

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್, ತುಮಕೂರು

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮಧುಗಿರಿ

# Radiant

(A Bunch of applied questions)

*For th S.S.L.C. Students of 2019-20*  
*Sub:Second Language English*



“To Succeed in your mission, You must have single-minded devotion to your goal”

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

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# A Hero

## Two Marks Questions

1) Swami's father drew his attention to a report in the newspaper. What was the report about?

The report is about bravery of a village boy who had come face to face with a Tiger while he was returning home in the jungle path. Then suddenly he ran and climbed up the tree and stayed there half a day till some people came that way and killed the tiger. Thus he saved his life.

2) "A report about a boy in the News paper was an unexpected event in swami's life" Justify. OR

"In Swami's life small events took a big role." Explain in context with the text.

After reading the report about 'bravery of a village boy', father asked Swami's opinion on it. Swami told that he was a strong and grown up person and not a boy at all. He also told him that even though he has lot of courage he could not face the tiger as he doesn't have the strength. The Swami's father posed him a challenge to prove his courage by sleeping alone in his office room.

3) What comment did swami make when he heard the News Paper report?

Swami felt that it was not possible for a boy to fight with a Tiger. It must have been a strong and grown up person who had done this.

4) What challenge did Swami's father put to him? Why do you think Swami concluded it as a fearful proposition?

Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone in the office room. Swami felt that it was a fearful proposition because he always slept beside his granny and if there is any change in the arrangements kept him awake and trembling all night.

5) What is disgraceful according to swami's father ?

According to swami's father sleeping beside his Grand Mother like a baby is disgraceful.

6) Why do you think Swami hesitated to sleep in the office room?

Swami was afraid to sleep alone. He always slept beside his granny and if there is any change in the arrangements kept him awake and trembling all night.

7) When will Swami become a laughing stock of his school ?

If Swami roll up his bed in the mid-night and goes to sleep beside his Grand Mother then he will become a laughing stock of his school.

8) Describe the Nightmare that annoyed Swami.

A Tiger was chasing him but unfortunately his feet stuck to the ground. He tried hard to move his feet but it was vain. The tiger was at his back, and he was hearing it's claws scratching the ground. This was the nightmare that annoyed swami.

9) How did the Devil troubled Muniswami's father ?

One night Muniswami's father was too late to home on the way near the Edge of the river bank a devil slapped his cheek and he spat out blood.

10) Why do you think Swami looked at his Granny and mother when his father asked him to

sleep in the office?

Swami was afraid to sleep alone. So he looked at his mother and granny with the hope that they would save him and protect him from sleeping alone.

11) What did Swami feel when he saw something moving in the darkness? What did he do?

When Swami saw something moving in the darkness, he filled with horror. He imagined that it was the devil who would tear him to pieces. He decided to save himself, so he crawled out of the bench, caught hold of it and dug his teeth into it.

**12) How did Swami's classmates, Teachers, and head master treat him after the Burglar's incident ?**

His classmates looked at him with all respect. His Teachers congrats him by patting his back. The Head Master admired him by saying " He was a true scout."

**13) What might had happened if swami had not awaken on that night?**

The Burglar would have stolen some valuable things of Swami's house. Swami would never become a Hero.

**Extracts**

1) "How could a boy fight a Tiger?"

a) Who posed this Question?

Swami posed this question.

b) When did the speaker ask this question?

When Swami's father asked swami's opinion about the news paper report.

c) Why did the speaker feel so?

In swami's view a boy can't have strength to fight with the Tiger, only a grown up strong man can face the tiger.

2) "You think you are wiser than the Newspaper?"

a) Who was wiser than the news paper?

Swami was wiser than the News paper.

b) Who is the speaker here?

Swami's father is the speaker here.

c) When did the Speaker say so?

When Swami assumed or guessed that he was not at all a boy. He must be a grown up Strong man.

d) How was Swami wiser than the Newspaper ?

Swami guessed that a boy couldn't face a Tiger Probably he was a grown up Strong man. Then His Father called him as wiser than the Newspaper.

3) "Can you prove you have courage?"

a) Who is the Speaker here?

Swami's Father is the Speaker here.

b) Who should prove the courage?

Swami should prove his courage

c) How should he prove his courage?

He should prove his courage by sleeping one night alone in his father's office room.

4) "You must sleep alone hereafter."

a) Who do you refer to?

Here you refer to Swami.

b) Where should the Listener sleep hereafter?

Swami should sleep alone in his father's office room.

c) Why he must sleep alone hereafter?

Swami must sleep alone to prove his courage.

5) "If You mean your mother is spoiling him"

a) Who is the Speaker here?

Swami's Mother is the Speaker here.

b) Who do the word you refers to?

You refers to Swami's father.

c) Who was spoiling him & How?

Swami's Grand Mother was spoiling by showing lot of care, love, & Freedom.

6) "Boy, are you already feeling sleepy?"

a) Who is the boy here?

Swami is the boy here.

b) What made the Speaker to say so?

When Swami came to bed too early to sleep and covered his face with blanket.

c) Why was the boy early to bed?

Swami's father asked him to sleep alone in his office room. So in order to escape from that he went to bed too early.

7) "He looked like an apparition in the semi-darkness of the passage."

a) Who does he refer to?

He refers to Swami's Father.

b) What do you mean by apparition?

Apparition means a Ghost.

c) Who thought like this and when?

Swami thought so when his father pulled his blanket in order to wake him up.

8) "If you do it, I'll make you the laughing stock of your school."

a) Who is the Speaker here?

Swami's Father is the Speaker here.

b) When will Swami become the laughing stock of his school?

When Swami rolled up his bed in the Mid-night and goes to sleep beside his Grand Mother.

c) How will he become the laughing stock of his school?

Swami's father will tell his friends that Swami was afraid of darkness. So he rolled up his bed in the midnight to sleep beside his granny & he is not a brave boy.

d) What does it refer to?

Here it refers to sleep with granny.

9) "Aiyo! Something has bitten me."

a) Who cried so?

A Burglar cried so.

b) What had bitten him?

Swami had bitten him.

c) What happened next?

The Burglar was caught and handed over to police and Swami became a Hero.

10) "He was a True Scout."

a) Who said this?

The Head Master of Swami's School said this.

b) Who does he refer to?

He refers to Swami.

c) What do you mean by Scout?

Scout means one who is trained in doing acts of public service.

d) Why did the Speaker say so?

The Speaker said so because Swami helped to catch the most wanted notorious house-breaker of the district.

11) "Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?"

a) Why do you think the inspector said this?

The Inspector felt that swami was a brave boy & he helped them to catch the burglar.

b) What was Swami's reply?

Swami replied that he would join police.

c) What did Swami want to become?

Swami wanted to become an Engine driver, Railway Guard or Bus Conductor later in his Life.

#### **Four Marks Questions**

**1) How did Swamy become a Hero? OR**

**"Circumstances can make anyone a Hero" Justify with reference to Swami. OR**

**"Though Swami was not Courageous, he became a Hero over a night." How? OR**

**"Was Swami a Hero or an accidental Hero? Justify**

Actually Swami was not a Hero but by chance he became a Hero. Swami's father asked swami to sleep alone in his office room to prove that he was courageous. Swami was afraid of darkness but his father's stern attitude made him to sleep alone in his father's office room. On that day he was sleeping alone under the cot. When he saw something was Moving. He assumed that the Devil would pull him and tear him. It was a do or die situation for him. So he crawled out of the cot and hugged one of the legs of the burglar and bit him martially. Then the Burglar fell on the ground and was caught and handed over to Police. In this way a non courageous boy became a Hero.

**2) Explain briefly the desperate efforts made by swami to escape from his father.**

Swami was afraid of darkness. So in order to divert the topic he spoke about cricket and cricket club and requested his father to join their team. But his father told him that they will see about that later. Then he requested his father to allow him to sleep from first of next month. The stern father did not agree with him. Then swami went to bed early to escape from his father, but it was fruitless. His father came & forcefully dragged him to his office room. Finally he pleaded his father to have a light burning in the room which he did not agree. These are the desperate efforts made by Swami to escape from his father.

**3) Narrate Swami's dreadful experience when he was lying under the bench.**

Swami slept under the bench, shut his eyes tight and covered himself with the blanket. Soon he fell asleep, he began to have a nightmare that a tiger was chasing him and he could not escape. When he opened his eyes desperate effort he heard rustling sound. He tried to look out in the darkness and saw something moving. He felt it was devil that would surely attack him. He crawled from the bench, caught hold of the figure and bit it hard to save himself.

**4) "A report about a boy in the News paper was an unexpected event in swami's life" Justify.**

The newspaper carried a report about a village boy who had fought against a tiger while he was returning home by the jungle path. Swami argued that a boy could not fight a tiger, it had to be a strong grown up person. His father argued and told him that courage is very important. While swami was sleeping alone in the office, he saw a dark figure. He felt that it was a devil and dug his teeth into its leg. It turned out to be a

notorious burglar whose loud cry brought others to scene. The burglar was caught and swami became a hero over a night.

## Grandma climbs a Tree

### Two Marks Questions

1) What Special skill the Poet's grandma had?

Climbing all Kinds of trees was the special skill that the poet's grandmother had.

2) Why does the poet call his grandmother as a Genius?

The poet call his grandmother as a Genius because she could climb the trees even at the age of 62 years. She has been climbing trees since her childhood.

3) When did Grandma learn to climb Trees? Who taught her that skill?

Grandmother learnt to climb trees at the age of six years. Her loving brother taught her to climb trees.

4) Do you find any odd in reply given by Grandma? If so why do you think it as odd?

Yes, grandma replied strangely to the critics who suggested her to stop climbing trees and lead a quiet life. She didn't want to stop her happy as it gives immense of happiness.

5) What was the grandma often advised and what was her reply?

Grandma was very often advised that she should stop climbing trees. She was also advised to spend her time gracefully. But grandmother laughed and retorted that she would go disgracefully.

6) "It was like a brief season in hell." What was a brief season in hell for Grandma?

The doctor suggested grandma to take a week of bed rest. As she always wanted to be in trees, she felt confined to bed is a hell.

7) What contrasting emotions do you find in grandma and her family members to doctor's advice?

While the grandma's family were extremely happy with the doctor's advice, grandma felt that she was confined to a brief seasons in hell.

8) What did grandmother demand when she became better? or what was grandma's wish to her son ?

When grandmother became better she ordered her son, the poet's father to build her a house on the tree top.

9) "My dad knew his duties." What was his duty?

His duty was to fulfill the needs and wants of their parents. He made a tree house for her loving mother.

### Extracts

1) "My grandmother was a genius"

a) Who is the speaker here?

The poet is the speaker here.

b) whose grandmother was genius here?

The poet Ruskin Bond's grandmother was genius here.

c) How was she genius?

She was genius because she could climb any trees within trice.

2) "I strongly recommend a quit week in bed"

a) Who do I refer to?

Here I refer to a doctor.

b) Who was it said to?

It was said to poet and his family members.

c) Why did the speaker say so?

Because the poet's grandmother an aged woman was extremely shocked and she had developed fever when she was stuck in the tree.

3) "I'll lie here no longer!"

a) Who do I refer to?

Here I refer to the poet's grandmother.

b) Why did the speaker lie there for long period?

The poet's grandmother led her life actively, climbing trees so she would not like to be in bed for long period.

c) What did she ask once she felt stronger?

She asked a house on the top of the tree.

4) "She called my father and told him undaunted"

a) Who is the speaker here?

The Poet is the speaker here.

b) Who does she refer to?

Here She refers to the poet's Grandmother.

c) What did she say undauntedly?

Without hesitation She asked her son to build a house for her on the top of the tree.

5) "you'll have what you want, dear. I'll start work tonight."

a) Who is the speaker here?

The Poet's father is the speaker here.

b) Whom did the speaker call as dear?

The poet's father called his loving mother as dear.

c) What will he start tonight?

He will start to construct a house for his mother in the tree.

6) "I climb to her room with glasses and tray"

a) Who do I refer to?

Here I refer to the poet Ruskin Bond.

b) What did the speaker climb?

The Poet will climb the tree to meet his grandmother.

c) Where was her room?

Grandmother's room was located on the top of the tree.

#### Four Marks Questions

1) Write the summary of the poem 'Grandma climbs a tree'

The poet's grandmother was genius. She learned to climb trees from her brother en she was six years old. Even in her old age she used to climb trees. People advised her to stop climbing trees and grow old gracefully. But she didn't accept their words and laughed at them and said she would grow disgracefully. One day she climbed the tree and could not come down. She was rescued by her family members with great effort. They even consulted a doctor. The doctor suggested to take rest for a week. She felt miserable in the bed. The moment she became stronger she asked her son to build tree house. Her son was very caring and Dutiful person. He built a tree house for his mother.

## There's A Girl by The Tracks

### Two Marks Questions:

1. "It's a regular scene" brief in the lesson "There's a Girl by the tracks".

Ans: As usually in Mumbai Suburban electric train made its 20 Second , 6.32 PM halt at a station commuters swarmed out and into its 12 packed coaches.

2. "Roma Talreja tried to settle into a corner near the door in the train". was she right in doing this?

Ans: 'No' but situation made her tried to settle into a corner near the door in the train. She was trying to find some space to stand safely but she jammed between other women.

3. "Roma Jammed between other women" was it right she tried settle in a train?

Ans: No, when its crowd and rushing up situations she has done wrong but situation made her tried to settle into a corner later she jammed between other women.

4. "India's most populated metropolis". Brief in the lesson "There's a Girl by the tracks".

Ans: Mumbai is the most populated metropolis in India because you can see in train more than people travelled in train and too much depend on it.

5. "Roma was thrown out of the coach" was she done wrong settled in the train?

Ans: Yes she has done wrong to settled down in the train if more than commuters in the train even though she tried to settle in a corner of the train later she jammed between the women and finally thrown out of the coach.

6. "Baleshwar Mishra couldn't believe" brief with Roma faced the situation.

Ans: When Roma fallen on the tracks and nobody try to help her that was the situation 20 years old Baleshwar Mishra couldn't believe the situation.

7. "There's a girl by the tracks!" But there nobody volunteered Why was it so?

Ans: Yes nobody volunteered when "There's a girl by the tracks!" because the people of Mumbai were afraid of getting involved of being inconvenienced perhaps.

8. "If someone fallen on the tracks, you were on the train". What would you do? Think about Baleshwar's situation.

Ans: I could really try to help and extend my hands with other people like Baleshwar pulled train's red emergency chain and asking to help her.

9. "Behenji, aap theek hai?" But there was no response and no help in sight Why was it so?

Ans: They were alone somewhere between two stations five kilometers apart in Thane district. So there was no response and no help in sight.

10. "Roma loves her job". How did she enjoy?

Ans: Roma really loved her job talking and connecting to customers and making new friends. After work she went to the cafeteria, where she and her friends joked, laughed and made plans for the weekends.

11. "Oh I couldn't thank him"-Baleshwar thought. Who do you think he couldn't thank?

Ans: Baleshwar just forgot to thank to the truck driver when he crossed the road with injured girl Roma, nobody stopped the vehicle. On that situation Gujarati truck driver stopped his truck and helped to take her to hospital.

12. Baleshwar got some assurance from a railway employee. What was that?

Ans: Yes he assured Baleshwar that some of Roma's belongings had been found.

13. Roma said, "I think it's astonishing". What was astonishing?

Ans: She thought it's astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for Roma. She could never expect and repay Baleshwar.

14. "Take the girl to Airoli," suggested the cop. But Baleshwar disagreed. Why did he do so?

Ans: When a traffic policeman suggested to Baleshwar take her to Airoli Baleshwar disagreed because Airoli was at least 10 Kilometres away from that place.

15. Was Baleshwar right in asking Roma her name while she lay in a critical condition? Explain.

Ans: Baleshwar asked Roma's name while she layed in a critical condition by the two things it's right. Baleshwar tried to her conscious and asked her relatives as well.

16. The doctor at the Divine multi speciality hospital admitted Roma without any formalities. What made him do so?

Ans: The doctor at the Divine multi-speciality hospital admitted Roma without any formalities because he saw the extent of Roma's injuries and it's need emergency treatment. So doctor admitted her immediately to the ICU without any paperwork.

17. If Baleshwar had not come forward to help Roma What would have happened to her?

Ans: If Baleshwar had not come forward to help Roma, Roma would die without any treatment and even 'humanity' will die on the tracks itself.

18. Baleshwar had felt that people of Mumbai were afraid. What were they afraid of in his opinion?

Ans: Baleshwar had noticed that people of Mumbai afraid of getting trapped to Baleshwar it couldn't happen we should extend our hands who are needy.

**Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below:**

**1) 'Take the girl to Airoli' suggested the cop, 'There's a hospital there.'**

a. Who was to be taken to Airoli?

Ans- Rom Talreja,

b. Why did he suggest so?

Airoli was very near and she needed

immediate treatment.

c. Why did Baleshwar not agree with this?

Airoli was far away and he felt that a lot of time would be wasted to reach there

**2. "There's a girl by the Tracks" the voices cried out.**

a. Who cried so?

Ans:- the commuters

b. Who is the 'girl' referred here?

Ans:- Roma Talreja

c. Why was she by the tracks?

Ans:- She fell off the moving train.

**3. 'They fear getting trapped.'**

a. Who fear of getting trapped?

Ans:- the people of Mumbai

b. What would they be trapped in?

Ans:- In the courts or with the police

c. Who said these words?

Ans:- Baleshwar

**4. "I hope I'm not too late"**

a. Who said this?

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

b. Why did he hope so?

Ans:- He saw a girl by the tracks, he hurried to save her.

c. What did he do?

Ans: He took her to the nearby hospital.

**5. "Let's go and help her"**

a. Who made this cry?

Ans: Baleshwar

b. Why did she need help?



Ans:She fell off the moving train and became unconscious. Nobody volunteered to help her,

c. Why they refused to help?

Ans:Afraid of getting involved in courts and police.

6. “ **Chacha, can I borrow your mobile?**”

a. Who does ‘ chacaha’ refer here?

Ans:Tempo truck driver

b. Who wanted the mobile?

Ans:Baleshwara

c. Why did he want the mobile? about her accident.

Ans:To inform Roma’s brother Dinesh

7. “I can never repay Baleshwar”

a. Who is Baleshwar?

Ans:A young man who saved Roma’s life.

b. Why can’t she repay?

Ans:He saved her life.

c. How did he help her?

Ans:He took her to the nearby hospital for treatment.

8. “**It’s a regular scene**”

a) Which is the regular scene referred here?

Ans:The people swarming into the train and getting down hurriedly in populated Metropolis.

b) Where can one find this regular scene? Ans:In populated Metropolis.

c) Do you think is this necessary? If not, why?

Ans:No, It is not necessary. Because if the people rush like that the children, women or aged or handicapped may fall down the tracks.

9. “**Please help me take her to a hospital**”

a. Who is the speaker?

Ans:Baleshwar Mishra.

b. Who does ‘her’ refer to?

Ans:Roma Talreja

c. Why did he take her to the hospital?

Ans:She was unconscious due to the fall and badly injured. So he took her to the hospital.

10.“**Behanji aap theek hai?**”

a) Who does behanji refer to here?

Ans: Behanji refers to Roma Talreja.

b. Who is the speaker?

Ans:Baleswar

c) Why there was no response?

Ans:Because Roma was injured seriously and fell on the tracks unconsciously.

d) How did he help her?

Ans:He took her to nearby hospital where she got first aid and shifted to bigger hospital due to lack of facility there.

11. “**There’s a closer place I know of,**”

(a) Who is the speaker of the above statement?

Ans:Baleshwar

(b) Why did he choose that place?

Ans:Because the girl needed the treatment immediately.

(c) What happened after going to that place?

Ans:The on-duty physician could only give the basic first aid to Roma as the facility lacked personnel and equipment.

## The Quality of Mercy

### Two Marks Questions:

1. Mercy is compared to something in the poem 'Quality of Mercy'. What is it?

Ans: The poet compared 'Mercy' with the gentle rain from heaven it is symbol of purity.

2. 'Mercy is twice blessed' What does it mean?

Ans: 'Mercy is twice blessed' it blessed him that gives and him that takes. It means exchange everyone's attitude, if you merciful by someone then you could also merciful to others.

3. 'tis mightiest in the mightiest' What does it mean?

Ans: 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest' shows mercy is reached ultimate and so higher honoured of human quality that's why the poet compared 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest.

## Unit-3

### Gentleman of Rio en Medio

#### TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

1) Describe the Old man's orchard or property.

The Old man's orchard was big and beautiful. A small stream was flowing through the orchard. His orchard was attractive with fruit bearing trees. His house was located in the middle of the orchard. It was unpleasant to look as it was old fashioned.

2) Explain briefly the appearance and manners of the old man.

Don Anselmo wore an old, green faded coat. His gloves were old and his finger tips showed through them and carried a cane which was the skeleton of a worn out umbrella. When he entered into the room he bowed to all and slowly removed his hat and gloves.

3) The story teller offered the old man almost the double of what he had quoted earlier. Give reason.

The story teller offered the old man almost the double of what he had quoted earlier because they discovered that Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land, which extends across the river and the American's were good people' they were not ready to cheat the old man.

4) How can you say that American's good people?

The American's were good people because they did not want to cheat Don Anselmo for double the and they were ready to pay twice the amount for double the land.

5) Don Anselmo was a man of principles. Justify

Don Anselmo sold his property to the Americans. After the land was surveyed they came to know that he would own eight acres of land. So they offered him almost double amount, but he was a man of principles, he refused it. He said, "I have agreed to sell my land for twelve hundred dollars and that's the price". This shows that the old man was a man of principles.

6. Don Anselmo was passionate about his land and the children of Rio en Medio. Justify.

Don Anselmo had inherited the land from his mother and took care of it. He sold it to Americans only because they were good people.

Almost everyone in Rio en Medio was his relative and descendant and everytime a child was born in Rio en Medio, he planted a tree in his orchard for that child.

Thus we can say that he was passionate about his land and the children of Rio en Medio.

7) Why do you think the Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land?

Don Anselmo's land was beautiful and fertile though it was badly maintained. There were a lot of fruit bearing trees. A Stream was running through the orchard and the land was fertile and big. So Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land.

#### Read the extracts answer the questions that follow;

1) "It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man".

a) What was the negotiation about?

The negotiation about the selling of the old man's land.

b) why do you think it took months to come to an understanding?

Because the old man was in no hurry to sell the land.

c) What does 'negotiate' mean in the context?

Negotiate mean to reach an agreement.

2) "Don Anselmo I said to him we have made a discovery".

a) who made the discovery?

The surveyor made a discovery.

b) Who said this to whom?

The story teller said this to Don Anselmo.

c) What did they discover?

They discovered that the old man had more than eight acres.

d) Who is "We" refers here?

Here 'We' refers to Americans.

e) What was the result of discovery?

As a result they offered Don Anselmo double the price of what they had quoted earlier.

3) "These American's are buena gente, they are good people and they are willing to pay you for additional land as well".

a) Who did the speaker say these words?

The speaker said to Don Anselmo.

b) When did the speaker say so?

When the oldman's land was surveyed he was owned more than eight acres.

c) Why did the speaker called Americans good people?

Because after the survey they did not cheat the oldman and were ready to pay twice the money they had quoted earlier for the additional land.

4) He said "I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner".

a) Who is "I" here?

I refers to Don Anselmo.

b) What is the mood of the speaker?

The speaker felt that he was being insulted.

c) What made him to react so?

He said these words when the Americans offered him twice the money they had quoted earlier for hisland.

5) "When one signs a deed and sells real property one sells also everything that grows on the land".

a) who said this to whom?

The story teller told this to Don Anselmo.

b) when did the speaker say these words?

Don Anselmo said that he sold his land to Americans because of their goodness. He sold them only the land but not the trees. The story teller explained that according to rules the trees belonged to the Americans.

c) Who signs a deed?

Don Anselmo signed a deed.

6) "I have agreed to sell my house and land for twelve hundred dollars and that is the price".

a) When did the speaker say this?

The oldman said when the Americans offered him double the price that had been quoted earlier for his land.

b) What does this statement tell about the speaker?

This statement tells that the speaker was not greedy and he was a man of principles.

c) Why did the speaker agreed to sell Americans?

Because they were good people.

7) "I didn't sell them the trees in the orchard".

a) who does the "I" refers here?

I refers to Don Anselmo.

b) Why didn't he sell the trees in the orchard?

According to Don Anselmo he didn't sell the trees because the trees belong to the children of Rio-en-Medio.

c) How did the speaker defend this statement?

Don Anselmo defended this statement that when a child was born in the village a tree was planted and so the trees belonged to the children of village Rio-en-Medio.

8) "He lived up in Rio-en-medio, where his ancestors lived ,he tilled the same land they had tilled".

a) Who does 'he' and 'they' refer to?

'He' refers to the oldman Don Anselmo, 'they' refers to his ancestors.

b)What does the statement convey?

The statement conveys that Don Anselmo was the oldest man in the village.

c)What was the profession of the old man?

A farmer.

d) What does the word "tilled" mean?

The word "tilled" means ploughing or farming.

9) "The trees in that orchard are not mine"

a) According to Don Anselmo who did the trees belong to?

The trees belonged to the children of Rio-en -Medio.

b)Why did he feel so?

He felt so because every time a child was born in the village he had planted a tree for the child.

c) When did the speaker make the statement?

When the Americans complained about the children's disturbances in the orchard.

10) " I argued with him but it was useless".

a) Who argued with him?

The story teller argued with him.

b) who does the 'him' refer to?

'Him' refers to Don Anselmo.

c) What was his argument?

The story teller told Don Anselmo that the land was more than eight acres and almost twice the size and the Americans were ready to pay him for additional land.

11) "One day they came back to the office to complain".

a) Who does 'they' refer to ?

'They' referred to Americans.

b) Who did they complain about?

They complained about the children of Rio-en- Medio.

c) what was there complaint?

They complaint that the children came to the orchard and played under the trees and took blossoms.

12) "The oldman removed his hat and gloves carefully".

a) who is the oldman refered here?

The oldman is Don Anselmo.

b) Whose style did it remind the writer of?

It reminds the style of Charlie Chaplin.

c) Why did he remove it carefully?

Because it was old and torn.

13) "This was bad , DonAnselmo I pleaded "

a) Who pleaded?

The story teller pleaded.

b) What does this refer to?

Don Anselmo said that he sold his property to American because he knew they were good he sold them only the land but not the trees.

c) How did Don Anselmo defend him self that he was not wrong?

DonAnselmo explained that when a child was born in the village he planted a tree in its name. Therefore the trees belong to the children and he had no right to sell them.

14) Every time a child has been born in Rio-en-Medio since I took possession of the house from my mother I have planted a tree for that child. The trees in orchard aren't mine, Senor , they belong to the children of the village.

a) According to Don Anselmo who were the real owner of the trees?

According to Don Anselmo the children were the real owners of the trees.

b) Do you agree with Don Anselmo ?if yes/no give reasons.

Yes, I agree with him the trees were nurtured by his forefathers.

c) DonAnselmo did not sell the trees. Why do you think he didn't sell them?

Don Anselmo felt that he didn't have right to sell the trees.

**Long Answer Question(4marks)**

1) Don Anselmo and the Americans were generous in their own ways .Explain.

Don Anselmo was a man of principles and was vey honest. He refused to take money offered by the Americans.He took money which earlier agreed upon. The Americans were good people. When they came to know the land was more than eight acres they were ready to pay more money than agreed earlier. They did not want to cheat old man. When the old man asserted that the trees belonged to the children of the village, they bought the trees individuaully from the villagers.

2) "I did not sell the trees because I could not they are not mine" How did the man support this statement.

The old man explained that he was the oldest person in the village, almost everyone was related to him . After he became the owner of the house he planted a tree for every child that was born in the village. So the trees in the orchard belonged to the children. Every young peson in the village owned a tree. There was no way he could sell the trees along with the land.

3) Don Anselmo's reaction to the offer of many was not unexpected . Justify the statement.

Don Anselmo agredd to sell his land and house to Americans for 1200 dollars.The land was eight but

story teller told it was more than eight acres. He further said that Americans were good people and they will pay you double money. But the old man was not agreed and refused to take extra money. He had agreed to take 1200dollars fir the land and house and he would keep up his word. He was an honest and the man of principles. The old man's reaction was truly unexpected.

4) What problem did the Americans face after purchasing the properly from Don Anselmo? How was the problem finally solved?

The American got the property from Don Anselmo and moved into the house after a month. They found that children of that village come to orchard and play. They played under the trees and took blossoms. The Americans asked them not to come and play but the children laughed and talked back. The Americans requested and complained to Don Anselmo about the disturbance of the children in the orchard. Don Anselmo replied that the land was his but the trees in the orchard belonged to the children. He said that he planted tree when a child was born in the village and therefore the trees belonged to them. At last Americans agreed to Don Anselmo and bought the trees from the villagers.

5) At last the problem of ownership was resolved . but it took a long time, what might be reason for it?

The Americans bought the land and orchard of Don Anselmo from him after paying him twelve hundred dollars and they shifted into it after one month. But soon , they faced a problem. The children of the village were overrunning their property. When they complained to Don Anselmo he said that he had sold the land to them and not the trees. All the trees belonged to the children as he had planted each tree in the name of each child ,when he or she was born. He could not sell the trees because did not belong to Don Anselmo. The Americans could not do anything because earlier the old man had been quite generous to them as he had refused the fortune he could have for the extra land. It took most of the next winter to buy the trees individually from the descendants of the old man in the valley of Rio-en-Medio.

## Poetry : I Am the Land

Two Marks questions:

1.How is man over using the land?

Man buys the land, digs the land and planted trees and grows crops. Children dance and play on the land . man also fences and makes boundaries over the land.

2) "I wait" is repeated five in the poem "I am the Land" what quality of the speaker is highlighted with the repetition?

'I wait' is repeated five times in the poem to highlight the patience of the earth. Though the man exploits the land, the earth patiently tolerate man's deeds. Her limit of patience is maximum and unchangeable.

3) "You cannot put a fence around the planet earth" what is the tone of the speaker here? give reasons.

It is a tone of self-assertion mother earth knows her unlimited power and also knows that nobody can bind her. Though people think they own her by buying lands, fighting in the name of land, sow seeds and reap a good harvest. They don't understand that

man has existence on the same earth, without the Earth man cannot stand and survive on it.

4) Why does the earth say she cannot be fenced ?

Mother Earth is vast, gigantic and is way beyond in anybody's control. If she keeps quiet while human beings commit various atrocities. It is only because she is very sure of her strength

5) Bring out the contrast between the speaker and the reader in the poem. 'I am the Land'.

The speaker in the poem is the land. It says that it is always patient and bears all that is done to it. The reader of on the hand uses the land in many ways. He digs the land, ploughs, grow crops and trees and even fight for land.

## UNIT:- 4 PROSE:- Dr,B.R. AMBEDKAR

### TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions in two or three sentence each

1.How can you say that Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had a great thirst for books ?

**Answer:-** Ambedkar bought books by curtailing his daily needs. When he was in New York, he is said to have purchased 2000 old books. At the time of second round table conference in London, he bought so many books that they had to be sent to India in 32 boxes.

2.How did the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment to the US constitution and Mahatma Phule influence Ambedkar?

**Answer:-** The 14<sup>th</sup> amendment to the constitution of the USA which gave freedom to the black Americans. He saw a parallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India. Ambedkar was greatly influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule who was working for a classless society and women's uplift.

3.How did Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi try to wipe out caste discrimination from India?

**Answer:-** Gandhiji reminded the higher castes of their duty towards the Depressed Classes. Ambedkar reminded the Depressed Classes of their inherent rights to equality with the higher castes. Gandhiji put stress on duties and Ambedkar on rights. Both of them brought about great revolution in social thought.

4.Why did Nehru choose Dr.B.R. Ambedkar as the law minister of India?

**Answer:-** Ambedkar had a great skill in law and legislation. He had the vision of social justice. So Nehru chose him to be the Law Minister of India.

5.Write a short note on Dr. Ambedkar's idea/perception of the three pillars of the state.

**Answer:-** Dr. Ambedkar had a clear idea about the mutuality of the three pillars of the state- the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. He said that the jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled. He had a sense of the importance of the role of citizens.

6.There were great luminaries on the Drafting Committee. Dr. Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot. Give reasons.

**Answer:-** Ambedkar was tactful, frank and had utmost patience. He explained clearly the meaning and scope of the different provisions of the Draft Constitution. He explained the most complicated legal concepts in simple language which could then be easily understood even by a layman.

7.What made Dr. Ambedkar describe the methods of civil disobedience, non-co-operation and satyagraha as the 'grammar of anarchy'?

**Answer:-** According to Ambedkar the methods of civil disobedience, non-co-operation and satyagraha are necessary in a state which is ruled by foreigners. But in a democratic country, these methods should not be used. If used there would be loss of lives and public property.

8.What are the significant observations of Dr. Ambedkar on the constitution?

**Answer:-** The constitution is a fundamental document which defines the powers and functions of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. It upholds the

fundamental rights of the citizens. The constitution has also limited the authority of these three organs to avoid tyranny and oppression.

9. Why was Ambedkar made the chairman of the drafting committee, even was not in the congress party?

**Answer:-** Dr. Ambedkar was a law graduate and had deep knowledge in law. The Constituent Assembly of India afforded him the opportunity to give the most notable and permanent shape to his social philosophy and to his undying faith in the dignity of human beings.

10. Why does Nehru describe Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as a symbol of revolt?

**Answer:-** Before independence, the Depressed Classes were illiterate. Their condition was miserable. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar raised his voice against this discrimination and improved the condition of the Depressed Classes.

11. Dr. Ambedkar raised it brick by brick. What did he raise?

**Answer:-** Dr. Ambedkar had drawn from the examples and experience of other nations and also the distinctive needs of our own society. He raised brick by brick the magnificent edifice which now stands as Fundamental Rights in our constitution.

13. What were the opinion of the Buddha and avvai regarding the caste divisions?

**Answer:-** According to the Buddha there are only two divisions in the society. They are the noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome. According to avvai, there are only two castes and they are the charitable who give and are superior and the misers who do not give and are inferior.

14. The constitution is a fundamental document. What does it define?

**Answer:-** The constitution is a fundamental document which defines the position and powers of the three organs of the state – the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. It also defines the powers of the executive and legislature as against the citizens.

### **3 marks question**

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

1. "He had an insatiable thirst for books".

A) Who is the 'He'?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

B) How can you say that he had an insatiable thirst for books?

He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. He bought number of books while he was in New York and London.

C) What does insatiable mean in the context?

That which cannot be satisfied.

2. "He was a voracious reader".

A) What does 'voracious' mean in the context?

Very eager for knowledge

B) Who does the word 'He' referred to?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

C) For how long was he a voracious reader?

He was a voracious reader throughout his life,

3. "Dr. Ambedkar had a clear perception of the mutuality of the three pillars of the state".

A) Which are the three pillars of the state?

The three pillars of state are the legislature, the executive and judiciary

B) How should the jurisdiction of each pillar be?

The jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled.

C) What does 'perception' mean in the context?

Ability to see, hear and understand.

4. "The constitution is a fundamental document".

A) Who was the chairman of constitution drafting committee?

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the constitution drafting committee.

B) What does the constitution define?

Constitution defines the position and powers of the three organs of the state.

C) What is the purpose of a constitution?

The purpose of the constitution is not merely to create the organs of the state but to limit their authority.

5. "They brought about a veritable revolution in social thought".

A) Who does 'they' refer to?

They are Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

B) What revolution is referred to here?

Here revolution is referred to social thought

C) How did they bring about the revolution?

They brought about the revolution by reminding the higher classes about their duties towards the depressed classes and their rights to equality.

6. "He raised, brick by brick, the magnificent edifice which now stands"

A) Who is the 'He' referred to here?

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

B) Which is the 'magnificent edifice' that stands now?

The magnificent edifice is the fundamental rights in the constitution of India.

C) Here 'brick by brick' means in the context?

Drawing from the examples and experience of other nations and the distinctive needs of our society.

#### 4 Marks Questions

Answer the following questions in about eight to ten sentences;

1. How did Dr. Ambedkar try to get social justice for the Depressed Classes?

**Answer:-** Dr. Ambedkar was influenced by the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment of the constitution of the USA. This amendment gave freedom to the Black Americans. He saw at once the parallel of the situation for the Depressed Classes in India. He was also influenced by Mahatma Phule, a votary of a classless society and women's uplift. He started newspapers- Mooknayak, Bashishkrit Bharat and samata. These papers were recognized as the authentic voices of the Depressed Classes. He also set up institutions

such as Hitakarini Sabha and The Independent Labour party of India. These institutions became the vehicles of change. Dr. Ambedkar reminded the Depressed Classes of their inherent rights to equality with the higher and more powerful castes. Today the Depressed Classes occupy important positions in all the three pillars of the state.

2. "One trait which marked Babasaheb was that he was a voracious reader" Justify the statement.

**Answer:-** :-Throughout his life Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was a voracious reader. He had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought books by curtailing his needs in New York, he is said to have purchased about 2000 old books. At the time of second round table conference in London, he bought so many books that they had to be sent to India in 32 boxes. He purchased about 2000 old books. At the time of second round table conference in London, he bought so many books that they had to be sent to India in 32 boxes.

3. What important observations did Dr. B. R. Ambedkar make on the constitution of India?

**Answer:-** The constitution is a fundamental document. It defines the powers and positions of the three organs of the state—the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. It also defines the powers of the executive and the legislature as against the citizens. The purpose of the constitution is not merely to create the organs of the state, but to limit their authority. Limitations have to be imposed on the three organs of the state. Otherwise there will be complete tyranny and oppression. The jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled.

## THE SONG OF INDIA

### Two Marks Questions

1. What did the poet want to say about the glorious past of India?

**Ans:** The poet wanted to sing about our beautiful temples carved out of stones with figures which tell many stories. He also wished to mention the soldiers who fought against our enemies and sacrificed their lives to get freedom. Besides this he wanted to talk of the wise men, the sages and prophets who showed people the right path of life.

2. What are the epics? Why does the poet call the temples as 'epics in stones'?

**Ans:** Epics are the long poems or stories of heroic deeds. Many of our temples are built of stones and their walls are filled with figures which tell stories of ancient times.

3. What according to the poet is the contribution of the seers and prophets?

**Ans:** The seers and prophets have divine power. We can see God in them. They show people the right path of life and how to live on this earth meaningfully.

4. Why is the poet 'querulous'? What does he want to do?

Ans: The poet was 'querulous' because the mother did not wish to listen a song about physical features, temples, dams and lakes, technology of the nation. The poet wanted to sing a song that is pure and which will remain in memory forever.

5. What does the "motherland writing the book of the Marrow" mean?

Ans: The poet is totally dissatisfied whether there was a perfect song which he could sing wholeheartedly. The poet has a vision of the mother rising from the sky and sitting on a throne of waves. She appeared to be writing the destiny of our nation.

6. What kind of song did the poet finally want to sing?

Ans: Finally the poet wished to be able to sing wholeheartedly a song which was pure and meaningful. A song which would not disappear into nothingness.

## 5. THE CONCERT

1. Smitha got excited after reading the Newspaper. why?

Ans.: Smitha got excited after reading the newspaper because it had the news of Pandit Ravi Shankar's music concert at the Shanmukhananda Auditorium the next day.

2. Why Smitha's mother caution her?

Ans.: Smitha's brother, Ananth had been struck with cancer. He was very sick was lying on the bed. So mother cautioned Smitha not to disturb Ananth.

3. "We mustn't miss the chance." Ananth said. Justify.

OR

Why do you think Ananth wouldn't get a chance in future?

The boy did not like to miss the chance of attending Pandit Ravishankar's music concert. The boy himself was a Sitar player. He was suffering from Cancer and was very ill. He thought he might not get another chance, so he was eager to make use of it.

4. It's a chance of life time to Ananth. What was chance of life time?

Ananth was a music lover and was also learning to play sitar. Listening to Sitar maestro's music and attending his concert was the chance of lifetime for Ananth.

5. Why Smitha bit her lip in self-reproach?

Smitha got excited after reading the newspaper because it had the news of Pandit Ravi Shankar's music concert at the Shanmukhananda Auditorium the next day. But her brother, Smitha had forgotten that Ananth was very ill and not in a position to go to the concert.

6. Ananth was a talented boy. Justify/Explain.

Anant was a talented boy. He was the best table - tennis player in the school and the fastest runner. He was learning to play the Sitar and was already able to compose his own tunes.

7. Why did Smitha's family move to Bombay?

Smitha's brother Ananth was suffering from cancer. They moved to Bombay from their native town Gaganpur, so that he could be treated at the cancer hospital in the city.

8. Give a note on Ananth's family? **OR** Who were the well-wishers of Ananth?

Ananth's family includes a small family of four i.e. his sister Smitha, and his parents from Gangapur. And was staying in Aunt Shusheela's apartment in Bombay.

9. In what way was the truth frightening to Smitha?

Though Smitha and her family had pretended Anant would get well, she had known that Anant was going to die of cancer. This was frightening to Smitha.

10. "They had come with high hopes." Justify the statement with the support from the text?

Ananth's parents had high hopes in the miracles of modern science. They thought that he would be cured. Then he could talk and run again and hoped that he would become a great sitarist one day.

11. How did Ananth's family members try to keep him happy?

They hoped him to be cured to such an extent that he would again walk, run and take part in the Fourth coming table tennis tournament. And, he would play the sitar and perhaps would be a great sitarist one day.

12. Ananth's family member didn't voice their fear why?

They knew then that the boy had not many days to live. But they did not voice their fears. They laughed and smiled and talked and surrounded Anant with whatever made him happy. They fulfilled his every need and gave whatever he asked for.

13. What did the doctor say to Anatha's parents? **OR** What doctor at cancer hospital say about Ananth?

'Take him home. Give him the things he likes, indulge him,' and they knew then that the boy had not many days to live.

14. "Smitha's eyes filled with tears." Give reason?

Ans.: Remembering about her brother Ananth's illness and her incapability to take him to the concert.

**EXTRACTS: 3 Marks.**

1. "You'll wake up. You know he needs all the sleep and rest he can get."

a. Who needs rest?

Ans.: Ananth needs rest

b. Why does he need rest?

Ans.: Ananth was suffering from cancer and had become very weak. So he needed rest.

c. What made him to wake up?

Ans.: Smitha was reading newspaper loudly with excitement.

2. "We mustn't miss the chance."

a. What chance did he not like to miss?

Ans.: The boy did not like to miss the chance of attending Pandit Ravishankar's music concert.

b. Why is he so eager to make use of it?

Ans.: The boy himself was a Sitar player. He was suffering from Cancer and was very ill. He

thought he might not get another chance, so he was eager to make use of it?

c. For what reason he said so?

Ans.: Because he know he was suffering from Cancer. And would not get a chance in his future.

3. "I've – I've always wanted to hear him and see him...."

a. To whom he wanted to hear?

Ans.: Pandit Ravishankar's music concert.

b. Why was he wanted to hear him?

Ans.: He was learning to play the sitar

c. When was he said?

Ans.: When he heard about the news of Pandit Ravi Shankar's music concert at the Shanmukhananda

Auditorium the next day.

4. "Lie down, son lie down."

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Ananth's mother.

b. Who was lying down?

Ans.: Ananth was lying down.

c. Why did she say so?

Ans.: He needs all the sleep and rest he can get, because he was suffering from cancer.

5. "I must hear him and see him"

a. Whom did he want to 'hear' and 'see'?

Ans.: He wanted to hear and see Pandit Ravi Shankar's music concert

b. Who wanted to 'hear' and 'see'?

Ans.: Ananth wanted to hear and see.

c. Why he wanted to 'hear' and 'see'?

Ans.: He was learning to play the sitar and he was a great fan the great sitarist Pandit Ravi Shankar.

6. "It's the chance of life time."

a. Who proclaimed it?

Ans.: Ananth proclaimed

b. What was the chance of life time?

Ans.: To attend Pandit Ravishankar's music concert

c. Why he proclaimed it?

Ans.: The boy himself was a Sitar player. He was suffering from Cancer and was very ill. He thought he might not get another chance, so he was eager to make use of it

7. "He actually raised himself up without help."

a. Who raised himself?

Ans.: Ananth raised himself

b. When was he raised himself?

Ans.: When he heard about the news of Pandit Ravi Shankar's music concert at the Shanmukhananda Auditorium the next day

c. Why was he raised up?

Ans.: In excitement.

8. "Take him home. Give him the things he likes, indulge him."

a. Who does 'He' refer to?

Ans.: He refer to 'Ananth'

b. What happened to him?

Ans.: Ananth's was suffering from cancer.

c. Why did they say so?

Ans.: Ananth's condition grew worse with each passing day and the doctors knew that the boy had

not many days to live. This made them to say so.

d. Were these words of hope or despair?

Ans.: despair

9. "They had come with high hopes in the miracles of modern science."

a. Who came with high hopes?

Ans.: Smitha's parents.

b. Why they had high hopes?

Ans.: They hoped that Anant would be recovered of cancer as there were expert doctors in the hospital.

c. Why were their hopes not fulfilled?

Ans.: Anant's condition grew very worse. The doctor asked Smita and her parents to take Anant to home and give him what he likes.

10. "This is not the last time they are going to play."

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Smitha's mother

b. To whom to said this?

Ans.: to Ananth

c. Who was going to play?

Ans.: Pandit Ravi Shankar

11. "But they did not voice their fear."

a. Who did not voice their fear?

Ans.: Ananth's parents did not voice their fear.

b. What was the fear they had?

Ans.: Ananth's parents feared that the boy had not many days to live.

c. Why did not they voice their fears?

Ans.: They did not want Anant to know about his sickness and his chances of survival were very less.

12. "We've always done things together."

a. Who said this?

Ans.: Smitha

b. Who did things together?

Ans.: Anant and Smitha

c. Why did she cry?

Ans.: She cried remembering all about her brother Anant's illness.

13. "A walk in the park might make you feel better."

a. Who suggested a walk in the park?

Ans.: Aunt Sushila suggested a walk in the park

b. How was her mood in the park?

Ans.: Smitha felt alone in the midst of people who were walking, running, playing etc. She was lost in her thoughts.

c. Why did speaker make the statement?

Ans.: Smitha cried with sad knowing Ananth had not many days to live.

14. "Why not? There's no harm in trying it."

a. Who thought this?

Ans.: Smitha thought this.

b. What was not harm in trying it?

Ans.: attend the concert and invite them to perform in their home.

c. When she thought so?

Ans.: While she was walking in the park.

15. "Enjoy yourself, lucky you!"

a. Who considered as lucky?

Ans.: Smitha

b. Why is she lucky?

Ans.: She is lucky because she was going to attend the music concert of Pandit Ravi Shankar, with her father.

c. Why did speaker say like this?

Ans.: Ananth could not go because of his ill health

16. "It would be nice to go the concert."

a. Who is the speaker?

Ans.: Smitha

b. Where was the concert?

Ans.: music concert at the Shanmukhananda Auditorium.

c. Why she decided to go to the concert?

Ans.: To attend the concert and invite Pandit Ravi Shankar to perform for Anant in the aunt Shusheela's apartment.

17. "A large mustachioed man made a long boring speech."

a. Who was mustachioed man?

Ans.: Coordinator of the program.

b. When did he make a speech?

Ans.: The concert came to an end and the audience gave the artists a standing ovation.

c. Where did he make a long boring speech?

Ans.: In the auditorium.

18. "Oh sir, she burst out"

a. Who does she call as 'Sir'?

Ans.: Pandit Ravi Shankar

b. Why she burst out?

Ans.: Smitha got excited and burst out.

c. How did he response?

Ans.: With a smile.

19. "Panditji is a busy man. You must not bother him with such requests."

a. Who was bothering Panditji?

Ans. : Smitha

b. What was the request made?

Ans.: The request was made to Pandit Ravishankar to come to the house and play for Anant.

c. Why was she bothering?

Ans : Ananth was suffering from cancer and she wanted to fulfill his desires.

20. "Tomorrow morning we perform for the boy."

a. Who would perform for the boy?

Ans. : Pandit Rivishankar and -Ustad Allah Rakha would perform for the boy.

b. Why would they perform?

Ans : Because they understood the boy's pathetic condition.

c. Where was the concert arranged?

Ans: The concert was arranged at the apartment / in Ananth's home.

21. "They could not believe their eyes. 'It is..... It is not possible? They said."

a. Who could not believe their eyes?

Ans.: Neighbors could not believe their eyes

b. What couldn't they believe their eyes?

Ans.: Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha came to Aunt Sushila's house to play for Anant.

c. Why could not they believe?

Ans : They thought they were great persons and could not come to home and play for the boy.

22. "Life went out him, gently, very gently."

a. Whose life went out?

Ans.: Anant's

b. When life was went out gently?

Ans.: They went in, sat down on the divan by the window and played for the boy, surrounding him with a great and beautiful happiness as life went out of him, gently, very gently.

c. Why does it is described as gently?

Ans.: because , surrounding him with a great and beautiful happiness as life went out of him very slowly without any pain.

#### 4 Marks Questions:

1. Why do you think that Smitha and Ravi Shankar deserve the appreciation of the reader?

Ans. : Smitha could not take Anant with her to the concert because he was suffering from cancer.

She went to the concert with her father and enjoyed Ravshankar's recital. She also wanted her brother to listen to Ravi Shankar's music. So, she approached Ravi Shankar and told all about Anant and requested him to come to his house and play sitar. No one could imagine that a great musician like Ravi Shankar would agree to her request. But he along with tabla maestro Ustad Allah Rakha played for Anant. Thus Smitha and Ravi Shankar deserve our appreciation

2. "Where there is a will there is a way." How is this saying apt for Smitha?

Ans.: Smitha and Anant had done things together. Now Anant was ill and could not accompany Smitha to the music concert. Instead at sitting home and repenting for the loss, she went to the concert with her father. She also gathered courage to request Panditji to come to her house and play for Anant. To everyone's surprise maestros agreed to her request and came to her house and played for him. It was unbelievable for everyone. Thus we can justify that 'Where there is will, there is way' is apt for Smita.

3. Smitha was successful in fulfilling her brother Ananth's dream. Describe.

Ans.: Smitha could not take Anant with her to the concert because he was suffering from cancer. She went to the concert with her father and enjoyed Ravshankar's recital. She also wanted her brother to listen to Ravi Shankar's music. . She also gathered courage to request Panditji to come to her house and play for Anant. To everyone's surprise maestros agreed to her request and came to her house and played for him. It was unbelievable for everyone. Thus she was successful in fulfilling her brother Ananth's dream.

4. 'Why not?' There's no harm in trying it.' Why Smitha think so? Justify with your answer.

Ans.:While walking in the park Suddenly a daring thought came to her and as she hurried home she said to herself, 'Why not? There's no harm in trying it.' Anant was ill and could not accompany Smitha to the music concert. Instead at sitting home and repenting for the loss, she went to the concert with her father. She also gathered courage to request Panditji to come to her house and play for Anant.To everyone's surprise maestros agreed to her request and came to her house and played for him. It was unbelievable for everyone.

## JAZZ POEM TWO

1. Give a short description of Jazz player? What is the gift the Jazz player possesses?  
Ans. : The Jazz player has wrinkled old face. He is unshaven and has a tired look. He wears a faded blue shirt, old necktie and jacket. His shoes too are old and torn out. As the Jazz player starts to play on the Saxophone he is no longer an old Black man. He produces wonderful music and appears to be like a bird flying higher and higher.
2. Why do you think the Jazz player keeps his head down?  
Ans. : The Jazz player is a poor, old man. He has led a hard life. He is tired and keeps his head down.
3. How does the poet describe the Jazz player in the second stanza?  
Ans. : The Jazz player has wrinkled old face. He is unshaven and has a tired look. He wears a faded blue shirt, old necktie and jacket.
4. How does the Jazz player preach?  
Ans.: As the Jazz player starts to play on the Saxophone he is no longer an old Black man. He forgets everything when he plays the music to preach the world the Black Gospel of Jazz.
5. What message does the Jazz player want to convey?  
Ans.: The Jazz player wants to convey to the world that he is Black man who can draw people towards him through his music.
6. How does the Jazz player change as he plays on the Saxophone?  
Ans.: As the Jazz player starts to play on the Saxophone he is no longer an old Black man. He produces wonderful music and appears to be like a bird flying higher and higher.
7. When does the Jazz player flies higher and higher?  
Ans.: The Jazz player forgets everything when he plays the music to preach the world. At that moment he feels like a bird which gathers his wings and flies higher and higher.
8. How has the Jazz player held his instrument?  
Ans: The Jazz player has held his instrument across his chest. It is supported by a wire coat hanger from his neck.

### EXTRACTS:

1. "Gently he lifts it now to parted lips, see?  
To tell that all the world that he is blackman."
  - a. What does he lift?  
Ans.: He lift an old saxophone.
  - b. What message does he want to convey?  
Ans.: Through his music, he wishes to convey the message of God to his listeners.
  - c. What does parted lips mean in the poem?

Ans. He put his saxophone and blow

2. "His wrinkled old face."

a. Who does 'His' refer to?

Ans.: 'His' refer to the Jazz player.

b. What does his wrinkled old face show?

Ans.: His wrinkled face shows sorrows worries come across in his life.

c. The word 'old' is used in the poem, what does the word convey us?

Ans.: Everything about the man is old in the poem his face, his clothes, his shoes. He appears to be pathetic figure.

3. "His run down shoes have paper in them and his rough unshaven face shows pain in each wrinkle."

a. Why do shoes have paper on them?

Ans.: Shoes are old and torn and he has put paper in them to be able to wear them.

b. What does the description of the face suggest?

Ans.: The Jazz player's face is unshaven which suggests that he does not care for his appearance. He has led a hard life and aged so his face in wrinkled.

c. Why he had unshaven face?

Ans.: He was a poor man. His unshaven face shows pain in his life.

4. "He is no longer a man, not even a Blackman."

a. Who does 'He' refer to?

Ans.: 'He' refer to the Jazz player.

b. What else is he supposed to be if he is no longer a man?

Ans: He says he is not a man, not even a black man like ancient mariner. He imagines like a bird that flies higher and higher.

c. What do these lines suggest?

Ans. The Jazz player may be a poor old man, but when he plays he seems to go higher and higher like a bird. He can capture hearts through his music.

5. "High, high, higher until he flies away"

a. Who does 'He' refer to?

Ans.: 'He' refer to the Jazz player.

b. Does he flying high, high, higher?

Ans.: No. when he plays he seems to go higher and higher like a bird.

c. What else the poet is trying to convey us?

Ans.: He seems to be spreading the message of God through his music.

#### **4 MARKS:**

1. Summarize the poem Jazz poem two?

An old Jazz musician is standing like a Black Ancient mariner. His old face is wrinkled and weary. His faded blue shirt has turned dark with sweat. His stomach is hanging loosely. His jacket is torn out and his necktie is undone and dropping loosely over the jacket. His shoes are torn and are stuffed with paper to cover the holes. His rough unshaven face shows pain. He stands alone head down, eyes

closed and ears perked. An old saxophone hangs across his chest supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger. He gently lifts the saxophone to the parted lips. But once he starts playing music he is no longer a Black man but a bird which gathers his wings and flies high and higher. He seems to be spreading the message of God through his music.

2. How the Jazz player feels when he plays Saxophone?

Ans.: Once he starts playing music he is no longer a Black man but a bird which gathers his wings and flies high and higher. He seems to be spreading the message of God through his music. He says he is not a man, not even a black man like ancient mariner. He imagines like a bird that flies higher and higher.

3. "He is no longer a man." Justify with your answer?

Ans.: He stands alone head down, eyes closed and ears perked. An old saxophone hangs across his chest supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger. He gently lifts the saxophone to the parted lips. But once he starts playing music he is no longer a Black man but a bird which gathers his wings and flies high and higher.

4. Describe the physical appearance of Jazz player.

Ans.: An old Jazz musician is standing like a Black Ancient mariner. His old face is wrinkled and weary. His faded blue shirt has turned dark with sweat. His stomach is hanging loosely. His jacket is torn out and his necktie is undone and dropping loosely over the jacket. His shoes are torn and are stuffed with paper to cover the holes. His rough unshaven face shows pain.

## UNIT-06 DISCOVERY

**I. Answer the following questions two/three sentences each.**

**1. How did the seamen show their anger towards Columbus?**

Ans:- The seamen rushed in an angry mass towards Columbus growling like wild animals.

**2. “Discipline knows no buts,” why did Columbus say this?**

Ans:- Columbus wanted to punish Guillermo Iris who had disobeyed Columbus. So he ordered that Guillermo should be brought to him. Francisco tried to protest against this. Columbus then said these words.

**3. “I will perform it myself.” says Columbus. What does it mean here?**

Ans:- It means to put Guillermo Ires in irons for the first man to move towards Columbus.

**4. “Devils track to nowhere.” says Guillermo. What does this suggest about the thinking of the seamen?**

Ans:- The seamen felt that Columbus was perhaps possessed by the devil. He was risking their lives and taking them on a voyage which would take them nowhere.

**5. How did Pepe prove his loyalty to Columbus?**

Ans:- Pepe was the only person who had faith in Columbus and tried to warn him about how desperate the others had become. When the seamen rushed to kill Columbus, Pepe stood before them with his arms spread out and told them that they would have to kill him first. His loyalty put the others to shame.

**6. “Pepe says everybody doubts.”..... except me.” Why do you think he is an exception?**

Ans:- Because Pepe was loyal to his captain and believed that the captain would reach his destiny when the other seamen wanted to attack him with anger.

**7. Who do you think had the lives of fifty in his hands? how?**

Ans:- Columbus had the lives of fifty seamen in his hands. He was their captain. The seamen

were tired and wanted to return home but Columbus was firm and would not give up.

**8. How does Pedro try to defend the drunken seamen? Was he right in defending them?**

Ans: Pedro defended that the drunken seamen were simple men and wanted to relax by drinking a they did not have the same vision as Columbus. Pedro was not right in defending the seamen because their drinking was leading to unruly behavior.

**9. Columbus says. “would God implant desire to solve mystery and he doesn’t provide**

**solution.?” Identify the mood of Columbus in saying this.**

Ans:- Columbus had been sailing for many days not yet sighted land. His men were turning

against him. But Columbus felt that if God had sent him he would surely help him find a way. These words show that he had faith in God.

**10. According to Columbus what was the one thing that he had discovered.?**

Ans:- Columbus said that he had discovered one thing that if a man had a vision, he must follow it alone. He should not expect loyalty, friendship, discipline or obedience from others.

**II. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.**

**1. "I am your captain ,your duty is to obey my as mine is to obey the Royal sovereign of Spain who sent me,"**

a] Who does "I" refer to here?

Ans:- Here "I" refers to Columbus.

b] Who had to obey him?

Ans:- The seamen had to obey him.

c] Why were they disobedient to him?

Ans:- Due to a long and continous journey in the sea,they were tired and they wanted to go back home,but Columbus didn't allow them.

**2. " Why should on man have the lives of fifty in his hands"?**

a] Who is the speaker here?

Ans:- Diago is the speaker here.

b] Who does "one man" refer to?

Ans:- "one man" refers to Columbus.

c] What does he mean by the statement?

Ans:- Columbus has a vision to go forward but not all the seamen. Why should he force the seamen to sail with him in spite of their desperation.

**3. A good sailor knows his place.**

a] Who spoke these words?

Ans:- Columus spoke these words.

b] Is this an indirct commond ?how?

Ans:- Yes, it is an indirect commond given by Columbus to Diago as Diago was in the quarter deck though he had nothing to do there.

**4. "It is sir! Glory be to God."**

a] Who said this?

Ans:- Pedro said this.

b] Why did he thank God?

Ans:- Pedro thanked God because they were able to see light and land after a long tiresome voyage over rough seas. They had cpme to the end of the voyage.

**5. "Forgive me Don Pedro,a curb for my tongue,oh, a curb for my unbridled tongue,my worst enemy!"**

a] Who spoke these words?

Ans:- Columbus spoke these words.

b] When was this said?

Ans:- When Pedro try to defend the drunken seamen Columbus said this.

c] Why do you think Columbus speak these words?

Ans:- As a captain he has to be cool but he was a short tempered man.He spoke without any filter so he asked pardon of Pedro.

**6. "The Santa Maria will be the lighter for his carcass." he said,**

a] Whose words are these?

Ans:- These words are of Guillermo Ires.

b] Who do think these words refer to?

Ans:- These words refer to Columbus.

c] Why do you think it will be lighter for his carcass?

Ans:- The deepening of seamen's discontent was ominous. They didn't want to go forward. If he force them to forward they would kill him.

**7. "If nobody else is available for the office, I will perform it myself."**

a) Who does "I" refer to here?

Ans:- Here "I" refers to Columbus.

b) What do you mean by "it" here?

Ans:- To put Guillermo Ires into Irons.

c) Why do think Columbus himself do that?

Ans:- Because no one is willing to work for Columbus at that moment.

8. What does that child stand between me and death.

a) Who spoke these words?

Ans:- Columbus spoke these words.

b) Why did he say so?

Ans:- When the seamen rushing upstairs they asked Pepe to get out of the way. Then Coumbus said these words.

c) What do you mean by the statement?

Ans:- This statement shows that Columbus had a power to face their protest and could not fear about their discontent.

**9. "I have discovered that a man is given a vision, he must follow it alone."**

a) What does Columbus say he has discovered ?

Ans:- When a man is given a vision, he must follow it alone.

b) According to Columbus what do burst at the first contact?

Ans:- Discipline, duty and honourable obedience are bubbles that burst at the first contact.

c) Coumbus had a vision to discover a new land to his king likewise do you have vision in your life ? write your vision.

Ans:- Yes, I have vision to serve this nation as great soldier.

**10. "Here is keg O rum**

**To kingdom come!**

**The devil laughs**

**But the God is dumb!"**

a) Who sang this song?

Ans:- The seamen sang this song.

b) What emotion was expressed in this song? Why was this song repeated throughout the play?

Ans:- It was a sad and desperate song. It is repeated throughout the play to show the sailors discontentment and pessimism.

**11. "A good sailor knows his place." says Columbus to Diago.**

a) Was Columbus giving to Diago an advice or an indirect command? give reason to your opinion.

Ans:- Columbus wanted to point out to Diago that he had no right to be on the Quarterdeck. It is an indirect command.

b) What was Diago's reaction?

Ans:- Diago tried to supress his anger and with a scowl he went off from there.

12. Once clear the devil's track to no where. We will below our way back to home.

a) What does 'Devil's track nowhere suggest about the thinking of the seamen?

Ans:- The seamen felt that Columbus was perhaps possessed by the devil. He was risking their lives and taking them on a voyage which would take them nowhere.

b) How did they prove to be wrong?

Ans:- Very soon, land was sighted and a new world was discovered, so they proved to be wrong.

**13. "Your duty is to obey me, as mine is to obey the Royal sovereign's of Spain who sent me."**

a) When did Columbus say these words to Guillermo?

Ans :- When Guillermo Ires rebelled against Columbus and demanded that they should give up their journey for a new world.

b) What do these words prove?

Ans:- These words prove that Columbus was not only a strong leader but was also loyal and obedient towards his king and queen.

**14. "Mutiny is an ugly word", sir.**

a) Why did the speaker say these words?

Ans:- Diago said these words in reply to Pedro when Pedro asked him whether he was thinking of rebelling against Columbus.

b) In what way the word 'mutiny is ugly'?

Ans:- The word mutiny is ugly because mutiny is a deed which leads to destruction.

**15. "Pepe said, captain, be careful sometimes they are desperate."**

a) Why did Pepe say these words?

Ans:- Pepe tried to warn Columbus that there could be danger from desperate sailors any time.

b) Why were they desperate?

Ans:- They were desperate because they wanted to go back to their country but Columbus didn't accept that.

III. Answer the following questions 6-8 sentences:

**1. Swami Vivekananda says "Purity, Patience and Perseverance are the essentials to success and above all love." Does Columbus possess these qualities? Justify.**

Ans:- Columbus possesses all the qualities mentioned by Swami Vivekananda. He is pure at heart as he believes in God and in his will and wants others also to have the same vision. He has a lot of patience which every crewman lacks. He keeps on sailing patiently in the hope of finding a new world. He perseveres to reach his goal, i.e. the new world, despite the mutiny of his crewmen. He shows a lot of love towards Pepe, of course, he gets annoyed with the other seamen but he is a human being who has other feelings also. Later in the play, when he sees the flickering light, he shares his excitement with everyone. Thus we can say that Columbus possesses all the qualities which are essential to success.

**2. Give some instances to show that Pepe was loyal to Columbus till the end.**

Ans:- Pepe was the only person who had faith in Columbus and tried to warn him about how desperate the others had become. When the seamen rushed to kill Columbus, Pepe stopped them with his arms spread out and told that they would have to kill him first. His loyalty put the others to shame. He hated the seamen as they drank too much. He liked Columbus because he had a vision, he was a man of principles, who gave much importance to duty, discipline, and loyalty and also he was an eminent leader. So he always wanted to be the company of Columbus.

**3. "Mutiny is an ugly word." says Diago. Is mutiny an ugly word? If so why?**

Ans:- Mutiny is an ugly word, Yes ,mutiny means to revolt against the authority. In this play the seamen turned rebellious against their captain as they were discontented with him. They wanted him to turn Santa Maria towards Spain at once as they wished to be at their homes with their families. They did not want to listen to columbus's words of finding a new world. So mutiny here is an ugly word. Instead of reolting the crewmwn should have co-operated with their captain and should have hel;ped him in finding the new world.

4. Why did the crewmates of Columbus feel so desperate? Did it change the path of Columbus?

Ans:- The crew mates of Columbus were home sick. They had been sailing for a long time and had reached nowhere. According to them they were on the devil's track. Which would not lead them anywhere, so they wished to go back home. They wanted Columbus to turn the ship back towards Spain, as they had lost all faith in their captain. They were desperate and revolted against Columbus. However this did not change the path of Columbus.

5. **“Columbus had the will power and had the strength to face obstacles.” justify your answer.**

Ans: Columbus and his crew mates left Spain to discover the new world. He and his men sailed for a long time but did not come across the trace of any land. The sailors were fed up. They wanted to go back to their places. They asked Columbus to turn the ship back to their country. When Columbus asked them to wait for a few days. The crew became angry. The sailors thought of revolting and even murdering Columbus. One of the sailors rushed towards Columbus to murder him. Pepe another sailor interviened him and saved the life of Columbus. Columbus had a lot of patience and encouraged his sailors not to become desperate. After a few days Columbus saw a light faintly flickering raising up and down. The land he discovered was West Indies. The crew jumped with joy.

6. **How was the excitement of finding a new land expressed by different characters at the end of the play?**

Ans:- Columbus pointed out a light, faintly flickering which rises up and down. Then Pedro with a wild shout said Glory be to the God and the seamen with joy and excitement cried a light ,..Land! Land! and blessed mother of God. Thus all the characters in play expressed their excitement in a different and different mannerism.

## The Ballad of The Tempest

I. Answer the following questions in two or therr sentences each

1. **Usually storms are formed in the deep sea. What precaution have the sailors got to take before voyage?**

Ans.: Before setting out on a voyage, sailors have to make sure that the ship is strong enough to withstand any storm at sea. They have to be well stocked with food and water. They need life saving jackets and be sturdy swimmers.

2. **When the captain shouted. 'We are lost'. How did his daughter react?**

Ans.: His daughter held his hand and gently asked if God protected us on land would he not protect us when they are on ocean.

3. **The speaker and his crew-mates sat in darkness and prayed. What did they hear?**

Ans.: They heard the storm raging at sea, then the sailors sat in the darkness and prayed; The captain staggered down the stairs and shouted 'we are lost'.

**4. The crew mates kissed the maiden and spoke in better cheers. What made them feel cheerful?**

Ans.: The little girl asked her father if God protected them on land. Would he not protect them on the sea. Her faith in God brought hope to the sailors and they kissed her in joy.

**5. 'A ship is always safe at the shore, but it was not built for that' what does this mean?**

Ans.: A ship is built to take people and goods across the seas. If it just stays on the shore it will no doubt be unharmed, but would be of no use to anyone.

**6. The poet uses the phrase 'the hungry sea'. What can the reader imagine from this?**

Ans.: The poet personifies the sea hungry because when the storm is very severe, the huge waves will drown the ship and sailors as if the sea is very hungry.

**Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:**

**1. 'We were crowded in the cabin, Not a soul would dare to sleep'**

a. Who does the word 'we' refer to here?

Ans.: 'We' refer to the sailors.

b. Not a soul would dare to sleep-why was it so?

Ans.: Because the sailors were afraid that the storm would destroy the ship and their lives.

c. What does the word 'cabin' mean?

Ans- Shelter for sleep

**2. 'tis a fearful thing in the winter to be shattered by the blast**

a. What is to as a 'fearful thing'?

Ans.: To be caught in a fierce storm at sea in winter is the fearful thing.

b. How did it affect the sailors?

Ans.: The sailors lay awake saying a silent prayer in the dark.

c. Where did the fearful thing appear? What did it shatter?

Ans: The fearful thing appeared in the mid sea. It shattered the mast of the ship.

**3 "We are lost!"The captain shouted**

a. Who does 'we'referlb?

Ans: 'We' refers to the chptain of the ship and his crewmates.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans: The storm was very fierce and the captain feared that the ship would be torn apart any moment.

c. How did his daughter react to the situation?

Ans .: His daughter remained calm. Holding her father's hand she asked if God could protect them on land would he not protect them on sea

**4. "Then we kissed the little maiden And we spoke in better cheer"**

a. Who was the little maiden?

Ans.: The little maiden was the captain's daughter.

b. Why did they kiss her?

Ans.: The little girl brought back hope to the sailors by saying that God would

protect them. So, they kissed her.

c. Who do we refer to?

Ans : sailors

5. Cut away the mast.

a. Who said these words?

Ans:- The captain said these words.

b. To whom was it said?

Ans:- It was said to the sailors.

c. When was it said?

Ans:- When the terrible storm occurred in the sea.

**6. "Isn't God upon the ocean**

**Just the same as on the land."**

a. Who said these words?

Ans:- Captain's daughter said these words.

b. To whom was it said?

Ans:- It was said to Captain.

c. Why was it said?

Ans:- Because captain was afraid by terrible storm and he lost his hopes.

**III. Answer the following in a paragraph.**

**1. Write in your own words the substance of the poem 'Ballad of the Tempest'**

Ans.: It was dark, stormy night in winter a ship was out at sea. Huge waves dashed against the ship and the roar of the sea filled the sailors with fear. They crowded together in one cabin. Even the bravest among them could not sleep. They just sat in the darkness and prayed. As the storm continued, the captain too gave up hope and said that nothing could save them. At that point, the captain's little daughter held his hand and quietly asked if God protected them on sea. Her faith in God filled the sailors with a new hope. By morning, the storm cleared and they reached harbor safely.

**Unit-7**  
**Prose-7 Colors of silence**  
**Poem-7 The Blind Boy**

**3 Marks Questions:-**

**Read the statements or questions and answer the questions that follow:**

**1) Why didn't you come to school today?**

**a) Who does 'you' refer to?**

A:-Sathish Gujral

**b) Why he didn't come?**

A:-Because he met with an accident, wounded, suffering from fever.

**c) Why did he enquire?**

A:-He was absent to school

**2) I can barely hear you?**

**a) Who does 'I' refer to?**

A:-Sathish Gujaral

**b) Who does 'you' refer to?**

A:-Friend of Sathish

**c) Why can't he hear him?**

A:-He became deaf because of an accident. He Lost his hearing Power.

**3) "Look, how the water is rushing at that spot.**

**a) who's expression is this?**

A:-Sathish Gujaral's

**b) Why did he say so?**

A:- He saw a beautiful stream in the Kashmir Valleys.

**c) What type of sentence is this?**

A:-Exclamatory sentence

**4) "we" will have to look for a new school.**

**a) who do we' refer to?**

A:- Sathish's father

**b) Why did they look for a new school?**

A:- Sathish was not admitted in the normal school.

**c) What does the phrases 'look for' means?**

A:-Search for

**5) What will you do in life if you don't get education?**

**a) Who does you refer to?**

A:-Sathish Gujaral

**b) Why did the speaker worried?**

A:-Sathish was dull, if he didn't study he will remains an uneducated.

**c) What would have happen to him,if he didn't get education.**

A:- He would remain as an uneducated.

**6) 'Why' do you take away his source of entertainment?**

**a) Who worried like this?**

A:-Mother of Sathish

**b) What was the source of entertainment?**

A:-Painting and sketching

**c) Why did the speaker worry about this?**

A:- Her husband forced Sathish to Study but Sathish was interested in painting .

**7) “We must always be optimistic about his chances of recovering?”**

**a) Who wasn’t optimistic?**

A:-Mother

**b) Chances of recovery means?**

A:-Recovering the hearing power

**c) What would have happen if he don’t recover?**

A:- He remain as deaf and didn’t get education.

**8) “You want to do this very badly, don’t you?”**

**a) Who does you refer to?**

A:- Sathish Gujaral

**b) What did he do badly?**

A:-He wrongly mixed the colours.

**c) What was the intension of the speaker, if so what was the impact of the speaker?**

A:- He wanted his son to mix the colours perfectly. It impacted on him, to motivate his son to involve in drawing /painting.

**9) I feel him warm, but how can he make it day or night?**

**a) Who does ‘I’ refer to?**

A:- The blind boy

**b) Who does ‘him’ refer to? Who makes day or night?**

A:- The Sun.

**c) Why did the speaker feel so?**

A:- Because he was blind and couldn’t see the Sun.

**10. You mourn my hapless woe.**

**a) Who mourns on him?**

A:-The people.

**b) Who does ‘my’ refer to?**

A:- The blind boy.

**c) Why did they mourn on him?**

A:- He was helpless because he was a blind boy since birth.

**11) “My cheer of mind destroy”.**

**a) Whose cheer of mind will destroy?**

A:- Blind boy’s

**b) Why did his cheer of mind destroy?**

A:- Because everyone mourn on his condition of blindness .He never thought of his weakness.

**c) What does ‘cheer of mind’ refer to?**

A:- Enjoyment /happiness/comfort

**Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each(2 marks)**

**1) How did Sathish meet with an accident?**

A:- When Sathish went to Kashmir with his parents during holidays. He walked on the weak bridge. He stood on it and saw below. He slipped in to a stream and wounded dangerously.

**2) Why was Avatar Narayan worry about his son?**

A:- Sathish met with an accident. He went on many surgeries. He couldn't recovered. He lost his hearing power. Avatar Narayan worried about Sathish's Studies Because he couldn't go to school.

**3) Satish's mother had a soft corner on Satish justify?**

A:- Satish was fond of painting. His mother encouraged him but Avatar Narayan didn't want his son to became a painter /artist. It get him low income. Satish's mother argued with her husband not to take away the source of entertainment from Satish.

**4) Describe the bird in the garden, which attracted Satish?**

A:-The bird was unlike any he had ever seen before. It had a longish tail and a black crest, restless energy. It's eyes kept darting here and there and ready to fly any moment.

**5) Name the three fields in which Satish has made his name?**

A:- Satish is very famous in the fields of art, painting, sculpture, architecture.

**6.How did Satish's brother try to help him?**

A:- Satish's brother Inder helped Satish while studying. He taught him pronunciation, made him to speak, read books for him.

**7) Why did Satish's father make expeditions to schools? Was he successful?**

A:- Satish was temporarily lost his hearing power. No school admitted him. So he went from one school to another. He didn't succeed.

**8) Satish's parents were both his well wishers, but each cared for him in different way? how?**

A:- Satish's father worried about Satish's academic career. He wanted Satish to read and write as a normal person. He didn't want his son to become an artist. His mother wanted his son to become as he like. She supported him to become an artist.

**9) Why didn't Satish to go to a new school?**

A:-Sathish was not able to hear. No school admitted him because he was unable to hear and disabled.

**10) Everything seems like a pantomime in Satish's life? Explain**

A:-Sathish was frequently suffering from bouts of fever. He felt that some huge weight was on his head. He felt a lot of pain in his body. So everything seem like a pantomime.

**11) Satish Gujaral is one among the foremost artists of India justify?**

A:-Sathish Gujaral's works were exhibited in almost famous art museums like. Museum of modern art Newyork, The Hiroshima collection, Warhington and the National Gallery of modern Art New Delhi. He had published four books.

**The Blind Boy**

**1) How did the blind boy enjoy light and sun?**

A:- The blind boy never enjoyed the light and it's effect. He never had the blessings of sight. He feels warm but couldn't see the sun. He never experienced the day and night.

**2) How did blind boy make his day and night?**

A:- The blind boy never experienced any day or night whenever he is awake and play. It is a day and whenever he sleep, It is a night .He felt only warm of Sun

**3) What loss did the blind boy not know?**

A:- The blind boy never aware of his loss of sight. He is well contented and happy. whenever any body mourn for his blindness. He lost his happiness.

**4) When did the blind boy become unhappy? why?**

A:- The blind boy became very unhappy when anybody comment on him that he is a blind boy .He is helpless and blind .That made the blind boy unhappy.

**4 Marks Questions :-**

**1) Satish Gujral became a great artist support this statement mentioning a few of his achievements? or “physical disability is no barrier to success to Satish” Justify?**

A:-Satish met with an accident at the early age of eight so he lost his hearing power. Due to frequent absence and hearing problem. The school he was attending informed his father that they could keep Satish, other school also refused admission. His father and his brother spent much time with him and provided many books. He developed his interest in painting .In the beginning his father discouraged him but later he accepted that his son’s destiny lay in canvas and painting. He admitted his son to the best School of art and made his life in the chosen field. Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists of India and accomplished in several art forms like painting sculpture and architecture.

**2) Narrate the Circumstances of satish’s staying at home? or every thing seemed like scenes from some pantiomime show to Satish ? why?**

A:-One holiday Satish was hiking with his father and brother. They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids. Satish looked down at swirling water bellow him. His foot slipped. He lost his balance and fell in the rapids. As a result of his legs and ear were injured, his legs become weak. He suffered frequently from bouts of fever and infections .He could never hear properly .The teacher did not allow him to come to school because he was weak in hearing and frequently absent for the class. His father tried to get admission to him in some school but in vain. When he went out side to play with children they teased him there fore he was compelled to stay at home.

**3) Describe the incident that changed the lonely and despite full life of Satish?**

A:- One day he was looking gloomily in to the for corner of the garden, he saw a bird that was unlike any he had ever seen before. It had a longish tail and black crest but most interesting thing of a bird was its restless energy. For a long moment he stared at the bird when it flew away, he jumped down from his bed and took out his note book and pencil, he sketched the bird from his memory with a few deft strokes. He liked the picture and set against the stack of books on his bedside table. His father did not like pointing initially but later supported well.

**4) Write the summery of the poem “The blind boy” or “The blind boy is very comfortable, contented and happy in his situation’, Justify.**

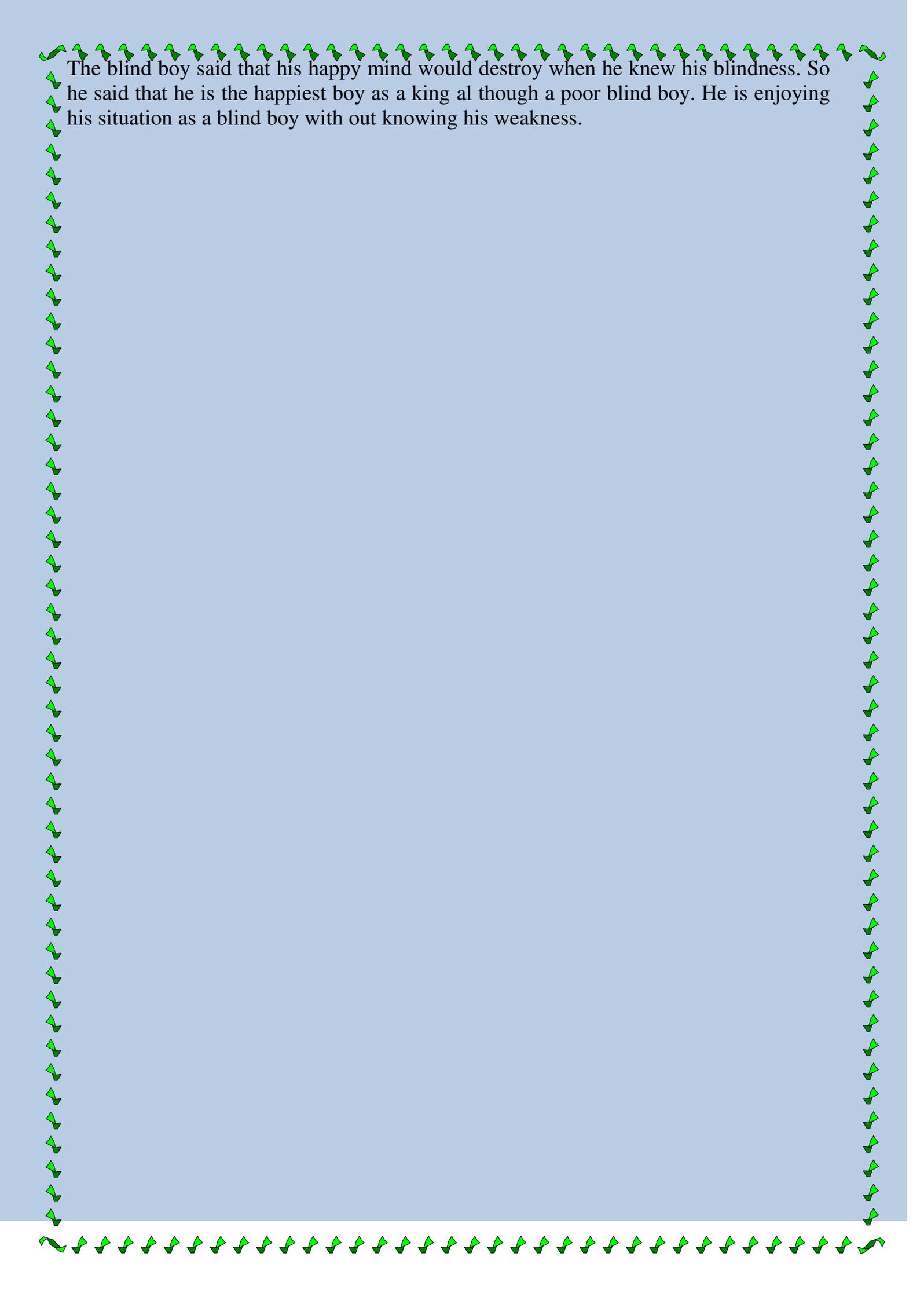
or

**‘One can receive and be happy in our limitations’ Justify your answer in relevant to the poem ‘The blind boy’.**

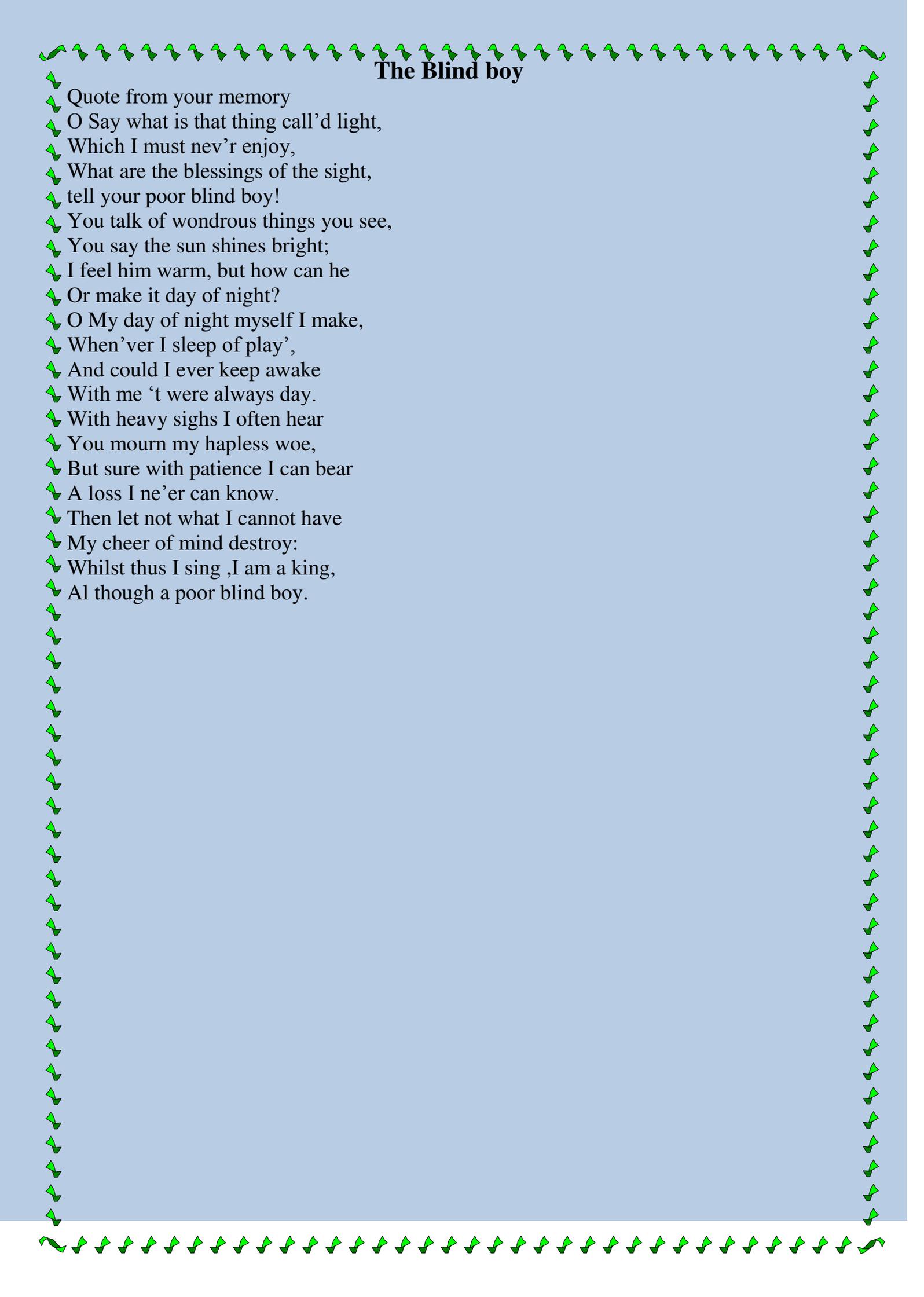
A:- The poem’ The blind boy’ was written by Colley Cibber. In this poem ,the poet described the situation and happy life of a blind boy. Here the blind boy is the speaker and he asked how is the light and sun. He couldn’t enjoy the light, and the blessing of sight. He never enjoyed the beauty of nature .He wanted to know how the light is.

The blind boy heard that the sun shines bright, but he felt only warm of the sun. He didn’t know how the sun make the day and night. Whenever the blind boy awake and play. It is a day and when ever he slept it is a night for him. He never thought about his weakness. He is happy in his situation.

Sometimes some persons mourn about the weakness of the boy. Then only he is aware of his blindness and worried. Then became very sad.



The blind boy said that his happy mind would destroy when he knew his blindness. So he said that he is the happiest boy as a king al though a poor blind boy. He is enjoying his situation as a blind boy with out knowing his weakness.



## The Blind boy

Quote from your memory  
O Say what is that thing call'd light,  
Which I must nev'r enjoy,  
What are the blessings of the sight,  
tell your poor blind boy!  
You talk of wondrous things you see,  
You say the sun shines bright;  
I feel him warm, but how can he  
Or make it day of night?  
O My day of night myself I make,  
When'ver I sleep of play',  
And could I ever keep awake  
With me 't were always day.  
With heavy sighs I often hear  
You mourn my hapless woe,  
But sure with patience I can bear  
A loss I ne'er can know.  
Then let not what I cannot have  
My cheer of mind destroy:  
Whilst thus I sing ,I am a king,  
Al though a poor blind boy.

## PROSE:8: SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL.

### POETRY:8 : OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING.

#### I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences (2 Marks)

1. According to author why do some people choose to become Scientists though they may not earn much money

Ans: According to the author, some people choose to be scientists because they cannot live without Science. Science is an exciting adventure where major reward comes from discovery itself. What they get instead of money is freedom, camaraderie and independence.

2. Why did the super powers meet in Geneva ?

Ans: The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement-ban on the nuclear weapon test. They met in Geneva to discuss the problems that would arise as result.

3. "Technical experts were summoned to solve the problem that arose" What was the problem ?

Ans: The nuclear powers wanted to sign an agreement to stop the test of nuclear weapons. There was a possibility that one of them could secretly conduct a test. Detecting the violation was the problem.

4. How can you prove that scientists are the most practical people in the world ?

Ans: It is through the work of scientists that we have medicines, electronics, new source of energy, modes of transport and the green revolution. This proves that the scientists are the most practical people.

5. What did Borok learn at the Geneva Summit ?

Ans: Borok learnt that there were people all over the world, who thought and acted the way the way he did. So he never felt lonely abroad. He also realized that while there was science, there was hope for the survival of the mankind.

6. How could Keilis Borok help to solve the Problem ?

Ans: The Scientists was doing research on the theory of seismic waves. It turned out that the problem had a direct connection to the theory of seismic waves. Thus, Kelis Borok could help to solve the problem.

7. What was the common threat that bound scientists from the opposite sides of the iron curtain ?

Ans: The Scientists are able to work out a common language, based on respect to hard evidence, indisputable ranking by expertise only and persistent self criticism.

8. How does basic science help one's career ?

Ans: The knowledge of basic science gives us new sources of energy, mineral deposits, efficient defence from terrorism, cure from cancer and new forms of transportation.

9. What did the threat of Mutually Assured Destruction imply ?

Ans: Due to the nuclear rays, each super power had enough nuclear bombs to another nation in the first strike. It would take 20 minutes for the rocket to reach their target.

That gave the enemy enough time to send the rockets to the attacking nation resulting in the destruction of both nations.

10. Who can be the best to ensure our safety in the world and how ?  
Ans: The world is threatened by natural and manmade disasters, No doubt money is necessary but it is scientific research which really save us.

#### III. EXTRACTS TYPE QUESTIONS:(3 Marks)



1."My theoretical Knowledge had a direct application in the area of survival of humankind".

A)In which field did the author,Borok have theoretical Knowledge ?

Ans: The author had a theoretical knowledge in Seismic waves,in which he was doing research.

B) How would it have a direct application in the area of survival of human kind ?

Ans: Under ground nuclear explosions produced earth tremors like these generated by earthquakes,with his knowledge,the author would know the violation of the nuclear test ban agreement.

C)Where was the author during this time ?

Ans:The author was in Geneva.

2."Why is that some of us still decide to become scientists despite the fact that business man,Lawyers and doctors enjoy a much higher income ?

A)Why do some people decide to become scientists ?

Ans:Because they can't live without science.

B)What reward do they get by becoming scientists?

Ans:The major reward comes from the discovery they did.

C)Why do we need scientists ?

Ans:Scientists make our lives happier and comfortable .

3."The three nuclear powers were waiting to come to an agreement"

A)Name the three nuclear powers ?

Ans:The three nuclear powers are the USA,USSR,and UK.

B)Why did they decide to come to an agreement ?

Ans:The threat of MAD made them to come to an agreement.They knew that at any time they would be destroyed.

C)What did they purpose to do ?

Ans: They proposed to ban the test of nuclear weapons.

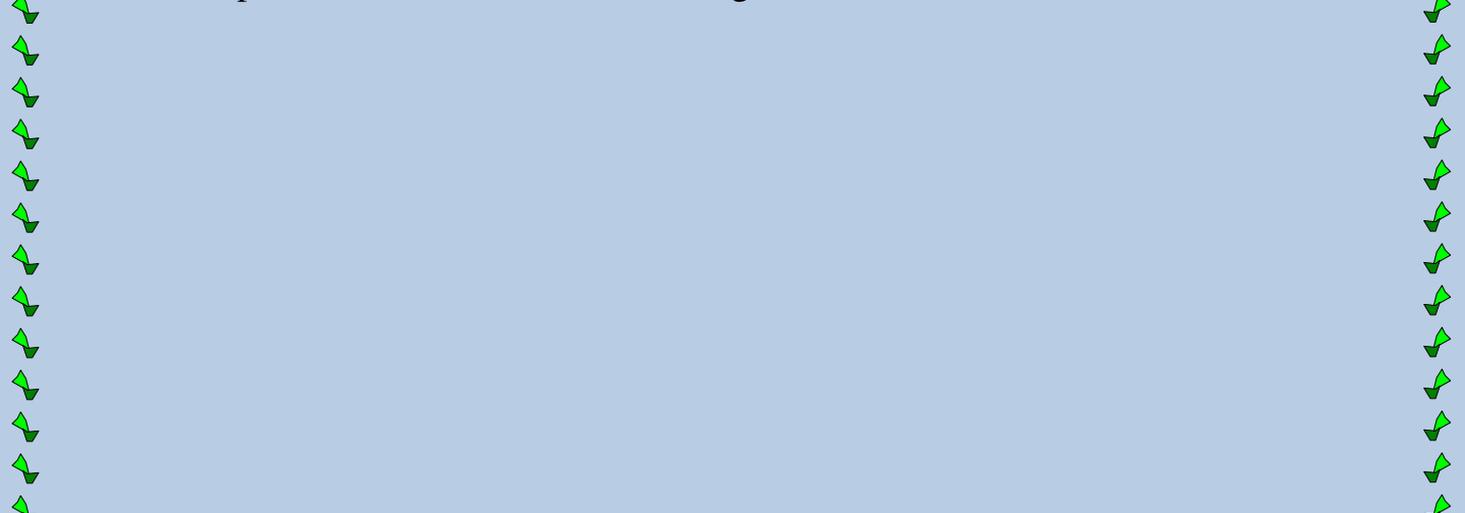
**IV. Answer the following questions in 6-8 sentences (4/5 Marks).**

1. Why did the scientists meet at Geneva? What conclusion did they come to ?

After the second world war, the USA, USSR and UK become powerful countries in the world.Each of them was suspicious of the other.

Each of these nations had nuclear bombs, within a minutes they could be destroyed.

In order to save themselves, the superpowers were willing to come to an agreement of putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test. There fore a number of scientists all over the world met a place to solve the word from danger.



## POETRY: OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING.

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences ( 2 marks )

1. The poet is off to outer space tomorrow morning” What does he ask the reader to do ?

Ans : The poet will be off to outer space tomorrow morning. We can start the count down. We can have a last look at him. He asks us to pass his helmet from its plastic hook. We can cross out his name from the telephone book.

2. **“We can start the count Down’, You can take a last look:**

**You can cross out my name from the telephone book”.**

What could be the reason for the space traveler to have such a feeling ?

Ans : The space traveler when he reaches the space nobody can contact him .He can not have any friends through letters or mails and also he is not definite of returning back from the space.

3. **“While the astronaut Nicholson is in the space, he feels that he is imprisoned because**

**once in space, he feels that he is imprisoned** “Why does he have such a feelings ?

Ans: The poet has the feeling of imprisonment because once in space, there will be no communication with the outer world -no letters, no mails, no social visits by friends and so on.

4. The poet says, **” Tea cups circling round me like the planets round the sun”** Why does it happen only in space and not on the earth ?

Ans: The earth has gravitational force which is not there in space. That is the reason why the tea cups or other things Keep swirling in space in the absence of gravitational pull.

5. State the reason for the poet to say that ‘calenders and nights do not exist in space ‘?

Ans: Days and nights do not exist the space .Hence calenders and clocks are useless in space.

6. What might have been the purpose of the poet behind the repetition of the last line of every stanza ?

Ans: The repetition of the last line of every stanza is intentional. It suggests that the poet is quite excited about his visit to outer space and he wants to convey it to every one.

**EXTRACT TYPE QUESTIONS( 3 Marks )**

1. **”For with nobody to visit me and not a friend in hail ,**

**In solitary confinement as complete as any goal”.**

A) What feelings do these lines convey ?

Ans: They convey the feelings of loneliness.

B) What two aspects are compared in the second line ?

Ans: Loneliness and goal.

C) Name the poem from which these lines have been taken ?

Ans : Off to outer space Tomorrow morning.

2. **You can start the count down ; You can take a last look,**

**You can pass me my helmet from its plastic hook;**

A) Which ‘Count Down’ is being referred to here ?

Ans: The ‘Count Down ‘is for the astronaut, who is ready to go to space next morning.

B) How is the person in context feeling ?

Ans: He is quite happy as there won’t be any one in space to disturb him.

C) Find two rhyming words from these lines ?

Ans: Look and hook.

3. **Then you can every soul on earth can go and blow your top.**

**For I'm off to outer space Tomorrow morning.**

A) When will every soul on earth go ?

Ans: When the rockets will move more across the atmosphere by the power of the propellers, everyone on the earth will reach.

B) What will they feel then ?

Ans: They'll feel Jealous of him and even be angry if they haven't got a chance to go to space.

C) Name the poem of the above lines taken from?

Ans: Off To Outer Space Tomorrow Morning.

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS ( 4 Marks)**

**Answer the following questions in about 6-8 sentences each.**

1. What are the feelings of the poet in the poem " Off To Outer Space Tomorrow Morning"? OR

Describe the feelings of the poet Nicholson in the poem " Off To Outer Space Tomorrow Morning"?

Ans: The poet feeling quiet happy because he is ready to go to outer space the next morning. He knows that there won't be any clocks or calendars in outer Space. He could sleep or wake up according to his wish as no one will disturb him there. He won't write any letters or post any mails. There will be no friends there. Every one would watch him on television but he won't care because he won't have time to think about any one. The concept of day and night won't apply in Space.

2. How has the poet described life in Space ?

Ans: The poet has described life in space in an apt. manner. He has mentioned that there is an absence of gravitational pull in Space. Everything keeps on swirling inside the rocket just like the planets which revolves around the sun. The concept of day and night does n't apply in Space. It will depend on the switching on and off of lights. There will be no communication in the form of letters and mails with the other world. No one will visit him in Space unlike on earth. It might give him the feeling of being prisoner. Calendars and clocks are useless in the space. To conclude, we can say that the life in space is completely different in contrast to life on earth.