

1. Romeo and Juliet

MCQs

1. Match the following comparisons, with respect to the extracts from 'Romeo and Juliet'

A

A. Romeo

B. Juliet

C. Juliet's fellow dancers

B

i. crows

ii. new snow on a raven's back

iii. a snowy dove

a. A-iii, B-ii, C-i

b. A-i, B-ii, C-iii

c. A-ii, B-iii, C-i

d. A-ii, B-i, C-iii

2. In 'Romeo and Juliet', Romeo thinks that Juliet is like _____ .

a. Sun

b. Moon

c. Star

d. A snowy dove

3. In the poem 'Romeo and Juliet', _____ is like 'a rich jewel in an Ethiope's ear'.

a. Juliet

b. Sun

c. Crow

d. Romeo

4. In 'Romeo and Juliet', whose beauty is too rich for use and for earth too dear?

a. Black crow's

b. Juliet's companions'

c. Juliet's

d. Romeo's

5. Identify the **mismatched** combination among the following, with respect to 'Romeo and Juliet'

a. A rich jewel in an Ethiope's ear – Juliet

b. Teaches the torches to burn bright - Juliet

c. Day in night – Romeo

d. Face of heaven – Dance Floor

6. In 'Romeo and Juliet', _____ is described as, "gentle", "loving, black-browed".

a. An Ethiope

b. The night

c. A crow

d. A raven

7. In 'Romeo and Juliet', _____ had never seen true beauty till that night.

a. Romeo

b. Juliet

c. Sun

d. Ethiope

8. According to Juliet, after her death, Romeo should be _____

a. hung upon the cheek of night

b. sent on a raven's back

c. cut out into little stars

d. trooped with crows

9. According to Juliet, the world will be in love with night, because _____

- a. The day is too rich for use and too dear for earth
- b. Romeo comes on a raven's back
- c. Romeo cut out in little stars, make the face of heaven beautiful
- d. Juliet herself hangs upon the cheek of night like a rich jewel

10. According to the poet of 'Romeo and Juliet', evaluate the following:

Statement: The world will not pay worship to the sun.

Reason: Juliet's true beauty has made the face of heaven so fine.

- a. Both statement and reason are false.
- b. Both statement and reason are true.
- c. Statement is true, but reason is false.
- d. Statement is false, but reason is true.

11. In 'Romeo and Juliet' the word "garish" is used to describe _____

- a. Sun
- b. Romeo
- c. Ethiopie
- d. Juliet

12. Complete the analogy with reference to 'Romeo and Juliet'

Romeo: New snow on a raven's back :: Juliet : _____

- a. Day in night
- b. Little stars in the sky
- c. A rich jewel in an Ethiopie's ear
- d. Garish sun in the sky

Two marks

- 1. Mention any two images to which Romeo compares Juliet in the poem 'Romeo and Juliet'.
- 2. Mention any two expressions that Juliet uses to glorify Romeo's charm in the poem 'Romeo and Juliet'.
- 3. Who are compared to 'a snowy dove' and 'crows' respectively in the poem 'Romeo and Juliet'?
- 4. Mention any two qualities of night according to Juliet in 'Romeo and Juliet'.
- 5. What does all the world start doing and stop doing according to Juliet, if Romeo becomes stars?

Three marks

1. How is Romeo mesmerized by the beauty of Juliet?
2. How does Romeo express his intense feelings after the completion of dance?
3. Romeo's appreciation of Juliet's beauty is expressed through images. Explain.
4. How does Juliet immortalize Romeo?
5. How does Romeo glorify Juliet's flawless beauty?
6. "When I shall die, take him and cut him out in little stars." What do these words suggest in 'Romeo and Juliet'?
7. How does Juliet express her feelings for Romeo, in the poem 'Romeo and Juliet'?

Four marks

1. Whose expression of love is more passionate and intense, according to you? Give reasons.
2. Both Romeo and Juliet use contrasting images to express their appreciation and admiration for each other in the poem 'Romeo and Juliet' - Illustrate.
3. Do you think Juliet's love is more intense and mature than Romeo's love? Discuss.

2. Too Dear!

MCQs

1. The population of Monaco in 'Too Dear!' is _____.
a. About 12000 b. About 16000 c. About 7000 d. About 600
2. According to the story, 'Too Dear!', which of the following is **false**?
a. The population of Monaco was about 7000.
b. There were 60 men in the army of Monaco.
c. The Italian government quoted 12000 francs for lending a machine and an expert.
d. The criminal received 600 francs as his pension before leaving the kingdom of Monaco.
3. The special tax mentioned in the story 'Too Dear!' was on _____.
a. Tobacco b. wine c. spirits d. gaming house

4. Which of the following statements is **not correct** about the army of Monaco?
- a. It was not a large army as it had only 60 men.
 - b. The General was asked to get a soldier to cut the criminal's head.
 - c. The General talked with the soldiers to undertake the job of cutting criminal's head
 - d. Only one soldier said he would cut the criminal's head in a rough and homely fashion.
5. The people of _____ forbade their rulers to make money from gaming houses, in 'Too Dear!'
- a. Germany b. France c. Italy d. Monaco
6. Everyone who wants to gamble goes to _____, in 'Too Dear!'
- a. Germany b. France c. Italy d. Monaco
7. The proverb, 'You can't earn stone palaces by honest labour' is used in 'Too Dear!' to justify _____
- a. The gaming houses in Monaco
 - b. The pension sanctioned for the criminal
 - c. The change from death punishment to life imprisonment
 - d. The decision to dismiss the guard of the prison
8. The new item of expenditure, the king of Monaco noticed was for _____, in 'Too Dear!'
- a. salary of soldiers b. charges for guillotine
 - c. salary for the executioner d. the keep of the criminal
9. Choose the right sequence of incidents as they take place in 'Too Dear!'
- a. The guard was dismissed –expenditure came to 600 francs –the criminal did not run away - death punishment was changed to life imprisonment
 - b. Death punishment was changed to life imprisonment – expenditure came to 600 francs – the guard was dismissed – the criminal did not run away

- c. The criminal did not run away – the guard was dismissed – expenditure came to 600 francs –death punishment was changed to life imprisonment
- d. The criminal did not run away- death punishment was changed to life imprisonment– the guard was dismissed – expenditure came to 600 francs

10. Match the particulars in column A with the amount in column B with reference to the lesson 'Too Dear!' and choose the correct option.

A	B
A. The French Government.	i. 600 francs
B. The Italian King	ii. 12000 francs
C. The pension fixed	iii. 16000 francs
a. A-i B-ii C-iii b. A-ii B-iii C-i c. A-ii B-i C-iii d. A-iii B-ii C-i	

11. The kingdom of Monaco had _____, in 'Too Dear!'

- a. A guillotine and an executioner
- b. A suitable prison for life imprisonment
- c. A large army
- d. A gaming house where roulette was played

12. Choose the **odd** combination out with reference to 'Too Dear!'

- a. The king and his men– Always considered the expenditure on punishment
- b. The German Sovereigns– Thought the gaming houses did so much harm
- c. The soldiers – Ready to cut off criminal's head in a rough and homely fashion
- d. The criminal – Reluctant to go out of prison for various reasons

13. The king of which country is called 'a brother monarch' in the story 'Too Dear'?

- a. Italy b. Germany c. France d. Monaco

14. Which one of the following is **not** the reason stated by the criminal for not going away from prison in 'Too Dear!'?

- a. He liked to fetch food from palace kitchen and stay in prison
- b. The people would turn their backs on him
- c. The king and his men have ruined his character
- d. He has got out of the way of working

15. The criminal in 'Too Dear!' received _____ as advance of his pension before leaving the king's dominions.

- a. his full annuity
- b. two-third of his annuity
- c. one-third of his annuity
- d. half of his annuity

16. In 'Too Dear!' the criminal started _____ for livelihood after leaving the king's dominions.

- a. running a gaming house
- b. selling tobacco and wine
- c. market-gardening
- d. working in an army

Two marks

1. Mention any two things which make Monaco a toy kingdom.
2. Name the two countries that bordered Monaco.
3. Mention any two-supporting staff / officials of the King of Monaco.
4. Name any two commodities that were taxed in Monaco. (wine / spirits / tobacco)
5. Which commodities did the king of Monaco draw the revenue from?
6. Who were the main beneficiaries of Gaming House in Monaco whether one loses or wins?
(keeper and king)
7. Name any two reasons that made German Sovereigns to forbid gaming houses.
8. Name any two things that the prince of Monaco did on a smaller scale as a king.
9. Mention any two professionals who tried the murder case in the most judicial manner.
(judges, Barrister, prosecutors, jury men)
10. What were the works assigned to the guard when the criminal was kept in the prison?
11. How much pension was fixed for the criminal? How much money was received in advance?
12. What did the criminal do for his living after receiving his annuity in advance?

Three marks

1. How does the narrator describe 'Toy kingdom'?
2. Write a note on gaming houses in Monaco.
3. Though gambling is a dirty business, why does the king of Monaco resort to it?
4. Describe the attempts made by the ministers to solve the problem of cutting off the criminal's head.
5. Why did the authorities fail to carry out the death sentence?
6. Why did the king of Monaco keep changing his mind in dealing with the criminal?
7. Why did the king of Monaco alter the death sentence into life imprisonment?
8. What arrangements were made by Monaco for the life imprisonment of the criminal?
9. Why was the criminal reluctant to get out of the prison?
10. Why did the prince decide to offer the criminal a pension and how much amount was fixed?
11. How did the criminal lead his life after his release in 'Too Dear'?

Four Marks

1. Monaco was called a 'toy kingdom '. Give reasons.
2. 'You can't earn stone palaces by honest labour'. Justify this statement with reference to 'Too Dear!'
3. Even after several attempts to carry out death sentence, the Prince of Monaco was not successful. Give reasons.
4. Write a note on the gaming houses in Europe with a special reference to Monaco.
5. Do you agree with the reasons provided by the criminal for not running away from the prison? Give reasons.
6. Why was the death sentence converted into life imprisonment?

XXXX

3. On Children

MCQs

1. Match column A with column B with reference to the poem ‘On Children’ and choose the correct option.

A

B

A. Living arrows

i. the parents

B. Bows

ii. the children

C. Archer

iii. the God

a. A-i B-ii C-iii b. A-ii B-iii C-i c. A-ii B-i C-iii d. A-iii B-ii C-i

2. According to the prophet, the parents should not seek to make children like them, because

a. They are not their children

b. They live in the house of tomorrow

c. The life does not go backward

d. They have their own thoughts

3. Choose the statement which is false with reference to the poem 'On Children'.

a. Parents may strive to be like children

b. Parents may house the souls of children

c. Parents' bending in the archer's hand be for gladness

d. Children do not belong to the parents

4. The parents can give their _____ to their children in the poem by Gibran.

a. Love

b. Dreams

c. Thoughts

d. Gladness

5. The souls of the children dwell in _____, according to Kahlil Gibran.

a. Their parents' dreams

b. The path of the infinite

c. Their parents' houses

d. The house of tomorrow

6. Statement: Parents may give their love but not their thoughts to their children.

Reason: Children have their own thoughts

a. Only statement is correct

b. Only reason is correct

c. Neither statement nor reason is correct

d. Both statement and reason are correct

7. Complete the analogy with reference to the poem 'On Children':

Arrows: fly :: bows : _____

a. Swift

b. Unstable

c. Fickle

d. Stable

Two marks

1. What are the two reasons given by the Prophet to say, “Your children are not your children”?
(Note: any two of the following: they are the sons and daughters of Life’s longing for itself/ They come through you, but not from you/ Though they are with you, yet they belong not to you)
2. What may parents give and may not give to children according to the prophet?
3. What may parents not give to children according to the prophet, and why?
4. According to the prophet in the poem ‘On Children’, what may parents house and what they may not?
5. Who are the arrows and who sends them forward in the poem ‘On Children’?
6. What do ‘bows’ and ‘arrows’ refer to in the poem ‘On Children’?
7. According to the prophet in the poem ‘On Children’, who bends the bow and why?
8. Who sees the mark upon the path of the infinite? Why does he bend the bows with his might?

Three Marks

1. In what way does Prophet feel that children are independent in the poem ‘On Children’?
2. Bring out the interrelationship among bows, arrows and the archer with reference to the poem ‘On Children’?
3. How should parents look upon their children with reference to poem ‘On Children’?

Four marks

1. "Your children are not your children". Evaluate this statement in the light of the poem 'On Children'?
2. What does the Prophet mean when he says, ‘Your Children are not your children’?
3. 'On Children' offers new insights into the parent-children’s relationships. Discuss.
4. According to the prophet, what attitude should parents have towards their children?
5. The poem on Children focuses on the lives of children and the responsibilities of parents. Discuss

4. Everything I Need To Know I Learned In The Forest

MCQs

1. One of the dramatic Chipko actions took place in Adwani in the year _____
a. 1977 b. 1973 c. 1987 d. 2011
2. Vandana Shiva's father was a _____
a. Farmer b. Forest conservator c. Chipko volunteer d. Philosopher
3. The women of Adwani village held up lighted lanterns in broad daylight, in Vandana Shiva's article, because _____
a. To mock the ignorance of forest officials b. To enlighten themselves
c. To encourage deforestation d. To search for food, fodder and water
4. Vandana Shiva started _____ movement.
a. Chipko b. Anti-apartheid c. Eco-apartheid d. Navdanya
5. Complete the analogy with reference to 'Everything I Need To Know, I Learned In The Forest': Terra Nullius : Empty Land :: Terra Madre: _____
a. Mother Earth b. Navdanya farm
c. Biodiversity d. Organic farming
6. Match the column A with column B with reference to the lesson 'Everything I Need I Learned In The Forest' and choose the correct option.

A	B
A. Cormac Cullinan	i. Father of Modern Science
B. Francis Bacon	ii. philosopher and historian
C. Carolyn Merchant	iii. South African environmentalist

a. A-i B-ii C-iii b. A-iii B-i C-ii c. A-ii B-i C-iii d. A-iii B-ii C-i
7. According to Vandana Shiva, _____ is a shift from anthropocentrism to ecocentrism
a. Earth Democracy b. Bio-diversity c. Eco-apartheid Movement d. Separatism

8. The country that recognized the rights of nature in its constitution is _____

- a. Bolivia b. Canada c. Ecuador d. South Africa

9. Match the column A with column B with reference to the lesson ‘Everything I Need I Learned In The Forest’ and choose the correct option.

A

B

A. Tapovan

i. A course at Earth University

B. Monocultures of the Mind

ii. A Book by Vandana Shiva

C. Gandhi and Globalization

iii. An essay by Rabindranath Tagore

- a. A-ii B-iii C-i b. A-iii B-i C-ii c. A-ii B-i C-iii d. A-iii B-ii C-i

10. Choose the right sequence of incidents as they take place in the life of Vandana Shiva

- a. She took part in Chipko Movement– started Navdanya Farm - her ecological journey started in Himalayas – started Navdanya Movement
- b. Her ecological journey started in Himalayas – she took part in Chipko Movement – started Navdanya Movement – started Navdanya Farm
- c. Started Navdanya Movement- her ecological journey started in Himalayas – started Navdanya Farm- she took part in Chipko Movement
- d. Started Navdanya Farm - started Navdanya Movement– she took part in Chipko Movement – her ecological journey started in Himalayas

11. Tagore’s essay_____ speaks of the role of forests in Indian civilization

- a. Monocultures of the Mind b. Tapovan
- c. Gandhi and Globalization d. A-Z of Organic Farming

12. According to Vandana Shiva, unity in diversity is the basis of both ecological sustainability and _____

- a. Democracy b. Freedom c. Aesthetics d. Harmony

13. The only answer to food and nutrition crisis is _____, according to Vandana Shiva

- a. Conservation of biodiversity b. Inorganic farming
- c. Chemical intensive farming d. Practice of anthropocentrism

Two Marks

1. What were the parents of Vandana Shiva?
2. What is Chipko? Women from which region participated in it, according to Vandana Shiva?
3. According to Vandana Shiva, who knew the value of forests? What did they do to protect forests?
4. What is the real value of the forests, according to women involved in 'Chipko Movement'?
(Expected answer: the springs and streams, food for their cattle and fuel for their hearths – any two of these are must)
5. What did Vandana Shiva do while she was on padayatras of 'Chipko Movement'?
(Expected answer: documenting the deforestation and the work of the forest activists / spreading the message of Chipko movement)
6. What did Vandana Shiva learn from 'Chipko Movement'?
(Expected answer: learning about biodiversity + and biodiversity-based living economies)
7. In 'Navdanya movement', how did Vandana Shiva and other activists help farmers?
(Expected answer: helped farmers to transition from fossil fuel and chemical based monocultures to biodiverse ecological systems nourished by the Sun and the soil.)
8. What did biodiversity teach Vandana Shiva?
(Expected answer: abundance / freedom / cooperation / mutual giving)
9. Name the two popular courses in Earth University?
10. Name any two conflicts about which Tagore wrote.
(Expected answer: Greed and Compassion / Conquest and co-operation / Violence and Harmony)

Three Marks

1. What are the ill effects of logging in Himalayan region according to Vandana Shiva?
2. What is the real value of forests as realized by women according to Vandana Shiva?
3. Write a short note on the dramatic moment involving Bachni Devi.
4. Write a short note on Navdanya movement.

5. Write a short note on Navdanya farm.
6. What does the UN Secretary General's report focus on, according to Vandana Shiva?
7. Write a note on the efforts of Ecuador and Bolivia to ensure the rights of the nature.
8. Write a short note on Earth University.
9. How did the Navdanya movement help the farmers according to Vandana Shiva?
10. Write a short note on Cormac Cullinan's thoughts on separateness?
11. What factors led to the emergence of the dead earth world view?
12. Write a short note on Earth Democracy.
13. List the activities that Vandana Shiva undertook during her involvement with Chipko movement.

Four Marks

1. Conservation of Biodiversity sustains both nature and human society. Discuss in the light of Vandana Shiva's essay.
2. Write a note on Navdanya movement and Navdanya Farm.
3. Earth University teaches Earth Democracy. Explain with reference to Vandana Shiva's essay.
4. Bring out the significance of the rights of nature as explained by Vandana Shiva in her essay.
5. The forest teaches us union and compassion. It symbolizes the universe. Discuss with reference to Tagore's views in 'Tapovan'.
6. "The Conservation of Biodiversity is the answer to the food and nutrition crisis". Do you agree with this statement? Explain with reference to Vandana Shiva's essay.
7. "Biodiversity based intensive farming is the answer to the food and nutrition crisis". Discuss.
8. The end of consumerism and accumulation is the beginning of the 'Joy of living'. Discuss in the light of 'Everything I Need To Know I Learned in the Forest'.
9. How do Carolyn Merchant and Francis Bacon differ in their views on Nature?

5. A Sunny Morning

MCQs

1. The action in 'A Sunny Morning' takes place in a retired corner of a park in _____
a. Madrid b. Valencia c. Seville d. America
2. Match the following with reference to the play 'A Sunny Morning' and choose the correct option

A	B
A. The Silver Maiden	i. Gonzalo
B. The gallant young man	ii. Laura
C. The old man's servant	iii. Juanito

a. A-i B-ii C-iii b. A-ii B-iii C-i c. A-ii B-i C-iii d. A-iii B-ii C-i
3. Dona Laura brings breadcrumbs to the park regularly for _____
a. Petra b. Juanito c. Birds d. Herself
4. The words, 'spryest', 'gluttons', 'least timid' and 'philosopher' are used in the play 'A Sunny Morning' to describe _____
a. The Pigeons b. The Poets c. The Servants d. The Priests
5. Choose the statement which is **not correct** with respect to the play 'A Sunny Morning'
a. Dona Laura gets her usual bench to sit in the park
b. Don Gonzalo doesn't get his regular bench in the park
c. Don Gonzalo's regular bench is occupied by three priests
d. Petra and Juanito occupy Dona Laura's regular bench
6. Choose **the right sequence of incidents** as they take place in 'A Sunny Morning'
a. Don Gonzalo scares away the birds– Dona Laura arrives- Gonzalo and Laura talk about poems - A pinch of snuff makes peace
b. Don Gonzalo scares away the birds - Gonzalo and Laura talk about poems- A pinch of snuff makes peace-Dona Laura arrives
c. Dona Laura arrives-Don Gonzalo scares away the birds-A pinch of snuff makes peace – Gonzalo and Laura talk about poems
d. A pinch of snuff makes peace – Dona Laura arrives - Gonzalo and Laura talk about poems – Don Gonzalo scares away the birds

7. Don Gonzalo goes to _____ for hunting, in 'A Sunny Morning'
- a. Madrid b. Aravaca c. Valencia d. Maricela
8. Choose the statement which is **true** with respect to the play 'A Sunny Morning'
- a. Don Gonzalo met a glorious death in Africa
b. Dona Laura died when a tide swept her out to sea
c. Don Gonzalo ran off to Paris with a ballet dancer
d. The story narrated by Gonzalo is the story of his cousin
- (C is correct. All the other options are untrue incidents / situations narrated)
9. "All love is sad, but sad as it is, it is the best thing that we know." are the lines by _____
- a. Espronceda b. Zorrilla c. Campoamor d. Becquer
10. In the play 'A Sunny Morning', _____ had sent violets for Dona Laura.
- a. Don Gonzalo b. Petra c. Juanito d. The guard

Two Marks

1. What is the name of the book Don Gonzalo reads in the park? Who wrote it?
2. Name any two Spanish writers mentioned by Don Gonzalo in the play 'A Sunny Morning'.
3. In 'A Sunny Morning', how old is Don Gonzalo? Which is his native place?
4. To whom do the words 'the gallant lover' and 'the silver maiden' refer to respectively in the play 'A Sunny Morning'?
5. Where did Gonzalo meet Zorrilla? How old was he when he went there for the first time in the play 'A Sunny Morning'?
6. Name the king and queen mentioned by Gonzalo while referring to Columbus in the play 'A Sunny Morning'.
7. Mention the name of the villa near Valencia? Who lived in it?

Three Marks

1. Why the early interaction between Dona Laura and Don Gonzalo is labeled as an 'ill-natured Prelude'?
2. How did the gallant young man and the silver maiden interact with each other during their youthful days?

3. How does Don Gonzalo recall the beauty of 'The Silver Maiden'?
4. What circumstances, according to Gonzalo, made his cousin run away from Valencia?

Four Marks

1. Describe how Don Gonzalo glorifies his cousin's death.
2. How does Dona Laura decorate her own funeral in the play 'A Sunny Morning'?
3. Don Gonzalo and Dona Laura outwit each other in weaving stories about their own deaths.
Elaborate.
4. Between Laura and Gonzalo, whose narrative of their own death, did you like the most and why?
5. Do you agree that the play 'A Sunny Morning' deals with the human weakness for lying?
Elucidate with suitable examples.
6. Laura and Gonzalo recognize each other but conceal their own identity. How does 'A Sunny Morning' present this?
7. 'A Sunny Morning' revolves around concealing one's own identity. Discuss.

6. When You Are Old

MCQs

1. Complete the analogy with reference to the poem 'When You Are Old':
Other lovers: moments of glad grace :: _____ : sorrows of changing face
 - a. One man
 - b. One Soul
 - c. One Star
 - d. One Mountain
2. Of the following features of the lady, which one **does not describe** her in 'When You Are Old'
 - a. Face amid stars
 - b. Soft look of the eyes
 - c. Glad grace
 - d. Pilgrim soul
3. According to the poem 'When You Are Old', _____ paced upon the mountains and hid his face amid a crowd of stars.
 - a. Poet
 - b. Love
 - c. Beauty
 - d. Lady's admirer
4. What did the speaker love in his beloved, in the poem 'When You are Old'?
 - a. Glad grace
 - b. Beauty
 - c. Pilgrim soul
 - d. Soft looks

Two Marks

1. To whom is the poem 'When You Are Old' addressed? What should the person do with the book given by the speaker?
2. How was the speaker different from other lovers in the poem 'When You Are Old'?
3. Define the features of the lady, the speaker visualizes when she becomes old in the poem 'When You Are Old'? (gray hair, full of sleep)
4. What did the speaker ask his beloved to dream of, in the poem 'When You Are Old'? (soft look of her eyes and of their shadows deep)

Three Marks

1. Describe the uniqueness of the poet's love as expressed in 'When You Are Old'?
2. How is the 'one man' different from many others who loved the lady in 'When You Are Old'?
3. How does the poet explain that his love is different from that of others in the poem 'When You Are Old'?

Four Marks

1. The poem 'When You Are Old' 'highlights the feelings of a true lover'. Explain.
2. The poem 'When You Are Old' conveys the message that 'true love once lost is lost forever'.
Elucidate
3. In the poem 'When You Are Old', the speaker makes his beloved look back on her youth.
Discuss.
4. "When You Are Old is a poem of contrasts". What purpose do they serve in conveying speaker's thoughts?

7. The Gardener

MCQs

1. In the story 'The Gardener', _____ is described as labourer, overseer and philosopher.
a. Basavaiah b. Owner of the farm c. Owner's wife d. The old man
2. The old man had a spade in one hand and _____ tucked under his arm.
a. newspaper b. coconut c. mango d. jackfruit

3. Choose the correct order of the incidents that take place in the story 'The Gardener'
- a. The owner's lifestyle changed – The old man narrated his story – The owner's wife got worried – The old man arrived at the farm
 - b. The old man arrived at the farm – The owner's lifestyle changed – The owner's wife got worried – The old man narrated his story
 - c. The owner's wife got worried – The old man narrated his story – The old man arrived at the farm – The owner's lifestyle changed
 - d. The old man narrated his story – The owner's lifestyle changed – The owner's wife got worried – The old man arrived at the farm
4. In the story 'The Gardener', _____ found it hard to decide whether the old man's arrival was for the better or for the worse.
- a. The owner's wife
 - b. The owner
 - c. Basavaiah
 - d. Tammanna
5. In 'The Gardener', the rivalry between Tammanna and Basavaiah started moving from visible to abstract domain when Tammanna thought of _____
- a. Composing his experiences as ballads and singing them
 - b. Taking the recourse to the police
 - c. Taking the case to the court of law
 - d. Asking some persons to attack Basavaiah
6. In 'The Gardener', _____ bedecked himself with gold, built a mansion and invited scholars to his house.
- a. Tammanna
 - b. Basavaiah
 - c. The owner
 - d. The old man
7. In 'The Gardener', _____ had one thousand acres of land, composed ballads, gave up everything and started off from his village.
- a. Tammanna
 - b. Basavaiah
 - c. Lokya
 - d. The owner

8. Read the following with reference to the story 'The Gardener' and answer

Statement: A few days after Tammanna left his village, Basavaiah passed away.

Reason: Basavaiah had no more reason to live

- a. Both statement and reason are correct
- b. Neither statement nor reason is correct
- c. Only statement is correct
- d. Only reason is correct

Two Marks

1. What were the old man's eyes suffused with in the story 'The Gardener'?
2. Mention any two physical features of the old man standing in the coconut grove.
3. Mention any two changes that took place in the owner's lifestyle after the arrival of the old man in the 'The Gardener'.
4. Mention any two thoughts of owner's wife on the effect of old man's arrival in her husband's life.
5. What qualities of the old man improved the income of the garden?
6. How much land did Tammanna and Basavaiah own when the entire land of the village belonged to either of them?
7. Mention any two of the ways suggested by Tammanna's supporters to get back his land from Basavaiah.
8. What were the two things done by Tammanna to annihilate Basavaiah completely that made the competition move from visible to invisible?
9. What did the songs of Tammanna say about Basavaiah?
10. What did the critics do with Tammanna's songs in 'The Gardener'?
11. How did the critics earn their share of fame using Tammanna's songs in 'The Gardener'?
12. Though Basavaiah filled his house with material wealth, how did his house look? And why?
13. Mention any two things that Basavaiah did after Tammanna became popular as the best poet of his times.
14. Name any two reasons that made Tammanna to think of killing himself in 'The Gardener'.
15. Mention the names of the two countries whose enmity is discussed in the story 'The Gardener'.
16. What happened to Tammanna after the death of Basavaiah in 'The Gardener'?
17. Who paints well according to the old man? What was he suffering from in the story 'The Gardener'?

Three Marks

1. Why does the owner's wife find herself in a fix in the story 'The Gardner'?
2. What were the suggestions given by Tammanna's followers to get back Tammanna's land from Basavaiah?
3. How did Basavaiah try to surpass Tammanna in the story 'The Gardener'?
4. How did Basavaiah try to fill his house with meaning in 'The Gardener'?
5. What are the views of the old man about the rivalry between Russia and America in 'The Gardener'?

Four Marks

1. "The old man's arrival led to many changes in the owner's life". Illustrate with reference to 'The Gardener'.
2. The rivalry between Tammanna and Basavaiah keeps moving from the visible domain to the invisible. Comment.
3. Describe the competition between Tammanna and Basavaiah, after Tammanna began to compose and sing ballads.
4. Tammanna and Basavaiah adopt many methods to defeat each other. Explain.
5. "Man lives for some kind of vengefulness. Without it, there would be no reason for his existence." Evaluate this statement in the light of the story 'The Gardener'.
6. Describe the circumstances that led Tammanna to become a non-entity in the story 'The Gardener'.

8. To The Foot From Its Child

MCQs

1. The foot likes to be an apple or a _____
 - a. Shoe
 - b. Butterfly
 - c. Blindman
 - d. Reptile
2. What is the **correct order of happenings** to the foot in the poem 'To The Foot From Its Child'?
 - i. The foot likes to be an apple or a butterfly
 - ii. The foot is descended underground
 - iii. The foot is defeated in the battle of life
 - iv. Living in a shoe the foot feels out life like a blindman
 - a. i-ii-iii-iv
 - b. i-iv-iii-ii
 - c. iv-iii-ii-I
 - d. i-iii-iv-ii

3. In which place among the following, the foot **does not** walk according to the poem "To The Foot From Its Child"?

- a. Fields b. School C. Mines D. Markets

4. The petaled toes gradually take the shape of _____, after getting defeated in the poem by Neruda.

- a. Butterfly b. Apple. c. Eyeless Reptile d. Stone

5. The defeated foot is a prisoner and condemned to live in _____

- a. A shoe b. A prison c. A house d. The underground

Two Marks

1. What would the foot like to be?
2. Name any two things which teach the foot that it cannot fly?
3. What does time teach the foot?
4. Mention any two places where the foot walks in the shoe as a blind man.

Three Marks

1. How does the child's foot get defeated?
2. What changes did the foot undergo in the shoe in the poem 'To The Foot From Its Child'?
3. Explain the life of the foot in the shoe in the poem 'To The Foot From Its Child'.

Four Marks

1. 'To The Foot From Its Child' represents the conflict between illusion and real life. Elaborate
2. 'The foot toils in its shoe until the whole man chooses to stop'. Explain with reference to 'To The Foot From Its Child'.
3. Neruda's 'To The Foot From Its Child' is a salute to the ordinary human being, who continues with life braving all odds. Do you agree? Give reasons.
4. "Society crushes the dreams of individuals and condemns to live in captivity." Critically analyze this statement with reference to the poem 'To The Foot From Its Child'

9. I Believe That Books Will Never Disappear

MCQs

1. The first literary reading of Borges was _____

- a. Homer's 'Odyssey'
- b. Spengler's 'Decline of the West'
- c. Emily Dickinson's poems
- d. Grimm's 'Fairy Tales'

2. Match the following with reference to the interview of Borges

A

B

A. Dona Leonor

i. Way of life

B. Blindness

ii. His father's Library

C. Educated by

iii. His mother

- a. A-iii, B-i, C-ii
- b. A-iii, B-ii, C-i
- c. A-i, B-iii, C-ii
- d. A-i, B-ii, C-iii

3. Complete the following analogy with respect to the interview of Borges

Flowers : Women :: Life : _____

- a. Hands
- b. Dreams
- c. River
- d. Eyes

4. Match the following with reference to the inventions and extensions mentioned by Borges

A

B

A. Hands

i. Sword

B. Sight

ii. Book

C. Memory

iii. Telescope

- a. A-ii, B-iii, C-I
- b. A-i, B-iii, C-ii
- c. A-i, B-ii, C-iii
- d. A-iii, B-i, C-ii

5. Jorge Luis Borges was mostly educated by _____

- a. His father's library
- b. Library of Alexandria
- c. His high school
- d. His university

6. According to Borges, who had already tried writing a book on the history of books?

- a. Homer
- b. Emily Dickinson
- c. Spengler
- d. George Bernard Shaw

7. Identify the wrong combination of the essential metaphors from the following mentioned by Borges in his interview.

- a. Life and dreams
- b. Time and river
- c. Life and death
- d. Sleep and death

8. Borges believes that 'Poetic act' happens when

- i. the poet writes it ii. the reader reads it

a. Only **i** is correct b. Only **ii** is correct c. Both **i** and **ii** are correct. d. Neither **i** nor **ii** is correct

9. Borges calls _____ as the most astounding invention of man.

- a. Books b. Telescope c. Sword d. Telephone

10. Borges says poetry is not _____

- a. Magical b. Incomprehensible c. Mysterious d. Unexplainable

11. Borges gives the example of Emily Dickinson's words: "This quiet dust was gentlemen and Ladies". Through this he wants to exemplify the usage of _____ in poetry.

- a. Cliché b. Triviality c. Mystery d. Precise words

12. In the interview Borges **does not make** this statement about books

- a. A book goes beyond its author's intention
- b. Modern developments would replace books with more dynamic things
- c. If books disappear, surely history would disappear, and man would disappear
- d. A book always retains something sacred, mortal and magical

13. Match the following works with their authors with reference to 'I Believe That Books Will Never Disappear'

A

B

A. Fairy Tales

i. Grimm

B. The Odyssey

ii. Spengler

C. Decline of the West.

iii. Homer

- a. A-i, B-iii, C-ii b. A-iii, B-ii, C-i c. A-ii, B-i, C-ii d. A-ii, B-iii, C-i

14. "Every book worth being re-read has been written by the spirit" are words of _____, quoted by Alifano.

- a. Goethe b. Emily Dickinson c. George Bernard Shaw d. Spengler

15. According to Borges, which segment in the following line of Emily Dickinson's poem uses precise words that elicit emotion: **This/ quiet dust/ was/ gentlemen and ladies**
- a. This b. quiet dust c. was d. gentlemen and ladies
16. Borges dreamed of the burning of a great library. He believed that it might be _____
- a. Library of Alexandria b. His father's Library
c. His university library d. His high school library
17. According to Borges, his blindness is _____
- a. Way of life b. A tragedy that befell on him
c. Misfortune that made him stop buying books d. A humiliation that he could not bear
18. According to Borges, _____ is an extension of our imagination and memory.
- a. Telescope b. Book c. Sword d. Telephone

Two Marks

1. Who was Borges' mother? What feeling did she have toward him?
2. Name any two things that happen in human life that can be considered as resources, according to Borges.
3. "Alles Nahe Werd Fern" Whose words are these and what do they mean?
4. According to Borges, who made remarkable comments on books? What is the name of the book?
5. When does the poetic act happen, according to Borges?
6. Mention any two essential metaphors listed by Borges.
7. What are the extensions of our sight according to Borges?
8. What are the extensions of our arms according to Borges?
9. According to Borges, what would disappear if books disappeared?
10. Name any two qualities of poetry according to Borges.

Three Marks

1. How does Borges look upon his 'blindness'? Explain.
2. Write a note on Borges' views on poetry.

3. Based on what views, does Borges say that poetry cannot be defined without oversimplifying it?
4. How according to Borges, 'poetry is finding the precise words?'
5. Write a note on metaphors discussed by Borges.
6. Write a note on Borges' thoughts on literature.

Four Marks

1. What are the views of Borges toward his mother?
2. Describe the views of Borges on poetry.
3. "The function of books is irreplaceable". Explain this statement with reference to 'I Believe that Books will Never Disappear'.
4. Write a note on the thoughts of Borges on books.
5. "Only the book is an extension of our imagination and memory". Explain Borges' thoughts on it.
6. "The modern developments in communication will not replace Books". Explain with reference to Borges' thoughts on books.

10. Heaven, If you Are Not Here On Earth

MCQs

1. Which statement **is true** with respect to the poem 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'?

a. Heaven is here on earth only	b. Gods are in heaven only
c. Heavenly nymphs are in heaven only	d. Poet cannot create heaven on earth
2. Which of the following **does not make** this earth heaven, according to 'Heaven, If You Are Not On Earth'?

a. Roaring stream	b. Rolling surf on the waves
c. Heavenly Nymphs	d. Tender sunshine on gardens
3. The poet creates heaven on earth by _____

a. Imbibing and spilling the song of nectar	b. Creating gods
c. By creating nymphs	d. By rolling on the roaring stream

4. According to Kuvempu, _____ creates heaven on earth.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| a. God | b. Nymph |
| c. Poet | d. Nobody |

5. The tender sunshine falls on _____, in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. Rolling surf | b. Roaring stream |
| c. Verdant gardens | d. Harvest |

Two Marks

1. When can there be no Gods and Nymphs, according to Kuvempu?
2. Mention any two aspects of nature that make the earth heaven.
3. Where does "heaven lies all over", according to the poem 'Heaven If You Are Not Here On Earth'?
4. How does the poet create heaven on earth?

Three Marks

1. What aspects of nature make this earth, heaven according to Kuvempu?
2. "Poet creates heaven on earth". Discuss with reference to 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'.

Four Marks

1. "The beauty in nature makes the earth a heavenly place". Illustrate this statement with reference to the poem 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'
2. How does the poem 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth' visualize heaven?
3. "Heaven lies, all over". How is this idea brought out in 'Heaven, If You Are Not Here On Earth'?

11. Japan and Brazil Through a Traveler's Eye

MCQs

1. Which country does Mikes call 'hopelessly overcrowded island'?

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| a. Japan | b. Brazil | c. Greece | d. America |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|

2. What is an alternative to privacy in Japan according to Mikes?
 a. Offering Soup b. Bowing c. Overhearing d. Courtesy
3. Mikes describes _____ as "quainter, more formal and more oriental and it is also infectious" in Japan
 a. Courtesy b. Privacy c. Bowing d. Eating Soup
4. According to Mikes _____ has more dangers than anything else in Japan.
 a. Eating Soup b. Feeding deer c. Crossing the road d. Making a phone call
5. The author of 'Japan and Brazil Through A Traveler's Eye' meets a deer which courteously bows to him at _____
 a. Tokaido b. Tokyo c. Osaka d. Nara
6. Complete the analogy with reference to 'Japan And Brazil Through A Traveler's Eye':
 Beautiful pavements: Copacabana :: Worst place of traffic: _____
 a. Avenida Presidente Vargas b. Osaka c. Tokaido d. Tokyo
7. In Japan, making fearful noise while eating soup signifies _____.
 a. Discomfort b. Disapproval c. Appreciation d. Tastelessness
8. The life of _____ is becoming more hazardous every day in Brazil.
 a. Car drivers b. Pedestrians c. Hunters d. Prey
9. The mania, which the writer notices in Japan, is for _____.
 a. Bowing b. Kissing c. Shaking hands d. Saluting
10. Which attitude of the Japanese has double function?
 a. Privacy b. Courtesy c. Bowing d. kissing
11. Complete the analogy with reference to 'Japan And Brazil Through a Traveler's Eye'.
 Driver : Hunter :: Pedestrian : _____
 a. Pray b. Prey c. Play d. Predator

Two Marks

1. What are the comments of George Mikes about 'courtesy' in Japan?
2. Which are the double functions of courtesy in Japan? (*courtesy and substitutes privacy*)
3. Mention any two places where the 'little red telephones' are kept in Japan.
4. Mention the two reasons that make bowing in Japan a complicated one.
5. State the early traffic law in America mentioned by George Mikes.
6. Mention any two bowing rules inside the Japanese families.
7. Who do the Japanese stores employ? What is their only duty?
8. Mention any two reasons behind the Nara deer's behaviour according to George Mikes.
9. When do Japanese hosts consider their guest 'an ill-mannered lout'?
10. In which place the pavements are decorated in a unique way in Brazil, and what colored mosaics are used there?
11. In which country, motor cars are expensive, according to George Mikes? Why?
12. What does a Brazilian driver do when he notices a pedestrian step off the pavement?
13. Who are the hunters and prey according to George Mikes?
14. Mention any two ways in which drivers in Brazil break traffic rules.
15. Which place in Brazil is the worst one? What fascinates George Mikes there?

Three Marks

1. Write a note on the role of courtesy in Japan.
2. What are the bowing rules inside the Japanese family?
3. Why bowing is difficult for a visitor to learn, according to George Mikes?
4. Write a note on the behaviour of Nara's deer.
5. How do Japanese behave before and after the arrival of bus?
6. Why eating soup is dangerous in Japan?
7. Write a note on grey pavements in the streets of Copacabana.
8. Describe the behaviour of the drivers in Brazil.
9. Write a note on the observations of George Mikes on the number motor cars in Brazil.
10. Why does George Mikes call Avenida Presidente Vargas the worst place of all?

Four Marks

1. How does George Mikes portray a view of Japanese culture through their act of bowing?
2. Give an account of the Japanese mania for bowing as described by George Mikes.
3. Elaborate on the plight of a pedestrian due to rash drivers in Brazil.
4. George Mikes documents the contrasting behaviour of Japanese and Brazilians. Comment.
5. The traffic in Brazil leads to humorous observations. Explain.

12. The Voter

MCQs

1. Complete the analogy with reference to 'The Voter'

Marcus Ibe: Mission school teacher :: _____ : Bicycle repairer's apprentice

- a. Maduka b. POP Campaign Leader c. Rufus Okeke d. Ezenwa

2. Choose the correct series of events as they happen in 'The Voter'.

a. POP Campaign Leader gives five pounds to Roof to vote for Maduka - Elders agreed to vote for Marcus by taking four shillings - People vote Marcus without taking any money - Roof thinks of returning five pounds to the other man

b. People vote Marcus without taking any money -Elders agreed to vote for Marcus by taking four shillings - POP Campaign Leader gives five pounds to Roof to vote for Maduka - Roof thinks of returning five pounds to the other man

c. Elders agreed to vote for Marcus by taking four shillings- Roof thinks of returning five pounds to the other man - People vote Marcus without taking any money -POP Campaign Leader gives five pounds to Roof to vote for Maduka

d. Elders agreed to vote for Marcus by taking four shillings - Roof thinks of returning five pounds to the other man - People vote Marcus without taking any money -POP Campaign Leader gives five pounds to Roof to vote for Maduka

3. Match the following and choose the right option from the given options with reference to 'The Voter.'

A

A. Umuro

B. Roof's Training

C. Mbanta

B

i. Highlife Band

ii. Iyi

iii. Port Harcourt

- a. A-i, B-iii, C-ii b. A-ii , B-i, C-iii c. A-iii, B-ii, C-i. d. A-iii, B-i, C-ii

4. Identify the correct sequence of happenings with reference to 'The Voter'

- a. Pop campaign leader visited Roof- Placed five pounds on the floor - Demands to vote for Maduka
- Makes Roof swear on iyi
- b. Placed five pounds on the floor -Pop campaign leader visited Roof - Makes Roof swear on iy
- Demands to vote for Maduka
- c. Makes Roof swear on iyi -Pop campaign leader visited Roof-Demands to vote for Maduka -
Placed five pounds on the floor
- d. Makes Roof swear on iyi - Placed five pounds on the floor - Pop campaign leader visited Roof -
Demands to vote for Maduka

5. Identify **the false statement** with reference to the story by Chinua Achebe

- a. Roof totally offered four shillings to vote for Marcus Ibe
- b. Roof was offered five pounds to vote for Maduka
- c. Marcus Ibe and his wife worked in a mission school earlier
- d. Marcus Ibe was the Minister for Education in the outgoing govt.

6. In ' The Voter', "Why Walk when you can ride..." are the words of _____

- a. Roof
- b. Highlife Band
- c. Marcus Ibe
- d. Illiterate women

7. Match the following proverbs with their meaning, with respect to 'The Voter'

A

B

A. Leaving ozo feast and going to a ritual meal

i. Take all the advantages possible

B. Take down firewood from iroko tree

ii. Trying to do impossible things

C. Fly trying to move dunghill

iii. Not choosing the best option

- a. A-i, B-iii, C-ii
- b. A-ii , B-i, C-iii
- c. A-iii, B-ii, C-i.
- d. A-iii, B-i, C-ii

8. Match the following with reference to 'The Voter'.

A

B

A. Motor car

i. POP

B. Clay pot with feathers.

ii. PAP

C. Man's Head.

iii. iyi

- a. A-i, B-iii, C-ii
- b. A-ii , B-i, C-iii
- c. A-ii, B-iii, C-i.
- d. A-iii, B-i, C-ii

9. Read the given statements and answer the question that follows with respect to 'The Voter'.

Statement 1: "Go cast your paper for the enemy if you like!"

Statement 2: "I will cast my paper for Maduka"

Identify the **wrong suggestion** of the above given statements.

- a. Both the statements are uttered by Roof
- b. Both the statements are related to POP
- c. Both the statements are related to PAP
- d. Both the statements are uttered after the money is offered to the voters

10. Identify **the correct statement** with reference to 'The Voter'.

- a. Rufus Okeke campaigned and voted only for PAP
- b. Elders expressed their willingness to vote for Maduka
- c. Rufus Okeke tore the ballot paper into two pieces and put one half in each box.
- d. Markus Ibe knew that he would be defeated in election

Two Marks

- 1. How long did Roof stay in Port Harcourt? Why?
- 2. Where did Roof join as bicycle repairer's apprentice? How long did he stay there?
- 3. Expand PAP and POP with respect to 'The Voter'.
- 4. Why did Marcus Ibe decide to join politics, according to some people in 'The Voter'?
- 5. What was Marcus Ibe before coming to politics? What was he in the outgoing government?
- 6. Name any two benefits Roof took from Marcus Ibe.
- 7. How many shillings did Roof offer in the beginning and finally to the elders of the village?
- 8. Who paid a visit to Roof's house before the day of election? How much money did he offer to Roof?
- 9. Where did the "iyi" come from? Who swears on it to vote for Maduka?
- 10. Name the two political leaders who contest in the election in the story 'The Voter'.
- 11. Who was termed as 'man of quick decisions?' For whom did he campaign in the election?
- 12. Name the symbols of PAP and POP in the story 'The voter'.

Three Marks

1. Why did the people of Umuofia decide to try a different way during the current elections?
2. What changes came to Marcus Ibe after he became the Minister of Culture?
3. Write a note on the day of opening of Marcus Ibe's mansion.
4. Why did the people of Umuofia not want to vote Marcus Ibe for free for the second time, in the story 'The Voter'?
5. Give reasons for the formation of the POP party.
6. Write a note on Roof's expert ways of campaigning on the election day.
7. Write a note on Roof's behaviour in the voting booth.

Four Marks

1. Explain the change that had come into the thinking of Umuofia in the 'The Voter'.
2. Write a note on Rufus Okeke.
3. Marcus Ibe is a manipulative politician. Discuss with reference to 'The Voter'.
4. Write a note on the discussion that takes place between Roof and the elders of the village.
5. Describe the meeting between Roof and POP campaign leader.
6. Describe the day of elections in Umuofia.
7. Trace the behavior of Roof on the day of voting in the story 'The Voter'.
8. "Neither the elders of the village nor Roof escape from getting corrupted during the elections". Discuss.
9. 'Roof is an intelligent manipulator'. Justify with reference to the story 'The Voter'.

13. Where There Is A Wheel

MCQs

1. 'Where There Is A Wheel' the title of the chapter hints at the _____ movement
 - a. Cycling
 - b. Literacy
 - c. Women empowerment
 - d. Freedom
2. Cycling moment mentioned by P. Sainath is all about the women of Pudukkottai who _____,
 - a. Chose cycling to hammer at the fetters that hold them.
 - b. Started taking loans to buy mopeds
 - c. Wrote songs to encourage literacy movement
 - d. Tried selling bicycles to all the men in the district

3. Which statement is **not true** with reference to the article 'Where There Is A Wheel'?

- a. All men were not hostile towards women cycling in Pudukkottai
- b. Cycling and Literacy movement were mutually encouraging
- c. Sheela Rani Chunkath pushed banks to give loans for women to buy cycles
- d. Arivoli Iyakkam sanctioned fifty mopeds to women activists

4. Match the following with reference to 'Where There Is A Wheel'

A

B

A. Muthu Bhaskaran

i. District Collector

B. S. Kannakarajan

ii. Writer of the famous cycling song

C. Sheela Rani Chunkath

iii. Owner of Ram Cycles

a. A-iii, B-ii, C-i

b. A-ii, B-i, C-iii

c. A-ii, B-iii, C-i

d. A-i, B-ii, C-iii

5. Take the **odd one out** with reference to what cycling enabled in Pudukkottai, according to P. Sainath

a. Mobility of rural women

b. Drop in S. Kanakarajan's business

c. Women's reduced dependence on men

d. Boosted income for rural women.

6. UNICEF sanctioned 50 mopeds for Arivoli women activists, because-

a. There was shortage of ladies' cycles

b. Sheela Rani Chunkath pushed UNICEF to do so

c. UNICEF was impressed by the 'exhibition-cum-contests' run by Arivoli

d. Many women could not afford bicycles

7. Who among the following is not an Arivoli activist in 'Where There is A Wheel'

a. S Kannakarajan

b. Manormani

c. N. Kannammal

d. Jameela Bibi

8. According to Sainath, more than economic aspect, _____, that the cycling brings is vital for rural women of Pudukkottai.

a. self-respect

b. mobility

c. social sanction

d. leisure time

9. Which act of men can be considered as **a positive one** about women cycling in Pudukkottai?
- a. Muthu Bhaskaran wrote the famous cycling song
 - b. Men made vicious attacks on women's character
 - c. Men made filthy remarks towards women
 - d. Men showed hostility towards the act of cycling
9. Which of the following groups of women **didn't participate in** cycling movement directly?
- a. Agricultural workers, quarry labourers, village health nurses
 - b. Balwadi, Anganwadi workers, gem cutters
 - c. School teachers, gramsevikas, mid-day meal workers
 - d. UNICEF workers, bank employees, owners of cycle shops

Two Marks

1. In the lesson 'Where There Is A Wheel', what is taken as a social movement? From which district this movement is reported?
2. What is taken as a symbol of independence, freedom and mobility and in which district?
3. Name any two female cycling activists mentioned in the lesson "Where There Is A Wheel".
4. What is Arivoli Iyakkam? Who is its Central coordinator?
5. Whose brainchild was the cycling movement and what was she?
6. Why did some women prefer 'gents' cycles?
7. Name any two economic implications of cycling as mentioned in the lesson 'Where There Is A Wheel'.
8. Who was Muthu Bhaskaran? What did he write?
9. In which year, did the female cyclists took Pudukottai by storm? How many participated in it?
10. Who sanctioned mopeds to Arivoli women activists and how many mopeds were sanctioned?
11. What did UNICEF sanction and to whom in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
12. What is termed as "humble vehicle" by P Sainath? Who included it in the literacy drive?

Three Marks

1. How did literacy drive and cycling support each other?
2. In what ways cycling reduced the women's dependency on men?
3. Describe briefly the celebration of International Women's Day in Pudukkottai.
4. What steps did Sheela Rani Chunkath take to ensure the success of the cycling movement?
5. What did the women of Pudukkottai do when there was a shortage of ladies' cycles? Why?
6. What are the advantages of gent's cycle over ladies' cycles?
7. Write a brief note on S Kanakarajan.
8. What does Fathima, a secondary school teacher, opine on cycling in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
9. Cycling gave freedom and self-respect to rural women of Pudukkottai. Comment.
10. Write a note neo-literates and neo-cyclists of Pudukkottai district.
11. "All women ought to learn cycling" was the widespread perception among women of Pudukkottai district. Substantiate.

Four Marks

1. How cycling can be considered as Himalayan achievement for the women of Pudukkottai?
2. "Cycling brings about changes beyond economic gains". What instances does P Sainath provide to prove this statement.
3. What are the economic implications of cycling according to P. Sainath in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
4. 'Including Cycling in Literacy movement' is the brainchild of Sheela Rani Chunkath. How did she ensure its success?
5. Bring out the role of Sheela Rani Chunkath in the empowerment of women of Pudukkottai district through cycling.
6. Write a note on the contribution of Arivoli Iyakkam in motivating women to learn cycling.
7. How did Arivoli Iyakkam provide 'social sanction' to women to learn cycling?
8. What are the advantages of riding bicycle for the women of Pudukkottai as mentioned in the article 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
9. "A humble vehicle like cycle can work wonders in empowering rural women". Explain.
10. How can we consider cycling as a social movement with reference to Pudukkottai district?
11. How did the women of Pudukkottai prove that 'where there is a wheel', there could be many ways of liberating themselves?
12. 'Cycling becomes a metaphor for freedom'. Explain with reference to 'Where There Is A Wheel'.

14. Water

MCQs

1. Water knows the generation old strife between the village and the _____, according to the poem 'Water'.
a. Wada b. State c. Caste d. Well
2. _____ never disappears just like the dampness on the well's edge never dries, as depicted in 'Water'.
a. Social justice b. Friendship
c. Untouchability d. Equality
3. Which is **the odd pair out** among the following?
a. Jesus and the Samaria woman b. Panchamas and Untouchables
c. Village and the Wada d. Suvarthamma and Kamma landlords
4. In the poem 'Water' _____ does not have the right to draw a pot of water from the well.
a. Kamma landlord b. the panchama
c. Samaria woman d. Jesus the Jew
5. The Panchama had to wait at the well until _____ arrived, to draw water, in the poem 'Water'
a. An untouchable b. A kamma landlord
c. A shudra d. A Pepsi man
6. Who shows righteous rage against the Kamma landlords, in the poem 'Water'?
a. Samaria woman b. Jesus the Jew
c. The poet d. Karamachedu Suvarthamma
7. Which one of the following **does not take place** due to the scarcity of water in the poem 'Water'?
a. Tears shed over several generations b. Blood flowed like streams
c. Necks straining and bursting d. The tsunami waves swallowed villages

A note on Grammar / Language section:

The main aim of teaching language skills is to enable students to use language fluently in real life situations. Encouraging rote learning or memory-based assessment does not serve the main purpose of teaching language skills in the classrooms. Hence, the revised question paper pattern has space for framing questions out of text with the following conditions.

1. Questions on grammar / language items can be framed from any lesson / unit of course book and workbook. But two grammar questions shall not be set from one unit / lesson.
2. Questions on Passive Voice / Expressions / Pronouns / Linkers / Reported Speech / Error identification can be either textual or non-textual.
3. Questions on Expression and Linkers should test only those expressions and linkers taught in the course book / workbook.

I. Passive Voice

This question item has gone through slight change when compared to the previous question paper pattern. Now the given sentences (context) can be chosen from the text or from outside the text (non-textual). Only the passive verbs are tested here. It is for three marks and in the form of fill in the blanks.

(Question number 11: Fill in the blanks with the passive form of the verb given in the brackets.)

1. Raksha arrives at her college by 10 AM every day. She teaches English. She _____ (greet) by her students on her arrival. Her classes _____ (love) by her students. She _____ (respect) by her colleagues too.
2. The Navdanya movement _____ (start) in 1987. More than 3000 rice varieties _____ (save) under this movement. Today, Bio-diversity intensive form of farming _____ (practise) by many farmers across the country.
3. Rickshaw pullers are a common sight in India. They _____ (can, see) in public places. They _____ (not, treat) well by the public. Every rickshaw puller _____ (neglect) in the society.
4. A crime was reported to the Prince of Monaco. The Prince _____ (amaze), for a murder _____ (commit) in his toy kingdom. The ministers _____ (summon) to discuss the matter.

5. Laura got up to go home. She _____ (support) by her maid. She turned her head and _____ (surprise) to see Gonzalo picking up the violets which _____ (drop) on the ground.
6. Basavaiah tried to outshine Tammanna in his own way. A palatial house _____ (build) by him. A number of persons _____ (appoint) just to praise him. Scholars, poets and musicians _____ (invite) to his place.
7. Last night, I had a very strange dream. I dreamt of going to a great place which _____ (guard) by angels. The way to return from there _____ (not, see) easily. Luckily, I _____ (bring) back by a fairy.
8. Mike visited a Japanese house. He _____ (offer) a bowl of soup. While eating soup it _____ (expect) that he should make a fearful noise. He knew that if Europeans made sound, they _____ (considered) to be ill-mannered louts.
9. Marcus was doing things in a grand style. A highlife band from Umuru _____ (hire) by him and it _____ (station) at a distance from the voting booth. Marcus sat in his car while last-minute advice _____ (give) to voters by Roof.
10. Gents' cycles have certain advantages. These _____ (prefer) by some women as these have an additional bar from the seat to the handle. A child _____ (can, seat) on it. Carting provisions _____ (do) on their own.

II. Expressions

This question item has gone through slight change when compared to the previous question paper pattern. Now the given sentences (context) can be chosen from the text or from outside the text (non-textual). But the '**expressions**' are to be chosen only from the coursebook or workbook. It is for two marks and in the form of fill in the blanks. Two appropriate expressions must be chosen from the given three expressions.

(Question number 12. Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate expressions given in brackets)

1. Tendulkar is called the 'Greatest Of All Times' cricket player. He never _____ from practice as a young cricketer. Due to his regular practice, he become _____ in the game.

(well versed, vanish into, shied away)

2. Borges says that all children fail to give their mother her deserved happiness because the mother is _____. However, it does not _____ them before her death.

(dawn on, taken for granted, keep in mind)

3. If anyone wants to achieve anything in life, one has to _____ that it always requires focused hard work to achieve it. One should not _____ any opportunity that comes on the way.

(set a project, throw away, keep it in mind)

4. The politician in our street got his daughter married off recently. He had invited _____ of our town. The people living in the street had to _____ the traffic jams till evening.

(put up with, all and sundry, leaps and bounds)

5. The parents dream of making their children engineers or doctors. But children learn _____ and fail to clear competitive exams. The parents finally realize what their dreams _____.

(come to, by heart, take refuge)

6. The fans of the actors were thrilled to see their Hero in _____. When the big crowd rushed towards him, the situation got _____ and the police could not do anything.

(flesh and blood, vanish into thin air, out of hand)

7. Borges says that it would be wonderful to write a history of book. He will _____. However, he says that an eighty-three-year-old man cannot _____ of this kind for himself.

(set a project, keep it in mind, take for granted)

8. Once the students _____ the habit of active listening, they start understanding things clearly.
When the lessons are understood very well, the students _____ right answers readily.
(get into, come up, chance gesture)
9. Ramesh had promised to _____ sweets as per doctor's advice. He was diabetic. His
_____ when saw a sweet packet printed 'Sugar Free'.
(give up, face lit up, in a fix).
10. NSS is introduced _____ college curriculum. The NSS volunteers become _____ in
carrying out selfless social service activities.
(well versed, to come off, as a part of)

III. Pronouns / Pronominals

This question item has gone through a change when compared to the previous question paper pattern. In the revised pattern, the question is in the form of Match the Following. A small paragraph of four / five lines is given with pronouns in it. Five pronouns of the paragraph are marked in bold and numbered (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). They are listed under column A and the students are asked to match them with the nouns / noun phrases given under column B to which the pronouns are referred. Column B shall have an additional noun / noun phrase (six in number).

(Question number 13. Read the following paragraph and match the pronouns in 'side A' with the nouns / noun phrases in 'side B' they refer to.)

1. Jeevith loves tennis. **He(a)** has taken **it (b)** as his profession. **His(c)** father accompanies him every day to the tennis academy **where (d)** a dozen of players practice the game. Mr. Ajith is **their (e)** coach.

A	B
(Pronouns)	(Nouns / Noun phrases)
a. He	i. Players'
b. It	ii. Academy
c. His	iii. Jeevith
d. Where	iv. Tennis
e. Their	v. Father
	vi. Jeevith's

2. Women empowerment is the art of giving power to women. **It (a)** involves women organizations **that(b)** aim at to increase **their(c)** self-reliance and encourage **them (d)** to make choice and control resources. Many women experience subordination in many domains. **These (e)** include the home, workplace and other public places.

A	B
(Pronouns)	(Nouns / Noun phrases)
a. It	i. Women's
b. That	ii. Women empowerment
c. Their	iii. Many domains
d. Them	iv. Women organizations
e. These	v. Home
	vi. Women

3. Oliver Goldsmith was sometimes called Dr. Goldsmith because **he (a)** had studied medicine. One day a poor woman called at **his (b)** house and **she (c)** asked him if he would come to see her husband **who (d)** was sick and would not eat any food. Smith gave her a small box **which (e)** had money in it.

A	B
(Pronouns)	(Nouns / Noun phrases)
a. He	i. A poor woman
b. His	ii. A small box
c. She	iii. House
d. Who	iv. Oliver Goldsmith
e. Which	v. Her husband
	vi. Goldsmith's

4. Young Darwin had a passion for collecting insects and he used to do experiments with **them(a)**. **He (b)** joined Edinburgh University **where (c)** he wanted to study medicine. But he wasn't comfortable with Anatomy. **It (d)** sickened him. He hated surgical operations because **they (e)** had to be performed without anesthetics at that time.

A (Pronouns)	B (Nouns / Noun phrases)
a. Them	i. Surgical operations
b. He	ii. Edinburgh
c. Where	iii. Anatomy
d. Which	iv. Darwin
e. They	v. medical student
	vi. insects

IV. Comprehension of prose passage (PART- C)

This question item assesses the reading comprehension ability of students. The passage is of moderate length and the students are expected to answer questions set on the passage. The questions set shall not be sequential and should not encourage copy paste answers. One or two questions shall be set on vocabulary – antonyms / synonyms / word formation / parts of speech of the words used in the passage. Please note that the revised pattern has **nine** questions.

(Question number 30A. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it)

1. Ratan Tata is a prominent Indian businessman and philanthropist who is widely regarded as one of the most influential figures in the Indian business world. He was born on December 28, 1937 in Mumbai. Tata comes from a family with a long history of entrepreneurship and business success. He is the great grandson of Jamsetji Tata, the founder of Tata Group.

Tata completed his education in India and the United States, earning a degree in architecture from Cornell university and a master's degree in business administration from Harvard Business School. He joined Tata Group in 1962 and steadily rose through ranks, eventually becoming the Chairman of the company in 1991. He is known for his hands-on approach to management.

One of Tata's most significant achievements as Chairman of the Tata Group was the acquisition of Jaguar Land Rover in 2008. Another landmark achievement was the launch of the Tata Nano in 2008 marked as the world's cheapest car. Ratan Tata has received numerous awards and honours

for his contributions to business and society. He received Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British empire (2014) – a prestigious honour from the British government and many more awards. He retired as Chairman of Tata Sons in 2012 but continues to be involved in philanthropic initiatives. He passed away on 9th October 2024 at the age of 86.

- a. Who was the founder of Tata Group?
- b. Where was Ratan Tata born?
- c. Where did he acquire his master's degree from?
- d. When did he become The Chairman of Tata Group?
- e. Which is the most significant achievement of Tata Group?
- f. Name the prestigious honour conferred on Tata from the British government.
- g. _____ was the world's cheapest car launched by Tata Group.
- h. Which expression is used here to indicate 'death'?
- i. Make the antonym of the word 'successful' using appropriate prefix.

2. The festival of cows is one of the most popular events of Nepal. The festival, known as Gai Jatra is generally celebrated in the month of Bhadra (August-September). The present form of Gai Jatra is a blend of antiquity and medievalism. According to tradition, every family which has lost a relative during the past year must participate in a procession through the streets of Khatmandu leading a cow.

The story goes that king Pratap Malla lost his son, and his queen heartbroken. The king was very sad to see his beloved queen's condition; in spite of his best efforts, he could not lessen her grief. He announced that whoever made the queen laugh would be awarded adequately. During the festival of Gai Jatra, the cow procession was brought before the grief-stricken queen. Then the participants began ridiculing the important people of the society. Finally, when social injustice and other evils were highlighted and attacked mercilessly, the queen could not stop laughing. This resulted in the king establishing the tradition of including jokes, satires, mockery at the Gai Jatra festival. The festival is considered a healthy one with people bringing to light the realities of life by acting them out in a humorous way. However, the satirical plays and performances synonymous with the Gai Jatra came to be observed in the medieval period of Nepal during the reign of the Malla kings.

- a. Who take part in the procession through the street according to the tradition?
- b. What is Gai Jatra?
- c. When is Gai Jatra celebrated?
- d. The queen was heartbroken as she had lost her _____
- e. Who did the participants begin ridiculing in Gai Jatra?
- f. In which period did the satirical plays and performances come to be observed?
- g. How is the present form of Gai Jatra in Nepal?
- h. Add suffix to the word 'popular' to make its verb form.
- i. Identify the word in the passage which means 'the period of a king's rule'.

V. Poetry Comprehension (Part C)

This is a new item in the revised question paper pattern. **Nine** questions are set on the fifteen poems given in the workbook *Streams*. Students can answer either questions based on poem or on the unseen passage.

(Question number 30 B. Read the following poem and answer the questions set on it)

1. OZYMANDIAS

- Percy Bysshe Shelley

I met a traveller from an antique land
 Who said : two vast and trunkless legs of stone
 Stand in the desert. Near them on the sand,
 Half sunk, a shatter'd visage lies, whose frown
 And wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command
 Tell that its Sculptor well those passions read
 which yet survive, stamped on those lifeless things,
 The hand that mock'd them and the heart that fed;
 And on the pedestal these words appear:
 "My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings:
 Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair !"
 Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
 Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare,
 The lone and level sands stretch far away.

1. Ozymandias

- a. Where does the shatter'd visage lie?
- b. Where did the traveler come from?

- c. What did the traveler see in the desert?
- d. Who did the speaker meet?
- e. The one who reads passions well is the ____.
- f. What words appear on the pedestal?
- g. Which word in the poem means 'very old'?
- h. What emotion of Ozymandias' visage conveys?
- i. Complete the analogy - sand : command :: read: _____

3. Play Things

-Rabindranath Tagore

Child,
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 seek out costly playthings, and gather lumps of gold and silver.
With whatever you find you create your glad games.
I spend both my time and my strength over things I can never obtain.
In my frail canoe I struggle to cross the sea of desire, and forget that I
too am playing a game.

2. Playthings

- a. What does the speaker seek?
- b. The child is playing with a ____.
- c. What is the speaker busy with?
- d. What has the speaker forgotten?

- e. Where is the child sitting?
- f. How does the child create glad games?
- g. Which word in the poem indicates the name of a vehicle?
- h. Which word in the poem means 'see intently'?
- i. What does the speaker realize at the end?

9. The Crutches

- Bertolt Brecht

Seven years I could not walk a step.
When I to the great physician came
He demanded: Why the crutches ?
And I told him: I am lame.

He replied: That's not surprising
Be so good and try once more.
If you're lame, it's these contraptions.
Fall then! Crawl across the floor !

And he took my lovely crutches
Laughing with a fiend's grimace
Broke them both across my back and
Threw them in the fireplace.

Well, I'm cured now: I can walk.
Cured by nothing more than laughter.
Sometimes, though, when I see sticks
I walk worse for some hours after.

The Crutches

- a. How did the physician laugh?
- b. Why couldn't he walk?
- c. The physician asked the speaker to ____ the floor.
- d. How long does the speaker couldn't walk?

- e. Which adjective describes the crutches?
- f. Where did the physician throw the broken crutches?
- g. What cured the speaker?
- h. What happens when the speaker sees sticks?
- i. Complete the analogy: came: lame :: grimace : ____.

11. The Bangle Sellers

- Sarojini Naidu

Bangle sellers are we who bear
Our shining loads to the temple fair...
Who will buy these delicate, bright
Rainbow-tinted circles of light?
Lustrous tokens of radiant lives,
For happy daughters and happy wives.

Some are meet for a maiden's wrist,
Silver and blue as the mountain mist,
Some are flushed like the buds that dream
On the tranquil brow of a woodland stream,
Some are aglow with the bloom that cleaves
To the limpid glory of new born leaves

Some are like fields of sunlit corn,
Meet for a bride on her bridal morn,
Some, like the flame of her marriage fire,
Or, rich with the hue of her heart's desire,
Tinkling, luminous, tender, and clear,
Like her bridal laughter and bridal tear.

Some are purple and gold flecked grey
For she who has journeyed through life midway,
Whose hands have cherished, whose love has blest,
And cradled fair sons on her faithful breast,
And serves her household in fruitful pride,
And worships the gods at her husband's side.

4. The Bangle Seller

- a. Who are the speakers of the poem?
- b. Rainbow tinted circles of light refer to _____
- c. What is meant by shining loads?
- d. Where do they take their loads?
- e. Whose wrist do the silver and blue bangles meet?

- f. Which adjective in the poem describes pride of wife?
- g. Complete the analogy – wrist : mist :: dream : _____
- h. The purple and gold flecked grey bangles represent _____ life of a woman.
- i. The bangles are the token of _____ (radiance / radiant) lives on daughters and wives.

15. The Human Seasons

Four Seasons fill the measure of the year;
 There are four seasons in the mind of man:
 He has his lusty Spring, when fancy clear
 Takes in all beauty with an easy span:
 He has his Summer, when luxuriously
 Spring's honied cud of youthful thought he loves
 To ruminate, and by such dreaming high
 Is nearest unto heaven: quiet coves
 His soul has in its Autumn, when his wings
 He furleth close; contented so to look
 On mists in idleness—to let fair things
 Pass by unheeded as a threshold brook.
 He has his Winter too of pale misfeature,
 Or else he would forego his mortal nature.

The Human Seasons

- a. How is spring in human life described by the poet?
- b. How many seasons are mentioned in the poem?
- c. What seasons are compared to human life?
- d. By what autumn is characterized?
- e. When does youthful thought reflect?
- f. Winter is symbolized by ____.
- g. Which word in the poem means 'lose something'?
- h. Why is winter season necessary?
- i. Complete the analogy- man : span :: loves: ____.

VI. Articles / Prepositions / Subject -Verb Agreement / Tenses / Jumbled words (Part D)

This question 31A of the revised question paper pattern consists of four questions for one mark each. One question from either article or preposition; one each on Subject-Verb agreement, tenses, and jumbled words are framed. The questions could be either textual or non-textual.

(Question number 31A. Rewrite as directed)

(i) Articles

1. Rivers are _____ important resource of energy.
2. Siddhartha was born as _____ king.
3. Oxygen is _____ basic need of all living beings.
4. Mt. Everest is _____ highest peak in the world.
5. My father is _____ musician.
6. Ranjitha got _____ first prize in singing competition.
7. Kalidasa is called _____ Shakespeare of India.
8. There is _____ owl in the cave.
9. Mr. Manjunath is _____ M.A. degree holder.
10. I need _____ cup of tea now.

(i) Prepositions

1. Samarth goes _____ a walk every morning.
2. Concave lens is thicker _____ the edges.
3. Bernard Shaw was fascinated _____ Eliza's voice.
4. The young boy was keen to know _____ the birds.
5. Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel Prize _____ Gitanjali.
6. The revised edition of the dictionary comes _____ a CD version of it.
7. Charan preferred coffee _____ tea.
8. Anand got _____ from the car.
9. Mr. Chandru is arriving _____ the night tomorrow.
10. Nagasaki was bombed _____ 1945.

(ii) Rearrange the segments into a meaningful sentence.

1. canals / a well / networked / Chinese /developed.
2. certain / rules and regulations / follow / must / we.
3. the / fascinating / bats / most / are / animals.
4. the cats / first / domesticated / were / by ancient Egyptians.
5. three/ there/ methods / rice/ of /are / cultivation.
6. changed / rural women / the life of / has / the cycling.
7. living/ nutrition/healthy/and/requires/environment/clean.
8. Ramakrishna Paramahansa/ the/ disciple/ Swamy Vivekananda/ greatest/of/was.
9. defend/ helps/ blood/ to/against/ the/ body/infection.
10. home / labourers / going / the / have / started.

(iii) Subject - Verb Agreement

1. Arunima _____(have/has) been a national volleyball player.
2. Rakesh and Ramesh _____(is/ are) good friends.
3. Everyone _____(need/needs) education.
4. One of my students _____(was/ were) felicitated in Kannada Sahitya Sammelana.
5. They _____(plays/play) the flute in an orchestra.
6. My son and his friends _____(do / does) not watch movies every day.
7. My mother's family _____(go / goes) to pilgrimage every year.
8. The Chief Minister and his cabinet _____(approves / approve) the budget in January every year.
9. One of my friends _____(runs /run) a hotel in Chennai.
10. The people _____(are/ is) fond of gossips.

(iv) Appropriate form of Verbs

1. Chaitanya _____(work) as a project assistant in TCS at present.
2. I _____(see) a snake in our classroom yesterday.
3. The students _____(prepare) well for the exam since last Sunday.
4. The earth _____(revolve) around the sun.
5. Our II PUC exam _____(begin) in March every year.
6. Dr. Man Mohan Singh _____(pass) away on December 26th, 2024.
7. The door bell _____(ring) every day at 9 in the morning.

8. They _____ (exhibit) their talent on their college annual day last week.

9. He _____ (stand) in the queue to reserve the tickets yesterday.

10. Her son _____ (cut) vegetables every day.

VII. Linkers (Part D)

This question item can be either textual or non-textual. But the linkers that are tested here are to be from the coursebook or the workbook only.

(Question number 31B. Fill in the blanks with the right linker)

1. Man is an inseparable part of environment. _____, he is exploiting _____ misusing the environment. _____, environment is under distress. _____ environment is giving many distress calls, he continues to neglect them willingly.

(and, but, as a result, even though)

2. Literature is a dream. Our past is nothing _____ a sequence of dreams. There is no difference between dreaming _____ remembering the past. Books are the great memory of all centuries. _____ their function is irreplaceable. _____ books disappear, surely history would disappear, and surely man would disappear.

(If, but, therefore, and)

3. People who live in overcrowded cities have to respect everyone's civil rights. One needs to respect civil rights _____ they ensure comfortable living to all. _____ respecting civil rights ensures a healthy environment in the cities. _____ everyone honours each other's rights, _____, cities become heavenly abodes for their citizens.

(then, because, if, moreover)

4. Roof's heart nearly flew out _____ he saw the iyi, _____ he knew the fame of Mbanta well. _____, he was certain that a single vote would not defeat Marcus. _____ he agreed to swear on the iyi.

(hence, when, however, as)

5. There are many courses _____ have come up recently _____ Artificial Intelligence, Marine Engineering, Astrobiology etc. One should choose these courses judiciously _____ one cannot know for sure about the job opportunities. _____ these courses are not offered by all the colleges.

(such as, that, as, moreover)

6. Roof's spirits fell _____ he let no one see it. All morning, he had masked his deep worry with a surface exertion _____ was unusual even for him. A policeman at the entrance searched him for illegal ballot papers _____ passed him. _____ the electoral officer explained to him about the two boxes.

(and, then, but, which)

7. Amith was an inventor. He had invented a machine _____ would reduce the burden of little children working in factories. _____ the people were not happy _____ their little children could add income to the family. _____ he could convince the public about its utility.

(however, as, which, but)

8. There are two types trades: internal trade _____ international trade. The trade _____ is carried on within a nation is internal trade. It is _____ called as domestic trade _____ home trade.

(which, and, or , also)

VII. Question forms and Question Tags (Part D)

This question item will have **any two** of - Question Tag / 'Do' question / 'Wh-' question.

(Question number 32A. Rewrite as directed)

(i) Add a suitable question tag

1. I did not attend his concert, _____?
2. They hardly bunk the classes, _____?
3. Neeraj won a silver medal in Olympics, _____?
4. Seema has gone to Malaysia, _____?
5. I am working as a teacher, _____?
6. This machine rarely works, _____?
7. We can complete the syllabus, _____?
8. I shall play the role of Shylock, _____?
9. These people were seldom known to their neighbours, _____?
10. The mother and the child had never come across such a situation, _____?

(ii) Change into a question using the right form of 'Do'

1. Nikita plays the guitar.
2. He and his daughter arrived last night.
3. We celebrate all festivals.
4. Nagesh cut his finger in the morning.
5. My mother puts some snacks in my box.
6. Marcus has two long cars.
7. Waters knows everything.
8. Gonzalo and Laura spoke to each other.
9. His students and my students study together.
10. I like English.

(iii) Frame a 'Wh'- question to get the underlined part as answer.

1. Gukesh is the youngest world champion of chess.
2. Laura liked the birds.
3. Ratan was born on 5th October 2012.
4. There were about 7000 inhabitants in Monaco.
5. The next Kannada Sahitya Sammelana will be held at Ballari.
6. He goes to his village to see his parents.
7. The POP campaigner offered five pounds to Roof.
8. I love my leader.
9. Peter's office is 5 km from his house.
10. Gonzalo was about 70 years old.

VIII. Error identification

This question item will have two sentences with errors. Questions need to follow the models presented in the workbook like errors in use of articles, prepositions, verb forms, redundancy etc.,

(Question number 32 B. Rectify errors in the following sentences and rewrite them)

1. Dog is a man's bestest friend.
2. You can return back this book tomorrow.
3. When you will complete notes?
4. My friend did not went to college today.

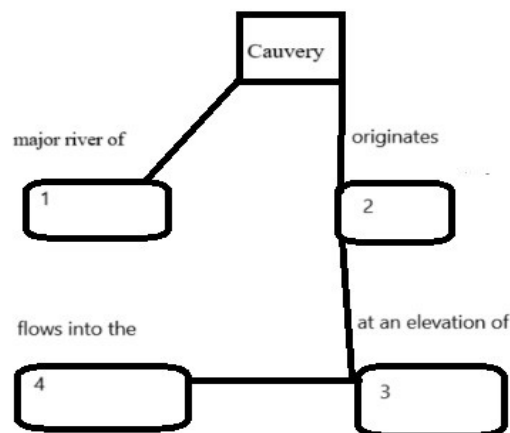
5. A sun rises in the east.
6. I have been working here since 6 years.
7. He invited my teacher for give advice.
8. He asked me where I am going.
9. I am hearing some noise.
10. This house is belonging to the minister.

IX. Note Making

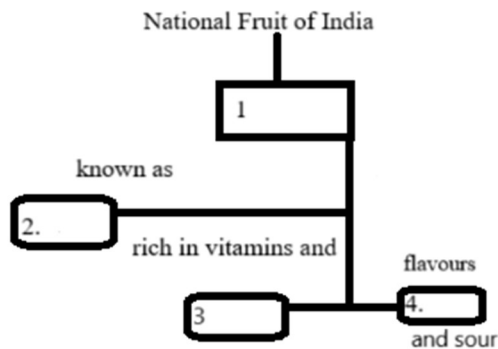
This question item is for two marks. A small paragraph of two/three sentences is given. A flow chart with four blank boxes is provided that need to be filled in based on the information given in the paragraph. Students should draw the flow chart and fill the boxes.

(Question number 33. Read the following passage and make notes by filling the boxes given below)

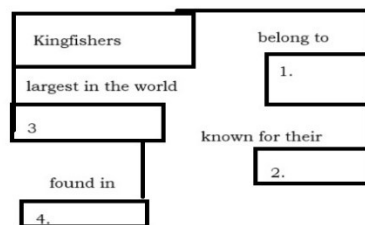
1. The Cauvery is one of the major rivers of Karnataka. It originates at Talakaveri in Kodagu district at an elevation of 1341 meters. It flows across the Deccan Plateau in South India and flows into the Bay of Bengal.



2. Mango is the national fruit of India. It is known as the king of fruits. It is rich in vitamins and minerals. Mangoes are sweet and sour flavoured.



3. Kingfishers are small to medium sized bright coloured birds. They belong to the family Alcedinidae. They are known for their dramatic hunting techniques. The largest Kingfisher in the world is Kookaburra which is found in Australia.



X. Reported Speech

This question item has five sentences in direct speech. Various types of sentences are included. The question can be either textual or non-textual.

(Question number 34. Report the following conversation)

1. Rajath: Pappa, can you please take me to Central Hall today evening?
 Father: Why do you want to go there?
 Rajath: Intercollegiate drama competition is going on.
 Father: Shall we go there at 5 pm?
 Rajath: No, we shall go at 6 pm.

2. Alifano asked, "What is your first literary reading?" Borges replied "My first reading is Grimm's Fairy tales." Alifano asked, "Where did you read it?" Borges said, "I read it in my father's library. It taught me more than any high school or university."

3. Roof : Do not forget. Our sign is the motorcar.
Woman : Is it like Marcus's car?
Roof : It is the same car. Don't look at the other with the man's head.

4. Teacher : Why are you standing here Smita?
Smita : I'm waiting for the bus, sir.
Teacher : Will the bus come now?
Smita : Yes sir, it will.
Teacher : If you don't get bus, go by auto.

5. Vegetable vendor : I have various vegetables madam.
Seeta : Are they fresh enough?
Vegetable vendor : Why do you ask such a question, madam?
Seeta : Carrot and beans are not fresh.
Vegetable vendor : No, I bought only this morning.

6. Deepak : Can I get an appointment with the doctor today?
Receptionist : He is not available this week.
Deepak : When will he come?
Receptionist : He will come next Monday.
Deepak : Please fix an appointment for Monday.

7. Prince : You must find some cheaper way of dealing with this rascal.
The present plan is too expensive.
Minister : We must dismiss the guard.
Prince : Will it be a solution?
Minister : Yes, he will run away.

8. Dona Laura : Do you use a shoe brush as a handkerchief?
 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.
9. Minister : The cost of execution will be 16,000 Francs.
 Prince : The wretch is not worth the money. Can't it be done,
 cheaper? 16,000 francs is more than two francs a head on the
 whole population. The people will not stand it.
10. Petra : I see him over there waiting for me.
 Dona Laura : Do not remain more than ten minutes.
 Petra : I will be back soon.
 Dona Laura : Wait a moment.
 Petra : What does the senora wish?
11. Alifano : What is blindness to you?
 Borges : It is a way of life.
 Alifano : Have you thought of writing a book on the history of the book?
 Borges : It is an excellent idea. I will keep it in my mind.
12. POP Campaigner : The iyi comes from Mbanta. Swear on it.
 Roof : I will cast my paper for Maduka. But Maduka has no chance
 against Marcus.
 POP Campaigner : Maduka gives out pounds, not shillings.

XI. Completing a conversation

This question item has three blanks to complete. The language function is to be clearly mentioned in the brackets.

(Question number 35. Complete the following dialogue)

1. (Dialogue between two friends)

Mayura: Hi Madhura, you are _____ (complementing)

Madhura: _____ (expressing gratitude)

Mayura: Is today a special day for you?

Madhura: Yes, _____ (responding)

Mayura: Many more happy returns of the day Madhura.

Madhura: Thank you, Mayura.

2. (At Principal 's chamber. Conversation between the principal and a parent)

Parent : May I come in madam?

Principal : _____ (giving permission)

Parent : I'm _____ (introducing)

Principal : Nice, be seated sir.

Parent : _____ (enquiring about his daughter's progress)

Principal : She is a responsible student. She studies well.

3. (Conversation between college tour secretary and principal)

Tour Secretary : Good morning, sir.

Principal : _____ (responding)

Tour Secretary : Sir, students wish to go for a trip sir.

Principal : _____ (asking for information)

Tour Secretary : For 3 days sir.

Principal : _____ (disagrees). I can permit you for one day only.

Tour Secretary : I'll inform the students sir.

4. (At a Showroom}

Sales manager : Hello sir. _____ (offering help)

Customer : I want to buy a scooter

Sales manager : _____ (asking about model)

Customer : I want to buy Honda Activa.

Sales Manager : _____ (asking for colour selection)

Customer : I'll go for Royal blue colour.

X. Letter Writing – Job Application

This question item has an extract of an advertisement containing a call for job. It has the details of required qualification and other preferences like computer literacy, languages known, experience etc.,

(Question number 36 A. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement that appeared ...)

1. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in ‘The Deccan Herald’ dated 17th December 2024.

WANTED

Data Entry Operators

Qualification: II PUC with First Class

Basic Computer Knowledge Essential

Fluency in Kannada and English

Apply within 10 days to

The Managing Director

Abhaya Digital Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

Chitradurga

Write XXXX for name and YYYY for address

2. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in ‘The Hindu’ dated 18th January 2024.

WANTED

English Teacher

Qualification: B A B. Ed.

Basic Computer Knowledge Essential

Apply within 10 days to

The Principal

AXN College

Belagum

Write XXXX for name and YYYY for address

XI. Speech Writing (Question number 36 B)

This question item has an imaginary situation in which the student is required to write a speech to be delivered. It has five to six prompts / clues. The speech could be on a special day like World Environment Day, No Tobacco Day, Independence Day, Ambedkar Jayanthi, Road Safety Week etc., or introducing a chief guest to the gathering / audience.

1. Imagine that you have been invited by a local science club to speak about superstitions.

Prepare a speech in about 100 words based on the points given below:

Meaning of superstition –irrational – feeble minds.

Reasons for superstition – ignorance -illiteracy – lack of scientific thinking

Measure to eradicate - literacy drive – create awareness

2. Imagine that you are the secretary of your college union. Your college is celebrating "Road Safety Week". You are asked to speak in your college assembly highlighting some of the traffic rules and mentioning the need to follow them. Write a Speech in about 100 words. Your speech should include the following points:

Road accidents – causes - negligence - use of mobile phone while riding/driving - overtaking and speeding.

3. Imagine that you are the president of your college's cultural union. You are celebrating Dr B R Ambedkar's Jayanthi. You are required to deliver a speech on the life and achievements of Dr B R Ambedkar. Prepare a speech of about 100 words following given clues:

Born on 14th April, 1891 - faced humiliation due to untouchability– determined to fight back – studied at Columbia university – London School of Economics – chairman of Indian Constitution drafting committee –first law minister of India – passed away on 6th December, 1956

4. Imagine that you are a member of a social service unit in your city/town. You Are addressing a gathering of students and lecturers on ' The importance of Social service in life. Write a speech in about 100 words. Your speech may include the following points:

Selfless service to fellow human beings - small yet very significant contribution to society - adds to self-satisfaction - useful to develop good character.

5. You are the president of the student union of your college. You have invited Dr. Sachidanand, Padmashree awardee, as the Chief guest on the occasion of 'Annual Day Celebration' of your college. Based on the profile of the chief guest, introduce him to the gathering. Write a speech not exceeding 100 words.

Name: Dr. Sachidanand

Native: Mysuru

Educational Qualification: M.A in English, PhD from Oxford University.

Worked at Osmania University, translated and authored many books. A good stage artist, singer. Recipient of Central Sahitya Academy award, Padmashree award.

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