



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मंडल, मध्यप्रदेश द्वारा कम किए गए पाठ्यक्रमानुसार नवीनतम ब्लूप्रिन्ट पर आधारित

युगबोध

परीक्षा बोध

दो सेट प्रादर्श एवं दो सेट संभावित प्रश्न-पत्र सहित

(हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी माध्यम के लिए)

अंग्रेजी कक्षा 12वीं

प्रश्न-पत्र का नया ब्लूप्रिन्ट

सं. क्र.	इकाई एवं विषय वस्तु	इकाई पर आबंटित अंक	वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न	अंकवार प्रश्नों की संख्या				कुल प्रश्न
			1 अंक	2 अंक	3 अंक	4 अंक		
	Section A Reading Skills	14	-	-	-	-	-	
1.	Unseen Passage	4 MCQs, 2MC Qs on vocab.2 Fill ups, 2 one word ans, qus.	10	-	-	-	1	
2.	Note Making	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	Section B Writing Skills	12	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Notice/Advertisement/Poster	-	-	-	-	1	1	
4.	Letter Writing (Formal/informal)	-	-	-	-	1	1	
5.	Long Composition Article/Reports/ Speech/Debate	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	Section C Grammar	10	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	Sentence Corrections/ Fill ups	-	5	-	-	-	1	
7.	Do as Directed	-	5	-	-	-	1	
	Section D Textbooks	44	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Extract from Prose (Flamingo)	-	5	-	-	-	1	
9.	A. Extract from Poetry (Flamingo)	-	3	-	-	-	1	
	B. Extract from Supp. Reader (Vistas)	-	4	-	-	-	1	
10.	5 S. A. Type Q. from prose (Flamingo)	-	-	5	-	-	1	
11.	3 S. A. Type Q. from poetry (Flamingo)	-	-	3	-	-	1	
12.	2 S. A. Type Q. from Supp. Reader (Vistas)	-	-	2	-	-	1	
13.	2 L. A. Type Q. from Prose (Flamingo)	-	-	-	2	-	1	
14.	1 L. A. Type Q. from Poetry (Flamingo)	-	-	-	1	-	1	
15.	1 L. A. Type Q. from Supp. Reader (Vistas)	-	-	-	1	-	1	
	योग	80	32	20	12	16		

2022

[B] POETRY SECTION

1. MY MOTHER AT SIXTY-SIX

— Kamala Das

Answer these Questions

Q. 1. What is the kind of pain and ache that the poetess feels ?

Ans. The poetess sees her mother sitting beside her and she is dozing. Her mouth is open. Her face is pale like a dead body. She is ageing. This is the pain and ache that the poetess feels.

Q. 2. Why are the young trees described as 'sprinting' ?

Ans. The young trees are described as 'sprinting' because they are full of strength and they seem to be running because the poetess is driving.

Q. 3. Why has the poetess brought in the image of the merry children 'spilling out of their homes' ?

Ans. The poetess has brought in the image of the merry children 'spilling' out of their homes because she wants to show the liveliness and the energy of the outside world. They are free from all tensions and anxieties. They represent life, vigour, power, action and carefree life. On the other hand there is her aged mother. She is in her declining age. The spontaneous flow of life has been depicted of the both side.

Q. 4. Why has the mother been compared to the 'late winter's moon' ?

Ans. She was compared to the 'late winter's moon' because the late winter's moon is calm and vague with a dim lustre. It loses its power and brightness.

Q. 5. What do the parting words of the poetess and her smile signify ?

Ans. The parting words of poetess and her smile signify some sort of hope, that she is promising to meet her mother again. She might find her alive. So she spread a smile on her face to pay her mother her last tribute. Also she is in trouble to be parted from her.

Q. 6. Where is the poetess going and who is with her ?

Ans. The poetess is going to Cochin airport from her parent's home. Her mother is with her. She is sitting beside her and dozing with her mouth open. Her face looks like a dead body's face

Q. 7. What was the poet's childhood fear ?

Ans. The poet felt that her mother would leave her one day. It is a fear of insecurity that every child feels when its mother is not around.

Q. 8. Describe the poetic devices used by Kamla Das in "My mother at sixty six."

Ans. The poet's mother is old at sixty-six. She is sitting beside her. The mother is dozing as old people usually do in their journey. Her mouth is opened. Her face seems pale and lifeless like a deadbody. These show the 'last stage of human beings'.

Q. 9. Why does the poetess "put that thought away" and looks outside ?

Ans. The poetess's mother is old. She is going to Cochin airport to see off her daughter. She is sitting beside the poetess. She is dozing with her mouth open. Her face looks like pale and faded, as a corpse. Actually these show the sign of decay and death. Here the poetess wants a distraction and a change. Hence, she looks outside, where she gets the picture of life, happiness and activity. Here the poetess gives the contrast between the pale old woman and the youngsters sprinting outside. The young children symbolise the growing stage of life.

2. AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASSROOM IN A SLUM

— Stephen Spender

Answer these Questions

Q. 1. What do you think is the colour of “sour cream” ? Why do you think the poet has used this expression to describe the classroom walls ?

Ans. In my thought the colour of ‘sour cream’ is off white. In my opinion the poet has used this expression to describe the classroom walls because he wants to contrast the classroom walls with the world of the slum children. Actually these unpleasant walls symbolise the poetic conditions of the lives of these children.

Q. 2. The walls of the classroom are decorated with the pictures of ‘Shakespeare’ ‘buildings with domes’, ‘world maps’ and ‘beautiful valleys’. How do these contrast with the world of these children ?

Ans. These pictures beautifully contrast with the world of this children. These pictures means, beauty, progress, prosperity, etc. But these slum children have no meaning and no purpose for them, because they live in extreme poverty.

Q. 3. What does the poet want for the children of the slums ? How can their lives be made to change ?

Ans. They can change their lives if they are shown green fields and their world is made to run azure on gold sun. The dirty surroundings must be removed, then only they will land in a world full of progress and prosperity. Then there will be no social injustice.

Q. 4. What is the message that Stephen Spender wants to give through the poem, “An Elementary school classroom in a slum” ?

Ans. Through this poem, the poet gives the message of social injustice and class inequalities. These are two different worlds. The slum children have no interest in the world of rich, *i.e.*, art, culture and literature have no value for them. They live in dark, narrow, cramped holes and lanes. The poet says, if gaps are not filled between two worlds, there can not be any progress or development anywhere in the world.

Q. 5. What does the poet say about the ‘open handed map’ ?

Ans. The map has been called ‘open handed’ because it shows all the seas and lands we have in the world. But the poet says that this world is not meant for the poor children. Their world is limited to what they see from the windows of their class room.

Q. 6. Why does the poet say : “Shakespeare is wicked” ?

Ans. Actually, the poet does not really mean to say that Shakespeare is wicked. It means that a picture of Shakespeare’s head is of no use in their class. For them Shakespeare hold no interest and serves no purpose to slum children.

Q. 7. What does the poet want the governor, the inspector and the visitor to do ?

Ans. The poet wants these people to take steps by which the poor children can be helped. He wants the children to be taken out of the slums in which they are living. He wants that they should be taken to those places where they can play and run about among the trees. They should also enjoy the life out side the room.

Q. 8. How does the poet describe the classroom walls ?

Ans. The poet says that the walls of the classroom emits bad smell. The walls bear the names of those who gave donations to build the classroom. The walls bear same pictures. A big open map is also hanging on the wall.

3. KEEPING QUIET

— Pablo Neruda

Answer these Questions

Q. 1. What will counting upto twelve and keeping still help us achieve ?

Ans. Counting twelve and keeping still will help us to start our activities in a nice way.

We can also feel the mutual understanding among us.

Q. 2. Do you think the poet advocates total inactivity and death ?

Ans. No, the poet does not say this at all. Whatever he says is added with life and activities that can be made better. He says only that we should stop our activities for a few seconds and have quiet introspection. It will help us to re-begin our activities in a better and meaning manner.

Q. 3. What is the 'sadness' that the poet refers to in the poem ?

Ans. The 'sadness' that poet refers in the poem is that those who remain all the time busy in worldly activities can never understand themselves. We can understand ourselves only if we stop all our activities for a few seconds and do some quiet introspection.

Q. 4. What symbol from nature does the poet invoke to say that there can be life under apparent stillness ?

Ans. The poet uses the symbol of the earth. He says that in winter, the earth seems to be dead. But later in spring, it seems that it is alive. Thus, the poet proves that there is life in stillness.

Q. 5. Why does the poet say to us to keep still ?

Ans. The poet wants to say to stop our worldly activities for a few moment and do some quiet introspection. It helps us to understand ourselves. It refreshes us to do our work in a better way.

Q. 6. What is an 'exotic moment' the poet Pablo Neruda wishes for ?

Ans. According to the poet, it is, "The moment of quiet introspection". He calls it exotic because it gives us something strange feeling. We shall able to feel and understand ourselves. In this situation we shall come out of all our greed, selfishness and cruelty.

Q. 7. What does the poet say about the fisher men ?

Ans. The poet says that quiet introspections will change in the outlook of the fishermen. After that they will give no harm to the whales out of their greed. They would fish only as much as they need for their survival.

Q. 8. What does the poet say about the man gathering salt ?

Ans. The man is continuously collecting the salt in his greed, and hurt his hands. The poet says if he spares a few moments for his quiet introspection, he will realise his foolish deed of greed. He will see his hands and stop his greediness.

Q. 9. How would keeping quiet affect life in and around the sea ?

Ans. The fishermen would stop harming whales and would fish only according to their need. The salt collecting man would see his hurt hand and be satisfied with his collected salt.

Q. 10. Justify the title "Keeping Quiet".

Ans. The title "Keeping Quiet" is appropriate and relevant. The poet says that the people live their life in rush and hurry. Due to this they suffer a lot. And in this situation keeping quiet for some moments will do them a lot of good. It will provide them the much needed time for self introspection and inner peace. It will save them from many harmful and dangerous mishaps.

Q. 11. "Life is what it is all about...". How is keeping quiet related to life ?

Ans. Keeping quiet relaxes our body and mind. We can re-start our activities in a better and meaning ful manner. Hence, keeping quiet is very closely related to life.

Q. 12. Why does one feel "a sudden strangeness" on counting one to twelve and keeping quiet ?

Ans. Counting one to twelve does not take much time. But during this short span of time, one can experience a sudden strangeness. It gives inner peace and mind becomes free from all worries and anxieties, and body feels relaxed.

Stanzas for Comprehension

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

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

Q. 1. Why does the poet tell us to count twelve ?

Ans. The poet asks us to count twelve because there are only twelve hour sign on the clock to measure hours.

Q. 2. Why does the poet ask us to keep still ?

Ans. The poet wants to keep us still because peace may help in finding the solution to our problems.

Q. 3. 'Let's not speak in any language' says Neruda, Why ?

Ans. The people are used to fighting among themselves.

4. A THING OF BEAUTY

— John Keats

Answer these Questions

Q. 1. List the things of beauty mentioned in the poem.

Ans. The things of beauty mentioned in the poem are :

The sun, the moon, trees old and young, simple sheep, Daffodils, clear rills and musk-roses.

~~Q.~~ **Q. 2. List the things that cause suffering and pain.**

Ans. The things that cause suffering and pain are :

Malice and disappointment, inhuman, dearth of noble natures, of all the unhealthy and over-darkened ways, etc.

Q. 3. What does the line, 'Therefore are we wreathing a flowery band to bind us to earth' suggest to you ?

Ans. This line says that there are many sufferings and pains on this earth that make the living impossible. But inspite of these sufferings and pains, there are some beauties on the earth that bind us to it.

Q. 4. What makes human beings love life inspite of troubles and sufferings ?

Ans. There is only beauty of the earth that binds the human beings inspite of sufferings. It provides joy forever. It is true also. In short the poet says that "truth is beauty and beauty is truth."

Q. 5. Why is 'grandeur' associated with the 'mighty dead' ?

Ans. 'Grandeur' is associated with the 'mighty dead' because we imagined that on the day of judgement, they will be rewarded by the god for their noble works, since they made great achievements in their life.

~~Q.~~ **Q. 6. Do we experience things of beauty only for short moments or do they make a lasting impression on us ?**

Ans. No, we don't experience it only for short moments. They make everlasting impression on us. Beauty never dies and its joy remains forever. Its beauty never fades due to the passage of time, and this sort of beauty is also called the spiritual beauty, which is eternal. The poet says that "A thing of beauty is joy forever."

~~Q.~~ **Q. 7. What image does the poet use to describe the beautiful bounty of the earth ?**

Ans. The poet has used 'the eternal fountain of immortal drink'. It constantly pours on us from the brink of heaven.

~~Q.~~ **Q. 8. What does a thing of beauty do for us ?**

Ans. A thing of beauty gives immense pleasure to us and that remains forever. Its beauty never fades due to the passage of time. Its loveliness increases every moment.

Q. 9. According to the poet what removes the pall of despondence over our dark spirits?

Ans. It is only beauty that removes the pall of despondence over our dark spirits. Men live in gloomy surroundings and whenever they come across a thing of beauty they get the joy forever and forget every-thing.

~~Q.~~ **Q. 10. What rich beauty has the heaven given us ?**

Ans. Heaven has given us humberless things of beauty. They are a joy forever. The poet compares them to an endless fountain of immortal drink. It constantly pours on us from the brink of heaven.

The lines that bring this out are : "The polished traffic passed with a mind ahead or if ever aside a moment, then out of sorts.

At having the landscape marred with the artless paint. Of sign that with N turned wrong and S turned wrong and clumsy paint used at the stand spoiled the beauty and charm of the landscape.

Q. 2. What was the plea of the folk who had put up the roadside stand ?

Ans. The plea of that folk was only to get money after selling his goodies. They must buy his goodies.

Q. 3. The government and other social service agencies appear to help the poor rural people, but actually do them no good. Pick out the words and phrases that the poet uses to show their double standards.

Ans. The government and other social services agencies appear to help the poor rural people, but actually do them no good. The words & phrases that the poet uses to show their double standards are !

1. Pitiful kin are to bought out. 2. Mercifully gathered into live in villages. 3. Greedy good-doers. 4. Beneficent beast of prey. 5. Soothe them out of their wits.

Q. 4. What is the 'childish longing' that the poet refers to? Why is it 'vain' ?

Ans. The poor farmer was waiting for any car to stop and buy his product or ask about the prices of his products. But hardly any car stops there. In this way his longing proves vain. The poet calls it his "childish longing."

Q. 5. Which lines tell us about the insufferable pain that the poet feels at the thought of the plight of the rural poor ?

Ans. The lines that tells us about the poet's insufferable pain are :

Sometimes I feel myself I can hardly bear.

The thought of so much childish longing in vain,

The sadness that lurks near the open window there.

Q. 6. The economic well-being of a country depends on a balanced development of the villages and the cities.

Ans. The simultaneous developement of villages and cities are very important for country's economic well being. Both are interlinked. In our country cities are developing rather than villages. Hence the village youths are migrating to cities. The reason is that villages are not providing the better prospect to them. It is the duty of government to look after the village management. If village is left undeveloped, then it will cause a great problem and imbalanced situation in everyfield will arise. Hence, it is said that the economic well being of a country depends on a balanced developement of the villages and the cities.

Q. 7. Why was the "little old house" extended towards the road ?

Ans. The little old house was extended towards the road to make living out of the city money. The owner extended the stand closer to the road to attract the rich city men.

Q. 8. Which traffic is referred to here ? Why are they speeding.

Ans. The traffic referred to here is the cars and other vehicles of the rich people. The rich men are in a great hurry to move towards the city to earn money.

Q. 9. Why is the stand's existence said to be "pathetic" ?

Ans. The Roadside stand existence is said to be pathetic because they stand there in the hope of money from the rich. But their expectations are never fulfilled as the rich men are not taking any interest among them.

Q. 10. Why is it unfair to say that these people are begging for a “Dole of bread ?”

Ans. It is common thing to see those people who are having their stands at the roadside, they are begging. But they are not unlike the beggars. The people of the roadside stand have something to sell, some informations to share.

Q. 11. What do the poor people really expect from the rich ?

Ans. They expect only a small share of the money from the rich men.

Q. 12. How do the poor people look at the city money ?

Ans. The poor people need money for their growth and survival. They need it badly. Hence, it is very essential for them. But they want to get it by selling their things.

Q. 13. What is the flowers of the cities ? How ?

Ans. The flower of cities are its growth and prosperity. The poet says as the flower is the crowning glory of a plant, hence growth and prosperity become the flower of a city.

Q. 14. What do you mean by “Polished traffic ?”

Ans. The poet has used “Polished traffic” in the sense of insensitive attitude of the city-men. They appear to be polished outside but their minds do not understand the sufferings of the poor people.

Q. 15. Explain, “passed with a mind ahead.”

Ans. The city people were self-centred and greedy persons. Their minds were restless and always moved in great profit in their business.

Q. 16. What are the usual complains made by the city-men when they stop at the roadside stand ?

Ans. The city men are complaining to the poor people that they are ruining the beauty of nature, and hurt the scenery.

Q. 17. How did the poor people “Mar” the landscape ?

Ans. The poor people marred the beauty of the landscape by putting up on the roadside. Their houses are painted in a dirty manner.

Q. 18. What articles are “offered for sale” at the stand ?

Ans. Wild berries in wooden containers, crook-necked golden squash with silver warts and paintings of mountain, scenery are for sale at the roadside stand.

Q. 19. What qualities of the “offered articles” make them unfit for sale ?

Ans. The articles for sale are wild and are not polished. They are looking inferior. Moreover they are not packed properly and they are far expensive than those in the cities.

Q. 20. What does “Beauty rest in mountain scene, mean” ?

Ans. Probably a scenic painting made by the inhabitants of the roadside stand meant for selling to the rich people.

Q. 21. Will some people change the life of these people ? Will the city folks even learn manners ? Will they have sympathy for the poor ? Will some magic occur and the life of the poor be different ?

Ans. These questions are quite relevant to be explained. No doubt the life of poor people may be changed but it requires the mood of the society, NGO's and the Government as what they are planning to uplift them from their poverty. The rich people can not alter their life style but poor people can change their life style. We can not say whether the rich people will have sympathy for the poor or not. Some people possess human quality and act accordingly whereas some are selfish. There won't be any magic to change the life of the poor. Only to think about them, and to make some planning to eradicate their poverty. This noble deeds only can be done by the society, NGO's and by the government.



8. VISTAS

2. THE TIGER KING

— Kalki

Answer these Questions

✓ Q. 1. Who is the Tiger king ? Why does he get this name ?

Ans. The Tiger king is the Maharaja of Pratibandapuram. He gets this name for his skill in killing tigers.

✓ Q. 2. What did the royal infant grow up to be ?

Ans. The royal infant grew taller and stronger day by day. He drank the milk of an English cow, and tutored by an Englishman. He grew up to be a tiger hunter.

Q. 3. What will the Maharaja do to find the required number of tiger to kill ?

Ans. Maharaja killed 70 tigers within ten years. But suddenly the tiger population in his kingdom became extinct. So, he wanted to marry in the royal family of a state with a large tiger population. So he ordered his dewan to find the right girl for him.

Q. 4. How will the Maharaja prepare himself for the hundredth tiger which was supposed to decide his fate ?

Ans. The Maharaja was very careful to kill the hundredth tiger, because he had already successfully killed 99 tigers. Only one more was left. He announced a three year exemption from all the taxes for that village in which hundredth tiger was seen and set out on the hunt at once with full care.

Q. 5. What will now happen to the astrologer ? Do you think the prophecy was indisputably disproved ?

Ans. After killing the last tiger, the Maharaja became overjoyed and he wanted to call the astrologer and make fun of his prophecy. But by then the astrologer was already dead. No, I don't think the prophecy was indisputably disproved. After killing 99 tigers, the Maharaja couldn't kill the hundredth tiger. Ironically the hundredth tiger, made by wood became the cause of his death.

Q. 6. The story is a satire on the conceit of those in power. How does the author employ the literary device of dramatic irony in the story ?

Ans. The story is a satire on the pride and conceit of those in power. The author has employed the literary device of dramatic irony in the story. The Maharaja of Pratibandapuram is the main character of this story. He becomes famous as the tiger king. Its very important to disclose a matter of vital importance about the tiger king. He wishes to kill hundred tigers with his gun. He vows that he will attend to all other matters only after killing the hundred tigers. The Maharaja of Pratibandapuram tries to belie what is written in his fate. The chief astrologer announces that the prince is born in the hour of the bull. The bull and the tigers are born enemies. Therefore the tiger would be the only cause of his death. The result is ironical as well as tragic. The irony is that the Maharaja thinks himself safe after

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killing the hundredth tiger but it doesn't die of his bullet. Ironically, the tiger that caused the death of Maharaja is not the real one but it was a wooden toy-tiger.

Q. 7. What is the author's indirect comment on subjecting innocent animals to the willfulness of human beings ?

Ans. The author's indirect comment on subjecting innocent animals to the willfulness of human beings is that their killing of wild animals are very bad. One has to decide first what is right and what is wrong. And one has to pay for his evil actions. Also it will lead to his downfall. This evil practice should be stopped everywhere in India. This will imbalance the nature and forests will lose their beauty. The wild animals are gradually getting extinct. Wild animals are the natural wealth and it is our duty to protect them. Wild life sanctuaries are the best protection houses for wild animals. The wild animals should not be killed for pleasure and sport.

Q. 8. How would you describe the behaviour of the Maharaja's minions towards him? Do you find them truly sincere towards him or are they driven by fear when they obey him? Do we find a similarity in today's political order ?

Ans. The minions of Maharaja are not true and sincere to him. They do work only due to the fear. Their only aim is to keep him in good humour. Complete obedience, docile submission and flattery are the features of their behaviour. We find much similarity in today's political order. Everybody wants to meet his selfish ends. Therefore, they become more flatters.

Q. 9. Can you relate instances of game-hunting among the rich and the powerful in the present times that illustrate the callousness of human beings towards wildlife ?

Ans. In the present condition, the result of ruthless hunting of wild animals, hardly any animals are left in the forests. Though there are many sanctuaries and project tiger programme in India, still we hear the news of killing of wild animals or trafficking. Elephants are killed just for their tusks. Rhinos are killed to get their horns. The news became highlighted when Salman Khan killed black bucks. He killed innocent animals just for fun and his egoistic pleasure.

Q. 10. We need a new system for the age of ecology — a system which is embedded in the care of all people and also in the care of the Earth and all life upon it. Discuss.

Ans. In present scenario, after seeing the deterioration of the forests and extinction of wild animals, the nature shows its imbalance situation. Hence, the knowledge of ecology is probably more important today than at any other time. Ecology is concerned with the way living things share the earth we live on. The demand of nature should be completed in its own cycle. The most threatening condition is the increasing of human population. It affects our natural resources, forest wealth and wildlife. Global warming has become the biggest threat for all life on the earth. Therefore, it is the need of the hour to evolve a new system which can take care of all people and also all life on this earth.

Q. 11. Why does the tiger king get this name ?

Ans. The chief astrologer had said that his death would come from the hundredth tiger he would kill. With an aim to kill a hundred tiger, the Maharaja started hunting tigers one after the other. Thus, he came to be called the Tiger king.

Q. 12. What does the chief astrologer tell to be the cause of the Maharaja's death?

Ans. The royal infant wants to know the real reason of his death. The astrologer tells him that he is born in the hour of the Bull. The bull and the tiger are enemies. Therefore, his death will "Come from the tiger". He awares him to beware of the hundredth tiger.

Q. 13. Why did the tiger king decided to get married ?

Ans. The Maharaja was able to kill 70 tigers within ten years. But after that his mission of killing hundred tigers stopped suddenly. Tigers became extinct in the forests of Pratibandapuram. He thought a plan. He told his dewan that he wanted to get married in the royal family of a state with the largest tiger population. Thirty tigers are still left to be shot dead.

Q. 14. Why was Maharaja once in danger of losing his kingdom ?

Ans. Once the Maharaja was in danger of losing his kingdom. A British officer of high rank came to Pratibandapuram. He had a keen interest in killing of tiger and to take photograph with them. He was refused permission to hunt tigers. That's why Maharaja thought that he is going lose his kingdom.

Q. 15. What did the Maharaja do when he had killed his first tiger ?

Ans. The Maharaja was filled with great joy and pride. He called the state astrologer. He showed him the dead tiger and asked what he would say then.

Q. 16. What did the state astrologer say when the Maharaja showed him the first tiger he had killed ?

Ans. The state astrologer said humbly that he might kill ninety nine tigers in exactly the same manner, but he must be very careful with the hundredth tiger.

Q. 17. What proclamation was issued by the Maharaja in his state and why ?

Ans. The proclamation was that none but the Maharaja could hunt the tiger in the state. If anyone found even throwing a stone at a tiger, all his wealth and property would be confiscated. This proclamation was made by the Maharaja because he first wanted to fulfil his own vow of killing a hundred tigers.

Q. 18. What was the diwan's tiger like ? How did he take it into the forest ?

Ans. Dewan's tiger was an old tiger. It was not danger. It was pushed to the ground. The tiger was kept in Dewan's house. At midnight when the whole town slept in peace, the dewan and his wife dragged the tiger into the car and drove straight to the forest.

Q. 19. Why didn't the hunters tell the Maharaja that the tiger was not dead ?

Ans. After shooting the hundredth tiger, the Maharaja thought that he had killed it. He didn't know that his bullet had missed the mark. The tiger was killed not by him but by one of the hunters. However, they kept it a secret. They feared losing their jobs if the Maharaja knew the truth.

Q. 20. Did the Tiger king shoot the hundredth tiger ? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans. The tiger king took careful aim at the hundredth tiger. The tiger fell in a crumbled heap. But the tiger was not killed by the king. Actually one of the hunters shot the tiger

dead. The king's bullet missed the mark. Hence the tiger king couldn't fulfil his vow of killing the hundredth tiger himself.

Q. 21. How did the hundredth tiger takes its revenge upon the tiger king ?

Ans. The Tiger king decided that a wooden toy-tiger had been a perfect gift for his son's birthday. So, he bought a wooden toy-tiger for him. While playing with that wooden toy-tiger, one of the slivers pierced the king's right hand. The infection spread all over the arm. Three surgeons performed an operation but they couldn't save the king. Thus, the hundredth tiger took its revenge upon the king.

Q. 22. Draw a character sketch of the tiger king in your own words ?

Ans. The Maharaja of Pratibandapuram was a brave, and determined ruler of his state. When he was born, the astrologer of the state told that he would meet his death with a tiger. But the infant had something miraculous quality in him. He was only of ten days, he challenged the prediction of the astrologer.

The boy was brought up in English environment. He became a tall, brave strong man. He became the king of his state at the age of twenty. He made vow to fulfil his pledge. One day he declared that nobody will kill any tiger except himself. The law-breakers would be punished by confiscated their property. When he came across that after killing seventy tigers, his forests became extinct of tiger. Then he married a princess whose father had a large forest full of tigers. There he killed 29 tigers but the hundredth tiger faints due to the shock of the bullet. His hunters killed the tiger. Thus, he fulfilled his vow.

Q. 23. The tiger king's quest for tigers was full of hurdles and challenges. Justify the statement.

Ans. There isn't any question arises that 'the tiger king's' quest for tigers was full of hurdles and challenges. The hundredth tiger was the most challenging which became the cause of his death. First of all he made the proclamation that nobody would hunt any tiger except himself. Even throwing a stone on the tigers, was also banned. If any one found would lead to confiscation of his property. The king failed to pay attention to his social duties. Further he was on the brink of leasing his kingdom for not allowing the British officer's secretary to hunt the tigers. He had to bribe the officer to retain back his kingdom.

After killing 70 tigers the tigers population became extinct. To solve his problem of hunting tigers he married a girl whose father's state had a large tiger population. In this way the Maharaja killed 99 tigers, but still he had to kill one tiger. Ultimately his Dewan arranged the tiger and the Maharaja shot the beast. It fell in a crumpled heap. The Maharaja became happy and went away, but the hunters found it alive. One of the hunters shot it dead. In this way his quest for tigers was full of hurdles and challenges.

Q. 24. How did the hundredth tiger take its revenge upon the tiger king ?

Or

Comment on the appropriateness of the title 'The Tiger King'.

Ans. When the chief astrologer had warned the tiger king that his death would come from a tiger, then the tiger king was aware about the killing of hundredth tiger. Continuously the tiger king was killing the tigers and reached his target upto 99. Though he found too much hurdles and challenging to find the tigers. Anyhow he arranged the tigers. After killing

3. JOURNEY TO THE END OF THE EARTH

— Jishani Doshi

Answer these Questions

Q. 1. How do geological phenomenon help us to know about the history of human kind?

Ans. The geological phenomenon help us to know about the history of mankind. It gives us the knowledge about the earth's present, past and future. What sort of life did the human beings live at that time, how time has changed now and what are the leading factors to this change. It is also said that the world's geological history is trapped in Antarctica. After the time when the dinosaurs were wiped out, the mammals started existing and after the separation of landmass, the human race started flourishing on the earth.

Q. 2. What are the indications for the future of human kind ?

Ans. In present situation we can say that the future for the humankind can get in danger if the emission of carbon-dioxide and other poisonous gases continue in the same way. These gases deplete the ozone layer and allow the ultra-violet rays of the sun to enter the earth's environment. This causes the rise in temperature of the earth and giving rise to the phenomenon called global-warming. The increased temperature can melt the ice of Antarctica and cause the other environmental problems.

Q. 3. 'The world's geological history is trapped in Antarctica.' How is the study of this region useful to us ?

Ans. No doubt, the world's geological history is trapped in Antarctica. The study of this region gives us insight into the world's geological history. It gives the idea, how the earth was like, before it drifted into continents and countries.

About six hundred and fifty millions years ago things were quite different. Human hadn't arrived on the global scene and the climate was warmer. Then, a giant amalgamated southern supercontinent Gondwana did exist and centred roughly around the present day Antarctica. For 500 millions years Gondwana thrived but around the time when the dinosaurs were wiped out and the age of the mammals was forced to separate into countries, shaping

4. THE ENEMY

— *Pearl S. Buck*

Answer these Questions

Q. 1. Who was Dr. Sadao ? Where was his house ?

Ans. Dr. Sadao was a famous Japanese doctor. His house was built on a spot on the Japanese coast. The low, square stone house was set upon rocks well above a narrow beach.

Q. 2. Will Dr. Sadao be arrested on the charge of harbouring an enemy ?

Ans. When Dr. Sadao operated the wounded enemy soldier, Dr. Sadao wrote all the incidents and told it to the general. General told him that he would not be arrested on the charge of harbouring an enemy and said that he will get the man killed by his own private assassins secretly.

Q. 3. Will Hana help the wounded man and wash him herself ?

Ans. Yes, she will help the wounded man and wash him herself. She has initial hesitations. The man is a prisoner of war and the sailor of the "U.S. Navy." Firstly Hana doesn't want to help him, because the man is her enemy. Secondly she thinks that by giving shelter to such a man they can be arrested. But her inside humanity and obedience to her husband compels her to save his life.

Q. 4. What will Dr. Sadao and his wife do with the man ?

Ans. When operation is conducted, the young man wakes up weak and terrified. Dr. Sadao and his wife try their best to save him. Hana tells the wounded soldier not to be afraid. She serves him herself as none of the servants would enter the room. Sadao tells him to take more rest.

Q. 5. Will Dr. Sadao be arrested on the charge of harbouring an enemy ?

Ans. No, Dr. Sadao will not be arrested on the charge of harbouring an enemy because he will handle the situation with the favour of Jailor.

Q. 6. What will Dr. Sadao do to get rid of the man ?

Ans. Dr. Sadao gives a new life to the wounded man. So, he can not throw him into the death again. Therefore he gives him a boat with sufficient food and clothes to go to a nearby island. From there the man can take a Korean boat and escape to freedom at night.

Q. 7. There are moments in life when we have to make hard choices between our roles as private individuals and as citizens with a sense of national loyalty. Discuss with reference to the story you have just read.

Ans. It is rightly said that in some moments of life a person has to make hard choices between his roles as private individuals and as a citizen with a sense of national loyalty. Sometimes it comes in conflict with our sense of national loyalty. In this story Dr. Sadao has to confront with such conflicting realities of life. An American prisoner of war is washed ashore in a dying state. He is thrown into the doorstep of Dr. Sadao. It becomes difficult for Dr. Sadao whether he should handover him over to the Army or he should save his life as a doctor. He has to make a choice.

Dr. Sadao faces a lot of problems meanwhile. He is full of patriotic feelings. While he was in America he had bitter experiences with the white people. They suffer from racial prejudice. Being as a doctor, he has a sense of duty to save his life. First it doesn't matter whether he is a friend or an enemy. Ultimately Dr. Sadao performs an operation on Tom and helps him in escaping to freedom.

Q. 8. Dr. Sadao was compelled by his duty as a doctor to help the enemy soldier. What made Hana, his wife, sympathetic to him in the face of open defiance from the domestic staff?

STUDYING SCIENCE IN THE FUTURE

Q. 15. What was the chief concern of Sadao's father and what did he do for it ?

Ans. Sadao's education was the chief concern of his father. He neither jokes nor played with the boy. When Sadao was twenty-one, he was sent to America to get the Knowledge of surgery and medicine.

Q. 16. What was the dream of Sadao's father ? How did Sadao realize it ?

Ans. Sadao's father wanted to see his son highly educated man. Sadao realized his dream. So he went to America to learn surgery and medicine. Dr. Sadao became surgeon as well as scientist.

Q. 17. Why was Sadao not sent to the battlefield ?

Ans. Sadao was not sent to the battlefield because he was treating the old General medically, and the general could need an operation also. And this operation could be performed by Sadao. That was why Sadao was not sent to the battlefield.

Q. 18. Who was Hana ? Where did Sadao met her ?

Ans. Hana was Sadao's wife. Sadao met her in America at the house of a professor where some foreign students lived.

Q. 19. How did Sadao's marriage took place with Hana ?

Ans. Sadao met Hana in America. He liked her but waited to fall in love with her. He wanted to be sure that she was a Japanese. Both Sadao and Hana came back to Japan after completing their studies. Their marriage was arranged in the old Japanese culture.

Q. 20. What did Sadao and Hana see when they were standing at their door one misty night ?

Ans. When they were standing at their door they saw something black come out from the mist. It was a man. He was flung out of the sea. He staggered a few steps. Then they saw him crawling on his hands and knees. Then he fell on his face and lay there.

Q. 21. In what condition did Sadao find the American soldier on the seashore ?

Ans. He found that the man was deeply wounded. The sand on one side of him had a stain of blood soaking through. He was lying motionless and his face was in the sand. He was in wet rags. An old cap was stuck to his head. When Sadao turned his head, he saw that he was a white man.

Q. 22. What did Sadao and his wife want to do with the white man after he had stopped his bleeding ? Why ?

Ans. They wanted to put him back into the sea, because that man was enemy soldier, and they thought that they would be arrested if they were found giving shelter to him.

Q. 23. How did Sadao conclude that the white man was an American and a prisoner of war who has escaped ?

Ans. Sadao saw at the man's battered cap. But he read the world's 'U.S Navy' on it. Hence, it became clear to him that he was a sailor from America. He had a gunshot in his back. Now it became clear to him that he was a escaped war prisoner.

Q. 24. Hana told Yumi to wash the soldier. How did Yumi react ?

Ans. Yumi refused to wash the soldier as she had never washed a white man and also said that she would not wash him as he was very dirty.

Q. 25. Why did the servants leave Dr. Sadao's house ?

Ans. When Dr. Sadao gave shelter to the enemy soldier, the servants became irritated. None of his servants liked him. And when they saw that Dr. Sadao was not going to hand over the man to the police, they left his house.

Q. 26. Who washed the wounded man before the operation ?

Ans. Hana herself washed his face and the upper part of his body. But she dared not turn him. When Dr. Sadao come, with her help he turned him over and she washed his back carefully.

Q. 27. In what context does Hana remember the cruel nature of General Takima ?

Ans. Hana remembered that the General used to beat his wife often. He was very cruel to her. This terrible image of General made her upset and she thought if a man could be so cruel to a woman in his power, how cruel he could be to the helpless prisoner of war.

5. SHOULD WIZARD HIT MOMMY?

— John Updike

Answer these Questions

Q. 1. Who is Jo ? How does she respond to her father's story-telling ?

Ans. Jo is Jack's daughter. She is nearly four years old. Jack tells his daughter stories which he makes himself. Her father started this custom of story telling when she was two years old. Jo never falls asleep till Jack tells a new tale her. Each new story contains a slight change of the basic story. She would enjoy all the stories and responds to her father's story telling by asking many questions.

Q. 2. What possible plot line could the story continue with ?

Ans. Each story Jack told to his daughter was a slight change of the basic story. There was always a small creature named Roger. In this present story it was Roger Skunk. In every story he had some problems and he went to the wise owl. The owl told him to go to a wizard, and the wizard performed a magic spell which solved the problem. Thus, Roger becomes very happy and plays many games with other animals.

Q. 3. What do you think was Jo's problem ?

Ans. Jo was very sensible girl, she didn't like Roger Skunk's mother. The wizard made Roger smell like roses. Roger's mother didn't like this smell and compelled the wizard to make him smell very bad again. She wanted her father to make a change in the story. She wanted the wizard to hit the Roger's mother with his magic wand.

Q. 4. What is the moral issue that the story raises ?

Ans. This story raises moral issue. The moral values of children vary with ours. Ugliness and hatred have no place in their idealised world. Jo is very angry with Roger's mother. Roger's mother wanted Roger smell bad again. Roger is Jo's hero and he must smell good.

Q. 5. How does Jo want the story to end and why ?

Ans. Jo wants that wizard should refuse to change Skunk's rose smell, because Roger became very happy with his rose smell and played many games with other animals. Jo wants that the wizard should punish Skunk's mommy to make such a stupid request.

Q. 6. Why does Jack insist that it was the wizard that was hit and not the mother ?

Ans. Jack wants to make her daughter realise that the elders are always right for their children. So in this story he says that the little skunk loved his mother more than he loved all other things and she knew what was right for her son, that's why Jack insists the hitting of the wizard by the mother.

Q. 7. What makes Jack feel caught in an ugly middle position ?

Ans. Jack always tells stories according to his own creation. His little daughter wants to end Roger Skunk's story in a happy mood. She wants that the wizard must hit the mommy with his magic wand. But Jack doesn't want to change anything in his story. He wants to give her the message that the elders are always right in their part whatever they do for their children. So, he feels caught himself in an ugly middle position.

Q. 8. What is your stance regarding the two endings to the Roger Skunk story ?

Ans. In my opinion I want to approve the mature ending narrated by Jack that the mother Skunk hit the wizard on his head by her umbrella and forced him to change the natural smell to the little skunk.

Q. 9. Why is an adult's perspective on life different from that of a child's ?

Ans. An adult's perspective on life is different from that of a child's because an adult develops his own likes and dislikes. He has his own moral values or principles. He has an experience of life. On the other hand, the child's mind is not developed. The child is free from any prejudices or ideas. He can not accept anything which is unjust and improper to him. But an adult can make compromises but a child does not. It is the duty of the adult to mould the behaviour of the child. The adult should give him the knowledge that things are not as they are seen. There is difference between theoretical and practical knowledge.

Q. 10. Why did the story telling become a necessary ritual for Jack ?

Ans. The story telling became a necessary ritual for Jack because he used to tell stories mostly in the evening to make naps to Jo. He had been telling stories to Jo when she was two years old. All the stories were the own creations of Jack. Jo responded enthusiastically. In the end Jo fell asleep.

Q. 11. What was the basic plot of each story told by Jack ?

Ans. Jack used to tell stories to Jo usually named Roger, and the basic theme of all his stories remained the same. Each story had some problems and went with it to the wise old owl, and the wise owl directs the creature to the wizard.

Q. 12. What problem did Roger Skunk face when he went to play with his friends.

How did he solve it ?

Ans. When Roger Skunk went out to play with his friends he faced a lot of humiliation and shame because he smelled very bad. All the other animals would run away from him. Roger Skunk would stand there all alone. He started weeping after that. He got rid of his bad smell through a wizard.

Q. 13. Why did Roger Skunk go to the owl ? What advice did he get ?

Ans. Roger Skunk faced the problem of his bad smell. Whenever he went out to play, all other little animals would run away from him. He would then feel humiliation and shame.

In order to find out his problems he went to the wise owl and the wise owl advised him to go to the wizard.

Q. 14. How did Roger Skunk find three more pennies and how did he start smelling like roses ?

Ans. The wizard asked seven pennies from Roger Skunk, but he had only four with him. Then the wizard asked him to go to the end of the lane and turn around three times. He would find three pennies in the magic well. Roger did it. He gave three pennies to the wizard. The wizard became very happy and made Roger Skunk smell like roses.

Q. 15. Why was Roger Skunk's 'mommy' angry when she found him smelling like roses ?

Ans. One day, when Roger Skunk came home, he was smelling like roses. His mother astounded what that awful smell was. Roger told that the wizard made him like that because all the animals kept away from him due to his bad smell. After that his mother became very angry and decided to take him right back to the wizard to restore his bad smell.

Q. 16. Why did Roger Skunk's mommy go to the wizard and what was the result ?

Ans. Roger Skunk's mommy went to the wizard because he had made Roger smell like roses. She became furious, She went straight to the wizard, took her umbrella and hit the wizard right over his head. The wizard was ready to restore his smell. Now Roger Skunk did not smell of roses.

6. ON THE FACE OF IT

— *Susan Hill*

Answer these Questions

Q. 1. Who is Mr. Lamb ? How does Derry get into his garden ?

Ans. Mr. Lamb is an old man and lives in a big house and has a garden of his own. Derry gets into his garden when there is the occasional sound of birds and rustling of tree leaves. The gate of the garden is always opened for the people to come in but Derry doesn't come through the gate. He climbs over the garden wall and gets inside.

Q. 2. Do you think all this will change in Derry's attitude towards Mr. Lamb ?

Ans. Of course, Mr. Lamb will leave a deep imprint on the mind of young Derry. Derry develops a negative thinking about his burnt face. Mr. Lamb motivates him to think positive about life, people and things. Ultimately Derry comes back to Mr. Lamb though his mother tries to prevent him from going there.

Q. 8. According to Derry, who do people think and say about him ?

Ans. Derry had burnt face and caught in inferiority complex. He thought that people were afraid of his burnt face. It was a terrible thing. No one would ever kiss him except his mother. When people stared at him, he felt that they were afraid of him, Hence, he made himself withdrawn. He tried to avoid meeting with people.

Q. 9. Why does Mr. Lamb leave his garden always open ?

Ans. Mr. Lamb is a lonely person. He wants people to come in his garden and talk to him. That is why he always leave his garden gate open.

Q. 10. What kind of garden does Mr. Lamb have ? Why does he like that.?

Ans. Mr. Lamb has a very beautiful garden. It has apple trees, flowers and herbs, and beehive behind the trees. His garden is always opened for everyone. He likes his garden very much because, he sits in the sun, reads books, climb the trees and plucks ripe apples. He like the sound of bees. He enjoys sitting there.

Q. 11. Why does Derry tell Mr. Lamb that he is afraid of seeing himself in the mirror in the story "On the face of it" ?

Ans. Derry has a burnt face due to acid had fallen on one side of his face and burnt it. He looked ugly now. He avoids to meet people. Whenever he looks his face in the mirror, it looks terrible and very ugly. He suffers from a complex and becomes withdrawn and defiant.

Q. 12. How does Derry get into Mr. Lamb's garden ?

Ans. Mr. Lamb does not close his garden's gate. The gate is always opens for all. But Derry does not come through the gate. He doesn't want to be noticed by anyone that he is getting inside the garden. So he climbs over the garden wall and comes in.

Q. 13. Why did Derry come into the garden ?

Ans. Derry thought that it was an empty place and no one lived there. His intention was not to steal anything from the garden. He came in just to see what kind of place it was.

Q. 14. Why doesn't Derry stay to help Mr. Lamb to get crab-apples ?

Ans. Derry doesn't stay to help Mr. Lamb to get crab-apples because he had been away from his home for a long time. This mother must be worried. He was away from his home nearly three miles across the fields. Though he was fourteen but still his mother worried about him.

Q. 15. How does Mr. Lamb's brief association with Derry affect the latter ?

Ans. Mr. Lamb was also a disabled person but he lived his life with positive thoughts. In his brief association with Derry affected him deeply. He learned from Lamb that disabilities should not be allowed to distort our liver. Derry developed a positive attitude towards life and people. He didn't care about his face now. It made him mentally strong and confident to face the world as it is.

Q. 16. What is the bond that unites the two-the old man, Mr. Lamb and Derry, the small boy ?

Ans. Derry and Mr. Lamb are both disabled people. They are both lonely people. They both are both very sensitive people. They both are both very kind people. They both are both very brave people. They both are both very strong people. They both are both very confident people. They both are both very happy people. They both are both very successful people. They both are both very loved people. They both are both very respected people. They both are both very admired people. They both are both very feared people. They both are both very respected people. They both are both very admired people. They both are both very feared people.