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# English Notes

**Volume 1**

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1. What favour did the elephant ask the man on a rainy day?

On a rainy day, the elephant went to his friend, the man, who had a little hut at the edge of the forest and pleaded to allow him to put his trunk inside the hut, to save him from the torrential rain.

2. According to the man, his hut had room only for him. False

The man, out of pity, allowed the elephant to put his trunk into his hut. As soon as the elephant put his trunk inside the hut, he slowly pushed his head inside and then flung the man out in the rain and laid down comfortably inside.
1. The Gentlemen of the Jungle

Jomo Kenyatta

Glossary:

- Torrential : fall in large amounts
- Soothing : calm
- Repute : having good opinion
- Endowed : have particular feature or quality.
- Hurricane : violent storm
- Confine : restrict
- Relevant : connected to the subject
- Unbiased : not influenced by others opinion
- Tread : to walk
- Dispute : quarrel, disagreement
- Basked : relaxed

Comprehension: I

1. **What favour did the elephant ask the man on a rainy day?**

   On a rainy day, the elephant went to his friend, the man, who had a little hut at the edge of the forest and pleaded to allow him to put his trunk inside the hut, to save him from the torrential rain.

2. **According to the man his hut had room only for him**

   False

3. **How did the elephant sneak into the man’s hut?**

   The man, out of pity allowed the elephant to put his trunk into his hut. As soon as the elephant put his trunk inside the hut he slowly pushed his head inside and then flung the man out in the rain and laid down comfortably inside.
4. According to the elephant the man can afford to remain in the rain because  
The skin of the elephant is delicate.

5. How did the lion decide to solve the problem?  
The lion commanded his ministers to appoint a commission of enquiry to solve the problem.

6. What kind of Judgment did the man expect?  
The man expected the judgment to be in his favour and believed that the hut would naturally be returned to him.

7. Why was the man unhappy with the members of the Commission of Enquiry?  
The man was unhappy with the members of the commission of enquiry because no members from man’s side was included in it.

8. Why was the man told that only jungle animals would be on the jungle commission?  
The man was told that only jungle animals would be in the jungle commission because they feel that no man is well educated about the intricacy(Complexity) of the Jungle law.

9. According to the elephant the man had invited him into the hut  
To save the hut from the hurricane.

10. In Whose favour was the judgement given?  
The Judgement was given in the favour of the elephant.

11. Why did the man accept the suggestion of building a new hut?  
The man accepted the suggestion of building a new hut because he had no alternative and feared that his refusal might expose him to danger.

12. How did the man buy peace finally?  
The man finally bought peace by setting his big hut, accommodated by all animals, on fire.

Comprehension: II

1. Why was the commission of enquiry appointed by the king of the jungle?  
Ans: Author Jomo Kenyatta was an African Political leader, first
President of Kenya uses this fable ‘Gentlemen of the jungle’ to expose power mongerness of European power. He uses satirical tone.

Once an Elephant who made a friendship with the man requested to permit to put its trunk into man’s hut, to gain protection from the torrential storm. But as it put its head and finally flung the man out. This caused dispute between the man and elephant. They began to quarrel with each other, hearing the noise the animals in the nearby forest came to see what was happening. In this turmoil, the lion came roaring and asked how they dare would disturb the peace of the kingdom. The elephant informed him about the dispute. The lion who wanted to maintain tranquility in his kingdom ordered to his ministers to appoint a “commission of enquiry” to look into the matter and report accordingly.

2. **Why do you think animals decide not to have anyone from the man’s side on the commission of enquiry?**

   Ans: Author Jomo Kenyatta was an African Political leader, first President of Kenya uses this fable ‘Gentlemen of the jungle’ to expose power mongerness of European power.

   As per the lion’s order, elephant appointed a “commission of enquiry”, to look into the matter of dispute between the elephant and the man, regarding the possession of the hut. But the commission consists of Mr. Rhinoceros, Mr. Buffalo and Mr. Alligator as its members. Rt. hon. Fox as its chairman and Mr Leopard as secretary. But there were no members from the man’s side.

   Animals assured man to provide impartial law after the investigation. They thought that it was impossible to include a man because no one from man’s side was well educated to understand the intricacy of the jungle law. The animals also believed that they were the members chosen by God; look after the interest of the race, less adequately endowed with the teeth and claws. So he decided not to have any members from the man’s side on the commission of enquiry.

3. **How did the elephant justify its act of occupying the hut?**

   Ans: Author Jomo Kenyatta was an African Political leader, first President of Kenya uses this fable ‘Gentlemen of the jungle’ to expose power mongerness of European power.

   During the proceeding of the Enquiry, Elephant justify its action by
saying that in fact the man himself had invited it to protect his hut from being blown away from hurricane, as the hurricane had gained access owing to the unoccupied space in the hut. It was necessary to turn the undeveloped place to more economic use by sitting in it. The elephant felt that it was its sacred duty, which any other animal would have carried out, if they were in a similar situation. In this way elephant justified its action.

4. Do you think the verdict by the commission of enquiry was on the expected lines? Why?

Ans: Author Jomo Kenyatta was an African Political leader, first President of Kenya uses this fable ‘Gentlemen of the jungle’ to expose power mongerness of European power.

During the trial Mr. Hyena and other elders of the jungle took elephant’s side and the man was not given even a chance to state his case. So as expected the verdict came in favor of the elephant.

5. What fate awaited the man each time he built a new house?

Ans: Author Jomo Kenyatta was an African Political leader, first President of Kenya uses this fable ‘Gentlemen of the jungle’ to expose power mongerness of European power.

The commission of enquiry declared its verdict, it ordered the man to vacate his hut and look for another site, to construct a new hut for him. The man feared that his refusal might expose him to the teeth and claws of the members of commission. So he obeyed as they suggested. But no sooner had he built another hut than Mr Rhinoceros charged in with horn and ordered the man to quit. A royal commission was again appointed to look into the matter and same finding was given. This procedure was repeated until Mr Buffalo, Mr Leopard, Mr. Hyena and the rest were all accommodated with new huts.

Comprehension: III

1. Do you agree with the action of the man at the end? Why?

2. An act of kindness is misunderstood as weakness. Discuss this with reference to the story.

3. ‘Peace is costly but is worth the expense’. What is the ironical significance of this statement?
4. Every fable ends with a moral. What moral do you find in this story?

Ans: Author Jomo Kenyatta was an African Political leader, first President of Kenya uses this fable ‘Gentlemen of the jungle’ to expose power mongerness of European power.

The gentlemen of the jungle is a fable with a moral. An elephant makes a friendship with man – On this pretext it requests him to permit it to put its trunk inside his hut to secure protection from the torrential rain. The man feels pity when he saw the miserable condition of the elephant. Even though his hut was small he allowed the elephant to put its trunk but as soon as the elephant has put its trunk, it also pushes its head and finally flung the man out.

The Man relies on the legal procedure. But the commission of enquiry deliberately gives the verdict in favor of the elephant. It instructs the man to build another hut, but as soon as he built a new hut, the Rhinoceros occupied it. The same procedure repeats until all the members of enquiry commission were accommodated with new huts. The man finally decides that he should adopt some effective methods of protection so, he purposefully construct a new hut bigger than the earlier ones. As expected, the animals claimed their positions and the quarrel reaches its peak over their rights of penetration. When they were embroiled, the man sets fire to the hut. The fable concludes with the saying that ‘Peace is costly but is worth the expense which means one must adopt effective measures in order to root out monsters rule. The animal fails to understand true ability of man. They misjudge his tender inclination as his weakness. But ultimately their over smartness cause them dearly.

5. Do you think the story can be read as a political satire on colonialism?

Ans: The author Jomo Kenyatta uses this fable ‘Gentle men of the jungle’ to expose power mongerness of European power. He uses satirical tone. Satire is used in many works of literature to show foolishness or wise in humans or even in organization or government it used sarcasm for example Jonathan swift’s Gulliver’s Travel 1726 especially Book IV the satire on entire human race.

In the late nineteenth century the chief European powers divided Africa
among themselves. They would do this because European arms were superior and because the African chiefs did not understand the meaning of the treaties they were asked to sign. As a result Africans lost the land they had traditionally lived and cultivated. Their attitude towards European “Expansion” is made clear in this fable which reflects the attitude of the kikuyu people of Kenya towards European laws and commissions.

The author Jomo Kenyatta’s expression contempt and dissatisfaction is not direct, it has been expressed indirectly through an extended metaphor known as Allegory. In this fable initially elephant pleaded for permission to put its trunk but when it was permitted it creeped in completely and flung the man out. Such was the request of Europeans when they first came as missionaries and later as traders. The Europeans imposed their system of brat of laws on African Natives they even appointed a governor to rule Africans without consulting them. This filled the air of total dissatisfaction and frustration among the people of Africa. They felt betrayed as we see in the man’s case who fights with the elephant for the lost hut.

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2. The School Boy

William Blake

Glossary:
Nostalgia : longing for a happier or better time in the past .
   Term coined by Johannes Hofer in 1688 (Home sickness)
Bower : Shady place under tree (Metaphor for school)
Drooping : sad, bend from fatigue
Annoy : annoyance, displease
Nipp’d : clip, snap
Stripp’d : Peeled off
Atheism : The belief that God does not exist.

Comprehension: I
1. Who, do you think, ‘I’ refers to in the poem?
   I refer to William Blake in the poem
2. ‘Sweet company’ refers to
   Skylark, Huntsman’s horn and bird’s song.
3. What drives the boy’s joy away?
   The very thought of going to school drives the boy’s joy away.
4. How do the little ones spend the day in the school?
   The little ones spend the day in the school by sighing (grief) and dismay( Helplessness).
5. What does ‘cage’ stand for in the poem?
   Cage stands for School , where the children are entrapped.
6. Pick the phrase from the following which does not refer to formal schooling.
   Fruits are gathered.
7. Relate the seasons mentioned under column A with the stages of life.


Comprehension: II

1. What does the school boy love to do on a summer morn? What drives his joy away?

William Blake’s ‘The School Boy’ is a typical example of Blake’s songs of Experience. Blake suggests that the educational system of his day destroys the joyful innocence of youth. Blake himself was largely self educated and did not endure the drudgery of the classroom as a child. This poem is less harsh and more playful than most of Blake’s other works.

In the poem the poet speaks in the persona of a school child that wakes up in the morning. He loves to rise early in summer morning to enjoy the chirping sound of the birds, Huntsman’s horn and the melody of skylark singing. But all the happiness gets driven away when he realizes that he has to go to school. The main theme is the sorrow that the boy feels at the very thought of going to school. While he wishes to enjoy the summer. He has the obligation to go to a closed space, when he wishes to be very much outside in the nature.

2. Describe the boy’s experience in the school.

William Blake, poet and painter had little formal education. His finest work as an artist is the series, “Inventions to the Book of job”. His collections of poetry include ‘Poetical Sketches’, ‘Songs of Innocence’, Marriage of Heaven and Hell. ‘The school Boy’ is a lyric from the ‘Songs of Experience’.

Child loves to rise early in summer morning to enjoy but all the happiness disappears when he realizes that he has to go to school. The main theme is the sorrow that the boy feels at the very thought of going to school. While he wishes to enjoy the summer.

The boy longs for the freedom of the outdoors and cannot take delight in his book. He is compelled to experience many anxious hour. The image of the bird is used in the poem. The birds sing happily when they are free but if they are in a cage they cannot do it the same way. In the same way the boy feels he is imprisoned at school.
School boy in school and the bird in the cage are seen as equivalents not only at the natural level under physical subjection but at the spiritual level too. Both represent the caging and entrapping of imaginative vision.

The image of the plant applies to the school boys present and future. The young plant like the young child is tender and vulnerable the way it is treated at this stage, dictates its later capacity to bear fruit. Just as food gathered in autumn is necessary to ensure survival through the winter, so also the experiences of joy and the freedom of the imagination are necessary for a person’s capacity to live well and survive the inevitable grief’s of life.

3. **According to the poet how does formal education curb a learner’s potential?**

William Blake is called a Transitional poet, He wrote social poetry which is concerned with the oppressed class of people. The school Boy is a lyric from the Songs of Experience.

The poem starts in a very positive way but it changes radically and the tone is very pessimistic. The poet wishes his readers to see the difference between the freedom of imagination offered by the close contact with nature and the repression or subjugation of the soul caused by so called education. This poem depends upon 3 inter related images, the school boy, the bird and the plant; All three are dependent upon the way in which they are treated by human beings.

Poet appeals that adults must realize that children are like plants, which needs to be nurtured and given proper care. They have to bear fruit later on. School should be the place where children are allowed to think freely.

On the other hand memorizing things to learn history, civics literature as these subjects not only serve as the tools, people need to face life in a more global or better way, but they also sharpen the mind and expand points of view.

So I think the poet is not arguing against education. But he wishes that school should provide students with challenges, competition and opportunities to enhance their creativity. It should be a place where children are provided with for practical play and develop at their own place.
Comprehension: III

1. Formal schooling not only takes away the joy of childhood but also hinders the child’s growth forever. Explain.

Or

a. Do you think the poet is arguing against education? Discuss.

William Blake’s The School Boy is a typical example of Blake’s songs of Experience. Blake suggests that the educational system of his day destroys the joyful innocence of youth. Blake himself was largely self educated and did not endure the drudgery of the classroom as a child. This poem is less harsh and more playful than most of Blake’s other works.

The poem starts in a very positive way but it changes radically and the tone is very pessimistic. The poet wishes his readers to see the difference between the freedom of imagination offered by the close contact with nature and the repression or subjugation of the soul caused by so called education. This poem depends upon 3 inter related images, the school boy, the bird and the plant; All three are dependent upon the way in which they are treated by human beings. In the poem the poet speaks in the persona of a school child that wakes up in the morning. The poet says the boy gets happiness in singing of bird and watching the huntsman. The nature is a sweet company to him. But when the boy realizes that he has to go to school makes him anxious, as he enters the school he spends the time in irritation and anxiety. The main theme is the sorrow that the boy feels at the very thought of going to school. While he wishes to enjoy the summer. He has the obligation to go to a closed space, when he wishes to be very much outside in the nature.

The boy longs for the freedom of the outdoors and cannot take delight in his book. He is compelled to experience many anxious hour. The image of the bird is used in the poem. The birds sing happily when they are free but if they are in a cage they cannot do it the same way. In the same way the boy feels he is imprisoned at school. School boy in school and the bird in the cage are seen as equivalents not only at the natural level under physical subjection but at the spiritual level too. Both represent the caging and entrapping of imaginative vision.

The image of the plant applies to the school boys present and future.
The young plant like the young child is tender and vulnerable the way it is treated at this stage, dictates its later capacity to bear fruit. Just as food gathered in autumn is necessary to ensure survival through the winter, so also the experiences of joy and the freedom of the imagination are necessary for a person’s capacity to live well and survive the inevitable grief of life.

Poet appeals that adults must realize that children are like plants, which needs to be nurtured and given proper care. They have to bear fruit later on. School should be the place where children are allowed to think freely and all round development is guaranteed.

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So I think the poet is not arguing against education. But he wishes that school should provide students with challenges, competition and opportunities to enhance their creativity. It should be a place where children are provided with for practical play and develop at their own place.
Around a Medicinal Creeper

K.P Poornachandra Tejaswi

Glossary
- Sifting: separating
- Mystification: secrecy
- Squabble: quarrel
- Spurts: gush out suddenly
- Copiously: overflowing
- Cock and bull story: an absurd story
- Fabricated: lied/build up
- Rebuke: reprove
- Stumble: come across
- Wild buck: male deer/rabbit
- Pathologist: a doctor who studies diseases
- All and sundry: several others
- Erstwhile: formerly
- Apparently: evidently
- Secret potion: drop of medicine
- Potency: power

Comprehension-I

1. What did Mara do when they found the creeper?

Sanna brought a bundle of creeper to tie the cane frame. Mara opened the bundle and saw a medicinal creeper. They went in search of it and when they found it, Mara caught hold of the tendrils and tied it to the nearby tree.
3. Around a Medicinal Creeper

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Comprehension-I

1. What did Mara do when they found the creeper?

Sanna brought a bundle of creeper to tie the cane frame. Mara opened the bundle and saw a medicinal creeper. They went in search of it and when they found it, Mara caught hold of the tendrils and tied it to the nearby tree.
7. What happened when the milk was mixed with juice of the creeper’s leaves?

Milk and leaves were mixed thoroughly in a mixer and poured out into a vessel. For a couple of minutes nothing happened. After sometime it became firm and rubbery. When the vessel was inverted the whole thing fell out like a molded cast.

8. When would the medicines lose their potency according to the belief of the native doctors?

According to the native doctors, if they tell others about their medicines, the medicines would lose their potency.

Comprehension II

1. How long did it take the narrator to learn the facts about the medicinal creeper? What does it signify?

The writer K.P. Poornachandra Tejaswi is a prominent Kannada writer, novelist, ornithologist, painter, and environmentalist. He was with Mara and his friends for a long time to know more about the medicinal herbs. It took almost twenty years for the author to learn about the medicinal creeper, all because of the unwillingness of the local people to share their knowledge regarding these medicinal plants. People those who knew something about the value of these plants do not let out the secret because of the belief that if it is shared, it may lose its potency. More than that sufficient Research work has not taken place. The natives are aware that some plants are medicinal but they are not sure of the exact benefit from that plant. This signifies that there were a lot of myths regarding this creeper. Nobody was sure of the type of disease that it could cure, its availability, in what form it must be taken and so on.

2. What does the incident of Mara’s wife throwing the leaves into the fire tell us about Indians in general?

The writer K.P. Poornachandra Tejaswi is a prominent Kannada writer, novelist, ornithologist, painter, and environmentalist. Mara and his friends had caught a barking deer. They skinned and cleaned it and divided the meat. Mara covered his share of meat with certain leaves and took it home. His wife prepared the masala with spices, put the water to boil and opened the packet with the leaves. To her surprise, she found a live wild buck instead of the meat.

2. Mention the curse about the medicinal plant.

Mara narrated that the medicinal creeper has been cursed by a sage. The curse is that when someone needs this plant, they will not find it.

3. What surprised the white man?

Mara, one day had gone to the forest to bring some bamboo shoots. While cutting them, he accidentally cut his hand. His artery was cut and it resulted in profuse bleeding. Someone brought some leaves and pressed it against the wound and covered with a cloth. Then, he went to the white man for proper dressing and treatment. The white man of Hulihindalu removed the leaf and was surprised to see that there was neither wound nor any blood although his clothes were stained with blood.

4. How did the mongoose and the cowcal cure themselves of snake bite?

The mongoose and cowcal hunt snakes and in this process sometimes they are bitten by them. Then, they immediately chew particular medicinal leaf and get cured from the poison.

5. Why had Mara lost his teeth on the right side?

Once Mara had laid a trap to catch rabbits in the forest. He was worried that somebody else may get there before him in the morning and take away his catch. So, he went into the forest before daybreak. The trap was empty. No rabbit had walked into it. Since there was a stream flowing nearby Mara decided to brush his teeth and wash his face before trekking back home. He broke a small stick from a nearby plant and brushed it third or fourth time. He felt a sour taste in the mouth. He took some water from the stream and put it into his mouth to churn and spat it out. To his surprise, all the teeth which had been touched by that stick had fallen off. Thus Mara had lost his teeth on the right side.

6. What did Mara’s wife find on opening the packet of meat?

Mara and his friend had caught a barking deer. They skinned and cleaned it and divided the meat. Mara covered his share of meat with certain leaves and took it home. His wife prepared the masala with spices, put the water to boil and opened the packet with the leaves. To her surprise, she found a live wild buck instead of the meat.
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spices, put the water to boil and opened the packet with the leaves. To her surprise, she found a live wild buck instead of the meat. In anger and out of frustration she threw those leaves into the fire, while Mara ran behind the buck. Mara’s wife is naturally scared and ignorant about the uses of the leaf. When an unusual incident of a meat turning into a live buck happened, she was uninterested to find out the cause for such an incident. She ignorantly threw the leaves into fire, thus remaining ignorant about her own local medicines. This tells us that Indians have a casual attitude towards the medicinal plants though it can do wonders.

3. How was Krishna cured of his illness?

The writer K.P Poornachandra Tejaswi is a prominent Kannada writer, novelist, Ornithologist, painter, and environmentalist. Krishna was the erstwhile farmhand of the author. He had stopped working in the estate sometime ago and was driving a rickshaw. When he changed his job, he started passing blood with his stools. He appeared tired, breathless and had wheezing. It was thought to be piles. The only allopathic treatment for piles was surgery, which was expensive. More than that he was very scared of surgery, therefore he tries to seek the help of a Malayali Sadhu, who had on an earlier occasion cured him of boils on his body.

The Sadhu was now an old man, therefore he advises Krishna himself to go and find the medicinal creeper. He was asked to dig out the tuberous root of the medicinal creeper and mix it with milk and drink for five days. Within a day his piles improved. He was completely cured in five days. The author suspects the plant to be the same medicinal creeper which Mara and Appanna had tied to the nearest tree.

COMPREHENSION III

1. Do you think the author is suggesting that Indian herbal medicine is better/safer than allopathic medicine?

OR

What has made the modern man lose the knowledge of traditional medicine? Do you think Ayurveda will make a comeback in a successful way?

The writer K.P Poornachandra Tejaswi is a prominent Kannada writer, novelist, Ornithologist, painter, and environmentalist.
writer, novelist, ornithologist, painter, and environmentalist. He is trying to suggest that Indian Herbal Medicine is better and safer than allopathic medicine.

The belief of the native doctors that if they reveal things related to their medicine, it would lose its potency has resulted in the loss of knowledge of traditional medicine. People who are beneficiﬁed from these medicines usually fabricate or exaggerate the facts and thus it is mistaken to be fictitious. People like Mara and his wife were ignorant and neglected the signiﬁcance of the medicinal creeper and this took the author almost twenty years to test, if there was some Truth in what Mara and other illiterates claimed.

The author tries to show that Indian herbal medicine can do wonders, when allopathic medicine becomes a failure or settle as the one with side effects than beneﬁts, through surgery. He quotes the example of his erstwhile farmhand Krishna, who was troubled by heat boils all over his body and got treated by a Malayali Sadhu within ten days and then the piles treatment by the same Sadhu. The effect was seen on the ﬁrst day itself and within ﬁve days everything was under control because of herbal medicine.

Allopathic Practitioners have regarded Ayurveda as ‘Bunkum’ but the reality is that there is a wealth of knowledge to be explored in the Indian Herbal Medicine. Today people are seen giving more importance to the herbal cosmetics and other products having a tag ‘herbal’. This shows that ‘Ayurveda’ will make a comeback.

2. “Our Natural Resources are our vital resources.” Explain the statement in the light of several developmental projects that are being promoted today.

The writer K.P Poornachandra Tejaswi is a prominent Kannada writer, novelist, ornithologist, painter, and environmentalist. He is trying to suggest that Indian Herbal Medicine is better and safer than allopathic medicine.

Natural resources are indeed the vital resources. In this story we realize the importance of natural resources such as medicinal herbs. The mismanagement of these natural resources has led to various disasters and natural calamities, global warming, climatic changes, new diseases
and epidemics. Water, air, land and space have been polluted beyond imagination. We have lost innumerable flora and fauna in the name of some developmental projects.

Most of the resources that are put into maximum use are exhaustible resources. It is ideal on our part that we undertake some developmental projects in order to conserve the wealth of nature. Recycling the natural resources and finding alternate sources of energy would help us conserve the precious natural resources.

Harnessing solar energy for various purposes in the form of solar cells, cooker and heater will help save a lot of other resources. Rain water Harvesting should be made mandatory in order to save water. Opting for alternative sources like wind energy and tidal energy to generate electricity can be utilized. Finally, by following the principles of 3R’s Reduce, Reuse and Recycle, one can conserve the natural resources for the generations to come.
4. *Oru Manushyan*

*Vaikom Muhammad Basheer*

*Translated from Malayalam by V Abdulla titled ‘A Man’*

**Glossary:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vague</td>
<td>strange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicament</td>
<td>perplexing or dangerous situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Befall</td>
<td>to happen or occur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rescues</td>
<td>saves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notions</td>
<td>a thought, idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingy</td>
<td>gloomy/drab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouge</td>
<td>chisel with blade/cut out roughly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stark</td>
<td>completely/bare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intact</td>
<td>not damaged, remaining uninjured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insignificant</td>
<td>unimportant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comprehension:**

1. **How far was the big city from the narrator's home-town?**
   The big city was some thousand five hundred miles away from the narrator's home-town.

2. **Where did the narrator stay in the big city?**
   The narrator lived in a big city in the valley of a mountain and he stayed in that city in a very small dingy room on a dirty street and carried on teaching profession.

3. **For money people would do anything, even commit murder.**

4. **What was the narrator doing to earn a living?**
   The narrator taught the skill of writing addresses to migrant labourers from nine-thirty till eleven in the night.
5. _______ was considered great education there.

Learning to write an address in English.

6. What reason did the narrator give for sleeping all day and having food in the evening?

The narrator slept whole day and woke up in the evening to have his meal because he wanted to save the expense of drinking his morning tea and eating noon meal.

7. How much money did the narrator have in his pocket as his life's savings?

The narrator had fourteen rupees in his wallet as his life's savings.

8. The man who came forward to pay the narrator's bill was ____

A man with a red turban.

Comprehension: II

1. Describe the people and the place where the incident took place.

The writer Vaikom Mohammad Basheer is a well known Malayalam short story writer and novelist. He gives description of a very gloomy atmosphere where the incident took place. Author stayed in a very small, dingy room on a dirty street, where he taught the skill of writing addresses to migrant labourers. He had a very vague notion about human beings. He considers that people around him are notorious and cruel and their main aim was to get money by fair or foul means. Murder, robbery and pick pocketing was daily occurrences of that place. By tradition, the people were professional soldiers who migrated to distant places and lent out money on interest. Many others served as watchmen in banks, mills and large commercial establishments in big cities. They valued money more than anything. For money they would do anything, even commit murder. Most of them were sadist who seeked pleasure by hurting or humiliating other people.

2. What was the routine of the narrator in the city?

The writer Vaikom Mohammad Basheer is a well known Malayalam short story writer and novelist. He is known for his sympathetic portrayal of the joys and sorrows of ordinary life. The narrator stayed in a small, dingy room on a dirty street. He made his living by teaching English to some migrant labourers from 9:30 to 11 in the night. He
taught them to write the addresses in English. Just to avoid the expense of morning tea and afternoon meals, he slept whole day and woke up only at four in the evening. This was his daily routine.

3. **Give an account of the embarrassing experience of the narrator at the restaurant.**

   **OR**

4. **A stranger saved the day for the narrator. How?**

   The writer Vaikom Mohammad Basheer is a well known Malayalam short story writer and novelist. He is known for his sympathetic portrayal of the joys and sorrows of ordinary life. One day the author went out to have tea and meal. He was in a suit and had fourteen rupees in his wallet. The bill amounted to eleven annas. But when he checked his pocket, he was shocked to find that his wallet was missing. The narrator found himself caught in a dangerous situation. The owner of the restaurant thought that he was lying and threatened him to gouge his eyes and ordered him to take off his coat, shirt, shoe and finally trousers. The narrator thought that the owner would chisel his eyes out and send him naked. But he was rescued by a stranger who was a tall handsome man with red turban, and wearing white trousers. He had blue eyes which was common in that place. The man paid the bill and told him to put on his clothes. On enquiring, the man said that he had no name and thus remained a stranger. In this way the stranger saved the day for the narrator.

**Comprehension: III**

1. **Does this story talk about transformation in a person? Discuss.**

   The writer Vaikom Mohammad Basheer is a well known Malayalam short story writer and novelist. He is known for his sympathetic portrayal of the joys and sorrows of ordinary life.

   Yes, this story is about the transformation of a pick-pocketer into a more considerate and humane person. The author in a far off place from his native land is struggling to earn his bread. Sometimes he foregoes his morning tea and afternoon lunch to cut his expenses. It so happens one evening after consuming a full meal and a cup of tea he realizes that his wallet that contained fourteen rupees was missing. This was followed by threats from the restaurant keeper. When he was on the verge of getting stripped, a fair complexioned man, six foot tall, with a red
turban and white trousers with blue eyes and handle-bar moustache appeared as a God-man to save him. He pays the eleven annas and takes the author to a deserted bridge. There he asks him to pick his wallet among the five wallets he had flicked. By experiencing this pathetic incident, the author changes his pessimistic notion and becomes more considerate and flexible and concludes that the robbers too have a heart and is flexible in his thoughts and consideration.

2. **Do you think the restaurant keeper was over reacting when the narrator could not pay the bill? If so, what accounts for his behavior?**

The writer Vaikom Mohammad Basheer is a well known Malayalam short story writer and novelist. He is known for his sympathetic portrayal of the joys and sorrows of ordinary life.

The inhabitants of the big city in the valley of a mountain were cruel and known for robbery, pick-pocketing and murder. Money was highly valued by them. They would even commit murder for money.

It so happened that the narrator took up a profession of teaching English to migrant labourers in that place. To save the expense he would forego his morning tea and noon lunch. One evening as usual he went to a crowded restaurant and ate a full meal and drank tea. But to his horror he realizes his wallet has been picked by someone. He conveys to the owner of the restaurant about the same. The restaurant keeper with a loud laughter caught him by the lapels of his coat and cried out loudly saying that such tricks would not work there and if he fails to pay the bill, his eyes would be gouged out. Here the restaurant keeper was a little over-reacting and drawing the attention of the crowd. He was rude and his act was a humiliating one when he decided to strip the author and gouge his eyes.
5. *Money Madness*

D. H Lawrence

Glossary:

- **Multitude**: a very large number of people
- **Collective**: shared or done by all members of our society
- **Tremor**: trembling caused by fear
- **Quail**: are afraid, tremble
- **Grovel**: crawl before somebody; as in great fear, humble oneself
- **Delirium**: a mental disturbance where the person is not able to think/speak clearly.
- **Usher**: guide
- **Ecstasy**: bliss, cool
- **Humiliation**: embarrassment, degradation

Comprehension: I

1. **How do people feel when they give**
   
   A. One Pound?
   
   B. Ten Pound?
   
   A. One Pound - People are not happy to give away the pound note, they feel a pang.
   
   B. Ten Pound - If a person thinks to give away ten pound note, then he feels tremors within him and feels dejected. He undergoes a lot of agony.

2. **“Money has got us down” it means**
   
   It has made us its slaves.

3. **How are people without money, usually treated?**
   
   The people without money are usually treated as beggars, they are humiliated, degraded by all.
4. What things should be made available free of cost?
   Bread, fire, shelter should be made available free of cost “to all and anybody”.

5. The speaker is frightened of
   Having no money.

6. What happens if we do not regain our sanity about money?
   If we do not regain our sanity about money we will start killing each other for money.

Comprehension: III

1. Collective madness about money affects the individuals also. How does the poem bring this out?

Or

2. What according to the poet, might happen if people do not regain sanity about money? What solution does he offer?

D. H Lawrence was a prominent twentieth century English writer. He is noted for his novel especially ‘Sons and Lovers’ ‘The Rainbow’ and ‘Women in Love’.

In the poem ‘Money Madness’ the poet perceives materialistic perspective of his fellow human beings. The poet goes on to project a future which ushers in a moneyless society.

Money Madness by D.H Lawrence is a critical evaluation of the rush after affluences that are visible all around us in this modern day world. Money has become a powerful player in societies of today and holds primary importance in the modern day life style. The poet, through his pen, has tried to exemplify this situation and present the social and moral degradation. The poet says that wherever we look there is madness for money; infact money can be termed as metaphor for the word madness. And this madness is not on small or individualistic levels, it is the madness of the multitude, in numbers unimaginable and at levels incredible. Every person in this world carries his share of this madness. The poet doubts that there exists a human in this world who hands out a pound note to someone without feeling a pang at heart. No matter how noble he may feel while giving away the note, his heart always wishes if only he could do all that good without having to take out a note from his own pocket. When that note turns to a ten pound
note. He experience real tremors within him. He trembles as if he has been robbed. Money makes us kneel in front of it. It makes us fearful and a sense of apprehension and stress grips us, as we try to overcome it.

It has an exaggerating power to influence our life. But in the broader sense, it is not the money that we are terrified of, but it is the madness that mankind shows for it, the multitude madness that gives money such an undeserved status in the society of today. Poet feels that no one cares for moral values and behavior, instead society judges a man by his riches. If one has no money then he well deserves all the guilt, criticism and blame that come with poverty.

“Has he no money? Then let him eat dirt, and go cold” says the society.

It lends him little money which is enough to buy a piece of bread in the name of humanity. But even this small offering doesn’t come freely. Poor man has to eat dirt (humiliation) to get it; suffering through pain and criticisms is unparalleled... The poet says that it is this pitiful and inhumane (savage) situation that he is afraid of. Poet proclaims that bread, shelter and fire should be free to anybody and everybody all over the world. We must replace our madness with logic or else we will start killing one another for the sake of money.

Major problem for unhappiness and sufferings are due to the fact that we have paid and are paying more attention to material progress and comforts, ignoring life stabilizing human values. No doubt we have progressed tremendously in science and technology but lag behind in understanding ourselves and our fellow beings. We are more after lust, power and wealth rather than human sympathy, understanding, affection, kindness and cooperation. Self centered attitude lead us to self destruction unless we synthesize (combining) the benefits of scientific and technological developments with life stabilizing human values, the future is bleak for man.
Glossary:

Amid : amongst
Direst : acute, extreme
Chores : routine job
Studious : hard working, scholarly
Austere : rigorous, earnest
Dilapidated : in a state of ruin, broken down
Dank : wet, moist
Rows : sequence, series
Fuss : disturbance, trouble
Siblings : own brothers and sisters
Better off : more fortunate
Dropout : student who withdraw before completing a course
Venture : pursuit
Attendees : people who attend
Rod is spared : idiom (avoid physical abuse, beating)
Enlightened : well informed outlook
Herders : caretakers
Erring : mistake, fault
Rickety : broken down
Testament : tribute or evidence of a fact
Cocoons : envelop or surround in a protective or comforting way.
Commended : appreciated
Audacity : daring or willingness to take bold risks.
6. Babar Ali
Samarpita Mukherjee Sharma

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Amid : amongst
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Cocoons : envelop or surround in a protective or comforting way.
Commended : appreciated
Audacity : daring or willingness to take bold risks.
Comprehension: I

1. Where does Babar Ali run classes for poor children?
   Babar Ali runs classes for poor children in the backyard of his house in Murshidabad, West Bengal.

2. How is Babar Ali’s routine described by the writer?
   Babar wakes up every morning at seven and starts his day by doing some house hold chores. Then he takes an auto rickshaw first and later walks five kilometers to his class as a student of XII.

3. Give a picture of Babar Ali’s school
   Babar Ali’s school is made up of a dilapidated concrete structure covered in half torn posters. Children study under the open blue sky. Some sit in the mud while others on rickety benches under a rough homemade shelter.

4. Why is Babar Ali called ‘a fortunate soul’ in his village?
   Babar is called a fortunate soul in his village because unlike most children he received formal education because he was firmly supported by his father Nasiruddin Sheikh.

5. What according to Babar’s father, is true religion?
   According to Babar’s father Nasiruddin Sheikh Education is man’s true religion.

6. Why is sending children to school, a costly affair for parents?
   Poor families find sending children a costly affair because even though children are provided with free education, parents still have to bear the cost of uniforms and other books.

7. Tulu Rani Hazra is_______
   An illiterate educationalist

8. The teaching staff of Babar Ali’s school is made up of____
   High school student volunteers.

9. Babar Ali gets the children to listen by_______
   Making friends with them.
10. Why do you think Babar Ali took the initiative to start his own school?

11. What started as a game resulted in a much sought after school for the unprivileged.’ Explain.

12. Do you think that Babar Ali’s act of thoughtfulness has enabled the poor children move towards growth? Discuss

Author Samarpita Mukherjee Sharma is the Associate Creative Editor of Youth Leader India, Magazine. In her interview with Babar Ali she says that his thoughtfulness and initiative have indeed enabled the poor and deprived children move towards growth. Babar Ali noticed how most of his friends in his village had not received formal education. Although children were provided with free education, the parents still had to bear the cost of books and uniform, Instead of going to school most of the boys worked as mechanics, day laborers, grass cutters live stock herders whereas girls worked as maid servants, cooking, cleaning, and washing clothes and dishes for their employers. So Babar Ali wanted to bring about a change in their lives. Nasiruddin Sheikh, Babar’s father a jute seller believed that education is man’s true religion. So he supported his son to open a school and provided free meals for the poor students.

Babar Ali actually started his school Anand Shiksha Niketan when he was nine. It grew out of a game. Babar Ali and his friends used to play school-school with him as a teacher. As his friends had never experienced school atmosphere they enjoyed playing as students. While they played, his friends would end up learning arithmetic and this was what led him to open his own institution, for his friends and other children like them in his own village. Teaching in Ali’s school is taken care of by high school student volunteers. According to Babar Ali teaching learning process has become more effective as the generation gap is less between the teacher and the students, and this is a big advantage. Education is free and books are made available to the students. Education has become accessible: affordable and has resulted in all round development of these children. This basic education has empowered these children to aspire for higher studies and thus has opened the avenue for better jobs.
Comprehension: III

1. According to Nasiruddin ‘Education is man’s True Religion’. How does Babar Ali’s school prove this?

2. The increasing strength of Babar Ali’s school reflects the transformation in our society’s attitude towards education. Substantiate.

3. Do you feel that Babar Ali’s initiation is a success story? Explain

Author Samarpita Mukherjee Sharma is the Associate Creative Editor of Youth Leader India, Magazine. In her interview with Babar Ali she says that Education is a boon and this is a remarkable story of the desire to learn amid the direst (extreme) poverty. So Ali’s thoughtfulness and initiative turned an impossible mission into a possible one. Success cannot be measured by money or fame that is visible but by the positive transformation caused by a small act of courage.

The School which was started in a very humble manner in the backyard of Babar Ali’s house with eight students has been transformed today to the one with eight hundred students, with 60 regular attendees and over 220 students on roll call. Anand shiksha Niketan consists of ten volunteer teachers teaching grade 1 to 8. It is registered with the West Bengal Government. This means that the children who gain access to education will also have more career opportunities. Text books are free from class 1 to 5. The School provides free mid-day meals and opportunity to get into the High School. Students join his School with lots of enthusiasm and interest. Moreover, they are very keen to study when a person receives education it uplifts his way of thinking and improves the quality of his life. The school has not only created confidence in young children but also enhanced self confidence of the entire villagers in this process of education. People like Tulu Rani Hazra a fish monger, high school volunteers, Debarita Bhattacharya, Monks at the local Rama Krishna Mission, IAS officers and local cops have participated in the school’s activities which reflect their devotion towards education. In short, Babar Ali’s foresight has given opportunities for hundreds of deprived students.

Glossary:
- Embraced: touch, clasp, fondle
- Defiled: corrupted, polluted, spoilt
- Dog eater: term of abuse (a derogatory term)
- Branch out: spread out, grow
- Flee: run
- Hacked: wreck, shot to pieces, chopped
- Bier: support for burial, pyre
- Borne: carried, rode
- D. Lit: Doctor of letters
- Anthology: literary collection
- Sacred: Holy

Comprehension: I

1. The speaker wants to be a tree because

Trees are not treated as objects of defilement.

2. What wouldn’t the bird ask the tree?

The bird wouldn’t ask what caste the tree belongs to before it builds its nest.

3. When does the sacred cow scrape her body onto the bark?

Sacred cow scrape her body onto the bark of the tree when it felt an itch, or whenever it get itched.

4. How does the speaker want to be purified?

By burning in the holy fire the speaker wanted to be purified.
7. *If I was a tree*

*Mudnakudu Chinnaswamy*

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4. **How does the speaker want to be purified?**

   By burning in the holy fire the speaker wanted to be purified.
5. The phrase ‘dog-eater’ refers to Untouchable.

6. What uses of the wood does the speaker see?

The wood can be used in a holy fire for sacrifices or rituals. It also become the bier for a sinless dead body on the shoulders of four good men.

Comprehension: II

1. Why would mother earth not flee according to the speaker?

2. How do the life forces-sunlight and the cool breeze enforce nature’s idea of equality?

The poem if I was a tree by Mudnakudu Chinnaswamy is a satire on social discrimination as it portrays how even a tree is treated better than a human being who belongs to the lower castes. Literally Dalit means oppressed or crushed. In earlier times, these people were made to live outside the villages and cities and their touch or even shadow was considered polluting. These groups were not entitled to education or any position of status and authority. However the sad reality is that it is still in practice in a lot of place around the country.

The poet feels that if he was a tree he would not have to face discrimination at the hands of people. The poet says if he was tree then the bird wouldn’t ask for his cast before it built its nest on him, his shadow wouldn’t feel defiled (polluted) if the sunlight embraced him. He further thinks that his friendship with the breeze and leaves would be sweet and congenial (friendly, pleasing)

The poet is trying to tell us that nature does not differentiate between upper and lower caste, it does not reserve its resources only for the upper castes. Forces like the rain, the wind, water serve all human beings in the same way. It is in the name of caste and creed that man differentiates and oppresses those who come from the lower castes.

The poet feels that the sacred cow would scrape her body on the tree’s bark whenever he feels the need to scratch its body and the three hundred thousand Gods sheltering inside her would touch him as well. Even if it is cut and made into pieces it may be used to light the holy fire or used as a bier for a sinless body being carried by four good men on the shoulders.

How can someone be purified by a bath if their inner selves are polluted
with the idea of discriminating individuals? The poet feels it is convenient to be a tree that is beyond the boundaries of caste rather than being a human being who belong to the untouchable caste and suffer from caste politics.
8. Watchman of the Lake
R.K. Narayan

Glossary:
- Rustic: a simple villager
- Wretched: bad state
- Lunatic: mad person
- Buck: male deer
- Stun: surprise
- Resist: stop
- Cellar: an underground room
- Prattle: meaningless talk
- Gaping: staring
- Restrain: hold back
- Trample: stamped
- Dissipate: gradually disappear
- Slaking: quenching
- Parch: dry
- Incessantly: continuously
- Summon: call on
- Tresses: long hair
- Deluge: heavy rain and flood
- Pedestal: the base on which a statue stands
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Scores - large number
Comprehension: I

1. Why was the headman in a hurry to complete the road work?
   The headman was in a hurry to complete the road work because the king was supposed to arrive to the village on the next day.

2. The village headman asked Mara to keep away from the road workers because___
   He was disturbing the workers.

3. How did Mara manage to draw the attention of the king? Why?
   Mara managed to draw the attention of the king by jumping in front of his procession from a tree. He did this to inform the king about his dream in which goddess commanded to build the tank for river Veda.

4. The Goddess command to Mara was to Build a tank to Veda

5. How does the king respond to Mara’s information about the tank?
   The king instructed Mara to accompany him next day to his capital.

6. What does Mara advise his son in saving the lake and the creatures?
   Mara advised his son to guard the lake after he is gone and deal firmly with the killers and to ensure that everything which flies, swims or walks near the lake must be protected.

7. Why did the visitor approach Mara?
   A visitor approaches Mara to request him to help in building a few channels from the lake to his village as the crops are dying without water.

8. Mara rushed to the king because he wanted to save The lake.

9. Mara was trembling at the king’s palace because
   He was worried about the lake.

10. On what condition did Mara make the Goddess wait for him?
    To wait until his return.

11. Why did the headman scold Mara?
    Headman scolded Mara as he was sharing his vision with his neighbour.
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    Headman scolded Mara as he was sharing his vision with his neighbour.

Comprehension: II

12. What was the significance of Mara’s dream?
    R. K. Narayan was an Indian author whose works of fiction include a series of books about people and their interactions in an imagined town in India called Malgudi. Narayan rarely wrote plays and the present one is said to be a dramatized version of his short story ‘The Watchman’.

    Mara’s dream signifies the need to recognize the precious quality of water and the need to conserve water by building a tank around the river Veda, so that water will be available during summer also. In his vision the Goddess stood before him, she looked like a protective mother in every way with her tresses flying in the wind with stars in her crown, a ruby as big as the eyes of the elephant sparkling on her forehead and wearing a garment of gold. She warned that the river Veda at the foot of the hills is her own play thing, which carried nectar for Gods and nourishment for mortals. With the coming of summer the river is withdrawn into the cool glades of the mountains and people die of drought. The river yet again flows when summer ends. Man, without realizing the precious quality of water, uses it as much as he wants and allows it to waste away in the foul marshes far off.

    She advises Mara to tell the king to build a tank and give Veda a home and not to let her leave the village. The vision of Mara was understood by the king and he asked Mara to accompany him to the capital. The tank was built and Mara was made the watchman of the lake.

13. What instructions did Mara give his son about the lake and the creatures? What light do these instructions throw on Mara’s character?
    R.K Narayan was an Indian author whose works of fiction include a series of books about people and their interactions in an imagined town in India called Malgudi. Narayan rarely wrote plays and the present one is said to be a dramatized version of his short story ‘The Watchman’.

    Mara is more than a mere watchman of the lake. He is the custodian of the river, preserver of values of nature’s oneness, Love and Selflessness. He wanted his son to possess the same values. Mara instructs his son to guard the lake after he is gone with the same outlook and deal firmly with the selfish people who come to kill the gulls or the fish. Mara performs the role of the watchman of the lake with a sense of
responsibility and vision. He considers the lake as belonging to all forms of life and nobody should use it for his selfish purpose. He never allowed people to fish in the lake, or to hunt the gulls which skim over the lake. He strongly believed that the lake is sacred and belongs to the goddess and according to her command no form of life should ever be killed. He performed this duty diligently. He has even let the tiger to quench its thirst. He considered himself to be the master of the lake because the king had given him the responsibility of looking after the lake, which was the result of his vision of the Goddess. He knows how much water he has to give and when to stop it. Even the headman has to ask for his permission if he needs water. He is the king of the Lake, and the caretaker of the lives of cattle and people. He asks his son to warn the man taking his cow to the lake's edge about the depth of the lake. Mara willingly agrees to give water to the visitor's village where there is drought, and the crops are getting parched up and the cattle are dying. This shows that his outlook is selfless, socially inclined and is in the interest of every single person in the kingdom.

14. Bring out the significance of the sacred spot that Mara describes to the King.

R.K Narayan was an Indian author whose works of fiction include a series of books about people and their interactions in an imagined town in India called Malgudi. Narayan rarely wrote plays and the present one is said to be a dramatized version of his short story ‘The Watchman’. The spot that Mara described to the king is a sacred spot. It is associated with the holy place described in “Ramayana”; He describes the spot as being the same as one where Lord Hanuman stood on the day Lakshman was injured in the battle field at Lanka. The mountain whose shadow fell on the king was the same as the one on whose crest Hanuman found the miraculous Sanjeevini, flew with it to Lanka and saved Lakshmana. A stream rose from the place, came down the mountain as ‘River Veda nourishing the people of the kingdom.

15. How did Mara react to the Goddess when she appeared before him for the first time and the second time?

R.K Narayan was an Indian author whose works of fiction include a series of books about people and their interactions in an imagined town in India called Malgudi. Narayan rarely wrote plays and the present one is said to be a dramatized version of his short story ‘The Watchman’. The vision of the Goddess appears to Mara two times. In the first he saw the Goddess as the mother, a protector. Her long hair flew in the wind as she stood resplendent (bright coloured in an impressive way) before him. He was moved by her sight and bowed in reverence. He considered her words to be prophetic and repeated the same to the king who understood its significance and acted upon it by building a tank and making him its watchman.

The second vision of the Goddess was a fierce vision of warning. She appeared fiercely and her eyes gleamed with a strange light. Mara was shocked and confused by her instructions to destroy the tank. He pleads with her for mercy and requests her to reconsider her decision to destroy the tank. He takes a word from the Goddess that she will not destroy the tank until he returns from the king and rushes to see the king to find a way to save the lake and preserve it for future even at the cost of sacrificing himself.
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Comprehension: III

1. Was the headman justified in calling Mara a lunatic? Give reasons.

2. “Nature is both protective and destructive” How does the play bring out this idea?
protective and destructive in its ways. Nature has always been kind to man in extending its resources for his well being.

In this lesson, we notice how nature allows the lake to flourish and makes the entire kingdom fertile with its presence. All living forms are seen taking shelter and benefit from the lake. Finally the nature sends her destructive powers to destroy the lake.

One can cherish nature’s fullness when it is productive and be prepared to meet disasters when it is destructive by threatening to destroy the tank, the Goddess is reminding us that we do not have the power to control natural resources and determine where they should go.

3. **How differently did Mara treat the fisherman and the visitor?**

Or

4. **Why do you think Mara asked the king to make his son, son’s son and so on, the watchman of the lake?**

R.K Narayan was an Indian author whose works of fiction include a series of books about people and their interactions in an imagined town in India called Malgudi. Narayan rarely wrote plays and the present one is said to be a dramatized version of his short story ‘The Watchman’.

Mara believes that every form of life has a right to survive in the river and man should not be selfish. He considers, fishing and killing birds to be acts against this principle and warns the fisherman not to fish and remove the fish from its rightful and natural environment. He instructs his son not to allow such activities. On the other hand Mara thinks the lake has to nurture and sustain crops and cattle and the lake is not only owned by people of that region alone but water has to be channelized to the dry land. Thus his vision is to use the Natural resources equitably and justifiably.

Mara instructs his son that he has to deal firmly with the killers and make sure that creatures of the lake are safe, when he is gone his son will have to continue the good work of watchman in the same spirit. Mara feels that it is his and his successor's duty to protect the lake and preserve it for the future because the Goddess had appeared in his vision and chose him to be the instrument through which the lake benefits the people.
9. The Farmer's Wife

P.LalitaKumari (Volga)

Glossary:

Misery : sadness, grief agony
Virtuous : ethical, blameless
Outstretched : spread out
Abused : physically hurt, injure
Reviled : scold
Dignity : self respect, prestige
Cotton pod : unripe cotton shell
Clench : clasp
Articulate : fluent, express clearly

Comprehension: I

1. Who do ‘you’ and ‘I’ in the poem refer to?

You refer to the farmer

I refer to farmer’s wife.

2. Why has the speaker’s husband committed suicide?

Speaker’s husband committed suicide because his cotton crops failed as a result he failed to repay the debts.

3. What series of contrasts does the speaker draw between herself and her husband?

The farmer’s wife contrasts how the farmer, only had to face pain and humiliation before he died, where as she has faced it all her life. Second biggest contrast between them is that she is optimistic who chose life, where as her husband chose death.
4. What expressions in the poem bring out the contrast between the speaker and her husband’s plight? What difference does it indicate?

The farmer’s wife points out that he found release with poison and that poisoned her bitter existence. She also says that he embraced death but she will embrace life. These contrasts indicates that the farmer is pessimist where as his wife accepts the challenge of being a lone widow and a single mother.

5. The farmer’s wife in the poem is
   a. Complaining about her husband’s death
   b. Lamenting the death of her husband
   c. Angry that her husband has left her.
   d. Bitter about her husband’s act
   e. Worried about her future

All the above answers are correct.

6. What memories of her husband trouble her now?

The memories of her husband abusing and kicking her when he was drunk, she recalls his ill treatment and misbehaviour, which troubles her now.

7. What does the phrase ‘harvest of my womb’ suggest? Why is their plight compared to worm eaten cotton pods?

The phrase ‘harvest of my womb’ refers to the farmer’s children. Their suffering is compared to worm eaten cotton pods as they are now left without care or nourishment from the primary earning member of the family.

8. To what condition had her husband’s act of committing suicide pushed her?

The husband’s suicide has left her with an outstretched hand and bent head. She is alone and without any support.

9. The poem ends with

A will to survive against all odds.
Comprehension: II

1. Many times the tone suggests the attitude of the speaker what kind of attitudes are suggested by the words ‘virtuous’, ‘poor sinner’, ‘he is but a man’, ‘what of this?’, ‘why is this?’

Or

2. What kind of questions does the poem raise about the plight of farmers’ widows? Do you think that these questions are only addressed to the speaker’s dead husband?

A well known Telugu writer P Lalita Kumari whose pen name is Volga has been successful in bringing out the plight of a farmer’s family after he committed suicide. The Farmer’s wife is translated by Vasanth Kannabiram from the Telugu poem ‘Chavuni Kaadu Batukuni’ which means ‘Not Death but life’.

The poem reflects on the Farmer’s wife lamenting over the death of her husband. She considers herself to be a ‘sinner’ as he has left them behind unable to face the creditors. The farmer is considered virtuous, as he is dead and gone. His failure to sell the crop or to bend his head before the creditors made him put an end to himself. She says she was born with bent head and stretched for favours. But, his wife is left behind alone to deal with all these problems. The farmer committed suicide by consuming poison, but the family will have to survive with the consequences of his decision. The destruction of the crop has lowered their dignity so also their livelihood. He found relief with the poison but that has made her existence bitter. She is disturbed with the thought of her four children.

The farmer’s wife used to be treated very badly by her husband. She was abused and criticized always and often kicked by him when he was drunk. But still she tolerated all this keeping in mind he is a man. She admits she has escaped death many times in his hand, and also adds that such a death blow was something unexpected from him.

The poem is the struggle for life and the urge that the farmer’s wife has to live and fight against all odds. This is necessary for the sake of her four children. She does not want to give up life as her husband did for the worm eaten cotton pods. She has a firm heart and willingness to embrace life only to help her children to come up in life facing all the difficulties. Farmer suicides are in fact, a big concern. It is indeed an
act of cowardice. One must learn to cope up with life and understand that there is a solution for any problem. One must remember the amount of burden in the form of debts and the loss of earning they leave behind before opting suicide.
10. Frederick Douglass

Glossary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td>Help</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention</td>
<td>assembly, meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orator</td>
<td>speaker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impressive</td>
<td>influential</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emancipation</td>
<td>Freedom</td>
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<td>Accurate</td>
<td>precise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Authentic</td>
<td>Known to be real, genuine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deprived</td>
<td>impoverished, underprivileged</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deemed</td>
<td>regard, consider</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impertinent</td>
<td>arrogant, disrespectful</td>
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<tr>
<td>Withheld</td>
<td>hidden, holdback</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hinder</td>
<td>stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inevitable</td>
<td>irresistible, irrevocable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field hand</td>
<td>work in the field, farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soothing</td>
<td>smooth, calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiding</td>
<td>news, information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odiousness</td>
<td>wickedness, foulness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ordained</td>
<td>ordered, appointed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lust</td>
<td>animalism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gratification</td>
<td>enjoyment</td>
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<td>Sustains</td>
<td>control</td>
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<tr>
<td>Invariably</td>
<td>constant, consistent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offence</td>
<td>violation, sin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compelled</td>
<td>forced</td>
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</table>
Comprehension I:

1. **What prevented the slaves from knowing their birthday?**

   Twelve month old infants were forcefully separated from their mother before they knew, she was their mother. White masters preferred to keep their slaves ignorant about their proper age, by not maintaining any authentic records.

2. **How would the master look at the enquiries about the slaves birthday?**

   The white master's deemed all enquiries about the slaves birthday as improper and impertinent.

3. **What was whispered about Douglass’s parentage?**

   Rumour was that the Master of Douglass, Captain Anthony himself was his father.
4. **When was Douglass separated from his mother?**

   Douglass was separated from his mother when he was just twelve month old baby.

5. **Douglass mother was able to meet him only at night.**

6. **What was the penalty to the field hand for not being in the field at sunrise?**

   Whipping was the penalty to the field hand for not being in the field at sunrise.

7. **How old was Douglass when he lost his mother?**

   Douglass was seven years old when he lost his mother.

8. **Name the person who was believed to be both Douglass father and master.**

   Captain Anthony was believed to be both Douglass father and master.

9. **What was Mr. Plummer?**

   Mr. Plummer was an overseer who supervised the farms and slaves of his Master Captain Anthony. He was a miserable drunkard, profane swearer and a savage monster.

Comprehension: II

1. **Why wasn’t Douglass affected much by his mother’s death?**

   Frederick Douglass was born in February 1817 on the eastern shore of Maryland. His autobiographical works are My Bondage and My Freedom (1855) and Life and Times of Frederick Douglass(1881). He says that his exact date of birth remains unknown. His mother, from whom he was separated at an early age, was a slave named Harriet Bailey. She named her son Fredrick Augustus Washington Bailey. He never knew exactly who his father was. He was forced to work hard and suffered cruel treatment while working on the property of Captain Aaron Anthony.

   Douglass was not affected much by his mother’s death because he was separated from his mother when he was just twelve months old, this was done too obviously to administer to slave holder’s own lusts, and make a gratification of their wicked desires profitable as well as pleasurable. He saw his mother hardly for four or five times in his life and each of these times was very short in duration and at night she was
hired by Mr. Stewart, who lived about twelve miles. She made her journeys to see him in the night travelling the whole distance on foot, after the performance of her day’s work. She was a field hand, and a whipping was the penalty of not being in the field at sunrise. He recollects of never seeing his mother by the light of day, she was with him in the night. But long before he woke she was gone. Very little communication ever took place between them. She died when he was about seven years old, on one of his master’s farms, near Lee’s Mill. Fredrick was not allowed to be present during her illness, at her death or burial.

Comprehension: III.

1. What kind of hardships did the slaves suffer at the hands of the slave holder and his mistress?

Or

2. How does the passage comment on the dreadful experience of slavery?

Frederick Douglass was born in February 1817 on the eastern shore of Maryland. His autobiographical works are My Bondage and My Freedom (1855) and Life and Times of Frederick Douglass (1881).

His mother, from whom he was separated at an early age, was a slave named Harriet Bailey. She named her son Fredrick Augustus Washington Bailey. He never knew exactly who his father was. He was forced to work hard and suffered cruel treatment while working on the property of Captain Aaron Anthony.

The hardships faced by the slaves at the hands of the slave holder and their mistress were unexplainable. They were not allowed to know their ages or about their parents. Infants were separated from their slave mother before they knew she was their mother.

The slave holders were inhuman and showed extraordinary barbarity in dealing with the slaves. They would at times seem to take great pleasure in whipping a slave. Mr. Anthony, the slave holder and his overseer, Mr. Plummer who was a miserable drunkard, profane swearer and a savage monster, always went around armed with a cow skin and a heavy cudgel.

He used to cut and slash the women’s heads so horribly, that even master would be enraged at his cruelty. Mulatto (person with one black
parent and one white parent) children were the great sufferers. They were in the first place, a constant offence to their mistress. She was ever disposed to find fault with them; they could seldom do anything to please her; she was never better pleased than when she saw them under the lash, especially when she suspected her husband of showing to his mulatto children favors which he withheld from his black slaves. The master was frequently compelled to sell this class of his slaves, out of deference to the feelings of his white wife; and cruel as the deed may strike any one to be, for a man to sell his own children to human flesh-mongers, it was often the dictate of humanity for him to do so; for, unless he did this he must not only whip them himself, but must stand by and see one white son tie up his brother, of but few shades darker complexion than himself, and ply the gory lash to his naked back; and if he lisped one word of disapproval, it was set down to his parental partiality, and only made a bad matter worse both for himself and the slaves whom he would protect and defend.

2. In spite of the hardships he suffered as a slave, why does the author say, “Slavery would not always be able to hold me within its foul embrace?”

Frederick Douglass was born in February 1817 on the eastern shore of Maryland. His autobiographical works are My Bondage and My Freedom (1855) and Life and Times of Frederick Douglass (1881). His exact date of birth remains unknown. His mother, from whom he was separated at an early age, was a slave named Harriet Bailey. She named her son Fredrick Augustus Washington Bailey. He never knew exactly who his father was. He was forced to work hard and suffered cruel treatment while working on the property of Captain Aaron Anthony.

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went around armed with a cow skin and a heavy cudgel. He used to cut and slash the women’s heads so horribly, that even master would be enraged at his cruelty.

The author expresses his dreadful childhood. Experience of slavery as how he was a wakened at the dawn of the day by the most heart-rending shrieks of his aunt, who was whipped by her master till she was literally covered with blood? No words, no tears, no prayers, from the victim seemed to move the iron heart, the louder she screamed the harder he whipped and where the blood ran fastest, there he whipped longest. He would whip her to make scream and whip her make her hush.

In spite of the hardships, he suffered as a slave, he firmly believed in God, Even in the darkest hours of his career in slavery, the living word of faith and spirit of hope did not depart from him. His optimism showed light at the end of the tunnel; hence he has a deep conviction that slavery would not always hold him, within its foul embrace.
11. An Old Woman

Arun Kolatkar

Glossary

Tag - follow closely
Burr - force his/her company on others
Farce - deal
Wretched - miserable
Crone - an ugly old woman
Clatter - the sound of the hard objects
Air of finality - the impression that there is nothing more to be said or done.
Plate glass - glass of fine quality used for doors, mirrors.

COMPREHENSION I

1. ‘You’ in the poem refers to the speaker.

2. What does the old woman offer to do?
   The old woman offers to be a tourist guide.

3. What does she expect for her service?
   She expects fifty paise coin for her service.

4. The lines, ‘You turn around and face her with an air of finality’ suggest that he decided to end the farce.

5. The old woman’s eyes are compared to bullet holes.

6. ‘You are reduced to so much small change in her hand’
   Here, the speaker is suggesting that
   C. One feels a change in one’s personality.
1. **How is the plight of the old woman depicted in the poem?**

   Arun Kolatkar is a bilingual Poet. An Old Woman is selected from Jejuri, a collection of his poems. The old woman he has tried to create is the one who represents our culture, our heritage and our natural beauty. Initially it seems that she is little adamant when speaker refuses to give her any money. But, it also shows how she does not resolve to beggary. She wishes to take the speaker to the horse shoe shrine; in return she demands a mere fifty paisa coin.

   Poverty and old age are two curses that can cripple a person and make him utterly helpless. The old woman is shown as a helpless woman who laments saying “What else can an Old Woman do on hills as wretched as these?”

2. **The Old Woman in the poem is a self appointed tourist guide, not a beggar. Do you agree? Give reasons.**

   Arun Kolatkar is a bilingual Poet. An Old Woman is selected from Jejuri, a collection of his poems. Yes, I agree that the old woman is a self appointed tourist guide and not a beggar. She is asking a 50 paisa coin in return for taking the speaker round the Horse-Shoe Shrine. This shows that she does not want to beg but wants to earn her living in the only way she knew. She appears happy to receive wages after forcing the visitor to get her guidance about the place.

3. **How does the Speaker’s attitude undergo a change?**

   Arun Kolatkar is a bilingual Poet. An Old Woman is taken from Jejuri, a collection of his poems. The old woman he has tried to create is the one who represents our culture, our heritage and our natural beauty. Initially it seems that she is little adamant when speaker refuses to give her any money. But, it also shows how she does not resolve to beggary. She wishes to take the speaker to the horse shoe shrine; in return she demands a mere fifty paisa coin.

   Poverty and old age are two curses that can cripple a person and make him utterly helpless. The old woman is shown as a helpless woman who laments saying “What else can an Old Woman do on hills as wretched as these?”

   The Speaker looks into her eyes and realizes she is right. Her helplessness because of her old age moves him. He is also touched by the...
fact that she wants to earn the fifty paisa coin by showing him the horse shoe shrine rather than demanding it as a charity. All this brings about a change in his approach and attitude.

COMPREHENSION III

1. “The Old Woman reduces the self esteem of the speaker and makes him feel that he is nothing more than ‘so much small change’. Comment.

Arun Kolatkar is a bilingual Poet. An Old Woman is taken from Jejuri, a collection of his poems. The old woman he has tried to create is the one who represents our culture, our heritage and our natural beauty. Initially it seems that she is little adamant when speaker refuses to give her any money. But, it also shows how she does not resolve to beggary. She wishes to take the speaker to the horse shoe shrine; in return she demands a mere fifty paisa coin.

Poverty and old age are two curses that can cripple a person and make him utterly helpless. The old woman is shown as a helpless woman who laments saying “What else can an Old Woman do on hills as wretched as these?” The Speaker looks into her eyes and realizes she is right. Her helplessness because of her old age moves him. He is also touched by the fact that she wants to earn the fifty paisa coin by showing him the horse shoe shrine rather than demanding it as a charity.

All this brings about a change in his approach and attitude. Thus an arrogant, unconcerned tourist is moved by the self-esteem of an old woman. Initially, he tries to ignore her by paying less heed to whatever she said and by claiming that he has already seen the shrine he wanted to escape from her clutches. The woman pesters him to give her that little job, so that she can earn a bit to fill her stomach. Her willingness to work for a living has reduced him to the small change in her hands.

2. What is the Speaker trying to convey through the lines ‘and the hills crack, and the temples crack, and the sky falls’?

Arun Kolatkar is a bilingual Poet. An Old Woman is taken from Jejuri, a collection of his poems. The old woman he has tried to create is the one who represents our culture, our heritage and our natural beauty. The Speaker highlights the fact that growing old is not just for the living forms it also applies to the non living forms like the hills and the temples. ‘Cracks’ are simply a sign of old age. It is a natural process that
with the passage of time, the hills and temples which were strong earlier develop cracks. Everything around the poet seems to fall at the attitude carried by the old woman. Her willingness to survive with dignity in those wretched hills at that age causes the hills and the temples to crack and the sky to fall.

3. **How do you relate the ‘cracks around her eyes’ to the cracking of hills and temples?**

Arun Kolatkar is a bilingual Poet. An Old Woman is taken from Jejuri, a collection of his poems. ‘Cracks’ are simply a sign of old age. Age is an important factor. As the age passes by it starts leaving its ugly impact on the body. With the passage of time even the hills and temples which were strong earlier develop cracks. It is a natural process. The ‘cracks around her eyes’ are symbolic of her old age and rich experience. It also talks about the wisdom that comes with age. The hills and temples represent the same wisdom and dignity that a woman stands for. The old woman and the hills have been around for centuries. Inspite of being old the woman is able to carry on and find means to keep her life going just like the hills and the temples.
12. Two Gentlemen of Verona
A.J. Cronin

Glossary

Outskirts : the borders of a town
Scarlet : red
Tangled : untidy
Exquisite : very beautiful
Drew up short : came to a halt
Provoked : arose, annoy
Unremitting : never failing
Ran errands : did small jobs for others
Emigrate : leave one’s country and settle elsewhere
Baffle : confused
Piped up : high pitched voice of a child
Glares : stare angrily
Vexation : worry, annoyance
Picturesque : attractive, charming way
Treble : high tone
Contentment : happy, satisfied

COMPREHENSION: I

1. Where does the narrator first meet the two boys?

The narrator first meets the two boys on the outskirts of Verona.

2. Why doesn’t the driver approve of the narrator buying fruit from the two boy? Does he succeed?

The driver doesn’t approve of the narrator buying fruit from the two boys because of their shabby appearance and also insisted that one can
get better fruit in Verona. He does not succeed because author felt himself being strangely attracted towards these two children. So he bought their biggest basket, then set off towards the town.

3. **List the different things that the boys did to earn their living**

   The boys did different things to earn their living and they were as follows: Shined shoes, sold fruits, Hawked newspapers, acted as tourists guide and ran errands and exploited every avenue for their living.

4. **Inspite of working hard and earning money the two boys still looked poor because**

   C. Wanted to save the money for medical expenses.

5. **What qualities in the two boys attracted the narrator?**

   The qualities in the two boys that attracted the narrator were their unremitting willingness to do any work, their polite, serious mannerism, helping nature, and extraordinary courage and indomitable spirit to survive against all odds.

6. **Nicola was not pleased when Jacopo asked the narrator to drive them to Poleta as he**

   C. did not want to ask anyone for favour.

7. **Why did the two boys go to Poleta and Why did they want the narrator not to follow them?**

   The two boys went to Poleta every Sunday to meet their ailing sister Lucia. They wanted the narrator not to follow them because they wanted to have their own secrets.

8. **The narrator did not follow the boys because**

   C. He wanted to respect their privacy.

9. **What had made the two boys and their sister homeless?**

   The two boys and their sister had been made homeless because a bomb had destroyed their home.

10. **The author did not speak to the boys on their return journey because he thought**

    a. The boys would prefer to keep their secret.
11. What does the narrator learn from Lucia’s nurse?

Lucia’s nurse reveals a lot of unbelievable secrets of these two young boys. They lost their father, a widower in the war and then a bomb had destroyed their house. This left them on the streets and made them starve and exposed to the cold Veronese winter. Very soon, they built a sort of shelter with their own hands amidst the rubble. They worked in the underground resistance to German rule in Verona. They had intimate knowledge of the neighboring hills and this made them immensely valuable. They risked their lives many times for peace. When they got back the peace, they found that Lucia was suffering from tuberculosis of spine contracted during the miseries of the war. They never gave up. She was brought to the hospital and for the past 12 months, she is the patient there. Lucia had been making progress and the nurse says that there was hope that she would walk and sing one day. Every week Lucia’s brothers have made their payment but she’s unable to explain how they did it.

COMPREHENSION II

1. In what different ways were the boys useful to the narrator?

A J Cronin (1896-1981) was Scottish novelist and Physician. Cronin wrote his first novel Hatter’s Castle. This was such a great success that he gave up medicine to pursue literature. He wrote several novels like “The keys of the Kingdom’, The Spanish Gardener’ etc. His works have been translated into many languages and several of his books have been filmed.

The narrator met the two brothers- Nicola, thirteen year old and Jacopo, twelve year old on the outskirts of Verona when they were selling strawberries. Inspite of their appearance, the narrator bought fruit from them. In the days that followed the narrator discovered that these boys did a lot of other things apart from selling fruits. They sold newspapers, they polished shoes, and they worked as guides to tourists and ran errands. The boys proved to be extremely useful to the narrator. Whenever they wanted a pack of American cigarettes or seats for the opera or the name of a good restaurant that could provide ravioli, they satisfied their needs with their usual cheerful competence.
2. What do you understand about the boy’s character from their action and behavior?

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Nicola is a thirteen year old boy whose younger brother Jacopo is just twelve. The hardship in life has made the boys very mature for their age. They work selflessly and tirelessly for the treatment of their sister, Lucia who was suffering from tuberculosis of spine. They are shabby in their dress and live on black bread and figs, but kept their sister in an expensive hospital to get the best of care.

The boys were very friendly and innocent but beneath their cheerful smile some sadness was hidden. Their eagerness to do any work was really remarkable. The boys appear to be cheerful, polite, well mannered and compassionate. They also have a lot of self respect. They are extremely hardworking and matured in their outlook. They do not want to gain sympathy from the people by narrating their personal tragedy. They appear to be very caring and considerate brothers.

COMPREHENSION III

1. Do you think the ending comes to you as a surprise? Why?

Yes, the ending comes as a surprise. In the initial part of the story it appears that these boys are working hard for money only. As the narration continues we get to understand that the boys are more than just the street vendors. They appear to be men of hard work and of high self esteem. Their love for their sick sister Lucia and willingness to take up any job cheerfully at that age really surprises everyone. Nicola is a thirteen year old boy whose younger brother Jacopo is just twelve.

2. Had you been in the place of the narrator would you have behaved differently?

If I were in the place of the narrator, I guess I would have behaved differently towards the two young boys. After learning about their personal tragedy and sister’s ailment, one could develop sympathy and render a helping hand. Whereas the narrator did not do any of those, in order to respect their privacy and self esteem.

3. “Appearances are Deceptive”. How does the story bring out this idea?

Appearances are deceptive; they need not reveal the character of a person. Nicola and Jacopo initially were seen dressed shabbily selling straw berries. Inspite of their appearances, the author bought fruit from them. The narrator realizes that the boys did a lot of other things apart from selling straw berries in the days that followed. They sold newspapers, polished shoes, worked as Guides to the tourists and many more. The author discovers a sense of purpose and self esteem that was beyond their age. Despite their appearances they never derived a favor or pity from anyone. They earned a living for themselves and provided medical assistance to their ailing sister Lucia at the best of the Hospitals.
hardship in life has made the boys very mature for their age. They work selflessly and tirelessly for the treatment of their sister, Lucia who was suffering from tuberculosis of spine. They are shabby in their dress and live on black bread and figs, but kept their sister in an expensive hospital to get the best of care.

2. Had you been in the place of the narrator would you have behaved differently?

A J Cronin (1896-1981) was Scottish novelist and Physician. Cronin wrote his first novel Hatter’s Castle. This was such a great success that he gave up medicine to pursue literature. He wrote several novels like ‘The keys of the Kingdom’, The Spanish Gardener’ etc. His works have been translated into many languages and several of his books have been filmed.

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4. War may destroy one’s home but not one’s heart.’ Discuss the statement

A J Cronin (1896-1981) was Scottish novelist and Physician. Cronin wrote his first novel Hatter’s Castle. This was such a great success that he gave up medicine to pursue literature. He wrote several novels like ‘The keys of the Kingdom’, The Spanish Gardener’ etc. His works have been translated into many languages and several of his books have been filmed.

With reference to the story of the two boys. Inspite of the trouble and the loss caused by the war, the boys were able to cheerfully carry on with their tasks. They had to help Lucia, their sister to recover from her illness; they did it with more enthusiasm. The war had destroyed everthing, starting from their father and then their house. Later on they discover that their sister is suffering from TB of spine. They are orphaned, homeless and still young. They choose to lead a life of dignity. Until the war they had led a comfortable life. War had thrown them to the streets, exposing them to bitter cold and extreme starvation. The destruction caused by the war had not broken their spirits. Their sacrifice, devotion and maturity bring in new hope for themselves. They are able to cheerfully carry on with their lives and add meaning to it.

5. Do you think the story is telling a comment on the true character of ‘gentleman’ elaborate?

The story is definitely telling a comment on the true character of a gentleman, because the two small boys have all the qualities of a true gentleman. At that young age, they behave in a perfectly matured way. They are polite, sensitive and compassionate. They do not want to trouble or bother others about their problems. They never complain about their past and are ever smiling.
13. Do not ask of Me, My Love

Faiz Ahmad Faiz

Glossary

Vain : useless, waste
Illusion : imaginary (an idea or belief that is false)
Brutal : cruel, harsh
Smeared : spread over
Everlasting : immortal

Comprehension: 1

1. When does the speaker realize what he thought about love was not true?

The speaker realized what he thought about love was not true, when he came to know that there were other sorrows in the world than love and other pleasures.

2. That's the way I imagined it to be' suggests

A) That the speaker's concept of love is naïve

3. For there are other sorrows in the world than love', here sorrows refers to miseries

B) Caused by poverty and deprivation.

4. You are beautiful still, My love' Here the speaker is expressing his

A) Fidelity to his love.

Comprehension: II

1. What does the line 'those dark and brutal curses of countless centuries” suggest?

2. What harsh realities of life have drawn the speaker's attention much more than the beauty of his beloved?
3. **What transformation in the perception of love do you see in the poem?**

Faiz Ahmad Faiz, a famous Urdu poet from Pakistan, writes about the love of a man which was thought to be lasting forever. But, very soon there is a transformation and realizes that there are much more pleasures and sorrows in the world than love. The refrain 'Do not ask of me, my love that love I once had for you' tells us about his awareness of other realities of life.

In the first stanza, the poet recollects the earlier time of a man and his love. Life was assumed to be bright, young and blooming. The sorrows of his lover was painful than any other pain. There was a time when he considered that her beauty added on to the beauty of spring and gave it an everlasting youth. He used to conclude that her eyes mattered more and everything else was a waste. In her presence, he would assume that the whole world was his. But soon he realizes it was merely an illusion. The love that he thought was all powerful and consuming was just one more of the many pains and pleasures in the world.

The next stanza speaks about the harsh realities of life. He begins to see the realities that summoned him and pleads with his love not to ask for the same love he had for her. He realizes the sufferings of humanity. He understands his mistake in seeing his beloved's pain as that greatest. The more he drifts away from his lover, the better he is capable of understanding the meaning of true love.

Love can be woven in silk, satin and brocade but brutality of the curses that mankind has suffered for centuries questions this attire of love. The poet points out instances of war and bloodshed, the human trafficking the diseases and dreadful habits of human beings that has infested the world, with the wounds festering. When there is injustice and starvation poverty and deprivation, the poet feels he is not capable of involving himself into his past love. The poet concludes that he is helpless even though the lover is still beautiful, there are other sorrows and pleasures in the world more than love. He comes to the resolution of being more considerate towards others' problems and sufferings.
3. What transformation in the perception of love do you see in the poem?

Faiz Ahmad Faiz, a famous Urdu poet from Pakistan, writes about the love of a man which was thought to be lasting forever. But soon, there is a transformation and realizes that there are much more pleasures and sorrows in the world than love. The refrain ‘Do not ask of me, my love, that love I once had for you’ tells us about his awareness of other realities of life.

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The next stanza speaks about the harsh realities of life. He begins to see the realities that summoned him and pleads with his love not to ask for the same love he had for her. He realizes the sufferings of humanity. He understands his mistake in seeing his beloved’s pain as the greatest. The more he drifts away from his lover, the better he is capable of understanding the meaning of true love.

Love can be woven in silk, satin and brocade but brutality of the curses that mankind has suffered for centuries questions this attire of love. The poet points out instances of war and bloodshed, human trafficking, the diseases and dreadful habits of human beings that have infested the world, with the wounds festering. When there is injustice and starvation, poverty and deprivation, the poet feels he is not capable of involving himself into his past love. The poet concludes that he is helpless even though the lover is still beautiful, there are other sorrows and pleasures in the world more than love. He comes to the resolution of being more considerate towards other people’s problems and sufferings.
II. Answer any eight of the following in a paragraph of 80 -100 words each :  
8 x 4 = 32

13. The enquiry commission did not give justice to man explain the Statement with reference to "The Gentlemen of the Jungle"

14. Why is the boy disinterested to go school?

15. Narrate one of the interesting stories told by Mara in "Around a medicinal creeper"

16. Describe the humiliation felt by the narrator in the restaurant in "oru Manushyan".

17. What are the instructions that Mara gives his son regarding the lake in "Watch man of the Lake"?

18. What other miseries and pleasures call for the poet' s attention in "Do not ask of me my love"?

19. Write a note on the difficulties faced by Mullatto children in 'Fredrick Douglass'

20. Explain the impact of war on Lucia's life in "Two gentlemen of Verona".

21. How does the farmer's wife bring out the determination of the woman to survive?

22. How does the poet reveal that the things in nature do not make any discrimination like human beings in "If I was a tree"

III. Answer one of the following in about 200 words : 1 x 6 = 6


OR

How does Mara sacrifice his life for the village in "Watchman of the Lake"

OR

Describe the importance of money with reference to 'Money madness'.

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IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it:

Pineapple one of the popular tropical fruits is widely cultivated in south India, Assam and other Himalayan states. It is one of the rare fruits that can be grown in shades preferably under mango trees. The plant grows widely almost in any soil and does not require much care.

The shoots of the plants reach maturity within a short span of time. It takes 15 to 22 months for the plant to bear fruit, the fruit possesses a wonderful taste and an excellent flavour. In America some of the farmers are producing fibreless variety. One type of pineapple is almost without any core.

Pineapple has medicinal values. It contains an enzyme called bromelaine that helps the body digest protein and fats. So, Pineapple juice along with the meals is recommended for people suffering from indigestion. Fresh pineapple juice relieves thirst and soothes the throat, especially the vocal cords. So it is a valuable tonic for singers. Another chemical product of pineapple is chlorine that simulates the kidneys. In dropsy, a disease causing water fluid collecting in the body, Pineapple juice is helpful in relieving jaundice and strengthening the liver. In diphtheria pineapple juice relieves the misery and irritable condition of the throat. If the juice is sour one should add honey instead of sugar to improve the tonic properties.

24. Which type of fruit is pineapple?
25. What is rare quality of pineapple?
26. How much time does the pineapple plant take to bear fruit?
27. Which variety of pineapple is grown in America?
28. Who are recommended to take pineapple juice along with the meals?
29. Which is the enzyme that helps the body to digest protein and fats?
30. What is chlorine?
31. ___________ is a disease causing water fluid collecting in the body.
   a) Jaundice       b) dropsy       c) diphtheria
32. Add prefix to the word 'digestion' to make an antonym of the word.
33. Write the word which means 'help' from the passage.
V. A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles and prepositions given in brackets.  1 x 4 = 4

34. Call Someone let __________ announcer go____________ a beat of drums and announce________ all people in my kingdom that, this is the last day of___________ world.
(a, to, an, with, the, for)

B. Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the verbs given in brackets: 1 x 4 = 4

35. I saw Krishna looking for the medicinal creeper, when I_____ (listen) to his description. I _____ (be) sure that he was looking for the same creeper which Mara and Appanna_____ (have tie) to the nearest tree. I ______(take) him to the plant

C. Choose the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject : 1 x 3 = 3

36. The teaching staff of nine____ (is / are) made of high school student volunteers. They____ (is / are) teenagers. One of the teachers Debarita______(go / goes) to college in Behrampur.

D. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them. 2 x 1 = 2

37. A Coffee seed bed has to be protected from a sun.

38. Why you are so late, Nicola?

E. Re - Write as directed : 6 x 1 = 6

39. I have another______ (peace / piece) of work for you .
(Fill in the blank with appropriate word given in brackets)

40. Some plants are_____ (poison)
(complete the sentence with the right form of the word given in brackets)

41. treated as / a / was / Mara / Mad man
(Re - arrange the segments to form a meaningful sentence)

42. Verona is a lovely city___________ (Add a question tag)

43. The teacher gave us home work
(Change into a question beginning with the right form of ‘do’)
44. The elephant put his trunk inside the hut slowly

(Frame a question so as to get the underlined word as answer)

VI. A. Refer to the following list of events and answer the questions set on it. 1x4=4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inauguration</td>
<td>12-2-2014</td>
<td>9 a.m. to 10 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Athletics</td>
<td>12-02-2014</td>
<td>11 a.m. to 2 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor games</td>
<td>12-02-2014</td>
<td>3 p.m. to 5 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group games</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabaddi</td>
<td>13-02-2014</td>
<td>9 a.m. to 11 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volley ball</td>
<td>13-02-2014</td>
<td>2 p.m. to 4 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

45. i) Mention the name of the function?

ii) At what time does the inauguration of the programme starts?

iii) When are the indoor games conducted?

iv) Which is the group game conducted on 13 - 02 - 2014 in the morning?

46. Write a letter to the Principal of your college requesting to permit to attend the District level cultural competitions to be held in Dharwad. Your letter should contain the following points. 1 x 5 = 5

*Date and time of programme

*Venue of the programme.

VII. A) Match the expression under column A to its corresponding language

71
47. A B
   Expressions Functions.
   1. Oh, God! How sad! Greeting
   2. Hello, good morning Gratitude
   3. I am grateful to you Offering to help
   4. Good bye Expressing Sympathy
   5. Can I help Leave taking

48. Complete the dialogue.
   Miss Veena: Good morning miss Hema.
   Miss Hema: ________________
   Miss Veena: How are you?
   Miss Hema: very well ____________
   Miss Veena: I think we’ve not met for a long time.
   Miss Hema: Yes, I was with my mother.
   Miss Veena: __________ I need to go home now, see you.
   Miss Hema: _________ Veena.

49. Dialogue writing:
   Your friend has won the first prize in the District level Essay competition. Write a dialogue Congratulating your friend.

   First PUC Annual Examination, February - 2015
Time: 3 Hours 15 Min.  
Max. Marks : 100

Instructions:

a) Follow the prescribed limit while answering the questions.
b) Write the correct question number as it appears on the question paper.
c) One mark questions attempted more than once will be awarded zero.
d) For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

I Answer the following in a word, a phrase or a sentence each :

1. Who wanted peace and tranquility in the story "The Gentlemen of the Jungle"?
2. What drives away the joy of the school boy?
3. Krishna, in around medicinal creeper was suffering from
   a) heel pain   b) piles   c) neck pain
4. Who did the narrator teach to write their address in English in 'Our Manushyan'?
5. What has one to eat, if one doesn't have money, according to the poet in the 'Money Madness'?
6. Name the woman who helps Babar Ali in sending children to his school in the story 'Babar Ali'.
7. Mara requested the king to save :
   a) The King
   b) The lake
   c) his own life
8. How old was Douglass when he lost his mother in the story, 'Frederick Douglass'?
9. Where does the old woman wish to take the pilgrim if he paid fifty paisa coin to her in 'An old woman'?
10. Who informs the narrator about Lucia's family in 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'?
11. Why does the Farmer's wife tolerate her husband in 'Farmer's wife'?
12. What was more useful than love to the poet, in the poem, 'Don't ask of me, my love'?

II. Answer any Eight of the following choosing at least two from poems in paragraphs of 80-100 words each: 4 x 8 = 32

13. Why was the commission of enquiry appointed by the king of the Jungle in 'The Gentlemen of the Jungle'?

14. Describe the boy's experience in the school in the poem 'The School Boy'.

15. What was the story behind Mara's loss of teeth on right side in 'Around Medicinal Creeper'?

16. How did a stranger save the day for the narrator in 'Oru Manushyan'? Explain.

17. Give an account of the meeting that took place between Mara and the king on the stormy night.

18. How does the poem, 'The Farmer's Wife' bring out the plight of the woman?

19. Why did Frederick Douglass and other slaves feel deprived as they could not tell their ages?

20. Describe an old woman's role as a guide in the poem, 'An Old Woman'.

21. What makes Nicola and Jacopo gentlemen of Verona?

22. What change is noticed in the attitude of the speaker towards his beloved in the poem, 'Don't ask of me, my love'?

III. Answer one of the following in about 200 words: 1 x 6 = 6

23. Babar Ali's school is very different from other formal schools. Discuss.

OR

How does the poem, 'If I was A Tree' bring-out the social discrimination in the society?

OR

Describe about Mara's commitment shown towards living beings in 'The watchman of the lake.'

IV. Read the following passage and answer the question set on it:

Our forests are important sources covering one fifth of the country's land area. They supply the timber for the railways, house building and furniture making. They also supply the fuels for cooking and the bamboo for paper making. Medicinal herbs also come from the forests. In the olden days our wisemen and philosophers had their Ashram in the forests. These Ashrams were centres of Knowledge and learning. Unfortunately forests were ruthlessly cut down in the past few years. While the forests are disappearing, the demand for timber is growing. We must, therefore protect and develop our forests. 'Vana Mahotsava' is an important step in this direction. It is observed for a week in July every year. During this week, lakhs of saplings are planted throughout the country. This is being done to restore our fast disappearing forests.

24. For what purpose do we need timber?

25. What do forests supply for paper making?

26. What did our wisemen and philosophers do in the forests?

27. What was the use of Ashrams?

28. What was unfortunate about the forests in the past few years?

29. When is Vana Mahotsava observed?

30. What is done during the Vana Mahotsava?

31. Why is Vana Mahotsava celebrated?

32. Our wisemen and philosophers had Ashrams in ..........

(Fill in the blank with right word from the passage.)

33. Forests are important sources of natural wealth covering one ...... of the country's land area.

a) sixth           b) fourth           c) fifth
Our forests are important sources covering one fifth of the country's land area. They supply the timber for the railways, house building and furniture making. They also supply the fuels for cooking and the bamboo for paper making. Medicinal herbs also come from the forests.

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29. When is Vana Mahotsava observed?
30. What is done during the Vana Mahotsava?
31. Why is Vana Mahotsava celebrated?
32. Our wisemen and philosophers had Ashrams in ...........
   (Fill in the blank with right word from the passage.)
33. Forests are important sources of natural wealth covering one ...... of the country's land area.
   a) sixth      b) fourth      c) fifth

V. A) Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles and prepositions given in brackets  
4 x 1 = 4
34. Krishna knew ______ Malayali Sadhu. This godman had treated Krishna on ___ earlier occasion, when Krishna had started developing boils______his body. The godman had given Krishna the bark ___some tree.
   (an, a, the, over, of).

B) Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the verbs given in
35. The narrator put his hand in his coat pocket to pay it. He ______(begin) sweating profusely and almost _____(digest) in an instant all that he_______ (have) eaten. The reason ______(be) his wallet was not there.

C) Choose the correct form of the Verbs that agree with the subjects:

2x1 =2

36. Every medicinal plant______(have / has) healing power. But for some strange reason, the modern world______ (does / do) not recognize this precious knowledge. So it is on the verge of extinction.

D) Correct the following sentences and rewrite them. 2x1=2

37. I am liking English very much

38. This is a best thing.

E) Rewrite as directed: 6x 1=6

39. The thief  has been released on_______ (bale / bail)

(Fill in the blank with appropriate word given in bracket.)

40. Babar Ali provides free _________ (educate) to all the poor students in his native place

(Fill in the blank by adding a suitable suffix to the word given in bracket)

41. is / she / Bangalore / in / now

(Rearrange the segments to form a meaningful sentence.)

42. Jacopo is lively as a squirrel. (Add a question tag.)

43. Mara requested the king to build a lake

(Change into a question beginning with the right form of 'do')

44. Valmiki wrote the Ramayana

(Frame a question so as to get the underlined word as answer)
VI.A. Refer to the following list of events and answer the questions set on it:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inaugural</td>
<td>10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prize distribution</td>
<td>11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural programmes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songs and dances</td>
<td>12.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
<td>2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drama</td>
<td>3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

45. i) How long will the inaugural event last?
   ii) When will the prize distribution begin?
   iii) When will the cultural programmes take place?
   iv) What is the time allotted for drama?

B) 46. Write a letter to the Commissioner, City Corporation, Kuvempunagar, Mysore complaining irregular water supply in your locality. Your letter should include the following points.

* Irregular water supply and the areas affected
* Inconvenience caused to the general public

VII. A) Match the expression under column 'A' to its corresponding Language function under ‘B’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Hello, good morning</td>
<td>a) Expressing gratitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Meet my friend Ravi</td>
<td>b) Greeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Could you please pass me the bag?</td>
<td>c) Expressing sympathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Thank you so much</td>
<td>d) Requesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Oh, God! How sad!</td>
<td>e) Introducing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B) 48. Complete the dialogue: 4 x 1 = 4

David: Hello, Ranjith, __________?
Ranjith: ________, How do you do?
David: I am ok.
Ranjith: Oh! You are carrying 2 bags. Now ______?
David: No________.

C) 49. Dialogue Writing, 3 x 1 = 3

David has won the championship at the District Level athletics meet. His friend Manvith compliments him. Write a dialogue between David and Manvith.
First PUC Annual Examination, February – 2016

Time: 3 Hours 15 Min                Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:
1. Follow the prescribed limit while answering questions
2. Write the correct question numbers as it appears on the question paper.
3. One mark questions attempted more than once will be awarded zero.
4. For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite.

I. Answer the following questions in a word, a phrase or in a sentence each: 12 x 1 = 12

1. Who assured Justice to man in the lesson, "The Gentlemen of the Jungle"?
2. Which bird sings with the boy in the poem "The School Boy"?
3. Who lost the teeth in the lesson, "Around a Medicinal Creeper"?
4. At what time did the narrator wake up in the lesson "Oru Manushyan"?
5. According to the poet what is everyone’s madness in "Money Madness"?
6. Name Babar Ali’s father in the lesson, "Babar Ali".
7. What wouldn't the bird ask the tree in the poem, "If I was a tree"?
8. Whom did the Headman instruct to guard Mara in the lesson, "Watchman of the lake"?
9. Whom does "You" refer to in the poem "The Farmer's Wife"?
10. Where was Frederick Douglass born?
11. What does an Old woman expect for her service in the poem "An Old woman"?
12. Where did the two boys meet the narrator in the lesson, "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
II. Answer any Eight of the following choosing at least Two from poetry in a paragraph of 80-100 words each: 8 x 4 = 32

13. Do you agree with the action of the man at the end of the story, "The Gentlemen of the Jungle"? Why?

14. How does the poet argue against formal schooling in the poem "The School Boy"? Explain.

15. How was Krishna cured of his illness?

16. Give an account of the Embarrassing experience faced by the narrator in "Oru Manushyan"?

17. How does money trigger fear in an individual in "Money Madness"?

18. How do you justify the poem, "If I was a tree" as a satire on Social discrimination?

19. Describe the final meeting between the king and Mara in "Watchman of the Lake".

20. Why wasn't Frederick Douglass affected by his mother's death?

21. In what ways were the two boys useful to the narrator in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?

22. What transformation in the perception of love do you see in the poem "Do not ask of me my love"?

III. Answer any One of the following in about 200 words: 1 x 6 = 6


OR

The poem "Farmer's wife" highlights the plight of widows after the death of husbands How? Explain,

OR

How did Mara treat the fisherman and the visitor? What was his advice to his son?

IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it in a word, a phrase or in a sentence: 10 x 1 = 10

Life is a mixture of 'The pleasant' and 'the Unpleasant' of 'Joy and sorrow'. As the Palmistdalares; Weeping may endure for right but joy cometh in the morning. Joy and sorrow follows each other as day follows night but when suffering comes, the period appears to be long. A year of Joy is but as a day and a day of suffering appears longer than a year.

Suffering is a part of life. It is a teacher. We would miss some of the best lessons of life if suffering did not come to us. When trouble approaches, we try to run away from it; but trouble can never be avoided. 'The unpleasant experience recedes only for a while to return to us again. By avoiding trouble we invite greater trouble at a later stage. There are some who knowing that trouble can't be avoided say, "What cannot be cured that must be endured." But there is third way? Meeting trouble. It is the only right way. The first way, the way of avoiding trouble is folly. "The second - the way of becoming resigned is 'Avidya' - ignorance. The third is the way of greeting every unpleasant experience as friend. Move forward to meet trouble to greet it with the words "Welcome! Friend! What message do you bring to me from God?" And you'll find that every trouble is pocket soiled outside, but which contains a precious gift. Every unpleasant experience is a package which hides - Wealth of wisdom and strength, the Person, who knows this, greets suffering with smile. He's a true victor and his way is the way to victory.

24. According to the Palmist what is life?
25. How do Joy and sorrow follow each other?
26. When does the period appear to be long?
27. When would we miss some of the best lessons of life?
28. What do we do when trouble approaches?
29. What would happen if we avoid trouble?
30. Add a suitable prefix to the word 'avoidable' to make it as antonym.
31. With what words do we greet trouble?
32. Write the expression which means 'happiness' in the passage.
33. Who is a True Victor?
V. A) Fill in the blanks with Articles and Prepositions given in brackets:

34. Once upon a time ______ elephant made a friendship with a man. One day ______ heavy thunder storm broke out, the Elephant went ______ his friend who had a little hut at the edge ______ the forest.

[of, an, a, the, to, for.]

B) Fill in the blanks with suitable form of Verbs given in brackets:

35. Mara and a friend of his____ (lay) a trap and____ (catch) a barking deer. As they had to divide it equally between them, they _____ (take) it near to the stream, skinned it cleaned and______ (divide) the meat.

C) Choose the correct form of the Verb that agrees with the subject:

36. The narrator____ (enter/ entered) a crowded restaurant. He____ (eat / ate) a full meal consisting of Chapattis and meat curry. He drank tea as well. The bill_____ (came / come) to eleven annas.

D) Correct the following sentences and rewrite them again:

37. One of my friend is in Mysore.

38. What you are doing?

II) Rewrite as directed.

39. When Raju was in the hospital, his mother_____ (looks / looked) after his children.

(Fill in the blank with appropriate word given in bracket.)

40. Students learnt the correct _____ (Pronounce) of the words.

(Complete the sentence with the right form of the word given in brackets)

41. Sat / to take / the commission / evidence / the

1 Rearrange the segments to form a meaningful sentence

42. The Creeper has small leaves.
(Add suitable question tag)

43. Frederick Douglass escaped slavery in 1838.

(Change into a question beginning with the right form of 'do'.)

44. Babar Ali must be the youngest headmaster in the world.

Framed a question so as to get the underlined word as answer

VI. A) Study the TV Programme list below and answer the questions set on it: 4 x 1 = 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Doordarshan</th>
<th>ETV</th>
<th>Discovery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishi Jagat</td>
<td>News</td>
<td>Cartoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News</td>
<td>Parichaya</td>
<td>Asia today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhavayana</td>
<td>Saviruchi</td>
<td>Wildweek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film songs</td>
<td>Panchatantra</td>
<td>Wonder land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

45. i) Which T.V. Channel Telecasts news at 8.30?
   
   ii) What can you watch on discovery channel at 1.00 O'clock?
   
   iii) At what time does Doordarshan telecast Bhavayana?
   
   iv) Which of the three channels present programme on Saviruchi?

B) 46. You need a study certificate from the Principal of your college, write a letter including the following points:

   lx5=5

   * Your admission number, year of study.
* Why do you need it?
* When and whom it has to be submitted?

47. Match the expression under Column 'A' to its corresponding language under 'B'  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressions</td>
<td>Functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Could you please pass the salt</td>
<td>introducing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I am very upset to hear that</td>
<td>gratitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hi! This is Prem</td>
<td>greeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Good evening</td>
<td>requesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Thanks a lot</td>
<td>expressing sympathy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B) Complete the dialogue:  

48. Customer : I would like to buy a laptop
   Shop keeper : ____________
   Customer : Let me see them.
   Shop keeper : ____________
   Customer : I want some good model
   Shop keeper : ____________
   Customer : Please give me that one.
   Shop keeper : ____________

C) Dialogue writing:  

Akshya and Arya meet and discuss their achievements in the annual sports meet. Create a dialogue between them.
First PUC Annual Examination, February - 2017

Subject : ENGLISH

Time : 3 Hours 15 Min

Instructions :

a) Read all the instructions carefully
b) Follow the prescribed limit while answering the questions.
c) Write the correct question number exactly as it appears on the question paper.
d) One mark questions attempted more than once will be awarded zero
e) For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

I. Answer the following questions in a word, a phrase or in a sentence each. 12x1=12

1. What did the king command his ministers to appoint in "The Gentlemen of the Jungle"?
2. In "The School Boy", the little one's spend the day in ___________.
   a) sighing and dismay b) joy c) anger.
3. When does milk become hard according to Appanna's belief in "Around a Medicinal Creeper"?
4. Why did the narrator feel sweating profusely in "Oru Manushyan"?
5. What does the individual carry around with him if the multitude is mad according to D.H. Lawrence?
6. How many children has Tulu Rani Hazra recruited to Babar Ali's school?
7. Where do the three hundred thousand gods shelter according to the speaker in "If I was a Tree"?
8. Which goddess has come in to Mara's dream in "Watch man of the Lake"?
9. The phrase 'harvest of my womb' in "The Farmer's Wife" suggest ___________.
   a) Worm -eaten cotton pods b) The children of farmer's wife c) debts.
10. What do you mean by 'malatta children' as mentioned in "Frederick Douglass"?
11. How much does an old woman expect from a tourist to take him to the horse shoe shrine?
12. Name the sister of Nicola and Jacopo in "Two Gentlemen of Verona".

II Answer any Eight of the following (choosing atleast two from poetry) in a paragraph of 80-100 words each. 8x4=32

13. State the reasons given by the commission of enquiry for not including a member from man's side in the commission in "The Gentlemen of the Jungle"?
14. Why is the boy reluctant to go to school in "The School Boy"?
15. Explain how Mara lost his teeth in "Around a Medicinal Creeper".
16. Describe the embarrassing experience of the narrator at the restaurant in "Oru Manushyan".
17. "If you have a will then there surely is a way" How is it brought out in "Babar Ali"?
18. All are equal in the eyes of nature ". How is it explained in "If I was a Tree"?
19. Do you like the king in "Watch man of the Lake"? Give reasons.
20. Farmer's wife is very rational in comparison to her husband. Substantiate.
21. Why does the narrator call Mr. Plummer ruthless man in "Frederick Douglass"?
22. Why does the speaker in "Do not ask of me my love" ask his beloved not to expect love he once had for her?

III Answer One of the following in about 200 words.

23. Do you agree with the action of the man at the end in "The Gentlemen of the Jungle"? Why?

   OR

   Comment on the collective money madness as described in "Money Madness".

   OR
How is the personality of Nicola and Jacopo described in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?

IV Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it.

For most of us, good clean water never seems to far away. Most of the water on earth however, is in the form of salt water of oceans, which we can't drink. We must rely on the water from lakes and rivers, which is called fresh water, to give us, firstly water to drink; secondly, to grow crops; thirdly, to supply electric power and finally for our industries. River provides food in the form of fish. They help in some areas to transport goods and people very cheaply across.

River valleys because of their power to sustain life, have been the cradles of all important civilization of the world. They are also among the most breathtaking (beautiful) views with falls and ravines.

It makes sense to take care of our rivers, but all too often, people allow rivers to be polluted. People change the course of the rivers to make them more usable but the change are not always good for rivers or the wild life that depends on them.

People need rivers in order to survive. Rivers also provide homes to many kinds of plants and animals. Now is the time for us to protect our rivers, before it is too late.

24. What is the form of most of the water on earth?
25. What do lakes and rivers provide us with?
26. What is the most important use of the fresh water for us?
27. What kind of water is used for agriculture?
28. Why were river valleys considered as cradles of civilization?
29. Food from rivers is in the form of .......... 
30. Why do people change the course of rivers?
31. Ass prefix to the word "important" to form its antonym.
32. Who, apart from people, depend on rivers?
33. People cause much .......... (pollute / pollution) in rivers now a days.

(Fill in the blanks by using the suitable word given in brackets)

V A) Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles and prepositions given in brackets.

34. The narrator stayed in ............ very small, dingy room on a dirty street. He carried ............ a profession there ; teaching English to some migrant labourers .......... nine thirty to eleven in the night. He taught them to write addresses in English.

learning to write ............ address in English was considered great education there.

(On, a, from, an, at, the)

V B) Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the verbs given in brackets.

35. They .......... (stone) Mara at sight and commanded him to get out of the village. When he still .......... (appear) they bound and .......... (throw) him in a cellar. But the man who .......... (be) his jailor let him go when he heard of his dream.

V C) Choose the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject.

36. Babar Ali .......... (give / gives) lessons just the way he .......... (have / has) heard them from his teachers. There .......... (is / are) no building or establishment for his school.

V D) Correct the following sentences and rewrite them.

37. one of his relatives were missed in America
38. Why you have troubled her?
E) Rewrite as directed

39. Mara, tying up the plant ...... (praised / prized ) it to the skies that every inch of it was medicinal.
   (Fill in the blank with the suitable word given in brackets)

40. Luigi shrugged his shoulders to convey his ...... (disapprove) of the boys shabby appearance.
   (Complete the sentence with the right form of the word given in brackets)

41. Was / Mr Plummer / a drunkard / miserable.
   (Re-arrange the segments to form a meaningful sentence)

42. He is fishing in the lake. (Add a question tag)

43. Sannappa brought a whole bundle of creepers.
   (Change in to a question beginning with the right form of "do")

44. An elephant has made a friendship with a man.
   (Frame a question so as to get the underlined word as answer)

VI A) Read the following cricket score bord and answer the questions set on it.

India vs England, Chennai
England 1st Innings - 477
India 1st Innings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Batsmen</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lokesh Rahul</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parthiv patel</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheteshwar pujar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virat Kohli</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karun Nair</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murali Vijay</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revichandran Ashwin</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravindra Jadeja</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umesh Yadav</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extras : 7
Total : 759

45. i) Which team got the first inning lead?
   ii) Name the player who missed double century?
   iii) How many balls did Parthiv patel play in making 71 runs?
   iv ) Which player made thrible century?

46. Write a letter to your principal requesting him / her to grant you one day leave as you want to attend an awareness programme on 'cashless transactions' your letter should include the following points.
   i) Your section and rollnumber
   ii) The reason for leave
   iii) When and where the awareness programme takes place.
**VII A)** Match the expression under column 'A' to its corresponding language functions under 'B'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. It's very kind of you</td>
<td>a) apologising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. You are looking so beautiful in this dress</td>
<td>b) compliment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I am extremely sorry</td>
<td>c) leave taking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Good bye!</td>
<td>d) gratitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Hello! Good morning</td>
<td>e) greeting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5x1=5**

**B. Complete the following dialogue**

48. (Divya goes to police station to lodge a complaint as she lost her purse)

    Divya: Good morning Sir,
    Inspector: ............., what can I do for you? (Greeting)
    Divya: I lost my purse.
    Inspector: .............? (seeking information)
    Divya: I lost it in the bus. I think, my purse was probably picked.
    Inspector: well, can you describe it?
    Divya: ............. (Giving information)
    Inspector: Ok, Give a complaint we'll look in to the matter.
    Divya: ............. (Gratitude)

**4x1=4**

**C. Dialogue writing**

Vinod wants to learn car driving. He goes to a car driving school and seeks information from Front Desk Receptionist.

Write a dialogue between Vinod and Front Desk Receptionist.

**********
Subject Code: 02 (NS)  

ENGLISH

Time: 3 Hours 15 Minutes  [Total No. of questions: 35]  [Max. Marks: 100]

Instructions: 1. Follow the prescribed limit while answering the questions.

2. Write the correct question number as it appears on the question paper.

3. One mark questions attempted more than once will be awarded zero.

4. Answers to question number 21 (a-j) and 25 (i-iii) should be in sequence and at one place.

5. For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

1. Answer the following questions in a word, a phrase or a sentence each:
   (12 x 1 = 12)

1) Where did the criminal go to fetch his dinner in “Too Dear”?  

2) Whom does ‘living arrows’ refer to in the poem “On Children”?  

3) What is ‘Chipko movement’ according to Vandana Shiva?  

4) Name the Villa Laura Liorente lived in.  

5) How much of Tamanna’s land did Dasavaiah forcibly acquire at first?  

P.T.O.
02 (NS)

6) What would like to be a butterfly or an apple in the poem “To the foot from Its Child”?

7) Which was Borges’s first literary reading in an English Version?

8) According to the poet Kuvempu, ‘heaven’ is
   a) with us
   b) on earth
   c) no where

9) What are extremely expensive in Brazil?

10) What was Marcus the in the outgoing Government in “The Voter”?

11) Why did some women prefer ‘gents’ cycle?

12) Water can also sit innocently in a (Fill in the blank)

II. Answer any EIGHT of the following questions (choosing at least two from poetry) in a paragraph of 80 to 100 words: (8 x 4 = 32)

13) Why did the criminal refuse to escape from the prison in “Too Dear”?

14) How is the parent and children relationship brought out in Kahlil Gibran’s poem “On Children”?

15) Write a note on Vandana Shiva’s involvement in ‘Chipko movement’.
16. How effectively does Gordon narrate the story of his cousin’s love for Laurel’s friend?

17. How did the owner’s life style change at ur the arrival of the old man in “The Gardener”?

18. Discuss Horace’s views on poetry and poem.

19. How does the speaker distinguish his love from that of others in the poem “When you are old”?

20. What are the views of George Mikes about Japanese “mannerism of Bowing”?

21. Comment on how cycling reduced women’s dependence on men with reference to “Where There is A Wheel”.

22. How is the destructive nature of water brought out in the poem “Warah”?

11. Answer the following questions in about 200 words: 

23. a) Whose love do you think is more passionate and intense in “Romeo and Juliet”? Explain.

CR

b) ‘Roei is an intelligent manipulator’. Justify with reference to the story “The vulture”.

Okt

c) ‘The conservation of biodiversity is the answer to the food and nutrition crisis’. Discuss.
IV. 24. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it:

(10 x 1 = 10)

Arunima Sinha is the first female amputee to climb Mount Everest. She also owns the credit of the first Indian amputee to conquer the heights of Mount Everest.

Arunima was born in 1988 in Ambedkar Nagar of Uttar Pradesh. She has been a national Volley ball and foot ball player. On April 2011, She boarded the train Pachavathi Express at Lucknow for Delhi to take an examination to join the CISF. To snatch her bag and gold chain, she was pushed out of the general compartment by the thieves. Unfortunately, she fell on another parallel track and before she could get up, another train crushed her leg below the knee. She was rushed to the hospital with serious leg and pelvic injuries. To save her life doctors had to amputate the crushed leg. After this accident she was given compensation of mere 26,000 rupees by Indian Sports Ministry, which caused national outrage. After this country wide protest, she received US $ 3,100 compensation and a job offer from Indian railways. She also got recommendation for a job in the CISF. After she had qualified as a Head Constable in 2012 in CISF examination.

While her treatment was going on at all India Institute of Medical Science. She was inspired by cricketer Yuvraj Singh who had successfully battled cancer. She also thought of doing something in life and her strong mind determined to conquer the peak of Mount Everest. So, She contacted Banchendri Pal, the first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest in 2011, and joined her training programme. Sinha climbed Island peak of 6150 metres in 2012 as preparation for her ascent of Everest. On 1 April 2013 Sinha and Susan Mahato a TSAF instructor climbed Mount Everest under the instruction of Banchendri Pal and reached the summit of Everest at 10:52 a.m on 21 May 2013. She took
25) Read the following lines and answer the questions : 

That morning, soon replies: “God only not need
Elliot men’s work or His own gifts” who best
Bear His mild yoke, they serve him best.

i) What does the God not need?

ii) *Bear ‘His’ mild yoke’. ‘His’ refers to ————.

iii) How do they serve the God?

V. 26) Complete the following by filling the blanks with the right form of the verb given in brackets : 

The gaming houses ———— (keep) in German Sovereign, because the source of revenue ———— (collect) from them. But a few years ago they ———— (forbid) to do so.

27) Report the following conversation : 

Laura : Will you go to your bench tomorrow?

Gonzalo : No. I will come here.

Laura : What will you bring for the birds?

Gonzalo : I will bring some crumbs for the birds.
28) Complete the following dialogue: (1 × 4 = 4)

(Conversation between seller and customer)

Baskar: Good morning! Sir ———— (introducing) in organic products company.

Vishal: ———— (reply greetings) ———— (offering help).

Baskar: I have brought some products of daily use. Could you please buy them.

Vishal: ———— (agree) if they are available at a reasonable price.

Baskar: Sure Sir, I will reduce the price. ———— (expresses gratitude)

29) Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate expression given in brackets: (1 × 2 = 2)

Cycling has ———— Pudukottai district. In this district all rural women used cycles, because it ———— (put in, cut down, swept across) on time wasted in waiting for buses.

30) Fill in the blanks with the right linkers: (1 × 4 = 4)

——— Tammanah bought four more acres adjacent to his land.

Baskeriah ———— followed suit. If one had ten friends ———— the other acquired fifteen admirers. All this looked like healthy competition ————, this competition turned to rivalry.

(However, after, also, then)
28) Complete the following dialogue:

(Conversation between seller and customer)

Baskar: Good morning! Sir —— (introducing) in organic products company.

Vishal: ———— (reply greetings) ———— (offering help).

Baskar: I have brought some products of daily use. Could you please buy them?

Vishal: ———— (agree) if they are available at a reasonable price.

Baskar: Sure Sir, will return the price. ———— (expresses gratitude)

29) Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate expression given in bracket:

(1 x 2 = 2)

Cycling has ———— Pudukkottai district. In this district all rural women used cycles, because it ———— on time wasted in waiting for buses.

(jump, cut down, swam across)

30) Fill in the blanks with the right linkers:

(1 x 4 = 4)

—— Twimman bought four more acres adjacent to his land Basavaian ———— followed suit. If one had ten friends ———— the other acquired silicon admirers. All this looked like healthy competition ————, this competition turned to rivalry.

(However, at first, also, then)
VI. 3. Read the following passage and make notes by drawing and filling in the boxes given below:

(8 x \(\frac{1}{2}\) = 4)

Vertebrate animals can be either warm-blooded or cold-blooded. A cold-blooded animal cannot maintain constant body temperature. The temperature of their body is determined by the outside surroundings. Cold-blooded animals are also called 'ectothermic', which means outside heat. They are reptiles, amphibians and fishes. Warm-blooded animals are able to regulate their internal temperature. They have fur and feather to keep them warm. They are also called 'endothermic' meaning heat inside. They are birds and mammals.
32) Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in "The Indian Express" dated Mar 13 2017. (5)

Renuka Devi Institute requires Hostel Wardens.
Qualification: B.A., B.Com., B.Sc.,
Experience: Minimum two years, excellent communication skill, apply within 20 days.

To: The Secretary
Renuka Devi Institute
6th Main, 4th Block
Mallushwara Nagar
Hyderabad.

(Write XXX for name and YYY for address)

33) a) Imagine you are the College Union President. You are given the responsibility of introducing the guest on the college day. Use the following information. (5)

Name: Dr. Jnana, V.V.
Education
Qualification: M.Sc., Ph.D.
Profile: Scientist in Astro physics, started career as a lecturer
Interests: Public awareness programmes on Science

OR
b) Write a report on how students acquire knowledge to get success in their exams between the age group of 15 to 20 years, based on the information given below in pie chart.

![Pie Chart]

VII. 34) What do the underlined words in the following extract refer to? (1 × 4 = 4)

Arunima Sinha was inspired by cricketer Yuvaraj Singh who had successfully battled cancer. She also thought of doing something in life and her strong mind determined to conquer the peaks of Mount Everest. It was climbed by Bachendri Pal at first in 2011.

i) Who : ____________.

ii) She : ____________.

iii) Her : ____________.

iv) It : ____________.

35) Rewrite the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence: (1 × 1 = 1)

is / our imagination / an extension only the book / of / and memory.

___________
SUCCESS GUARANTEED ONLY AT VIKAS

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