1. Romeo And Juliet - William Shakespeare
2. Too Dear! - Leo Tolstoy
3. On Children - Khalil Gibran
4. Everything I Need To Know I Learned In The Forest - Vandana Shiva
5. A Sunny Morning - Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero
6. When you are old - William Butler Yeats
7. The Gardener - P. Lankesh
8. To The Foot From Its Child - Pablo Neruda
9. I Believe that Books will never Disappear - Jorge Luis Borges
10. Heaven, if you are not on Earth - Kuvempu
11. Japan and Brazil Through A Traveler's Eye - George Mikes
12. The Voter - Chinua Achebe
13. Where There Is A Wheel - P. Sainath
14. Water - Challapalli Swaroopa Rani Translated by: Uma Bhrugubanda
English Notes

Volume 2

Index

1. Romeo And Juliet - William Shakespeare 5
2. Too Dear! - Leo Tolstoy 13
3. On Children - Khalil Gibran 23
4. Everything I Need To Know I Learned In The Forest - Vandana Shiva 27
5. A Sunny Morning - Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero 35
6. When you are old - William Butler Yeats 43
7. The Gardener - P. Lankesh 49
8. To The Foot From Its Child - Pablo Neruda 59
9. I Believe that Books will never Disappear - Jorge Luis Borges 69
10. Heaven, if you are not on Earth - Kuvempu Translated by: Prof. C.Naganna 75
11. Japan and Brazil Through A Traveler’s Eye - George Mikes 79
12. The Voter - Chinua Achebe 89
13. Where There Is A Wheel - P. Sainath 101
14. Water - Challapalli Swaroopa Rani Translated by: Uma Bhrugubanda 111

Model Question Paper - 1 125
Model Question Paper - 2 139
Model Question Paper - 3 153
Model Question Paper - 4 167
Model Question Paper - 5 181
Model Question Paper - 6 195
Model Question Paper - Model Paper - 6 203
Model Question Paper - 7 209

Scheme of Valuation Model Question Paper - 7 217
PU Board Textual Model Question Paper - 1 223
PU Board Textual Model Question Paper - 2 237
March/April - 2015 Annual Question Paper 251
March/April - 2016 Annual Question Paper 265
March/April-2017 Annual Question Paper 291

Scheme of Valuation
1. Romeo And Juliet

- William Shakespeare

Glossary:

- Doth (archaic): does
- Ethiopian: an African
- Yonder: over there
- Measure done: dance ended
- Thou (archaic): you
- Rude: roughly formed
- Garish: lurid, obtrusively bright
- Prodigious: powerful
- Implicit: without being directly expressed
- Rich jewel: opal
- Wilt (archaic): will
- Raven: a large black bird
- Pre-eminent: more successful than others

Comprehension I

1. Who according to Romeo teaches the torches to burn bright?
   Juliet

2. Romeo sees Juliet and says 'She doth teach the torches to burn bright' to what does he next compare Juliet that shows her brightness?
   Romeo compares Juliet to a precious jewel or a diamond earring that hangs in the ears of an African lady.
1. Romeo And Juliet

- William Shakespeare

Glossary:

Doth (archaic) : does
Ethiopian : an African
Yonder : over there
Measure done : dance ended
Thou (archaic) : you
Rude : roughly formed
Garish : lurid, obtrusively bright
Prodigious : powerful
Implicit : without being directly expressed
Rich jewel : opal
Wilt (archaic) : will
Raven : a large black bird
Pre-eminent : more successful than others

Comprehension I

1. **Who according to Romeo teaches the torches to burn bright?**

Juliet

2. **Romeo sees Juliet and says 'She doth teach the torches to burn bright' to what does he next compare Juliet that shows her brightness?**

Romeo compares Juliet to a precious jewel or a diamond ear ring that hangs in the ears of an African lady.
3. What does Romeo intend to do after the measure is done/dance is over?
   
   He intends to dance with her or at least touch her hand in greeting and make his ugly hand blessed.

4. What had Romeo not seen until he met Juliet?
   
   He had not seen what true beauty was until he met Juliet.

5. What does Juliet ask the loving, black browed night to do?
   
   She asks the loving black browed night to bring her Romeo to her.

6. Who will come gliding on the wings of night?

   Romeo

7. How does Juliet want Romeo to be immortalized?

   Juliet wants Romeo to be immortalized as stars in heaven

8. Why will be the world be in love with night?

   Romeo will make the face of heaven so fine that the world will fall in love with night.

9. The phrase, 'teach the torches to burn bright' suggests

   Juliet's beauty surpasses the brightness of light.

10. For earth too dear' this phrase suggests that the lady's beauty is divine.'

11. The measure done', connotes the completion of the dance organized by Lord Capulet.

12. The line, 'Did my heart love till now?' conveys Romeo feels this is true love.

13. The phrase 'new snow', suggests Description of Romeo's charm.

14. What do you think the phrase 'face of heaven' signifies?

   The phrase 'face of heaven' signifies the moonlit night sky.

15. Who hosted a grand supper? Lord Capulet

16. Name the two rival families of Verona.

   The Montagues and the Capulets.
17. Why does Romeo attend the supper?

Romeo attends the supper with the intention of seeing Rosaline, with whom he was in love.

18. Why does Romeo attend the supper in disguise?

Romeo, a Montague, being an enemy of the Capulets, had not been invited to the grand supper. As Romeo was keen on seeing Rosaline, he attended the supper in disguise.

19. Who does Romeo see on the dance floor?

Romeo sees Juliet, the fourteen year old daughter of the Capulets, on the dance floor.

20. Who does Romeo fall in love with at the party?

Juliet.

21. By whose beauty is Romeo fascinated?

Romeo is fascinated by the beauty of Juliet, the only daughter of the Capulets.

22. What does Romeo learn about Juliet after the dance?

Romeo comes to know that Juliet was the only daughter of the Capulets who were staunch enemies of the Montagues.

23. What does Romeo mean when he praises Juliet as 'Beauty too much for use, for earth too dear'?

Romeo is so enchanted by Juliet's beauty that he says that she is too beautiful for this world and too beautiful to die and be buried.

24. What is the metaphor Romeo uses in 'so shows a snowy dove trooping with crows' when he describes Juliet?

Romeo uses the metaphor 'snowy dove' to describe Juliet.

25. What does Romeo mean when he says, 'I never saw true beauty till this night'?

Romeo feels that never before has he felt so much in love with someone so beautiful as Juliet.

26. When does Juliet want Romeo to be set up in the heaven with the stars?

Juliet wants Romeo to be set up in the heaven with the stars forming a constellation in his image after her death.
27. Why does Juliet call Romeo 'day in night'?

Juliet calls Romeo 'day in night' because his presence will shine out against the darkness.

28. Why will the people stop paying attention to the sun?

After being cut into little stars, Romeo will make the face of heaven so fine that the world will stop paying attention to the sun.

Comprehension II

1. What similes does Romeo use to convey Juliet's beauty and to what effect?

Or

What purpose do they serve in highlighting the intensity of love?

William Shakespeare (1564 – 1616) is an English poet and playwright, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's National poet and the “Bard of Avon”. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Romeo uses two similes to describe Juliet's mesmerizing beauty:

'It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night
As a rich jewel in an Ethiope's ear.'

In these lines the phrase 'cheek of night' and 'Ethiope's ear' refers to the darkness of the night personified as an African/Ethiopian.

The second simile:

So shows a snowy dove trooping with crows
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows.'

The comparison is between the 'snowy dove' and the 'crows'. Juliet is the snowy dove and the other ladies in the room are compared to crows.

One of the play's most consistent visual motifs is the contrast between light and dark often in terms of night and day imagery. This contrast is not given a particular metaphoric meaning 'light is not always good, and dark is not always evil'. On the contrary light and dark are
generally used to provide a sensory contrast and to hint at opposed alternatives.

The theme of light is symbolic of the natural beauty of young love. Both Romeo and Juliet see each other as light in a surrounding darkness. Romeo describes Juliet as 'being like a sun', 'brighter than a torch', 'a jewel sparkles in the night', and 'a bright angel among dark clouds'.

Juliet describes Romeo as day in night and whiter than snow upon a raven’s back. This contrast of light and dark can be expanded as symbols contrasting love and hate, youth and age in a metaphoric way.

Romeo and Juliet’s love is a light in the midst of the darkness of the hatred around them, but all of their activity together is done in night and darkness, while all the feuding is done in broad daylight. This paradox of imagery adds atmosphere to the moral dilemma facing the two lovers, loyalty to family or loyalty to love. These two similes highlight how fascinated Romeo is with Juliet’s beauty.

2. How according to Juliet, would Romeo be immortalized to the world?

William Shakespeare (1564 – 1616) is an English poet and playwright, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's National poet and the “Bard of Avon”. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Juliet compares Romeo to a day coming during night. She describes he is whiter than the snow on the black wings of a raven. By bringing in the images of night and day, black and white William Shakespeare tries to speak of the brighter side of the life. Inspite of having enmity, both Romeo and Juliet fall in love with each other and referred to as a day at night and as a white dove marching over black crows to show the intensity of their love.

'Come gentle night, come loving dark night' saying so Juliet requests to give her Romeo to her and if she dies, she begs fate to turn him into stars and form a constellation in his image. His face will make the heaven so beautiful that the world will fall in love with the night and forget the garish sun. Juliet wishes to immortalize Romeo after his death by wishing to transform him into star. By speaking of life after death Juliet exhibits more passionate and intense love for her beloved Romeo.
Comprehension III

1. Comment on the imagery of 'night-day, black-white' in the poem. What purpose do they serve in highlighting the intensity of love?

William Shakespeare (1564 – 1616) is an English poet and playwright, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world’s pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's National poet and the “Bard of Avon”. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Juliet's beauty burns so bright that it rivals the stars and even burning fire. Romeo is truly star struck. Romeo makes comparisons to demonstrate Juliet's true beauty. He contrasts her against her family calling her a dove which is white, a bright symbol of love and hope against a family of crows. This he uses to explain their criminality and darkness against the light referred to Juliet. The dove is the symbol of innocence and purity. He also describes Juliet as 'being like a sun', 'brighter than a torch', 'a jewel sparkling in the night', and 'a bright angel among dark clouds'.

Juliet uses the phrase 'day in night' and 'whiter than new snow on a raven's back'. She describes Romeo as day in night and whiter than snow upon a raven's back. This contrast of light and dark can be expanded as symbols contrasting love and hate, youth and age in a metaphoric way.

'Come gentle night, come loving dark night' 'when I shall die', 'heaven' and 'cut him in little stars' saying so Juliet requests to give her Romeo to her and if she dies, she begs fate to turn him into stars and form a constellation in his image. His face will make the heaven so beautiful that the world will fall in love with the night and forget the garish sun.

One of the play's most consistent visual motifs is the contrast between light and dark often in terms of night and day imagery. This contrast is not given a particular metaphoric meaning light is not always good, and dark is not always evil. On the contrary light and dark are generally used to provide a sensory contrast and to hint at opposed alternatives. The theme of light is symbolic of the natural beauty of young love. Both Romeo and Juliet see each other as light in a surrounding darkness.
Romeo and Juliet's love is a light in the midst of the darkness of the hate around them, but all of their activity together is done in night and darkness, while all the feuding is done in broad daylight. This paradox of imagery adds atmosphere to the moral dilemma facing the two lovers, loyalty to family or loyalty to love. Thus the imagery of night and day, black-white' depicts intensity of their love.

2. Between Romeo and Juliet whose love, do you think, is more passionate and intense?

William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616) is an English poet and playwright, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's National poet and the “Bard of Avon”. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

The two noble families of Verona, the Capulet's and the Montague's were staunch enemies. Romeo and Juliet belonged to rival families. Old Lord Capulet hosted a grand supper. Though Romeo belonged to the family of Montague's, he attended the supper in disguise to see Roseline, there he sees Juliet on the dance floor and is fascinated by her beauty. After the dance he learns that she is the daughter of Lord Capulet. She too feels a prodigious birth of love for a man from the enemy family.

Romeo realizes touching her hand would be a sin because she seems so perfect. He also realizes if he ever did touch her, his rude hand would be blessed. Romeo renounces his former words of love (To Roseline and others) One look of Juliet made him feel that every other girl he has ever seen might as well not exist, that means to say Romeo has found a true love.

He contrasts her against her family calling her a dove which is white, a bright symbol of love and hope against a family of crows. This he uses to explain their criminality and darkness against the light referred to Juliet. The dove is the symbol of innocence and purity. He says that she appears like a precious jewel hanging in the ears of an Ethiopian. He also describes Juliet as 'being like a sun', 'brighter than a torch', 'a jewel sparkling in the night', and 'a bright angel among dark clouds'.

Juliet uses the phrase 'day in night' and 'whiter than new snow on a raven's back'. She describes Romeo as day in night and whiter than
snow upon a raven's back. This contrast of light and dark can be expanded as symbols contrasting love and hate, youth and age. Juliet goes a step further, she tries to immortalize her passionate love towards Romeo.

'Come gentle night; come, loving, black-browed night,' when I shall die, take him and cut him out in little stars' saying so Juliet requests to give her Romeo to her and when she dies, she begs fate to turn him into stars and form a constellation in his image. His face will make the heaven so beautiful that the world will fall in love with the night and forget the garish sun. Juliet wishes to immortalize Romeo after his death by wishing to transform him into star.

Juliet by speaking of life after death, exhibits more passionate and intense love for her beloved Romeo. Romeo is mesmerized and fascinated by her physical beauty. Whereas she is not only infatuated with Romeo's personality but is deeply in love with Romeo. Thus we can conclude that it is Juliet who is more passionate and intense in love than Romeo.
2. Too Dear!

Leo Tolstoy

Glossary:

Boast : declare, source of pride
Inhabitants : citizen
Roulette : game of chance
Forbidden : Prohibited, Banned
Despair : anguish, depression
Drown : submerge and die.
Monopoly : owned, exclusively
Reigns : control, rule
Rakes : gather
Reviews : evaluation
Domains : area controlled by a ruler.
Condemned : convicted, damned
Guillotine : device for beheading a person
Wretch : sinner, rogue, reprobate
Monarch : a sole and absolute ruler
Reckon : estimate, evaluate
Summoned : called for, requested
Deliberation : serious thought, discussion
Fetch : carry, bring
Ruined : Crushed, destroyed
Imprisonment : detention
Prolific : profitable
Malevolence : enmity, hatred
Comprehension I

1. Where is the kingdom of Monaco?
   The kingdom of Monaco lies on the shore of the Mediterranean sea near the borders of France and Italy.

2. On the shores of which sea is the kingdom of Monaco located?
   Mediterranean sea.

3. What is the population of Monaco?
   Seven thousand inhabitants.

4. If the kingdom of Monaco were divided among its inhabitants how much land would each inhabitant get?
   Each inhabitant would get less than an acre.

5. How many men are there in the army of Monaco?
   Sixty men.

6. What are the items on which tax is levied in Monaco?
   Tobacco, wine and spirits, and poll-tax.

7. Why was it hard for the Prince to feed his courtiers and officials and to keep himself?
   As very few people in the kingdom drank and smoked the revenue from the taxes on tobacco and on wine and spirits was insufficient for the Prince to feed his courtiers and officials and to keep himself.

8. What was the new and special source of revenue found by the king?
   Gaming house.

9. What did people play in the gaming house?
   Roulette.

10. How did the king of Monaco supplement the kingdom's revenue?
    He supplemented the kingdoms revenue by keeping to himself the monopoly of the gaming business.

11. What did the king of Monaco consider dirty business?
    Gambling.
12. Why were the German sovereigns forbidden from keeping gaming houses? Why?

Gaming houses run by German sovereigns did a great deal of harm to the people. Many a time gamblers who lost their money in the German gaming houses, out of despair they drowned or shot themselves.

13. What proverb does the writer mention to justify the dirty business of gambling?

“You can't earn stone palaces by honest labor'  

14. In what way does the Prince of Monaco hold his court with all the ceremony of a real king?

The Prince of Monaco had his coronation, and his levees. He also gave rewards, and awarded sentences and pardons. He also held reviews, councils, laws and courts of justice.

15. What unusual crime was committed in the kingdom of Monaco?

A murder

16. In what manner was the criminal condemned to be executed?

The criminal was condemned to be executed by an executioner using a guillotine machine.

17. What was the hitch in the execution of the criminal?

The kingdom of Monaco did not have either a guillotine machine or a professional executioner.

18. How much did the French government expect from machine and an expert?

The French Government offered to lend a machine and an expert for a price of 16000 francs (16 thousand)

19. Who according to the council was a brother monarch?

The council of Monaco considered the king of Italy as a brother monarch. (Monarchic type of government)

20. How much did the Italian government demand for the execution?

It demanded 12000 francs (12 thousand) for lending the machine and the services of an executioner. It also included the travelling expenses.
21. Why was the prince of Monaco unwilling to put an additional tax of two francs of the people?

Prince of Monaco was unwilling because the people wouldn't stand it and it may also cause a riot.

22. What reason did the soldiers give for not accepting to execute the criminal?

The council of ministers wanted one of the soldiers to cut off the criminals' head in a rough and homely fashion. But the soldiers said that they did not know how to do it and that was onething that they had not been taught.

23. What were the duties expected of the guard?

The guard was expected to watch the criminal and also to fetch his food from the palace kitchen.

24. The present plan is too expensive what is the present plan referred to by the prince?

The plan of keeping the murderer in prison and a guard to keep watch over him which was about 600 francs a year.

25. On what condition did the criminal agree to leave the prison?

The criminal agreed to leave the prison on a condition that the king undertakes to pay his pension regularly and received one-third of his annuity as advance from the prince.

26. What work did the prisoner do after being released from prison?

The prisoner bought a bit of land and started market-gardening.

Comprehension II

1. Though gambling is a dirty business why does the king of Monaco resort to it?

Count Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910) is a Russian prolific writer, who started his career with short stories and novels, later he turned to write essays and plays. Tolstoy’s best known novels are war and Peace, Anna Karenina, Master and man etc. He was one of the prominent social reformers. After 1880 his deep concern for morals in the human life led
him to spirituality that radically changed his life. Too dear was written after 1890. So naturally his angle was humanitarian, where he reflects on the well being of mankind.

Monaco is a tiny little kingdom of seven thousand inhabitants, which lies on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea near the borders of France and Italy. Many a small country town has more inhabitants than this kingdom. In spite of this, Monaco has a Kinglet, a palace, courtiers, Ministers, a bishop, generals and an army, consisting of sixty men. The kingdom also levies taxes on its subjects on the use of tobacco, wine and spirits and a poll-tax. Since this kingdom has very few subjects, the revenue drawn from them was not sufficient.

Therefore the prince of Monaco had no other option other than resorting to keep gaming houses for extra revenue. This is the reason why the prince of Monaco resorts to gambling even though it’s a dirty business.

2. **Why did the king of Monaco keep changing his mind in dealing with the criminal?**

Count Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910) is a Russian prolific writer, who started his career with short stories and novels, later he turned to write essays and plays. Tolstoy's best known novels are war and Peace, Anna Karenina, Master and man etc. He was one of the prominent social reformers. After 1880 his deep concern for morals in the human life led him to spirituality that radically changed his life. Too dear was written after 1890. So naturally his angle was humanitarian, where he reflects on the well being of mankind.

The kingdom of Monaco had never encountered a crime like Murder in its domains. When this happened the king and the law keepers did not know how to handle this crisis. Though the judges sentenced the murderer to be beheaded, this was not possible, as the kingdom of Monaco had no means to execute the murderer and they had to rely on their neighboring country France to supply them a guillotine, a machine to cut the heads off. But, this cost them 16,000 Francs which was a heavy sum.

So the king decided to enquire the cost of machine from Italy. Italy offered guillotine machine for a lesser sum of 12,000 Francs. Even this was too much for countries economy, therefore king decided to alter the death sentence to one of imprisonment for life, which was cheaper than
the earlier death sentence.

After one year king noticed that life imprisonment cost came up to more than 600 Francs which was heavy and at last king resorted to paying a pension of 600 Francs annually to the prisoner and ordered him to leave the domains of Monaco forever.

3. **Why was the criminal reluctant to go out of the prison?**

Count Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910) is a Russian prolific writer, who started his career with short stories and novels, later he turned to write essays and plays. Tolstoy’s best known novels are war and Peace, Anna Karenina, Master and man etc. He was one of the prominent social reformers. After 1880 his deep concern for morals in the human life led him to spirituality that radically changed his life. Too dear was written after 1890. So naturally his angle was humanitarian, where he reflects on the well being of mankind.

According to the advice given by the ministers to bring down the expenses incurred on the prisoner, the Prince decided to dismiss the special guard who was kept to watch over the prisoner. This would indirectly give an opportunity for the prisoner to escape and the prince waited to see whether the prisoner escaped but this never happened. The criminal was reluctant to go out of prison for two reasons. One because he was timely fed by the royal kitchen and second he had no other place to go, as nobody would offer him a job as he was a murderer. Therefore he decided to stay in the prison instead of running away.

4. **How did the criminal lead his life after his release?**

Count Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910) is a Russian prolific writer, who started his career with short stories and novels, later he turned to write essays and plays. Tolstoy’s best known novels are war and Peace, Anna Karenina, Master and man etc. He was one of the prominent social reformers. After 1880 his deep concern for morals in the human life led him to spirituality that radically changed his life. Too dear was written after 1890. So naturally his angle was humanitarian, where he reflects on the well being of mankind.

It was agreed that the criminal would leave Monaco and its domain forever and for doing this he would be paid 600 Francs annually. This somehow appeased the criminal and he readily agreed to do so. It was only a quarter of an hour by rail and he emigrated, and settled just...
across the frontier, where he bought a bit of land, started market-gardening and lived comfortably. He always went at the proper time to draw his pension and having received it, he spent two or three francs at the gaming table, winning sometimes and losing sometimes and now lived peaceably well.

Comprehension III

1. You can't earn stone palaces by honest labour in what context is this statement made?

Count Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910) is a Russian prolific writer, who started his career with short stories and novels, later he turned to write essays and plays. Tolstoy's best known novels are war and Peace, Anna Karenina, Master and man etc. He was one of the prominent social reformers. After 1880 his deep concern for morals in the human life led him to spirituality that radically changed his life. Too dear was written after 1890. So naturally his angle was humanitarian, where he reflects on the well being of mankind.

Monaco is a tiny little kingdom of seven thousand inhabitants, which lies on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea near the borders of France and Italy. Many a small country town has more inhabitants than this kingdom. In spite of this, Monaco has a Kinglet, a palace, courtiers, Ministers, a bishop, generals and an army, consisting of sixty men. The kingdom also levies taxes on its subjects on the use of tobacco, wine and spirits and a poll-tax. Since this kingdom has very few subjects, the revenue drawn from them is not sufficient. Therefore the prince of Monaco has no other option other than resorting to keep gaming houses for extra revenue. Though kinglet of Monaco knows it is a dirty business, but what is he to do? He has to live. He was much interested in all his ceremonies. He has his coronation, his levees, his rewards, sentences and pardons. He also had his reviews, councils, laws and courts of justice, just like any other kings, only on a smaller scale. King was more interested in leading a luxurious life and also more concerned with all his financial gains and less concerned with his duties. So he drew revenue from all evil sources like gambling houses, tax on tobacco, wines and spirits which represents the negative aspects of life. Income collected from the evil side of life may not lead us to good future. Ill-gotten gain was spent in the ill mannered way in the end.
2. Though the trial and imprisonment of the criminal is depicted in comic mode in this story, it does give rise to serious question. What are they?

Or

3. Where there other ways of dealing with crime and the criminal? Discuss in the light of the story?

Count Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910) is a Russian prolific writer, who started his career with short stories and novels, later he turned to write essays and plays. Tolstoy’s best known novels are war and Peace, Anna Karenina, Master and man etc. He was one of the prominent social reformers. After 1880 his deep concern for morals in the human life led him to spirituality that radically changed his life. Too dear was written after 1890. So naturally his angle was humanitarian, where he reflects on the well being of mankind.

All is well in the kingdom of Monaco until a man commits a murder. The king had never had to deal with a murderer before, and after the judicial process, the convict had been sentenced to death.

But there was only one hitch in the matter and that was they had neither a guillotine for cutting heads, off, nor an executioner. So they had to rely on their neighboring country France. But this cost them 16,000 Francs, which was a very heavy sum. The prince later enquired it with Italy, Italy offered it for a lesser sum of 12,000 Francs, and even this was too much burden. The decision was (reversed) revoked and the murderer was imprisoned for life. Life imprisonment, however presented its own set of problems. There need to be a guard at all times and the man had to be fed. The yearly costs were calculated to be more than 600 Francs, which would still necessitate an increase of taxes. It was decided that the guard should be dismissed, even at the risk of losing the prisoner. But the prisoner however does not try to escape and when it was enquired, the criminal responds that he has nowhere to go in Monaco and that his reputation was ruined. King finally decides to pay 600 Francs to the murderer as an annual pension by the government to remain in exile.

Leo Tolstoy’s angle was humanitarian, where he reflects on the wellbeing of mankind. He presents this story in a most humorous way and concludes that king who was less concerned with his
responsibilities and was earning profit from evil sources also tries to save the expenses (from death sentences to life imprisonment) but it turns to be too expensive for the kinglet. So the title 'Too dear' is apt and the funny side is if the criminal was found guilty then he must be convicted. But this particular criminal was treated in an innovative fashion, where he was pensioned that is - a regular income by the government. It not only sets him free but also pensions him.

But unfortunately in other parts of the world criminals are very badly treated. Once a criminal then he is convicted for life. Real problem of each and every country is that they strive their level best to get rid of such social evils. Criminals are also humans. But they are always ill-treated and executed in the most barbaric manner. Guillotine, France origin where the device is used to behead the culprit or Spanish origin Garrote where iron collar is tightened around the prisoner's neck, or Lynch mob, where a group of people kills someone by hanging them without a legal trial or electrocution killing the prisoner by passing electricity through their body. The way the criminals are killed is nothing short of barbaric. Criminals are also humans, and they should also be treated with basic human rights. It is every government's legal responsibility to provide such offenders a second chance to improve.
And a woman who held a babe against her bosom said, “Speak to us of children.” And he said: Here ‘he’ Refers to The prophet.

1. “Your children are not your children” means
   The children should have their own space.

2. “They come through you, but are not from you” means
   Though parents give birth to their children they do not own them.

3. According to the prophet, what may be given to the children?
   According to the prophet, only our love may be given to the children.

4. “Their souls dwell in the house of tomorrow” means
   a. Children belong to the future.
   c. Children have a different vision of life

5. Whom does the word bows refer to?
   Parents

6. What does the phrase ‘living arrows’ refer to?
   Children

7. Who is the archer in the poem?
   God

8. Who is the archer in the poem?
   God

9. Whom does God use as his instrument to send living arrows to the earth?
   God uses parents as his instrument

10. Why does God bend the parents with all his might?
    God bends the parents with all his might to test them for stability and strength so that the arrows (children) that they shoot travel far and reach their destination.

11. What brings children to the earth?
    Life’s longing for itself brings children to the earth.
3. On Children

Khalil Gibran

1. And a woman who held a babe against her bosom said, ”Speak to us of children.” And he said: Here ’he’ Refers to The prophet

2. ’Your children are not your children’ means
The children should have their own space.

3. They come through you, but are not from you' means
Though parents give birth to their children they do not own them

4. According to the prophet, what may be given to the children?
According to the prophet, only our love may be given to the children.

5. Their souls dwell in the house of tomorrow' means
a. Children belong to the future.
   c. Children have a different vision of life

6. Whom does the word bows refer to?
Parents

7. What does the phrase ‘living arrows’ refer to?
Children

8. Who is the archer in the poem?
God

9. Whom does God use as his instrument to send living arrows to the earth?
God uses parents as his instrument

10. Why does god bend the parents with all his might?
God bends the parents with all his might to test them for stability and strength so that the arrows (children) that they shoot travel far and reach their destination.

11. What brings children to the earth?
Life's longing for itself brings children to the earth.
12. Why shouldn't parents give their thoughts to their children?

Parents should not give their thoughts to their children because the children have their own souls and a mind of their own and are free to think for themselves.

13. Who dwell in the house of tomorrow?

Children.

Comprehension II

1. Why does the prophet categorically state 'Your Children are not your children'?

Khalil Gibran was a Lebanese American artist, poet and writer. 'On Children' is a selection from 'The Prophet' published in 1923. The Prophet is one of the bestselling books of all time. The Prophet offers a critic of the usual expectations of parents about their children and urges them to introspect. He states that a child's parents should not be controlling towards their child: rather they should give their children the opportunity to succeed on their own. When it comes to child's thoughts and points of view, all that the child needs from his parents is never ending support.

Your children are not your children” but many parents goad (pointed stick to drive cattle with compulsion) their kids apparently without even sparing a glance as to what the child wishes or wants. "They come through you but not from you”

And though they are with you,

Yet they belong not to you”

This quote means that we are all God's children. We belong not to a being on Earth. Rather we belong to the man above. Some parents fail to realize this. They have come through us for a purpose of their own and some of them are very different from their parents, in thoughts, attitudes, wishes etc.

Kahlil says that they stay with you, but they do not belong to you. Each one of us has to chart out our own paths and not one of us resembles the other. God and nature are so brilliant that we cannot find even one fingerprint resembling another. Parents should love their children without binding them with their own thoughts. Love is always divine and self less and free like bird.
2. **What does the metaphor, bows and arrows signify with regard to parent children relationship?**

Khalil Gibran was a Lebanese American artist, poet and writer. 'On Children' is a selection from 'The Prophet' published in 1923. The Prophet is one of the bestselling books of all time.

Kahlil Gibran's perspective on the issue of children is that a child's parents can only give them love so as to make them confident to face all the challenges of life. But they cannot impose their thoughts. Parents can offer opinions as choices but freewill or ultimate decision should be given to children. Parents should allow them to grow and transcend what personality they aspire. Parents should think that children are our future and the future cannot be stagnant with the past.

The future can only be better and brighter because all beings (everybody) strive for perfection and that is not possible with reference to the past because by focussing on the past, the present gets distorted. Here Kahlil compares parents as bows, children as arrows and Archer as almighty. Bow has to stretch to shoot the arrows. In the same manner parents have to stretch the limits of their thinking and living. The respect that any adult gets, it should not be because of his age, but it should be because the next generation feels they deserve it due to their thoughts which has become a foundation for their character and one day parents should look at them and wonder, these were my thoughts but my child has surpassed (excelled) them and parents should hope to become like their children.

Kahlil insist that is the day when any parent should be proud that the parenting has been good. No person truly belongs to another, each person is unique. His fingerprints and mind is solely his own parents are the “bows” that send the “arrows” of their children into future. Each is beloved to God who is their creator. The archer “God” who cast the arrows wants it to go to a certain place; he really cannot make it go unless he holds the bow stable. So that the arrow will go the way he wants. In other words, parents need to be good stable role models for their children if they want them to stick to the path of success.
3. According to the Prophet, what attitude should parents have towards their children?
4. Everything I Need to Know
I Learned un the Forest

- Vandana Shiva

Glossary:

Hearth - fireplace
Trickle - thin stream flowing slowly
Retort - quick anger
Impoverishment - make somebody poor
Paradigm - typical example or pattern
Mutilate - damage by cutting or tearing
Anthropology - Study of Human race with reference to origin, development, customs and beliefs.
Entrain - insides
Renaissance - situation when there is new interest in a particular subject
Sustain - that can continue for a long time
Aesthetic - understanding and appreciating beautiful things.

COMPREHENSION: 1

1. From where did Vandana Shiva's Ecological journey start?
   Vandana Shiva's ecological journey started in the forests of the Himalaya.

2. What were Vandana Shiva's parents?
   Vandana Shiva's father was a conservator of forests and her mother was a farmer.
3. From where did Vandana gain her knowledge about ecology?

Vandana Shiva gained her knowledge about ecology from the ecosystems and forests of the Himalaya.

4. What was the Chipko movement?

It was a non-violent response led by peasant women to the large-scale deforestation that was taking place in the Himalayan region.

5. To which region did Vandana belong?

Vandana belonged to the Garhwal Himalayan region.

6. What are the consequences of logging?

Logging leads to landslides and floods and scarcity of fodder, water and fuel.

7. What was the real value of forest, according to the women of Garhwal?

According to the women of Garhwal, the real value of forests was not the timber from a dead tree, but the springs and streams, food for their cattle, and fuel for their hearths.

8. How did the women of Garhwal try to save the trees?

The women of Garhwal came out in defence of the forests. They declared that they would hug the trees, and the loggers would have to kill them before killing the trees.

9. Who led the resistance against cutting down of trees in the Himalayan village of Adwani?

Bachni Devi

10. What did Vandana learn from the chipko movement?

Vandana learned about bio-diversity and bio-diversity based living economies, from the chipko movement.

11. What is Navdanya movement?

Navdanya is a movement for bio-diversity conservation and organic farming.

12. By whom and when was Navdanya movement started?

The Navdanya movement was started by Vandana Shiva in 1987.
13. When and where was the Navdanya farm started?
The Navdanya farm was started in 1994 in the Doon Valley.

14. Where is the Doon Valley located?
The Doon Valley is located in the lower elevation Himalayan region of Uttarakhand province.

15. Name the country that has recognized the 'Rights of Nature' in its constitution.
Ecuador

16. Name the country that has initiated the universal declaration of the rights of Mother Earth-
Bolivia

17. Name the prominent South African environmentalist mentioned in the essay.
Cormac Cullinan

18. Who is called the father of modern science?
Francis Bacon

19. Where is Earth University located?
The Earth University is located at Navdanya, a bio-diversity farm located in the Doon Valley of the Himalaya.

20. Name two of the most popular courses at the Earth University.
The 'A-Z of organic farming and Agro-ecology' and 'Gandhi and Globalisation' are two of the most popular courses at the Earth University.

21. Who is the inspiration behind the Earth University?
The inspiration behind the Earth University is Rabindranath Tagore

22. What does 'Tapovan' mean?
It means 'Forest of Purity'.

23. In Tagore's writings what do the forests symbolize?
The universe

24. The end of consumerism and accumulation is the beginning of the joy of living
Tagore owes many things to Forest in his essay 'Tapovan' – Forest of purity. Tagore firmly believed that Indian civilization found its source of regeneration both material and intellectual in the forest. He states India's best ideas have come from the place where man was in communion with trees and rivers and lakes much away from the crowd. The peace of the forest has helped the intellectual evolution of man. The culture of the forest has fueled the culture of Indian society. The culture that has arisen from the forest has been influenced by the diverse processes of renewal of life that varies from species to species, from season to season in sight, sound and smell. The unifying principle of life in diversity became the principle of Indian civilization. The forest is a unity in its diversity and we are united with nature through our relationship with the forest.

The greed and self-centered nature of human beings has led to dominance and exploitation of nature. Though forest teaches us the principle of equity and enoughness, man is giving priority to consumerism and accumulation of wealth. This is against the idea of unity in diversity and ecological sustainability that ultimately lead to impoverishment of nature and culture.

2. “The conservation of bio-diversity is the answer to the food and nutrition crisis” – Discuss?

Bio-diversity refers to the existence of a large number of different kinds of animals and plants which make a balanced environment. It promotes democratic pluralism where every species gets opportunities to sustain itself in co-operation with others and no species in a forest appropriates the share of another species. The failure to understand bio-diversity has led to the impoverishment of nature and culture; therefore it is necessary to practice bio-diversity intensive farming. By practicing and promoting bio-diversity intensive form of farming, the yield is more and thus helps in solving the food and nutrition crisis.

3. “Conservation of diversity is crucial for the sustenance of both nature and human society” Discuss.

Rabindranath Tagore, the National Poet and a Nobel Laureate was inspired by nature. He started ‘Shantiniketan’ a forest School to create an Indian cultural renaissance and deduce inspiration from nature.

COMPREHENSION: II

1. How did the women led by Bachni Devi put up resistance to
Tagore owes many things to Forest in his essay 'Tapovan' – Forest of purity.

Tagore firmly believed that Indian civilization found its source of regeneration both material and intellectual in the forest. He states India's best ideas have come from the place where man was in communion with trees and rivers and lakes much away from the crowd. The peace of the forest has helped the intellectual evolution of man. The culture of the forest has fueled the culture of Indian society. The culture that has arisen from the forest has been influenced by the diverse processes of renewal of life that varies from species to species, from season to season in sight, sound and smell. The unifying principle of life in diversity became the principle of Indian civilization. The forest is a unity in its diversity and we are united with nature through our relationship with the forest.

The greed and self-centered nature of human beings has led to dominance and exploitation of nature. Though forest teaches us the principle of equity and enoughness, man is giving priority to consumerism and accumulation of wealth. This is against the idea of unity in diversity and ecological sustainability that ultimately lead to impoverishment of nature and culture.

2. “The conservation of bio-diversity is the answer to the food and nutrition crisis” – Discuss?

Bio-diversity refers to the existence of a large number of different kinds of animals and plants which make a balanced environment. It promotes democratic pluralism where every species gets opportunities to sustain itself in co-operation with others and no species in a forest appropriates the share of another species. The failure to understand bio-diversity has led to the impoverishment of nature and culture; therefore it is necessary to practice bio-diversity intensive farming. By practicing and promoting bio-diversity intensive form of farming, the yield is more and thus helps in solving the food and nutrition crisis.

3. “Conservation of diversity is crucial for the sustenance of both nature and human society” Discuss.

Rabindranath Tagore, the National Poet and a Nobel Laureate was inspired by nature. He started 'Shantiniketan' a forest School to create an Indian cultural renaissance and deduce inspiration from nature. Tagore owes many things to Forest in his essay 'Tapovan' – Forest of
purity.

The unifying principle of life in diversity is the principle of Indian
5. A Sunny Morning
Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero

Glossary

Retired corner : quite corner
Refined : cultured
Unimpaired : not damaged or spoiled
Parasol : colorful umbrella
Adios : farewell
Spryest : lively
Rout : thrash
Indignantly : feeling or showing surprise for unfair treatment
Jesting : amusing
Startled : surprised
Intently : do what they intend to do
Providence : divine force
Trench : long deep hole
Presume : suppose that something is true
Atrocious : unpleasant
Prelude : introduction
Grotesque : extremely ugly
Havoc : confusion
Stoop : to bend
Comprehension I

1. Do you think Laura was a regular visitor to the park? What makes you think so?
   Yes, Dona Laura was a regular visitor to the park. As soon as she enters the park she says that she is happy to be there that morning. She says that she had feared that her seat would be occupied.

2. Why are Don Gonzalo and Laura annoyed with each other?
   Dona Laura is annoyed with Don Gonzalo because despite her warning he scares away the birds which were feeding on her crumbs in the park. Don Gonzalo is annoyed because she is complaining about some birds which were feeding in a public park.

3. Dona Laura reads without her glasses as
   C. She knows every word by heart.

4. Gonzalo and Laura keep up humorous conversation because they
   C. Have the same temperament.

5. Laura and Gonzalo's friendly conservation begins with
   C. A pinch of snuff.
   What actually brings about peace between Laura and Gonzalo at the park-
   A pinch of snuff.

6. Gonzalo does not reveal his identity because
   C. He looks grotesque and old.

7. Do you think Laura is an effective narrator?
   Yes. I think Dona Laura is an effective narrator because when Don Gonzalo asks her what she wishes to tell him Dona Laura tells him clearly that he had scared away the birds which were feeding on her crumbs.

8. Who had occupied Gonzalo's usual bench in the park?
   Three priests.

9. Where is the park in the play 'A sunny morning' located?
   Madrid.
10. What is the name of Laura's maid? How old is she?
   Petra, she is twenty years old.

11. What does Don Gonzalo use to brush the dust from his shoes?
   Don Gonzalo used his handkerchief to brush the dust from his shoes.

12. Where is one of the estates of Don Gonzalo located?
   Aravaca.

13. Name the villa in Valencia where Dona Laura spent several seasons in her youth.
   Dona Laura spent several seasons in a villa called Maricela in Valencia.

14. How is Dona Laura able to read the poem without her glasses?
   She knows every word by heart.

15. Why does Don Gonzalo sit next to Dona Laura in the park?
   He did not get any other bench to sit on.

16. Dona Laura does not reveal herself to Gonzalo because
   Her appearance has changed a lot.

17. Why does Don Gonzalo decide not to reveal himself to Laura?
   Don Gonzalo decides not to reveal himself to Laura because the shape of his body had changed and he had become grotesque.

18. Why are a number of Spanish writers mentioned in the play?
   In his conversation with Laura, Don Gonzalo tells her that he was a great friend of Espronceda, Zorilla, Becquer, who are well known Spanish literary figures. Campoamor was also a Spanish realist poet and philosopher. Gonzalo mentions their names probably to impress her. Secondly, the playwrights want to highlight Spanish literary heritage.

19. Who does Laura feed the bread crumbs?
   A flock of pigeons

20. How old is Don Gonzalo?
   Seventy years old (70)

21. What is the name of Gonzalo's servant?
   Juanito
Gonzalo's return and she did not get to read his letters, because her parents had intercepted and destroyed them. She waited for Gonzalo to return in vain and after two years married the merchant. After many years they meet in their old age in a park at Madrid. Gonzalo was suffering from gout. They get to talking to each other and realize their true identities but never reveal to each other. It is ironic though they have been craving for each other they pretend to be somebody else and never disclose. Yes, we could guess the characters even before they did.

2. Why do Dona Laura and Don Gonzalo spin fictitious stories about themselves?

A Sunny Morning by the Quintero brothers is a comedy. It tells the story of Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura, who were ardent lovers at their young age. But their affair was not a successful one as they had to part with each other in life. They meet each other in a park in Madrid during their old age. An old woman Dona Laura enters the scene leaning upon the arms of her maid Petra. The woman is happy about feeding pigeons with bread crumbs. It is at this point an old man enters with his attendant. The man is none other than Don Gonzalo, who is seen irritated as he finds no bench in the park to be vacant. Moreover the one that he usually uses during his visit to the park is occupied by three priests. Quite grudgingly he comes near Laura and shares her bench. Laura gets infuriated as the old man has tried to scare the pigeons and she calls him "an ill-natured man". But after a few moments of disagreement, both of them have a pinch of snuff and reconciles with each other. Gonzalo says that he is from Valencia and to his surprise Laura reveals that she is from Maricela, where she lived in a villa. Gonzalo is startled by the revelation and he says that he knows a woman named Laura Llorente who lived in a villa there, who was perhaps the most beautiful woman he had ever seen. Both Laura and Gonzalo realize that they were young lovers once. But they pretend not to reveal their identities. Both spin fictitious stories because they think that it was not a good idea to reveal their identities at old age. Moreover they were married and Gonzalo was suffering from gout. In order to hide their feelings for each other and to spend their remaining life in the sweet memories of the past they both spin stories about themselves.

3. Bring out the feelings of Laura and Gonzalo as they leave the park.
Gonzalo's return and she did not get to read his letters, because her parents had intercepted and destroyed them. She waited for Gonzalo to return in vain and after two years married the merchant. After many years they meet in their old age in a park at Madrid. Gonzalo was suffering from gout. They get to talking to each other and realize their true identities but never reveal to each other. It is ironic though they have been craving for each other they pretend to be somebody else and never disclose. Yes, we could guess the characters even before they did.

2. Why do Dona Laura and Don Gonzalo spin fictitious stories about themselves?

A Sunny Morning by the Quintero brothers is a comedy. It tells the story of Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura, who were ardent lovers at their young age. But their affair was not a successful one as they had to part with each other in life. They meet each other in a park in Madrid during their old age. An old woman Dona Laura enters the scene leaning upon the arms of her maid Petra. The woman is happy about feeding pigeons with bread crumbs. It is at this point an old man enters with his attendant. The man is none other than Don Gonzalo, who is seen irritated as he finds no bench in the park to be vacant. Moreover the one that he usually uses during his visit to the park is occupied by three priests. Quite grudgingly he comes near Laura and shares her bench. Laura gets infuriated as the old man has tried to scare the pigeons and she calls him “an ill-natured man”. But after a few moments of disagreement, both of them have a pinch of snuff and reconcile with each other. Gonzalo says that he is from Valencia and to his surprise Laura reveals that she is from Maricela, where she lived in a villa. Gonzalo is startled by the revelation and he says that he knows a woman named Laura Llorente who lived in a villa there, who was perhaps the most beautiful woman he had ever seen. Both Laura and Gonzalo realize that they were young lovers once. But they pretend not to reveal their identities. Both spin fictitious stories because they think that it was not a good idea to reveal their identities at old age. Moreover they were married and Gonzalo was suffering from gout. In order to hide their feelings for each other and to spend their remaining life in the sweet memories of the past they both spin stories about themselves.

3. Bring out the feelings of Laura and Gonzalo as they leave the
park. Is it different from what they felt about each other in the beginning of the play?
In W.B Yeats' poem "When You Are Old," narrator requests of a former lover to remember her youth and his love for her. The poem tries to tell the tale of this unrequited love the narrative persona feels. Unrequited love is the theme for this poem and is illustrated through a number of different techniques. There are three stanzas in the poem and it is written in the form of an ode, it is written in second person addressing a subject. The poem flows very softly which disguises some of the deeper, harsher meanings of the words. The poet's language changes as the poem progresses from stanza to stanza.

In his opening, he instructs an "old and gray" woman "full of sleep" to "slowly read" a book of memories from her youth.

As he moves to the second stanza, Yeats reminds his former lover of her "glad grace" that was loved by many. He tells her that many had loved her for her beauty ("how many loved" her looks) and he alone, who loved her for her "pilgrim soul" and that he loved her even as she grew less beautiful and as she changed in time. The once warm and reminiscent old woman is reminded of an eerie and faded love that was never fully resolved, a faded love that may indicate a hidden feeling of remorse from the narrator. The tone shifts with the language as Yeats describes the "sorrows". Yeats calls the old woman to "Murmur a little sadly" about those former days now that he is through with pacing "upon the mountains overhead" and has now hidden "his face amid a crowd of stars." These details provide a peek into the narrator's torn-apart heart as he evokes from her memories how patiently he waited for her as sorrows of Time wore.

This poem is more of a spiritual context of love evolving to a higher love. There is true love of the man for the woman but with his emphasis of her as a pilgrim or loving the pilgrim soul in her seems as though he is expressing a love that has been converted from or has now the element of a higher love, a more spiritual love.

"And paced upon the mountains overhead, And hid his face amid a crowd of stars" - meaning the passionate and very human love he had for her became more selfless or spiritual with an emphasis on loving the pilgrim soul in her.
6. When you are old
William Butler Yeats

Summary:

In W.B. Yeats' poem "When You Are Old," narrator requests of a former lover to remember her youth and his love for her. The poem tries to tell the tale of this unrequited love the narrative persona feels. Unrequited love is the theme for this poem and is illustrated through a number of different techniques. There are three stanzas in the poem and it is written in the form of an ode, it is written in second person addressing a subject. The poem flows very softly which disguises some of the deeper, harsher meanings of the words. The poet's language changes as the poem progresses from stanza to stanza. In his opening, he instructs an "old and gray" woman "full of sleep" to "slowly read" a book of memories from her youth.

As he moves to the second stanza, Yeats reminds his former lover of her "glad grace" that was loved by many. He tells her that many had loved her for her beauty ("how many loved" her looks) and he alone, who loved her for her "pilgrim soul" and that he loved her even as she grew less beautiful and as she changed in time. The once warm and reminiscent old woman is reminded of an eerie and faded love that was never fully resolved, a faded love that may indicate a hidden feeling of remorse from the narrator. The tone shifts with the language as Yeats describes the "sorrows." Yeats calls the old woman to "Murmur a little sadly" about those former days now that he is through with pacing "upon the mountains overhead" and has now hidden "his face amid a crowd of stars." These details provide a peek into the narrator's torn-apart heart as he evokes from her memories how patiently he waited for her as sorrows of Time wore. This poem is more of a spiritual context of love evolving to a higher love. There is true love of the man for the woman but with his emphasis of her as a pilgrim or loving the pilgrim soul in her seems as though he is expressing a love that has been converted from or has now the element of a higher love, a more spiritual love.

"And paced upon the mountains overhead, And hid his face amid a crowd of stars" - meaning the passionate and very human love he had for her became more selfless or spiritual with an emphasis on loving the pilgrim soul in her
or the part of her that was her true soul and had nothing to do with her beauty. The crowd of stars speaks of more heavenly and eternal things. He hid his face amid a crowd of stars, meaning he hid his very human love and loved her with a purer love. The whole poem speaks of a melancholic mood of loss both his and of the woman’s. The fact that his love for this woman was rejected and speaks of both the love and her in the past, present and future, shows how determined he was to gain her love even if that love had changed.

This is an absolutely beautiful declaration of love and lost neatly wrapped in a poetic cloth. Although the rhythm in which the poem was written makes it appear that it may have been specific to the woes of love in Yeats own person life, it still has a very universal meaning for its readers. It is a simple reference to life, love and growth. It has been stated by many philosophers and poets alike that, "It is at the end of a man's life that he realizes how foolish he was at the beginning". This poem is a true testament to the often ignorance of young or new love which in many cases may lead to its destruction. Old age is like the magnifying glasses of life. It is often in old age that you are left with the memories of both the mistakes and successes of your youth. We must look at life with the eyes of truth and realize that true love is a gift that should not be treated casually. Like any gift that is not taken in, it goes to the one who accepts it. This poem offers a warning to its readers to be observant to true love and what it can bring because love that is ignored and or not reciprocated can easily become a regret.

Comprehension 1

1. The poet is addressing A young WOMAN THE POET HAS LOVED.
2. In line two, the word 'book' refers to MEMORIES
3. The words 'glad grace' suggest HER PHYSICAL BEAUTY
4. Pilgrim soul' means the soul WHICH IS QUESTING FOR TRUE LOVE
5. What does the phrase 'your changing face' suggest?
   It suggests that her youth and beauty will fade away. When she grows old her face will get shrunk and will look different.
6. Love fled' connotes The fleeing of her lover to the mountains.
7. To whom is the poem 'when you are old' addressed?
   The poem 'When you are old' is addressed to a young lady with whom the speaker is deeply in love.
8. What does the speaker want his beloved to do sitting by the fire?

The speaker wants his beloved to sit by the fire and reminisce (recall) her memories of the past.

9. Where, according to the speaker, had love hidden his face?

According to the speaker, 'love' had hidden his face amid a crowd of stars. It refers to the possibility that the speaker could die due to disappointment and frustration and seek a place in the heavens.

10. Which is possible to infer about the speaker of 'when you are old'?

He is saddened by rejection

11. What does the phrase 'full of sleep' mean?

The phrase 'full of sleep' means that she is old, tired and is going to die in the near future. It suggests lack of vitality and youthfulness.

12. Who does the speaker picture as 'nodding by the fire'?

The speaker depicts his lady love as an old woman sitting beside the fire, nodding her head.

13. What does the speaker want his beloved to dream of?

The speaker wants his beloved to dream of herself as an old and gray woman noding by the fire.

14. What are 'your moments of glad grace'?

The phrase 'your moments of glad grace' refers to her elegance and beauty as a young woman. Here it refers to the occasions when many suitors were mesmerized by her beauty and elegant youth.

15. What is the aspect of the beloved that the speaker feels affinity for?

The speaker feels affinity for her pilgrim soul which means her inner self and not her exterior beauty.

16. What does 'the sorrows of your changing face' refer to?

'The sorrows of your changing face' refer to the changes seen in her face as she grows older. Her face will have shrunk and wrinkles which appeared on her forehead and face depict the difficulties and sorrows faced by her over the years.
17. What would be the fate of the speaker's love and why?

Having waited that longer the speaker could die due to disappointment.
present, takes her to an unreal condition in the future and asks her to recall her past memories. It is written to express his true and unforgettable love.

The poem brings out many contrasts. There is contrast between a) physical beauty and inner beauty  b) youth and old age  c) happiness and sadness.

The first stanza highlights the contrast between her elegant youth and her depressing old age.

The second stanza mentions about the many suitors who had fallen for her physical beauty, while the speaker alone had appreciated her inner beauty.

The third stanza speaks of the transient love represented by many suitors and the permanence of his love.

There is a contrast between the 'moments of glad grace' and 'the sorrows of changing face' that represent the youth and the old age. The poet wants her to recollect the happiness of her youth, while she is sad and regretful in her old age. By bringing in all these contrasts the speaker wants to persuade the young lady not to ignore him now and regret later.
7. The Gardener

P. Lankesh

Glossary

Elaboration : detail explanation
Genesis : origin, mode of formation
Authentic : reliable
Suffused : spread out,
Adultery : having relation with other, extramarital affair
Clout : influence, heavy blow
Foliage : leaves
Fumbling : nervous
Guises : pretence, assume
Adjacent : near
Recourse : possible source of help
Inevitable : unavoidable
Bedecked : decorate
Revived : awaken, restore
Confront : challenge, face with, dare
Avenged : payback, punish, vengeance
Non entity : non existing thing, nobody
Vices : bad habit, sin
Amenable : willing, agreeable
Contemplation : expectation, the act of intending or purposing.
1. **What qualities of the old man impressed the narrator?**

   The owner was impressed with the old man's physique. He was tall with greyish hair, a long beak-like nose and strong muscular arms. His eyes were suffused with strange memories and native intelligence.

2. **Is it a significant factor that the old man came to the garden after walking hundreds of miles?**

   Yes, while narrating the story to the owner's wife he reveals that in order to punish Basavaiah, he declared himself dead and renounced all his wealth and entity when he reached the coconut grove and the place probably convinced him that he could live there comfortably.

3. **The owner of the garden became lethargic because**

   c. There was nothing much left for the owner to do.

4. **Why did the owner's wife start worrying about the strange ways of her husband?**

   Gardener helped his owner in every way and solved his financial crises. Once his worries disappeared, he indulged himself in all possible vices among which adultery was one. This made the owner's wife to worry about her husband's strange behaviour.

5. **When did the old man decide to narrate his story?**

   Gardener helped his owner in every way and solved his financial crises. Once his worries disappeared, he indulged himself in all possible vices among which adultery was one. This made the owner's wife to worry about her husband's strange behaviour. Old man guessed that her husband's misconduct had given her the worries. Therefore he decided to narrate his own story and tried to caution her about human behaviour.

6. **Tammanna considers his rival, Sangoji /Basavaiah , an important possession because**

   c) Rivalry offers new possibilities of life for him.

7. **No , his name was not Sangoji , but Basavaiah “told the old man because**
c) He was fictionalizing his past.

8. What unique strategy was evolved by Tamman to annihilate Basavaiah completely

Basavaiah forcibly acquired two hundred acres of Tamman's land. A fence was built around that land. Tamman could not tolerate this invasion. Tamman was advised by his supporters about the various means available for getting back his land. There was the court of law. One could also take recourse to the police. If you did not want that, there were many numbers of persons ready to attack Basavaiah. But Tamman was in search of a method that could annihilate Basavaiah completely. He hit upon the idea of composing all his experiences and Basavaiah's cruelty in the form of ballads and singing them.

9. Tamman decides to give up everything and leave the place because

B. He wants to create an impression that he is dead

10. Why does Basavaiah start inviting scholars and musicians to his place?

Tamman was in search of a method that could annihilate Basavaiah completely. He hit upon the idea of composing all his experiences in the form of ballads and singing them. It brought him immense name and fame which humiliated Basavaiah tremendously. So he bedecked himself with gold, diamonds and other precious stones and started living in a palatial mansion. But the visitors to his house insisted him to buy Tamman's book. Therefore he started inviting scholar's poet and musicians to his place with the intention of defeating Tamman.

11. Tamman forgets his songs and ballads because

B. he doesn't need them anymore

12. When, according to the narrator, does man lose his name?

According to the narrator, man loses his name after a particular age.

13. When did Tamman forget all his songs and ballads?

Tamman forgot all his songs and ballads after the death of Basavaiah.

14. Where was the coconut grove located?
hundred acres. Tammanna did not agree. He was prepared to buy all the land that belonged to Basavaiah. Basavaiah was mad with rage. He went along with his people and acquired two hundred acres of Tammanna’s land forcibly. A fence was built around that land. Tammanna could not tolerate this invasion.

By now, the quarrel between these two had sucked in all their supporters. Tammanna was advised by his supporters about the various means available for getting back his land. There was the court of law. One could also take recourse to the police. If you did not want that, there were many number of persons ready to attack Basavaiah. Such a war had become virtually inevitable. But Tammanna was in search of a method that could annihilate Basavaiah completely. He hit upon the idea of composing all his experiences in the form of ballads and singing them. Now the rivalry between Tammanna and Basavaiah started moving away from things that were visible, towards an invisible, abstract domain.

4. How did Basavaiah try to overcome his humiliation?

P. Lankesh (1985-2000) is an Indian writer and journalist who wrote in the Kannada language. His first work was ‘Kereya Neeranu Kerege Chelli’ a collection of short stories published in 1963. ‘The Gardener’ short story—translated English version of ‘Thotadavanu’ it is translated into English by H.S.Raghavendra Rao. Though the story is initially narrated by the author, Tammanna himself becomes the narrator later. Tammanna is the protagonist in the story. The owner of the coconut plantation was quite normal. He was working very hard to improve his financial crisis. Therefore, he was looking for someone who would help him.

Tammanna had one thousand acres and Basavaiah owned eight hundred. Basavaiah could not tolerate this. He sent word to Tammanna asking him to sell two hundred acres. Tammanna did not agree. He was prepared to buy all the land that belonged to Basavaiah. Basavaiah was mad with rage. He went along with his people and acquired two hundred acres of Tammanna’s land forcibly. A fence was built around that land. Tammanna could not tolerate this invasion.

By now, the quarrel between these two had sucked in all their supporters. Tammanna was advised by his supporters about the various means available for getting back his land. There was the court of law. One could also take recourse to the police. If you did not want that, there were many number of persons ready to attack Basavaiah. Such a war had become virtually inevitable. But Tammanna was in search of a method that could annihilate Basavaiah completely. He hit upon the idea of composing all his experiences in the form of ballads and singing them. Now the rivalry between Tammanna and Basavaiah started moving away from things that were visible, towards an invisible, abstract domain.

15. How far had the old man walked to come to the coconut grove?
hundred acres. Tammanna did not agree. He was prepared to buy all the land that belonged to Basavaiah. Basavaiah was mad with rage. He went along with his people and acquired two hundred acres of Tammanna's land forcibly. A fence was built around that land. Tammanna could not tolerate this invasion.

By now, the quarrel between these two had sucked in all their supporters. Tammanna was advised by his supporters about the various means available for getting back his land. There was the court of law. One could also take recourse to the police. If you did not want that, there were many number of persons ready to attack Basavaiah. Such a war had become virtually inevitable. But Tammanna was in search of a method that could annihilate Basavaiah completely. He hit upon the idea of composing all his experiences in the form of ballads and singing them. Now the rivalry between Tammanna and Basavaiah started moving away from things that were visible, towards an invisible, abstract domain.

4. How did Basavaiah try to overcome his humiliation?

P. Lankesh (1985-2000) is an Indian writer and journalist who wrote in the Kannada language. His first work was 'Kereya Neeranu Kerege Chelli' a collection of short stories published in 1963. 'The Gardener' short story- translated English version of 'Thotadavanu' it is translated into English by H.S.Raghavendra Rao. Though the story is initially narrated by the author, Tammanna himself becomes the narrator later. Tammanna is the protagonist in the story. The owner of the coconut plantation was quite normal. He was working very hard to improve his financial crisis. Therefore, he was looking for someone who would help him.

Tammanna had one thousand acres and Basavaiah owned eight hundred. Basavaiah could not tolerate this. He sent word to Tammanna asking him to sell two hundred acres. Tammanna did not agree. He was prepared to buy all the land that belonged to Basavaiah. Basavaiah was mad with rage. He went along with his people and acquired two hundred acres of Tammanna's land forcibly. A fence was built around that land. Tammanna could not tolerate this invasion.

By now, the quarrel between these two had sucked in all their supporters. Tammanna was advised by his supporters about the
He sent word to Tammanna asking him to sell two hundred acres. Tammanna did not agree. He was prepared to buy all the land that belonged to Basavaiah. Basavaiah was mad with rage. He went along with his people and acquired two hundred acres of Tammanna’s land forcibly. A fence was built around that land. Tammanna could not tolerate this invasion. By now, the quarrel between these two had sucked in all their supporters. Tammanna was advised by his supporters about the various means available for getting back his land. There was the court of law. One could also take recourse to the police. If you did not want that, there were many number of persons ready to attack Basavaiah. Such a war had become virtually inevitable. But Tammanna was in search of a method that could annihilate Basavaiah completely.

He hit upon the idea of composing all his experiences in the form of ballads and singing them. It brought him immense name and fame which humiliated Basavaiah tremendously.

So Basavaiah bedecked him with gold, diamonds and other precious stones and started living in a palatial mansion. But the visitors to his house insisted him to buy Tammanna’s book. Therefore he started inviting scholar’s poet and musicians to his place with the intention of defeating Tammanna. Basavaiah got the news that Tammanna had fallen ill. This gave him a ray of hope that by keeping himself healthy he could outwit Tammanna who was ill. On contrary Tammanna decides to out beat his enemy so he renounces everything and settled in Chennarayapatana and contemplated his death. As long as Tammanna was alive Basavaiah had a reason to live. Basavaiah died because he had no reason to live. Until then both Basavaiah and Tammanna indulged in rivalry to satisfy their ego. Tammanna. With the death of Basavaiah, Tammanna loses his identity and he becomes a non entity. This makes Tammanna to reflect over human nature and makes a reference to Russia’s declaration to America that America is not their enemy and she will not wage a war against America, it is only a strategy by the writer to suggest that Tammanna and Basavaiah belong to a post modern society. A nation is capable of withstanding strains like this. But a human being cannot. Tammanna lost all his enthusiasm for life. Basavaiah’s death that was pricking his conscience transformed him to be a virtuous person and various means available for getting back his land. There was the court of law. One could also take recourse to the police. If you did not want
He sent word to Tammanna asking him to sell two hundred acres. Tammanna did not agree. He was prepared to buy all the land that belonged to Basavaiah. Basavaiah was mad with rage. He went along with his people and acquired two hundred acres of Tammanna's land forcibly. A fence was built around that land. Tammanna could not tolerate this invasion. By now, the quarrel between these two had sucked in all their supporters. Tammanna was advised by his supporters about the various means available for getting back his land. There was the court of law. One could also take recourse to the police. If he did not want that, there were many number of persons ready to attack Basavaiah. Such a war had become virtually inevitable. But Tammanna was in search of a method that could annihilate Basavaiah completely.

He hit upon the idea of composing all his experiences in the form of ballads and singing them. It brought him immense name and fame which humiliated Basavaiah tremendously.

So Basavaiah bedecked him with gold, diamonds and other precious stones and started living in a palatial mansion. But the visitors to his house insisted him to buy Tammanna's book.

Therefore he started inviting scholar's poet and musicians to his place with the intention of defeating Tammanna. Basavaiah got the news that Tammanna had fallen ill. This gave him a ray of hope that by keeping himself healthy he could outwit Tammanna who was ill.

On contrary Tammanna decides to out beat his enemy so he renounces everything and settled in Chennarayapatana and contemplated his death. As long as Tammanna was alive Basavaiah had a reason to live. Basavaiah died because he had no reason to live. Until then both Basavaiah and Tammanna indulged in rivalry to satisfy their ego. Tammanna. With the death of Basavaiah, Tammanna loses his identity and he becomes a non entity. This makes Tammanna to reflect over human nature and makes a reference to Russia's declaration to America that America is not their enemy and she will not wage a war against America, it is only a strategy by the writer to suggest that Tammanna and Basavaiah belong to a post modern society. A nation is capable of withstanding strains like this. But a human being cannot. Tammanna lost all his enthusiasm for life. Basavaiah's death that was pricking his conscience transformed him to be a virtuous person and
motivated him to relate his own story to the owner's wife and tried to caution her about her husband.
motivated him to relate his own story to the owner’s wife and tried to caution her about her husband.
8. To The Foot From Its Child

Pablo Neruda

Glossary:

Brave heart : without fear, courageous
Cold heart : no sympathy
Respite : surrender
Ministries : Government bureaus or minister in the church
Surreal : beyond reality
Overtly : done in an open way not secretly.

Summary:
The theme of this poem is the journey of life. Starting birth, discovery of reality, maturity and transformation, monotonous adulthood, and lastly death and reincarnation. The poem is basically a criticism on how people force children to grow into society and forget all their dreams and imagination. The child (via metaphor of the foot) wants to be a butterfly or an apple—but society is harsh ('streets', 'stairways') and society forces the kid to become a responsible adult doing responsible adult things.

At the very end, the grown child has died and is being buried in the ground. Now that the child's soul is freed from its body, the child is confused—but excited, because now it's free to do everything it wanted to do in life, but couldn't.

Comprehension I

1. What would the foot like to be?
The foot would like to be a butterfly or an apple.
8. To The Foot From Its Child

Pablo Neruda

Glossary:

Brave heart : without fear, courageous
Cold heart : no sympathy
Respite : surrender
Ministries : Government bureaus or minister in the church
Surreal : beyond reality
Overtly : done in an open way not secretly.

Summary:

The theme of this poem is the journey of life. Starting birth, discovery of reality, maturity and transformation, monotonous adulthood, and lastly death and reincarnation. The poem is basically a criticism on how people force children to grow into society and forget all their dreams and imagination. The child (via metaphor of the foot) wants to be a butterfly or an apple- but society is harsh ('streets', 'stairways') and society forces the kid to become a responsible adult doing responsible adult things. At the very end, the grown child has died and is being buried in the ground. Now that the child's soul is freed from its body, the child is confused- but excited, because now it's free to do everything it wanted to do in life, but couldn't.

Comprehension I

1. What would the foot like to be?

The foot would like to be a butterfly or an apple.
2. The child's foot is not yet aware it's a foot’ (line 1 of the poem) conveys.
   b) The unrestricted nature of a child's imagination.
   c) The child's ignorance of harsh realities.

3. What does time teach the child?
   Time teaches the foot that it cannot fly and also cannot be a fruit bulging on the branch of a tree.

4. The line 'stones and bits of glass, streets, ladders and the paths in the rough earth'.
   a) Hardships one has to face in life.

5. Term Opaque means not transparent

6. Why does the child's foot feel defeated?
   The child's foot feels defeated because the outside world does not allow the child's foot to fulfill its dreams.

7. Which words convey the real experiences of the foot?
   The words 'stones and bits of glass, streets, ladders, and the paths in the rough earth' convey the real experiences of the child's foot.

8. “.... Condemned to live in a shoe” suggests that the foot is
   a) Prisoner
   b) forced to give up its dreams

9. Identify some examples of the mundane activities of the adult.
   The adult foot walks as the foot of either a man or woman working in the field as a farmer or agricultural labour, a worker digging in the mines, or a grocer selling vegetables, fruit and groceries in the market or as a government or church worker.

10. What does the line 'until the whole man chooses to stop' mean?
    The line, 'until the whole man chooses to stop' means until the person dies.

11. What did the foot find when it descended underground?
    When the foot descended underground it did not know that it had ceased to be a foot.
12. Why does the foot grow coarse and hard?

The foot, having been condemned to live in a shoe, starts walking like an adult facing the harsh realities of life. Its relentless walking makes its foot grow coarse and hard.

13. What immediate effect did life in a shoe have on the foot?

As a prisoner in a shoe, it lost its touch with its counterpart and being enclosed in a shoe, felt out life like a blind man groping in the dark.

14. What long-term effects did life in a shoe have on the foot?

The soft nails of quartz grew hard and changed themselves into opaque substance, hard as horn. Its tiny petal-like toes grew bunched and out of trim, gradually took the form of eyeless reptiles, and later grew callused.

15. “But in time, stones and bits of glass, streets, ladders, and the paths in the rough earth” suggest the foot experiences.

A. Reality.

16. “But this blind thing walks/without respite…” 'Without respite' means

b. unceasingly

17. In the last stanza, the foot.

c. become an apple

18. The speaker in the poem is the

c. narrator

19. What does the 'shoe' represent in the poem?

The shoe represents societal norms and traditions by which one is bound or the framework given by society.

20. What is the journey of the child's foot compared to?

the journey of life.

21. What does the foot do throughout life?

Throughout its life, the foot keeps walking without rest. It walks as the foot of a man or a woman through fields, mines, markets and ministries until death.
22. By the end of the poem, why has it ceased to be a foot?

By the end of the poem, the foot ceases to be a foot because the man dies.
butterfly.

5. **How can the foot fly or become an apple after it is buried?**

Pablo Neruda is the pen name and later the legal name of the Chilean poet diplomat and politician Neftali Ricardo Reyes Basoalto. The poet uses ‘foot’ as a metaphor for life and focuses on the changes seen in the transition of an infant's foot into adulthood and finally death. Usually we consider ‘foot’ as physically belonging to a person but Neruda sees in a philosophical way.

The foot’ is a metaphor for 'life'. The poem focuses on the journey of a foot from childhood through adulthood and finally death. In the initial stanzas it is very clear that the poet emphasizes on a child's foot which is innocent and aspires to become an apple or a butterfly. Once the transition takes place, it grows up and is exposed to the harsh realities of life. Over a period of time, It realizes that it is only a foot and serves throughout the life, until it dies; It also realized that it cannot become a fruit or a butterfly. Later when it dies and loses its human awareness, it gets back its child- like innocence and starts dreaming of becoming an apple or a butterfly.

6. **How does Neruda describe the busy life of the individual as represented by the foot?**

Pablo Neruda is the pen name and later the legal name of the Chilean poet diplomat and politician Neftali Ricardo Reyes Basoalto. The poet uses ‘foot’ as a metaphor for life and focuses on the changes seen in the transition of an infant's foot into adulthood and finally death. Usually we consider ‘foot’ as physically belonging to a person but Neruda sees in a philosophical way.

The poet uses ‘foot’ as a metaphor for his view of life. Life begins in infancy and in the poem, life begins as an infant foot. The child's foot does not know that it is a foot. It starts walking over stones bits of glass, streets, ladders and the rough surface of the earth. It realizes it is only a “foot” and cannot become a fruit or a butterfly. Since it has to serve the role of a foot, it is imprisoned in a shoe. The child's foot as it grows old, serves as the foot of a man or a woman, working in the fields or a woman working in the fields or market or mines or ministries and work hard day and night until it dies. Thus, the freedom of the childhood is lost when a person become an adult facing a life of constant work and struggle.
Pablo Neruda is the pen name and later the legal name of the Chilean poet diplomat and politician Neftali Ricardo Reyes Basoalto. The poet uses 'foot' as a metaphor for life and focuses on the changes seen in the transition of an infant's foot into adulthood and finally death. Usually we consider 'foot' as physically belonging to a person but Neruda sees in a philosophical way.

Yes, Neruda tries to criticize the society that is crushing childhood dreams making them aware of their limitations and thus transforming people into rigid moulds.

The poet uses 'foot' as a metaphor for his view of life. Life begins in infancy and in the poem, life begins as an infant foot. The child's foot does not know that it is a foot. It starts walking over stones, bits of glass, streets, ladders and the rough surface of the earth. It realizes it is only a "foot" and cannot become a fruit or a butterfly. Since it has to serve the role of a foot it is imprisoned in a shoe.

The child's foot as it grows old, serves as the foot of a man or a woman, working in the fields, a woman working in the fields, market, mines, ministries and work hard day and night until it dies. Thus, the freedom of the childhood is lost when a person become an adult facing a life of constant work and struggle.

As a child one can think of infinite possibilities, while as an adult, one becomes aware of their limitations. The child's foot had more freedom than the adult's. The shoe represents the framework given by the society in the form of society norms and traditions, a man has to abide by, thus enforcing people into rigid moulds.

4. Foot is a keyword in the poem. Comment on Neruda's skillful use of the word and its association in terms of imagery to convey his ideas.

7. What does the last stanza of the poem mean? Can you think of parallels in nature?
Pablo Neruda is the pen name and later the legal name of the Chilean poet diplomat and politician Neftali Ricardo Reyes Basoalto. The poet uses 'foot' as a metaphor for life and focuses on the changes seen in the transition of an infant's foot into adulthood and finally death. Usually we consider 'foot' as physically belonging to a person but Neruda sees in a philosophical way.

Yes, Neruda tries to criticize the society that is crushing childhood dreams making them aware of their limitations and thus transforming people into rigid moulds.

The poet uses 'foot' as a metaphor for his view of life. Life begins in infancy and in the poem, life begins as an infant foot. The child's foot does not know that it is a foot. It starts walking over stones bits of glass. Streets, ladders and the rough surface of the earth. It realizes it is only a “foot” and cannot become a fruit or a butterfly. Since it has to serve the role of a foot it is imprisoned in a shoe.

The child's foot as it grows old, serves as the foot of a man or a woman, working in the fields, a woman working in the fields, market, mines, ministries and work hard day and night until it dies. Thus, the freedom of the childhood is lost when a person become an adult facing a life of constant work and struggle.

As a child one can think of infinite possibilities, while as an adult, one becomes aware of their limitations, The child's foot had more freedom than the adult's. The shoe' represents the framework given by the society in the form of society norms and traditions, a man has to abide by, thus enforcing people into rigid moulds.

4. **Foot is a keyword in the poem** comment on Neruda's skillful use of the word and its association in terms of imagery to convey his ideas

Pablo Neruda is the pen name and later the legal name of the Chilean poet diplomat and politician Neftali Ricardo Reyes Basoalto. The poet uses 'foot' as a metaphor for life and focuses on the changes seen in the transition of an infant's foot into adulthood and finally death. Usually we consider 'foot' as physically belonging to a person but Neruda sees in a philosophical way.

In this poem, foot is a metaphor for life. The poet using the foot as a metaphor explores life’ through its various stages from infancy through
childhood until death. The poet uses 'foot' as a metaphor for the child and describes the dreams and realities of life. The child in the beginning
childhood until death. The poet uses 'foot' as a metaphor for the child and describes the dreams and realities of life.
9. I Believe that Books will never Disappear

Jorge Luis Borges

Glossary:

Embarrass : guilty/ shy
Skein     : long piece of wool or thread
Wrought     : old form of 'work'
Discord    : disagreement, arguing
Transmute  : change
Eternal   : last forever
Aspire    : desire to achieve something
Predates   : happen before
Concur    : agree
Notion    : idea, belief
Meagre    : small in quantity
Fallible   : make mistakes
Precise    : clear and accurate
Cliché    : idea put to use constantly
Trivial    : not important
Expound   : explain in detail
Whimsical   : unusual, not serious
Incomprehensible : impossible to understand

VIKAS PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
9. I Believe that Books will never Disappear

Jorge Luis Borges

Glossary:

Embarrass : guilty/ shy
Skein : long piece of wool or thread spun together.
Wrought : old form of 'work'
Discord : disagreement, arguing
Transmute : change
Eternal : last forever
Aspire : desire to achieve something
Predates : happen before
Concur : agree
Notion : idea, belief
Meagre : small in quantity
Fallible : make mistakes
Precise : clear and accurate
Cliché : idea put to use constantly
Trivial : not important
Expound : explain in detail
Whimsical : unusual, not serious
Incomprehensible : impossible to understand

Comprehension I

1. I was educated by my father's library' says Borges. He means ________.

   b) He educated himself by reading on his own.

2. Why did Borges feel guilty about his mother?

   Borges feels guilty about his mother because he was not happy in his life
and hence he could not give her the happiness she deserved.

3. According to the author, blindness is ________.
   c. actually a resource

4. What according to Borges is the ultimate function of writing?
   to preserve writing.

5. Why does Borges prefer to believe that he is not blind?
   Borges prefers to believe that he is not blind because he wants to accept his blindness as a way of life and enjoy it.

6. Borges feels that when we read a book what matters is not the author's intention, but what sense we get out of it.
   True

7. When does the poetic act happen, according to Borges?
   The poetic act happens when the poet writes it and the reader reads it.

8. What cannot be defined without oversimplifying it?
   Poetry is something so intimate and essential that it cannot be defined without oversimplifying it.

9. Which is the most astounding invention of man?
   Book

10. Who is the interviewer in 'I believe that books will never disappear?'
    Roberto Alifano

11. Mention any one of the things that Borges continued to do even after becoming blind.
    Borges continued to buy books and went on filling his house with books, even after becoming blind.

12. When, according to Borges, would history and man disappear?
    if books disappear

13. Who is Jorge Luis Borges?
    Jorge Luis Borges was an Argentine short-story writer, essayist, poet and translator who became partially blind at the age of 55.

14. How old was Borges at the time of the interview?
He was eighty-three years old

15. **Which was the first book that Borges read?**

Grimm's 'fairy tales' in an English version was the first book that Borges read.

16. **Who was Borges' mother?**

Dona Leonor

17. **What does 'Alles Nahe Werd Fern' mean?**

'Alles Nahe Werd Fern' mean 'All that is near becomes far'. Which is written by Goethe (Johann wolfgang von Goethe)

18. **Which famous library does Borges mention in his interview?**

Borges mentions the Royal library of Alexandria in Egypt, in his interview.

19. **When is a poet considered a failure?**

A poet is considered a failure if one does not feel the poetic event upon reading it.

20. **Name the metaphors that Borges considers essential in literature.**

Borges considers Time and river, life and dreams, death and sleep, stars and eyes, and flowers and women as metaphors essential in literature.

21. **What would happen if books disappear?**

If books disappear, surely history would disappear and along with that men would disappear.

22. **How can we make eternal works?**

We can make eternal works when we transmute our humiliation, misfortune, and discord.

23. **Who is the writer of ‘The Odyssey’?**

Homer, an Italian poet.

24. **Name the author of 'Decline of the west'**

Oswald Spengler, a German historian & philosopher.

25. **How does Borges define poetry?**

Borges defines poetry as the poetic act that takes place when the poet writes it and when the reader reads it.
26. What elicits the emotion in a poem?

Only precise words elicit the emotion in a poem.
something mortal, something magical which brings happiness.'

2. **Poetry is magical, mysterious and unexplainable'. How does Borges explain the strange aspect of poetry?**

According to Borges, poetry is magical, mysterious and unexplainable event. It is an aesthetic act that takes place when the poet writes it and when the reader reads it. Poetry is not the poem, for the poem he believes may be nothing more than a series of symbols.

Precise words which can elicit emotions add to the beauty of the poem along with the usage of Metaphors like, 'time and river', 'life and dreams', 'death and sleep', 'stars and eyes' and 'flowers and women'. Poetry gives pleasure to the readers. It gives peace and happiness to those who are sad. It is an inspiration to those who are discouraged. Poetry looks at the brighter side of the things and describes the beauty of nature.

3. **What value does Borges see in literature? Why is it important for the future of mankind?**

According to Borges, Literature is a dream, a controlled dream. He feels we owe almost everything to literature, what we are and what we have been and also what we will be. Our past is nothing but a sequence of dreams. He believes that there is no difference between dreaming and remembering the past. Literature to quote “Ever man feeds it, ever man reads it. Time cannot age it and death cannot slay”. Literature is forever because its function is irreplaceable. If books disappear then there would be no world to be interpreted.
1. According to the poet, 'heaven' is on earth.

2. The man creates heaven on earth.

3. The poet finds God in nature.

4. The line 'Heaven lies all over' suggests that the beauty of heaven lies in the splendour of harvest and the moonlit night.

5. The different forms of nature life the roaring stream, the rolling surf at the edge of waves, the tender sunshine, the sun, the harvest and the moonlight make this earth a heaven.

6. The tender sunshine leans on gardens green with grass.

7. The poet creates heaven on earth by imbuing the beauty of nature and spilling the nectar of heaven, on the earth, through his poetry.

8. The poet considers concepts like 'God', 'nymphs' and 'heaven' as myths, which are not tangible entities but are only figments of man's imagination. He says that if at all heaven exists it exists only on this earth. To break the myth of heaven in man's mind he presents before us...
10. *Heaven, if you are not on Earth*

Kuvempu  
Translated by: Prof. C.Naganna

Comprehension I

1. According to the poet 'heaven' is
   On earth

2. Who creates 'heaven on earth'?
   The man creates heaven on earth.

3. The poet finds God in
   Nature

4. What does the line 'Heaven lies all over' suggest?
   The line 'Heaven lies all over' suggests that the beauty of heaven lies in the splendour of harvest and the moonlit night.

5. What are the different forms of heaven that make earth a heaven?
   The different forms of nature life the roaring stream, the rolling surf at the edge of waves, the tender sunshine, the sun, the harvest and the moonlight make this earth a heaven.

6. Where does the tender sunshine lean?
   The tender sunshine leans on gardens green with grass.

7. How does the poet create heaven on earth?
   The poet creates heaven on earth by imbibing the beauty of nature and spilling the nectar of heaven, on the earth, through his poetry.

8. How does the poet break the myth of heaven in the poem?
   The poet considers concepts like 'God','nymphs' and 'heaven' as myths, which are not tangible entities but are only figments of man's imagination. He says that if at all heaven exists it exists only on this earth. To break the myth of heaven in man's mind he presents before us
The splendor of harvest and the moonlight nights creates a picture of 'Nature' in its pristine form. The poet who imbibes this heavenly bliss can spread the nectar of 'Heaven' through his poetry on the earth. Natural things appear to be more beautiful than imaginary things. Therefore, the poet is of the opinion that 'Heaven' exists only on the earth and nowhere else. The so-called pleasures of heaven could be very well obtained on earth, when one enjoys and experiences charming sights of nature and argues that nothing can be more heavenly than these forms of nature. He makes a direct address to nature and declares that if heaven does not exist on the earth where else can it be. He justifies his statement referring to the streams, the waves, and the sunlight.

Comprehension II

1. Describe the beauty in nature that makes the earth a heavenly place

Or

2. Why does the poet feel that earth is more beautiful than heaven?

K.V. Puttappa is widely known by the pen name Kuvempu. He is the first among the eight recipients of the Jnanpith Award for Kannada, also the second after M. Govinda Pai among Kannada poets to be revered as 'Rashtrakavi', a national Poet. He was conferred 'Padmavibushana' by Govt of India and has penned the State Anthem 'Jaya Bharata Jananiya Tanujate'

This poem is the English Version of 'Swargave Bhoomiyoliradire Neenu' written by Kuvempu and translated by Prof. C Naganna. In this 14 lined poem, the poet addresses Heaven in the first two lines. He states that if Heaven does not exist on Earth, where else can it be. One need not have to look for Heaven in the skies, when it exists here on earth says the poet.

The poet tries to argue that the concepts like 'Heaven', 'God' and the 'Nymphs' are created by man. It is simply man's imagination. Therefore, man himself is God and so also the heavenly nymphs. They are not elsewhere best here on earth. The poet wants to dismiss the belief that God and nymphs live in heaven and people go to heaven after then death and find the God and nymphs there.

In the next stanza, the poet describes 'the splendor of Nature' and makes us appreciate and enjoy the heavenly bliss, when we are alive. When one looks at the streams roaring and leaping down from the top of the hills, the waves that roll across the sea carrying surf at their edges, the tender rays of sunlight falling on verdant gardens and the gentle sun warming up the earth reflect 'Heaven'.
The splendor of harvest and the moonlight nights creates a picture of 'Nature' in its pristine form. The poet who imbibes this heavenly bliss can spread the nectar of 'Heaven' through his poetry on the earth. Natural things appear to be more beautiful than imaginary things. Therefore, the poet is of the opinion that 'Heaven' exists only on the earth and nowhere else. The so-called pleasures of heaven could be very well obtained on earth, when one enjoys and experiences.

Comprehension II

1. Describe the beauty in nature that makes the earth a heavenly place

Or

2. Why does the poet feel that earth is more beautiful than heaven?

K.V. Puttappa is widely known by the pen name Kuvempu. He is the first among the eight recipients of the Jnanpith Award for Kannada, also the second after M. Govinda Pai among Kannada poets to be revered as 'Rashtrakavi', a national Poet. He was conferred 'Padmavibushana' by Govt of India and has penned the State Anthem 'Jaya Bharata Jananiya Tanujate'.

This poem is the English Version of 'Swargave Bhoomiyoliradire Neenu' written by Kuvempu and translated by Prof. C. Naganna. In this 14 lined poem, the poet addresses Heaven in the first two lines. He states that if Heaven does not exist on Earth, where else can it be. One need not have to look for Heaven in the skies, when it exists here on earth says the poet.

The poet tries to argue that the concepts like 'Heaven', 'God', and the 'Nymphs' are created by man. It is simply man's imagination. Therefore, man himself is God and so also the heavenly nymphs. They are not elsewhere best here on earth. The poet wants to dismiss the belief that God and nymphs live in heaven and people go to heaven after their death and find the God and nymphs there.

In the next stanza, the poet describes 'the splendor of Nature' and makes us appreciate and enjoy the heavenly bliss, when we are alive. When one looks at the streams roaring and leaping down from the top of the hills, the waves that roll across the sea carrying surf at their edges, the tender rays of sunlight falling on verdant gardens and the gentle sun warming up the earth reflect 'Heaven'.
1. Exquistely well-mannered people' refers to Japanese.
3. The reference to public telephone suggests
   a. How the Japanese respect privacy
4. Why is bowing called 'quaint'?
   The word 'quaint' means attractive in an old fashioned way. He calls bowing 'quaint' because the Japanese bow to each other with the
11. Japan and Brazil Through A Traveler's Eye

George Mikes

Glossary:

Exquisitely : excellently
Mania : craze
Quainter : attractive
Deferentially : great respect
Page-boys : at tenders, watchman
Theatrical : dramatically
Savages : uncivilized
Serenity : calm, grace
Lout : brute, unmannerly
Amicably : agreeable
Heinous : fierce
Naive : innocent

Comprehension I

1. Exquistely well-mannered people refers to

   Japanese

2. What behaviour substitutes privacy in Japan?

   Courtesy substitutes privacy in Japan.

3. The reference to public telephone suggest.

   a. How the Japanese respect privacy

4. Why is bowing called 'quaint'?

   The word 'quaint' means attractive in an old fashioned way. He calls
   bowing 'quaint' because the Japanese bow to each other with the

79
11. What does Mike's call, 'A man's castle', in Japan?

George Mike's calls a man's telephone receiver his castle.

12. How long will it take for you to Japan to be convinced that you are among exquisitely well-mannered people?

It will take only a quarter of an hour in Japan for one to be convinced that one is among exquisitely well-mannered people.

13. What should people on an overcrowded island do?

People who live on a hopelessly overcrowded island have to respect one another's privacy.

14. What are the twin functions of courtesy?

The twin functions of courtesy are being courteous to one another in speech and behavior and respecting one another's privacy.

15. Why does the writer say that a man's telephone receiver is his castle?

The author says that a man's telephone receiver is his castle because one can conduct one's most confidential business transactions, their intimate love-quarrels in public in perfect privacy without the least fear of being overheard by anyone else.

16. Where do the bowing girls stand in Japanese stores?

They stand at the top of escalators.

17. Which places does the Tokaido line connect?

Tokyo and Osaka.

18. What do the conductors in the Tokaido line do before checking the tickets?

Before the departure of the train, two conductors enter the carriage in a slightly theatrical scene. They march to the middle of the coach, bow ceremoniously in both directions and then start checking the tickets.

19. Where did the writer meet a deer?

The writer met a deer in one of the parts of Nara, which is a wild deer park in Japan.

VIKAS PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

ceremonious solemnity of a courtier yet with a great deal of natural and inimitable grace.

5. Hierarchy in bowing demands

a. Youngsters bow to their elders
b. Wife bow to her husband
c. Sisters bow to their brothers

Ans., (b) and (c)

6. What is the sign of appreciation in eating soup?

When a person is eating soup offered by a host or hostess, he must make a fearful noise so as to show his sign of appreciation; the host or hostess will think that the guest is ill-mannered.

7. How are pavements in Brazil decorated? What does it tell us about the people there?

The grey pavements in the streets of Copacabana are often decorated with beautiful black mosaics-unique type of decoration. We can infer that the people are alive to the beauty in their surroundings and who have plenty of time for contemplation during their meditative and ambulatory exercises.

8. What happens when leisurely people in Brazil get a steering wheel in their hands?

When leisurely people in Brazil get a steering wheel in their hands, they drive with great speed which would then be inclined to believe that gaining a tenth of a second is a matter of grave importance for all of them all the time.

9. Who do the drivers look out for when they are driving? Why?

The drivers look out for pedestrians. They notice a pedestrian step off the pavement, he regards him as fair game, he takes aim and accelerates the vehicles. The pedestrian has to jump, leap and run for their lifes.

10. What distinguishes the war between drivers?

The war between the drivers is murderous but good tempered. They cut in, overtake on both sides and force the other person to brake violently and commit all the most heinous crimes. But they smile at the other person without any anger, hostility or mad hooting.
11. What does Mikes call, 'A man's castle', in Japan?

George Mikes calls a man's telephone receiver his castle.

12. How long will it take for you to Japan to be convinced that you are among exquisitely well-mannered people?

It will take only a quarter of an hour in Japan for one to be convinced that one is among exquisitely well-mannered people.

13. What should people on an overcrowded island do?

People who live on a hopelessly overcrowded island have to respect one another's privacy.

14. What are the twin functions of courtesy?

The twin functions of courtesy are being courteous to one another in speech and behavior and respecting one another's privacy.

15. Why does the writer say that a man's telephone receiver is his castle?

The author says that a man's telephone receiver is his castle because one can conduct one's most confidential business transactions, their intimate love-quarrels in public in perfect privacy without the least fear of being overheard by anyone else.

16. Where do the bowing girls stand in Japanese stores?

stand at the top of escalators.

17. Which places does the Tokaido line connect?

Tokyo and Osaka.

18. What do the conductors in the Tokaido line do before checking the tickets?

Before the departure of the train, two conductors enter the carriage in a slightly theatrical scene. They march to the middle of the coach, bow ceremoniously in both directions and then start checking the tickets.

19. Where did the writer meet a deer?

The writer met a deer in one of the parts of Nara, which is a wild deer park in Japan.
Bowing in Japan is quaint, more formal, more oriental. Do you agree?

George Mikes is an artist, author, publisher, illustrator, and journalist from Hungary. His books include 'The Hungarian Revolution,' 'Uber Alles Shakespeare and Myself,' 'Italy for Beginners,' 'How to be an Artist,' etc. These excerpts are chosen from 'The Rising of the Yen' and 'How to Tango.'

No. This article is a piece of travel writing. This narrative should be read as the author’s perspective on Japanese culture and speeding cars in Brazil. The author is not trying to find fault but expressing his surprise when he looks at their cultural habits as an outsider.

Where he wants to convey his readers that the society and culture into which the individual is born play the most significant role in the development of personality. That is why the individual who is brought up in Japanese or Brazilian culture will develop his own food habits, language, dress, emotional expression, motivational satisfaction, perception, thinking, etc.

Author shows his appreciation for Japanese manners and deeply appreciates people of Brazil for their sweet and sensible temperament and their aesthetic sense. That is a unique type of decorating the grey pavements in the streets of Copacabana with beautiful black mosaics.

So this travel writing is purely a narrative piece of creative writing. In some places language appears to be humorous.

Comprehension III

1. Bowing in Japan is quaint, more formal, more oriental. Do you agree?
20. What are the pavements in the streets of Copacabana decorated with?
position will be subtly reflected in that split second one man's bow is shorter than the other's. In many cases there are clear-cut differences in position and no difficulties. The basic rules inside the family: “The wife bows to her husband, the child bows to his father, younger brothers to elder brothers, and the sister bows to all brothers of whatever age. So for a European visitor bowing in Japan may be a complicated process but it appears quaint more formal, more oriented to the author.

3. **Do you think the author is finding fault with/making fun of the culture of bowing in Japanese and speeding cars in Brazil?**

George Mikes is an artist, author publisher illustrator and journalist from Hungary. His books include 'The Hungarian Revolution' 'Uber Alles' Shakespeare and myself, Italy for Beginners, How to be an artist etc. These excerpts are chosen from 'The Rising of the Yen' and 'How to Tango.'

No. This article is a piece of travel writing. This narrative should be read as the author's perspective on Japanese culture and speeding cars in Brazil. The author is not trying to find fault but expressing his surprise when he looks at their cultural habits as an outsider.

Where he wants to convey his readers that the society and culture into which the individual is born play most significant role in the development of personality. That is why the individual who is brought up in Japanese or Brazilian culture will develop his own food habits, language, dress, emotional expression, motivational satisfaction, perception, thinking etc.

Author shows his at most compliment for Japanese manners and deeply appreciates people of Brazil for their sweet and sensible temperament and their aesthetic sense. That is a unique type of decorating the grey pavements in the streets of Copacabana with beautiful black mosaics. So this travel writing is purely a narrative piece of creative writing. In some places language appears to be humorous.

**Comprehension III**

1. **Bowing in Japan is quaint more formal, more oriental. Do you agree?**

George Mikes is an artist, author publisher illustrator and journalist from Hungary. His books include 'The Hungarian Revolution' 'Uber
have accepted modern means of living, improved our lifestyle, our values and beliefs still remain unchanged. A person can change his way of clothing way of eating and living but the rich values in a person always remain unchanged because they are deeply rooted within our hearts, mind, body and soul which we receive from our culture. Western culture can be referred to an advanced culture because its ideas and values promote the development and sustainment of advanced civilization.

Foreign tourists who visit India admire and appreciate certain aspects of our Indian Culture and traditions. They visit many tourist places and monuments. Our rituals like lighting lamps, tying buntings of mango leaves and plantain trees during special occasions etc appears quaint to them.

Whereas they also condemn several habits such as urinating in public, spitting chewed betel nut, residues on the walls and roads, unnecessary honking, disobeying signal lights, interfering in others conversation etc are some of the ill aspects of Indian which appears strange and odd to foreigners.

Alles' Shakespeare and myself, Italy for Beginners, How to be an artist etc. These excerpts are chosen from 'The Rising of the Yen' and 'How to
have accepted modern means of living, improved our lifestyle, our values and beliefs still remain unchanged. A person can change his way of clothing way of eating and living but the rich values in a person always remain unchanged because they are deeply rooted within our hearts, mind, body and soul which we receive from our culture. Western culture can be referred to an advanced culture because its ideas and values promote the development and sustenance of advanced civilization.

Foreign tourists who visit India admire and appreciate certain aspects of our Indian Culture and traditions. They visit many tourist places and monuments. Our rituals like lighting lamps, tying buntings of mango leaves and plantain trees during special occasions etc appears quaint to them.

Whereas they also condemn several habits such as urinating in public, spitting chewed betel nut, residues on the walls and roads, unnecessary honking, disobeying signal lights, interfering in others conversation etc are some of the ill aspects of Indian which appears strange and odd to foreigners.
The Voter

Chinua Achebe

Glossary:
- Abandon: leave behind
- Apprentice: work for an employer for fixed time
- Illustrious: famous
- Non-entity: entirely unimportant
- Electorate: people of a country who vote
- Chieftaincy title: title given to important people
- Naivety: innocence
- Imminent: likely to happen
- Christened: named
- Archbishop: Bishop of highest rank
- Underrated: not recognizing the importance
- Eloquent: showing something very strongly without words.
- Stalwarts: loyal supporters
- Rebuke: to speak severely to somebody
- Revert: to reply
- Deigned: to lower one to do something
- Defiance: open refusal to obey somebody/something
- Decorum: respect
- Thug: a violent person especially a criminal
- Cold visit: unpleasant
- Mesmerized: spellbound
- Feebly: low voice
12. The Voter
Chinua Achebe

Glossary:
Abandon : leave behind
Apprentice : work for an employer for fixed time
Illustrious : famous
Non-entity : entirely unimportant
Electorate : people of a country who vote
Chieftaincy title : title given to important people
Naivety : innocence
Imminent : likely to happen
Christened : named
Archbishop : Bishop of highest rank
Underrated : not recognizing the importance
Eloquent : showing something very strongly without words.
Stalwarts : loyal supporters
Rebuke : to speak severely to somebody
Revert : to reply
Deigned : to lower one to do something
Defiance : open refusal to obey somebody/something
Decorum : respect
Thug : a violent person especially a criminal
Cold visit : unpleasant
Mesmerized : spellbound
Feebly : low voice
7. The village elder Ezenwa tilted the lamp a little because he wanted to confirm the amount paid to each.

8. Firewood refers to the benefits the elders received.

9. Roof and the leader of the POP campaign team were known to each other.

10. Roof was mesmerized by the red notes on the floor.

11. Roof’s act of inserting the torn ballot papers in two boxes signifies absolving himself of his guilt.

12. Where did Roof work as a bicycle repairer’s apprentice? Port Harcourt.

13. Who had formed the Progressive Organisation party? The Progressive Organisation Party had been formed by the tribes down the coast.

14. To which village did Roof belong? Umuofia.

15. Why was Roof popular in his village? Roof was popular in his village because, unlike most of his fellows, he had not abandoned the village in order to seek work in the towns.

16. What benefits came to Roof with leaving the occupation in Port Harcourt? Roof became Marcus’ election campaign manager and received a lot of money and gifts from Marcus. He won a land case because he had been chauffeur-driven to the disputed site.

17. What proverb does the writer use to describe the opposition to Marcus Ibe? The writer uses the proverb, “fly trying to move a dunghill”, it describes the strength of Marcus Ibe and the weakness of the opposition party.

Comprehension I

1. Roof was a popular young man because he
   a. had not abandoned his village.

2. Why was Marcus considered rich and powerful?
   After becoming the Minister of Culture, Marcus bought two long cars and had just built himself the biggest house anyone had seen. He christened his new house “Umuofia Mansion. He had entertained his people slaughtering five bulls and countless goats to feed the people. He had installed a private plant to supply electricity to his new home.

3. Marcus Ibe had earlier been a school teacher

4. The fact that Marcus Ibe left the good things of the capital and returned to his village whenever he could, shows.
   b. he enjoyed all the comforts of the city in his village.

5. After the feasting was over, the villagers
   c. realized Marcus's wealth

6. The 'whispering campaign' is
   c. clandestine distribution of money
7. The village elder Ezenwa tilted the lamp a little because  
   c. he wanted to confirm the amount paid to each.

8. Firewood refers to  
   c. the benefits the elders received

9. Roof and the leader of the POP campaign team were  
   a. friends  
   c. known to each other

10. Roof was mesmerized by  
    a. the red notes on the floor

11. Roof's act of inserting the torn ballot papers in two boxes signifies  
    c. absolving himself of his guilt

12. Where did Roof work as a bicycle repairer's apprentice?  
    Port Harcourt.

13. Who had formed the Progressive Organisation party?  
    The Progressive Organisation Party had been formed by the tribes down the coast.

14. To which village did Roof belong?  
    Umuofia.

15. Why was Roof popular in his village?  
    Roof was popular in his village because, unlike most of his fellows, he had not abandoned the village in order to seek work in the towns.

16. What benefits came to Roof with leaving the occupation in Port Harcourt?  
    Roof became Marcus' election campaign manager and received a lot of money and gifts from Marcus. He won a land case because he had been chauffeur-driven to the disputed site.

17. What proverb does the writer use to describe the opposition to Marcus Ibe?  
    The writer uses the proverb, “fly trying to move a dunghill”, it describes strength of Marcus Ibe and weakness of opposition party.
values during and after the colonial era. Author points out that election system has lost its sanctity, where whole system is misused by greedy politicians. The villagers had five years in which to see how quickly and plentifully politics brought wealth, chieftaincy titles, doctorate degrees and other honours. Anyhow, these honours and benefits had come so readily to the man to whom they had given their votes free of charge five years ago that they were now ready to try it in a different way. Their point was that only the other day Marcus Ibe was not too successful mission school teacher. Then politics had come to their village and he had wisely joined up, some said just in time to avoid imminent dismissal arising from a female teacher’s complaint. Today he was Chief the Honorable; he had two long cars and just built himself the biggest house anyone had seen in these parts. But let it be said that none of these successes had gone to Marcus’s head as well they might. He remained devoted to his people. Whenever he could he left the good things of the capital and returned to his village which had neither running water nor electricity, although he had lately installed a private plant to supply electricity to his new house. He knew the source of his good fortune, unlike the little bird that ate and drank and went out to challenge his personal spirit. Marcus had christened to his new house “Umuofia Mansions” in honor of his village, and he had slaughtered five bulls and countless goats to entertain the people on the day. But when the feasting was over, the villagers told themselves that they had underrated the power of the ballot paper before and should not do so again. They said “We did not ask him for money yesterday; we shall not ask him tomorrow. But today is our day.”

2. What was the justification for the formation of the POP?

Chinua Achebe is a Nigerian novelist, poet, professor, and critic. Achebe’s novels focus on the traditions of Igbo society, the effect of Christian influences, and the clash of western and traditional African values during and after the colonial era. The enemy Roof had referred to was the Progressive Organization Party (POP) which had been formed by the tribes down the coast to save themselves, as the founders of the party proclaimed, from “total political, cultural, social and religious annihilation.” They want the people to know that they will be paid pounds and not shillings if they
values during and after the colonial era.

Author points out that election system has lost its sanctity, where whole system is misused by greedy politicians. The villagers had five years in which to see how quickly and plentifully politics brought wealth, chieftaincy titles, doctorate degrees and other honours. Anyhow, these honours and benefits had come so readily to the man to whom they had given their votes free of charge five years ago that they were now ready to try it in a different way.

Their point was that only the other day Marcus Ibe was not too successful mission school teacher. Then politics had come to their village and he had wisely joined up, some said just in time to avoid imminent dismissal arising from a female teacher’s complaint. Today he was Chief the Honorable; he had two long cars and just built himself the biggest house anyone had seen in these parts. But let it be said that none of these successes had gone to Marcus’s head as well they might. He remained devoted to his people. Whenever he could he left the good things of the capital and returned to his village which had neither running water nor electricity, although he had lately installed a private plant to supply electricity to his new house. He knew the source of his good fortune, unlike the little bird that ate and drank and went out to challenge his personal spirit. Marcus had christened to his new house “Umuofia Mansions” in honor of his village, and he had slaughtered five bulls and countless goats to entertain the people on the day.

But when the feasting was over, the villagers told themselves that they had underrated the power of the ballot paper before and should not do so again. They said “We did not ask him for money yesterday; we shall not ask him tomorrow. But today is our day”.

2. **What was the justification for the formation of the POP?**

Chinua Achebe is a Nigerian novelist, poet, professor, and critic. Achebe’s novels focus on the traditions of Igbo society, the effect of Christian influences, and the clash of western and traditional African values during and after the colonial era.

The enemy Roof had referred to was the Progressive Organization Party (POP) which had been formed by the tribes down the coast to save themselves, as the founders of the party proclaimed, from “total political, cultural, social and religious annihilation.” They want the people to know that they will be paid pounds and not shillings if they
electorate at any given time. He equally knew how the politicians make money and he too started to enjoy benefits working for Marcus. He tries to warn Marcus about the radical change in the villagers' decision to vote for a price.

Marcus Ibe, was well prepared and draws five, month's salary in advance, converts a few hundred pounds into shillings and hands it over to the campaigners. Roof, being the most trusted of these campaigners, try to strike a deal with the voters for four shillings per vote. He is happy that the things are going according to his plan. One evening, one of the leaders of the POP campaign team gives a strange visit to Roof's house. Without wasting much time and words he placed five pounds on the floor, before Roof and asked him to cast his vote for Maduka. Though he is a loyal supporter of Marcus, he gets tempted by the offer and decides to accept it. He is made to swear on ‘iyi’, a native deity, and being a man of quick decision, assures to vote for Maduka.

On the day of the elections Roof and other organizers were prancing up and down, giving last minutes advice to the voters. Marcus did not wish to lose a single vote. As soon as the first rush of voters was over, he asks his campaign boys to cast their vote, without fail. Roof being the most trusted campaigner, is sent first. Throughout, he has been a loyal worker of Marcus and now his conscience does not permit him to betray Marcus. For a moment, he decides to cast his vote to Marcus and return the money he had received from the POP leader. Suddenly he remembers that he had sworn on ‘iyi’ and the picture of five pounds, which remind him of the rich farmer harvesting his cocoa farm.

Roof folds the ballot paper and tears it into two halves at the crease. He drops the first half into the box meant for Maduka first and confirm the action verbally by saying that he votes for Maduka. He drops the other half into the box meant for Marcus. Thus, by casting an invalid vote he overcome the moral dilemma on the day of election.

3. What comment on electoral system does the story offer? Is it relevant?

4. Democracy is more than holding elections regularly. Do you think the story supports this statement?

Chinua Achebe is a Nigerian novelist, poet, professor, and critic.
electorate at any given time. He equally knew how the politicians make 
money and he too started to enjoy benefits working for Marcus. He tries 
to warn Marcus about the radical change in the thinking of the villager's 
decision to vote for a price.

Marcus Ibe, was well prepared and draws five, month’s salary in 
advance, converts a few hundred pounds into shillings and hands it over 
to the campaigners. Roof, being the most trusted of these campaigners 
try to strike a deal with the voters for four shillings per vote. He is happy 
that the things are going according to his plan. One evening, one of the 
leaders of the POP campaign team gives a strange visit to Roof's house. 
Without wasting much time and words he placed five pounds on the 
floor, before Roof and asked him to cast his vote for Maduka. Though he 
is a loyal supporter of Marcus, he gets tempted by the offer and decides 
to accept it. He is made to swear on ‘iyi’, a native deity, and being a man 
of quick decision, assures to vote for Maduka.

On the day of the elections Roof and other organizers were prancing up 
and down, giving last minutes advice to the voters. Marcus did not wish 
to lose a single vote. As soon as the first rush of voters was over, he asks 
his campaign boys to cast their vote, without fail. Roof being the most 
trusted campaigner, is sent first. Throughout, he has been a loyal 
worker of Marcus and now his conscience does not permit him to betray Marcus.

For a moment, he decides to cast his vote to Marcus and return the 
money he had received from the POP leader. Suddenly he remembers 
that he had sworn on ‘iyi’ and the picture of five pounds, which remind 
him of the rich farmer harvesting his cocoa farm.

Roof folds the ballot paper and tears it into two halves at the crease. He 
drops the first half into the box meant for Maduka first and confirm the 
action verbally by saying that he votes for Maduka. He drops the other 
half into the box meant for Marcus. Thus, by casting an invalid vote he 
overcomes the moral dilemma on the day of election.

3. What comment on electoral system does the story offer? Is it 
relevant?

Or

4. Democracy is more than holding elections regularly.' Do you 
think the story supports this statement?

Chinua Achebe is a Nigerian novelist, poet, professor, and critic.
Achebe's novels focus on the traditions of Igbo society, the effect of Christian influences, and the clash of western and traditional African
Achebe's novels focus on the traditions of Igbo society, the effect of Christian influences, and the clash of western and traditional African
1. What does cycling as a symbol of social mobility mean?

Cycling as a symbol of social mobility means freedom, independence and mobility for rural women.

2. When Jameela Bibi says, "It is my right. We can go anywhere," she is

a. asserting her right to move freely.

3. What does bicycle represent for the rural women?

For the rural women bicycle represents 'freedom'.
Glossary:

Farfetched : difficult to believe
Defiance : open refusal to obey something
Hammering : act of defeating
Fetter : to restrict somebody's freedom
Zip : to move quickly
Vigorous : very active
Pioneer : first to study
Vicious : dangerous
Mustered : find support
Prospective : expected to do something
District collector : chief officer of a District
Undermining : to make weaker
Undercover agent : work secretly
Hostile : rejecting
Nonchalance : indifference

Comprehension I

1. What does cycling as a symbol of social mobility mean?
   Cycling as a symbol of social mobility means freedom, independence and mobility for rural women.

2. When Jameela Bibi says, “It is my right. We can go anywhere”, she is
   a. asserting her right to move freely.

3. What does bicycle represent for the rural women?
   For the rural women bicycle represents 'freedom'.
13. Why did the women of Pudukkottai take to cycling?

The women of Pudukkottai took to cycling to break free from the male-imposed barriers. 'Cycling' enabled them to achieve freedom, mobility and independence.

14. Name some of the women who have taken to cycling.

Jameela Bibi, Fatima, and N.Kannammal are some of the women who have taken to cycling.

15. What is Fatima by profession?

A secondary school teacher.

16. What does Arivoli Iyakkam mean?

Light of knowledge movement.

17. What is the literacy movement of Pudukkottai called?

Arivoli Iyakkam

18. Who was the brain behind the cycling movement?

Sheela Rani Chunkath, a popular former District Collector, was the brain behind the cycling movement.

19. What did Sheela Rani add as a part of the literacy drive?

Sheela Rani added mobility as a part of the literacy drive.

20. When and why did Sheela Rani start the cycling movement?

In 1991 Sheela Rani Chunkath started the cycling movement in the Pudukkottai district with the intention of training female literacy activists so that literacy would reach women in the interior.

22. To what has cycling by women been compared to?

Cycling by women has become a metaphor for freedom.

23. How has cycling helped small producers?

Cycling has helped small producers cut down on time wasted in waiting for buses. It has also helped them to give more time to focus on selling their produce. It has also helped them to cover a large area.

5. What is common between neo-literates and neo-cyclists?

Cycling as a social movement was first popularized by the neo-literates. These neo-literates are the ones who became neo-cyclists.

7. How did the men react to women taking to cycling?

Women had to put up with vicious attacks on their character. Some of the men made filthy remarks. Social sanction from the Arivoli organization, made some menfolk less hostile and some of them even encouraged the women to learn cycling.

8. What do the phrases 'flags on the handle bar' and 'bells ringing' suggest?

The phrases 'flags on the handle bar' and 'bells ringing' refer to the women's cycle rally organized on the international Women's Day in 1992 in which 1500 female cyclists took Pudukkottai by storm.

9. Why did UNICEF sanction mopeds to Arivoli women activists?

The UNICEF sanctioned fifty mopeds to Arivoli women activists in appreciation of their work of initiating more than 70,000 women from Pudukkotai who have taken part to display their cycling skills at the public 'exhibition-cum-contests' in a single week in 1992.

10. Why is the cycle called 'the humble vehicle'?

The word 'humble' means 'poor', the lowest in rank. The writer calls it a humble vehicle because it is the most common and it is seen even in the most remote places, a common man's vehicle.

11. Name the Arivoli activist who penned the famous cycling song.

Muthu Bhaskaran is the male Arivoli activist who penned the famous cycling song.

12. Name the place where the cycling movement takes place in the essay 'Where there is a wheel'.

Pudukkottai district in TamilNadu is the place where the cycling movement took place.
13. Why did the women of Pudukkottai take to cycling?

The women of Pudukkottai took to cycling to break free from the male-imposed barriers. ‘Cycling’ enabled them to achieve freedom, mobility and independence.

14. Name some of the women who have taken to cycling.

Jameela Bibi, Fatima, and N.Kannammal are some of the women who have taken to cycling.

15. What is Fatima by profession?

A secondary school teacher.

16. What does Arivoli Iyakkam mean?

Light of knowledge movement.

17. What is the literacy movement of Pudukkottai called?

Arivoli Iyakkam

18. Who was the brain behind the cycling movement?

Sheela Rani Chunkath, a popular former District Collector, was the brain behind the cycling movement.

19. What did Sheela Rani add as a part of the literacy drive?

Sheela Rani added mobility as a part of the literacy drive.

20. When and why did Sheela Rani start the cycling movement?

In 1991 Sheela Rani Chunkath started the cycling movement in the Pudukkottai district with the intention of training female literacy activists so that literacy would reach women in the interior.

21. Who is Manormani? How old is she?

Twenty two years old Manormani is a quarry worker and an Arivoli volunteer.

22. To what has cycling by women been compared to?

Cycling by women has become a metaphor for freedom.

23. How has cycling helped small producers?

Cycling has helped small producers cut down on time wasted in waiting for buses. It has also helped them to give more time to focus on selling their produce. It has also helped them to cover a large area.
The Arivoli cycling training camp was conducted in Kilakuruchi village. All the prospective learners turned out in their best on a Sunday. People who witnessed this camp were struck by the sheer passion of the pro-cycling movement. The neo-cyclists were aware that cycling is going to offer them a way out of enforced routines around male imposed barriers. They sang songs together to encourage bicycling. Large number of these trained people vowed to help new learners free of cost. In this way the Arivoli Training camp was described to be an unusual experience by the author.

4. Do you think women taking up cycling are as significant as the literacy movement?

Palagummi Sainath is the Rural Affairs Editor of The Hindu, who focus on social problems, rural affairs and globalization in India. This essay is taken from his book 'Everybody loves a good drought'. Arivoli Iyakkam ‘Light of knowledge Movement’ liberated a vast majority of the rural women in Pudukottai District by teaching them to read and write along with cycling.

Yes, Women taking up cycling are as significant as the literacy movement because their experience has enriched the literacy movement. The neo-cyclists were bound even more passionately much before to Arivoli, the Districts vigorous literacy drive. Every neo-literate popularized cycling and saw a direct link between cycling and her personal independence. It reduced their dependence on men. It offered a way out of enforced routines around male imposed barriers. It gave them independence, freedom and mobility. The main thing it gave women was the confidence and the sense of self-respect by becoming financially independent and by sharing the family responsibilities.

5. How does Sheela Rani Chunkath, the District Collector, promote the empowerment of women?

Palagummi Sainath is the Rural Affairs Editor of The Hindu, who focus on social problems, rural affairs and globalization in India. This essay is taken from his book 'Everybody loves a good drought'.

Sheela Rani Chunkath, the former District Collector promoted the empowerment of women by including mobility as a part of the literacy movement.

24. How much did each cycle cost in the beginning?

It costed 1200.
The Arivoli cycling training camp was conducted in Kilakuruchi village. All the prospective learners turned out in their best on a Sunday. People who witnessed this camp were struck by the sheer passion of the pro-cycling movement. The neo-cyclists were aware that cycling is going to offer them a way out of enforced routines around male imposed barriers. They sang songs together to encourage bicycling. Large number of these trained people vowed to help new learners free of cost. In this way the Arivoli Training camp was described to be an unusual experience by the author.

4. **Do you think women taking up cycling are as significant as the literacy movement?**

Palagummi Sainath is the Rural Affairs Editor of The Hindu, who focus on social problems, rural affairs and globalization in India. This essay is taken from his book 'Everybody loves a good drought'. Arivoli Iyakkam 'Light of knowledge Movement' liberated a vast majority of the rural women in Pudukottai District by teaching them to read and write along with cycling.

Yes, Women taking up cycling are as significant as the literacy movement because their experience has enriched the literacy movement. The neo-cyclists were bound even more passionately much before to Arivoli, the Districts vigorous literacy drive. Every neo-literate popularized cycling and saw a direct link between cycling and her personal independence. It reduced their dependence on men. It offered a way out of enforced routines around male imposed barriers. It gave them independence, freedom and mobility. The main thing it gave women was the confidence and the sense of self-respect by becoming financially independent and by sharing the family responsibilities.

5. **How does Sheela Rani Chunkath, the District Collector, promote the empowerment of women?**

Sheela Rani Chunkath, the former District Collector promoted the empowerment of women by including mobility as a part of the literacy
Bicycle, which is thought to be a humble vehicle, is a 'Metaphor for Freedom'. According to N. Kannammal, Arivoli Central Co-coordinator, it gives them confidence. It reduces their dependence on men. A woman can fetch water along with her children, cart provisions from other places. It offers a way out of enforced routines around male imposed barriers. Lack of mobility among women played a big role in undermining their confidence. Cycling has definite economic implications. It boosts income. Women those who sell agricultural produce within a group of villages can cut down the time wasted by waiting for the bus. Bicycle is crucial in poorly connected routes. It gives the women folk to focus on selling their produce and enlarge the area they hope to cover. Bicycle can increase one's leisure time also. With the art of cycling one can combine different tasks like making the child sit on the bar, produce on the carrier and 2-3 pots of water hung across the back and thus prove to be an instrument of social change and progress.

In 1991, her idea was to train female activists so that literacy would reach women in the interior. She was aware that lack of mobility drive.
Bicycle, which is thought to be a humble vehicle, is a 'Metaphor for Freedom'. According to N. Kannammal, Arivoli Central Co-coordinator, it gives them confidence. It reduces their dependence on men. A woman can fetch water along with her children, cart provisions from other places. It offers a way out of enforced routines around male imposed barriers. Lack of mobility among women played a big role in undermining their confidence. Cycling has definite economic implications. It boosts income. Women those who sell agricultural produce within a group of villages can cut down the time wasted by waiting for the bus. Bicycle is crucial in poorly connected routes. It gives the women folk to focus on selling their produce and enlarge the area they hope to cover. Bicycle can increase one's leisure time also. With the art of cycling one can combine different tasks like making the child sit on the bar, produce on the carrier and 2-3 pots of water hung across the back and thus prove to be an instrument of social change and progress.
1. The expression 'generations-old strife' suggests.

2. 'leather and spool' stands for

3. How is water a witness to the humiliation caused to the dalits?

When the varna system was in practice, the 'panchamas' or the untouchables were not allowed to touch water and fill it in their pots. Whenever a wada girl went to collect water from a pond or a tank, the people of other varnas used to pour water from a higher level at a distance, into the pot of the wada girl. Naturally, some water would invariably fall on the body of the girl. This would cause a lot of
14. Water
Challapalli Swaroopa Rani
Translated by : Uma Bhrugubanda

Glossary:

Dampness - moistness
Omniscient - total knowledge (God)
Strife - conflict
Incline - slope
Puddle - stagnant or polluted water
Devour - destroy devastate
Vicious - Evil, destructive
Drawn - immersion, suffocate
Ignite - spark off light
Surreptitiously - secretly

Comprehension 1:

1. The expression 'generations-old strife' suggests.
   A. the base of caste system

2. “It also knows the sub-caste difference between leather and spool.”
   'leather and spool' stands for A. Cobbler and weaver

3. How is water a witness to the humiliation caused to the dalits?

   When the varna system was in practice, the 'panchamas' or the untouchables were not allowed to touch water and fill it in their pots. Whenever a wada girl went to collect water from a pond or a tank, the people of other varnas used to pour water from a higher level at a distance, into the pot of the wada girl. Naturally, some water would invariably fall on the body of the girl. This would cause a lot of
would thirst all day for a glass of water.

Secondly, when she sees water she is also reminded of how they would eagerly welcome their weekly bath days as if it was a wondrous festival and also remember how the entire village bathed luxuriously twice a day.

The speaker also would recall her childhood when she would walk miles to go to the big canal and carry back heavy pots with the muscles and veins on her neck straining and bursting.

Finally, the sight of water would also make her recall how thatched roofs in Malapalle were burnt to ashes for want of a pot of water to extinguish the fire.

14. How many times did the dalits bathe?
Once a week

15. How many times did the entire village other than the dalits bathe?
Twice a day.

16. Where were the thatched roofs burnt to ashes?
At Malapalle

17. Why does the poet say that water is not a simple thing?
The poet says that water is not a simple thing because it can give life, it can also devour lives.

18. What swallowed village after village?
The tsunami wave.

19. Who are the playthings in the vicious hands of water?
The poor

Comprehension: II

1. Discuss the travails suffered by the wada people while securing water.

Challapalli Swaroopa Rani (1968) began writing about her experiences. Her poetry consciously deals with issues of gender and caste. A poem that explores the countless forms of social discrimination and injustice with the metaphor of water. The poem speaks of how water has stood witness to act of oppression in the name of religion, caste and creed. It humiliation to the girl.

4. 'Circus feat' refers to
b. balancing the water pots on the head.

5. 'Water' is a
a. liquid called water
b. catalyst for a movement
c. witness to strife
d. life giver and destroyer
e. means to practice untouchability
f. profit-making commodity

Ans. (c) (d) (e) and (f)

6. Name the village that got burnt for want of water.

Malepalle

7. Who does not have the right to draw a pot of water?

The Panchamas

8. Who opposed the Kamma landlords?

A dalit youth and Munnangi suvartamma opposed the Kamma landlords.

9. To which movement is the movement for water compared?

Water as a mighty movement is compared to the Mahad struggle at the Chadar tank in Mumbai.

10. What does the poet compare untouchability to?

The poet compares untouchability to the dampness on the well’s edge. Just as the dampness on the well’s edge never dries, untouchability also never disappears.

11. What has water become today?

Today water has become a multinational market commodity.

12. Who had to wait for a shudra to draw water for him?

Panchamas

13. What does the speaker remember when she sees water?

*When the speaker sees water she remember how people in her wada

www.vikascollege.com
would thirst all day for a glass of water.

*Secondly, when she sees water she is also reminded of how they would eagerly welcome their weekly bath days as if it was a wondrous festival and also remember how the entire village bather luxuriously twice a day.

*The speaker also would recall her childhood when she would walk miles to go to the big canal and carry back heavy pots with the muscles and veins on her neck straining and bursting.

* Finally the sight of water would also make her recall how thatched roofs in Malapalle were burnt to ashes for want of a pot of water to extinguish the fire.

14. How many times did the dalits bathe?
Once a week

15. How many times did the entire village other than the dalits bathe?
Twice a day.

16. Where were the thatched roofs burnt to ashes?
At Malapalle

17. Why does the poet say that water is not a simple thing?
The poet says that water is not a simple thing because it can give life, it can also devour lives.

18. What swallowed village after village?
The tsunami wave.

19. Who are the playthings in the vicious hands of water?
The poor

Comprehension: II

1. Discuss the travails suffered by the wada people while securing water.

Challapalli Swaroopa Rani (1968) began writing about her experiences. Her poetry consciously deals with issues of gender and caste. A poem that explores the countless forms of social discrimination and injustice with the metaphor of water. The poem speaks of how water has stood witness to act of oppression in the name of religion, caste and creed. It
used to feed their buffaloes in the drinking water tank in Madigapalle, a dalit boy objected to it. This angered the youth and they decided to beat him up. By then Munnangi Suvaarthamma, a Dalit woman tried to protect the boy from the attack. She lifted the vessel that she was carrying to drive away the attackers. This act of lifting the vessel in self-defense resulted in killing of 6 dalits. Thus water has remained a witness to centuries of social injustice.

For the dalits water is not simply H2O, it is a mighty movement itself. The speaker quotes the instance of the Mahad struggle at the Chadar tank. The Mahad municipality had passed a resolution to allow untouchables, free access to all village water fronts. But the local upper-caste population did not allow the dalits to use the water and the resolution remained only on paper.

On 19 March 1927, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar led a rally to the Chadar water tank and thus asserted the rights of the Dalits. Until then Dalit had fought many battles for water in which they had shed their blood but had never succeeded in winning even a small puddle of water.
used to feed their buffaloes in the drinking water tank in Madigapalle, a dalit boy objected to it. This angered the youth and they decided to beat him up. By then Munnangi Suvaarthamma, a Dalit woman tried to protect the boy from the attack. She lifted the vessel that she was carrying to drive away the attackers. This act of lifting the vessel in self-defense resulted in killing of 6 dalits. Thus water has remained a witness to centuries of social injustice.

For the dalits water is not simply H2O, it is a mighty movement itself. The speaker quotes the instance of the Mahad struggle at the Chadar tank. The Mahad municipality had passed a resolution to allow untouchables, free access to all village water fronts. But the local upper-caste population did not allow the dalits to use the water and the resolution remained only on paper.

On 19 March 1927, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar led a rally to the Chadar water tank and thus asserted the rights of the Dalits. Until then Dalit had fought many battles for water in which they had shed their blood but had never succeeded in winning even a small puddle of water.

5. Look at the expressions 'many a circus feat' and 'dances its way into the Pepsi man's bottle'. What contrast do you notice between the two?

Challapalli Swaroopa Rani (1968) began writing about her experiences. Her poetry consciously deals with issues of gender and caste. A poem that explores the countless forms of social discrimination and injustice with the metaphor of water. The poem speaks of how water has stood witness to act of oppression in the name of religion, caste and creed. It traces the trail of inhuman practices that prevail in society over several generations. The poem also speaks of how water, a natural resource has become a commodity in the contemporary market regulated world.

A poem that explores the countless forms of social discrimination and injustice with the metaphor of water. The poem speaks of how water has stood witness to act of oppression in the name of religion, caste and creed. It traces the trail of inhuman practices that prevail in society over several generations. The poem also speaks of how water, a natural resource has become a commodity in the contemporary market regulated world. 'Many a circus feat' refers to the people walking miles together to fetch water from a big canal and carrying heavy pots one above the other with their muscles and veins in the neck straining and
The poet speaks in the first person and recollects her childhood and painful experiences. She recollects how people in her wada would be suffering from severe thirst all day without getting a glass of water, also the wonderful festival mood they would get as they looked forward for their weekly bath, while the upper caste enjoyed bath twice a day. They had to walk miles together to fetch water from a big canal and carried heavy pots with the muscles and veins in the necks straining and bursting. For the dalits water is not simply H2O, it is a mighty movement itself.

The speaker quotes the instance of the Mahad struggle at the Chadar tank. The Mahad municipality had passed a resolution to allow untouchables, free access to all village water fronts. But the local upper-caste population did not allow the dalits to use the water and the resolution remained only on paper. On 19 March 1927, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar led a rally to the Chadar water tank and thus asserted the rights of the Dalits. Until then Dalit had fought many battles for water in which they had shed their blood but had never succeeded in winning even a small puddle of water.

Stanza ten, narrates a fire incident that took place in Malappalle, where the Dalits lived in thatched huts. Their roofs caught fire and the huts were completely destroyed into ashes as water was not available for them to extinguish the fire. It gives us insight about the social discrimination that leads to inhuman practices. We realize the vanity of such practices.

2. How are the poor affected by a) Lack of water: Challapalli Swaroopa Rani (1968) began writing about her experiences. Her poetry consciously deals with issues of gender and caste. A poem that explores the countless forms of social discrimination and injustice with the metaphor of water. The poem speaks of how water has stood witness to act of oppression in the name of religion, caste and creed. It traces the trail of inhuman practices that prevail in society over several generations. The poem also speaks of how water, a natural resource has become a commodity in the contemporary market regulated world.

The poet speaks in the first person and recollects her childhood and painful experiences.
The poet speaks in the first person and recollects her childhood and painful experiences. She recollects, how people in her wada would be suffering from severe thirst all day without getting a glass of water, also the wonderful festival mood they would get as they looked forward for their weekly bath, while the upper caste enjoyed bath twice a day. They had to walk miles together to fetch water from a big canal and carried heavy pots with the muscles and veins in the necks straining and bursting. For the dalits water is not simply H2O, it is a mighty movement itself. The speaker quotes the instance of the Mahad struggle at the Chadar tank. The Mahad municipality had passed a resolution to allow untouchables, free access to all village water fronts. But the local upper-caste population did not allow the dalits to use the water and the resolution remained only on paper. On 19 March 1927, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar led a rally to the Chadar water tank and thus asserted the rights of the Dalits. Until then Dalit had fought many battles for water in which they had shed their blood but had never succeeded in winning even a small puddle of water.

Stanza ten, narrates a fire incident that took place in Malappalle, where the Dalits lived in thatched huts. Their roofs caught fire and the huts were completely destroyed into ashes as water was not available for them to extinguish the fire. It gives us insight about the social discrimination that leads to inhuman practices. We realize the vanity of such practices.

2. How are the poor affected by

a) Lack of water:

Challapalli Swaroopa Rani (1968) began writing about her experiences. Her poetry consciously deals with issues of gender and caste. A poem that explores the countless forms of social discrimination and injustice with the metaphor of water. The poem speaks of how water has stood witness to act of oppression in the name of religion, caste and creed. It traces the trail of inhuman practices that prevail in society over several generations. The poem also speaks of how water, a natural resource has become a commodity in the contemporary market regulated world.

The poet speaks in the first person and recollects her childhood and painful experiences.
or the lower caste. The speaker cites an example of Jesus; a Jew who belonged to superior race asks the Samaria woman who belonged to an inferior race for water. The panchama, who has to wait for the arrival of a shudra all because he has no right to draw a pot of water by himself. The speaker also cites the example of a wada girl experiencing humiliation, when she gets drenched by the water that is poured into the pot from a greater height. The sub-castes like that of a cobbler (leather) and a weaver (spool) also need water. Water knows the difference of race but fails to understand the denial of access of water to the lower caste.

The speaker next recollects the ghastly attack on Dalits that happened in Karamchedu, a village in Chirala taluk in Prakasham District of Andhra Pradesh. It so happened that on 16 July 1985, when two Kamma (landlords) youths were washing dirty buckets, which were used to feed their buffaloes in the drinking water tank in Madigapalle, a dalit boy objected to it. This angered the youth and they decided to beat him up. By then Munnangi Suvaarthamma, a Dalit woman tried to protect the boy from the attack. She lifted the vessel that she was carrying to drive away the attackers. This act of lifting the vessel in self-defense resulted in killing of 6 dalits. Thus water has remained a witness to centuries of social injustice.

The poet speaks in the first person and recollects her childhood and painful experiences. She recollects, how people in her wada would be suffering from severe thirst all day without getting a glass of water, also the wonderful festival mood they would get as they looked forward for their weekly bath, while the upper caste enjoyed bath twice a day. They had to walk miles together to fetch water from a big canal and carried heavy pots with the muscles and veins in the necks straining and bursting.

For the dalits water is not simply H O, it is a mighty movement itself. The speaker quotes the instance of the Mahad struggle at the Chadar tank. The Mahad municipality had passed a resolution to allow untouchables, free access to all village water fronts. But the local upper-caste population did not allow the dalits to use the water and the resolution remained only on paper. On 19 March 1927, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar led a rally to the Chadar water tank and thus asserted the rights of the Dalits. Until then Dalit had fought many battles for water in which they had shed their blood but had never succeeded in

She recollects, how people in her wada would be suffering from severe thirst all day without getting a glass of water, also the wonderful
or the lower caste. The speaker cites an example of Jesus; a Jew who belonged to superior race asks the Samaria woman who belonged to an inferior race for water. The panchama, who has to wait for the arrival of a shudra all because he has no right to draw a pot of water by himself. The speaker also cites the example of a wada girl experiencing humiliation, when she gets drenched by the water that is poured into the pot from a greater height. The sub-castes like that of a cobbler (leather) and a weaver (spool) also need water. Water knows the difference of race but fails to understand the denial of access of water to the lower caste.

The speaker next recollects the ghastly attack on Dalits that happened in Karamchedu, a village in Chirala taluk in Prakasham District of Andhra Pradesh. It so happened that on 16 July 1985, When two Kamma (landlords) youths were washing dirty buckets, which were used to feed their buffaloes in the drinking water tank in Madigapalle, a dalit boy objected to it. This angered the youth and they decided to beat him up. By then Munnangi Suvaarthamma, a Dalit woman tried to protect the boy from the attack. She lifted the vessel that she was carrying to drive away the attackers. This act of lifting the vessel in self-defense resulted in killing of 6 dalits. Thus water has remained a witness to centuries of social injustice.

The poet speaks in the first person and recollects her childhood and painful experiences. She recollects, how people in her wada would be suffering from severe thirst all day without getting a glass of water, also the wonderful festival mood they would get as they looked forward for their weekly bath, while the upper caste enjoyed bath twice a day. They had to walk miles together to fetch water from a big canal and carried heavy pots with the muscles and veins in the necks straining and bursting.

For the dalits water is not simply H₂O, it is a mighty movement itself. The speaker quotes the instance of the Mahad struggle at the Chadar tank. The Mahad municipality had passed a resolution to allow untouchables, free access to all village water fronts. But the local upper-caste population did not allow the dalits to use the water and the resolution remained only on paper. On 19 March 1927, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar led a rally to the Chadar water tank and thus asserted the rights of the Dalits. Until then Dalit had fought many battles for water in which they had shed their blood but had never succeeded in
winning even a small puddle of water.

Stanza ten, narrates a fire incident that took place in Malappalle,
II PUC English

Model Question Paper - 1

Time: 3 Hours 15 Minutes                                                  Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

a.  Follow the prescribed limits 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.  Answers to question number 24 (a-j) and 25 (i-iii) should be in sequence
   and at one place.

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

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

12 x 1 = 12

1.  When according to Juliet would Romeo make the face of heaven so fine?

2.  Mention one of the taxes imposed by the king of Monaco.

3.  Where according to the speaker of ‘On Children’ do the souls of children
dwell?

4.  Name the author of ‘Tapovan’ as mentioned in ‘Everything I Need to
Learn I Learned in the Forest’.

5.  In the play ‘A Sunny Morning’, ‘the silver maiden’ refers to
   a) Petra.    b) Dona Laura.    c) the ballet dancer.

6.  Mention any one of the aspects that the speaker loved in his beloved in
   ‘When You Are Old’.

7.  What became the main reason of Tammanna’s life in ‘The Gardener’?

8.  Name one of the things that the child’s foot wants to be in Neruda’s
   poem.

VIKAS PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

www.vikascollege.com


**II PUC English**  
*Model Question Paper - 1*

**Instructions:**

a. Follow the prescribed limits 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. Answers to question number 24 (a-j) and 25 (i-iii) should be in sequence and at one place.
e. For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

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

12 x 1 = 12

1. When according to Juliet would Romeo make the face of heaven so fine?
2. Mention one of the taxes imposed by the king of Monaco.
3. Where according to the speaker of 'On Children' do the souls of children dwell?
4. Name the author of 'Tapovan' as mentioned in 'Everything I Need to Know I Learned in the Forest'.
5. In the play 'A Sunny Morning', 'the silver maiden' refers to  
   a) Petra.  
   b) Dona Laura.  
   c) the ballet dancer.
6. Mention any one of the aspects that the speaker loved in his beloved in 'When You Are Old'.
7. What became the main reason of Tammanna's life in 'The Gardener'?
8. Name one of the things that the child's foot wants to be in Neruda's poem.
The Western Ghats are also known as the Sahyadri Hills. They are well known for their rich and unique assemblage of flora and fauna (plants and animals). Twenty five biodiversity hot-spots are identified in the world and Western Ghats are one among them. The Western Ghats extend from the Satpura Range in the north. They go south past Goa, through Karnataka and into Kerala and Tamil Nadu and end at Kanyakumari. Then they embrace the Indian Ocean. The range is called Sahyadri in northern Maharashtra and Sahya Parvatam in Kerala. The Biligiri ranges southeast of Mysore in Karnataka, meet the Servarayan range and Tirumala range farther east, linking the Western Ghats to the Eastern Ghats. In the south the range is known as the Nilagiri malai in Tamil Nadu. The northern portion of the narrow coastal plain between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea is known as the Konkan Coast or Konkan. The central portion is called Kanara and the southern portion is called Malabar region. The foothill region east of the Ghats in Maharashtra is known as Desh. The eastern foothills of central Karnataka state are known as Malnadu. The Biligirirangan Hills lie at the confluence of the Western and Eastern Ghats. WAPCO region under Western Ghats covers twelve administrative districts of Kerala State. Four thousand species of flowering plants are known from the Western Ghats. Western Ghats receive an average of 3000 mm rainfall per annum. The Western Ghats are home to thousands of animal species including at least 325 globally threatened species.

II Answer any eight of the following choosing at least two from the poems in a paragraph of 80-100 words each.

13. How does Romeo glorify Juliet's beauty?
14. What made the king of Monaco alter his decisions in dealing with the criminal?
15. How should parents raise their children according to the speaker of 'On Children'?
16. What account does Don Gonzalo give Dona Laura about his cousin's life after the duel?
17. Give an account of the strategies used by Tammanna to destroy Basavaiah.
18. Why according to Borges will books never disappear?
19. How according to the speaker does one find heaven on earth in 'Heaven, If you are not on Earth'?
20. According to George Mikes, the people of Brazil are both leisurely and speed-loving. Explain.
21. 'Roof is a clever manipulator.' Justify.
22. How does cycling empower rural women according to P. Sainath?

III Answer the following in about 200 words.


OR

'Man goes on living for some revenge.' To what extent is this true in case of Basavaiah and Tammanna in 'The Gardener'?

OR

How does the speaker of 'Water' trace the journey of water using it as a...
The Western Ghats are also known as the Sahyadri Hills. They are well known for their rich and unique assemblage of flora and fauna (plants and animals). Twenty five biodiversity hot-spots are identified in the world and Western Ghats are one among them. The Western Ghats extend from the Satpura Range in the north. They go south past Goa, through Karnataka and into Kerala and Tamil Nadu and end at Kanyakumari. Then they embrace the Indian Ocean. The range is called Sahyadri in northern Maharashtra and Sahya Parvatam in Kerala. The Biligiri ranges southeast of Mysore in Karnataka, meet the Servarayan range and Tirumala range farther east, linking the Western Ghats to the Eastern Ghats. In the south the range is known as the Nilagiri malai in Tamil Nadu. The northern portion of the narrow coastal plain between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea is known as the Konkan Coast or Konkan. The central portion is called Kanara and the southern portion is called Malabar region. The foothill region east of the Ghats in Maharashtra is known as Desh. The eastern foothills of central Karnataka state are known as Malnadu. The Biligirirangan Hills lie at the confluence of the Western and Eastern Ghats. WAPCO region under Western Ghats covers twelve administrative districts of Kerala State. Four thousand species of flowering plants are known from the Western Ghats. Western Ghats receive an average of 3000 mm rainfall per annum. The Western Ghats are home to thousands of animal species including at least 325 globally threatened species.

24. Answer the following in a word, a phrase or a sentence each.
   a. What are the Western Ghats well known for?
   b. How many biodiversity hotspots are identified in the world?
   c. Name one of the states in which the Western Ghats lie.
   d. Where do the Western Ghats end?
   e. What does 'Sahya Parvatam' refer to in the passage?
The presence of Proto-Australoid, Mediterranean, Alpine and Mongoloid racial elements who no doubt contributed to its growth. The civilization was urban and a very remarkable one.

f. Konkan Coast lies between the Western Ghats and

i. the Indian Ocean.
presence of Proto-Australoid, Mediterranean, Alpine and Mongoloid racial elements who no doubt contributed to its growth. The civilization was urban and a very remarkable one.
32. Write a letter of Application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Times of India' dated 15th March 2015.

**WANTED**

**Receptionist**

Qualification: Any Graduate with Knowledge of Computer and Fluency in English and Hindi

Apply within 10 days to:
The Managing Director, Mangala Group of Companies
Nagadevanahalli, Ring Road, Bangalore - 31

33. Imagine that you are the president of the Students' Council of your college and you have to speak on spreading awareness about cleanliness. Using the points given below, write a speech in about 100 words.

Need of cleanliness – individual responsibility – cleanliness at home and public places – health benefits – beautification of nation

OR
The following line graph provides information about the growth of population in India over a period of 50 years. Using the information, write a report in about 120 words.

34. What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

The Western Ghats are well known for their rich and unique assemblage of flora and fauna. Twenty five biodiversity hot-spots are identified in the world and Western Ghats are one among them. The Ghats are home to thousands of animal species of which at least 325 are globally threatened. They are also home to many indigenous people who are on the verge of extinction.

their: ...............................................................................
them: ............................................................................
which: ............................................................................
who: ..............................................................................

35. Rewrite the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence.

be/water/used/should/judiciously
I  One Mark Questions
1. when Romeo would become star/cut out into little stars               1
2. tax on tobacco / wine and spirits/ poll tax /gaming house             1
3. in the house of tomorrow                                                              1
4. Rabindranath Tagore                                                                 1
5. b) Dona Laura                                                                                1
6. her pilgrim soul / the sorrows of her changing face                       1
7. art                                                                                                   1
8. a butterfly / an apple                                                                      1
9. invention of books                                                                          1
10. pedestrians                                                                                  1
11. two years                                                                                      1
12.  cycling                  1

II  4 Mark Questions
(Note: 2 marks for any 4 value points. ½ mark for each value point 1
mark for language ability / expression 1 mark for coherence.)
13. Romeo fascinated by Juliet's beauty – says she teaches torches to burn
    bright – she seems to hang upon cheek of night- compared to a rich jewel
    in Ethiope's ear – her beauty too rich for use – too dear for earth – looks
    like a white dove among crows – says he would make his hand blessed by
    touching her hand – asks if his heart love till then – did not see true
    beauty till that night
I One Mark Questions
1. when Romeo would become star/cut out into little stars 1
2. tax on tobacco / wine and spirits/ poll tax /gaming house 1
3. in the house of tomorrow 1
4. Rabindranath Tagore 1
5. b) Dona Laura 1
6. her pilgrim soul / the sorrows of her changing face 1
7. art 1
8. a butterfly / an apple 1
9. invention of books 1
10. pedestrians 1
11. two years 1
12. cycling 1

II 4 Mark Questions
(Note: 2 marks for any 4 value points. ½ mark for each value point 1 mark for language ability / expression 1 mark for coherence.)
13. Romeo fascinated by Juliet's beauty – says she teaches torches to burn bright – she seems to hang upon cheek of night- compared to a rich jewel in Ethiope's ear – her beauty too rich for use – too dear for earth – looks like a white dove among crows – says he would make his hand blessed by touching her hand – asks if his heart love till then – did not see true beauty till that night
21. Roof is in the service of Marcus Ibe – expert in election campaigning – could tell the mood of electorate – successfully conducted whispering campaign – offered five pounds by POP team – Roof swears on iyi – pretends nothing has happened – caught in a fix while voting in the booth – tore the ballot paper in two – put one half in each box – thus kept his word

22. Cycling gives confidence to women – reduces their dependence on men – gives them mobility in cut off areas – enables women to transport goods – boosts income – cuts down on time – gives time to focus on selling produce – brings self-respect – gives feeling of goodness and independence – serves as a metaphor for freedom

III. 6 Mark Questions
(Note: 3 marks for any 6 value points - ½ mark for each value point 1 mark for language ability / expression 1 mark for coherence 1 mark for critical appreciation)

23. Biodiversity encourages co-creation with nature – based on democratic principles – ensures equal rights to all creatures – believes in abundance and freedom – cooperation and mutual giving – brings about living economies – monocultures not only affect nature but also life and its values – diverse thought process ceases – life loses vitality and colour and aesthetic sensibility – life turns dull and monotonous

OR


OR

Water witness to many things – knows strife between village and wada – knows difference of race and sub-caste – agony of panchama – humiliation of wada girl – knows rage and rebellion in its name and for its sake – witness to social discrimination and injustice – not simply H O – mighty movement – makes poor playthings – sits in a bottle -

14. The execution of criminal – enquiry sent to Italian and French Govt. regarding guillotine and expert – French Govt. quoted 16000 francs, Italy 12000 francs - seemed costly affair – changed death sentence – to imprisonment for life – the guard and food expense – also costly – decided to offer pension – criminal let free with pension

15. Children are – sons and daughters of life's longing for itself – come through parents – not from them – live with parents – not belong to them – parents can give love – not thoughts – only body sheltered – not soul – they dwell in future – parents are bows – children arrows – parents must bend with happiness – only then arrows fly fast


17. Tamanna composed ballads – started singing them – became popular – Basavaiah had no answer to this – Tamanna's fame rose - felicitated as the best poet – Basavaiah shrunk in humiliation – ran behind material wealth – Tamanna thought of another method – to die and put an end to competition – thought death alone would destroy Basavaiah – gave up everything and started off


19. Speaker believes heaven is on earth – if not found on earth – nowhere else – humans should try to become gods and nymphs thought to be in only heaven – attain godliness – preserve nature by non-intervention – find heaven in nature – man should work hard to get the harvest of labour – literature should aim to create heaven on earth

20. Mikes says – nobody hurries in Brazil – reaching destination an hour early, a day late or not at all does not matter – grey pavements decorated with beautiful black mosaics – people who have plenty of time could do so – these leisurely people when driving love speed – tenth of a second is a matter of importance – drivers cut in – overtake o both sides
21. Roof is in the service of Marcus Ibe – expert in election campaigning – could tell the mood of electorate – successfully conducted whispering campaign – offered five pounds by POP team – Roof swears on iyi – pretends nothing has happened – caught in a fix while voting in the booth – tore the ballot paper in two – put one half in each box – thus kept his word

22. Cycling gives confidence to women – reduces their dependence on men – gives them mobility in cut off areas – enables women to transport goods – boosts income – cuts down on time – gives time to focus on selling produce – brings self-respect – gives feeling of goodness and independence – serves as a metaphor for freedom

III. 6 Mark Questions

(Note: 3 marks for any 6 value points - ½ mark for each value point 1 mark for language ability / expression 1 mark for coherence 1 mark for critical appreciation)

23. Biodiversity encourages co-creation with nature – based on democratic principles – ensures equal rights to all creatures – believes in abundance and freedom – cooperation and mutual giving – brings about living economies – monocultures not only affect nature but also life and its values – diverse thought process ceases – life loses vitality and colour and aesthetic sensibility – life turns dull and monotonous

OR


OR

Water witness to many things – knows strife between village and wada – knows difference of race and sub-caste – agony of panchama – humiliation of wada girl – knows rage and rebellion in its name and for its sake – witness to social discrimination and injustice – not simply H₂O – mighty movement – makes poor playthings – sits in a bottle -
becomes a multinational market commodity – omniscient – contains world
I. Answer the following in a word, a phrase or a sentence each.

12 x 1 = 12

1. Who in ‘Romeo and Juliet’ is compared to a ‘rich jewel in an Ethiope’s ear’?

2. Name the special source of revenue in the kingdom of Monaco.

3. What according to the speaker can parents not visit in ‘On Children’?

4. What does ‘Terra Madre’ mean in ‘Everything I Need To Know I Learned in the Forest’?

5. What establishes peace between Dona Laura and Don Gonzalo?

6. What does the speaker want his beloved to dream of in ‘When You Are Old’?

7. Mention one of the means suggested to Tammanna through which he would get back his land from Basavaiah.

8. Which library does Borges visualise in his dream?

9. When according to the speaker can there be no Gods in ‘Heaven, If you are not on Earth’?
II PUC English
Model Question Paper - 2

Time: 3 Hours 15 Minutes           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. Answers to question no. 24 (a – j) and 25 (i – iii) should be in sequence and at one place.
e. For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

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

12 x 1 = 12

1. Who in 'Romeo and Juliet' is compared to a 'rich jewel in an Ethiope's ear'?
2. Name the special source of revenue in the kingdom of Monaco.
3. What according to the speaker can parents not visit in 'On Children'?
4. What does 'Terra Madre' mean in 'Everything I Need To Know I Learned in the Forest'?
5. What establishes peace between Dona Laura and Don Gonzalo?
6. What does the speaker want his beloved to dream of in 'When You Are Old'?
7. Mention one of the means suggested to Tammanna through which he would get back his land from Basavaiah.
8. Which library does Borges visualise in his dream?
9. When according to the speaker can there be no Gods in 'Heaven, If you are not on Earth'?
Vikas Pre-University College

10. What according to George Mikes is a sign of appreciation when eating soup in Japan?

11. Which is the symbol of People's Alliance Party in 'The Voter'?

12. Whose brainchild is the cycling movement according to P. Sainath as mentioned in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?

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

13. How does Romeo describe Juliet?

14. Why did the authorities in Monaco fail to carry out the death sentence?

15. How does Vandana Shiva describe the Navdanya farm?

16. Trace the course of rivalry between Tammanna and Basavaiah that moved away from visible domain to an abstract domain.

17. Bring out the stages of hardships faced by the foot after being confined in a shoe.

18. Why does Borges say that the books will never disappear in spite of modern modes of Communications?

19. How does George Mikes describe bowing to be a quainter and infectious trait of Japanese people?

20. Give an account of Roof's role as an election campaigner.

21. Comment on how the cycling reduced the women's dependence on men with reference to Sainath's essay.

22. The difference of race and agony of the panchama due to water has been effectively brought out in 'Water'. Explain.

III. Answer the following in about 200 words.  1 

x 6 = 06

23. 'A Sunny Morning' portrays the wit and humour through Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura's spontaneous reactions. Explain.

OR

'Wheel brings progress.' Justify this statement with reference to 'Where There Is A Wheel'.

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

We live with sound. We speak through sound. A world without sound is unthinkable. The pattern of sound changes according to the time of day. Let me recall the sounds I hear in the early morning. The silence of my night is broken by the harsh grating sound of our tall iron gates as they are pushed open at 5 o'clock. This is the time for my father to take a walk. At 5.30 the alarm bell rings for me to get up. There is the scratching sound at the door. As I open the door our Alsatian throws up its two paws on my shoulders and starts licking and producing a mixture of growling, moaning and crying sounds. This is his morning greetings.

Now I try to get busy preparing for the examination, but the wooden staircase starts producing creaking, tapping and bumping sounds depending upon the weight and speed of its users.

As my mother switches on the radio in the kitchen a 'bhajana' comes floating into my room. The chink of saucers, plates and cups against the music is very enchanting to the ears. Just then the calling bell buzzes and the Alsatian begins his non-stop barking.

The soft-sound of the crockery, the soft knock on the door and the clinking sound of the crockery as my mother places the tea tray on the side board, please me. After a short silence comes the sound of heavy steps. I hurriedly pounce upon my text books but not before knocking down a cup that produces not only the sound of crash but also a few broken pieces. I hear the bass voice of my father, “Remember, just one month left.”

And the figure recedes. Here is another alarm bell reminding me of my examination.

The world outside the house is agog with exciting and unfettered noise. The continuous cooing of the cuckoo, the chirps and the twitter of sparrows on windowsills and songs of birds from the garden create a sweet restful atmosphere. All of a sudden a school bus stops and
children get into the bus chuckling, laughing and shouting. As the morning extends, the traffic increases and street sounds become tough.
expert to cut off the criminal's head off. (and, neither, so, nor)

31. Read the following passage and make notes by drawing and filling the boxes given below:

The core of Yakshagana is the himmela. This entourage of musicians includes a narrator, singers and musicians, playing the Chande and maddale drums and the harmonium. Their performance usually touching on just one main story and a few sub stories is called a prasanga.
32. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'Deccan Herald' dated 7th October 2014. 

Wanted
S.M. Pre University College, Dharwad invites applications from qualified candidates for the post of lecturer in English. Apply within 10 days to the Chairman, Shree Manjunatheshwar Education Trust, Vidyanagar Dharwad-580004. Candidates must have passed M.A. in English with 55% marks. Candidates with experience and good Communication skill will be given preference.

33. Imagine that you have been elected your College Union leader and you are supposed to address a gathering of students and lecturers of your college. Write a speech in about 100 words focusing on the infrastructure of your college and the necessity of disciplinary attitudes among students.

(Use the hints given below.)

Library, toilet facilities- Science labs to be upgraded- reading room- waiting room for girls

OR
The following bar graph shows the pass percentage of boys and girls of a Government P U college in II PUC Annual Examination of April 2009. Based on the information, prepare a report in about 120 words.

34. What do the underlined words in the following extract refer to?

My mother listens to bhajans in the kitchen while she prepares our food. My dog, Vicky, sits at the door of the kitchen and sniffs the aroma of it with his tongue sticking out. He will sit there till she gives him a piece of what she is preparing.

i. she : ...........
ii. it : ...............
iii. his : ...........
iv. there : ............

35. Rewrite the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence:

forest /the/of beauty /joy/is/source/and
I  One Mark Questions

1. Juliet  
2. gaming house  
3. the house of tomorrow  
4. Mother Earth  
5. a pinch of snuff  
6. the soft look in her eyes  
7. to go to the court of Law/take recourse to the police/attack on Basavaiah  
8. Library of Alexandria  
9. if we ourselves cannot be God  
10. making a fearful noise  
11. Motor-car  
12. Sheela Rani Chunkath's  

II 4 Mark Questions

(Note: 2 marks for any 4 value points. ½ mark for each value point 1 mark for language ability / expression 1 mark for coherence.)

13. Romeo glorifies Juliet's beauty—describes the gentle, graceful and elegant damsel—compares her—to burning torch—a jewel in an Ethiope's ear—eternal and divine being to be on earth—to a snowy dove amidst a troop of crows  

II PU English

Scheme of Valuation

Model Question Paper - 2

I One Mark Questions

1. Juliet
2. gaming house
3. the house of tomorrow
4. Mother Earth
5. a pinch of snuff
6. the soft look in her eyes
7. to go to the court of Law/take recourse to the police/attack on Basavaiah
8. Library of Alexandria
9. if we ourselves cannot be God
10. making a fearful noise
11. Motor-car
12. Sheela Rani Chunkath's

II 4 Mark Questions

(Note: 2 marks for any 4 value points. ½ mark for each value point 1 mark for language ability / expression 1 mark for coherence.)

13. Romeo glorifies Juliet's beauty- describes the gentle, graceful and elegant damsel – compares her – to burning torch – a jewel in an Ethiope's ear – eternal and divine being to be on earth – to a snowy dove amidst a troop of crows


17. child's foot unaware of limitations – aspires to become an apple – butterfly– grows up facing hardships – symbolized by stones, bits of glasses, streets, ladders, rough earth – gradually loses its innocence and faces the realities of life– defeated, imprisoned– condemned to live in shoe- feels out life like blind man –loses shape

18. Books will never disappear – most astounding invention - extension of our body – telephone and microscope – our sight – sword and plough – our arms – Books – an extension of our imagination and memory – human beings owe to literature – books contain memories of all centuries – their function irreplaceable – if books disappear – history and man too would disappear


20. Roof – a popular young man – energetic – in the service of Marcus – the honorable minister – understands the mood and temper of voters – campaign manager – guides the villagers – convinces the people – a good negotiator - distributes money at night – an expert – informs the minister about the radical change in voters – a loyal and trusted whispering campaigner


III. 6 Mark Questions

(Note: 3 marks for any 6 value points - ½ mark for each value point
1 mark for language ability / expression
1 mark for coherence
1 mark for critical appreciation)

23. Dona Laura and Don Gonzalo – meet as strangers – ardent lovers in youth – separated by fate – Gonzalo scares away the pigeons – Laura annoyed – taunts – criticizes his manners – possessiveness of bench – comments on use of shoes brush as handkerchief – spectacles as telescope – fools Gonzalo by reading out of memory – without glasses – comments on his hunting habits – knows only to kill time- refreshing – romantic comedy

OR


OR

Prophet - creation of Gibran – pearls of wisdom – parent child relationship – children not ours – offsprings of life's longing for itself – come through parents – don’t belong to parents – can give love not thoughts – no authority over them – house their bodies – not souls –parents are bows- children are arrows – bent by the archer – arrow must fly fast and far – reach their target – children a gift to be cherished – nourished but no authority – archer loves both stable bow and flying arrows equally
24. (Each question on the unseen passage and each value point from a-j carries one mark.)
II PUC English
Model Question Paper - 3
Time: 3 hrs. 15 min.     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. Answer to question no. 24(a-j) and 25(i-iii) should be in sequence and at one place.
e. For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

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

1. Who in 'Romeo and Juliet' is compared to a 'snowy dove'?
2. What business does the king of Monaco monopolise in "Too dear"?
3. In 'On Children', 'You may give them your love but not your .................
a) dreams  b) thoughts  c) gladness.
4. What according to Vandana Shiva does Earth University teach?
5. What right does Dona Laura claim to have to criticise Don Gonzalo?
6. What was the most important possession of Tammanna?
7. According to Borges the telescope is the extension of our.............. .
a)  sight  b)  voice  c)  arms.
8. Who can create heaven on earth in 'Heaven if you are not on Earth'?
9. Whose life is becoming more hazardous in Brazil every day according to George Mikes?
10. Who did Roof campaign for in 'The Voter'?
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. Answer to question no. 24(a-j) and 25(i-iii) should be in sequence and at one place.
e. For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

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

1. Who in 'Romeo and Juliet' is compared to a 'snowy dove'?
2. What business does the king of Monaco monopolise in “Too dear”?
3. In 'On Children', 'You may give them your love but not your .................
   a) dreams  b) thoughts  c) gladness.
4. What according to Vandana Shiva does Earth University teach?
5. What right does Dona Laura claim to have to criticise Don Gonzalo?
6. What was the most important possession of Tammanna?
7. According to Borges the telescope is the extension of our .................
   a) sight  b) voice  c) arms.
8. Who can create heaven on earth in 'Heaven if you are not on Earth'?
9. Whose life is becoming more hazardous in Brazil every day according to George Mikes?
10. Who did Roof campaign for in 'The Voter'?
IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it.

10 x 1 = 10

Why does 29th February occurs only once in four years? To understand this confusing arrangement, it is necessary to understand the calendar that is currently used in the United States.

Nearly all modern societies use some kind of calendar to decide on the dates and times of everything. Some societies use lunar calendars, which are based on the rotation of the moon around Earth, and others use solar calendars, which are based on the rotation of earth around the sun. The United States, like much of the rest of the world, uses a solar calendar. The solar calendar used by most of the world today is known as the Gregorian calendar. Named after the king Gregory XIII, who introduced it in 1582, this modern calendar is the end result of hundreds of years of fine tuning. It was developed by the Julian calendar, which was created in 46 BC by Julius Caesar. The Julian calendar was also a solar calendar, based on the time it takes for the earth to travel one complete loop around the sun. In Julius Caesar's time, though astronomers believed that the sun revolved around the earth, they still managed to make fairly accurate measurements of the length of a complete cycle. A solar year, they calculated, was about 365.25 days long.

Julius Caesar, deciding that it would be difficult to add ¼ of a day onto each year, ordered one extra day to be added every four years to the month of February, creating what would be called 'leap' year. This calendar is used by the western world for over a thousand years. Unfortunately, there was a problem with the Julian calendar. When Julius Caesar ordered a leap year every four years, he was putting in too many extra days.

A solar year is not 365.25 days long, but in fact 365.24219 days. The difference between the actual length of the solar year and the approximated value is very small, but over several hundred years it began to add up. By the year 1500, spring holidays were starting to happen in the summer.

In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII came up with an idea of how to fire the problem. He reorganised it into a more complicated system. In the new calendar, there is still a leap year almost every four years, but there is a new rule. If the year ends in 00, it is only a leap year if the year's number is divisible by 400.

II. **Answer any eight of the following (choosing at least two from poetry) in a paragraph of 80-100 words.**

8 x 4 = 32

13. How does the narrator describe the 'Toy Kingdom' in "Too Dear"?

14. How is the parent-children relationship brought out using the metaphor of bows and arrows in 'On children'?

15. Write a note on 'The Navadanya Farm' started by Vandana Shiva.

16. What fictitious story did Gonzalo spin about himself to hide his true identity?

17. How does the speaker distinguish his love from that of the others in the poem 'When You Are Old'?

18. Bring out the changes in the lifestyle of the owner after the arrival of 'The Gardener'.

19. Finding precise words is important in the art of poetry. How does Borges justify this in his interview?

20. How according to George Mikes do the bowing gentlemen change into savages in Japan?

21. Discuss how cycling movement has empowered the rural women of Pudukkottai.

22. Why is water a mighty movement according to the speaker of 'Water'?

III. **Answer the following in about 200 words.**

1 x 6 = 6

23. 'The ways of Providence are strange.' How is this true in case of Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura?

OR

The poem 'To the Foot from its Child' is a journey of human life. Elucidate.

OR

'Roof was the most trusted of the whispering campaigners.' To what extent is this true in "The Voter"?
IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it.

Why does 29th February occurs only once in four years? To understand this confusing arrangement, it is necessary to understand the calendar that is currently used in the United States.

Nearly all modern societies use some kind of calendar to decide on the dates and times of everything. Some societies use lunar calendars, which are based on the rotation of the moon around Earth, and others use solar calendars, which are based on the rotation of earth around the sun. The United States, like much of the rest of the world, uses a solar calendar. The solar calendar used by most of the world today is known as the Gregorian calendar. Named after the king Gregory XIII, who introduced it in 1582, this modern calendar is the end result of hundreds of years of fine tuning. It was developed by the Julian calendar, which was created in 46 BC by Julius Caesar. The Julian calendar was also a solar calendar, based on the time it takes for the earth to travel one complete loop around the sun. In Julius Caesar's time, though astronomers believed that the sun revolved around the earth, they still managed to make fairly accurate measurements of the length of a complete cycle. A solar year, they calculated, was about 365.25 days long.

Julius Caesar, deciding that it would be difficult to add ¼ of a day onto each year, ordered one extra day to be added every four years to the month of February, creating what would be called 'leap' year. This calendar is used by the western world for over a thousand years.

Unfortunately, there was a problem with the Julian calendar. When Julius Caesar ordered a leap year every four years, he was putting in too many extra days.

A solar year is not 365.25 days long, but in fact 365.24219 days. The difference between the actual length of the solar year and the approximated value is very small, but over several hundred years it began to add up. By the year 1500, spring holidays were starting to happen in the summer.

In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII came up with an idea of how to fire the problem. He reorganised it into a more complicated system. In the new calendar, there is still a leap year almost every four years, but there is a new rule. If the year ends in 00, it is only a leap year if the year's number...
can be divided by 400. For example, 1800 and 1900 were not leap years but 2000 was. Over 400 years after its introduction, the Gregorian
legal, social and economic.
Imagine you are the College Union President. You are given the responsibility of introducing the guest on the college day. Use the following information to write a speech in about 100 words.

Name: Shanthi Goel
Education: IAS 1995, 40th rank
Present Post: Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Belgaum
Achievement: Clean drinking water, electricity and good roads.

Aims to increase women’s

Encourages women to

32. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The New Indian Express' dated 10 March, 2015.

BAPUJI VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA
REQUIRES
Administrators

Qualification: BBA/MBA is a must. Candidates with at least 2 years of experience will be given preference. Should possess excellent communication skill. Apply within 10 days to: The Secretary, Bapuji Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Bagalkot.

(Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)
33. Imagine you are the College Union President. You are given the responsibility of introducing the guest on the college day. Use the following information to write a speech in about 100 words.

Name: Shanthi Goel
Education: IAS 1995, 40th rank
Present Post: Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Belgaum
Achievement: Clean drinking water, electricity and good roads.

OR

Write a report on age composition of the population of India in 2001 and 2011 based on the data given below in the pie chart.

![Pie Chart 2001: 60 and above 7%, 0-14 yrs 34%, 15-59 59%]

![Pie Chart 2011: 60 and above 8%, 0-14 yrs 29%, 15-59 63%]
34. What do the numbered words in the following extract refer to? 4x1=4

The Gregorian solar calendar was named after Pope Gregory XIII, who (1) introduced it (2) in 1582. The Julian calendar was also a solar calendar, based on the time it takes for earth to travel one complete loop round the sun. In Julius Caesar's time, although astronomers believed that the sun revolved around Earth, they (3) still managed to make fairly accurate measurement. People all over the world still use the calendar and they (4) are happy with the same.

1) who: ......................
2) it : ......................
3) they: ......................
4) they: ......................

35. Rearrange the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence. 1x1=1

plays / democracy / an important / in / role / the media
II PU English
Scheme of Valuation
Model Question paper - 3

I One Mark Questions
1. Juliet  
2. gambling business  
3. b) thoughts  
4. Earth Democracy  
5. a neighbour's right  
6. his rival, Basavaiah  
7. a) sight  
8. a poet  
9. pedestrian's life  
10. Marcus Ibe  
11. Jameela/ Fatima/ Avakanni  
12. Water

II 4 Mark Questions
(Note: 2 marks for any 4 value points. ½ mark for each value point  
1 mark for language ability / expression  
1 mark for coherence.)

13. The kingdom of Monaco - situated near the borders of France and Italy – only about seven thousand inhabitants - small land area - real kinglet, palace, courtiers, ministers, bishop, generals and army- only sixty soldiers in his army – taxes - a tax on tobacco, wine and spirits, poll tax - special revenue – gaming house
14. Children come through parents but not from them. Don't belong to parents, parents can't impose their thoughts on their children. They may house their bodies but not their souls. Parents are bows children are arrows. Bent by the archer, they love both.


17. Many loved the lady's moments of glad grace. Loved her for her physical beauty. With love false or true. Their love was transitory. Speaker loved her pilgrim soul. Loved the sorrows of her changing face. Contrast between glad grace and sorrows of changing face. Beauty and pilgrim soul.


19. Borges says precise words elicit emotion. Remembers Emily Dickinson's poem. “This quiet dust was gentlemen and ladies.” Idea ordinary. Idea of idea of death. A cliché. The phrase “gentlemen and ladies” surprises. Gives the magic and poetic quality. If “men and women” were there, would have failed as poetry.

20. Bowing is mania in Japan. Rules and regulations regarding bowing are complex. At bus stop bow to each other with ceremonious serenity. As bus arrives, bowing gentlemen are transformed into savages. Push each other. Tread each other's toes. Shove their elbows.

22. Water not simply H₂O – mighty movement – Mahad struggle at Chadar tank – single drop embodies tears shed over several generations – many battles fought for single drop – blood flowed like streams – no victory over even small puddle of water

III. 6 Mark Questions

(Note: 3 marks for any 6 value points - ½ mark for each value point
1 mark for language ability / expression
1 mark for coherence
1 mark for critical appreciation)

23. Gonzalo and Laura - loved each other during youthful days - affair not successful - separated by fate – meet in Madrid Park – realize the other person is past lover – spin romantic and incredible stories – hide identity – meeting produces comic situations – makes spectators laugh – personally tragic and painful

OR

Foot is symbol of journey of human life – from childhood to old age – child’s foot unaware - wants to become butterfly or an apple – realities and hardships teach - cannot fly or can't become a fruit – defeated - becomes prisoner in shoes – soft nails grow hard – eyeless reptiles – walks without respite – descends underground

OR

Roof – popular young man - survives on the money of Marcus Ibe – understands the mood and temper of voters – convinces the voter – tactful link between voters and Ibe – opposite party team members offering 5 pounds – believes in Iyi – tempted by money – takes money – dilemma – divided loyalties – folded the paper – cuts into two parts - drops in each box - confirms verbally 'I vote for Maduka' - saves skin – betrays both Maduka and Iyi

24. (Each question on the unseen passage and each value point from a-j carries one mark.)

 a. once in four years

 b. on the rotation of the moon around Earth
c. solar calendar

d. Gregorian calendar
I. Answer the following in a word, a phrase or a sentence each.

12 x 1 = 12

1. Whom does Romeo address as 'yonder lady'? 
2. Mention one of the reasons for the soldiers' refusal to execute the criminal in 'Too Dear'. 
3. What does the phrase 'the bow that is stable' refer to in 'On Children'? 
4. Name the woman who led resistance against felling trees in the village of Adwani. 
5. Laura Llorente was known as ................... in her locality in 'A Sunny Morning'.
   a) dream girl            b) golden lady          c) silver maiden 
6. What does the speaker want his beloved to do when she is old in 'When You Are Old'? 
7. Whom did Tammanna consider as the most important among all his possessions in 'The Gardener'?
II PUC English
Model Question Paper - 4

Time: 3 hrs. 15 min.     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. Answer to question no 24(a-j) and 25(i-iii) should be in sequence and at one place.
e. For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

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

12 x 1 = 12

1. Whom does Romeo address as ‘yonder lady’?
2. Mention one of the reasons for the soldiers' refusal to execute the criminal in 'Too Dear'.
3. What does the phrase 'the bow that is stable' refer to in 'On Children'?
4. Name the woman who led resistance against felling trees in the village of Adwani.
5. Laura Llorente was known as .................... in her locality in 'A Sunny Morning'.
   a) dream girl b) golden lady c) silver maiden
6. What does the speaker want his beloved to do when she is old in 'When You Are Old'?
7. Whom did Tammanna consider as the most important among all his possessions in 'The Gardener'?
III. Answer the following in about 200 words.

1 x 6 = 6

23. 'Conservation of biodiversity is crucial for the sustenance of both nature and human society'. Discuss with reference to Vandana Shiva's essay.

OR

Bring out the instances from the play 'A sunny morning' to justify it as a blend of romance and comedy.

OR

How does the poem 'Water' demonstrate the disparity and discrimination in our society using water as a symbol?

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

10 x 1 = 10

The U.S. Navy is planning to use armed robotic patrol boats with no sailors on board to escort and defend warships moving through sensitive sea lanes.

The technology, adapted from NASA's rovers on mars, will transform how the American navy operates and is sure to raise fresh questions and concerns about the widening role of robots in warfare.

The office of Naval Research has released the results of what it called an unprecedented demonstration in August involving 13 robotic patrol craft escorting a ship along the James river in Virginia.

In a simulated scenario, five of the robotic patrol boats guarded a larger ship, while eight others were ordered to investigate a suspicious vessel. The unmanned patrol boats then encircled and swarmed the "target" enabling the mother ship to move safely through the area.

The demonstration, conducted over two weeks, was designed to "replicate a transit through a straight" naval research Chief Rear Admiral Matthew Klunder told reporters in a recent briefing.

The demonstration was a "break through" that goes far beyond any previous experiment, he said, adding that similar robotic patrol craft likely will be escorting U.S naval ships within a year. The patrol craft, 11-metre long vessels, known in the military as rigid hulled inflatable boats, are usually operated by three or four sailors. But outfitted with the robotic system, a single sailor could oversee up to 20 of the vessels.

II. Answer any eight of the following (choosing at least two from poetry) in a paragraph of 80 -100 words.

8 x 4 = 32

8. What do the soft nails of quartz change themselves into in 'To the Foot from its Child'?

9. Borges looks upon blindness as a
   a) way of life.   b) miserable circumstance.   c) major handicap.

10. Whom according to George Mikes do the Japanese stores employ?

11. Where, on the election morning, did Marcus Ibe sit shaking hands with the villagers?

12. In which district of Tamil Nadu, according to P. Sainath, has cycling been a social movement?

II. Answer any eight of the following (choosing at least two from poetry) in a paragraph of 80 -100 words.

8 x 4 = 32

13. How is Romeo mesmerised by the beauty of Juliet at first sight?

14. Why was the criminal finally offered pension in 'Too Dear'? How did this offer benefit him?

15. 'Your children are not your children.' How is this statement relevant with reference to 'On Children'? Explain.

16. How do Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura accuse each other at the beginning of the play 'A Sunny Morning'?

17. How does Tammanna take revenge on Basavaiah through invisible means?

18. Why does Borges define poetry as intimate and essential and that which cannot be defined without oversimplifying?

19. Describe how the poem, 'Heaven, if you are not on Earth' visualises heaven in nature.

20. How does George Mikes bring out the humour in the Japanese mannerism of bowing?

21. 'The Voter' ridicules the power and selfishness of Marcus Ibe. Explain.

22. In what different ways has cycle empowered rural women in Pudukkottai?
III. Answer the following in about 200 words.

23. 'Conservation of biodiversity is crucial for the sustenance of both nature and human society'. Discuss with reference to Vandana Shiva’s essay.

OR

Bring out the instances from the play 'A sunny morning' to justify it as a blend of romance and comedy.

OR

How does the poem 'Water' demonstrate the disparity and discrimination in our society using water as a symbol?

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

10 x 1 = 10

The U.S. Navy is planning to use armed robotic patrol boats with no sailors on board to escort and defend warships moving through sensitive sea lanes.

The technology, adapted from NASA’s rovers on mars, will transform how the American navy operates and is sure to raise fresh questions and concerns about the widening role of robots in warfare.

The office of Naval Research has released the results of what it called an unprecedented demonstration in August involving 13 robotic patrol craft escorting a ship along the James river in Virginia.

In a simulated scenario, five of the robotic patrol boats guarded a larger ship, while eight others were ordered to investigate a suspicious vessel.

The unmanned patrol boats then encircled and swarmed the “target” enabling the mother ship to move safely through the area.

The demonstration, conducted over two weeks, was designed to “replicate a transit through a straight” naval research Chief Rear Admiral Matthew Klunder told reporters in a recent briefing.

The demonstration was a “break through” that goes far beyond any previous experiment, he said, adding that similar robotic patrol craft likely will be escorting U.S naval ships within a year. The patrol craft, 11-metre long vessels, known in the military as rigid hulled inflatable boats, are usually operated by three or four sailors. But outfitted with the robotic system, a single sailor could oversee up to 20 of the vessels.
The General of Monaco asked each of his soldiers to cut the criminal's head off. **but** no soldier came forward to do it. **therefore** the ministers of Monaco assembled a Commission. **besides,** they appointed a Committee and a Sub-Committee. **therefore** they decided that the best thing would be to alter the death sentence to one of life imprisonment.

Unlike drone aircraft, such as the famed 'predator' and 'Reaper' planes, the robotic boats are more autonomous and can carry out directions
30. Fill in the blanks with the right linker.  

The General of Monaco asked each of his soldiers to cut the criminal's head off. _______ no soldier came forward to do it. _______ the ministers of Monaco assembled a Commission. _______, they appointed a Committee and a Sub-Committee. _______ they decided that the best thing would be to alter the death sentence to one of life imprisonment.

(besides, but, at last, therefore)

31. Read the following passage and make notes by drawing and filling the boxes given below.  

Service-oriented organisations are set up for providing services to their members and the society. Such organisations include schools, hospitals, clubs etc. The main objective of these organisations is providing service and not profit-making.

These organisations are managed by trustees who are fully accountable to their members for the utilisation of funds. This is also a legal requirement. Therefore they have to maintain proper books of accounts and prepare the financial statements like receipts and payments account.
32. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Hindu' dated October 17, 2014.

**WANTED**

Qualification: Any Degree with 60% and above, Knowledge of Computer, good communication skills in kannada and English.

Apply within a week to: The Manager (HRD), Mphasis Technologies, TNS Road, Jayanagar, Bangalore-70

33. Imagine you are the secretary of your College Union. On the occasion of 'Kannada Rajyotsav' celebration you have to introduce the chief guest whose profile is given below.

**Chief Guest:** Dr. Gangadhar Patil

Native: Haveri (Karnataka)

Education: M.A. (English), Ph.D from Oxford University

Profile: Worked as HOD of Eng. Dept. Karnataka University, literary figure and activist in Kannada Movement – recipient of Central Sahitya Academy Award

Based on the information, write a speech in about 100 words to introduce the guest at the function.

---

**Service-oriented Organisations**

Set up for providing service to:

1. **include**
2. and  
3. **clubs**

Objective Providing:

4. Not
5. **Not**

Managed by:

6. **Managed by**
7. Accountable for

Must maintain:

8. **Must maintain**
32. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Hindu' dated October 17, 2014.

**WANTED**

**RECEPTIONIST**

Qualification: Any Degree with 60% and above, Knowledge of Computer, good communication skills in kannada and English.

Apply within a week to: The Manager (HRD), Mphasis Technologies, TNS Road, Jayanagar, Bangalore-70

(Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

33. Imagine you are the secretary of your College Union. On the occasion of 'Kannada Rajyotsav' celebration you have to introduce the chief guest whose profile is given below.

Chief Guest : Dr. Gangadhar Patil
Native : Haveri (Karnataka)
Education : M.A. (English), Ph.D from Oxford University
Profile : Worked as HOD of Eng. Dept. Karnataka University literary figure and activist in Kannada Movement – recipient of Central Sahitya Academy Award

Based on the information, write a speech in about 100 words to introduce the guest at the function.

OR

Here is a bar chart showing the literacy rate of male and female population
34. What do the numbered words in the following extract refer to? 4 x 1 = 4

The US navy says it (1) will use a new technology which (2) enables it to use robotic patrol boats with no sailor on board. The technology is adapted from NASA’s rover on Mars. This (3) will transform the operation system of the US navy. The admiral who (4) was instrumental in introducing this technology was Matthew Klunder.

1) it : ____________
2) which : ____________
3) This : ____________
4) who : ____________

35. Rearrange the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence. 1 x 1 = 1

application / my resume/ I/with this/ have/enclosed
II PU English
Scheme of Valuation
Model Question paper - 4

I  One Mark Questions
1. Juliet 1
2. the soldiers didn't know how to do it / it was not taught to them 1
3. parents 1
4. Bachni Devi 1
5. c) silver maiden 1
6. to take down the book and slowly read / remember her past 1
7. Basavaiah 1
8. opaque substance 1
9. a) way of life 1
10. bowing girls 1
11. in his car 1
12. Pudukkottai 1

II  Four Mark Questions
(Note: 2 marks for any 4 value points.
½ mark for each value point
1 mark for language ability / expression
1 mark for coherence.)
13. Romeo – gets fascinated - first sight – overwhelming beauty of Juliet - feels dearth of words and images – glorifies her beauty that charms the place and illuminates – compares to rich jewel in Ethiope's ear – beauty too rich for use – for earth too dear - appearance as dove – other women crows - Romeo – wants to make his hand blessed – says never sew such
14. A murder committed in Monaco—criminal sentenced to death—no means to execute—price quoted by France and Italy too expensive—no way out—death sentence altered—imprisonment for life—cost of food and guard found expensive—criminal asked to run away—he didn’t—offered pension—criminal went away—lived across borders—started market gardening—lived peacefully

15. Children come through the parents but not from them—don’t belong to parents—parents can’t impose thoughts on their children—parents may house their bodies but not their souls—parents are bows—children arrows—children have their own individuality and identity—must be seen as potential entities

16. Sunny autumn morning—corner of a park in Madrid—Dona Laura feeding pigeons—Don Gonzalo—gouty and impatient—enters—dragging feet—looking for bench—scare away birds—Laura complains—Gonzalo irritated by her remarks—says it is a public park—she retorts—accuse each other with comic comments


18. According to Borges—poetry is something so intimate—so essential—cannot be defined without oversimplifying—would be like attempting to define colour yellow, love—fall of leaves in the autumn—an aesthetic act—takes place when the poet writes and when reader reads—happens in a slightly different manner—magical, mysterious and unexplainable

19. Heaven is nowhere else—right here on earth—humans can become gods—nymphs—attain divinity and beauty—roaring stream, waves, sunshine, garden—create heaven in nature—non-intervention of man in nature—having rich harvest—fruit of hard work—poet imbibes and spills song of nectar—creates heaven with his writings

20. In Japan bowing mania strikes travellers—everybody bows to everybody—with inimitable grace—quainter, formal oriental, infectious—complicated hierarchy—bowing—cars meeting at intersection—neither to move—neither to straighten—other stands erect—rank, age, social
position – reflected in bowing


22. Cycling – social movement – women empowered in Pudukkottai - 100000 rural women – neo-literates taken to bicycling – symbol of independence, freedom and mobility - non- dependence on men - time management achieved- all professionals, workers, teachers, nurses – taken to cycle – cycling is metaphor for freedom

III Six Mark Question
(Note: 3 marks for any 6 value points - ½ mark for each value point
1 mark for language ability / expression
1 mark for coherence
1 mark for critical appreciation)


OR


OR

Discrimination based on caste – blot on society -treatment of people – worst than animals – subjected to humiliation - denied basic rights - water witness to - racial discrimination – panchama’s agony – no right to water – humiliation of Wada girl – water poured from distance - social
injustice - sight of water – reminder – instances of exploitation - tears – weekly bath
I. Answer the following in a word, a phrase or a sentence each.

12 x 1 = 12

1. When according to Juliet would all the world be in love with night?

2. Mention any one of the commodities that was taxed in Monaco.

3. In 'On Children', God loves the arrow that flies as well as the bow that ..........
   a) does not bend.   b) breaks.   c) is stable.

4. What has replaced bio-diversity according to Vandana Shiva?

5. Who was called 'The Silver Maiden' in 'A Sunny Morning'?

6. Tammanna's disease was Basavaiah's ______________.
   a. health.    b. weakness.   c. sorrow.

7. Where is the 'Child's foot' condemned to live?

8. Whom does Borges look upon as an 'intelligent and gracious woman'?

9. According to the speaker of 'Heaven, if you are not on Earth' heaven is
   a. on earth.  b. not on earth.  c. beyond earth.
II PUC English
Model Question Paper - 5

Time: 3 hrs. 15 min.       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. Answer to question no 24(a-j) and 25(i-iii) should be in sequence and at
   one place.
e. For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

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

1. When according to Juliet would all the world be in love with night?
2. Mention any one of the commodities that was taxed in Monaco.
3. In 'On Children', God loves the arrow that flies as well as the bow that 
   ..........  
   a) does not bend.   b) breaks.   c) is stable.
4. What has replaced bio-diversity according to Vandana Shiva?
5. Who was called 'The Silver Maiden' in 'A Sunny Morning'?
6. Tammanna's disease was Basavaiah's _____________.  
   a. health.   b. weakness.   c. sorrow.
7. Where is the 'Child's foot' condemned to live?
8. Whom does Borges look upon as an 'intelligent and gracious woman'?
9. According to the speaker of 'Heaven, if you are not on Earth' heaven is  
   a. on earth.   b. not on earth.   c. beyond earth.
II. Answer any eight of the following (choosing at least two from poetry) in a paragraph of 80-100 words. 8 x 4 = 32

13. Romeo claims to have never seen true beauty till he saw Juliet. How does he justify his statement?


15. Bring out the significance of the Rights of Nature as explained by Vandana Shiva in her essay.

16. Narrate how according to Dona Laura and Don Gonzalo the sad love affair of her friend and his cousin ended.

17. How did the owner's life change after the arrival of the old man in 'The Gardener'?

18. How does Borges describe his mother and his feelings for her in his interview?

19. Why does the speaker of 'Heaven, If you are not on Earth' say that heaven is right here on earth?

20. Give an account of the Japanese mania for bowing as described by George Mikes.

21. How did Sheela Rani Chunkath empower the Pudukottai women by including cycling in the literacy drive?

22. What personal memories does the speaker associate to water in the poem 'Water'?
III. Answer the following in about 200 words.  
1 x 6 = 6

23. 'A Sunny Morning' revolves around concealing and revealing Laura and Gonzalo's identity. Elaborate.

OR

'The speaker addresses a young lady in her old age.' Comment on the time sequence used by the poet in 'When you Are Old'.

OR

Do you think that 'The voter' is right in demanding money to vote for Marcus Ibe? Explain.

IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it.  
10 x 1 = 10

Sporting fraternity and sports lovers across the country applauded and felt happy when President Pranab Mukherji handed over the prestigious Arjuna Awards to several eminent sports personalities at a glittering function in the national capital recently on the occasion of National Sports Day.

However, nobody perhaps would have given thought to the creator of the slick and wonderfully crafted trophies that dazzled in the hands of these well known sporting icons. The unsung hero is Gajendra Prasad Sahu, a painter and Sculptor based in Bhubaneswar.

The 53-year old artist has been making the Arjuna Award trophies for the last five years. Not only Arjuna Awards, Sahu is also the creator of well designed Dronacharya, Dhyanchand and Tenzding Norgay trophies that are presented every year by the Union Sports and Youth Affairs Ministry to an eminent coach, an important hockey player and an individual for bravery respectively.

The turning point in Sahu's life, however came in 2009 when the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs decided to re-design the trophy for the popular and most sought after Arjuna Award for sporting icons and invited applications from artists across the country.

Sahu responded and sent the sketches of his designs which were approved by the union ministry. Once the preliminary sketches were okayed, he was summoned to New Delhi to submit his final design, which, too, was approved and he was assigned the job of making the...
Rajasthan boasts of its colourful culture, cheerful people and their extraordinary passion for kite-flying or Patangbazi, a special cultural sport and pastime of the region. The kite-flying is celebrated to herald the coming of spring. It is also a leisure sport and a passion among foreign tourists too. The people of Rajasthan enjoy the rich tradition of kite-flying.

trophies for the prestigious sports awards every year. He won the job despite the stiff competition from individual as well as institutional
Rajasthan boasts of its colourful culture, cheerful people and their extraordinary passion for kite-flying or Patangbazi, a special cultural sport and pastime of the region. The kite-flying is celebrated to herald the coming of spring. It is also a leisure sport and a passion among foreign tourists too. The people of Rajasthan enjoy the rich tradition of kite-flying.
Imagine you are the General Secretary of your college union. You have invited Dr. Praveen M. whose profile is given below to inaugurate the cultural activities. You have to introduce him to the audience.

Birth place: Belgaum
Education: M.A. in English, KUD, IAS, 2005 batch
Profile: Started his career as a lecturer-Passed IAS-posted as AC to Mysore-many useful public works-eradicated corruption honest and strict officer. Now DC in your district.

Based on the information, write a speech in about 100 words to introduce the guest at the function.

OR

The following vertical bar graph represents data about two major crops i.e. maize and sugar cane grown in Karnataka state from 1960 to 2000. Based on the information, write a report in about 120 words.

32. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in The Hindu dated 15 March, 2014. (Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

WANTED
COMMERCIAL ASSISTANTS

Qualification: B. Com., Should know both English and Kannada Typewriting. A good knowledge of computer is required.

Apply to: The Personnel Manager
Laxmi Finance Company,
No. 166, Dr. Rajkumar Road
Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore.
33. Imagine you are the General Secretary of your college union. You have invited Dr. Praveen M. whose profile is given below to inaugurate the cultural activities. You have to introduce him to the audience.

Birth place : Belgaum
Education : M.A. in English, KUD, IAS, 2005 batch
Profile : Started his career as a lecturer-Passed IAS – posted as AC to Mysore- many useful public works- eradicated corruption honest and strict officer. Now DC in your district.

Based on the information, write a speech in about 100 words to introduce the guest at the function.

OR

The following vertical bar graph represents data about two major crops i.e. maize and sugar cane grown in Karnataka state from 1960 to 2000. Based on the information, write a report in about 120 words.

34. What do the underlined words in the following extract refer to? 4 x 1 = 4

Sahu designs the trophies handed over to the winners. These are presented to them with great ceremony. Though Sahu is not a sportsman, his passion for creating the trophies is outstanding. He has his workshop in Bhubaneshwar where he has been living since his childhood.

These : ________________
them : ________________
his : ________________
where : ________________

35. Rearrange the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence. 1x1= 1

Gandhi / Africa / as a lawyer / went / to South / work / to
I  One Mark Questions
1. when Romeo is cut into little stars / makes the face of heaven so fine 1
2. tobacco / wine and spirits 1
3. c) is stable. 1
4. Monoculture 1
5. Laura Llorente / Dona Laura 1
6. a) health. 1
7. in a shoe 1
8. his mother 1
9. a) on earth. 1
10. smile amicably at each other 1
11. car / motor car 1
12. Muthu Bhaskaran 1

II 4 Mark Questions
(Note: 2 marks for any 4 value points. ½ mark for each value point
1 mark for language ability / expression
1 mark for coherence.)
13. Romeo - fascinated by Juliet's beauty - can teach the torches to burn bright - seems to hang upon cheek of night as rich jewel in an Ethiope's ear - beauty too rich for use – for earth too dear - compares to white dove among crows - wants to see her - touch her and make blessed rude hands - asks himself - ever loved - never saw such true beauty
II PU English
Scheme of Valuation
Model Question paper - 5

I One Mark Questions

1. when Romeo is cut into little stars / makes the face of heaven so fine 1
2. tobacco / wine and spirits 1
3. c) is stable. 1
4. Monoculture 1
5. Laura Llorente / Dona Laura 1
6. a) health. 1
7. in a shoe 1
8. his mother 1
9. a) on earth. 1
10. smile amicably at each other 1
11. car /motor car 1
12. Muthu Bhaskaran 1

II 4 Mark Questions
(Note: 2 marks for any 4 value points. ½ mark for each value point 1 mark for language ability / expression 1 mark for coherence.)

13. Romeo - fascinated by Juliet's beauty - can teach the torches to burn bright - seems to hang upon cheek of night as rich jewel in an Ethiope's ear - beauty too rich for use – for earth too dear - compares to white dove among crows - wants to see her - touch her and make blessed rude hands - asks himself - ever loved - never saw such true beauty
14. Prisoner asked to run away - says nowhere to go - his character ruined - people would turn their backs – got out of ways of working - has been treated badly – king should have executed – altered death sentence – did not complain - the guard taken away – has to fetch his own food

15. When nature is teacher – co creating possible – recognize nature's agency and rights -Ecuador recognized rights of nature – Bolivia organized conference on harmony with nature – separatism at the root of disharmony and violence against nature and people – need to overcome eco-apartheid


17. Both good and worse happened - petty thefts avoided – his plantation expanded - income increased - wealth and social prestige rose - less work left for owner -became lethargic – acquired friends - life crowded with colourful events -developed many vices –adultery

18. Borges says – his mother – extraordinary person – kind to him – feels guilty for not giving her happiness – says should have been more understanding of her –did not realize her importance – took her for granted - after death felt he has abused her – she was intelligent – gracious – had no enemies


20. In Japan bowing mania strikes travellers - everybody bows to everybody – with inimitable grace – quainter, formal oriental, infectious -complicated hierarchy –bowing - cars meeting at intersection – neither to move – neither to straighten -other stands erect – rank, age, social position – reflected in bowing

of literacy drive – pushed banks to give loan to buy bicycles – made each block accept specific duties in promoting cycling – gave it personal attention

22. Speaker remembers – her wada thirsting for a glass of water all day – how they welcomed their weekly bath – a wondrous festival – in her childhood - walked miles to fetch water – carried back heavy pots – muscles and veins on neck straining - bursting – thatched roofs aflame for want of water

III. 6 Mark Questions

(Note: 3 marks for any 6 value points - ½ mark for each value point

1 mark for language ability / expression
1 mark for coherence
1 mark for critical appreciation)


OR

Speaker addressing young lady - drawing her attention to her old age - reading the book – containing poems – nodding by the fire – remembering her past - not recognizing the true love of speaker - many other young admirers attracted by her physical beauty – only speaker loved her pilgrim soul – sorrows of her changing face - warning the young lady of transitory beauty – reminding her of repentance

OR

Five years ago – voters voted – for free - today Marcus Ibe – chief the honorable – owned two long cars – built a big house – installed a private plant to supply electricity – leads luxurious life – promised many things – none fulfilled - voters now ready to try it a different way – demanding money to vote - mockery of democracy – Roof a puppet in mockery – offering money to vote – caught in trap – right or wrong – difficult to decide
24. (Each question on the unseen passage and each value point from a-j carries one mark.)
1. Who according to Juliet would make the face of heaven so fine as stars?

2. Whom does the council refer to as 'Brother Monarch' in 'Too Dear'?

3. What does the phrase 'Living arrows' refer to in 'On Children'?

4. Where according to Vandana Shiva did the dramatic chipko actions take place?

5. Laura Llorent was known as ................................... in her locality during her youth in 'A Sunny Morning'
   (a)  The silver maiden  (b)  sovereign beauty  (c)  a dream

6. When according to Tammanna did Basavaiah have no more reason to live?

7. Which according to Borges is the most astounding inventions of man?

8. ....................... does create heaven on earth if 'Heaven if you are not here on earth'.
   (a) man        (b) poet   (c) god
II PU English  
Model Question paper - 6

Time: 3 Hrs. 15 mins.  
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) Answers to question number 24(a-j) and 25(i-iii) should be in sequence and at one place.
e) For Multiple Choice questions choose the correct answer and re-write it.

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

12 x 1 = 12

1. Who according to Juliet would make the face of heaven so fine as stars?
2. Whom does the council refer to as 'Brother Monarch' in 'Too Dear'?
3. What does the phrase 'Living arrows' refer to in 'On Children'?
4. Where according to Vandana Shiva did the dramatic chipko actions take place?
5. Laura Llorent was known as ................................ in her locality during her youth in 'A Sunny Morning'
   (a) The silver maiden  (b) sovereign beauty  (c) a dream
6. When according to Tammanna did Basavaiah have no more reason to live?
7. Which according to Borges is the most astounding inventions of man?
8. ................. does create heaven on earth if 'Heaven if you are not here on earth'.
   (a) man  (b) poet  (c) god
9. What according to the speaker is a sign of appreciation while eating soup in Japan?

10. How much money did the leader of POP campaign team offer Roof for his vote in 'Voter'?

11. Mention any one of the advantages gained due to cycling by the Neo – literate women of Pudukkottai district.

12. Where according to speaker in 'Water' did the Mahad Struggle take place?

II Answer any EIGHT of the following (choosing at least two from poetry) in a paragraph of about 80 – 100 words. 8 × 4 = 32

13. How does Romeo justify that he had never seen a true beauty till he has seen Juliet?

14. Mention the reasons stated by the prisoners in 'Too Dear' for not going out of the prison.

15. How according to Vandana Shiva does Tagore highlight the importance of nature in his essay “Tapovan”?

16. Narrate the incidence that led to the separation of Laura and Gonzalo in their youth.

17. What does the speaker visualize about his beloved in 'When you are old'? Explain.

18. How did Basavaiah try to surpass Tammanna? Why wasn't he successful?

19. Why does Borges say 'Blindness is a way of life and a resource' in 'I believe that books will never disappear'?

20. “Japanese follow a complicated hierarchy in bowing”. Explain with reference to Japanese manner.'

21. Cycling has become a symbol of freedom. Explain with reference to 'Where there is a wheel'.

22. Bring out the bitter instances recollected by the speaker in 'Water'.

III Answer the following in about 200 words 1 × 6 = 6

23. Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura outwit each other in weaving stories about their own deaths. Elucidate.
OR

“But one man loved the Pilgrim Soul in you”. How does the speaker justify this in 'When you are old'

OR

“There comes a time in every man's life to decide”, Explain with reference to 'The Voter'

IV 24. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it.

The manager of an office in Shelford was a hard working man who never arrived late and never left early. He was honest, clean, well dressed and clever. But one very important quality in men of good position he had never learnt, and that quality was politeness. He never took the trouble to be polite, he never considered the feelings of his staff. If he wanted something done, he did not say, 'do you mind doing this'? He gave an order, 'do this and be quick about it'. When he failed to hear a question he was asked, he never said, 'I beg your pardon?' He just shouted, 'What?' The words 'please' and 'thank you' formed no part of his conversation.

If he had spoken gently, the work of the office would have been just as well and probably better; for the staff was a good one. But one after another they left and found work elsewhere. No one could explain to him why they did not stay. It was difficult to go the manager and tell him why they did not stay. It was difficult to go to the manager and tell him that he ought to speak more politely. So, he never understood the cause of the frequent changes in the office staff, and probably did not know how impolite he was.

Even his chief clerk, Hollis, who had been with him for many years was getting tired of his rough way of speaking. The secretaries, the typist and even the office boy had often complained to Hollis and begged him to tell the manager about it; but he never had the courage to do this until one Friday evening when he suddenly took his opportunity. Hollis has worked hard for several nights on some difficult papers that the manager wanted on Friday. It had needed a great effort to get them finished, but Hollis had succeeded. With great satisfaction he brought them into the manager's office and laid them on his desk, thinking that...
VI. 31. Read the following passage and make notes by drawing and filling the boxes given below:

8 x ½ = 4

There are seven different species of Bears plus the giant Panda which has recently been classified as a Primitive Bear. The Polar and Brown Bears are the Largest meat eating land animals alive today. All bears rely heavily on their acute senses of smell and hearing to find food and to locate Predators. Bears that live in cool climate hibernate in dens during winter, but then in warmer areas are active all year round. Bears belong to the order of Carnivorous mammals, they feed on insects too.

VIKAS PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

this time he might receive a word of praise. The manager looked at them and said nothing.
VI. 31. Read the following passage and make notes by drawing and filling the boxes given below:

There are seven different species of Bears plus the giant Panda which has recently been classified as a Primitive Bear. The Polar and Brown Bears are the Largest meat eating land animals alive today. All bears rely heavily on their acute senses of smell and hearing to find food and to locate Predators. Bears that live in cool climate hibernate in dens during winter, but then in warmer areas are active all year round. Bears belong to the order of Carnivorous mammals, they feed on insects too.
VII. 32. Write a Letter of Application in response to the following Advertisement which appeared in “The Hindu” dated 10th January 2015.

**WANTED**

St. Theresa's Pre-University College, Hubli invites application from qualified individuals for the Post of Lecturer in English. Apply within 10 days to, 'The Secretary', St Theresa Educational Trust, Hubli. Candidate with experience and good communication skill will be given preference.
33. Imagine that you are the Head of the Cultural Club in your College. On the occasion of 'International Women's Day', you are required to give a speech on 'The Role of Women in Society' based on the following points.

Women's Rights—women's reservation—girl child education—jobs for the destitute and women from lower income group.

OR

The following Linear Graph represents information about Joint Families in rural and urban areas. Based on the graph, write a report in about 120 words.

![Linear Graph representing Joint Families in rural and urban areas]

VII 34. What do the underlined words in the following extract refer to?

Shelford was a strict Manager, he was sincere yet his colleagues were unhappy with him. They found him too rude. He never spoke even a word of appreciation which was expected by them. And Hollis worked in this office where he came across Shelford.

i) He:-----------------------

ii) They:---------------------

iii) Which:-------------------

iv) Where:--------------------

35. Rewrite the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence

expensive / are extremely / in Brazil / motorcars
I  1 mark answer:
1. Romeo
2. King of Italy
3. Children
4. Himalayan village of Adwani
5. a) the silver maiden
6. when he heard that Tammanna was no more
7. Books
8. a) Man
9. making a fearful noise
10. five pounds
11. Cuts down time wasted in waiting for the bus/ gives more time to focus on selling the produce/ enlarges the area one hopes to cover /increase the leisure time.
12. At Chadar tank

II- 4 Mark answer
13. Romeo – gets fascinated - first sight – overwhelming beauty of Juliet – feels dearth of words and images – glorifies her beauty that charms the place and illuminates – compares to rich jewel in Ethiope's ear – beauty too rich for use – for earth too dear - appearance as dove – other women crows - Romeo – wants to make his hand blessed – says never saw such beauty-asks if his heart loved till then – did not see true beauty till that night.
I 1 mark answer:
1. Romeo
2. King of Italy
3. Children
4. Himalayan village of Adwani
5. a) the silver maiden
6. when he heard that Tammanna was no more
7. Books
8. a) Man
9. making a fearful noise
10. five pounds
11. Cuts down time wasted in waiting for the bus/ gives more time to focus on selling the produce/ enlarges the area one hopes to cover /increase the leisure time.
12. At Chadar tank

II- 4 Mark answer
13. Romeo – gets fascinated - first sight – overwhelming beauty of Juliet – feels dearth of words and images – glorifies her beauty that charms the place and illuminates – compares to rich jewel in Ethiope's ear – beauty too rich for use – for earth too dear - appearance as dove – other women crows - Romeo – wants to make his hand blessed – says never saw such beauty-asks if his heart loved till then – did not see true beauty till that night.
14. The Prisoner-reluctant-out of prison-character ruined- people would turn their backs-death sentence-highly tarnished his character-given up working-imprisoned-given palace food- no need to earn a living then-lethargic and lazy-refused to run away-nowhere to go-habit of working-lost.


17. Speaker addressing young lady - drawing her attention to her old age – reading the book – containing poems – nodding by the fire – remembering her past – not recognizing the true love of speaker - many other young admirers attracted by her physical beauty – only speaker loved her pilgrim soul – sorrows of her changing face - warning the young lady of transitory beauty – reminding her of old age- Many loved the lady's moments of glad grace - loved her for her physical beauty– with love false or true– their love was transitory– contrast between glad grace and sorrows of changing face – beauty and pilgrim soul

18. Tammanna composed ballads – started singing them – became popular – Basavaiah had no answer to this – Tammanna's fame rose - felicitated as the best poet –Basavaiah shrunk in humiliation – ran behind material wealth – Tammanna thought of another method – to die and put an end to competition – thought death alone would destroy Basavaiah – gave up everything and started off
19. Borges-blindness-resource-given to us with a purpose-raw material as clay-to shape our art out of it-not entirely unhappy-duty to accept and enjoy-continues to pretend he is not blind-buys books-fills his house-Book according to Borges-the most astounding invention of man—other inventions-extension of human body—telephone—extension of voice—telescope and microscope—extension of sight—sword and plough—extension of hand—only book is extension of man’s memory and imagination—books are memory of all centuries—if books disappear—history would disappear—man would disappear


22. Water—witness to Panchama’s plight—no right to draw water—wait until a Shudra arrives—Wada girl—humiliated—pouring water all over her body—Karamchedu Suvartamma—opposed Kamma Lords—thatched huts in Malapalle—burnt down—speaker looking forward for weekly bath—Mahad Struggle at Chadar tank—recall days with parched throats—childhood—walking miles-fetch water from canals—heavy pots—strain neck and back.

III 6 Mark answer

23. A Sunny Morning—one act play—full of humour—romantic episodes—Meeting accidental—conversation lively—initially strangers—argue, quarrel, taunt each other—Gonzalo’s attitude towards Laura and vice-versa—scaring pigeons—walking raising dust—handkerchief used as shoe brush—snuff—reconciliation—spinning stories—hiding identity Gonzalo and Laura—loved each other during youthful days—affair not
Note making (each box filled correctly ½ mark)

i. 7 species of bear
ii. Primitive bear
iii. Polar
iv. Brown bear
v. Smell
vi. Hearing
vii. Carnivorous mammals
viii. Insects

(Note: No marks to be awarded for mere format)

Format ..................................................................... 2 marks
Content / body of the letter / text ............................. 3 marks
(Bio-data can either be written separately or included in the body of the letter)

Report Writing                 5
(Note: 2 marks for presentation of data
2 marks for analysis of data and
1 mark for expression.)

Pronouns 1 mark each                4
He : Shelford
They : Colleagues
Which : Word of appreciation
Where : Office

In Brazil, motorcars are extremely expensive./ Motorcars are extremely expensive in Brazil.
VI 31. Note making (each box filled correctly ½ mark)  
   i. 7 species of bear  
   ii. Primitive bear  
   iii. polar  
   iv. Brown bear  
   v. Smell  
   vi. Hearing  
   vii. Carnivorous mammals  
   viii. insects

32. (Note: No marks to be awarded for mere format)  
   Format ................................................................. 2 marks  
   Content / body of the letter / text ............................ 3 marks  
   (Bio-data can either be written separately or included in the body of the letter)

33. Report Writing  
   (Note: 2 marks for presentation of data  
   2 marks for analysis of data and  
   1 mark for expression.)

34. Pronouns 1 mark each  
   He: Shelford  
   They: Colleagues  
   Which: word of appreciation  
   Where: Office

35. In Brazil, motorcars are extremely expensive./ Motorcars are extremely expensive in Brazil.
1. Whom does Romeo address as 'Yonder lady'? 
2. What business does the king of Monaco monopolise in "Too Dear"? 
3. In 'On Children', you may give them your love but not your -------------- 
   a) Dreams             b) thoughts                c) gladness 
4. Mention any one of the things that replaced 'a vibrant earth' according to Vandana Shiva. 
5. What does Gonzalo offer to bring to the park the next day in 'A Sunny Morning'? 
6. Where according to the speaker, had love hidden his face in 'When you are old'? 
7. When had Tammanna forgotten all his songs and ballads in 'The Gardener'? 
8. The child's foot changed themselves into ------------- when it was confined in a shoe. 
   a) opaque substance                    b) a butterfly               c) an apple
II PU English  
Model Question paper - 7  
Time : 3 Hrs.15 mins.    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) Answers to question number 24(a-j) and 25(i-iii) should be in sequence and at one place.
e) For Multiple Choice questions choose the correct answer and re-write it.

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

1. Whom does Romeo address as 'Yonder lady'?
2. What business does the king of Monaco monopolise in “Too Dear”?
3. In 'On Children', you may give them your love but not your ---------------
   a) Dreams             b) thoughts                c) gladness
4. Mention any one of the things that replaced 'a vibrant earth' according to Vandana Shiva.
5. What does Gonzalo offer to bring to the park the next day in 'A Sunny Morning'?
6. Where according to the speaker, had love hidden his face in 'When you are old'?
7. When had Tammanna forgotten all his songs and ballads in 'The Gardener'?
8. The child's foot changed themselves into -------------- when it was confined in a shoe.
   a) opaque substance                    b) a butterfly               c) an apple
III. Answer any ONE of the following in about 200 words

1. How does Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura justify the conduct of their friend and cousin after they were separated?

OR

Bring out the contrast between illusion and reality in 'To the Foot from its child'.

OR

'Illustration is a dream', How is this brought out by Borges in 'I Believe Books will Never Disappear'?

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

10 x 1 = 10

The little room is full of colour. There are cushion covers, bed spreads, pillow cases, wall drapes and dress material in intricate designs and bright hues—each better than the other. And in the middle of it is the 'Designer', her whole attention is on the shiny cloth—with her feet. Her hands hang uselessly by her sides.

Ila Sachani is a 26 year old daughter of a farmer from Surat District of Gujarat learnt to cope with her deformity from an early age. Her hands are of no use to her, but she does not see this as a problem.

As a little girl, Ila had to fight to be on an equal footing with others. When others small hands drew figures in the sand or picked wild flowers, Ila would sit and wonder why she could not do all this. She wanted to hold a chalk in her hand and draw figures on the slate. But many schools refused to admit her. Then, a municipal school took her in. She managed to reach class xii but didn't get through since she could not write her board examinations and had to give up her education at that stage.

But Ila's Parents were determined that their daughter, the eldest of three children should lead a fulfilling life. Other people did things with their hands. Ila learnt to do them with her feet. She was soon an expert at using her feet for eating, combing her hair, dusting, folding clothes, even chopping vegetables!

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

13. Why was the murderer finally subjected to life imprisonment in 'Too Dear'?

14. How does Vandana Shiva explain the significance of 'Rights of Nature' recognised by Ecuador in her essay?

15. What do Dona Laura and Don Gonzalo accuse each other of, on meeting in the park? Describe.

16. How does the speaker contrast his love with that of the others in 'When you are Old'?

17. The Gardener's arrival was the cause for the anxiety of the owner's wife. Explain.

18. 'One's Life is how one looks at it', Bring out the significance of this with reference to the poem "Heaven, If you are not on this Earth".

19. How according to the speaker do driver's behave in Brazil as soon as they get steering wheels in their hands?

20. Describe the significance of meeting between Roof and POP Campaign team in 'The Voter'.

21. How has cycling enhanced a sense of self respect in the women of Pudukkottai?

22. Water is a witness to many struggles. Explain with reference to the poem 'Water'.

www.vikascollege.com
III Answer any ONE of the following in about 200 words

23. How does Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura justify the conduct of their friend and cousin after they were separated?
OR
Bring out the contrast between illusion and reality in 'To the Foot from its child'.
OR
'Literature is a dream', How is this brought out by Borges in 'I Believe Books will Never Disappear'?

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

10 x 1 = 10

The little room is full of colour. There are cushion covers, bed spreads, pillow cases, wall drapes and dress material in intricate designs and bright hues—each better than the other. And in the middle of it is the 'Designer', her whole attention is on the shiny cloth- with her feet. Her hands hang uselessly by her sides.

Ila Sachani is a 26 year old daughter of a farmer from Surat District of Gujarat learnt to cope with her deformity from an early age. Her hands are of no use to her, but she does not see this as a problem.

As a little girl, Ila had to fight to be on an equal footing with others. When others small hands drew figures in the sand or picked wild flowers, Ila would sit and wonder why she could not do all this. She wanted to hold a chalk in her hand and draw figures on the slate. But many schools refused to admit her. Then, a municipal school took her in. She managed to reach class xii but didn't get through since she could not write her board examinations and had to give up her education at that stage.

But Ila's Parents were determined that their daughter, the eldest of three children should lead a fulfilling life. Other people did things with their hands. Ila learnt to do them with her feet. She was soon an expert at using her feet for eating, combing her hair, dusting, folding clothes, even chopping vegetables!
30. Fill in the blanks with the Right Linker

One of the American States had an early traffic law __________ emphasized the rule ____________ on two cars meeting at an intersection, one was not supposed to move before the other. _______________ in Japan, if two people bow, neither is to straighten ___________ stand erect before the other does.

(likewise, that, which, nor, but)

31. Read the following passage and make notes by drawing and filling the boxes given below

Japan is made up of four principal Islands, Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, and Shikoku and more than 3,000 smaller ones off the east coast of Asia. They stretch into the Pacific Ocean and its "rings of fire", where the earth's plates collide, making the country vulnerable to earthquake and erupting volcanoes. Most Japanese live on Honshu, the largest island and enjoy high standard of living. Japan's booming economy is a global phenomenon. Japan has become an Industrial giant over the past.

Ethnic Japanese people make up the Majority of the population. Trains and planes are the main means of transport in Japan. Crowded streets, expensive road tolls, and lack of parking hamper the use of cars in the cities.

Ila's community has a rich tradition of embroidery. Her mother and grandmother, who were expert craftspersons, were determined that
30. Fill in the blanks with the Right Linker

One of the American States had an early traffic law _________ emphasised the rule _________ on two cars meeting at an intersection, one was not supposed to move before the other. ___________ in Japan, if two people bow , neither is to straighten _________ stand erect before the other does.

(likewise, that, which, nor, but)

31. Read the following passage and make notes by drawing and filling the boxes given below

Japan is made up of four principal Islands, Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, and Shikoku and more than 3,000 smaller ones off the east coast of Asia. They stretch into the Pacific Ocean and its “rings of fire”, where the earth's plates collide, making the country vulnerable to earthquake and erupting volcanoes. Most Japanese live on Honshu, the largest island and enjoy high standard of living. Japan's booming economy is a global phenomenon. Japan has become an Industrial giant over the past. Ethnic Japanese people make up the Majority of the population. Trains and planes are the main means of transport is Japan. Crowded streets, expensive road tolls, and lack of parking hamper the use of cars in the cities.
32. Write a Letter of Application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in “The Times of India” dated 5th January 2015.

WANTED RECEPTIONIST

Qualification: Any degree with 50% and above. Knowledge of Computer is a must. Communication skill in English and other local languages is also a must.

Apply within a week to:
THE CO-ORDINATOR [HRD]
NIGHTINGALE HOSPITALS ARMY BLOCK
HSR LAYOUT, BANGALORE-55

33. Imagine you are the Secretary of your College Union. On the occasion of ‘Annual Day Celebrations’, you are requested to introduce the Chief-Guest, whose profile is given below

Chief Guest: Dr. Rajagopalan
Native: Mysore
Education: M.A. English, Ph.D from Cambridge University.
Profile: Worked as Head of the Department of English, Bangalore University for ten Years. Vice-Chancellor of Kuvempu University, Shivamogga. Authored many books on social and literary issues. Recipient of Central Sahithya Academy Award.

Based on the information given write a speech in about 100 words to introduce the guest at the function.

OR

English Notes - Vol 2

Japan consists of four Islands

1. Stretch into
2. Largest Island
3. Economy
4. – become – Industrial giant
5. Majority of population
6. Ethnic Japanese
7. Main means of transport

VIKAS PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

www.vikascollege.com
32. Write a Letter of Application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in “The Times of India” dated 5th January 2015.

**WANTED RECESSIONIST**

Qualification: Any degree with 50% and above.
Knowledge of Computer is a must. Communication skill in English and other local languages is also a must.

Apply within a week to:

THE CO-ORDINATOR [HRD]
NIGHTINGALE HOSPITALS ARMY BLOCK
HSR LAYOUT, BANGALORE-55

33. Imagine you are the Secretary of your College Union. On the occasion of 'Annual Day Celebrations', you are requested to introduce the Chief-Guest, whose profile is given below.

Chief Guest: Dr. Rajagopalan
Native: Mysore
Education: M.A. English, Ph.D from Cambridge University.
Profile: Worked as Head of the Department of English, Bangalore University for ten Years.
Vice-Chancellor of Kuvempu University, Shivamogga.
Authored many books on social and literary issues.
Recipient of Central Sahithya Academy Award.

Based on the information given write a speech in about 100 words to introduce the guest at the function.

OR
The following Bar graph represents average subject wise pass percentage of commerce students in urban and rural areas. Based on the information write a report in about 120 words

![Bar graph showing average subject wise pass percentage of commerce students in urban and rural areas.](image)

34. What do the underlined words in the following extract refer to?

Ila’s parents were determined to make her dependent and self-reliant. They wanted her to do what other girls could do like with their hands. She learnt to do them with her feet. She was soon an expert in using them to eating, combing her hair and other normal chores.

i) They: ---------------------------

ii) Their:--------------------------

iii) She: --------------------------

iv) Them: --------------------------

35. Re-arrange the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence.

1x1=1

Extension / our sight / is an / the microscope/ of.
II PU English
Scheme of Valuation
Model Question paper - 7

1 mark Answer:
1. Juliet
2. The business of gaming at roulette table
3. Thoughts
4. Raw materials/ dead matter
5. Bread crumbs
6. Amid a crowd of stars
7. After Basavaiah’s death
8. a) opaque substance,
9. 'Gentlemen and ladies'
10. Man's telephone receiver
11. Manormani
12. Leader of the POP campaign team

II. 4 Mark Answer

13. The execution of criminal –Kingdom-neither had guillotine-nor executioner- enquiry sent to Italian and French Govt. Regarding guillotine and expert – French Govt. quoted 16000 francs, Italy 12000 francs - seemed costly affair – changed death sentence – to imprisonment for life-enable Prince to show mercy-king too felt- not worthy to spend so much money- to execute the criminal.


---

Ila's parents were determined to make her dependent and self-reliant. They wanted her to do what other girls could do like with their hands. She learnt to do them with her feet. She was soon an expert in using them to eating, combing her hair and other normal chores.

i) They: ---------------------------
ii) Their: ---------------------------
iii) She: ---------------------------
iv) Them: ---------------------------

35. Re-arrange the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence.

Extension / our sight / is an / the microscope / of .

The following Bar graph represents average subject wise pass percentage of commerce students in urban and rural areas. Based on the information write a report in about 120 words
control – true of both nature and culture. When nature is teacher – co creating possible – recognize nature's agency and rights -Ecuador recognized rights of nature-Bolivia organized conference on harmony with nature – separatism at the root of disharmony and violence against nature and people – need to overcome eco-apartheid. Earth University-Eco-centrism-Conserving ecosystem- sustain web-life on earth.


16. Speaker addressing young lady - drawing her attention to her old age – reading the book – containing poems – nodding by the fire – remembering her past – not recognizing the true love of speaker - many other young admirers attracted by her physical beauty – only speaker loved her pilgrim soul – sorrows of her changing face - warning the young lady of transitory beauty – reminding her of old age- Many loved the lady's moments of glad grace - loved her for her physical beauty– with love false or true – their love was transitory– contrast between glad grace and sorrows of changing face – beauty and pilgrim soul

17. The old man came to the garden – stayed on –both good and bad happened- income increased - petty thefts avoided –owner's plantation expanded–wealth and social prestige rose - less work left for owner - became lethargic – acquired friends - life crowded with colourful events - developed many vices –adultery– wife worried about husband's adultery and vices

18. Speaker believes heaven-on Earth-if not found-nowhere else-humans should try-become Gods and nymphs-attain Godliness-preserve nature-find heaven in nature-harvest of labour-literature-create heaven on earth.Green forests-streams leaping down the hills-waves that roll across the seas-the moonlit night –splendour harvest makes earth beautiful and a heavenly place-Poet-imbibes the beauty of nature-spills the nectar of heaven-through his poetry.
19. Traffic in Brazil- Copacabana- Avenida Presidente Vargas- Pedestrians-risky life-Drivers-no speed is fast-gaining a tenth of a second-grave importance-increase in number of vehicles-pedestrians life-hazardous-driver regards pedestrian-fair game-accelerates-one has to jump-leap and run for dear life-hunter and prey-smile amicably at each other

20. Rufus Okeke-popular in village-gave up bicycle apprenticeship-guide people in village-election campaign manager of Marcus Ibe-previous night of election-leader of POP-visit Roof-place five pounds-demands his vote-Roof craves for the amount-conscience pricks-enquires whether it would be heard outside-swears on iyi-accepts bribe- to vote for Maduka- deceives his own master.

21. Cycling-freedom, mobility, independence-100,000 rural women in Pudukkottai-cycling-cut down on time-cover large area to sell their produce-fulfill multi tasks- taking children, fetching water-plan domestic duties-occupation-creates leisure too-gain lot of confidence and self-respect. Cycling-linked to literacy movement-improve economy-enjoys lot of freedom.


III 6 Mark Answer:
(Note: 3 marks for any 6 value points - ½ mark for each value point
1 mark for language ability / expression
1 mark for coherence
1 mark for critical appreciation

successful - separated by fate – meet in Madrid Park – realize the other person is past lover – spin romantic and incredible stories – hide
6. Global phenomenon
7. trains
8. planes

32. (Note: No marks to be awarded for mere format)  5

Format .......................................................... 2 marks
Content / body of the letter / text ....................... 3 marks

(Bio-data can either be written separately or included in the body of the letter)

33. Report Writing  5

(Note: 2 marks for presentation of data
2 marks for analysis of data and
1 mark for expression.)

34. Pronouns 1 mark each  4

i) They : Parents
ii) Their : other girl's
iii) She : Ila
iv) Them : her feet

35. The Microscope is an extension of our sight  1
I. Answer the following in a word, a phrase or a sentence each.

12 x 1 = 12

1. What does Romeo intend to do after the measure is done?
   Ans. Romeo intended to go and touch Juliet's hands and make his rude and rough hands feel blessed.

2. Who according to the Council was a brother Monarch in 'Too Dear'?
   Ans. The King of Italy.

3. Whom does the word 'bows' refer to in 'On Children'?
   Ans. Parents.

4. Where, according to Vandana Shiva, should we look for 'lessons in freedom'?
   Ans. In the Forests.

5. Laura Llorente was called-----------------
   (a) 'The Silver Maiden'  (b) 'Sovereign beauty'  (c) 'a dream'
   Ans. (a) 'The Silver Maiden'
II PU English
PU Board Textual
Model Question paper - 1

Time: 3 Hrs. 15 Mins.    Max-Mark: 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. Answers to question numbers 24 (a-j) and 25 (i-iii) should be in sequence and at one place.
e. For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

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

12 x 1 = 12

1. What does Romeo intend to do after the measure is done?
   Ans. Romeo intended to go and touch Juliet's hands and make his rude and rough hands feel blessed.

2. Who according to the Council was a brother Monarch in 'Too Dear'?
   Ans. The King of Italy.

3. Whom does the word 'bows' refer to in 'On Children'?
   Ans. Parents.

4. Where, according to Vandana Shiva, should we look for 'lessons in freedom'?
   Ans. In the Forests.

5. Laura Llorente was called------------- in that locality in her young days.
   (a) 'The Silver Maiden'    (b) 'Sovereign beauty'    (c) 'a dream'
14. What were the arguments put forth by the prisoner for not going out of the prison in 'Too Dear'?

Ans. The criminal was unwilling to go out of the prison because his name was ruined by the punishment. If he goes out no one would give him work, so he wished to be in prison, because of the free food available and his inherent laziness. He states that he has nowhere to go and moreover they have treated him badly. The death sentence was converted into Life imprisonment still he had no complaints, later a guard was kept to observe him and suddenly removed so he had to fetch the food from the royal kitchen himself. He defends that he never complained about the way he was treated but now all of a sudden he is told to come out of the prison, he is reluctant to do so.

15. How does Rabindranath Tagore highlight the importance of forests according to Vandana Shiva?

Ans. Rabindranath Tagore in his writings says that forest was not just the source of knowledge and freedom; it was a source of beauty and joy, of art and aesthetics, of harmony and perfection. It symbolized the Universe. In his essay 'Tapovan', Tagore writes that the Indian civilization has been distinctive in locating its source of regeneration, material and intellect, in the forests and not in the cities. He adds that Indians have derived their best ideas from the interaction with trees, rivers and lakes, away from the crowded cities. The peace and serenity of the forests had helped the intellectual evolution of mankind. In ancient times, Indian saints and sages would meditate for long periods in the forests to derive inspiration. The peace and serenity of the forests and the vivid bio-diversity of the forests have inspired the Indian sages to write.

16. How do Laura and Gonzalo conceal their identities?

Ans. Both of them were not happy with the way they were looking in their old ages and felt that the other person may be put off seeing them like that. In order to conceal their true identities they pretend to be somebody else. Laura claims to be her own best friend and Gonzalo to be his own cousin. In this way, they prefer to keep their sweet memories alive and conceal the bitter truth of old age.
14. What were the arguments put forth by the prisoner for not going out of the prison in ‘Too Dear’?

Ans. The criminal was unwilling to go out of the prison because his name was ruined by the punishment. If he goes out no one would give him work, so he wished to be in prison, because of the free food available and his inherent laziness. He states that he has nowhere to go and more over they have treated him badly. The death sentence was converted into Life imprisonment still he had no complains, later a guard was kept to observe him and suddenly removed so he had to fetch the food from the royal kitchen himself. He defends that he never complained about the way he was treated but now all of a sudden he is told to come out of the prison, he is reluctant to do so.

15. How does Rabindranath Tagore highlight the importance of forests according to Vandana Shiva?

Ans. Rabindranath Tagore in his writings says that forest was not just the source of knowledge and freedom; it was a source of beauty and joy, of art and aesthetics, of harmony and perfection. It symbolized the Universe. In his essay ‘Tapovan’, Tagore writes that the Indian civilization has been distinctive in locating its source of regeneration, material and intellect, in the forests and not in the cities. He adds that Indians have derived their best ideas from the interaction with trees, rivers and lakes, away from the crowded cities. The peace and serenity of the forests had helped the intellectual evolution of mankind. In ancient times, Indian saints and sages would meditate for long periods in the forests to derive inspiration. The peace and serenity of the forests and the vivid bio-diversity of the forests have inspired the Indian sages to write.

16. How do Laura and Gonzalo conceal their identities?

Ans. Both of them were not happy with the way they were looking in their old ages and felt that the other person may be put off seeing them like that. In order to conceal their true identities they pretend to be somebody else. Laura claims to be her own best friend and Gonzalo to be his own cousin. In this way, they prefer to keep their sweet memories alive and conceal the bitter truth of old age.

17. Why does Tammanna feel that human nature can be strange?

Ans. In the beginning, Tammanna and Basavaiah competed by gaining material property like ornaments, jewels and land. But later their
Meeting accidental - conversation lively - initially strangers - argue, quarrel, taunt each other - Gonzalo's attitude towards Laura and vice-versa - scaring pigeons - walking raising dust - handkerchief used as shoe brush - snuff – reconciliation – spinning stories – hiding identity Gonzalo and Laura - loved each other during youthful days - affair not successful - separated by fate – meet in Madrid Park – realize the other person is past lover – spin romantic and incredible stories – hide identity – meeting produces comic situations – makes spectators laugh – personally tragic and painful.

Do you think that Roof is right in tearing the ballot paper into two? Explain.
Ans. Roof-Protagonist-sacrifice bright future for the sake of his village-election campaign manager-Marcus Ibe-native of Umuofia-Roof-expert-election campaigning-extracted maximum benefits for himself-prepares Marcus for a price-pays four shillings per head for their vote to Marcus-Leader of POP-offer five pounds-tempted-swear on Iyi, native deity-vote for Maduka-moral dilemma-Marcus/Maduka?-folds ballot paper-tear into two-drop first half into Maduka's box-other half-Marcus-ensures-not to cheat any-keep his Promise-not betray Marcus.

IV. Read the following passage and answer the question:

10 x1 = 10

In 1989, an earthquake almost flattened Armenia, killing over 20,000 people in less than four minutes. In the midst of utter devastation and chaos, a father left his wife securely at home and rushed to the school where his son was supposed to be, only to discover that the building had collapsed. After the initial shock, he remembered the promise he had made to his son, "No matter what, I'll always be there for you." His eyes began to fill with tears. He looked at the pile of debris that once was the school, it looked hopeless, but he kept remembering his commitment to his son. He began to remember where he left his son at school every morning. Remembered that his son's classroom was at the back right corner of the building, he rushed there and started digging through the rubble. As he was digging, other parents arrived clutching their hearts saying, "My Son! My Daughter!" Others tried to pull him off saying, "It is too late!" "They're dead!" "You cannot help!" "Go home!" "Come on, English Notes - Vol 2

OR

Do you think that Roof is right in tearing the ballot paper into two? Explain.

Ans. Roof-Protagonist-sacrifice bright future for the sake of his village-election campaign manager-Marcus Ibe-native of Umuofia-Roof-expert-election campaigning-extracted maximum benefits for himself-prepares Marcus for a price-pays four shillings per head for their vote to Marcus-Leader of POP-offer five pounds-tempted-swear on Iyi, native deity-vote for Maduka-moral dilemma-Marcus/Maduka?-folds ballot paper-tear into two-drop first half into Maduka’s box-other half-Marcus-ensures-not to cheat any-keep his Promise-not betray Marcus.

IV. Read the following passage and answer the question:

10 x 1 = 10

In 1989, an earthquake almost flattened Armenia, killing over 20,000 people in less than four minutes. In the midst of utter devastation and chaos, a father left his wife securely at home and rushed to the school where his son was supposed to, be, only to discover that the building had collapsed. After the initial shock, he remembered the promise he had made to his son, "No matter what, I'll always, be there for you". His eyes began to fill with tears. He looked at the pile of debris that once was the school, it looked hopeless, but he kept remembering his commitment to his snit. He began to remember where he left his son at school every morning. Remembered that his son's classroom was at the back right corner of the building, lie rushed there and started digging through the rubble. As lie was digging, other parents arrived clutching their hearts saying, "My Son! My, Daughter!" Others tried to pull him off saying, "It is too late!" "They're dead!" "You cannot help!" "Go home!" "Come on,
face reality, there's nothing you can do!" "You are just going to makes things worse!" To each parent he responded with one line, "Are you
will I not scare away the birds, but I will bring a few crumbs.

Dona Laura: Thank you very much. Birds are grateful and repay attention.

Ans. Dona Laura asked Don Gonzalo whether he was coming the next day. Gonzalo replied that if it was a sunny morning, he would definitely come. He further said that he would not scare away the birds instead he would bring some crumbs. Laura thanked him and said the birds will be grateful for that.

28. Complete the following dialogue.  

Stranger: Excuse me, ---------------- (ask for direction)

Resident ---------------------------- (giving direction)

Stranger: Is it far?

Resident ------------------------- (approximate distance)

Stranger------------------------ (express gratitude / leave taking)

Ans. Stranger: Excuse me, How do I reach Vikas College? (ask. for direction)

Resident: Go straight and turn right at the signal. (giving direction)

Stranger: Is it far?

Resident: Just 5 minutes by walk. (approximate distance)

Stranger: Thank you. Bye (express gratitude / leave taking)

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

(turn a deaf ear, to dune off, as a part of)                2 x 1 = 2

Sheela Rani Chunkath included mobility __________________ the literacy drive. The neo-cyclist________________ to the hostile remarks from some men.

Ans. as a part of, turned a deaf ear.

30. Fill in the blanks with the right linker.                4 x 1 = 4

Logging had led to landslides and floods -------------- scarcity of water, fodder and fuel. ----------- women provide these basic needs; the scarcity meant longer walks to satisfy the needs. Women knew that the
real value of forests was not the timber from 'a dead tree ------------ the springs and streams. The women declared ----------------- they would hug
The real value of forests was not the timber from a dead tree, but the springs and streams. The women declared that they would hug the trees and plant them again soon.
Elizabethan Theatres classified on location

Within
i. Further classified
ii iii iv.

throughout
Country side

v. Most wellknown theatre
vi. Associated with Shakespeare
His plays performed

By vii.

In and Outdoors viii.
32. Write an application letter in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Hindu' dated 20 January 2014. A leading Multinational company is looking out for talented and dynamic MBA graduates (any branch of specialization) to handle a unit at a new location. Apply within a week with all details to Pidilight Industries, Plot No. 2315, Gandhi Nagar Gujarat.

XXX

YYY

25 January 2014

The H.R Manager

Pidilight Industries

Plot No. 2315, Gandhi Nagar

Gujarat

Respected Sir/Madam,

Sub: Application for the Post of a Manager.

Ref: Your advertisement in 'The Times of India' dated 20th January 2014.

In response to your advertisement mentioned above, I am applying for the post of manager. I completed my MBA from Apoorva Institute of Management Studies, Bangalore in 2010. I have 4 years of experience as Manager in MNK Company Pvt. Ltd. I have excellent communication skills and Managerial skills. I am fluent in English, Kannada and Hindi. I have enclosed my resume with this application. I hope it will meet your requirement.

Thank You.

Yours faithfully,

Signature)

(XXX)
Imagine you are the College union President. On the occasion of College day, you are given the responsibility of presenting the welcome address.

The chief Guest is Dr. Sagar Diwakar.
Native of: Karnataka
Education: CA 2008 - 20th rank, LAS 2010 - 34th rank
Present post: Commissioner, Zilla Panchayat, Uttara Kannada.
Based on the information write a speech in about 100 words to introduce the guest at the function.
A survey was conducted on the use of chemical fertilizers and organic manure per acre from 1951 to 2001. The findings of the survey have been represented in the following bar chart. Using the information, write a report in about 120 words.

![Bar Chart](chart.png)

Ans. Respected Principal, honorable Chief Guest, my dear teachers and my friends, very good morning to one and all. Today is a special day for all of us as we are celebrating our College day. On this occasion, we have Dr. Sagar Diwakar, as our Chief Guest. I am very happy to introduce him to you. Dr. Sagar Diwakar is a native of Karnataka. He completed his CA in 2008 with 20th rank. He passed I.A.S in the 2010 batch with 34th rank. At present; he is the Commissioner for Zilla Panchayat in our district. We are really very happy to have him as our Chief Guest today, as the part of our programme. Welcome you Sir.

(or)

The above bar graph represents the use of chemical fertilizers and organic manure per acre from 1951 to 2001. The graph indicates that 68 kg of chemical fertilizer was used in 1951 and it went on decreasing till 1981 i.e. 55 kg in 1961, 35 kg in 1971 and 30 kg in 1981. After that, again there was an increase in the use of chemical fertilizer i.e. 60 kg and 70 kg in 1991 and 2001 respectively. The amount of organic manure used in 1951 was 10 kg per acre and it increased to 35 kg, -60 kg and 70 kg in 1961, 1971 and 1981 respectively. There was a decrease in the use of organic manure in 1991 and 2001 i.e. 50 kg and 30 kg per acre.
VII.34. What do the underlined words in the following extract, refer to?

4 x 1 = 4

The earthquake had destroyed the school building. The father started searching for his son. The parents of other children stood there shocked to see him digging through the debris. They pleaded him to go home, but he continued frantically till he heard his son's voice calling out to him. He told him that there were other children also stuck there, in the rubble.

(i) His:-----------------
(ii) They:-------------
(iii) he :-------------
(iv) there : -------
(v) Ans. Father, parents of other children, father, rubble.

35. Rearrange the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence.

1 x 1 = 1

Every five years / held / their leader /once in / to elect / elections are.
Ans. Elections are held once in every five years to elect their leader.
II PU English
PU Board Textual
Model Question paper - 2

Time: 3 Hrs. 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. Answers to question numbers 24 (a-j) and 25(i-iii) should be in sequence and at one place.
e. For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

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

12 x 1 = 12

1. What does Juliet want Romeo to be after her death?
   Ans. Juliet wants Romeo to be cut into little stars.

2. How much did the French Government expect for a machine and an expert in "Too Dear"?
   Ans. 16,000 Francs.

3. What does the phrase 'living arrows' refer to in 'On Children'?
   Ans. The living arrows refer to the children.

4. According to women of Garhwal, 'the real value of forests' was
   a. timber from a dead tree.
   b. springs and streams.
   c. fodder and fuels.
   Ans. b. springs and streams.

II. What do the underlined words in the following extract refer to?

The earthquake had destroyed the school building. The father started searching for his son. The parents of other children stood there shocked to see him digging through the debris. They pleaded him to go home, but he continued frantically till he heard his son's voice calling out to him. He told him that there were other children also stuck there, in the rubble.

(i) His:-----------------
(ii) They:---------------
(iii) he :-----------------
(iv) there : -------------

Ans. Father, parents of other children, father, rubble.

35. Rearrange the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence.

Elections are held once in every five years to elect their leader.

Ans. Elections are held once in every five years to elect their leader.
5. Who had occupied Gonzalo's usual bench in the park?
   Ans. Three priests had occupied Gonzalo's usual bench in the park.

6. Where, according to the speaker, had love hidden his face, in 'When You Are Old'?
   Ans. Love had hidden his face amid crowd of stars.

7. When did Tammanana forget all his 'songs and ballads'?
   Ans. After the death of Basavaiah.

8. Mention one of the things that the child's foot would like to be.
   Ans. It wants to be a butterfly.

9. When, according to Borges, would history and man disappear?
   Ans. When books disappear.

10. What does Mikes call, 'A man's castle', in Japan?
    Ans. A man's Telephone-Receiver.

11. Who had formed the Progressive Organization Party, in "The Voter"?
    Ans. The tribes down the coast.

12. Name the village that was burnt to ashes for want of water.
    Ans. Mallapalle.

II. Answer any eight of the following (choosing at least two from poetry) in a Para-graph of 80-100 words.

13. How does Juliet want people to forget the shining sun? Why?
    Ans. She wants Romeo to be a star in the bright sky after his death. She wants to make him immortal after his death, by expecting him to shine as a star in the night. She imagines her beloved Romeo to shine as a star in the sky cut into small glitters, and then they all together shine and make the sky brighter and more beautiful than the day. When compared to this bright light, people may find the sun to be dull and will forget the sun's shining.

14. Why was the murderer finally subjected to life imprisonment in, 'Too Dear'?
    Ans. The King of Monaco felt that the cost of beheading the murderer was quite expensive and thought that it will be cheaper to keep him in
15. How does the writer bring out the importance of 'The Earth Democracy' in 'Every thing I Need to Know I Learned in the Forest'? Explain.

Ans. The Earth University teaches Earth Democracy, which is the freedom for all species to evolve within the web of life. It promotes freedom for all species of the evolution to live. It also promotes the responsibility of humans to protect and preserve all the species on Earth. Humans have to think that all the species are equal as them and share food and water equally. It promotes "Live and Let Live" culture among all species. Since we all depend on the Earth, Earth Democracy translates into human rights to food and water, to freedom from hunger and thirst.

16. How effectively does Gonzalo account for the love his cousin had for Laura's friend?

Ans. As per Gonzalo, his cousin was very much in love with Laura's friend and used to pass on horseback every morning down the rose path under her window, and used to toss up to her balcony a bouquet of flowers. Laura's friend on her part used to catch those flowers. In the afternoon the cousin would return by the same path, and catch that bouquet which she used to toss back. He also used to stand in the nights under her balcony listening to her singing. He later had a duel with the merchant who was to marry her and wounded him and had to run away.

17. What measures did Tammanna adopt to humiliate Basavaiah? Explain.

Ans. Tammanna started to think in different ways to compete with Basavaiah. He stopped accumulating material wealth and started to compose ballads and singing them. Because this could not be completed by Basavaiah with all his material wealth.

18. Why does the poet refer to the 'Foot' as being a blind man in 'To the Foot from its Child'?

Ans. The foot is the symbol of a journey of human life from ones childhood to his or her old age. The child's foot is unaware that it is a foot and wants to become a butterfly or an apple. But the realities and the hardships teach the foot that it cannot fly or it can't become a fruit bulging on the branch. Then the child's foot is defeated in the battle of
how the sad love affair of her friend and his cousin ended according to Dona Laura told Don Gonzalo.

OR

How does Roof conceal his betrayal of Marcus in the election? Elucidate.

Roof was a popular young man in his village. He was survived on the money of Marcus Ibe, the chief of the People's Alliance Party (PAP). As expected Roof was in the service of the honourable Minister for the coming elections. He had become a real expert in election campaigning at all levels namely village, local government or national. He had understood the mood and temper of the voters. He could convince the voter and build a tactful link between the voters and the. Roof was the most trusted of those campaigners. Everything had been moving according to the plan up to previous night. The team members of the opposite party Progressive Organization Party (POP) campaign had offered Roof five pounds. After enough time Roof promised them that he would cast his paper for Maduka and work for Marcus. All of them believed in Iyi the native deity. If anyone failed to keep up his promise, the Iyi from Mbanta would take note of the things. Roof was tempted by money and he took five pounds. It was election morning- the great day every five years when the people exercise power. Roof and the other organizers were giving last minute advice to the voters `Do not forget'. As soon as the first rush of voters was over PAP candidate Marcus had promptly asked his campaign boys to go at one time to franchize their votes. Roof's spirit fell, he was in dilemma. All morning he had masked his deep worry. Then the electoral officer had explained to him about the two boxes. Roof brought out his ballot paper from his pocket. He could not betray Marcus and he decided to return five pounds that he had accepted. He knew that it was impossible to return as he had sworn on that lyi. Quick as lightning, a thought had struck into his mind. He folded the paper, had torn it into two along the crease and put one half in each box, the first half into Maduka's box and the next into Marcus. Then he confirmed verbally 'I vote for Maduka'. By doing this he saved his skin and at the same time betrayed both Maduka and Iyi by putting half ballot paper in each of the boxes, which would be treated as invalid.

OR

‘Heaven lies all over.’ How is this brought out in ‘Heaven, if you are not on Earth’?

VIKAS PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

life and becomes a prisoner in a shoe. It grows in the dark to know the world in its own way feeling out life like a blind man. The soft nails

www.vikascollege.com
how the sad love affair of her friend and his cousin ended according to Dona Laura told Don Gonzalo.

OR

How does Roof conceal his betrayal of Marcus in the election? Elucidate.

Roof was a popular young man in his village. He was survived on the money of Marcus Ibe, the chief of the People's Alliance Party (PAP). As expected Roof was in the service of the honourable Minister for the coming elections. He had become a real expert in election campaigning at all levels namely village, local government or national. He had understood the mood and temper of the voters. He could convince the voter and build a tactful link between the voters and the. Roof was the most trusted of those campaigners. Everything had been moving according to the plan up to previous night. The team members of the opposite party Progressive Organization Party (POP) campaign had offered Roof five pounds. After enough time Roof promised them that he would cast his paper for Maduka and work for Marcus. All of them believed in Iyi the native deity. If anyone failed to keep up his promise, the Iyi from Mbanta would take note of the things. Roof was tempted by money and he took five pounds. It was election morning- the great day every five years when the people exercise power. Roof and the other organizers were giving last minute advice to the voters 'Do not forget'.

As soon as the first rush of voters was over PAP candidate Marcus had promptly asked his campaign boys to go at one time to franchise their votes. Roof's spirit fell, he was in dilemma. All morning he had masked his deep worry. Then the electoral officer had explained to him about the two boxes. Roof brought out his ballot paper from his pocket. He could not betray Marcus and he decided to return five pounds that he had accepted. He knew that it was impossible to return as he had sworn on that Iyi. Quick as lightning, a thought had struck into his mind. He folded the paper, had torn it into two along the crease and put one half in each box, the first half into Maduka's box and the next into Marcus. Then he confirmed verbally 'I vote for Maduka'. By doing this he saved his skin and at the same time betrayed both Maduka and Iyi by putting half ballot paper in each of the boxes, which would be treated as invalid.

OR

'Heaven lies all over.' How is this brought out in 'Heaven, if you are not on Earth'?
Ans. broken twig.

(iii) What is the speaker doing?
Ans. Busy with his accounts.

V.26. Complete the following by filling the blanks using the right form of the verb given in brackets.
3 x 1 = 3
In the Toy Kingdom a council -------------- (call) to consider what------------(could, do) and it----------------------------------------- (decide) to send a letter to the King of Italy.
Ans. was called, could be done, was decided.

27. Report the following conversation.
She sat thinking, "All this is none of my concern," The old man went on, "His name was not Sangoji, but Basavaiah. I am amazed at how facts take on such varied guises when it is narrated as fiction."
Ans. She sat thinking that all that was none of her concern. The old man went on saying that his name was not Sangoji, but Basavaiah. He further said that he was amazed at how facts took on such varied guises when narrated as fiction.

28. Complete the following dialogue. 4 x 1 = 4
(A telephonic conversation) –
Mr. Rao : Hello. Is it 3456789?
Mr. Prakash :------------------------------------------ (reply)
Mr. Rao :' Could I speak to the Manager?
Mr. Prakash :-------------------------------------------   (inform absence)
Mr. Rao : Who am I speaking to?
Mr. Prakash : ------------------------ (give introduction).
Mr. Rao--------------------------  (thanks giving and leave taking)

Speaker believes heaven-on Earth-if not found-nowhere else-humans should try-become Gods and nymphs-attain Godliness-preserve
Ans. broken twig.

(iii) What is the speaker doing?

Ans. Busy with his accounts.

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

3 x 1 = 3

In the Toy Kingdom a council -------------- (call) to consider what------------ - (could, do) and it------------------------ (decide) to send a letter to the King of Italy.

Ans. was called, could be done, was decided.

27. Report the following conversation.

She sat thinking, "All this is none of my concern," The old man went on, "His name was not Sangoji, but Basavaiah. I am amazed at how facts take on such varied guises when it is narrated as fiction."

Ans. She sat thinking that all that was none of her concern. The old man went on saying that his name was not Sangoji, but Basavaiah. He further said that he was amazed at how facts took on such varied guises when narrated as fiction.

28. Complete the following dialogue. 

(A telephonic conversation) –

Mr. Rao : Hello. Is it 3456789?

Mr. Prakash :------------------------------------------ (reply)

Mr. Rao : 'Could I speak to the Manager?

Mr. Prakash :-------------------------------------------   (inform absence)

Mr. Rao : Who am I speaking to?

Mr. Prakash :------------------------ (give introduction).

Mr. Rao--------------------------  (thanks giving and leave taking)

Mr. Rao : Hello. Is it 3456789?

Mr. Prakash : Yes it is. (reply)

Mr. Rao Could I speak to the Manager?

Mr. Prakash : Sorry he has gone out. (inform absence)

Mr. Rao : Who am I speaking to?
Mr. Prakash: I am Prakash, PA to the Manager. (give introduction)

Mr. Rao: It's ok..I will call him later: Thank you. (thanks giving and
Mr. Prakash: I am Prakash, PA to the Manager. (give introduction)

Mr. Rao: It's ok.. I will call him later: Thank you. (thanks giving and
Write an application letter in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Hindu' dated 2 February 2014. Prerana Pre University College, Dharwad invites applications from qualified individuals for the post of Lecturer in Biology. Apply within 10 days to, “The Secretary, Prerana Education trust, Dharwad. Candidates with experience and good communication skills will be given preference.

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Application for the post of Lecturer in Biology

In response to your advertisement mentioned above, I am applying for the post of Lecturer in Biology. I completed my M.Sc degree from Bangalore University in 2010. I passed my B.Ed. in Vijaya College of Education in 2012. I have 2 years of experience in teaching Biology. I have enclosed my resume with this application. I hope it will meet your requirement.

Thank You.

Yours faithfully,

Signature)
32. Write an application letter in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Hindu' dated 2 February 2014. Prerana Pre University College, Dharwad invites applications from qualified individuals, for the post of Lecturer in Biology.

Apply within 10 days to, "The Secretary, Prerana Education trust, Dharwad. Candidates with experience and good communication skills will be given preference.

Ans.

XXX
YYY

05 February 2014

The Secretary
Prerana Education Trust
Dharwad

Dear Sir/ Madam

Sub: Application for the post of Lecturer in Biology

In response to your advertisement mentioned above, I am applying for the post of Lecturer in Biology. I completed my M.Sc degree from Bangalore University in 2010. I passed my B.Ed. in Vijaya College of Education in 2012. I have 2 years of experience in teaching Biology. I have enclosed my resume with this application. I hope it will meet your requirement.

Thank You.

Yours faithfully,
Signature)
(XXX)
Ans. Respected Principal, teachers and my dear friends, very good morning to one and all present here. Today is a special day as we are celebrating world Environment day in our College. On this occasion, I feel very happy to speak a few words. You know that a good environment is a must for us to live happily on earth. Today we find our environment is polluted in so many ways i.e. water pollution, air pollution etc. There is an urgent need for conservation. As we are using refrigeration, more ozone layer depletion is taking place. If ozone layer is damaged, humans have to face many health hazards: So, it is our duty to keep our environment clean and-safe. Thank you.

The above pie charts represent information about the voters' turnout in the general elections held in post-independence India over a span of more than fifty years. The chart indicates the polling trend after independence and at present. After independence, in the beginning, 45% of voters were male, 25% were female, 10% were freshers and 20% of voters were senior citizens. But after 50 years, i.e. at present the ratio has changed. 45% of voters are male, 35% are female. The percentage of freshers and senior citizens are 15% and 5% respectively. Thank you.

RESUME

Name : XXX
Father's Name : FFF
Date of Birth/Age : 19-05-1988, 26 yrs.
Permanent Address : YYY
Nationality : Indian
Knowledge of Languages : English, Kannada ,Hindi.

Educational Qualifications :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Examination</th>
<th>Board/ University</th>
<th>Year/Marks</th>
<th>Subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSLC</td>
<td>KSEEB</td>
<td>2003/600</td>
<td>K, E, H, Sc, M, SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUC</td>
<td>PUED</td>
<td>2005/ 510</td>
<td>K, E, P,C,M,B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Sc.</td>
<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>2008/ 750</td>
<td>BZC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.Sc.</td>
<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>2010/630</td>
<td>Applied Botany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Ed</td>
<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>2012/ 830</td>
<td>Chem, Bio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Experience : 2 years as a Lecturer at S.M College, Bangalore.

Other Interests/Hobbies : National level Volley ball player

Place : PPP
Date : 5 February 2014

Sd/-
xxx.

33. Imagine you are the Secretary of La Club of your College. On the occasion of World Environment Day you are required to give a speech on the need for awareness to preserve nature.

Points to be included: need for conservation, cause of destruction, depletion of ozone layer, health hazards.

Based on the information write a speech in about 100 words

(OR)
The following pie charts represent information about the voters' turnout in the general elections held in post-independence India over a span of more than fifty years. Use this data to write a report on the polling trends in about 120 words.

Ans. Respected Principal, teachers and my dear friends, very good morning to one and all present here. Today is a special day as we are celebrating world Environment day in our College. On this occasion, I feel very happy to speak a few words. You know that a good environment is a must for us to live happily on earth. Today we find our environment is polluted in so many ways i.e. water pollution, air pollution etc. There is an urgent need for conservation. As we are using refrigeration, more ozone layer depletion is taking place. If ozone layer is damaged, humans have to face many health hazards: So, it is our duty to keep our environment clean and safe. Thank you.

(OR)

The above pie charts represent information about the voters' turnout in the general elections held in post independence India over a span of more than fifty years. The chart indicates the polling trend after independence and at present. After independence, in the beginning, 45% of voters were male, 25% were female, 10% were freshers and 20% of voters were senior citizens. But after 50 years, i.e. at present the ratio has changed. 45% of voters are male, 35% are female. The percentage of freshers and senior citizens are 15% and 5% respectively. Thank you.
34. What do the underlined words in the following extract refer to? 

Louisa's parents did not approve of her marriage to a telegraph operator, and her son Gabriel, the oldest of twelve children, was sent to live with his maternal grandparents. Marquez later said that his love of story-telling came from his grandparents. After the riots he went to the University in Cartagena, where he tools up journalism to support himself.

(i) her : -------------
(ii) his : -------------
(iii) where : ----------
(iv) himself: ---------

Ans. Louisa, Marquez, Cartagena, Marquez.

35. Rewrite the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence.

Don't you want to get away from Delhi's terrible heat?

Ans. Don't you want to get away from Delhi's terrible heat?
II PU English

March / April - 2015

Annual Question Paper

Time: 3 Hours 15 Minutes   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) Answers to question number 24(a-j) and 25(1-iii) should be in sequence
and at one place.
e) For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

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

1. When according to Juliet would all the world be in love with the night?
   Ans: when Romeo is cut into stars which makes the face of heaven so fine.

2. Name the special source of revenue in the kingdom of Monaco.
   Ans: gaming house.

3. According to the prophet, what may be given to the children?
   Ans: Love

4. Who is the author of 'Tapovan' — as mentioned in "Everything I need to
know I learned in the Forest"?
   Ans: Rabindranath Tagore

5. Who occupied Gonzalo's usual bench in the park?
   Ans: Three priests

6. What does the speaker want his beloved to do sitting by the fire in
"When you Are Old"?
Ans: to slowly read the book of memories/ to dream about the soft look she had once upon a time.

7. When did Tammanna forget all his songs and ballads?
   Ans: After Basavaiah's death

8. What would the foot like to be?
   Ans: like to be a butterfly or an apple

9. Which library does Borges visualize in his dream?
   Ans: library of Alexandria

10. Who creates heaven on earth?
    Ans: We/Ourselves/Man/Men/human beings.

11. What is the sign of appreciation in eating soup?
    Ans: must make a fearful noise

12. How long had Roof been a bicycle repairer apprentice?
    Ans: Two years in Port Harcourt

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

13. How is Romeo mesmerised by the beauty of Juliet?
    Ans: Romeo gets fascinated at the first sight of overwhelming beauty of Juliet. He feels dearth of words and images to describe her. He glorifies her beauty that charms the place and illuminates it. He tells that she teaches the torches to bum bright. He compares her to a rich jewel in Ethiope's ear. Her beauty is too rich to use and for earth it is too dear. For Romeo her appearance as dove and other women as crows made him to watch her place of stand and touch her hand. Romeo wants to make his hand blessed and says that he never saw such a true beauty. In this way Romeo is mesmerized by the beauty of Juliet at first sight.

14. How did the criminal benefit from the pension he was offered in the lesson 'Too Dear'?
    Ans: A few years ago a murder was committed in Monaco. The people were peaceable and the peace loving and hence the judges had tried the case in the most judicial manner. At last the criminal was sentenced to death. But there was no means to execute him. They had neither a guillotine for cutting heads off nor an executioner. Then they had consulted the French Government and the Government of Italy asking whether they could lend them a machine and an expert to cut off the criminal's head. But the price quoted by France and Italy was too expensive. As there was no way out even after consideration and reconsideration, they found that the best thing would be to alter the death sentence to life imprisonment. After one year the kinglet noticed that the cost of food and the guard was found to be expensive. Once again the kinglet and the ministers assembled and decided to tell the criminal straight and accordingly the criminal was asked to run away. He didn't show the least sign of running away from the prison. They offered him pension of 600 francs to get rid of him. Then the criminal went away and lived across the borders. He started market gardening there and lived peacefully and comfortably.
Ans: A few years ago a murder was committed in Monaco. The people were peaceable and the peace loving and hence the judges had tried the case in the most judicial manner. At last the criminal was sentenced to death. But there was no means to execute him. They had neither a guillotine for cutting heads off nor an executioner. Then they had consulted the French Government and the Government of Italy asking whether they could lend them a machine and an expert to cut off the criminal's head. But the price quoted by France and Italy was too expensive. As there was no way out even after consideration and reconsideration, they found that the best thing would be to alter the death sentence to life imprisonment. After one year the kinglet noticed that the cost of food and the guard was found to be expensive. Once again the kinglet and the ministers assembled and decided to tell the criminal straight and accordingly the criminal was asked to run away. He didn't show the least sign of running away from the prison. They offered him pension of 600 francs to get rid of him. Then the criminal went away and lived across the borders. He started market gardening there and lived peacefully and comfortably.

15. What ideas of Tagore inspired the author to start the Earth University?

Ans: The Earth University is inspired by Rabindranath Tagore. Shantiniketan which Tagore started became a University in 1921. There is a need to learn from nature and forest for lessons in freedom. In his essay Tapovan, Tagore writes about Indian civilization telling that it is distinctive in locating its source of regeneration, material and intellectual in the forest not the city. The culture from the forest has been influenced by the diverse processes of renewal of life. The unifying principle of life in diversity, of democratic pluralism became the principle of Indian Civilization.

16. Narrate how according to Dona Laura and Don Gonzalo the sad love affair of her friend and his cousin ended.

Ans: Dona Laura told Don Gonzalo that her friend was very unfortunate and had a sad love affair. She also told him that the ways of providence as strange. Don Gonzalo said that gallant lover was his cousin. And one night, when his cousin was waiting to hear her sing, other person presented himself unexpectedly and then there was a quarrel and later a duel. His cousin had to cancel himself and later to fly. Don. Gonzalo told Dona Laura that his cousin had taken refuse in his house and then
he had gone to Seville and then he had come to Madrid. He wrote Laura many letters. They had not reached her as they had been intercepted by her parents. So she had never answered his letters. Gonzalo, who was in despair joined the army and then went to Africa. He died in a trench grasping the flag of Spain and uttering the name of Laura. He met a heroic death. Then Dona Laura told him that her friend went to the duel spot and had written the name of her lover on the sand. Then she had sat down upon a rock and the waves had came and taken her away. Dona Laura told Don Gonzalo that the name written on the sand had not been washed away for a long time. They had met a romantic death. This is how the sad love affair of her friend and his cousin ended according to Dona Laura told Don Gonzalo.

17. How does Tammanna take revenge on Basavaiah through invisible means?

Ans: At first the rivalry between Tammanna and Basavaiah started from things that were visible. It was acquiring lands, Tammanna could not tolerate on Basavaiah's invasion. He decided to take revenge on Basavaiah through invisible means, an abstract domain. Tammanna chose an intellectual domain. He started composing songs and ballads and singing them. He became famous. But Basavaiah was a non-competent to Tammanna and shrunk in humiliation. Nevertheless he moved on with all kinds of material wealth. He possessed a palatial mansion, gold precious stones including diamond. Yet his house looked dull as Tammanna's books were not there. So he had invited musicians and artists to match Tammanna. Tammanna ran away to create an impression that he was dead. A few days later after Tammanna left. Basavaiah was isolated and there were no competitors or rivals. He felt his life became futile. He met an unexpected death. He had no more reason to live. After Basavaiah's death, Tammanna became a non-entity.

18. Explain the various stages of hardships faced by the foot after being confined in a shoe.

Ans: The child's foot is unaware of its limitations. It aspires to be a butterfly or an apple. As it grows up it starts facing hardships which are symbolized by stones, bits of glasses, streets, ladders and the paths in the rough earth. They go on teaching the foot that it cannot fly and cannot be a fruit bulging on the branch. Then the child's foot is defeated, imprisoned and condemned to live in a shoe. Gradually the child's foot
loses its innocence and faces the realities of life. It feels out that life is like a blind man. It loses its shape to the form of eyeless reptiles and later covered with the faint volcanoes of death which the child's foot never imagined. It never knew it had ceased to be a foot.

19. Borges says that the books will never disappear in spite of modern modes of Communications. Explain.

Ans: Book, according to Borges, is the most astounding invention of man. All the others invention are extensions of human body. The telephone is the extension of our voice; the telescope and the microscope are extensions of our sight; the sword and the plough are extensions of our arms. Whereas the books are extensions of our imagination and memory. Generally human beings owe to literature. Books are the great memory of all centuries. Therefore their function is irreplaceable. If books disappear, surely history would disappear and surely man too would disappear.

20. How according to the speaker does one find heaven on earth in 'Heaven, If you are not on Earth'?

Ans: The speaker believes that the heaven is on the earth. If it is not found on the earth, it can be found nowhere else, the humans should try to become gods and they must be heavenly nymphs. They must attain godliness and make this earth, heaven. One who preserves nature by non-intervention he finds heaven in nature. According to the speaker the man should work hard to get the harvest of labour. He opines that literature should aim to create heaven on earth.

21. Bring out the culture of the Japanese as explained by George Mikes.

Ans: George Mikes explained that the culture of the Japanese as universal and superior to the others. Japanese are exquisitely well-mannered people. They respect and believe in perfect privacy. Courtesy has a double function namely it is courtesy and substitute privacy. Everybody keeps bowing to everybody else with the ceremonious solemnity. Bowing is a mark of respect, Japanese have complicated hierarchy in bowing, and social position will be subtly reflected in split second. Japanese stores employ bowing girls whose only duty is to bow deeply and deferentially to all. The deer as a true Japanese bowed to the visitors and then jump and snatch the food-bag from hand. The two conductors in the famous and fast Tokaido line between Tokyo and Osaka march to the middle of the coach and bow ceremoniously in both directions and then start checking the tickets. They make a fearful noise a sign of appreciation while eating soup.
22. The difference of race and agony of the Panchama due to water has been effectively brought aural 'Water'. Explain.

Ans: The difference of race and agony of the Panchama due to water has been effectively brought out in 'Water'. The speaker says that the treatment of wada people is worse than that of animals. The people dwelling in the wada know that untouchability never disappears and as a result it subjects to humiliation. Water is the witness to the denial of basic rights and racial discrimination. It knows the agony of the Panchama. They do not have the right to draw a pot until a shudra arrives. It knows the humiliation of the wada girl. For her water is poured from a distance, it falls all over and touches her. The water is witness to centuries of social injustice. The sight of water makes to remember how the wada thirst all day for a glass of water. It is a reminder making several generations shed tears for a single drop of water. There are many instances of exploitation where they never managed to win even a small puddle of water. Water is not a simple thing and it is no mean matter.

III. Answer the following in about 200 words.

23. The poem 'On Children' does not focus merely on the lives of children but also talks about the responsibility of parents-explain.

Ans: The poem 'On Children' is a selection from 'The Prophet' a creation by Kahil Gibran. The poem focuses on parent-child relationship. Besides the poem describes not only the lives of children but also it talks about the responsibility of parents in a critique manner. A woman with her baby came to the prophet and requested him to speak to them about their children. And the prophet says that our children are not ours. They are the offsprings of life's longing for itself. Children come through parents but they do not belong to them. Parents can give love to their children but not their thoughts. They have no authority over their children. Parents may house children's bodies but not their souls. Because their souls dwell in the house of tomorrow. Parents can strive to be like their children but must not expect the children to be like them. Because life goes forward. Parents are the bows and the children are the arrows. The archer or the God bends the bows with his might and makes his arrows fly fast and far so that the children could reach their target.
The difference of race and agony of the Panchama due to water has been effectively brought out in 'Water'. The speaker says that the treatment of wada people is worse than that of animals. The people dwelling in the wada know that untouchability never disappears and as a result it subjects to humiliation. Water is the witness to the denial of basic rights and racial discrimination. It knows the agony of the Panchama. They do not have the right to draw a pot until a shudra arrives. It knows the humiliation of the wada girl. For her water is poured from a distance, it falls all over and touches her. The water is witness to centuries of social injustice. The sight of water makes to remember how the wada thirst all day for a glass of water. It is a reminder making several generations shed tears for a single drop of water. There are many instances of exploitation where they never managed to win even a small puddle of water. Water is not a simple thing and it is no mean matter.

III. Answer the following in about 200 words.

1. The poem 'On Children' does not focus merely on the lives of children but also talks about the responsibility of parents-explain.

   Ans: The poem 'On Children' is a selection from `The Prophet' a creation by Kahil Gibran. The poem focuses on parent-child relationship. Besides the poem describes not only the lives of children but also it talks about the responsibility of parents in a critique manner. A woman with her baby came to the prophet and requested him to speak to them about their children. And the prophet says that our children are not ours. They are the off springs of life's longing for itself. Children come through parents but they do not belong to them. Parents can give love to their children but not their thoughts. They have no authority over their children. Parents may house children's bodies but not their souls. Because their souls dwell in the house of tomorrow. Parents can strive to be like their children but must not expect the children to be like them. Because life goes forward. Parents are the bows and the children are the arrows. The archer or the God bends the bows with his might and makes his arrows fly fast and far so that the children could reach their target. Children are like a gift to be cherished and nourished but there will be no authority for the parents. At the same time the Archer loves equally both the stable bow and strong arrow.

   OR

23. To what extent was Roof the most trusted of the whispering campaigners in "The Voter"?

   Ans: Roof was a popular young man in his village. He survived on the money of Marcus, the chief of the People's Alliance Party (PAP). As expected Roof was in the service of the honourable Minister for the coming elections. He had become a real expert in election campaigning at all levels namely village, local government or national. He had understood the mood and temper of the voters. He could convince the voter and build a tactful link between the voters and the. Roof was the most trusted of those campaigners. Everything had been moving according to the plan up to previous night. The team members of the opposite party Progressive Organization Party (POP) campaign had offered Roof five pounds. After enough time Roof promised them that he would cast his paper for Maduka and work for Marcus. All of them believed in Iyi the native deity. If anyone failed to keep up his promise, the Iyi from Mbanta would take note of the things. Roof was tempted by money and he took five pounds. It was election morning- the great day every five years when the people exercise power. Roof and the other organizers were giving last minute advice to the voters 'Do not forget'. As soon as the first rush of voters was over PAP candidate Marcus had promptly asked his campaign boys to go at one time to franchise their votes. Roof's spirit fell, he was in dilemma. All morning he had masked his deep worry. Then the electoral officer had explained to him about the two boxes. Roof brought out his ballot paper from his pocket. He could not betray Marcus and he decided to return five pounds that he had accepted. He knew that it was impossible to return as he had sworn on that lyi. Quick as lightning, a thought had struck into his mind. He folded the paper, had torn it into two along the crease and put one half in each box, the first half into Maduka's box and the next into Marcus. Then he confirmed verbally 'I vote for Maduka'. By doing this he saved his skin and at the same time betrayed both Maduka and Iyi by putting half ballot paper in each of the boxes, which would be treated as invalid.

   OR

Justify the statement 'Wheel brings progress.' with reference to 'Where
There Is A Wheel'.

Ans. Pudukkottai in Tamil Nadu is one of India's poorest districts. Thousands of neo-literate rural women in Pudukkottai district thought of finding a way of hitting out at their backwardness. Cycling seems the chosen medium for rural women. For women in Pudukkottai cycling is a means of independence, freedom and mobility. They need not wait for buses or male members to do their work say official or agricultural or labour. Cycling for women in Pudukkottai is a source of confidence enabling them to carry out their routine activity. One can find a direct link between cycling and a woman's personal independence. Cycling offered a new way to travel from one place to the other, to carry the agricultural produce, to collect water and bring provisions from other places. Bicycle saves time especially in poorly connected routes. Cycling is a symbol of economic progress. It boosts income. Cycling provides and donates more time to focus on the development activity. Cycling is more useful to sell the product of agriculture at different places. It provides more leisure and no doubt it is a source of self respect. On the whole, cycling is a metaphor for freedom in all respect and 'wheel brings progress'.

24. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it (10x1=10)

Long ago there lived a king who was very unhappy. The reason was simple he was growing bald. He had lost a lot of his hair. Being a vain man, the King was very upset and wanted to find a cure for baldness. So he called his physician and ordered him to prescribe a medicine.

However, the physician said, "Your Majesty, I am sorry but there is no medicine for baldness. It is hereditary?" you are a fool!" said the king and threw him into prison. Next, the king sent for all the eminent physicians of the land and commanded them to find a magic medicine to make his hair grow. But they all had the same thing to say. Now the King was furious. He put all the physicians under house arrest and announced — "I'll give you exactly a month's time to come up with a remedy for my baldness. If you don't have it at the end of that time, you will all be put to death."

The physicians were terrified, and did not know what to do. Finally one old man, wiser than the rest, said, "Don't worry. We don't have to die. I have an idea that will cure the king of his madness, if not his baldness!" Everyone sighed with relief. Exactly a month later, the King summoned the physicians and demanded, "Well? Have you found the remedy?" The old physician stepped forward and
There Is A Wheel'. ?

Ans. Pudukkottai in Tamil Nadu is one of India's poorest districts. Thousands of neo-literate rural women in Pudukkottai district thought of finding a way of hitting out at their backwardness. Cycling seems the chosen medium for rural women. For women in Pudukkottai cycling is a means of independence, freedom and mobility. They need not wait for buses or male members to do their work say official or agricultural or labour. Cycling for women in Pudukkottai is a source of confidence enabling them to carry out their routine activity. One can find a direct link between cycling and a woman's personal independence. Cycling offered a new way to travel from one place to the other, to carry the agricultural produce, to collect water and bring provisions from other places. Bicycle saves time especially in poorly connected routes. Cycling is a symbol of economic progress. It boosts income. Cycling provides and donates more time to focus on the development activity. Cycling is more useful to sell the product of agriculture at different places. It provides more leisure and no doubt it is a source of self respect. On the whole, cycling is a metaphor for freedom in all respect and 'wheel brings progress'.

24. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it (10x1=10)

Long ago there lived a king who was very unhappy. The reason was simple he was growing bald. He had lost a lot of his hair. Being a vain man, the King was very upset and wanted to find a cure for baldness. So he called his physician and ordered him to prescribe a medicine. However, the physician said, "Your Majesty, I am sorry but there is no medicine for baldness. It is hereditary? you are a fool!" said the king and threw him into prison. Next, the king sent for all the eminent physicians of the land and commanded them to find a magic medicine to make his hair grow. But they all had the same thing to say. Now the King was furious. He put all the physicians under house arrest and announced — "I'll give you exactly a month's time to come up with a remedy for my baldness. If you don't have it at the end of that time, you will all be put to death. The physicians were terrified, and did not know what to do. Finally one old man, wiser than the rest, said, "Don't worry. We don't have to die. I have an idea that will cure the king of his madness, if not his baldness!" Everyone sighed with relief. Exactly a month later, the King summoned the physicians and demanded, "Well? Have you found the remedy?" The old physician stepped forward and said, "Yes Sir, I have". Bringing out a small bottle, he said, "Here is my special new hair oil, guaranteed to cure baldness! You only need to use it for 10 days, applying it half an hour before bathing. Within ten days, you will have a luxuriant crop of jet black hair. "Wonderful!" exclaimed the king as he took bottle. Then the physician added, "Just one thing Sir — if you think of coconuts while applying this oil, it will not work Please keep that in mind". "That's not a problem", said the King happily, the old physician was richly rewarded and all were freed. Early the next morning, the King was all set to try the new oil. He took the bottle and opened it. Now he remembered that he was not supposed to think of coconuts while applying the oil. Suddenly, a picture of a coconut tree bearing a thick bunch of coconuts flashed in his mind's eye.

"Oh no!" thought the king. Try as he might, he could not get the picture out of his mind. Finally he put the bottle saying, "I'll start tomorrow". But the next day, the same thing happened. He had hardly lifted the bottle when he thought of a coconut. So he could not use it that day either. Thereafter, every single day, whenever he took the bottle, he would remember something associated with coconut — green coconuts, coconut water or even coconut bars! Earlier, he had never bothered about coconuts, but now it seemed obsessed with them. By and by, he would automatically remember coconuts the moment his eye fell on to bottle of oil. The bottle stood on the shelf, unused.

Finally, the King decided that he had enough. He declared. "I'll never use this oil. But then, what is so bad about being bald? Bald is Beautiful".

24) Answer the following in a word, a phrase or co-sentence each:

a) Why was the King unhappy?
Ans: He was growing bald.
b) Who did he summon to prescribe the medicine?
Ans: The court physician was summoned.
c) What did the physician say, for which he was thrown into prison?
Ans: There was no medicine for baldness.
d) Who stepped forward and said that he had a cure?
Ans: The old physician.
e) The King sent for all the----------------- physician of the land.
(eminent/prominent)

Ans: eminent

f) For how many days was the King supposed to use the oil?
   Ans: 10 days / Ten days.

g) What did the old physician tell the King while using the oil?
   Ans: Not to think of coconuts

h) How many days did the King use the oil?
   Ans: Unable to use it a single day/No, he did not use it.

i) What did he think of whenever he wanted to use the oil?
   Ans: He thought about coconuts. He thought of something associated with coconuts.

j) Finally what did the King declare?
   Ans: He declared that he'd never use that oil. 'Bald is Beautiful'.

25) Read the following lines and answer the questions:

Child, how happy you are sitting in The dust,
playing with a broken twig All the morning!
I smile at your play with that little Bit of a broken twig.
I am busy with my accounts, adding up figures by the hour.
Perhaps you glance at me and think "What a stupid game to spoil your Morning with!
“Child, I have forgotten the art of Being absorbed in sticks and mud-pies.

i. What is the child doing?
   Ans: playing with a broken stick/twig.

ii) What is the poet busy with?
    Ans: Accounts

iii) Who has forgotten the art of being absorbed in sticks and mud-pies?
   Ans: The poet/Adult/Man/grown ups.
V. 26) Complete the following by filling in the blanks using the right form of
the verb given in brackets:

Roof's spirit--------- (fall) but he let no one see it. All morning he----------
------------ (mask) his deep worry with a surface exertion which was
unusual. By this time the spring ------------------ (go) clean out of his
walk.

Ans: Roof's spirit fell.... had masked..... had gone.

27) Report the following conversation: (5 x 1 = 5)

Dona Laura: Do you use a shoe brush as a hand kerchief?
Don Gonzalo: What right have you to criticize my actions?
Dona Laura: A neighbour's right. Don Gonzalo: I do not care to listen to
nonsense.
Dona Laura - : You are very polite.

Ans: Dona Laura asked Don Gonzalo if he used a shoe brush as a hand
kerchief. Don Gonzalo asked (questioned) her, what right she had to
criticize his actions. Dona Laura said (replied/answered) that it was a
neighbours' right. Don Gonzalo said that he did not care to listen to
nonsense. Dona Laura replied that he was very polite.

28) Complete the following dialogue: (4 x 1 = 4)

(Deepak and his wife Rani plan to have a holiday. They discuss the
options).

Deepak: Rani, today my boss told me that I could take a vacation.
Rani: Wow! ------------------ (congratulating)
Deepak: ------------------------- (suggesting a place)
Rani: --------------------------- it will be too cold (disagreeing)
Deepak, -------------------------it will be lovely (giving an option)

Ans: (Deepak and his wife Rani plan to have a holiday. They discuss the
options).

Deepak: Rani, today my boss told me that I could take a vacation.
Rani Wow! Congrats/Congratulations (Congratulating)
Deepak: We can go to Ooty (suggesting a place).
Rani: No. it will be freezing in December; it will be too cold (disagreeing).
Deepak: O.K. We can go to Goa instead of Ooty. It will be lovely there (giving an option)

29) Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate expressions given in the brackets: (2x1=2)

A lot of women in Pudukkottai were unable to wait for ladies cycles. Therefore they had to -------------men's cycle. They knew that bicycles -------------------time, wasted in waiting for buses. (cut down on; put up with; go in for)

Ans: A lot of women in Pudukkottai were unable to wait for ladies cycles. Therefore they had to go in for men's cycle. They knew that bicycles cut down on time, wasted in waiting for buses.

30) Fill in the blanks with the right linker:

(before, and, although, as) 4 x 1 = 4

..................Roof would have put it. Then he had received a strange visit from the leader of the pop campaign team. -------------------he and Roof were well known to each other, ------------might even be called friends, his visit was cold and business like. No words were wasted. He placed five pounds on the floor ------------Roof.

Ans: As Roof would have put it. Then he had received a strange visit from the leader of the pop campaign team. Although he and Roof were well known to each other, and might even be called friends, his visit was cold and business like. No words were wasted. He placed five pounds on the floor before Roof.

VI. Read the following passage and make notes by drawing and filling the boxes given below: (8 x ½ = 4)

31) The term resource is derived from French, and it means tools. Natural resources are the raw materials and the sources of energy present on the earth. They include the deposits of coal, crude oil and natural gas. The
basic needs of our existence such as air, water and soil, which give us food, also belongs to resources that we may be able to exploit in future.

32) Write a letter in response to the following advertisement which appeared in ‘The Times of India’ dated 12th April 2015. (Write XXX for name and YYY for address).
INDIA TODAY REQUIRES,
JOURNALISTS

Qualification : M.A., in Journalism Mass,
Communication, Candidates with 3 yrs.
experience will be given preference.
Should have excellent communication
skill.

Apply within 10 Days.
Apply To : The Editor, INDIA TODAY
No. 1, M.G. Road, Bangalore - 560 006

Ans:
XXX
YYY
14th April 2015
The Editor
INDIA TODAY
No. 1, M.G. Road, Bangalore - 560 006

Respected Sir / Madam,
Sub : Application for the post of a Journalist.
Ref: Your advertisement in 'The Times of India' dated 12th April 2015.
In response to your advertisement mentioned above, I am applying for
the post of Journalist. I have passed my M.A. in Journalism and Mass
Communication with a first class. I am fluent in English, Kannada and
Hindi, besides I have an experience of three years as a news sub-editor. I
have enclosed my resume with this application. I hope it will meet your
requirement.

Thank You,
Yours faithfully,
(Signature)
(XXX)
RESUME

Name : XXX
Father's Name : FFF
Date of Birth/Age : 19-05-1988, 27 yrs.
Permanent Address : YYY
Nationality : Indian
Knowledge of Languages : English, Kannada, Hindi.

Educational Qualifications :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Examination</th>
<th>Board/ University</th>
<th>Year/Marks</th>
<th>Subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSLC</td>
<td>KSEEB</td>
<td>2003/600</td>
<td>K, E, H, Sc, M, SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUC</td>
<td>PUED</td>
<td>2005/510</td>
<td>K, E, H, E, B, Ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A. (Journalism)</td>
<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>2008/750</td>
<td>Journalism M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>2010/630</td>
<td>Journalism and Mass Communication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Experience : 3 yrs. as news sub-editor in 'The Hindu'.

Other Interests/Hobbies : State level Chess Champion

Place : PPP
Date : 14th April 2015
Sd. XXX

33) Your college is celebrating 'Road safety week'. You are asked to speak in your college assembly, highlighting some of the traffic rules and mention the need to follow them. Write a speech in about 100 words. Your speech should include the following points :

Road accidents – Negligence
Use of mobile phones while driving/riding – Overtaking and speeding

Ans: Respected Principal of our college, Honourable guest on this occasion, beloved lecturers and dear Friends, today we are celebrating 'Road Safety Week' in our college to get some knowledge related to traffic rule and the need to follow them. There is a saying: A good driver is one who avoids bad driving, Road accidents are caused due to bad driving. Of course it includes negligence and over confidence in driving.
Driving is an art. A driver must always be careful even if he is an expert. Practice makes perfect. He can become experienced as he will be well aware of the traffic rules and the need to follow them properly. Secondly, use of mobile phone while riding or driving causes accidents as the attention of the driver is diverted towards conversation and immediate control will not become possible and hence the tragedy or accident occurs. One more aspect of accident is overtaking and speed. Slow and steady wins the race; there is no necessity for a driver to reach the destination by overtaking or speeding. Hence we find on the boards erected beside roads “start "early, reach safely"; "Over speeding invites death"; "death rides speedy driver"; "speed thrills, but kills”. Hence it is better to follow traffic rules while driving or riding for our safety. Thank you

OR

33) Given below is a representation of the number of people migrating from villages to cities in the past few decades. Write a report to the local newspaper in about 120 words.

Ans: Dear Editor, Please publish the following report giving the details of the number of people migrating from villages to city from 1970 to 2000 in your local newspaper for the information of the public. The graph is the representation of the number of people migrating from villages to cities in the past few decades. The details are as follows, in 1970, 20% of the total population had migrated from villages to cities. It is 10% more in 1980, that is 30% of population migrated. After 20 years, it is double in the migration that means 40% of population migrated to cities in 1990. The migration is still increased by 10% in 2000. A total of 50% of total population of villages migrated to cities in 2000. The reason for migration may be for appointment or a business or some other reason.
VII.34) What do the underlined words in the following extract refer to

Ravi designs the trophies and handed over to the winners. These(1) are presented to them(2) with a grand ceremony. Though Ravi was not a sports man, his (3) passion for designing the trophies is outstanding. He has his workshop in West Bengal where(4) he has been living since childhood.

1. These :-----------------------
2. Them :----------------------
3. His :-----------------------
4. Where :---------------------

Ans:
1. These refers to trophies
2. Them refers to winners
3. His refers to Ravi's
4. Where refers to West Bengal.

35) Rewrite the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence

Extremely / Expensive / in Brazil / Motor Cars / are.  

Ans: Motor Cars are extremely expensive in Brazil.
II PU English
March / April - 2016
Annual Question Paper

Time: 3 Hours 15 Minutes   Max. Marks: 100.

Instructions:

Follow the prescribed Limit while answering the questions.
Write the correct question number as it appears on the question paper.
One mark questions attempted more than once will be awarded zero.
Answers to question numbers 24 (a-j) and 25 (i-iii) should be in sequence and at one place.
For multiple choice questions choose the correct answer and rewrite it.

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

12 x1 = 12

1. Who, according to Juliet, is whiter than new snow?
2. How many inhabitants are there in the kingdom of Monaco?
3. According to the speaker of 'On Children', the one who loves both the arrow and the bow is
   a) the archer
   b) the parents
   c) the children.
4. Where is the Earth University mentioned by Vandana Shiva located?
5. Whose name, according to Gonzalo was his cousin whispering at the time of his death?
6. Whom did Basavaiah consider as his most important possession in 'The Gardener'?

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

14. Briefly describe the kingdom of Monaco mentioned in 'Too Dear'.
15. Write a note on Earth University mentioned in Vandana Shivas essay.
16. Whose love in 'When You Are Old is true and intense? Explain.
17. How did Basavaiah try to surpass his rival in 'The Gardener'?
19. Human effort alone can create heaven on earth. How is this brought out in 'Heaven, If you are not here on Earth'?
20. Give an account of the crawling traffic in Brazil as mentioned by George Mikes.
21. Describe how Marcus Ibe in 'The Voter' had managed to become a 'successful' Politician.
22. What benefits, according to P. Sainath, has cycling brought into the lives of rural women?

III. Answer the following in about 200 words:

6 x 1 = 6

23. 'The ways of Providence are strange.' How is this true in the case of Gonzalo and Dona Laura? Explain.
7. Where is the defeated foot condemned to live according to the speaker of 'To the Foot from its Child'? 
8. When according to Borges, would history and man disappear? 
9. Name the animal that bowed the George Mikes in 'Japan' 
10. How long had Roof worked as a bicycle repairer's apprentice in The Voter? 
11. Which of the vehicles is called 'humble' in 'Where There is a Wheel'? 
12. Who, according to the speaker of 'Water', are playthings in water's vicious hands? 

II. Answer any eight of the following (choosing at least two from poetry) in a Paragraph of 80-100 words each: 

14. Briefly describe the kingdom of Monaco mentioned in 'Too Dear'. 
15. Write a note on Earth University mentioned in Vandana Shivas essay. 
16. Whose love in 'When You Are Old' is true and intense? Explain. 
17. How did Basavaiah try to surpass his rival in The Gardener? 
19. Human effort alone can create heaven on earth. How is this brought out in 'Heaven, If you are not here on Earth'? 
20. Give an account of the crawling traffic in Brazil as mentioned by George Mikes. 
21. Describe how Marcus Ibe in 'The Voter' had managed to become a 'successful' Politician. 
22. What benefits, according to P. Sainath, has cycling brought into the lives of rural women? 

III. Answer the following in about 200 words: 

23. 'The ways of Providence are strange.' How is this true in the case of Gonzalo and Dona Laura? Explain.
IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it:

10 x 1 = 10

Since the beginning, trees have provided us with two of life's essentials, food and oxygen. As we evolved, they provided additional necessities such as shelter, medicine and tools.

Trees contribute to their environment by providing oxygen, improving air quality, making climate better, conserving water, preserving soil and supporting wildlife. They take in carbon dioxide and produce oxygen. One acre of forest absorbs six tons of carbon dioxide and produces four tons of oxygen. This is enough to meet the annual needs of 18 People.

Both above and below ground, trees are essential to the ecosystems in which they reside. Far reaching roots hold soil in place and fight erosion. They absorb and store rainwater and reduce runoff and sediment deposit after storms. This helps the ground water supply recharge, prevent the transport of chemicals into streams and prevent flooding. Fallen leaves make excellent compost that enriches soil.

Many animals, including elephants, kolas and giraffes eat leaves for nourishment. Flowers are eaten by monkeys and nectar is a favourite of birds, bats and many insects. Animals also eat much of the same fruit that humans enjoy. This process helps disperse seeds over great distances. Of course, hundreds of living creatures call trees their home. Leaf-covered branches keep many animals such as birds and squirrels, out of the reach of predators.

24. a) Name one of life's essentials mentioned in the passage.
   
   b) What do trees take in?
   
   c) How much of oxygen is produced by one acre of forest?
d) Trees are essential to the ecosystems
i) only above ground
ii) neither below nor above ground
iii) both above and below ground.

e) How is soil erosion prevented by trees?

f) The part of a tree used to make compost is its
i) flower
ii) leaf
iii) fruit.

g) Where is nectar, liked by birds, bats and insects, found?

h) Who call trees their home?

i) Add a prefix to the word 'essential' to form its antonym.

j) Trees provide .......... (additional / addition) necessities of life.

25. Read the following lines and answer the questions: 3 x 1 = 3

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveller long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

a) Where did the two roads diverge?

b) The word 'both' in the second line refers to two
i) woods
ii) travellers
iii) roads.

c) What does the word 'one' in the fourth line refer to?

V. 26. Complete the following by filling the blanks using the right form of the verb (passive) given in brackets 3 x 1 = 3

The prince agreed to show mercy and so the matter ________ (arrange).
The only problem was that there was no suitable prison for a person who _____________(sentence) for life. However there was a small lock-up
where people_________(keep) temporarily'

27. Report the following conversation:

Roof : I work for Marcus Ibe'
POP Campaigner : We have plenty of work to do tonight'
Are you taking this or not?
Roof : Will it not be heard outside this room?
POP Campaigner : We are after votes, not gossip.

28. Complete the following dialogue:

(Kiran is looking for a house on rent. He talks over telephone to Javeed, the owner of the house.)

Kiran : Good morning.
Javeed : ..................................(Greeting)What can I do for you?
Kiran : Is .................................. (Asking for information)
Javeed : Yes the flat is still vacant.
Kiran : What is the rent?
Javeed : The rent ..................................(Giving information)
Kiran : ......................... (Leave taking)

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

The number of motor vehicles in Brazil is growing by ............., almost as if cars were distributed free of charge to .................
(all and sundry, leaps and bounds, fair game)

30. Fill in the blanks with the right linker:

Roof was a young and energetic man. He never left his village........................seek work in the towns ................. decided to remain in the village to guide his people ................. he was very popular. ................. he was an expert in election campaigning'
[moreover, but, in order to, so ]

VI. 31. Read the following passage and make notes by drawing and filling the boxes given below:

Paper was discovered in China by an official named Tsai Lun. He discovered it in about AD 105. Until then most of the documents in

---

www.vikascollege.com  272
China had been written on parchment and Vellum. Parchment was made from the skin of goats or sheep. Vellum was made from the skin of a calf. A number of animals had to be killed to make a book. However, now we do not have to do that. We use wood pulp, at present, for making paper.

**Diagram:**

- **Discovered by:**[Blank]
- **Discovered in:**Chaina
- **Year of discovery:**[Blank]
- **At present made from:**[Blank]
- **Documents before AD 105 written on:**[Blank]
- **Made from the skin of:**[Blank]

32. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Deccan Herald' dated 7th March, 2016.

**WANTED**

**Office Assistants**

**Qualification:** PUC with First Class, Computer Knowledge, Fluency in Kannada, English and Hindi, Experience preferred

**Apply to:** The Managing Director

Shree Matha Technologies Ltd.

377, Abhi Towers, KVK Layout,

Mysore Road, Bengaluru-560 017

(Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)
33. Imagine that you have organised a function to mark the 'World Tourism Day'. You have to speak on the importance of travelling. Use the following points and write a speech in about 100 words.

Travel is necessary – provides fun – entertainment – information – expands one's understanding - mental horizons - opportunity for visiting diverse places and People.

OR

Student teacher ratio play an important role in imparting education. Given below is the bar graph that represents data pertaining to this ratio in different states of our country. Each bar indicates average number of students per one teacher. Use the information to write a report in about 120 words.

![Bar Graph](image)

34. What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

Trees are essential to the ecosystem in which they reside. They absorb and store rainwater. This helps the ground water supply recharge. Fallen leaves make excellent compost that enriches soil.

i) Which ................................ ........................................

ii) They ................................ ........................................

iii) This ................................ ........................................

iv) That ................................ ........................................

35. Rearrange the jumbled segments to form a meaningful sentence:

to us / given / all things / for a purpose / have been


II PU English
Scheme of Valuation
Annual Question Paper - 2016

I  One Mark Questions
1. Romeo 1
2. Seven thousand inhabitants 1
3. c) the archer 1
4. Navadanya farm 1
5. Dona Laura 1
6. his rival, Tammanah 1
7. Inside a shoe 1
8. when books disappear 1
9. Deer 1
10. two years 1
11. bicycle 1
12. The poor 1

II 4 Mark Questions
(Note: 2 marks for any 4 value points. ½ mark for each value point
1 mark for language ability / expression
1 mark for coherence.)

13. William Shakespeare (1564 – 1616) is an English poet and playwright, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's National poet and the “Bard of Avon”. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any
The Earth University teaches Earth Democracy. It means freedom for all species to evolve within the web of life. It also deals with the freedom and responsibility of humans to recognize, protect and respect the rights of other species. It translates the human rights to food and water and freedom from hunger and thirst. It is Eco-centric in nature which focuses on conserving the existing eco-system in order to protect and sustain the web of life on earth.

Earth University is located at Navdanya, a biodiversity farm, participants learn to work with living seeds, living soil and the web of life. Participants include farmers, school children and people from across the world. Two important courses offered here are “The A-Z of Organic Farming and Agro-Ecology”, and “Gandhi and Globalisation”.

16. William Butler Yeats (1865-1939) is an Irish poet and one of the foremost figures of the 20th century literature. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1923. He is among the great love poets of the world. ‘When you are old’ is an exquisite love lyric of 12 lines, where the poet uses a time frame in which he addresses his lady love in the present, takes her to an unreal condition in the future and asks her to recall her past memories. It is written to express his true and unforgettable love.

The lady was beautiful in her youth and admired by many. The one man refers to the poet /narrator who loved her for her unique soul. He considers him to be different because he realizes all the others loved her external beauty while he alone loved her inner beauty. He loved her even as she grew less beautiful and fragile. While many suitors had loved her beauty, he alone loved her pilgrim soul as well as the sorrows of her changing face. He claims his love to be unconditional.

The poem brings out the transient nature of beauty as against the fact that true love remains permanent. The poet tries to describe the lady’s beauty when she was young, all her suitors were merely attracted by the beauty while he alone loved her pilgrim soul. He claims that their love might change as she grows old but his love would remain constant and unconditional. He loved her pilgrim soul as well as the changes in her face as she grows older. Therefore his love would remain constant though her beauty has waned.

17. P. Lankesh (1985-2000) is an Indian writer and journalist who wrote in the Kannada language. His first work was ‘Kereya Neeranu Kerege’.

14. The kingdom of Monaco was situated near the borders of France and Italy on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Only about seven thousand inhabitants existed in this small land area. It had a real kinglet, palace, courtiers, ministers, bishop, generals and army- only sixty soldiers in his army. Taxes were imposed almost on everything - a tax on tobacco, wine and spirits and poll tax. The Prince had found a special revenue that comes from the gaming house, where people play Roulette. People play and whether they win or lose the keeper always gets a percentage on the turnover and out of his profits pays a large sum to the Prince. That was the only such gambling establishment left in Europe and there was no one to stop the Prince of Monaco and thus he remained with the monopoly of the business. People who wished to gamble had to come to Monaco. Whether they win or lose, the Prince would gain. The people of this kingdom were peaceable.

15. Vandana Shiva is an Internationally renowned activist for Bio-Diversity and against Corporate globalization and author of Stolen Harvest. She learnt all the major ideals of a good life from the forests. University is an Institution at the highest level of education, where one can study for a degree or do research. All universities are anthropocentric i.e the focus is on the human beings. It deals with protecting and sustaining the life of human beings only.
The Earth University teaches Earth Democracy. It means freedom for all species to evolve within the web of life. It also deals with the freedom and responsibility of humans to recognize, protect and respect the rights of other species. It translates the human rights to food and water and freedom from hunger and thirst. It is Eco-centric in nature which focuses on conserving the existing eco-system in order to protect and sustain the web of life on earth.

Earth University is located at Navdanya, a biodiversity farm, participants learn to work with living seeds, living soil and the web of life. Participants include farmers, school children and people from across the world. Two important courses offered here are “The A-Z of Organic Farming and Agro-Ecology”, and “Gandhi and Globalisation”.

16. William Butler Yeats (1865-1939) is an Irish poet and one of the foremost figures of the 20th century literature. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1923. He is among the great love poets of the world. 'When you are old' is an exquisite love lyric of 12 lines, where the poet uses a time frame in which he addresses his lady love in the present, takes her to an unreal condition in the future and asks her to recall her past memories. It is written to express his true and unforgettable love.

The lady was beautiful in her youth and admired by many. The one man refers to the poet /narrator who loved her for her unique soul. He considers him to be different because he realizes all the others loved her external beauty while he alone loved her for her inner beauty. He loved her even as she grew less beautiful and fragile. While many suitors had loved her beauty, he alone loved her pilgrim soul as well as the sorrows of her changing face. He claims his love to be unconditional.

The poem brings out the transient nature of beauty as against the fact that true love remains permanent. The poet tries to describe the lady's beauty when she was young, all her suitors were merely attracted b the beauty while he alone loved her pilgrim soul. He claims that their love might change as she grows old but his love would remain constant and unconditional. He loved her pilgrim soul as well as the changes in her face as she grows older. Therefore his love would remain constant though her beauty has waned.

17. P. Lankesh (1985-2000) is an Indian writer and journalist who wrote in the Kannada language. His first work was 'Kereya Neerantu Kerege
20. George Mikes is an artist, author, publisher, illustrator, and journalist from Hungary. His books include 'The Hungarian Revolution', 'Uber Alles', 'Shakespeare and myself', 'Italy for Beginners', 'How to be an artist', etc. These excerpts are chosen from 'The Rising of the Yen' and 'How to Tango'.

George Mikes makes humorous comments on the traffic in Copacabana and Avenida Presidente Vargas in particular and Brazil in general. Initially, the author appreciates the grey pavements in the streets of Copacabana, which are beautifully decorated with beautiful black mosaics, a unique type of decoration of pavement. But he makes funny remarks about their lethargic and leisurely characters. But the very same people, the moment they get a steering wheel in their hands, no speed is fast enough for them, and they are inclined to believe that gaining a tenth of a second is a matter of grave importance for all of them at all times.

The author also comments on the increasing number of vehicles in Brazil and tells that these vehicles are making the pedestrian life more hazardous every day. He narrates how the drivers look out for pedestrians who step off the pavement. They take such pedestrians as their source of entertainment. They take aim and accelerate their vehicle. The pedestrian has to jump, leap, and run for his dear life. George Mikes narrates how reckless the drivers are and how they chase people as hunters do while hunting their prey. But later he compliments the people for their sweet and sensible temperament. He says, "driver and pedestrian – hunter and prey – smile amicable (agreeable) at each other" and say "I win today you will win tomorrow."

Finally, he gives a clear idea of the number of vehicles moving on the road in Avenida Presidente Vargas. He asks the reader to witness a scene something like this, a man on your side of the Avenida Vargas suddenly catches sight of a friend of his on the other side and starts waving to him, who surprisingly enquires "How on earth did you get over there?" For which his friend answers that "How? I was born on this side!" In this way, he comments on the helplessness of the pedestrian who wishes to cross the road, waiting for hours on end.

earth and nowhere else. The so-called pleasures of heaven could be very well obtained on earth, when one enjoys and experiences.

20. George Mikes is an artist, author, publisher, illustrator, and journalist from Hungary. His books include 'The Hungarian Revolution' 'Uber Alles' Shakespeare and myself, Italy for Beginners, How to be an artist etc. These excerpts are chosen from 'The Rising of the Yen' and 'How to Tango.'

George Mike makes humorous comments on the traffic in Copacabana and Avenida Presidente Vargas in particular and Brazil in general. Initially author appreciates the grey pavements in the streets of Copacabana which is beautifully decorated with beautiful black mosaics, a unique type of decoration of pavement. But makes funny remarks for their lethargic and leisurely characters. But the very same people, the moment they get a steering wheel in their hands no speed in fast enough for them and are inclined to believe that gaining a tenth of a second is a matter of grave importance for all of them at all time.

Author also comments on the increasing number of vehicles in Brazil and tells that these vehicles are making the pedestrian life more hazardous every day. He narrates how the drivers look out for pedestrians who step off the pavement. They take such pedestrians as their source of entertainment. They take aim and accelerate their vehicle.

The pedestrian has to jump, leap and run for his dear life. George Mikes narrates how reckless the drivers are and how they chase people as hunters do while hunting their prey. But later he compliments the people for their sweet and sensible temperament. He says, “driver and pedestrian – hunter and prey – smile amicable (agreeable) at each other” and say “I win today you will win tomorrow.”

Finally he gives a clear idea of the number of vehicles moving on the road in Avenida Presidente Vargas. He asks the reader to witness a scene something like this, a man on your side of the Avenida Vargas suddenly catches sight of a friend of his on the other side and starts waving to him, who surprisingly enquires “How on earth did you get over there?” For which his friend answers that “How?” I was born on this side!” In this way comment about the helplessness of the Pedestrian who wishes to cross the road waiting for hours on end.

21. The Voter' is a short story by Chinua Achebe, the Nigerian novelist,
They leave the park they both assure each other of meeting the next day if it was a sunny morning. This shows that the initial resenting had vanished and they could identify each other and crave to meet the next day as the love blossoms.


The owner of the coconut plantation was quite normal. He was working very hard to improve his financial crises. Therefore, he was looking for someone who would help him. He was impressed with the old man's physique and appointed him as his Gardner. Gardener helped his owner in every way and solved his financial crisis. Once his worries disappeared, he indulged himself in all possible vices among which adultery was one. This made the owner's wife to worry about her husband's strange behaviour. Old man guessed that her husband's misconduct had given her the worries. Therefore he decided to narrate his own story and tried to caution her about human behaviour.

The old man asks her to assume him as Tammanna who did not perceive Basavaiah as his rival he had one thousand acres and Basavaiah owned eight hundred. But Basavaiah could not tolerate this. He sent word to Tammanna asking him to sell two hundred acres. Tammanna did not agree. He was prepared to buy all the land that belonged to Basavaiah. Basavaiah was mad with rage. He went along with his people and acquired two hundred acres of Tammanna's land forcibly. A fence was built around that land. Tammanna could not tolerate this invasion. By now, the quarrel between these two had sucked in all their supporters. Tammanna was advised by his supporters about the various means available for getting back his land. There was the court of law. One could also take recourse to the police. If he did not want that, there were many number of persons ready to attack Basavaiah. Such a war had become virtually inevitable. But Tammanna was in search of a method that could annihilate Basavaiah completely.

He hit upon the idea of composing all his experiences in the form of ballads and singing them. It brought him immense name and fame.

Poet, professor, and critic. Achebe's novels focus on the traditions of Igbo society, the effect of Christian influences, and the clash of western
they leave the park they both assure each other of meeting the next day if it was a sunny morning. This shows that the initial resenting had vanished and they could identify each other and crave to meet the next day as the love blossoms.

OR


The owner of the coconut plantation was quite normal. He was working very hard to improve his financial crises. Therefore, he was looking for someone who would help him. He was impressed with the old man's physique and appointed him as his Gardner. Gardener helped his owner in every way and solved his financial crisis. Once his worries disappeared, he indulged himself in all possible vices among which adultery was one. This made the owner's wife to worry about her husband's strange behaviour. Old man guessed that her husband's misconduct had given her the worries. Therefore he decided to narrate his own story and tried to caution her about human behaviour.

The old man asks her to assume him as Tamman who did not perceive Basavaiah as his rival he had one thousand acres and Basavaiah owned eight hundred. But Basavaiah could not tolerate this. He sent word to Tamman asking him to sell two hundred acres. Tamman did not agree. He was prepared to buy all the land that belonged to Basavaiah. Basavaiah was mad with rage. He went along with his people and acquired two hundred acres of Tamman's land forcibly. A fence was built around that land. Tamman could not tolerate this invasion. By now, the quarrel between these two had sucked in all their supporters. Tamman was advised by his supporters about the various means available for getting back his land. There was the court of law. One could also take recourse to the police. If he did not want that, there were many number of persons ready to attack Basavaiah. Such a war had become virtually inevitable. But Tamman was in search of a method that could annihilate Basavaiah completely.

He hit upon the idea of composing all his experiences in the form of ballads and singing them. It brought him immense name and fame
The owner of the house)

Kiran   :  Good morning

Javeed  :  Good morning (Greeting) What can I do for you?

Kiran   :  Is there a house for rent? (Asking for information)

Javeed  :    Yes, the flat is still vacant.

Kiran   :  What is the rent?

Javeed : The rent is Rs. 15,000 ( Giving information)

Kiran   :  Thank you very much for the information, I will

            call  you back.  (Leave taking).

---

29. The number of motor

30. Roof  was a young ,


6. goats      7. sheep      8. calf

32.  (Note: No marks to be awarded for mere format.               5

Format ................................................................. 2 marks

Content / body of the letter / text ............................. 3 marks

Bio-data can either be written separately or included in the body of

XXX

YYY

26 March 2016

The  Managing Director

Shree Matha Technologies Ltd.

377, Abhi Towers, KVK Layout, Mysore Road, Bengaluru - 560017

Respected Sir / Madam,

Sub : Application for the post of Office Assistants.


In response to your advertisement mentioned above, I am applying for

the post of Office Assistant I have completed my PUC from PUED

which humiliated Basavaiah tremendously.

So Basavaiah bedecked him with gold, diamonds and other precious
the owner of the house)

Kiran : Good morning
Javeed : Good morning (Greeting) What can I do for you?
Kiran : Is there a house for rent? (Asking for information)
Javeed : Yes, the flat is still vacant.
Kiran : What is the rent?
Javeed : The rent is Rs. 15,000 (Giving information)
Kiran : Thank you very much for the information, I will call you back. (Leave taking).

29. The number of motor ...... leaps and bounds ... all and sundry. 2
30. Roof was a young , ........ in order to, ... but .....so ...moreover 2

  6. goats      7. sheep      8. calf

32. (Note: No marks to be awarded for mere format. 5
    Format ........................................................................... 2 marks
    Content / body of the letter / text ................................. 3 marks
    Bio-data can either be written separately or included in the body of the letter.)

    XXX
    YYY

26 March 2016

The Managing Director  
Shree Matha Technologies Ltd.  
377, Abhi Towers, KVK Layout, Mysore Road, Bengaluru - 560017

Respected Sir / Madam,

Sub : Application for the post of Office Assistants.


In response to your advertisement mentioned above, I am applying for the post of Office Assistant I have completed my PUC from PUED
Indian context, travelling and visiting places have another important value that of understanding other's traditions and cultures. A visit to various parts of India will make us realize that India is a mosaic of cultures, races and creed and that diversity is the chief hallmark of our land. In this context, travelling can help national integration and unity to a great extent.

Thus, travelling has tremendous educative, informative and social value. It widens people's mental horizon, improves health, adds thrill and relaxation to life, dispels boredom and helps promoting national integration. Therefore educational tour should become an integral part of modern education. Travelling also boosts our national economy and the development of tourism industry.

The above bar graph represents the student teacher ratio which plays an important role in imparting education. The graph indicates the data pertaining to the ratio in different states of our country. The true teacher is he who can immediately come down to the level of the student, transfer his soul to the student soul and see through and understand through his mind. Such a teacher can really teach and none else - Swami Vivekanand. Teachers play an important role in fostering the intellectual and social development of children during their formative years. The education that teachers impart plays a key role in determining the future prospects of their students. Whether in preschools or high schools or in private or public schools, teachers provide the tools and the environment for their students to develop into responsible adults. Here in this data we find 70 students per teacher in Assam whereas in Delhi 30 students per teacher where we find better teaching, interaction and concentration can be given to students individually. In Odisha we find the number of students per teacher is 60 whereas in Kerala and Bihar it is 40. Teachers find difficulty in teaching when the number of students are more. According to this graph teachers have difficulty in controlling the class in the states of Assam and Odisha.
Indian context, travelling and visiting places have another important value that of understanding other’s traditions and cultures.

A visit to various parts of India will make us realize that India is a mosaic of cultures, races and creed and that diversity is the chief hallmark of our land. In this context, travelling can help national integration and unity to a great extent.

Thus, travelling has tremendous educative, informative and social value. It widens people’s mental horizon, improves health, adds thrill and relaxation to life, dispels boredom and helps promoting national integration. Therefore educational tour should become an integral part of modern education. Travelling also boosts our national economy and the development of tourism industry.

OR

Report Writing 5

(Note: 2 marks for presentation of data
2 marks for analysis of data and
1 mark for expression.)

The above bar graph represents the student teacher ratio which plays an important role in imparting education. The graph indicates the data pertaining to the ratio in different states of our country. The true teacher is he who can immediately come down to the level of the student, transfer his soul to the student soul and see through and understand through his mind. Such a teacher can really teach and none else – Swami Vivekanand. Teachers play an important role in fostering the intellectual and social development of children during their formative years. The education that teachers impart plays a key role in determining the future prospects of their students. Whether in preschools or high schools or in private or public schools, teachers provide the tools and the environment for their students to develop into responsible adults. Here in this data we find 70 students per teacher in Assam whereas in Delhi 30 students per teacher where we find better teaching, interaction and concentration can be given to students individually. In Odisha we find the number of students per teacher is 60 whereas in Kerala and Bihar it is 40. Teachers find difficulty in teaching when the number of students are more. According to this graph teachers have difficulty in controlling the class in the states of Assam and Odisha.
but in Delhi it will be easier for the students individually who stand to benefit from the attention and guidance of the teacher as the number of
but in Delhi it will be easier for the students individually who stand to benefit from the attention and guidance of the teacher as the number of

VIKAS PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

www.vikascollege.com
ANNUAL EXAMINATION-MARCH 2017
II PU-ENGLISH

ANSWER KEY

I One Mark Questions
1. Palace Kitchen
2. Children
3. Non-Violent response to the large scale deforestation
4. Mariela
5. 200 acres
6. the Child’s Foot
7. Grimm’s fairy tales
8. on Earth
9. Motor cars
10. Minister of Culture
11. It has an additional bar from the seat to the handle
12. Bisteri bottle

II 4 Mark Questions
(Note: 2 marks for any 4 value points, ½ mark for each value point; 1 mark for language ability / expression 1 mark for coherence.)

13. A murder committed in Monaco—criminal sentenced to death—no means to execute—price quoted by France and Italy too expensive—no way out—death sentence altered—imprisonment for life—cost of food and guard found expensive—criminal asked to run away—he didn’t—no place to go—ruined his character. people will turn their backs on him—forgotten the habit of working.

14. Children are—sons and daughters of life’s longing for itself—come through parents—not from them—live with parents—not belong to them—parents can give love—value thoughts—only body sheltered—not soul—they dwell in future—parents are bows—children arrows—parents must bend with happiness—only then arrows fly fast—bent by the archer—loves both

15. Chico Movement—Non-violent response to the large scale deforestation—Himalayan region—1970-peasant women-Gurumal Himalaya—defence of forest—protest—cutting down trees—floods, landslides, scarcity of food—men-women declared-hug the trees-treacherous—to kill them before—killing the trees. Vandana Shiva—Vihumma—vacancies—padyaras/documenting forest activist—spreading message

16. The gallant lover took refuge in Gonzalo’s house—worried about consequences about duel went to Seville—came to Madrid—wrote letters to Silver Maiden—intercepted by her parents—believed love lost for him in despair—joined army went to Africa met glorious death in a trench held flag of Spain—altered name of beloved Laura.
17. The old man came to the garden—stayed on—income increased—plantation expanded—owner’s lifestyle changed—became lethargic—acquired many friends—life become crowded—with colourful events—wife worried about husband’s adultery and vices

18. Borges says, Poetry—so intimate—aesthetics requires without oversimplifying—art takes place when poet writes and the reader reads—precise words elicit emotion—remembers Emily Dickinson’s poem, “This quiet dust was gentleness and ladies’ idea ordinary idea of idea of death a cliché the phrase “gentlemen and ladies” surprises gives the magic and poetic quality—if “men and women” were there—would have failed as poetry

19. Many loved the lady’s moments of glad grace—loved her for her physical beauty—with love false or true—their love was transitory—speaker loved her pilgrim soul—loved the sorrows of her changing face—contrast between glad grace and sorrows of changing face—beauty and pilgrim soul

20. Bowling is mania in Japan—rules and regulations regarding bowling are complex—at bus stop how to each other with ceremonious serenity—as bus arrives—bowling gentlemens transformed into savages—push each other—tread each other’s toes—above their elbows

21. Cycling—Pudukottai district—increases mobility—reduces dependence on men—cuts down time—used for waiting buses—eases selling of produce—boosts income—increases leisure time—brings self respect—confidence—freedom and liberty

22. Water not simply II2O—mighty movement—Mahad struggle at Chadar tank—single drop embodies tears shed over several generations—many battles fought for single drop—blood flowed like streams—no victory over even small puddle of water. Water is not simple thing—it can give life—devour life—killer tsunami waves—swallowed whole village after village—tears poor as its playthings—villages—drought—floods—desert—desert killing poor people.

III. 6 Mark Questions
(Not: 3 marks for any 6 value points—½ mark for each value point
1 mark for language ability / expression
1 mark for coherence
1 mark for critical appreciation)

23. Romeo—Montague, Juliet—Capulet—meet each other at the Capulet’s party—Romeo attended uninvited—intention of seeing Rosaline—not Juliet. First sight of Juliet—was mesmerised her beauty and not warning of some—deeply in love—both fall in love expresses their implicit feelings for each other crave to meet each other during night Juliet predicts the tragic future request the night to set up Romeo stars in Heaven—love gets immortalised. Juliet more matured and passionate—wish to marry Romeo—not infatuated with Romeo’s personality—deeply in love—aware of the sincerity.

OR
24. (Each question on the unseen passage and each value point from a-j carries one mark.)
a. Ambekar Nagar, at Uttar Pradesh
b. Patrikavali Express
c. Rs. 25,000

26. The Gaming house were kept... were collected... were forbidden... 3

27. (Each question on the lines of the poem and each value point from i-m carries one mark.)
i. Either man's work or his own gifts
ii. Man's
iii. the best

Vishal: Good Morning. How can I help you?
Bhaskar: I have brought some products of daily use. Could you please buy them?
Vishal: Yes, if they are available at a reasonable price
Bhaskar: Sure Sir, I will reduce the Price. Thank You

29. Cycling has swept across. In this cuts down for buses.

30. At first Basaviah also. One then. However healthy competition

31. a. warm-blooded
   b. cold-blooded
   c. ectothermic
   d. reptiles
   e. amphibians
   f. fishes
   g. endothermic
   h. mammals

32. (Note: No marks to be awarded for mere format.)
   Format ..................................................... 2 marks
   Content / body of the letter / text .............................. 3 marks
   (Bio-data can either be written separately or included in the body of the letter)

33. Speech Writing
   (Note: 1 mark for greeting,
   2 marks for correct language usage,
   1 mark for cohesion,
   1 mark for leave taking.)

OR

Report Writing
   (Note: 2 marks for presentation of data,
   2 marks for analysis of data and
   1 mark for expression.)

34. 1) who refers to Yuvraj Singh
   2) She refers to Arunima Sinha
   3) her refers to Arunima Sinha
   4) it refers to Mount Everest

35. Only the Book is an extension of our Imagination and Memory.

www.vikascollege.com

294
SUCCESS GUARANTEED
ONLY AT VIKAS

VIKAS PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
Vikas Group of Institutions Campus, Airport Road,
Maryhill, Mangaluru - 575 008, Karnataka, INDIA.
Fax: 0824 - 2210302, E-mail: puc@vikascollege.com
Ph: 0824 - 2210300, 2210301
Web: www.vikascollege.com