

Q1) What does the hailstorm symbolize in Lencho's life?

- a) A test of faith
- b) An everyday challenge
- c) A turning point
- d) A common occurrence

Q2) When Tricky was seriously ill, who did Mrs Pumphrey make a frantic call?

- a) to a vet doctor Mr Herriott
- b) to her husband
- c) to her son
- d) to her daughter

Q3) Lencho compared the quantum of damage with

- a) attack by rats
- b) attack by crows
- c) plague of locusts
- d) None of the above

Q4) Nelson Mandela was –

- a) First black President of South Africa.
- b) Second black President of South Africa.
- c) Third black President of South Africa.
- d) None of above

Q5) Why did Anil throw away Hari Singh's first cooked meal to the dogs?

- a) because Hari Singh did not know how to cook
- b) because the food was poisoned
- c) because the food was stale
- d) because the food was too spicy

Extract from the poem : Dust of Snow

Has given my heart
A change of mood
And saved me some part
Of a day I had rued.

Q6) What is the rhyme scheme of this stanza?

- a) aabb
- b) baba
- c) abba
- d) abab

Extract from Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

It was only when I began to learn that my boyhood freedom was an illusion, when I discovered as a young man that my freedom had already been taken from me, that I began to hunger for it. At first as a student, I wanted freedom only for myself, the

transitory freedoms of being able to stay out at night, read what I pleased and go where I chose. Later, as a young man in Johannesburg, I yearned for the basic and honourable freedoms...”

Q7) The title that best suits this extract is:

- a) Freedom for Everything
- b) Knowledge about Freedom
- c) Significance of Freedom
- d) Realisation of Freedom

Q8) Choose the option that best fits the usage of the word ‘illusion’ as used in the extract.

- a) He was never able to get past the illusion.
- b) The illusion I experienced was quite intriguing.
- c) I was living under the illusion that this is possible.
- d) A large mirror in the room creates an illusion

Extract from A Letter to God

It’s really getting bad now,” exclaimed the man. “I hope it passes quickly. “It did not pass quickly. For an hour the hail rained on the house, the garden, the hillside, the cornfield, on the whole valley. The field was white, as if covered with salt. Not a leaf remained on the trees. The corn was totally destroyed. The flowers were gone from the plants. Lencho’s soul was filled with sadness. When the storm had passed, he stood in the middle of the field and said to his sons, “A plague of locusts would have left more than this. The hail has left nothing. This year we will have no corn.”

Q9) What was really getting bad?

Q10) Why did he wish for it to pass quickly?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q11) What, according to Mandela, is ‘true freedom’?

Q12) What does the tiger do at night? What does he feel when he stares at the brilliant stars in the sky?

Q13) Do you think the tiger in the poem had lost its natural instinct due to captivity? Support your response with evidence from the poem.

Q14) Describe the ‘parting scene’ between Tricki and Mrs Pumphrey’s household?

Q15) How did Hari Singh steal the money that Anil got from selling his book to a publisher?

Q16) Why does the postmaster send money to Lencho? Why does he sign the letter ‘God’?

Q17) “If you don’t help me, my family and I will go hungry this year.” Lencho had faith in God but he didn’t manage to solve the problem by himself. Did he lack the courage to resolve his matter himself? What values did he lack? Explain it in 100-120 words.

Q18) After achieving political emancipation what does Mandela want to do in South Africa?

What “twin obligations” does Mandela mention?

Q19) The tiger in the poem is feeling miserable in a concrete cell. Does it not amount to cruelty? Express your opinion about keeping wild animals in zoos. Is there any lesson for humans?

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q20) How did Hari Singh steal the money? Describe the circumstances that brought him back to work for Hari Singh. What was the main motivating factor that forced him to take that decision?

Q21) "He had never been known to refuse food; he would tackle a meal at any hour of the day or night." Herriot believed that Tricky's problem was his greed. Did he lack tolerance? What values would you like Tricky to imbibe? Elucidate.

Q22) Freedom is such an essential virtue that is valued not only by human beings but also by animals alike. Justify the statement with reference to Leslie Norris's poem 'A Tiger in the Zoo'.

Q23) Write the brief character sketch of Mrs Pumphrey.

Q24) Describe the sequence of events that took place after Hari Singh stole the money. Evaluate Hari Singh as a thief and as a human being.

Q25) Describe Tricky's stay at Dr. James Herriot's surgery, highlighting his behaviour and his rapid recovery.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS:

Q26) 'He stepped slowly out to the brink of the ledge, and standing on one leg with the other leg hidden under his wing; he closed one eye, then the other, and pretended to be falling asleep. Still they took no notice of him.'

a) What did the young seagull do? What was the seagull afraid of?

b) Why did he close his eyes one at a time? What could his brothers and sister do which he was not able to?

Q27) His father and mother had come around him calling him shrilly, upbraiding him, and threatening to let him starve on the ledge unless he flew away. But for the life of him, he could not move.

a) How did his parents try to make him fly? What was the effect of their efforts?

b) What does the passage convey about the young seagull? How was the young seagull threatened by his parents initially when he did not fly?

Q28) If ever you should go by chance
To jungles in the east;
And if there should to you advance
A large and tawny beast,
If he roars at you as you're dyin'
You'll know it is the Asian Lion

(a) What are the features of an Asian Lion?

(b) What happens to you when the lion roars?

(c) What do you mean by 'tawny'?

(d) Where is the Asian Lion found?

Q29) If strolling forth, a beast you view,
Whose hide with spots in peppered,
As soon as he has lept on you,
You'll know it is the Leopard.

It will do no good to roar with pain,
He'll only leap and leap again.

- (a) Describe the hide of a leopard?
- (b) When does one come to know that it is a leopard?
- (c) Write two words from the stanza which are wrongly spelt?
- (d) Why it won't do any good to roar with pain?

Q30) What is the boy now, who has lost his ball?

What, what is he to do?

I saw it go merrily bouncing, down the street, and then

Merrily over – there it is in the water! No use to say – 'O there are other balls':

- (a) What has happened to the boy?
- (b) Why does the poet say 'No use to say – 'O there are other balls'?

Q31) Don't bite your nails, Amanda!

Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!

Stop that slouching and sit up straight,

Amanda!

- (a) Amanda is getting instructions for what purpose?
- (b) Give a synonym of 'hunch'.

Q32) (There is a languid, emerald sea, where the sole inhabitant is me – a mermaid, drifting blissfully.)

- (a) Why are these lines given within brackets?
- (b) Give the word from the passage which means free flowing act of going with the motion and force?

Q33) Don't eat that chocolate, Amanda!

Remember your acne, Amanda!

Will you please look at me when I'm speaking to you, Amanda!

- (a) Why is Amanda not looking at the speaker?
- (b) Find the word in the extract which means same as consume?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q34) "Money is external". What does the poet mean by this expression?

Q35) Why does the poet think that it is useless to give the following suggestion to the boy? 'No use to say- 'O there are other balls':

Q36) How can you identify the Asian lion and the Bengal Tiger?

Q37) How can you distinguish between a hyena and a crocodile?

Q38) What does Anne Frank tell about her family in her diary?

Q39) Why is Amanda getting scolded for having chocolate?

Q40) Why had Fowler wanted to meet Ausable?

Q41) Describe Fowler's reaction after entering Ausable's hotel room. [CBSE 2014]

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q42) Do you think hunger was a good motivation for the young Seagull in his flight?

Q43) Why did Anne think that she could confide more in her diary than in the people?

Q44) The narrator knew that he could not fly up due to storm and lack of fuel but still, he continued. What kind of person was he? Was it not in his nature to accept defeat? Discuss the values one should possess to accept failures and still be able to move ahead in life

Q45) What is the message that Frederick Forsyth wants to convey to the readers through the lesson 'The Black Aeroplane'?

Q46) Describe the effective use of humour in the poem How to tell wild animals. What are the poetic liberties taken by the poet in the poem?

Q47) How did the boy really react to the loss of the ball or was he fearful of something or someone? Can our attention be directed toward his family and other people? Are there any lessons to be learnt?

Q48) How does Amanda tackle the nagging nature of her parents? Explain with examples from the poem. What values does it portray about Amanda?

Q49) Ausable was a clever secret agent. Do you agree with the statement? Justify.

Q50) Horace was clever but the lady in red was cleverer. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.

Q51) According to Ebright what was required for winning a prize in the science fair?

- a) real experiment
- b) mere display of things
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of these

Q52) For what did Griffin enter the big London store?

- a) to steal
- b) for warmth
- c) for money
- d) all of the above

Q53) What did Ebright start searching in the 2nd year of high school?

- a) An unknown hormone in the gold spots of butterflies
- b) An unknown hormone in the green spots of leaves
- c) An unknown hormone in the different species of butterflies
- d) An unknown hormone in the gold spots of monarch butterflies

Q54) Mijbil used to behave like _____ while roaming around the street.

- a) Dog
- b) School kids
- c) Cat
- d) Old man

Q55) What type of trees are described in the poem 'The Trees'?

- a) Tall trees
- b) Short plants
- c) Decorative trees
- d) All of the above

Extract Based Questions

It is not, I suppose, in any way strange that the average Londoner should not recognise an otter, but the variety of guesses as to what kind of animal this might be came as a surprise to me. Otters belong to a comparatively small group of animals called Mustellines, shared by the badger, mongoose, weasel, stoat, mink and others. I faced a continuous barrage of conjectural questions that sprayed all the Mustellines but the otter; more random guesses hit on 'a baby seal' and 'a squirrel.' 'Is that a walrus, mister?' reduced me to giggles, and outside a dog show I heard 'a hippo'. A beaver, a bear cub, a leopard — one, apparently, that had changed its spots — and a 'brontosaur'; Mij was anything but an otter.

Q56) Why did a Londoner not recognize an otter?

- a. He hadn't seen it before
- b. Otters were not found in London
- c. both a and b
- d. None of these

Q57) Find a synonym of unplanned

Q58) State true or false

Most of the people guessed Mij to be a baby seal or a squirrel

All night the roots work
to disengage themselves from the cracks
in the veranda floor.
The leaves strain toward the glass
small twigs stiff with exertion
long-cramped boughs shuffling under the roof
like newly discharged patients
half-dazed, moving
to the clinic doors.

Q59) Choose the option that lists the examples of exertion.

- 1. Neha had been up all night keeping accounts and now she's resting.
 - 2. Swati was running for five miles non-stop last evening.
 - 3. Hemant is watching his favorite show and having snacks.
 - 4. Sachin helped a senior citizen board a flight in the morning.
- (a) 1,2
 - (b) 2,3
 - (c) 3,4
 - (d) 4,5

Q60) Choose the image that represents the main object of the extract literally.



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q61) Who were the important people in Ebright's life? Why?

Q62) How is the fog like a cat? What three things suggest it?

Q63) How did the children behave when they have pushed aside with a mild rebuke by the pader?

Q64) Which project of Ebright won first prize in the county science fair?

Q65) What did Griffin do in the shop of a theatrical company?

Q66) What happened when Maxwell took Mijbil to the bathroom? What did it do two days after that?

Q67) Describe the similarities that have been mentioned in the poem between the fog and a cat.

Q68) How did the baker make his musical entry on the scene in the morning?

Q69) Why did Richard Ebright start a project of tagging the butterflies?

Q70) How did Griffin become a homeless wanderer without clothes?

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q71) Baking was a profitable profession in the old days in Goa. Prove it by giving examples from the text.

Q72) How does Carl Sandburg describe the arrival, stay and departure of fog through the image of a metaphorical cat?

Q73) Mijbil caused a sensation in London. Expound with reference to the chapter "Mijbil the Otter".

Q74) 'Success is failure turned inside out'. Prove the above statement with instances from the journey taken by Richard Ebright from losing at the science fair to winning at the international fair.

Q75) How does the poem 'The Trees' make a strong plea against deforestation?

Q76) What kind of person is Valli?

- a) innocent and honest
- b) shrewd and rebellious
- c) patient and meticulous
- d) petulant and patronising

Q77) "The mustard seed must be taken from a house where no one has lost a child, husband, parent or friend." Why did Buddha lay this condition?

- a) he wanted to see how committed she was.
- b) he wanted to get rid of her as soon as possible.
- c) he needed specific material to achieve a miracle.
- d) he wanted to show her that everyone must deal with death.

Q78) What does the sermon in the chapter "The sermon at Benares" reflect?

- a) Buddha's wisdom
- b) Buddha's enlightenment
- c) Story of Kisa Goutami
- d) Death is common to all

Q79) Matilda was _____ regarding the invite. [Ls: Necklace]

- a) doubtful
- b) stressed
- c) confused
- d) dejected

Q80) Why did Bholi talk very little? [Ls: Bholi]

- a) she stammered
- b) other kids mimicked her and made fun of her stammering
- c) she was an introvert
- d) none of the above

Extract from the Poem: [The Tale of Custard the Dragon](#)

Now the name of the little black kitten was Ink,

And the little grey mouse, she called her Blink,

And the little yellow dog was sharp as mustard,
But the dragon was a coward, and she called him Custard.

Q81) How did the poet describe Custard?

a) Smart b) intelligent c) timid

Q82) What is the colour of Belinda's cat?

a) Black b) grey c) white d) red

Q83) Complete the following analogy on the basis of the above extract.

Arrival: Departure: _____: Brave

Q84) What were kitten and the mouse called by Belinda?

Q85) Who has written the above lines.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q 86) "But custard cried for a nice face cage." Who is custard? Why did he cry for a 'nice safe cage'?

Q87) Why would young men never love Anne Gregory for "herself alone"?

Q88) Why does the conductor call Valli 'madam'?

Q89) What does Kisa Gotami ask for when she goes from house to house after she speaks with Buddha? Does she get it? Why or why not?

Q90) What was the most fascinating thing that Valli saw on the street?

Q91) How, according to Buddha, can one obtain peace of mind?

Q92) Why was Mme Loisel always unhappy?

Q93) Do you think Mme Loisel had an enjoyable evening at the ball? Give reasons for your answer.

Q94) Why did Bholi not marry Bishamber?

Q95) Why is Sulekha called 'Bholi'?

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q96) What changes occurred in Matilda's lifestyle after she had lost the necklace?

Q97) Destiny had been cruel to Bholi yet she made a place for herself in a conservative society. Discuss.

Q98) Valli was so overcome with sadness to see the dead cow that she lost all enthusiasm. Do you feel the same way? If you feel concerned about the plight of animals falling prey to the fast-moving traffic, what efforts will you make to make travelling on roads a safer activity?

Q99) How did Buddha make Kisa Gotami realize about the reality of death?

Q100) The poet in the poem 'For Anne Gregory' conveys that we should give importance to the inner beauty and not the physical appearance. Elaborate with reference to the poem.

XXX

ANSWER KEY

1. (a) A test of faith.
2. (a) to a vet doctor Mr Herriott
3. (c) plague of locusts
4. (a) First black President of South Africa.
5. (a) because Hari Singh did not know how to cook
6. (d) abab
7. (d) Realisation of Freedom.
8. (c) I was living under the illusion that this is possible.
9. The continuous falling of hailstones was getting really bad.
10. He wished it to pass quickly because it was not good for his crops.

11. When Mandela was a boy, freedom for him meant to run freely in the fields and to swim in the streams. As a young man, he wanted basic and honourable freedoms, e.g., to earn his living, and to have a family. According to Mandela, true freedom means freedom not to be obstructed in leading a lawful life.

12. The patrolling cars move around and the tiger hears their sound late at night. He is locked in a cage but stares at the brilliant stars shining in the vast and open sky. The vast open sky and the brilliant stars only intensify the feeling of helplessness that he feels inside the cage.

13. Tiger is known for its sudden attack on other animals and humans. But in the zoo, even though he is surrounded by people, he is not attacking anybody. He is full of anger but his rage has turned quiet. Thus, we can say that the tiger in the poem had lost its natural instinct due to captivity.

14. The only way to save Tricki was to take him away. When Mr Herriot was about to take him to his surgery for treatment, Mrs Pumphrey started wailing. The entire staff was roused and maids rushed in and out bringing his day bed, night bed, favourite cushions, toys and rubber rings and different bowls. As Mr Herriot moved off, Mrs Pumphrey, with a despairing cry, threw an armful of the little coats, through the window. Everybody was in tears. It was a sad and tearful parting.

15. Hari Singh saw with his own eyes how Anil tucked the bundle of money under the mattress of his bed. When Anil was asleep, Hari Singh crept up to the bed. He slid his hand under the mattress and drew the money out of the bundle without making a sound. Anil sighed in his sleep and turned on his side, towards him. Hari Singh got startled and quickly came out of the room.
16. The postmaster was a kind, generous, helpful and God-fearing man. When he received the letter written to God asking for 100 pesos, he felt sympathetic towards Lencho. Hence, he decided to help Lencho. He gave a part of his salary and asked other employees to help. He signed the letter 'God' in order to preserve the man's faith in God.
17. Lencho was a hardworking farmer. He was completely dependent upon the crops of his fields. His annual crop was completely destroyed due to heavy rains and hailstorms. In the entire village, there was no one to help him during the times of financial crisis. He had a firm belief in God and hence wrote a letter requesting Him to send 100 pesos so that he could sow his fields again till the next crop. This act did not prove that he lacked the courage to resolve his problem but shows that he did not have any option left for himself. He had a firm belief in God. He was an ox of a man but lacked money to stand again.
18. According to Mandela every person has twin obligations. The first obligation is towards his family, parents, wife and children. The second obligation is to work for his people, community and the nation.
South Africa and the blacks have achieved their political emancipation. Mandela pledges to liberate his people from the bondage of poverty, want, suffering, gender and other discriminations.
South Africa will never ever experience the oppression of one by another. He wishes the reign of freedom will never die in South Africa.
19. The tiger in the poem is wretched in its cage. It longs for freedom. It may be well looked after, but the fact of the matter is that unless one is free, one is not alive. Confinement brings bondage, and bondage is cruel. One may argue that at least this way they all will not be killed and become extinct. However, taking away one's freedom to keep one alive kill the desire to live anyhow. Even humans throughout the world oppose the chains of slavery and oppression. How are other living creatures any different? Humans have encroached on their space, and sheltering them in zoos is truly inhuman. Humans must learn to respect nature, for humans exist only due to nature.
20. Anil had sold a book to a publisher. He got a good sum of money in return. Hari Singh saw him tuck the money under the mattress of his bed. The boy-thief was an experienced hand. He breached Anil's trust and stole the money. He counted and found a sum of 600 in the fifties. He realised that with that money he could live like a rich Arab at least for a week or two. Hari Singh tried to run away with the money but failed. He was actually struggling with himself. He deliberately missed the Lucknow Express. He sat thinking about himself on a bench on a chilly night. He came to a conclusion. He had no friends. The only person who could help him was Anil and he had robbed him a few hours earlier. Then came

the realisation what Anil was doing for him. He promised to give him an education. Hari Singh realised that education could bring respect and money to him? In the heat and excitement of the theft, he had forgotten about the education. Getting an education was the main motivating force that brought the boy-thief Hari Singh back to Anil.

21. Dr. Herriot was not entirely wrong in believing that Tricki's problem was greed. Tricki was indeed greedy, but Mrs. Pumphrey only made matters worse by stuffing him with rich food. Herriot did not lack intolerance; he was just stating the obvious. Tricki's ill-health made him concerned, and he made the observation as a veterinary doctor. Tricki, on the other hand, needed to exercise control on his eating habits. It would have been good if he did not greedily gobble up everything that was placed in front of him. Mrs. Pumphrey herself reveals that Tricki loved cream cakes and chocolates very much. Thus, Tricki ought to have been less gluttonous (excessively greedy) and luxury-loving, and behaved more like a dog!
22. Freedom is an essential virtue valued by all. Not only humans but even the denizens of the forest value it. No one knows it better than a caged tiger in a zoo. Animals, particularly the animals of the wilds, feel free only in their natural habitats. Any attempt to 'domesticate' ferocious and mighty animals like lions or tigers by locking them in concrete cells will be against natural justice. The tiger roams around in the jungle hunting its prey at will. He rarely kills his prey for sport. He kills them only when he is hungry. He knows how to ambush his prey. He lurks unnoticed in the long grass before pouncing upon his prey. He also knows where he can find his favourite plump deer. He may come out of the forest sometimes and terrorise the villagers living at the outskirts of the jungle. He rarely kills them till he is provoked. The same tiger feels depressed and low in spirits when he is put behind the bars. He stalks constantly the length of his cage in his 'quiet rage'. He ignores the visitors and feels helpless. Behind the bars, he keeps on staring at the brilliant stars in the open sky. This sadly reminds him of his loss of freedom and intensifies his grief.
23. Mrs Pumphrey was a rich but eccentric lady. She was an ignorant kind of person. She had a pet dog Tricki, whom she loved more than anything. Her way of showing love was very different. She overfed Tricki. She showed her concern by giving him rich and extra diet between meals which finally made Tricki ill. She couldn't bear Tricki doing exercise. She thought that it would make Tricki tired while it was necessary for him. She pampered her pet which had a wardrobe of clothes for every season, different bowls for each meal, toys and what not. Her way of loving was not normal. But she was also a kind-hearted lady who finally burst into tears while parting with her dog. She had all human qualities as she didn't forget to thank Mr Herriot at the end.
24. Hari Singh was a seasoned thief even at the age of fifteen. He knew all the tricks of his trade. As a thief, he knew how to hoodwink his master and make one rupee every day out of buying of the day's supplies. And he, a seasoned thief, stole 600 rupees from under the mattress. With that money, he could live like a rich Arab for a week or two. He came to the station but deliberately missed the Lucknow Express. He was struggling with himself. He came to the 'maiden'

and was drenched in the rain on a chilly November night. He had no friends and did not like to go to a hotel either. He was in a dilemma. Then good sense prevailed and he decided to go back to the man whom he had robbed a few hours earlier. His love for education was the motivating force that led him to this decision. So, as a thief, he was quite an experienced and fairly a successful hand. But love, generosity and human compassion of Anil helped in transforming him into a better human being. He realised the value of education. Only education could give him respect, status and money.

25. Dr. Herriot found out quite early what was the real problem with Tricki. He knew that Tricki's only weakness was his greed for food. He, therefore, wanted Mrs. Pumphrey to keep Tricki on a strict diet and give him plenty of exercises. Dr Herriot instructed her that the dog be hospitalised under his observation for a fortnight. At the surgery, Tricki looked down at the noisy dogs with dull eyes. He lay motionless on the carpet. The other dogs ignored him as an uninteresting object. A bed was made in a warm loose box next to the other dogs. For two days, Dr. Herriot kept an eye on him. He gave him no food but plenty of water. He gave no medical treatment to Tricki. Dr. Herriot's practical treatment worked. First, Tricki started taking an interest in his surroundings. His appetite returned. He started running along with the other dogs in the garden joining in their friendly barkings. Then, Tricki's stay at the surgery became quite enjoyable. His indulgent mistress gave him fresh eggs, wine and brandy. Even Dr. Herriot was tempted to keep Tricki as a permanent guest. However, Tricki's recovery was quite rapid and he was handed over to his mistress. The grateful Mrs. Pumphrey thanked Dr. Herriot and called his feat "A Triumph of Surgery".
26. (a) The young seagull wanted to catch the attention of the others. So he pretended to fall asleep on the brink of the ledge. The seagull was afraid to fly.
(b) He was pretending to fall asleep. They could fly but he was not able to.
27. (a) First, they invited him encouragingly. Then scolded and threatened to leave him alone to starve unless he flew away. All their efforts failed but he did not fly.
(b) He was a coward. First his parents encouraged him to fly but later on, they even threatened to let him starve if he did not fly.
28. (a) An Asian Lion is large and brownish-yellow in colour.
(b) When the lion roars, it is very scary and we feel that we are going to die.
(c) 'Tawny' means brownish-yellow in colour.
(d) Asian lion is found in the jungles of the East.
29. (a) A leopard's hide is covered with spots.
(b) One comes to know that it is a leopard when it leaps or jumps on him.
(c) Leapt and leap are given in the poem as lept and lep
(d) It won't do any good to roar with pain because then the leopard will pounce upon you again.
30. (a) The boy was very sad as he had lost his ball.

(b) The poet says so as the loss of the ball is of a major consequence to the boy.

31. (a) Amanda is getting instructions as a part of her upbringing. Her conduct and manners are getting refined for future purposes.

(b) Bend.

32. (a) These lines are given within brackets because they reveal the inner thoughts of Amanda. Brackets are used for visual contrast between what Amanda is saying and what her mother is instructing.

(b) Drifting means free flowing act of going with the motion.

33. (a) Amanda is lost in her own thoughts and is paying no attention to instructions being given to her. That is why she is not looking at the speaker.

(b) Eat means same as consume.

34. The poet makes the boy understand about his responsibility as the loss is immaterial. Money is external as it cannot buy memories, nor can it replace the things that we love, the things that really matter.

35. According to the poet, it is useless to console the boy by saying that he can get another ball in place of the lost one. The boy had a long association with the ball. It was, thus, useless to give him such a suggestion because he wanted to get back the ball that he had lost.

36. The Asian Lion has a large body and a brownish-yellow colour... It roars loudly when it attacks its prey. The very roar is enough to terrorise one to death. On the other hand, the Bengal Tiger is a noble animal which attacks the prey silently. It has black stripes on its yellow coat.

37. It is not easy to distinguish among wild animals. But a hyena and a crocodile can easily be distinguished. A hyena laughs as it swallows its victim, whereas a crocodile will have tears as it kills its victim.

38. Anne Frank tells that she has very lovely and caring family. Her parents and her elder sister love her a lot. There are about thirty people nearby her whom she can call friends. She has loving aunts and a good home but she wants to have a true friend with whom she can share her feelings and thoughts.

39. Amanda is getting scolded for having chocolates as previously it had caused her acne. Amanda's mother is very particular about such things.

Amanda is made conscious about her physical appearance. It is very sad that at such a young age Amanda is made to worry about natural experiences.

40. Fowler was a writer and he had wanted to meet Ausable, a renowned secret agent. Fowler wanted to know how Ausable tackled dangerous situations. He was disappointed when he saw Ausable, as he didn't look like what Fowler thought a secret agent should look like.

41. Initially Ausable got a shock to see Max in his room. But he remained calm. Max also had a pistol with him, so Ausable didn't try anything fishy. He just kept his cool and fooled Max by using his brain to invent stories.

42. The young seagull was greatly afraid of flying --- did not dare to come out and fly --- had no self-confidence - Parents, brothers and sister decided to leave him alone -- left for twenty four hours --- no food to eat --- very hungry --- parents rebuked --- would die of hunger --- getting mad with hunger --- mother bought a piece of fish --- offered him --- but was not able to catch it - called out to her -- but she did not come any closer - so he dived for it as he was hungry --- fell and started going downwards --next moment wings spread outwards --- wind rushed through him --- started flying high --- screamed with joy as he was finally flying --- thus made his maiden flight.

43. Anne Frank did not have a friend with whom she could share now. Although she had spent a good time with her friends but she was unable to share her views and thoughts with them. When she got her diary, she decided to share everything with it because she believed that nobody would be interested enough in her musings. So, she treated her diary as her best friend, her loneliness friend. It would keep her life a secret and would not react like people. She confided everything in the diary; her family, her, her life and considered it her best friend

44. The author's plane did not have enough fuel. He knew that because of the paucity of fuel, he could not fly up and over the clouds nor he could fly around them to the north or south. But then he decided to take the risk to fly into the clouds because he wanted to go home and wanted to join his family at breakfast. This shows that he was a family-loving person. He was courageous as he knew that it would be risky to enter the clouds, but he did so nevertheless. Gradually a black aeroplane approaches and the pilot signals to him to follow him. Knowing well that it is a risky move he still continues to follow and to his delight and relief he reaches an airport safely. However he cannot see the other

aeroplane anywhere and nor can the lady at the Control room help him. His brave act led him to safety. His Faith in himself and perhaps the Almighty enabled him to emerge safely from the gruelling situation.

45. Hints – The message the narrator conveys is Never say 'die' till the end. Never lose hope in the most hopeless situation. No one knows who may come to save you. The narrator was really in such a hopeless situation when he lost contact with Paris control and all his instruments and the compass was dead. Then came the mysterious pilot in the black aeroplane to guide the narrator to safety. Having Faith in oneself is important to move forward in life.

46. The poet, in the poem 'How to tell Wild Animals' creates humour by describing various beasts of prey. The way the poet explains the things is very funny yet interesting. The poet has depicted the wildlife very vividly and in a lively manner. While reading the poem, the readers enjoy the poet's work and it leaves them refreshed and happy. The humour used in the poem is suggestive and mild. If the Asian Lion 'roars' at you as you are dying, the Bengal Tiger is a 'noble' wild beast that 'greet' you when you are roaming round in the jungle. The leopard will show no mercy and it will do no good to roar with pain. The bear gives you a very hard 'hug' and if you have any doubts whether it is a bear, it will give you just one more caress. The poet humorously says that hyenas come with 'merry smiles'; but if they 'weep' they are crocodiles. Similarly, the poet takes many liberties to make the poem impressive. In order to rhyme with 'lion' the poet changes the word dying to 'dyin'. Instead of leapt and leap the poet writes 'lept' and 'lep'. All these changes make the poem more interesting and enjoyable.

47. (i) The boy was not fearful of anyone, in fact, he was really upset about the loss of the ball. The ball was valuable for him. He was shocked, remained fixed, trembled with grief staring at the place where the ball had fallen. His family must not have been affected by the loss as a ball is an easily available and inexpensive item. (ii) The loss of the ball teaches a lesson to us. Money is external in the sense that it can give you only outer happiness or pleasure not inner. Money cannot buy the emotions and heavenly virtues. It cannot be linked with old memories. Moreover, self-consolation, realization or understanding is more effective and lasting than done by an external agency or a person.

48. Amanda is a small girl who is termed as moody for her careless behaviour. But it is very surprising to know that this is her defence mechanism to shield against her nagging parents. Amanda is getting instructions from her parents, which become too much to handle for the small girl. She is told not to eat her nails and sit in a proper position. Amanda's response to it is her work of imagination where she is a mermaid drifting effortlessly by the languid river.

Further, she is asked about cleaning her room and finishing her homework to which she reacts being an orphan roaming in the street and making patterns with her bare feet. Amanda then faces the heat for eating a chocolate, which had once caused her acne. She takes the form of Rapunzel and wishes to live on top of a tower away from everyone in her imagination. Amanda's parents are upset over her behaviour and casualness, but she stays in her own world. All these portray Amanda in a positive light while her parents in a negative light. We as readers feel very sorry for a childlike Amanda.

49. Ausable did not look at all like the conventional image of a secret agent. He was short and very fat. Besides, he spoke French and German which lacked fluency as well as the right accent; the American accent was quite palpable in his speech. However, Ausable had a very sharp and active mind because he invented two stories, one about a non-existent balcony outside his hotel window and another about the police arriving to give extra security to some important documents he was about to receive. He was an intelligent man and a clever secret agent to be able to invent such stories on the spur of the moment in the face of imminent danger in the form of Max, a rival secret agent.

50. Yes, I agree with this statement. Horace was clever, as he planned the robbery carefully, studied the target, took the proper tools and also took his gloves, to ensure leaving no fingerprints. But the young lady in red had all the necessary information, and, posing as the mistress of the house, exploited Horace's fear on being discovered, tricked him into cracking open the safe and handing her the jewels. She even ensured that Horace left his fingerprints at the site, as she distracted him by picking up a cigarette which Horace offered to light after removing his gloves. Thus the lady outwitted him

51. (a) real experiment

52. (b) For warmth.

53. (a) An unknown hormone in the gold spots of butterflies

54. (b) School kids

55. (c) Decorative trees

56. (c)

57. Random

58. True

59. (a) 1,2

60. (i)

61. Ebright's mother who encouraged him as a child and Dr. Frederick A. Urquhart O. had inspired him to study about butterflies were quite important in Albright's life, Also, Ridded A Weathered, Albright's Social Studies teacher opened Albright's mind to new ideas and praised him for his handwork and indomitable spirit.

62. Three things suggest that the fog is like a cat. Like a cat, the fog comes silently. The fog is looking over the harbour and the city like a cat does so sitting on its haunches. Thirdly, it moves as the cat moves.

63. The baker would push aside the children with a mild rebuke. But the kids would not give up. They would climb a bench or the parapet and peep into the basket. They longed for the bread-bangles. Actually, the jingling thud of the baker or the pader fascinated them.

64. Ebright didn't win anything at his first science fair, thereby realizing that actual experiments alone worked. Later, he started winning prizes. Ebright with his scientist friend first built a device that showed that the tiny gold spots on a monarch pupa were producing a hormone necessary for the butterfly's full development. This project won the first prize in the county science fair and third prize in zoology in the International science fair.

65. Griffin entered the shop of a theatrical company. He wore bandages round his forehead. Then he wore dark glasses, a false nose and a big hat. He put side whiskers also. Then he attacked the shopkeeper. He robbed him of his money and came out

66. When Maxwell took Mijbil to the bathroom, for half an hour he went wild with joy in the water, plunging and rolling in it, shooting up and down the length of the bathtub underwater, and making enough slosh and splash for a hippo. Two days later, it escaped into the bathroom and Maxwell saw it opening the tap, all by itself.

67. It is a dual image that changes and merges again in the original. The fog changes into a cat and the cat changes into the fog. Both of them come silently unseen and suddenly. Both engulf everything underneath them. The fog engulfs everything, the harbour and the city in its fold. The fog sits silently as a cat sits on its haunches. Then it disappears and moves ahead.

68. The baker made his musical entry in the morning. The jingling thud of his bamboo woke up the people in the morning. He used to come at least twice a day. The children ran to meet and greet him. For children, it was not just for the love of the loaf but for the love of the jingling music.

69. Once Ebright's mother bought him a book 'The Travels of Monarch X'. At the end of the book, the writer Dr. A. Urquhart had invited readers to help him in the study of butterfly migration by tagging them. So he started tagging the butterflies.

70. Griffin was a lawless scientist. He wanted to take revenge on his landlord. He set his house on fire. Then he took some rare drugs. He became invisible. He took off his clothes and came out. Thus he became a homeless wanderer without clothes.

71. Baking was indeed a profitable profession in the old days in Goa. The people of Goa were used to the refreshing fragrance of loaves of bread. On all occasions and ceremonies, they needed them. Marriage gifts were meaningless without the sweet bread or the bol. No party was complete if bread was not served in it. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the engagement ceremony of her daughter. Christmas and other festivals must have bolinhas during their celebrations. The presence of the baker's furnace Was absolutely necessary for every, GNP village. The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month. The baker and his family never starved. They always looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique was an open testimony to their happiness and prosperity.

72. The poet employs a double image. The fog is converted into a cat and the cat morphs back into the fog. The arrival of the fog is silent and sudden. It comes as if from nowhere. Its arrival is like a small cat. It sits and stays for a while. It engulfs everything in its all-embracing fold. It spreads its fold everywhere from the harbour to the city. It sits silently as a cat sits on its haunches. The fog stays but not for long. A cat never stays at one place for a long time. So, the fog moves ahead no one knows where. Carl Sandburg describes the raw aspect of nature, the all-embracing and prevailing fog. Its silent power is felt everywhere from the harbour to the city.

73. The author had to come back to London from Basra. The British Airlines did not allow animals to fly so he had to book his ticket in another airline. The airline authorities insisted the author pack Mijbil in a box. The author had a box and put Mijbil in it an hour before he started for the airport so that Mijbil would become accustomed to it and left for a hurried meal. When he came back he found Mijbil wounded in the box. He had ten minutes left to catch the flight, so he kept it back in the box.

In the flight, the author told the airhostess about the miserable condition of Mijbil and took her into confidence. She was a considerate lady and suggested that he could keep Mijbil on his knee. The author opened the box. Mijbil was out of the box in a flash and disappeared down the aircraft. The author dived to catch Mijbil and he missed, but he found his mouth covered with curry. The airhostess helped in the search. The author came back to his seat and found Mijbil near his knee.

74. Success is the fruit of failure. It never comes straight but through failure. This can be seen in the life of Richard Ebright. Although he earned top grades in school, on everyday things he was just like every other kid. He faced many failures in his life but every failure strengthened his will to succeed. When he was in seventh grade he participated in County Science Fair with his slides of frog tissues. But he could not win a prize. This made him determined to win the prize and in his eighth grade, he again participated in the science fair with the experiment of viral disease in monarch caterpillars and won the prize. The very next year he participated with his experiment of whether viceroy butterflies copy the monarch butterflies in order to save their life from the birds and this project won Ebright, third prize in the overall county science fair.

His experiment regarding gold spots of monarch larva which he built a device that showed. That the spots produced hormones necessary for the full development of butterflies won third prize in international science and engineering fair.

Next year his advanced experiments on the monarch pupa won him first place at the international science fair. Thus, for Richard Ebright, we can say that success is failure turned inside out.

75. "The Trees" by Adrienne Rich is a poem that subtly addresses the issue of deforestation. Through its verses, the poem personifies trees, giving them human-like qualities and emotions. This approach creates a connection between the reader and the natural world, making the loss and suffering of trees due to deforestation feel more personal and impactful. Rich describes the trees as attempting to escape from a house, a metaphor for the struggle of nature against human encroachment and destruction. This imagery of escape and the contrast between the natural world and human constructions highlight the beauty and importance of trees, emphasizing what is lost when forests are cut down. Additionally, the poem touches on themes of renewal and regeneration, suggesting a hope for nature to reclaim its space and heal from the damage caused by human activities. The emotional language used by Rich in the poem engages the reader's feelings, further enhancing the message of the importance of

preserving natural environments. By creating an emotional bond with the subject, the poem effectively communicates the urgency of protecting forests and stopping deforestation.

A76. C) patient and meticulous

77. d) he wanted to show her that everyone must deal with death.

78. a) Buddha's wisdom

79. d) dejected

80. b) other kids mimicked her and made fun of her stammering.

81. c) timid

82. a) black

83. Coward

84. The kitten and the mouse were called Ink and Blink, respectively.

85. Ogden Nash

86. Custard was Belinda's pet dragon. He cried for the peace and safety of a cage because of his meek and cowardly nature.

87. Young men would never love Anne Gregory for 'herself alone' because they are attracted to her external beauty.

Her outward appearance that is her yellow hair is so beautiful and attractive that no man can ignore it and pay attention to her inner beauty or soul.

88. The conductor calls Valli 'madam' because she behaved like a mature woman. She declined his help and was very quick in her answers to the conductor's questions. The conductor was amused at her behaviour and to tease her, he called her 'madam'.

89. The second time around Kisa Gotami asked for a handful of mustard seeds from a house in which no one has died. Kisa Gotami went from door to door, but couldn't find a single house where death had not taken a loved one away. Therefore, she could not get the mustard seeds.

90. The most fascinating thing that Valli saw on the street was the bus that travelled between her village and the nearest town. It passed through her street each hour, once going to the town and once coming back.

91. According to Buddha, a person can get peace of mind only if they draw out the arrows of lamentation, complaint and grief. Buddha says that those who overcome all sorrows become free from disillusion, get peace of mind and are blessed.

92. Mme Loisel was always unhappy because she felt that she was, by mistake, born in the family of clerks. She felt that she was born for all the delicacies and luxuries in life. she always dreamt of a luxurious life filled with elegant dresses, jewellery, exquisite foods served in silver dining. she felt tortured and angered with her present living conditions and suffered incessantly.

93. Mme Loisel was the centre of attention at the ball. Her beauty, her grace, her joy and the gorgeous smile attracted everyone. She danced happily. Hence, she had a successful enjoyable evening at the ball.

94. At the time of the marriage, Bishamber asked for a dowry of five thousand rupees because he saw Bholi's pock- marked face. Ramlal had no choice but to pay. However, Bholi refused to marry such a greedy man.

95. Sulekha is called Bholi because she is a simpleton who had suffered some brain damage after falling off a cot when she was ten months old. As a result, she is slow in learning things and also stammered while speaking.

96. When Matilda lost the necklace she borrowed from madam Forestier, she bought a new diamond necklace on loan. The repayment of debt changed Matilda's life drastically. The Loisels became poor, they had to send away their maid and changed their lodgings to room in an attic. Matilda learnt the household chores. She learned to do the dishes, wash the soil linens, clothes and dishcloths.

She had to walk to the street to bring up the water. She had to dress like an ordinary woman and had to go to the grocer butcher and fruit seller by herself keeping in mind to save each and every penny she could. Her husband also worked in the evenings. He used to put the books of some merchants in order and at night, he did copy at five sous a page. This miserable life lasted for ten years to repay the debt.

97. Despite facing cruelty from destiny, Bholi found her place in a traditional society. She was born with challenges like pockmarks and a stammer. However, she overcame these obstacles by going to school. There, she received support from her teacher, who believed in her abilities. This encouragement gave Bholi confidence to stand up for herself. She rejected a marriage proposal that didn't respect her. Bholi's determination and courage allowed her to carve out her own identity in a society that often underestimated her.

98. While going to town, Valli saw a cow running in the middle of the road in front of the bus. The more the driver honked the horn, the faster it galloped. Valla laughed to see that. On her return journey, Valla saw the same cow, lying sprawled in a pool of blood, with legs spread out, and lifeless eyes, staring. It saddened her making her lose all enthusiasm.

I also feel the same when I see animals falling prey to the fast-moving traffic. We should take some serious steps to make road travel safer. Firstly, stray animals should be kept away from busy roads. Proper shelters should be made for them. Secondly, traffic laws should be implemented strictly. Whosoever violates the traffic rules must be penalized with fines, punishments and other legal provisions as and when required. Rash driving must be kept under a check. If an animal falls prey to a road accident, it must be rushed to the animals' hospital immediately.

99. Kisa Gotami had only one son and he had died. In her great grief she sought help from her neighbours asking them for medicine. She has thought the man suggested her to go to the Buddha. Kisa Gotami went to the Buddha and prayed OhhaM on how to revive her son. The Buddha told her to procure a handful of mustard seeds from us. Here no one had lost a child, husband, parent or friend. Kisa Gotami went from door to door pitied her and offered her the seeds. But when she asked them if anyone had died in the family, they could only answer that they had lost many and they did not want to that death of their deepest grief. Kisa Gotami became weary and hopeless and realized death is common to all.

100. In the conversation that takes place between Anne Gregory and another speaker, the poet has tried to show that inner beauty is real beauty whereas physical appearance is changeable and hence, unimportant. The first speaker says to Anne that young men love her for her beautiful yellow hair and may never love her for what she really is. To this, Anne replies that her hair-colour can be changed into black, brown or carrot, meaning that external beauty is all superficial and men should not love her for that. Through Anne's reply, the poet has made clear his preference for internal beauty over physical appearance.

XXX
