a common site to find men stoopin

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Why and how did Griffin burglarise the vicarage? [6 marks]
[Outside Delhi 2017]
2. How does Dr. Cuss's encounter with Griffin end in a disaster? [6 marks]
[Delhi 2017]
3. Marvel is the only character in 'The Invisible Man' who interacts with Griffin and gains something. Comment. [6 marks]
[Outside Delhi 2016]
4. How did Mrs. Hall show her excitement when Griffin came to stay at Coach and Horses? [5 marks]
[Outside Delhi 2016]
5. Everyone who comes into contact with Griffin suffers. Attempt a character sketch of Griffin in the light of this remark. [6 marks]
[Delhi 2016, 2014]
6. Attempt a character sketch of Mrs. Hall. [6 marks]
[Outside Delhi 2015]
7. Why and how did Griffin rob the Vicar's house? [6 marks]
[Outside Delhi 2015]
8. Attempt a character sketch of Marvel. [6 marks]
[Delhi 2015, Delhi 2014]
9. Within a few days of his arrival in Iping, people became suspicious of Griffin. Why? [6 marks]
[Delhi 2015]

10. Sometimes the plan or the intention behind some ambitious innovation is so wicked that the accomplishment of it is either prevented from or if it is done, it is done with some irreparable faults. Justify the statement with Griffin's plans and intentions. [6 marks]
[Outside Delhi 2014]
11. (i) Enumerate the different traits of the character of Mr. Heelas. [7 marks]
[Delhi 2013]
(ii) What impressions do you form about Colonel Adye after reading the novel "The Invisible Man"? [7 marks]
[Delhi 2013]

Solutions

1. Griffin was in need of urgent money. He needed to pay the rent for the Inn he was at and wanted to buy a few types of equipment for the sake of the experiments he had thought to conduct. As a result Vicar's house was robbed by him. The robbery took place in the morning. Vicar's wife heard some noises early in the morning and asked her husband to check downstairs. As they headed downstairs they could hear more and more sound and the persons sneezing. They checked in the study but found nothing. They rushed outside but saw nothing as Griffin was invisible. He used his power to illegally rob Vicar. [6]
2. The stranger had no wish to entertain nosy neighbourhood people; He did not speak a word and simply glared at Mr Cuss for intruding upon his private space. The stranger had merely sniffed and kept on sniffing all the time that Mr Cuss was present. Any question put to him succeeded in enraging him further but when he accidentally revealed his empty sleeve, there was a moment of confusion which the stranger and Mr Cuss shared before the former turned the latter out of his room. Mr. Cuss was visibly shaken from this encounter. However, what is

clear from this encounter is that the stranger was in a perturbed state of mind; He was working on a problem whose solution seemed to elude him constantly. [6]

3. Thomas Marvel was a short height, plump vagrant who sported a worn out hat and thrived on charity. It would have been hard to tell Nancy everything, fearing her rejection as he did. He was lethargic who had no intention to work in order to improve his life. Griffin had an obvious reason when he made Marvel his accomplice since his weakling could be easily intimidated. Griffin did not have a very high opinion about Marvel's abilities, still since Marvel was a coward it he did not defy Griffin's commands. But later this apparently good- for- nothing fellow turned out to be super smart when he happened to cheat an immoral and precariously evil man like Griffin. But this act did not make him a traitor in any way because he assisted Griffin much against his own wish. He was an uncomplicated human being who was ill-equipped in every sense, as compared to the all-powerful Invisible Man. He was compelled to obey orders of his self- proclaimed master. When he succeeded in niggling away, it was to save his life rather than cheat upon Griffin. Though in the end, he acted cleverly by hiding the entire money and the three books by Griffin. However, he exhibits his keen business shrewdness, by wisely investing this wealth to open an inn. He decided to name this venture after the Invisible Man which showed that Marvel knew how to turn circumstances in his favour. He didn't reveal to anyone about the three books of Griffin, which were in his possession. He would study them in private to figure out the coded message. However, this was done for survival than for betrayal. Thus, it would be unfair to consider Marvel as a 'turncoat'. [6]
4. Mrs. Janny Hall was a tender-hearted hostess who owned the inn "Coach and horses". She didn't have a pleasant impression on the readers. She didn't bother to confirm the identity of a stranger when he came to stay in her inn. The reason being is he projected himself to be a rich customer. At this juncture, Mrs. Hall seems to be an opportunist and a money-minded woman.

Though, the way in which she put up with Griffin's rude behaviour proved that she was actually a very well-mannered hostess who took her duty seriously. She took pains to make her guest's stay comfortable. In the end, her gentle nature and her kindness wins the appreciation of the readers. She is well-mannered but not a weak character in any way. Mrs. Hall firmly put her foot down refusing to oblige him any further after the Invisible Man crossed all limits of etiquettes. She denied continuing with the assured services till the time he cleared all the dues. Of course, she is a bold character as she faced an arrogant man like Griffin. She decided her way and even her husband could not influence her. Mrs. Hall can thus be considered as a skilled businesswoman who didn't need anyone's assistance when it came to taking a decision. [5]

5. Griffin is an example of science with no human values. He starts his journey towards a decline in college as he becomes so infatuated with his experiments that he starts hiding his worklist in order to prevent anyone else receiving credit. As he is left with no money, he kills his own father. Obviously, this was such a heinous crime that makes the rest of his crimes small in comparison. He turns from scientist to fanatic when his sole focus and attention shifts on the concept of invisibility and ignores the consequences of such a condition. Maybe he did not initially have an intention of trying the potion on himself, however the meddling of his landlord and snooping neighbour lady forced him to cover his work and avoid a further altercation. Till the time he had taken the potion and came to know of the reaction of the landlord and others, the evil that could be committed by him did not come to his mind. Gains from his crimes were of no use to him. He simply could have any of the normal luxury – e.g clothes and food. He couldn't have food without hiding his action, as the food in his system would make him go visible. Clothes, when worn by him must cover him from top to bottom in order to hide his real self – which was indeed a hard and uncomfortable state in the summer. He could steal it money for sure, but he could not spend it. Hence, the condition that

would have otherwise made him invincible also made him helpless. Even after his predicament, at no point of time, Griffin expresses any regret for his behaviour or the crimes, which as per him were “necessary”. He regretted only about not having thought about the pitfalls of invisibility. After working for almost a year on trying to make an antidote; as he is left with not much time for even this, he initially tried to escape the country, and next, he tried to find a collaborator in order to enjoy his invisibility and the comforts of life as well. His journey could be explained from obsession to fanaticism to insanity. [6]

6. Mrs. Hall is seemingly insignificant who plays a vital role in the novel ‘The Invisible Man’. She is warm to her guests. She serves him lunch, takes his clothes to dry and also shows sympathy mistaking his bandages to be the result of an accident. But she is quite particular about the maintenance of her property. She disliked snow melting on her carpet, snow threatening to rust her steel fender and also the straw after the luggage of her guest was unpacked. She was brave and also had her own sense of judgement. When questioned about her delayed service, she asked her guest for her payment. She was a woman not to be easily fooled. She noticed that her guest’s room was empty and wanted to know how he had come in without using the front door. Her intelligent query led to the revelation of her guest’s invisibility. [6]

7. Griffin got rid of his bandages and clothes to avoid detection and went to the Vicar’s house. He knew that the Vicar kept his money in this study desk. It was actually the Vicar’s housekeeping reserve of gold. Griffin entered through the back door of the house, went up to the Vicar’s bedroom to check if the Vicar and his wife were asleep and also checked the other room to ensure safety.

However, the Vicar’s wife heard the bedroom door open and close and then a padding sound of bare feet from the adjoining dressing room. After being assured, he went downstairs into the study, snapped open the drawer and found the money. After getting the money he managed to slip away again through the back door before the Vicar could imagine what had happened. [6]

8. Thomas Marvel was distressed and harassed from the time he had with the Invisible Man. He sought to be let out and also offered his resignation in this desire. The Invisible Man wanted to utilise him as a means as there were several things that he wanted to do but couldn’t due to his condition. Marvel certainly was not willing to be an instrument and he was certain to find his way out of his quandary. He reasoned that he would be the worst means as his heart was weak and he was almost certain to goof up the Invisible Man’s plan out of absolute bad temper and depression. The Invisible Man was determined to make use of him and threatened to twist the wrist if Marvel did not agree. So, Marvel’s attempt of resignation was unsuccessful as the Invisible Man successfully bullied him to surrender. Somehow, Marvel became the chink in the armour so to speak for the Invisible Man, he kept the keys to the three manuscript books which were going to help perpetuate the state of invisibility of the Invisible Man. It was Marvel whose giving up on him and surrendering himself to the police, made the Invisible Man restrained in his heinous work of unleashing a reign of terror. Finally, Thomas Marvel became the proprietor of a little inn near Port Stowe. [6]

9. The stranger’s arrival in Iping generated a curiosity among the residents of the village. Even after having a number of conflicts with Mrs. Hall on issues of domestic discipline, Griffin used to get away with her objections by paying extra money. He wasn’t a visitor to church and no difference could have been identified by seeing his costumes. He worked restlessly and often he returned early and stayed busy with his own work. He wasn’t in practice of waking up early. He fretted audibly for long hours, smoking and sleeping in the armchair near the fire. He never maintained communication beyond this with the rest of the world. He was mercurial; he was in a state of unendurable provocation and occasionally things were broken in fitful gusts of aggression. He hardly ever went anywhere during the daytime; Twilight was his time to go out muffled up to make himself invisible, whether it was cold or not. He chose the deserted roads and those mostly covered by trees or

banks. His ghastly bandaged face and goggling glasses came with a surprising abruptness out of the dark upon one or two home-going labourers. No wonders, all this made people suspicious of him. He was a bogeyman to children. [6]

10. There is always a component of vengeance disguised in all the evil tasks which humans presuppose. Numerous examples exist that show whenever ambition turns into over ambition the and result has been catastrophic. When Tithonas asked for immortality he had to regret it later on. Dr. Faustus' case was no different who regretted deeply after signing a bond with the Satan. His desire to do whatever he could, failed to fulfil his hunger and ultimately his death came sooner than expected. Bhasmasur was another such case when over-ambition turned into his own downfall when he took it otherwise. These and many more such examples show that the task which is evil intended, always end up with undesired consequences. The welfare of humankind is above the wicked intentional innovations. Despite the fact that, Griffin accomplished the impossible, he failed to garner good intention in him after its fulfilment. [6]

11. (i) Mr. Heelas was Dr. Kemp's neighbour. He had a clear philosophy that without seeing anything he couldn't believe it. Hence he dismissed all the reports and rumours regarding the Invisible Man, as he could not see him. Thus he rejected all the rumours about the Invisible Man.

Nonetheless, once he was certain about the presence of the Invisible Man, he acted in the most cowardice way. A person who had always boasted about his boldness and courage, was the first to run for his life. He sprinted as fast as was possible for him into the safety of his house. He quickly closed all the doors and windows as securely as he could have, to save his life. He demonstrated

his moral weakness by denying help to Kemp by refusing him asylum in the house so that he could have avoided the wrath of the terribly infuriated Griffin. This reveals his true character.

He was an inconsiderate, mean and selfish man which was is in sharp contrast to his projection as a person who believed only what he saw.

Heelas certainly lacked principles and ethics, which results in a strong dislike for him. [7]

(ii) The Chief of Police in Burdock, Colonel Adye was a devoted officer who worked carefully in accordance to the demands of the situation. He promptly acted in a courageous manner to Dr. Kemp's call to arrest the Invisible Man.

Adye didn't hesitate to take quick and prudent decisions. It was his wisdom to get hounds that could sniff and find the Invisible Man. Undoubtedly it was an act of bravery because he was well aware that Griffin was present in the compound and could harm him. Adye, however, could not be intimidated by any such threat. To overpower the Invisible Man, he turned around with swiftness when the latter tried to move him back into Kemp's house.

Another notable trait of Adye was his simple, sober and trusting nature which was at display when he followed all the instructions given by Kemp to arrest the Invisible Man without an iota of doubt. On the other hand, his morality was noticeable when he opposes Kemp's suggestion to spread powdered glass along the path that was expected to be followed by the Invisible Man. A courageous man with immense faith in his ability to capture the culprit solely by his power, best describes Adye. [7]



Smart Notes

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Smart Notes

A large rectangular area containing 25 horizontal lines, intended for writing notes.

CBSE

Sample Question Paper 1

English
Class XII

Time : 3 hrs

Maximum Marks : 100

General Instructions

- (i) This paper is divided into three sections: A, B, and C. All the sections are **Compulsory**.
- (ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.
- (iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION A

[Reading]

[30 Marks]

1. Read the passage given below :

[12 Marks]

1. Far away in the sands of Mewar, Rajasthan there was a king named Muwaqqi, who ruled a very peaceful and an honest empire. He had a wife, who was the queen of Mewar and a son named Shiv. Muwaqqi was very humble to his ministers as well as his subjects and was known for his honest, fair and just in his decisions. Shiv inherited almost all of his father's qualities and was also a fine archer.
2. The kingdom flourished and expanded in the area under the rule of Muwaqqi. His kingdom was surrounded by hostile neighbours like Junagarh and Udaigarh, who were always in search of finding a weak link to attack the peaceful land of Mewar. For these antagonistic neighbouring tribes and kingdoms, King Muwaqqi had special counter measures known as 'Bandobast'. They included small specially-trained cavalry positioned in strategic points that were prone to maximum infiltration. Then there was a network of spies commissioned in various parts of the kingdom as well as neighbouring kingdoms. An elite force, that had archers and spear-bearing men were stationed at the entry and exit points of import and export passage that went through the boundaries of the kingdom.

3. Shiv had almost completed his education at Gurukul and was ready to taste the flavour of the actual battlefield. The king got the Intel that the kingdom was in grave danger as the nearby provinces and few barbarian tribes had made an alliance and were planning to loot and destroy his kingdom. The king was clever enough to not show his preparations for the war at once. Instead, he asked his defence minister to alert the guards stationed at the crucial points of the kingdom and started preparing for the war secretly. The villages were shifted towards the south-east corner of the kingdom as this was the safest part.
4. Shiv also got the news from his father. As he had not been in the battlefield till date so his father was reluctant to not allow him to take part in this war but Shiv was determined and passionate enough to refuse his father's orders. Finally, the war broke out. According to the hostile alliance, Mewar was unaware and unprepared for the war but to their surprise, Mewar was already waiting for them for the past few weeks. The passages to enter the kingdom were left unguarded and the army of Mewar waited until all the hostile forces had entered the kingdom.
5. As soon as the foreign army entered the kingdom, the army trapped them inside the state boundaries. Everyone was asked to surrender but to Muwaqqi's dismay, none did that. Instead, they charged and unwillingly King Muwaqqi had to give orders to kill. It turned out to be a short battle of 6 hours. There was a lot of bloodshed around ultimately every foreigner returned to dust. Shiv saved a female warrior named Saiba from the battlefield and took good care of her. It turned out that she was the daughter of the King of the neighbouring state of Junagarh. She had accompanied her father's troops, without his knowledge to convince him not to fight the war. Because of the peace-loving nature of the princess, King Muwaqqi liked her and took a proposal for marriage to her mother for his son Shiv.
6. The marriage ended the life-long rivalry between the two nations and started an era of long-lasting peace. Shiv and Saiba spread the virtues of peace, love, and honesty throughout the kingdom and other neighbouring provinces. They had two beautiful babies named Ganesh and Kartikeya.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option. [1 × 4 = 4 Marks]

- (a) What kind of an empire was Mewar?
 - i. Peaceful and honest
 - ii. Violent and insincere
 - iii. Cruel and biased
 - iv. Peaceful and truthful
- (b) Name the two hostile neighbours of Mewar.
 - i. Junapur and Udaipur
 - ii. Junagarh and Udaipur
 - iii. Junagarh and Udaigarh
 - iv. Almora and Alwarpur

- (c) Why the nearby provinces and few barbarian tribes did make an alliance?
- To loot and destroy the kingdom of Mewar
 - To attack and loot the kingdom of Junagarh
 - To loot the kingdom of Junagarh and establish their empire
 - To establish their empire
- (d) What was the name of the daughter of King of Junagarh?
- Samira Bano
 - Saiba
 - Saima
 - Shehzadi

Answer the following questions briefly:

[1 × 6 = 6 Marks]

- (e) Why were the passages to enter the kingdom of Mewar left unguarded?
- (f) What Intel did the King of Mewar get?
- (g) After getting the Intel, why didn't the King of Mewar wage a war against his hostile foreigners?
- (h) According to the hostile alliance, Mewar was unaware and unprepared. Why?
- (i) Which quality of the princess Saiba, impressed the King of Mewar?
- (j) Why did Shiv and Saiba tour the entire kingdom?
- (k) Which word in the passage means as same as
- Mounted troops (para 2)
 - Unwilling (para 4)

[1 × 2 = 2 Marks]

2. Read the passage given below:

[10 Marks]

- A road takes you from one place to another, supporting travel either by means of any conveyance or by foot. But that same resource could prove to be fatal by not following some simple instructions. Road safety is a major matter of concern, which cannot be avoided. India has the largest road network in the world and hence it is critically important to have a centralized network system of roads.
- For smooth functioning of the traffic, various amendments and implementations need to be done in the existing rules. The government has made rules for the safety of the public. The concerned authorities are responsible for controlling and mobilising the traffic, implementation of the traffic and road rules (for both pedestrians and vehicle owners). It is our duty as well to follow the traffic rules and encourage as well as inspire others by our act. India tops the chart for the highest number of road accidents in a calendar year.
- Few measures that the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways of India have undertaken for the safety of the travelers on road include wearing a seat belt for the

front-seaters in a four-wheeled vehicle, wearing a helmet on a two-wheeler vehicle, not using cell phones while driving, following the traffic lights, driving within the restricted speed limit. These rules are for our own safety as, during a collision, the seat belt holds the passengers in their seat and from a severe injury or sometimes even lives. Similarly using a cell phone can divert you from focusing on the road. Jumping the traffic lights can cause an unnecessary congestion on the road thereby resulting in delay and risk of life for our own, fellow passengers and other commuters as well. Failing to follow these rules can cost you a hefty amount to be paid as a fine.

4. For evaluating the implementation of the safety rules and the coverage and availability of the safety measures on the roads at the state and the national level at large, Road Safety Assessment is necessary. We can collect the data for evaluation from two vital sources- the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH). NCRB accesses the accidents and crimes that are reported on the road. Time to time surveys helps in finding the success of the implementation of road safety rules and regulations in India. MORTH reports and records the death toll due to road accidents or crimes.
5. Indian Federation of Road Safety (IFROS) is a pan-India Non Profit and Non-Governmental Organization which was established for association and development of the nationwide initiatives taken in the field of Road Safety as well as for the exchange of ideas, views and knowledge practised in the country. Its primary objective is to spread awareness about the dangers of road accidents and follow a new culture of road safety by promoting and supporting the governments to maintain better, safer roads and road safety standards. Their other secondary objectives include bringing down the number of road accidents, obtaining better coordination between various government departments and NGOs, improving the procedures for licensing, training and monitoring.

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

- (a) What does a road do? [1 × 2 = 2 Marks]
- i. Takes you from one place to another
 - ii. Joins two places
 - iii. Brings places closer
 - iv. Decreases the distance
- (b) Which country has the largest road-network?
- i. Malaysia
 - ii. China
 - iii. India
 - iv. USA

Answer the following questions briefly:

[1 × 6 = 6 Marks]

- (c) Name any measure that the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways of India has undertaken for the safety of the public.

- (d) Why is it advised to not jump the red light?
- (e) Why is Road Safety Assessment necessary?
- (f) Name the sources where the data for evaluation is collected from?
- (g) What is Indian Federation of Road Safety (IFROS)?
- (h) Mention any objective of IFROS?
- (i) Which word in the passage means as same as [1 × 2 = 2 Marks]
1. Make something capable of movement (para 2)
 2. Examine and record the data (para 4)

3. Read the passage given below: [8 Marks]

The education system in India has lost its main motive. The preferences has been shifted from knowledge to good marks, from thinking out of the box to a limited knowledge in fixed textbook, from asking questions in the class to agreeing upon what teacher says. In short, it has become a business. Students are not allowed to question "why?". There are some prescribed books and outdated syllabi which restrict the student to think out of the syllabi.

Teachers are heavily underpaid and hardly put their efforts for the learning of the students. The one who has a smart mind doesn't want to choose teaching as a career. There is a list of some good colleges with a good reputation but all they are doing is selling education to the students and selecting engineering/medicine as a career for them.

There are some factors which compare the Indian education system with the world.

- Only 11% of the children joins the college after finishing the school whereas the percentage of students who join the college in USA is 83%.
- As required, an amount of Rs. 22.5 billion should be allotted to increase the enrolment level of students to 15% but in actual only one fourth of this amount has been allotted.

A study conducted by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council states that a massive percentage like 90% of the colleges and 70% of universities was graded of middling or poor quality. This condition gets worst in rural India. There is lack of education facilities in rural India. Students do not have any kind of educational activity on about 50% of the working days.

Good institutions only provide admission to high score bearers. They release their cut-off as high as 99%. Students feel a prior pressure in their secondary board exams to seek admission in any prestigious college. Indian students are now getting attracted towards foreign education system and they spend in total around \$7000 million to go abroad. But still government is not allowing foreign universities to set up shop in India.

From all the points, it can be concluded that Indian education system needs to overcome these bad points because not only it is effecting student's growth but also economy of the country. People want to get education and settle in abroad. But on a bright note, almost 50% of the country is below 25 years and there is still a room for improvement. Let this

young generation learn and let them have freedom to have both knowledge and skills. They will surely lead the country to a better future.

Questions:

1. On the basis of your reading of the above passage make note on it in points only, using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Also suggest a suitable title. [5 marks]
2. Write the summary of the above passage in about 80 words. [3 Marks]

SECTION B

[Writing Skills]

[30 Marks]

4. Tarang Education Society, a charitable organisation is coming to your school to distribute books among the needy students. As Head Boy/Head Girl, Nehru Public School, Meerut, write a notice in about 50 words asking such students to drop the lists of books they need in the box kept outside the Principal's office. You are Aditya/Aditi. [4 Marks]

OR

You are Rohan/ Ragini of Jayanagar, Bangalore. You want to rent your newly constructed house in Bangalore. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in the classified columns of a local newspaper. Mention all the necessary details.

5. Write a letter to the Editor, 'NavBharat Times', Ghaziabad about the inadequate parking facilities near Shipra Sun City, Indrapuram, which causes a lot of inconvenience to the people passing by. Suggest ways to solve this problem. You are Amit / Renu, 32/A Shipra Sun City, Indrapuram. [6 Marks]

OR

Write a letter to the Dean, Imperial School of Management, Pune, requesting him to apprise you of the details such as eligibility criteria, fees, hostel facility, prospects of placement etc. for admission to P.G. Diploma in Business administration. You are Ajay/Amrita of 345, Shastri Nagar, Nagpur.

6. Luck is not a matter of chance rather you have to make your own luck. Write a speech in 150-200 words to be delivered during the morning assembly on the above-mentioned topic. [10 Marks]

OR

A major bus mishap which left several people seriously injured took place at NH-24, Ghaziabad. Luckily no life was lost. Collect the information from the eyewitnesses and send a report in 100-125 words to 'The Hindustan Times'. You are Vinay/Vidya, a reporter.

7. The government has banned the use of animals for testing drugs in the laboratories. Write a debate in 150 - 200 words either for or against this decision. [10 Marks]

OR

The use of social media is increasing day by day and affecting the youth, their education and lifestyle. Write an article on Affect of Social Networking on The Youth in 150-200 words on this topic. You are Varun/Vaishali.

SECTION C

(Literature: Text Books And Long Reading text) [40 Marks]

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: [1 × 4 = 4 Marks]

Aunt Jennifer's fingers fluttering through her wool

Find even the ivory needle hard to pull

The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band

Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer's hand.

- (a) What is Aunt Jennifer doing with her wool? [1 Mark]
- (b) Why does she find it difficult to pull her ivory needle? [1 Mark]
- (c) What does 'wedding band' stand for? [1 Mark]
- (d) Describe the irony in the third line. [1 Mark]

OR

"Yes inspite of all,

Some shape of beauty moves always the pall

From our dark spirits, such the Sun, the Moon,

Trees old and young, sprouting a shady boon.

For simple sheep; and such are daffodils

With the green world they live in; and clear rills.

That for themselves a cooling covert make

'Gainst the hot season; the mid forest brake.

Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms."

- (a) Explain 'some shape of beauty'.
- (b) What do the above lines tell us about the conviction of the poet?
- (c) What are the objects or things that dispel the darkness from our spirit and cheer us up?
- (d) Why are our spirits referred as 'dark'?

9. Answer any **four** of the following questions in 30-40 words each: [3 × 4 = 12 Marks]

- (a) What is the role of the correction slip in the plan of Evans escape?
- (b) Why did Zitkala-Sa not want her hair to be cut short?
- (c) What peculiar things does Derry notice about the old man, Lamb?
- (d) Why did Edla plead with her father not to send the vagabond away?
- (e) How did Rajkumar Shukla establish that he was resolute?
- (f) What were the poetess' feelings at the airport?

10. Answer the following question in 120-150 words : [6 marks]

What does Mr. Hamel tell about the significance and safeguarding of the French language? How does he conclude his last lesson?

OR

'All we have to fear is fear itself'. Courage and optimism are two things that help anyone survive the period of stress. Comment on the value of being courageous with reference to the chapter 'Deepwater'.

11. Answer the following question in 120-150 words: [6 Marks]

An astrologer predicted about the 'The Tiger King' that he would himself be killed by a tiger. How did the superstitious belief 'prevail'?

OR

Though both Derry and Mr. Lamb suffer from physical disabilities yet their attitudes towards life and people are totally different. Illustrate this with the reference of the characters in the story 'On the Face of it'.

12. Answer the following question in 120-150 words : [6 marks]

Describe what Mrs. Hall saw and what was her reaction when she went back to the room with the mustard?

OR

Describe the life of Silas Marner at Raveloe during the 15 years before the loss of his gold.

13. Answer the following question in 120-150 words: [6 marks]

Write in detail about what happened in the shop when Griffin tried to get some costumes.

OR

Describe the circumstances leading to the death and disappearance of Dunstan Cass.

CBSE

Sample Question Paper 2

English
Class XII

Time : 3 hrs

Maximum Marks : 100

General Instructions

- (i) This paper is divided into three sections: A, B, and C. All the sections are **Compulsory**.
- (ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.
- (iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION A

[Reading]

(30 Marks)

1. Read the passage given below:

1. In a developing country like India, higher education needs a huge amount of funds because of the rapid growth in demand and building up of quality infrastructure. Till today, the funds for universities are always in a shortage. Consequently, the resource for universities and higher education in India is in crisis.
2. However 'a higher education requires a large amount of funds not only to provide good knowledge but also to give the country great architects of society'. Considering this, Governments provide a direct financial assistance to both the universities and colleges. The other main reason for the public support towards higher education was its positive externalities. Perhaps, the positive externalities can be either monetary or non-monetary benefits that accrue to the society. And in view of the positive externalities and inclusive expansion of higher education, the government has continued to provide subsidies to universities and higher education. In fact, the UGC funding is revisited; the funding approaches are either influenced through political, social and economic factors. And in funding of higher education, the Government has its own objective functions essentially based on 'egalitarian approach to overcome shortages of labour supply and a steering philosophy or in other words, a market-driven system.

3. Funding for higher education in some of the countries follows a pattern related to 'inputs funding. And it is through the input funding that constructs a relationship between costs and efficiency. The cost here has parameters which include like student-teacher ratio, staff-student ratio and space allocation, etc. However, an input funding still remains a problem particularly in the case of quality as it puts the institutions under pressure. An input funding also affected the innovation and diversification, hence research is likely to suffer. And in contrast to this, we also have an 'output funding.
4. In fact, institutions are rewarded for their output and the number of graduates and post-graduates they have in their institutions. But still, the issues of quality could not be solved. The third type is the negotiated funding where most of the countries follow this method including India. Funding is also based on the extent of the availability of funds, requirements, negotiating skills of the institutions and its political influence. Finally, we have a student funding where the institutions are free to fix the fees and the state funds students, thereby their tuition and living costs are met.
5. A planned, input-based funding through providers is a centralised or regulated system of funding. In other words, it is a negotiated funding. In fact, this mechanism seems to be more traditional in funding where the budgetary authority allocates funds to the institutions on the basis of their planned activities and proposals. The budgetary authority sanctions and allocates the funds based on this criterion. Allocations of the budget are always dependent on the previous budget allocations. Perhaps, there is a specific budget item on the allocation of the budget. Hence a planned, input based funding through providers is based on 'line item based'
6. Though the performance-based funding of providers also comes under the centralised or regulated system of funding the but fund is allocated on the outputs base. Therefore under this mechanism, funds are allocated based on the performance of the institutions. Under this mechanism, universities or institutions of higher learning have to compete with one another to attract more funds from the funding agency. According to a report, a reputed institution attracts more funds in a scenario of competitive funding, more endowments from the reputed alumni as they come forward to donate and form a network, which enables those institutions to offer more scholarships and lower fees to attract good students. Therefore, the best educators and the learners are attracted to this institution; consequently, the best minds in the country cling to the best institutions. Hence, the top institutions continue to remain the same and the mediocre institutions at the middle and not so good ones are at the bottom.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer each of the question given below with the help of the options that follow: [1 × 4 = 4 Marks]

- (a) What is the key cause of crisis of the resource for universities and higher education in India :
 - i. Lack of skilled teachers
 - ii. Lack of colleges
 - iii. Lack of funds
 - iv. Lack of quality research facilities

- (b) An input funding still remains a problem particularly in the case of quality as it :
- i. Provides lesser amount of money
 - ii. puts the institutions under pressure
 - iii. is politically motivated at times
 - iv. is highly research oriented
- (c) India follows :
- i. Input funding
 - ii. Output funding
 - iii. Negotiated funding
 - iv. Direct funding
- (d) In performance-based funding fund is provided :
- i. forced the villagers
 - ii. reputation of institution
 - iii. number of alumni
 - iv. on the outputs base

Answer the following question briefly:

[1 × 6 = 6 Marks]

- (e) How many types of funding approaches are discussed in the passage?
- (f) What are the reasons for government funding higher education ?
- (g) Why research is likely to be affected in input funding?
- (h) What type of funding is followed in the most of the countries?
- (i) Who fix the fees in student funding approach?
- (j) Why there is a need of huge funding of higher education in developing nations?
- (k) Write the synonym of the word from the above passage. [1 × 2 = 2 Marks]
- i. Endowment
 - ii. Alumni

2. Read the passage given below:

[10 Marks]

1. Entering 2018, the payments industry has already been disrupted and disintermediated. A large part of non-capital intensive financial services has moved away from traditional banks, while they have been embroiled in global financial crisis remediation and additional compliance requirements. The impact is more evident with retail clients, with the ramifications beginning to show, but attractive services to corporate clients are also expanding fast with no reason not to mirror the retail picture.

2. The impact on "means of exchange" has been dramatic with a plethora of new payments solutions that are emerging from techfins such as Alipay, Apple and Google, and a few large fintechs including Mondo, PayPal, Transferwise and Revolut. These new entrants are winning by leveraging their giant new economy businesses (such as online market places, chat and search) and adding payments on to existing relationships and transactions. By targeting cash and low-value transactions they have been able to establish their own payments and e-wallets ecosystems. Huge portions of the population, including the youth, the rising group of digi-elders and the "just too busy" are enjoying a slick and seamless customer experience, powered by superb data and technology. Falling prices of mobile devices, and a willingness of consumers to make full use of their fragmented time, has permitted these techfins to cover more parts of users' daily lives by feeding consumer appetite for convenience and instant reward - all the while collecting personal data for analytics in the background.
3. In some markets, huge proportions of payments have already moved by taking advantage of light regulation for lower-value payments. China is an extreme example, with 92% of college students making payments with their mobile devices in 2016, with the majority (85%) channelled through only two techfin payments providers: AliPay and TenPay.
4. On the one hand, the disruption of the retail financial services has been refreshing, injecting much-needed impetus for the industry to innovate and provide a better service to their customers. On the other hand, it is reminiscent of many times in history when commerce and financial services come closer together, followed by inevitable regulatory separation. On the surface, regulations appear to lock techfins into lower transactions, but this may be deceptive. Taobao, the marketplace primarily for individuals with payments powered by Ant Financial, auctioned two Boeing 747s recently. Such activity will only build temptation for techfins to branch out and handle larger transactions. Via payments, techfins have crossed over to the core of wealth storage and management. The largest money-market fund in the world, Chinese Yu'e Bao, was formed Charles Schwab-style by sweeping up idle balances in the wallets of nearly 1 billion people. Individual balances are tiny, but their combined power created the largest money market fund at \$165 billion. A plethora of fintech wealth advisory services has been launched - focusing on the large and underserved emerging affluent segment. These provide choice and potentially slicker services for busy professionals, but for now are mostly confined to an advisory/broking role rather than underlying asset management.
5. The impact on personal data is evolving. Many services are piggybacking on services provided by banks either via credit and debit cards or bank accounts, which enable the transactions or fund wallets, but rising KYC requirements across all players mean personal data is being given to an ever-increasing number of institutions and by 2030 a meaningful shift into companies outside traditional highly regulated financial services providers is expected.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, select the correct option:

[1 × 2 = 2 Marks]

- (a) In China, what percentage of college students made payments with their mobiles in 2016?
 - i. 85%
 - ii. 90%

- iii. 92%
 - iv. 96%
- (b) Which marketplace auctioned two Boieng 747?
- i. Yu'e Bao
 - ii. Taobao
 - iii. Mondo
 - iv. Alipay

Answers the following questions briefly:

[1 × 6 = 6 Marks]

- (c) Which money market was created by sweeping up idle balances in the wallets of nearly 1 billion people?
- (d) Which two payment provider channelled 85% of money in China in 2016 ?
- (e) What does a rising KYC requirement across all players mean?
- (f) How several services are piggybacking on services provided by banks?
- (g) How new entrants are winning on to existing relationships and transactions?
- (h) On the surface, regulations appear to lock techfins into lower transactions, but this may be deceptive. Why?
- (i) Find out the synonym of the below words from the passage : [1 × 2 = 2 Marks]
 - (1) Appetite
 - (2) Plethora

3. Read the passage given below:

[8 Marks]

The term dietary fibres refers collectively to indigestible carbohydrates present in plant foods. The importance of these dietary fibres came into the picture when it was observed that the people having a diet rich in these fibres, had a low incidence of coronary heart disease, irritable bowel syndrome, dental caries and gallstones.

The foodstuffs rich in these dietary fibres are cereals and grains, legumes, fruits with seeds, citrus fruits, carrots, cabbage, green leafy vegetables, apples, melons, peaches, pears etc.

These dietary fibres are not digested by the enzymes of the stomach and the small intestine whereas most of the other carbohydrates like starch and sugar are digested and absorbed. The dietary fibres have the property of holding water and because of it, these get swollen and behave like a sponge as these pass through the gastrointestinal tract. The fibres add bulk to the diet and increase transit time in the gut. Some of these fibres may undergo fermentation in the colon. In recent years, it has been considered essential to have some amount of fibres in the diet. Their beneficial effects lie in preventing coronary heart disease and decreasing cholesterol level. The fibres like gums and pectin are reported to decrease post-prandial (after meals) glucose level in blood. These types of dietary fibres are

recommended for the management of certain types of diabetes. Recent studies have shown that the fenugreek (Methi) seeds, which contain 40 per cent fibre, are effective in decreasing blood glucose and cholesterol levels as compared to other fibre containing vegetables.

Some dietary fibres increase transit time and decrease the time of release of ingested food in the colon. The diet having fewer fibres is associated with colon cancer and the dietary fibres may play a role in decreasing the risk of it. The dietary fibres hold water so that stools are soft, bulky and readily eliminated.

Therefore high fibre intake prevents or relieves constipation. The fibres increase motility of the small intestine and the colon and by decreasing the transit time there 'is less time for exposure of the mucosa to harmful toxic substances. Therefore, there is a less desire to eat and the energy intake can be maintained within the range of requirement. This phenomenon helps in keeping a check on obesity. Another reason in helping to decrease obesity is that the high-fibre diets have somewhat lower coefficients of digestibility.

The dietary fibres may have some adverse effects on nutrition by binding some trace metals like calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, zinc and others and therefore preventing their proper absorption. This may pose a possibility of nutritional deficiency especially when diets contain marginal levels of mineral elements. This may become important constraints on increasing dietary fibres. It is suggested that an intake of 40 grams dietary fibres per day is desirable. (2008 Delhi Board)

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it in recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Also, suggest a suitable title. [5 Marks]
- (b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. [3 Marks]

SECTION B

[Writing Skills]

[30 Marks]

4. Electricity supply will be suspended for eight hours (10 am to 6 pm) on 4th of April for replacement of a faulty Transformer. Write a notice in about 50 words advising the residents to make necessary arrangements. You are Vishal/Vaishali, Secretary, R.W.A. Ekta Housing Society, Surajkund, New Delhi. [4 Marks]

OR

You are Pankaj / Parul, Director of Gifted Tutorials, Lucknow. You need a Physics tutor for your academy. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words, to be published in 'The Times of India' in classified columns. [4 Marks]

5. As a regular commuter by metro from Delhi to Noida, however, you are forced to opt for shared cab services after an increase in metro fares by almost double. Write a letter to the Editor. 'The Times of India' drawing the attention of the authorities toward impact of this increase in fare. You are Rinku / Rinki, 44, Lalkuan, Delhi. [6 marks]

OR

You are Ekta/Eklavya, In charge of Excursion Club of Sunrise School, Akbar Road, Delhi. Write a letter to the General Manager Delhi Transport Corporation, requesting reservation of three AC buses for 120 students for an excursion from New Delhi to Agra and back by Yamuna Express.

6. On one hand we see the rising involvement of women in terrorist activities, on the other hand, the number of women in the police force seems inadequate. Write an article in 150-200 words for 'The Asian Age', on the necessity of having more women in the police force. [10 Marks]

OR

For items prepared under Work Experience by your school students, the school organised an exhibition-cum-sale. There was a remarkable response from the public. Draft a report in 100-125 words for a local daily. You are the Coordinator, Vocational activities, Ekta School, Gurugram.

7. Children living in cities are rarely seen playing outdoors in the neighbourhood. Being busy with other attractions like the television and computer games, they miss the joy of outdoor play. Write an article in 150-200 words for the magazine, 'Kids Talk' highlighting the need and value of outdoor games. You are Vidya/Vinod. [10 Marks]

OR

Alcohol consumption in India is increased by 38% in the previous year despite of alcohol ban in some states of India. Regardless, the government gets the maximum revenue from alcohol sale through its licensed retail outlets; it adversely affects the large population in terms of financial crisis, physical degradation and increase in crime. Write an article in 150 - 200 words on the topic entitled "Should alcohol be banned in India."

SECTION C

(Literature: Text Books And Long Reading text) [40 Marks]

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: [1 × 4 = 4 Marks]

... On their slag heap, these children

Wear skins peeped through by bones and spectacles of steel

With mended glass, like bottle bits on stones.

All their times and space are foggy slum.

- (a) Which two images are used to describe these slums? [1 × 2 = 2 Marks]

- (b) Which figure of speech is used in the last line? [1 Mark]

(c) What kind of life do these children spend?

[1 Mark]

OR

Or beauty rest in a beautiful mountain scene,
 You have the money, but if you want to be mean,
 Why keep your money (this crossly) and go along.
 The hurt to the scenery wouldn't be my complaint
 So much as the trusting sorrow of what is unsaid

(a) If one wants to be mean what does he or she should do?

(b) What is the charm of the place?

(c) Regarding what the poet doesn't want to complain?

(d) In your opinion, what is the poet actually worried about?

9. Answer any **four** of the following questions in 30-40 words each: [3 × 4 = 12 Marks]

(a) What had the narrator counted on to enter the school, unnoticed?

(b) When Douglas realised that he was sinking, how did he plan to save himself?

(b) Why did the servants think Gandhi to be another peasant?

(d) "Damn that Geoff, this was a Geoff thing not a Jansie thing." Why did Sophie say so?

(e) Why did Jo think Roger Skunk was better off with the new smell?

(f) Why did the landlord's man ask Bama's brother, on which street he lived? What was the significance?

10. Answer the following question in 120-150 words: [6 Marks]

The authour feels that the bangle-makers of Ferozabad make beautiful bangles and make everyone happy, however, they live and die in misery. Why authour has concluded so. Discuss.

OR

How did Douglas' experience at the YMCA pool affect him?

11. Answer the following question in 120-150 words? [6 Marks]

What was the problem confronted by Roger Skunk? How was the problem solved?

OR

What was Derry's infirmity? Did this have any role in making him defiant and withdrawn?

[6 Marks]

12. Answer the following question in 120-150 words.

[6 Marks]

Describe what Mrs. Hall saw and what was her reaction when she went back to the room with the mustrd?

OR

Describe the life of Silas Marner at Reveloe during the fifteen years before the loss of his gold.

13. Answer the following question in 120-150 words each : [6 Marks]

What effects are created by George Eliot's use of the "omniscient point of view" in Silas Marner ?

OR

A comparison with Dr. Kemp highlights the weakness of Griffin. Attempt a character contrast of the two.

