

Navy Children School, Visakhapatnam
Revision Material

QUESTION BANK

LESSON – 1
TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

Read the following extracts and answer the following questions:

1. “Nicola, the way you and Jacopa work, you must earn quite a bit. You spend nothing on clothes. You eat little enough..”

a. Who said the above lines?

The narrator said these lines

b. Who were Nicola and Jacopa and how old were they?

They are brothers. Nicola was 13 and the younger Jacopa was 12 years old.

c. Why did the speaker think that they must be earning quite a bit?

The speaker thought that they must be earning quite a bit because the speaker saw them doing different jobs all the time.

d. Why did the speaker get the feeling that the boys were not spending any money?

The speaker got this feeling that the boys were not spending any money because he always saw them in rags and having black bread and figs for meals.

2. They were selling wild strawberries. “Don’t buy’, warned Luigi, our cautious driver.

a. Who were selling the wild strawberries?

Nicola and Jacopa were selling the strawberries.

b. To whom was Luigi speaking?

Luigi was speaking to the author and his friend.

c. Why did the driver disapprove of the author and his companion buying fruit from the boys?

They could get better fruit in Verona. Hence he did not approve of the author.

d. How did the boys look? Did the boys’ appearance play any part of the driver’s appearance?

The boys were shabbily dressed. Yes their appearance did not leave a good impression.

3. “yes” I agreed. “ They couldn’t do it better.”

a. Who is ‘I’ and who are ‘they’ ?

- b. To whom were this line said?
- c. What great thing had the above mentioned people done?
- d. Do you think the speaker is earnest in his saying?

4. " You must be saving to emigrate to America", I suggested. He looked at me sideways, and spoke with an effort.

- a. Who is the "he" referred to here?
- b. To whom were this line said?
- c. What great thing had the above mentioned people done?
- d. Do you think the speaker is earnest in his saying?

Answer the following questions:

1. "We do many things sir ", Nicola answered seriously. He glanced hopefully. Explain. The author was surprised to see Nicola and Jacopa polishing shoes instead of selling strawberries. Nicola said they do many jobs for their living...and glanced hopefully to engage themselves as a guide

2. Do you think the boys looked after Lucia willingly?
Boys worked only for their sister..they slogged and starved to provide medical expenses...their selflessness and their immense love towards their sister..do anything for her with the sense of duty..

3. What had led to the difficult circumstances that the two boys of Verona were in?
The father of the two boys had been killed in the war... bomb destroyed their home..suffered from starvation and cold winter

Long answer questions:

1. Appearances are deceptive. Discuss with reference to the two boys.
Nicola and Jacopa were absolutely shabbily dressed boys. .. ill fitted but also worn out ..hair was tangled and worn out..boys appeared to be friendly fun loving childish but they were too matured..behind their shabbiness hid their nobility devotion sense of sacrifice , sense of devotion..never showed their suffering..war made them poor but it could not rob them of the richness of their heart

2. Behind shabbiness of the two orphaned boys hid innumerable sterling qualities and magnetic personalities. Which qualities and values of their character make them so unique?
Harbingers of the values of altruism, diligence grace and self respect..move ahead with perseverance..orphaned by the tyranny of war, deprived of their home..smile accept their hardships with unparalleled patience, ignoring comforts toiled to pay their sister's hospital bills..both boys are embodiments of patience , perseverance , self respect , honesty and grace.

LESSON 2

MRS PACKETIDE'S TIGER

Answer the following extracts

1. The compelling motive for her sudden deviation towards the footsteps of Nimrod was the fact that Loona Bimberton had recently been carried eleven miles in an aeroplane by an Algerian aviator..

a. Who is "her" referred to in these lines?

Mrs. Packetide

b. Who was Nimrod ? Why "her" wanted to follow the footsteps of Nimrod?

Nimrod was a biblical character..god of hunting..Nimrod was a mighty hunter and "her" ie.

Mrs Packetide was inspired and wanted to follow his footsteps

c.What do you mean by the word aviator?

It means an aeroplane pilot

2.Mrs Packetide had already arranged in her mind the lunch she would give at her house in Curzon street.

a. In whose honour did Mrs Packetide wish to host the lunch at her house?

She wished to host in honour of Loona Bimberton

b. what prompted her to plan this move?

Her jealousy and her desire to boast more than Loona

c. What do you understand by the expression "arranged in her mind" ?

mentally worked out of the details of the lunch that she was planning

d.Why was Loona Bimberton being honoured?

She had travelled eleven miles in an aeroplane flown by an Algerian pilot for procuring tiger skin.

3.The one great anxiety was lest he should die of old age before the date appointed for the memsahib's shoot.

a. Who does "he" stand for in this line?

"He" stands for the oldtiger

b. who were anxious about "his" premature death? What caused the anxiety?

Villager were anxious because they would suffer a great financial loss.

c.Who is memsahib referred to here?

Mrs. Packetide

d. Why did she want to shoot a tiger?

To prove she was more adventurous than Loona Bimberton.

Answer the following questions:

1. What made Mrs Packeltide decide to kill a tiger?

Great jealousy and to prove more adventurous than Loona Bimberton..only shooting a tiger appeared to be the only way to outshine her.

2. Why did the villagers decide to help Mrs. Packeltide?

Mrs. Packeltide promised to pay one thousand rupees to the villagers for arranging a tiger without any risk or exertion .Prompted by greed they were tempted.

3. What was Louisa Mebbin's attitude towards money?

Miss Mebbin was a shrewd, stingy and miserly woman. She had a great hunger and love for money. She did not give tips to the waiters in hotels. Not ready to do a bit more than she is paid for. She adopted a protective sister attitude towards money and even stooped to the level of blackmailing.

Long Answer questions

1. What lessons do you think Saki aims to teach mankind through the story "Mrs Packeltide's Tiger" ? Mention textual evidence in support of your answer.

Saki reflects a keen observation of human nature in different contexts. Fired by ambition, greed, jealousy the mere mortals behave and waste their time and talents in meaningless pursuits. Mrs. Packeltide, an affluent, respectable lady, wastes her money, time and energy in her bid to outshine her friends. Tempts the villagers with her money to kill a tiger without much burden and risk. The writer ridicules the whims and fancies ...He takes a dig at the vanity and jealousy that govern the relationship of these women. Louisa Mebbin's miserliness and her greed for money, Saki exposes human obsession with money and materialism. She stoops to abject vileness in blackmailing Mrs Packeltide to buy a cottage.

The important lessons that we learn from the story are – never give in to jealousy and vanity, resist temptations and greed, use the money judiciously, do not exploit others for their weakness

2. Sometimes writers highlight certain negative aspects in society or human beings by making fun of it. This is called satire .Give reasons to your answer to classify this story as satire.

Excellent example of satire..satirised the jealousy and vanity..show off their self importance..to prove their superiority..makes fun of characters and situations..motive behind tiger hunt is show off..did not look into the pictures in the newspapers...letter of thanks for the tiger claw brooch was a model of repressed emotions..declined to attend the luncheon party..Louisa Mebbin and the villagers were only concerned of their remuneration.

3. Mrs. Packeltide's desire became a constant trouble for her. Explain.
Jealousy provoked her to plan for a tiger shoot..having a poor aim shot the goat not the tiger but both died..Mebbin was first to notice and blackmailed Mrs Packeltide to reveal the secret to Loona ..accepted the cost of blackmailing to buy a weekend cottage to Mebbin.

LESSON 3 **THE LETTER**

Read the extract and answer the following questions

1.An old man was walking through the town, now and again drawing his tattered clothes tighter to shield his body from the cold and biting wind.

a.Who was the old man?

Coachman Ali

b.Where did he intend going ?

Post office

c.How did he brave the adversity of the weather?

Tattered clothes.. protect himself

d. What trait does Ali's walking to the post office even in cold biting weather reveal about his temperament?

Defiant attitude ..highlights determination and immense will power

2.Behold the wooden arch of this building, the old man was filled with joy that the pilgrim feels when he sees the goal of his journey.

a. Which building is being talked about here?

Post office

b.How did the old man react on seeing the building?

Filled with joy on seeing the building

c.What status had this building assumed for the old man?

pilgrimage

d.Why is the old man compared to a pilgrim?

Dedicatedly goes to post office like a pilgrim

3.But when the evening of his life was drawing in, he left his old ways and suddenly took a new turn.

a. What do you understand by the expression ' evening of his life ' ?

It means old age

b.Whom does 'he' stand for in above line?

Ali

c.Which old ways did he leave?

Gave up hunting

d.How did this 'new turn' affect his outlook on life?

Began to understand the meaning of love and separation

Answer the following questions

1. Why has the journey of the old man to the post office been described as a pilgrimage?

Five long years Ali religiously visited the post office defying his old age and harsh weather...immense hope and faith for his daughter's letter.. post office seemed as a religious place

2. What did Ali do to ensure that he would get his letter even after his death?

Offered five old guineas to the clerk to forward his daughter's letter to his grave

3. Ali gave up hunting altogether. What brought about this change in him?

Ali a clever shikari....his only daughter got married and abandoned him.. he understood the real meaning of separation and love

4. How did the postmaster shed his haughty temper?

Post master's daughter fell very ill ..anxiously waiting for news of her....he saw an envelope and dropped it as it was addressed to Ali....he was moved to sympathy and shed his haughty temper.

5. What change came over the postmaster after he saw Ali's letter?

He shed his haughty temper.. understood Ali's worry and anxiety.. his heart was full of sympathy.

Long Answer Questions

1. In this story, 'The Letter' is the appropriate title. Substantiate your answer with instances from the story.

Ali a clever shikari..waiting for a letter from Miriam. got married and left him. He waits for a letter with immense faith and hope in spite of clerks' insults and teasing. Post master's daughter fell sick in another village.. he too was waiting for her letter.. then understood Ali.. and his attitude changed. He begins to perceive them as containing a warm beating heart.

2. "Tortured by doubt and remorse , he sat down in the glow of the charcoal sigri to wait," Who is tortured by doubt and remorse? Why? What is he waiting for?

Post master was tortured with the safety of his daughter and doubtful about whether he saw Ali in the early hours that day.

3. The author builds up an atmosphere of loneliness and grief in the story " The letter", Bring out this element with instances from the text.

Atmosphere of loneliness is built...streets he walks are lonely.. old man with tattered clothes.. even the post office is quiet and forlorn.. clerks play pranks...gave up hunting.. left all alone in the world... his only daughter married and abandoned him.. whole universe is based on love and the grief of separation

LESSON 4

A SHADY PLOT

Read the following extract and answer the following questions.

1. I am going back to my grandmother. My lawyer will communicate with you later.

a. Who is speaking here?

Lavinia

b. Why is she going back to her grandmother?

Suspected another woman in her husband's life.

c. What effect does the above extract have on the listener?

He was devastated..

d. How was this line communicated?

Lavinia tapped the door and slid a white slip of paper

2. "Well I was not in a position to contradict Jenkins."

a. Why was the narrator not in a position to contradict Jenkins?

Because his magazine had been the only one to print his stuff.

b. Who was Jenkins?

He was the publisher of the magazine.

c. What had Jenkins asked the narrator to do?

To write a ghost story

d. Why does Hallock make this statement?

In need of money to pay his bills..

3. I felt my ears grow crimson, purple, maroon. My wife was looking at me as though I were some peculiar insect.

a. Who is "I" here?

John Hallock

b. What had made the ears of the speaker go crimson, purple and maroon?

Helen, the spirit, was calling his name and dubbing him a traitor..it was embarrassing and humiliating for him

c. Why did "I" have such a feeling?

Because the message on the Ouija board suggested that he was in a relationship with a woman called Helen....message was overheard by his wife

d. Why did he compare him with an insect?

He felt ashamed and embarrassed on being called a traitor in the presence of his wife. She felt cheated and looked down at her husband.

Answer the following questions;

1. What genre of stories does Jenkins want the narrator to write? Why?

Jenkins wanted to write fictions about ghosts..supernatural theme which gave horror to the public as ghosts were live propositions.

2. What surprising revelation is made by the ghost? Why did the writer not believe her?

Surprised to discover that all the good plots of ghost stories had been supplied to him by the ghost Helen. Writer disbelieved but ghost sat on his shoulders and suggested the plots.

3. Why didn't John want to partner Laura Hinkle at the Ouija Board Party?

Helen, the ghost, asked the narrator to influence his friends to stop using the Ouija board.If Helen sees him on the board, he fears she would stop supplying plots .so the narrator was reluctant to join Laura Hinkle in the party..

4. John's apprehension about his wife's reaction to the encounter with the ghost is unfounded. Justify.

John was of the view that Lavinia would faint on seeing a ghost. Whenever Helen came to John, he tried to prevent Lavinia from seeing her. When Helen came last time, Lavinia managed to see Helen but she didn't faint. She began to smile. Later, she talked to Helen but she didn't faint. She began to smile. Later, she talked to Helen. So she was quite normal. Hence, the apprehension of John was indeed unfounded.

Long Answer Questions

1.What does Helen mean when she says to Hallock. " We're going on strike"?

In her other life Helen had been an author and had often struggled for ideas and inspiration. When she became a ghost, she found many others who had suffered similarly.They formed " The Writer's Inspiration Bureau" that helped the writers like Hallock write whenever they were stuck. This bureau helped writers without ideas write successfully by sending ideas and inspiration to their soft and impressionistic secretly.Of late the members of this organisation were sick of receiving calls from Ouija board fanatics who conjured up spirits like them at odd hours to ask them silly questions. They were pulled out of beds at odd times, made them overwork and prevented them from harmlessly haunting people for their own amusement.

2. How did the Ouija Board party prove to be disastrous to John Hallock?

Several couples had been invited by Lavinia. Laura Hinkle was without partner..so John Hallock was made her partner..all of a sudden a news spread that John had fallen in love with a lady named Helen and called him a traitor..a humiliating experience to him.Lavinia doubted the loyalty of her husband and warned that she would leave the

house and divorce him. Gentle and loyal John was unable to prove himself innocent. He scared Lavinia would faint if she came to know that Helen was a ghost...maid announced she was leaving the job..Helen was angry that Jenkins did not keep his promises on the other hand the ghost warned not to help him in the plots if condition is not followed. His publisher pressurised him to write the ghost stories as soon as possible and John wasn't getting any ideas.

Patol Babu

Extract Based Questions

1. "I hope the part calls for some dialogue?" "Certainly. It's a speaking part. You have acted before, haven't you?"

Identify the two people exchanging the above dialogue.

Ans : The two people exchanging the above dialogue are PatolBabu and Naresh Dutt

What reservations are expressed by the first person? Why?

Ans :PatolBabu expresses his apprehension as to whether the role he is being offered has dialogue. It is because he is a true artist and delivering a dialogue will give him an opportunity to display his talent. He wants time to rehearse his dialogues.

Do you believe the information given by the second speaker is truthful? Why/Why not?

Ans: No, because he was not given a dialogue but his role required him to utter only an expression.

2. "As an artist your aim should be to make the most of your opportunity and squeeze the last drop of meaning out of your lines".

Who was supposed to have said these lines and to whom?

Ans: These lines were said by PatolBabu's mentor MrGogonPakrashi to PatolBabu.

Discuss the relevance of the above statement in the given context?

Ans: PatolBabu was very disappointed when he came to know that he had to utter a monosyllabic expression. Then he remembered his mentor's words that however small the part offered never consider it below your dignity to accept it and always do complete justice to it.

c. Do you think, the listener followed these instructions? How?

Ans: Yes, he delivered his role to perfection. He practiced enunciating 'Oh' and how he would express his pain and surprise when the collision took place.

3. "PatolBabu glanced at the paper... and found a sudden throbbing in his head. The heat was unbearable".

What was written on the paper?

Ans: The monosyllable 'Oh' was written on the paper

What was PatolBabu's reaction on seeing it?

Ans: He felt disappointed and insulted. He thought he was being made a laughing stock.

Why did he react in such a way?

Ans: It was because he had been called upon to act in a role that had dialogues. But he was given a role that required him to utter only a monosyllabic expression.

Short Answer Questions

1.. What kind of fame had Patol Babu achieved in 'Jatras'?

A) At some time in his life, PatolBabu had a real passion for the stage. He had been simply obsessed. In the 'Jatras' he was very well-known and always in demand. His name appeared in handbills many times and people bought tickets specially to see him perform

2. Why was PatolBabu particular about getting his dialogues in advance?

Ans :PatolBabu was a perfectionist. He wished to practice his dialogues beforehand so that he did not make a spectacle of himself in front of the lead actors. He was too enthusiastic and didn't wish to make any mistake in his performance.

3. "PatolBabu glanced at the paper... and found a sudden throbbing in his head. The heat was unbearable." Why did this happen?

Ans :PatolBabu found that he had to speak just one word, that too a monosyllable 'Oh!' He had been promised a proper speaking part and after a long wait and great

expectation, he felt too depressed to see his small role. He felt cheated and quite demoralised.

4. Describe the scene outside the Faraday House briefly.

Ans :A big crowd had already gathered outside the building. A bus was carrying the equipment, There were cameras, stands, crowds of people everywhere. Most of the people were busy carrying the equipment, carting it here and there.

Long Answer Questions

Patol Babu reached home and was overcome with mixed feelings of happiness for a good performance but disappointment for being sidelined with such a speaking role. He writes a diary entry in this state of mind. Write the diary for him.

Ans : Dear Diary,

It was a day of mixed emotions, happiness and disappointment packed together. I had gone to Faraday House with great expectations and imagine I was asked to utter just 'oh'! How I died an instant death? All my hopes and aspirations were dashed to pieces. But still I kept my cool. I remembered the advice of my mentor and perfected every bit of my role. Almost everyone, even the hero Chanchal Kumar praised my good work. But the mechanical, inhuman nature of the film-folk hurt me when the time came to collect my twenty rupees, I could not remain there. No money could measure my hard-work and dedication. I know even twenty rupees are needed at home but I felt they were not a worthy remuneration. I hope I am right! God alone knows!

Give a character sketch of PatolBabu giving evidence from the text.

Ans :PatolBabu was a modest, talented and timid man. He was an artist at heart — emotional, talented but too prone to being hurt. He was full of dramatic skills and could deliver powerful dialogues. He had been a great hit, doing theatre for 'jattras' and people specially flocked to see him. He was a perfectionist and packed in a very powerful performance for his minuscule role. His 'Oh!' had modulation of voice, body language and great dramatic skills. He was most emotional and felt really hurt to see the neglect in the eyes of the director. Patolbabu is an ideal artist who is not wordly wise and a dreamer who is not practical.

VIRTUALLY TRUE

1. "With the help of the skeleton swipe-card we were soon out of the cell and racing down corridors."

Who are the participants and what is the game?

Ans : This game was called JAILBREAK and it was played by Michael and Sebastian.

b. Why is Michael playing this game?

Ans : Michael is playing this to rescue Sebastian

c.. Why had Sebastian urged Michael to play this game?

Ans : In the earlier game Michael had not been successful in rescuing Sebastian so he had asked him to play this game.

d. Did Michael succeed in his efforts? Why/Why not?

Ans : No, in this game also he had fallen down on the concrete, when dogs had charged towards them.

2. "There's got to be some kind of accident... goes into WARZONE. If this doesn't work I won't bother you again.'

(a) Who has sent the above message and to whom?

Ans : This frantic message was sent by Sebastian to Michael.

(b) What is the objective behind this message?

Ans : In every game Michael had failed to save Sebastian. So this was to be the last game.

c. What are the fears and apprehensions faced by the sender?

Ans : If WARZONE does not work, then Sebastian would never trouble Michael again.

(d) What kind of help does the sender seek? Why?

Ans : There had to be some kind of accident only then he would be saved.

3. "At least, that was what I thought then. Now I knew that Sebastian Shultz, the boy in the game, really did exist."

(a) How did the speaker know that Sebastian Shultz existed?

Ans : Michael had seen the proof in the newspaper by seeing Sebastian's photo that he did exist.

(b) What had been the source of his information?

Ans : The article and Sebastian's photo in the newspaper.

c. How did this information help the narrator in solving the mystery?

Ans : Michael also checked the net and discovered that real Sebastian did exist.

d. Sebastian exists in the game and in real life?

At the time of his accident, Sebastian was playing those psycho-drive games and the computer saved his memory as its own. When Michael played those games, Sebastian was at the other end.

Short Answer Questions

1. What was the objective of the second game called Dragon quest? In what role did Sebastian appear in it?

Ans : The aim of the game DRAGON QUEST was simple. It was to rescue fair princess Aurora from the wicked dragon and to collect the wicked dragon's treasure. Sebastian appeared in the form of a knight and even Michael was also supposed to be a knight.

2. How did the two knights try to escape from the castle of the dragon? Were they successful? Ans : Both the knights were chased by the wicked dragon. They ran across the battlements down a spiral staircase and through a secret passage on the other side of the tapestry. The dragon was near them and they could feel his fiery breath. Both of them, then decided to try going through the dungeons which was their only hope.

3. Point out the desperation in Sebastian's message to Michael. What did he tell Michael to do?

Ans : When Michael was unable to save Sebastian in the earlier two games, Sebastian's message becomes desperate. He earnestly requests Michael not to give up, otherwise he would remain stuck up wherever he was. So he wishes him luck and tells him to try the game 'JAILBREAK'.

4. How did Michael and Sebastian escape from Jail in Jailbreak? Why was Sebastian injured in this escape?

Ans : Sebastian was Michael's cell-mate in the game 'JAILBREAK'. They use a skeleton swipe card to open the cell-door and run away. Sirens wail, guards run after them, fiery dogs howl and chase them. Both of them run upstairs but they are chased. Before Michael can do something, Sebastian falls down on the concrete below.

5. How did Michael connect Sebastian's recovery from coma with the result of his last game?

Ans : Apparently, at the time of an accident, Sebastian was using his laptop to play one of the psycho-drive games. He had been plugged into the computer and when he banged his head, the computer saved his memory as its own. Those games were stolen when Sebastian was in the hospital. These games.

Long Answer Questions

1. Sebastian Shultz had a close brush with death. After he recovers, he returns to school and narrates his experience to his classmates. As Sebastian Shultz, narrate your experience.

Hi friends,

Great to see you all. I had almost lost hope to meet you all again ever. Six weeks ago, I was on my way out of town with some friends for a weekend. I had my laptop with me. It was a four-hour journey to our destination. So, to engage myself, I logged on to one of my psycho-drive games. After an hour of driving on the highway, the car suddenly screeched to a halt. Since we were driving at a great speed, the driver lost control of the car and car somersaulted before falling into a ditch. As the car fell into the ditch, my head hit against the roof of the car and everything blacked out. I don't remember what happened to me after that.

I was told that I had slipped into coma and only a miracle had brought me back. Another miraculous thing happened to me. At the time of the accident, I was in the midst of a game. Although, I entered it I couldn't come out of it. Somebody stole my lot of games while I was in the hospital. Some of those were bought by a person called Michael, who rescued me and got me out. So, indirectly he is my saviour. I am planning to meet him soon. It is great to be back friends! I have had a harrowing time, VIRTUALLY!

2. Write an article entitled 'Virtual games are a reality.'

Virtual world or cyberspace is an environment using computer technology to create a simulated, three-dimensional world that a user can manipulate and explore while feeling as if he were in that world. In a virtual reality environment, the user experiences the feeling of being inside and a part of that world. He is also able to interact with his environment in meaningful ways. Virtually real environment has benefited the health care industry. The doctors use virtual reality products to treat phobias, addictions and other mental health needs.

However, some psychologists are concerned that virtual reality games could psychologically affect a player. They suggest that these games place a player in violent situations, particularly as the perpetrator of violence and could result in the user becoming desensitised. Some psychologists also believe that these games can lead to cyber addiction. There have been several news stories of gamers neglecting their real lives for their online, in-game presence.

Another rising concern is about criminal acts. In a virtual game, defining a criminal act has been problematic. At what point can authorities charge a person with a real crime for actions within a virtual game? Studies indicate that people can have real physical and emotional reactions to stimuli within a virtual game. Thus, it's quite possible that a victim of a virtual attack could feel real emotional trauma. Can the attacker be punished for causing real-life distress? We don't have answers to these questions yet.

THE FROG AND THE NIGHTINGALE

VIKRAM SETH

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Once upon _____awn and awn.

a) What is unusual about the beginning of the poem?

Ans. – The poem begins like a fairy tale and birds and other creatures feature in the poem.

b) What is 'Bingle Bog'?

Ans. -Bingle Bog is the name of the place where the frog and the other creatures lived.

c) Find a word made up by the poet? Why has he done so?

Ans. -The word is 'awn'. The poet has done so to create a rhyme scheme with 'dawn'.

2. Other creatures _____sumac tree.

a) Whose 'voice' is loathed?

Ans. -He frog's voice is loathed.

b) Why did the other creatures have no choice?

Ans. -The other creatures had no choice as all their efforts to stop him were in vain.

c) Explain 'crass cacophony'.

Ans. -Crass cacophony means loud and unpleasant sound.

3. Insults or _____heart's elation

a)What was the frog's determination?

Ans.-The frog's determination was to sing with joy and pride.

b) How did the other creatures try to stop the frog? Why?

Ans.-The creatures pleaded him. They complained and insulted him. Finally, they threw stones, bricks and sticks so that he would stop the song

c) What character trait of the frog is revealed in the extract?

Ans. – The frog is determined, stubborn and was inconsiderate.

4 But one _____her melody.

a) Why has the poet used 'but'?

Ans.- The poet has used 'but' because the nightingale came suddenly one night and things changed thereafter.

b) Why was the moonlight 'cold and pale'?

Ans.- The moonlight reflected the mood of the creatures of the Bog who were sick of hearing the unpleasant song of the frog.

c) What did the nightingale do?

Ans. -The nightingale perched upon the sumac tree and rendered a melodious song.

5 Dumbstruck sat _____ ended, clapped.

a) Why was everyone rapt?

Ans.- Everyone was enchanted by the nightingale's melodious song.

b) Why was the frog dumbstruck?

Ans. -The frog was dumbfounded when he heard the sweet song.

c) What was the reaction of the Bog?

Ans. -All creatures gathered to hear the nightingale's song and when she had ended they applauded.

6) Toads and _____ 'Too Divine!' 'Encore!'

a) What was the reaction of the toads and teals?

Ans.- The toads and teals were enchanted by her.

b) Name a poetic device used in this extract.

Ans.-Alliteration: Toads and teals and tiddlers captured.

c) How did the nightingale react to this?

Ans.-The nightingale sang till dawn without a pause.

7) Sorry-was _____from the bog

a) Who is 'she'?

Ans.- 'She' is the nightingale.

b) Why did the frog hop towards her?

Ans.-The frog hopped towards the nightingale to introduce himself.

c) What character traits are revealed of the frog and the nightingale in this extract?

Ans.-The nightingale is simple and courteous whereas the frog is determined and imposing

8) 'Yes' the frog _____splendid baritone'

a) Why did the frog boast about himself?

Ans.-The frog boasted about himself to impress the simple nightingale.

b) Explain 'baritone'.

Ans.- 'Baritone' means a male singing voice.

c) What was the effect of the Frog's words on the nightingale?

Ans.-The nightingale was very impressed by the frog's boastful claims. She was flattered that such a great musician should seek her out.

9) 'Oh!' the nightingale _____art and throat

a) Who does the nightingale regard as a critic?

Ans.-The nightingale regarded the frog as a critic.

b) Why was the nightingale impressed?

Ans.-The nightingale was impressed that a famous musician had discussed her art and her singing.

c) What character trait of the nightingale is revealed in these lines?

Ans.-The nightingale is extremely talented, unsure of herself and gullible.

10) 'Come, my _____Ko-ash!

a) Whom does the speaker ask to put on a scarf? Why?

Ans. -The nightingale is asked to put on a scarf. It had started to rain and the nightingale could not sing in that wet weather. The frog insisted that she wears a scarf and sing.

b) What was the real motive of the speaker in practicing together?

Ans. –The real motive was to exhaust her and eliminate competition.

c) What was the effect of ‘singing together’?

Ans. -The effect of singing together was that nightingale’s voice became rough.

11) You must _____grows strong.

a) Who does ‘you’ refer to?

Ans. –You refers to the nightingale.

b) What is the speaker trying to achieve?

Ans. –The speaker is trying to make the nightingale practise extensively so that the sweet voice becomes hoarse like that of the frog. He also wanted to eliminate the nightingale by his cunning ways.

c) What character trait of the speaker is revealed in the given extract?

Ans. –The frog is cunning. He is boastful and inconsiderate towards the nightingale.

12) I tried to _____ prone to influence

a) What did the frog try to teach and to whom?

Ans. –The frog tried to teach the nightingale how to sing.

b) What qualities of the nightingale drive her to death?

Ans. –The nightingale is nervous and unsure of herself. She was too trusting and gullible and let herself be led by the cunning frog.

c) What moral is conveyed through the characters of the frog and the nightingale?

Ans. –The moral of the story is that talented people should have confidence in themselves. One should not trust anyone blindly

Short Answers

Q.1-Give a character sketch of the Frog.

Ans. –The Frog is a cunning and stubborn creature. Brimming with confidence, he did not stop singing even when bricks are thrown at him. He is jealous of the Nightingale’s singing and cleverly plans to destroy her. Winning her trust he forces her to practice hard all the while criticizing and abusing her. He is a mercenary and benefits from her concerts. So hard hearted he is that he does not even soften when she dies dismissing her as a stupid creature who deserves her end. A shrewd judge of character, he capitalizes on the Nightingale’s weak and timid nature.

Q.2-Give a character sketch of the Nightingale.

Ans. –The Nightingale is shy, timid and modest to a fault. She is not a good judge of character and cannot see through the Frog’s plotting and scheming. She is easily influenced and forgets that one should sing for one self and not for others. In a way, the bird is responsible for her own tragedy.

Q.3-How did the Nightingale meet her death?

Ans. –The Nightingale practiced very hard in the rain. Her voice grew hoarse and lost its beauty. The animals stopped coming to hear her sing. She grew sad and depressed because she had got accustomed to the applause and praise. Finally, one day when she was forced to practice she burst a vein and died.

Q.4-How did the Frog scheme to break the bird's spirit and destroy her?

Ans. –The Frog was clever. He appeared before her as a music critic and promised to train her. He got her addicted to the appreciation of the audience. Forcing her to practice in bad weather, he broke her physically. He also ruined her mentally by constantly scolding and undermining her confidence. Finally, heartlessly, he forced her to practice when she was not up to it. She tried, but burst a vein and died.

Q5: How did the creatures of the Bingle bog react to the nightingale's singing?

Ans. –The creatures of the Bingle Bog who were quite fed up of the unpleasant and harsh voice of the frog cheered, when they heard the melodious and beautiful voice of the nightingale. They were full of admiration and listened to her enchanting song with great interest. When her song ended, all the creatures clapped for her and asked her to sing some more. Ducks and herons waded towards her. All the creatures were filled with fascination and delight.

Q6: Why is the frog's joy both sweet and bitter?

Ans. -The frog's joy is both sweet and bitter. His joy is sweet because he is able to earn a lot of money from the musical concerts at the cost of the nightingale. His joy is bitter because he is highly jealous of the nightingale who is becoming famous day by day. The frog can never get respect and admiration from the creatures of bog as everyone hated his hoarse voice.

Q7: How did the frog become the unrivaled king of the bog again?

Ans. –The frog who was jealous of the nightingale because of her growing popularity devised of devil plan to get rid of her. He pretended to train her and made her practice for long hours, even in the rain.As a result, her voice lost the charm and the other creatures stop coming to hear her sing at the musical concert. The frog's earnings declined due to which he was annoyed with the nightingale.He urged her to sing loudly and with more passion. She didn't have any confidence in her own ability and genius. She blindly trusted the frog and sang with so much force that one of her vein busted and she died. In this way, the frog became the unrivaled king of the bog.

Q8: In spite of having a melodious voice and being a crowd puller, the nightingale turns out to be a loser and dies. How far is she responsible for her down

downfall?

Ans.- The nightingale was totally responsible for her downfall. She had a very sweet and melodious voice. Her songs were full of enchantment and all the creatures were filled with fascination and delight on hearing her songs. In spite of her qualities, she was very easily be fooled by the frog. She lacked self-confidence and blindly trusted the frog. She didn't use her brain and did all what she was told to do. Her simple heartedness and lack of confidence were the main reasons for her downfall and the tragic end.

LONG ANSWERS VALUE BASED QUESTIONS (4 Marks)

Q1 In spite of having a melodious voice and being a crowd puller the nightingale turns out to be a loser and dies. Is she responsible for her own downfall?

Ans. –The nightingale has an enchanting voice and she enthalls the creatures of the bingle bog with her singing. The Cunning and jealous frog with his cacophonous voice decides to ruin her. The nightingale is different and a poor judge of character. She comes under the influence of the manipulate frog who trains her in bad weather and makes her in over practice. As a result the nightingale loses her confidence, her health and finally pays for her foolishness with her life. The bird's gullibility and servility leads to her tragic end

2. Describe in your own words the contest between the frog and the nightingale with reference to the following lines:

“In this bog I've long been known
For my splendid baritone
And, of course, I wield my pen
For Bog trumpet now and then.”

Ans.The poem the frog and the Nightingale brings about the foolishness of following anybody blindly. It describes a contest between the frog and the nightingale. Both claim to be the best singers. It is true that nightingale sings in a melodious voice. But the bird is credulous and simple-minded. The frog, on the other hand, is a bad singer. His voice is hoarse. He is very cunning and clever. But he feels proud of his singing. He claims that he is the best singer. He arranges concerts and charges an admission fee and earns a lot of money.

The frog feels jealous of the popularity of the nightingale. He thinks that his singing expresses his hearts elation and his style is unique. He can win favour of many of his listeners. He claims to be a music critic. He takes the nightingale into confidence and makes an evil plan to get rid of her. He makes the nightingale sing excessively and this brings her doom. The result is that the nightingale has to suffer at the hands of the frog, she loses the beauty and sweetness of her voice. Ultimately she dies after she has burst one of her veins. Thus the frog turns out to be Hippocratic, clever and cunning.

Not Marble, nor the Gilded Monuments **William Shakespeare)**

Extract Based Questions-

Read the extracts below and answer the questions that follow. Write the answers in short-

**1. 'Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme;'**

(a) Explain 'gilded monuments

Ans. –Monuments that are covered with gold or are gold-plated.

(b) What is more powerful than 'marble' and 'gilded monuments'? Why?

Ans. – The poet's rhyme is more powerful as it will outlive marble statues and gold-plated monuments.

(c) Name a poetic device used in the above lines.

Ans. –Alliteration; 'Not marble, nor the gilded monuments Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme.;

**2. 'But you shall shine more bright in these contents
Than unswept stone, besmeared with sluttish time.'**

(a) Who is 'you'?

Ans. –It is the young man to whom the sonnet is addressed to.

(b) Explain 'tins wept stone'?

Ans. – A stone monument that is covered with dust or left uncared for is the 'unswept stone'.

(C) Why does the poet refer to Time as being sluttish?

Ans. –Time is 'sluttish' as it is dirty and careless. Time cares for no individual, it is immoral and will pass.

**3. 'When wasteful war shall statues overturn,
And broils root out the work of masonry,
Nor Mars his sword nor war's quick fire shall burn
The living record of your memory.'**

(a) What are the works of masonry?

Ans. –Statues and monuments built by masons is being referred to here.

(b) Who is Mars?

Ans. – Mars is the god of War.

(c) What can Mars not destroy?

Ans. – Mars cannot destroy the memory of the person enshrined in the poem.

**4. 'Gainst death, and all oblivious enmity
Shall you pace forth; your praise shall still find room
Even in the eyes of all posterity
That wears this world out to the ending doom.'**

(a) What are the things that may destroy a person's memory?

Ans. – Death and decay Caused by the passage of time may destroy a person's memory.

(b) How will 'he' live on in people's memory?

Ans. – He will live on in people's memory because he has been immortalised in the poet's rhyme.

(c) Explain 'That wear this world out to the ending doom'

Ans. – This line refers to all that will survive until the end humanity.

**5. 'So, till the judgment that yourself arise,
You live in this, and dwell in lovers' eyes.'**

(a) Who is 'you'?

Ans. – The person to whom the sonnet is addressed is being referred to, in these lines.

(b) How will he 'live' on?

Ans. – He will live in the poet's poetic creation.

(c) Explain 'judgment'

Ans. –The Day of Judgment or Doomsday is being referred to here.

**6. Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme;**

(a) Who is the poet of this verse?

Ans. – Shakespeare is the poet of this verse.

(b) What do you mean by 'gilded monuments'?

Ans. – 'Gilded monuments' means gold-plated shrines. The gilded monuments of princes are their gold plated graves.

(c) Write the meaning of the expression 'shall outlive this powerful rhyme'.

Ans. – The expression 'shall outlive this powerful rhyme' means that the powerful rhyme will outlive all great monuments.

**7. When wasteful war shall statues overturn,
And broils root out the work of masonry,**

(a) Name the poetic device used in line 1 .

Ans. – The poetic device used in line 1 is alliteration.

(b) In this stanza, what does the word 'broils' mean?

Ans. -In this stanza, the word 'broils' means quarrels that result into fights, disturbances.

(c) What does the phrase 'the work of masonry' imply?

Ans. – 'The work of masonry' implies great admirable pieces of architecture reflecting skilled work.

8. Gainst death and all oblivious enmity

Shall you pace forth: your praise shall still find room,

(a) In this stanza, what does the word 'gainst' mean?

Ans. – In this stanza, the word 'gainst' means against.

(b) In this stanza, what does the pronoun 'you' stand for?

Ans. – In this stanza, the pronoun 'you' stands for friend.

(c) Write the meaning of the phrase 'oblivious enmity'.

Ans. – The phrase 'oblivious enmity' means forgetful enmity that seeks to destroy everything.

9. Even in the eyes of all posterity

That wear this world out to the ending doom.

(a) Which literary device is used in line 1?

Ans. – The literary device used in line 1 is personification. Here poet assigns an 'eye' to posterity thus personifying it by endowing human traits.

(b) What shall be found even in the eyes of all posterity?

Ans. – The praise of the poet's beloved friend shall be found in the eyes of all posterity.

(c) What does the poet mean by 'the eyes of posterity'?

Ans. – The 'eyes of posterity' means people of the future generations.

Short Answers type questions

1. How does time affect powerful rulers?

Ans. – Powerful rulers get monuments and statues built in marble and gold to be remembered by posterity but Time destroys their efforts by annihilating their creations.

2. Describe how the monuments and statues are affected by the ravages of time.

Ans. – Monuments and statues are destroyed by time. They fall into ruin.

3. Why does the poet refer to time as being sluttish?

Ans. – Time is 'sluttish' as it is careless. Time cares for no individual; it is immoral and will pass.

4. In what way is the poet stronger than powerful rulers?

Ans. – The creations of powerful rulers like statues and monuments are destroyed by time but the poet is more powerful than these rulers because Time cannot destroy his creation, his poetry.

5. The poet says that neither forces of nature nor wars can destroy his poetry. In fact, even the godly powers of Mars will not have a devastating effect on his rhyme. What quality of the poet is revealed through these lines?

Ans. –The poet says that his poetry will survive the passage of time. This shows his arrogance and his pride in his own creation.

6. Describe how the poetry survives all wars and destruction. Or Describe how the memory of the friend shall survive all kinds of ravages.

Ans. – The poet is quite optimistic about the power of poetry. He expresses his anguish on how great statues are broken and overturned to insignificance by the destructive wars. Not only that he feels sad to find that even great quarrels, disputes especially during a war, ravage great works of architecture. But he is also glad to declare that these wars organized by Mars and his followers are not able to spoil the verses in which he has glorified his beloved friend.

7. What judgment does the poet talk about in the ending couplet of this poem?

Ans. –In the ending couplet the poet refers to the doomsday, the Apocalypse, i.e., the last day of humanity when he talks about the judgment'. He makes this reference to judgment because he wants to declare the immortality of his friend in his verse. He wants to ensure it to the readers that until there is humanity alive, people will read this verse and henceforth his friend will be immortalized.

Long Answers Value based

1. Compare and contrast the ravages of Time as shown in 'Not Marble, nor the Gilded Monuments – and 'Ozymandias'

Ans. – In 'Not Marble, nor the Gilded Monuments', the powerful rulers get monuments and statues built but Time destroys all monuments and statues. Time is more powerful than these man-made creations. It paints a destructive image of time, but explores the immortality of the subjects of poetry through the power of verse.

In Ozymandias, the main theme is the inevitable complete decline of all leaders and of the empires they build, however mighty in their own time but art survives.

2. Comment on the immortality of poetry to withstand the forces of decay over time with reference to 'Not Marble Nor Gilded Monuments'.

Ans. – 'Not Marble Nor Gilded Monuments' one of Shakespeare's most famous verses, asserts the immortality of the poet's sonnets to withstand the forces of decay over time. While monuments that princes get erected to be remembered forever will be destroyed, and their creators forgotten, the poet's friend will continue to shine brightly in this verse. The value that can be derived from this instance is that stone monuments may crumble to dust, blackened by time and devastating war, but neither the god of war nor his quick-burning fires shall destroy poetry.

3. Comment on the theme of the poem 'Not Marble, nor the Gilded Monuments'.

Or

“The poem ‘Not Marble, nor the Gilded Monuments’ is all about love.” Comment.

Ans. Shakespeare’s sonnet 55 deals with the idea that his friend, his love will be made immortal in these verses, though everything else will be lost through war, “sluttish” time, or other violent forces. Shakespeare considers poetry as superior and the only assurance of immortality in this world, but lowers this particular sonnet itself as being unworthy of his friend. Thus, his theme is that everything will be destroyed and forgotten except the friend, who will be praised forever, because he is immortalized in these lines. This, he proves by comparing his verse with marbled, gilded monuments of the princes. He is glad to declare that these great monuments too have been ravaged by time and are in a state neglect. But neither time nor any other mode of destruction reduce the effect of his powerful rhyme’ in which his friend has beet1 shining through ages. The poet goes on to say that wars and broils too have done gre1 damage to the great statues and great buildings of architecture a result, these once popular buildings and statues will be destroyed. But neither Mars, his sword nor any devastating fire resulting fr the wars can burn the verses in which the poet has immortalized his friend. His love for his friend is imminent when he ensures that death or any sort of enmity would not rue his friend as he ‘shall pace forth’ to i remembered till posterity until the day of Last judgment. Thus the poet immortalizes his friend forever in his verses.

4. How does the poet immortalize his verse along with glorifying his friend?

Ans. –The process of immortalizing the friend and the verses progress side by side. In the first quatrain, when the poet says that ‘But you shall shine more bright in these contents’ the poet is glorifying his friend and his verse equally. Again, at yet another place in the second quatrain, he ascertains the memory of his friend in the living record (his verse). However, towards the end of the sonnet the friend gains more recognition as he is made to ‘pace forth’ gaining regard from the generations to follow. The poet ensures that his friend shall be immortalized until the last day of the humanity. In nutshell, we can say that Shakespeare considers poetry as superior, and the only assurance of immortality in this world, hut lowers this particular sonnet itself as being unworthy of his friend. This way he immortalizes both his friend and his verse together, though the former has an upper hand in immortality.

OZYMANDIASPercy Bysshe Shelley

The Extract Based Questions

Read extracts below and answer the questions that follow.

1. 'Near them, on the sand,
Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read.'

(a) What do you understand by 'Near them'?

Ans. 'Near them' refers to the two legs of the statue that were still standing.

(b) What is 'them'?

Ans. 'Them' are the two legs of the statue.

(c) What lies near them?

Ans. The half-shattered face of the statue lies near them.

(d) Whose expression did the sculptor read well?

Ans. The sculptor read the expression on the face of Ozymandias.

(e) What do you mean by 'visage'?

Ans. Face.

(f) What sort of expression did the face have? Who read them well?

Ans. The face had a stern expression that of a powerful commander, who must have been very cruel and looked quite arrogant. The sculptor had quite skillfully brought out the feelings of his subject.

2. "Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed."

(a) What is the expression on the face of the statue?

Ans. There is an expression of contempt on the face of the statue.

(b) Whose hand mocked the expression?

Ans. The hand of the sculptor mocked the expression.

(c) Whose heart fed the expression?

Ans. The heart of Ozymandias fed the expression.

3. Which yet survive stamped on these lifeless things,
The hand that mocked them and the heart that fed;

(a) Explain: yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things.

Ans. The expressions the sculptor had carved out remain perpetuated on stone till date.

(b) Whose hands mocked?

Ans. These were the sculptor's hands that had so deftly carved and highlighted the expressions of disdain, cruelty of an arrogant king.

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

Ans. Here it means 'carved'.

**4. 'Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare
The lone and level sands stretch far away.'**

(a) What does the poet mean when he says that 'Nothing beside remains'?

Ans. The poet implies that nothing else has survived except for the broken statue.

(b) What does the poet mean by 'colossal wreck'?

Ans. The poet means the huge statue of Ozymandias.

(c) What literary device does the poet use in the last line?

Ans. The poet uses the device of synecdoche.

(d) Explain the last line.

Ans. The ravages of time had wiped every trace of the mighty kingdom of the mightiest of all rulers. Now only vast expanse of desert land was there.

Short Answers Type Questions

1. Briefly describe the statue of Ozymandias.

Ans. The statue is big in size. Two legs without upper body of the statue of Ozymandias are still standing on a pedestal. The half-broken face is lying shattered near the legs, half buried in the sand. There is an inscription on the pedestal that says, 'My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: Look upon my works, ye Mighty, and despair!'

2. Describe the look on the face of the statue.

Ans. The expression on the face of the statue was that of hate. It seemed as if the king was looking upon everyone with contempt.

3. What was written on the pedestal of the statue of Ozymandias?

Ans. The followings words were stated on the pedestal of the statue. "My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: Look upon my works, ye mighty and despair."

Long Answers Type Questions

1. Bring out the irony in the poem.

Ans. The traveller sees the half-broken statue of Ozymandias which tells quite a different tale than that which Ozymandias had hoped it would be. Ozymandias got the statue erected thinking that it would represent enduring power, but only a broken heap of stones ravaged by time remains. The face of the statue is 'shattered,' and it no longer commands anyone or anything.

2. Write a brief character sketch of Ozymandias.

Ans. He was a powerful ruler who wanted the pomp and show of his power. He was proud of his power and hated the people in common. The inscription on the pedestal said 'My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: Look upon my works, ye Mighty, and despair!' The expression on the face of the statue was that of a sneering contempt. He was living a life of fake and cruelty.

3. 'The poem Ozymandias illustrates the vanity of human greatness'. Discuss with reference to the lines given below.

"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: look upon my works, ye Mighty, despair!
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare.
The lone and level sands stretch far away."

Ans. Ozymandias is a sonnet by P.B. Shelley. It conveys the idea that human glory and greatness are short lived. Time works havoc with monuments and statues made by the kings to immortalize their name and fame. Thus, the poem depicts the fertility of human glory and greatness.

Ozymandias was a great Egyptian king. He made his statue to immortalize his name and fame. With the passage of time his glory and greatness disappeared. His life-like statue lay in ruins in a desert.

A traveler from Egypt notices the broken statue of the king Ozymandias. He finds two huge and trunkless legs of the statue standing on a platform in a lonely desert. Near them lies, half-buried, the broken face of the statue. He sees the expression of arrogance and sense of authority on the face of the statue. It was the artist's hand which reproduced the king's feelings on the face of the statue. But it was the king's heart which nourished those feelings in his heart. The following words were written on the pedestal:

'My name is Ozymandias, king of kings'

The words reflect that Ozymandias was a king of kings but he did not realize that the human pride and arrogance cannot live long. There's no trace of his kingdom or greatness anywhere.

THE RIME OF ANCIENT MARINER

Samuel Taylor Coleridge

The Extract Based Questions

Read extracts below and answer the questions that follow.

**1. 'The Bridegroom's doors are
opened wide, and I am next of kin;
The guests are met, the feast is set:
May'st hear the merry din.'**

(a) Why is the wedding guest restless?

Ans. The wedding guest is restless as he can hear th in the church and he is the bridegroom's closes has him captive and is forcing him to listen to his story.

(b) Why was the wedding guest in a hurry to go?

Ans. The guests had gathered for the wedding He could hear the noise of the festivities.

(c) Who was stopping him from going?

Ans. The Ancient Mariner was stopping him from going.

(d) What does the speaker mean by 'kin' ?

Ans. (iii) He means the members of his family.

**2, 'He holds him with his skinny hand,
'There was a ship,' quoth he.
'Hold off! unhand me, grey-beard loon!
' Eftsoons his hand dropt he.'**

(a) Who is 'he' in the first line? Whom does he hold?

Ans. The Ancient Mariner is being referred to, in the first line. He is holding the wedding guest.

(b) Why does the Ancient Mariner immediately start on the story?

Ans. The Ancient Mariner is guilty of having killed an innocent albatross. He wants to assuage his guilt by confessing the crime to someone. It is also a part of his penance.

(C) Explain: 'unhand me

Ans. 'Remove your hand; do not hold me.' This is said by the Wedding Guest who is stopped by the Ancient Mariner.

(d) Who is referred as grey-beard loon? What do you mean by 'grey beard loon'?

Ans. Ancient Mariner is referred as grey-beard loon. It means grey-beard mad man.

**3. The ship was cheered, the harbour cleared,
Merrily did we drop
Below the kirk, below the hill,
Below the lighthouse top.'**

(a) What was the day like when they started their journey?

Ans. –The day was bright and cheerful, everything started smoothly.

(b) Explain: 'drop:

Ans. It means they set sail with the ebbing tide.

(c) What sights did the sailors see as they started on their journey?

OR

What were the things they passed by? How did they feel?

Ans. In a good mood, they started and passed by the church, the hill and the lighthouse.

(d) In which direction did they set sail? Give a reason for your answer.

Ans. They set sail southwards. The sun rose from the left.

(e) What is the meaning of 'merrily'?

Ans.- Merrily means happily.

**4. 'The Sun came up upon the left,
Out of the sea came he!
And he shone bright, and on the right
Went down into the sea.'**

(a) Why is the narrator compelled to narrate the story?

Ans. The Ancient Mariner is compelled to confess his sin to assuage his guilt and as a part of his penance.

(b) Who is listening to the story?

Ans. The Wedding Guest is listening to the story.

(c) Why was he prompted to beat his breast?

Ans. The wedding guest beat his breast because the wedding festivities had started but he was compelled to listen to the story of the Ancient Mariner.

(d) When the sun comes up upon the left which direction are we heading for?

Ans. We are going in the southern direction.

(e) What was the weather like?

Ans. – The weather was moderate and the days were passing in a normal manner.

(f) What do the lines in this stanza signify?

Ans. – The journey is going on smoothly without any untoward happening.

**5 'The Wedding-Guest he beat his breast,
Yet he cannot choose but hear;
And thus spake on that ancient man,
The bright-eyed Mariner.'**

(a) Why has the poet repeated the line: 'he cannot choose but hear?'

Ans. The line is repeated to show the hypnotic power which the Mariner exerts over the Wedding Guest and how he has been forced to hear the story.

(b) How does the Mariner hold the Wedding Guest?

The Mariner holds him with the hypnotic power of his glittering eye.

(c) What is the mariner telling the Wedding Guest?

Ans.- The Mariner is telling him the story of the fateful voyage when he killed the albatross.

(d) What was the reaction of the wedding-guest?

Ans.- In utter helplessness, he started beating his breast.

(e) What do you mean by bright-eyed?

Ans. – Bright-eyed means shining eyed.

(f) What did the mariner do? Was he happy?

Ans. The mariner narrated his story. The bright look signifies he was happy because he had found a listener to his story.

**6. 'And now the storm-blast came, and he
Was tyrannous and strong:**

**He struck with his o'ertaking wings,
And chased us south along.'**

(a) What happened in the story of the mariner?

Ans. Suddenly there came a very strong and powerful storm.

(b) What is the meaning of tyrannous?

Ans. Severe and harsh.

(c) What did it do to the ship? Where was the ship taken?

Ans. It overpowered the ship completely and the helpless ship was chased southward.

Here, the storm is personified as a huge bird with large wings.

(d) Who is 'he' in the above lines? How is he described?

Ans.— The storm is being referred to as 'he' in the above lines. The storm is described as being a large bird that is tyrannical and strong. The wind created by its large wings pushed the ship southwards.

(e) Why has he been called tyrannous'?

Ans.— The storm took control over the ship and pushed it in the southward direction.

(f) Point out the figure of speech in 'o'ertaking wings:

Ans. – Personification is being used here. The storm has been personified as a powerful bird with large wings which takes total control of the ship.

(g) What kind of sea storm is it?

Ans. – Powerful and pitiless

**7. 'With sloping masts and dipping prow,
As who pursued with yell and blow
Still treads the shadow of his foe,
And forward bends his head,
The ship drove fast, loud roared the blast,
The southward aye we fled.'**

(a) How are the two, 'ship' and the 'storm' described here?

Ans. The poet has personified the ship as someone running away from the storm, which has been personified as the powerful enemy who is chasing the ship.

(b) What is the meaning of tread?

Ans. – It means to walk or to follow.

(c) What is the storm described as? What is the ship personified as?

Ans. – The storm is described as an enemy who is very powerful. The ship is personified as a man running away from his enemy who is pursuing him.

(d) Explain: 'Still treads the shadow of his foe.'

Ans. – This line means to walk in the shadow of your enemy and not getting away from him. Here it refers to the ship being unable to get out of the storm.

(e) In which direction did the storm push them?

Ans. – The storm pushed them towards the South Pole.

**8. 'And now there came both mist and snow,
And it grew wondrous cold;
And ice, mast-high, came floating by,**

As green as emerald.'

(a) Describe the land of mist and snow.

OR

What was the place like?

Ans. – The land was covered by mist and snow and was extremely cold. Large floated past the ship. There were snowy cliffs all around. The sailor's cot; sign of men or beasts.

(b) How had the poet described the extent of cold in the place?

Ans. – There was ice as high as the mast, it came floating by in the atmosphere. The ice pieces shone and looked like green emeralds everywhere.

(c) What is the meaning of emerald?

Ans. – Green colour precious stone.

(d) Where were the mariners at this point?

Ans. – The mariners were at the South Pole.

9. 'And a good south wind sprung up behind;

The Albatross did follow,

And every day, for food or play,

Came to the mariners' hollo'!

(a) In which direction did the south wind take the mariners?

OR

In which direction is the ship moving now?

Ans. –The wind took them towards the north.

(b) What was the attitude of the sailors towards the bird?

Ans. –The sailors were fond of the bird. They fed it and played with it. They considered it a bird of good omen.

(c) Explain: 'Hollo'

Ans. – 'Hollo' implies a call out to someone.

(d) What did the Albatross do?

Ans. –It followed the ship.

10. 'In mist or cloud, on mast or shroud,

It perched for vespers nine;

Whiles all the night, through fog-smoke white,

Glimmered the white Moon-shine.'

(a) For how many days did the albatross accompany the sailors?

Ans. -The albatross accompanied them for nine days.

(b) Where did the albatross sit?

The albatross sat on the mast and on the sails of the ship.

(c) Explain: 'Whiles all the night, through fog-smoke white, / Glimmered the white Moon-shine.'

Ans. – At night the ship was surrounded by a thick fog and the moon shone intermittently and faintly through the fog.

(d) What became a routine? Where did the bird sit?

Ans. – Irrespective of the weather, the bird would come and sit either on the mast or the sails.

Short Answers Type Questions

1. How did the Ancient Mariner stop the Wedding Guest?

Ans. –The Ancient Mariner first held him with his skinny hand but once the Wedding Guest told him to ‘unhand’ him, he held him mesmerised with his ‘glittering eye’.

2. Was the Wedding Guest happy to be stopped? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans. –The Wedding Guest was not happy to be stopped. He was next of kin of the bridegroom and wanted to attend the wedding.

3. Describe the Ancient Mariner.

Ans. –The Ancient Mariner was old and thin. His beard was grey. His eyes were shining and could mesmerise a person.

4. How does the Mariner describe the movement of the ship as it sails away from the land?

Ans. – The Mariner says that one clear and bright day, they set sail. The ship left the harbour and sailed past the church, the hill and the lighthouse.

5. What kind of weather did the sailors enjoy at the beginning of their journey?

How has it been expressed in the poem?

Ans. – The Mariner says that at first, they sailed South out into a sunny and cheerful sea which means that the weather was good. As they sailed South towards the Equator, the sun was directly overhead.

Long/ detailed answers type questions/ Value Based Question

1. Describe the Ancient Mariner.

OR

Give a character of the ancient mariner in the poem the Rime of the Ancient Mariner.

Ans. – The mariner is old, thin with skinny hands, grey beard and glittering eyes. With the power of his eyes, he could hold the wedding guests mesmerised. The Wedding Guest could hear the noise of the wedding festivities and is the bridegroom’s closest relative. The Ancient Mariner has him captivated and is telling him the story.

2. What is the relationship between the guest and the Mariner in the beginning?

Ans. – The Mariner stops one of the wedding guests and wants to tell him his story. He confesses to the sin of killing the albatross. The guest is impatient and can hear the noise of the wedding festivities and is the bridegroom’s closest relative. But Ancient

Mariner has him captivated with the power of his glittering eyes. The guest resents this and exults – ‘Hold off !unhand me, grey-beard loon!’ He is transfixed by the Ancient Mariner’s ‘glittering eye’ and can do nothing but sit on a stone and listen to his strange tale.

PART 2

Extract Based Questions and Answers

**1. ‘The Sun now rose upon the right:
Out of the sea came he,
Still hid in mist, and on the left
Went down into the sea.’**

(a) In which direction did the ship start moving? How can you say?

Ans. –The ship was moving northward. The sun was rising now on the right.

(b) How is the sun different from what it was when the sailors were sailing southwards?

Ans. –At the time when sailors were sailing southwards, the sun shone brightly but now the sun was hidden behind the mist.

(c) Describe the weather in the above lines.

Ans. –The sun rose and though it was covered with mist, the weather became pleasant. A good South wind blew behind the ship and pushed it northwards.

(d) Which figure of speech is used?

Ans. Personification.

**2‘ And I had done a hellish thing,
And it would work ’em woe:
For all averred, I had killed the bird
That made the breeze to blow.
Ah wretch! said they, the bird to slay,
That made the breeze to blow!’**

(a) What hellish thing had the speaker done? Why was it hellish?

Ans. –The speaker had killed the albatross. It was hellish because the bird has been described as a Christian soul which was the harbinger of happiness and the Mariner had killed it for no reason.

(b) What was the reaction of the other sailors to the Mariner’s deed?

Ans. – At first the other sailors condemned the Ancient Mariner for killing the bird that had brought the breeze.

(c) Explain: ‘And it would work ’em woe’

Ans. –The sailors believed that the wanton killing of the albatross would bring sorrow and unhappiness.

(d) What do the first two lines convey about the speaker?

Ans. – He is guilty and feels his cruel act would bring all of them misery, they were cursed.

(e) How did they blame the mariner?

Ans. – They all said it was wrong of him to have killed the bird that had made the breeze blow.

(f) What do you mean by ‘averred’?

Ans. – Averred means said firmly.

**3. ‘The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,
The furrow followed free;
We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea.’**

(a) How does the narrator create the impression of speed?

Ans. –The mariner does so by describing the movement of the ship which cut through the waves, leaving a track on the surface of the water with the formation of the foam.

(b) Name a poetic device used in the above lines.

Ans. -Alliteration is being used in the lines-‘The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew/The furrow followed free’

(c) What happened after this?

Ans. –The mariners reached the silent sea.

(d) Where did they come?

Ans. – They came to a place in the sea which was silent. It seemed no one else had come there before them.

(e) Explain: ‘furrow followed free’.

Ans. – When the ship moves freely it cuts the water in two halves, leaving a furrow behind it.

**4. ‘Down dropped the breeze, the sails dropped down,
‘Twas sad as sad could be;
And we did speak only to break
The silence of the sea!’**

(a) Why did the sails drop down?

Ans. –The sails dropped as there was no breeze.

(b) What was the only sound that the sailors could hear?

Ans. –The only sound the sailors could hear was the sound of their own voice.

(c) What according to the sailors was the reason for this situation?

Ans. – The sailors blamed the situation on the killing of the albatross by the Ancient Mariner.

(d) What is the meaning of breeze?

Ans.- ‘Breeze’ means cool wind.

(e) What effect did it create?

Ans. Everything stopped, the breeze dropped, sails sagged as though life had come to a standstill. They could not understand this sudden change

**5‘Day after day, day after day,
We stuck, nor breath nor motion;**

**As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean.'**

(a) Explain: 'We stuck, nor breath nor motion;'

Ans. – The lines imply that the mariners were stranded on a still sea. There was no wind to help them move.

(b) Whom did the mariners blame for this condition? How did they punish him?

Ans. –The Ancient Mariner was blamed for this condition as he had killed the albatross. The mariners hung the dead albatross around his neck.

(c) Explain As idle as a painted ship:

Ans. – There was no breeze. The ship was still and motionless as if it had been painted on a canvas.

**6. 'Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink;
Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.'**

(a) Explain: Water, water, everywhere, And all the boards did shrink. '

Ans. – The heat of the sun dried the boards and shrank them.

(b) What sufferings did the sailors undergo?

Ans. – The sun was shining overhead. It was very hot. The sailors had no water to drink. There was no breeze, and the ship was stuck In the middle of the ocean.

(c) What do you mean by shrink?

Ans. 'Shrink' means to become short.

(d) Why was there no drop to drink?

Ans. – All the water was saline not even a single drop of water was there fit for drinking. This was the irony.

**7'About, about, in reel and rout
The death-fires danced at night:
The water, like a witch's oils,
Burnt green, and blue and white.'**

(a) Explain the term 'reel and rout'.

OR

What is meant by 'reel and rout'?

Ans. –It refers to a dance from Scotland where the dancers go round and round.

(b) Where did the death fires dance?

Ans. –The death fires danced around the ship.

(c) Why did the water of the ocean appear to be burning green, blue and white?

Ans. – The rotting vegetation on the water appeared to have a film of oil on top that shone in various colours.

(d) How did the death fires dance at night?

Ans. – It seemed death was lurking everywhere.

(e) What picture did the water present?

Ans. – It was very ugly and frightening, different hues presented a terrible and sinister picture.

Short Answers Type Questions

1. Why did the mariners hang the albatross around the neck of the Ancient Mariner?

Ans. –They hung the albatross out of a sense of revenge. He was held responsible for their plight.

2. Why did the Ancient Mariner not let the guest go and attend the wedding?

Ans. He wanted to tell his story to someone.

3. “The sailors are fickle-minded.” Justify this statement with reference to the poem.

Ans. First, they blamed him. Then, they praised him. They thought that the killing of the albatross brought them great woe. When the sun rose they felt he had done the right thing. They did not judge the killing of albatross by any standard of reasoning but by the change in the weather.

4. What crime had the mariner committed and how did it prove hellish?

Ans. –The mariner had killed the innocent bird who had brought new hope and the blowing of the south wind. After the bird was killed, the mariners’ ship was stuck in the middle of the hot and sultry sea. With no water to drink and no ray of hope to brighten them up, they underwent a lot of physical and mental agony.

5. How did the sailors react to the killing of the albatross by the ancient mariner?

Ans. –The mariner was made to carry the dead albatross as a punishment for killing the bird. The other sailors were angry on him as they thought the bird was God-sent and it brought them ‘good omen’.

Long/ detailed answers type questions.Value Based Question

1. Why does the crew hang the albatross around the Mariner’s neck?

Ans. – The death of the albatross begins to be avenged as the breeze that once carried the sails had halted. There was no water to drink and slimy creatures could be seen emerging from the rotting sea. The crew burdens the Ancient Mariner with the weight of the albatross around his neck as a sign of guilt for their plight. The crew believe that the spirit of the albatross was following them, haunting them and causing the misfortunes that they have come to face.

2. What is the theme of the poem The Rime of Ancient Mariner?

Ans. –The theme of ‘The Rime of the Ancient Mariner’ is, in fact, woven in the entire story. Also it is clearly understood through the characterization of the Ancient Mariner, other mariners and the bird Albatross symbolically. The sea also becomes a symbol. ‘The Rime of the Ancient Mariner’ is about sin and the retribution by the powers in nature. The Ancient Mariner commits a sin when he kills the innocent Albatross. At first his own mates on the ship are also angry with him for this cruel act. But when they find

that the weather has improved after the killing of the Albatross, they justify the killing. They thus become a partner in the crime committed by the Ancient Mariner. So the powers of nature avenge this crime and becalm the ship. There was intense heat and there was no drinking water. The mariners underwent great sufferings. They saw death fires during the night.

SNAKED.H.Lawrence

Extract Based Questions and Answers

1. And immediately I regretted it

I thought how paltry, how vulgar, what a mean act!

I despised myself and the voices of my accursed human education.

a) What does the poet regret?

Ans The poet regrets his act of throwing a log at the snake

b) Why does the poet curse his human education?

Ans The poet curses his human education because it prompted him to kill the snake.

c) What meant by the word, 'dispossed'?

Ans The word, 'dispossed' means hated

2. For he seemed to me again like a king,

Like a king in exile, uncrowned in the underworld,

Now due to be crowned again,

And so, I missed my choice with one of the lords

Of life

And I have something to expiate;

A pettiness

a) Why is the snake called a king in exile?

Ans: This beautiful creature of God is compelled by the poet to go back into its underground hole which has been compared to exile

b) What is the pettiness referred to in these lines?

Ans The pettiness he is referred to the inability of the poet to get the advantage of the situation and his wrong decision guided by his accursed human education.

c) What does the word 'under world' mean?

Ans The word 'underworld' means ' the mythical abode of the dead under the earth or 'the shelter of the antipodes.

3. In the deep, strange –scented shade of the great dark carob-tree

I came down the steps with my pitcher

And must wait must stand and wait ,for there he was at the trough before me

a) Why had the poet come down?

Ans The poet had come down to fetch water from his water trough

b) Why did he decide to wait?

Ans Being the second comer , it was his moral duty to allow the first comer to quench his thirst first .Moreover, the snake was his guest and he was the lost

c) Who was at the trough before him? Why?

Ans The snake was at the water trough before the poet .The snake had come here to quench his thirst.

4. And truly I was afraid , I was most afraid, But even so honoured still more

That he should seek my hospitality

From out the dark door of the secret earth.

a) Who was the speaker afraid of? Why?

Ans The speaker was afraid of the snake .From the colour of the snake it was obvious to the poet that the snake was poisonous.

b) What do we come to know about the speaker's character from these lines?

Ans These line tell us that the poet is apprehensive and timid

c) Why did he feel honoured?

AnsThe poet felt honoured because the snake chose his water trough to quench his thirst.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why did the narrator allow the snake to quench his thirst?

AnsThe poet was a gentleman. He allowed the snake to quench his thirst because the snake had come to the trough before him and moreover, he was a guest at the poet's place. The poet thought that he should wait for his turn to come.

2. Why did the poet throw the log at the snake ?

AnsThe poet liked the snake a lot but the voices of education in his head told him to kill the snake as the snake in Sicily are considered to be poisonous. The voice of education overpowered the voices of his conscience and he decided to kill it.

3. What were the conflicting thoughts in the poet's mind on seeing the snake?

AnsThe poet saw the snake at his water trough. Firstly, he regarded him as his guest and allowed him to drink water. Later, he drew the conclusion from the colour of the snake that he (the snake) was poisonous. The first thought was guided by his human instinct that he should appreciate the snake and love animals. The second thought came from the voice of his accursed human education. It was rational thought which inspired him that poisonous snake must be killed. So the conflict continued between his human instinct and his rational thought.

4. What was the poet's dual attitude towards the snake ?

Ans The poet was full of admiration for the snake. He found it to be a beautiful and majestic creature. He called it the 'Lord of the Earth'. But at the same time he was full of disgust as the voice of education had told him that the snake was a dangerous creature and should be killed.

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe the poet feelings and actions as he watched the snake drinking from the trough ?

Ans In the beginning, the poet takes keen interest in the activities of the snake. He regards the snake his guest and becomes ready to be his host. He waits for taking water from

his water trough as he is the second comer. When he comes to know that the snake is poisonous, his voice of human education asks him to take a stick and finish him off. But the poet likes the snake and feels pride that his water trough has been selected by the snake. After that a conflict begins in his mind. His human instinct asks him not to harm the snake whereas the selfish motive of his human education asks him to kill that poisonous snake as soon as possible for the sake of mankind. Ultimately, his evil notion prevails and he throws a clumsy log at the snake. Then he begins to repent for his petty act. He wants the snake to come again as he is like a king in exile, who should be crowned. He has extreme desire to amend his pettiness

DRAMA

THE DEAR DEPARTED

Reference to Context Type questions

Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1. Ben (chirpily) Now, Amelia, you mustn't give way. We've all got to die sometime or the other. It might have been worse.

1. Who speaks the words?

A) Ben spoke these words.

2. Why is the speaker prompted to utter these words?

A) He spoke these words because Amelia was about to cry and he didn't want her to feel emotional about Grandpa's death?

3. Why has the word 'chirpily' been specially mentioned?

A. It is mentioned to show that all the voices in the room were full of energy and liveliness though grandfather had died. It shows they were least bothered about him.

4. What does it mean by the line – "it might have been worse"?

A. It means that the grandfather could have suffered from a disease for long or met with an accident.

2. Mrs. Slater: Elizabeth's that sharp she'll see I'm after it, and she'll drive a hard bargain over it. Eh, what it is to have a low money grubbing spirit.

1. What bargain is being discussed here?

The plan of shifting grandpa's bureau before Elizabeth arrives because Amelia knew that her sister would not allow her to take that bureau.

2. Explain – low money grubbing spirit.

This line refers to money-mindedness, or greed to possess things.

3. What do the above remarks reflect about speaker's attitude and nature?

Greedy, mean and clever.

4. Why will Elizabeth drive a hard bargain over it?
Bureau was really beautiful and both the sisters were greedy.

III. 'Pringle attended him when he was alive and Pringle shall attend him when he is dead. That's professional etiquette'

1. Who is Pringle?
Family physician of Abel Merryweather.

2. Why couldn't Pringle attend him recently?
He was out of city.

3. What does 'professional Etiquette ' mean?
Means conventional rules pertaining to every profession.

4. Who has died and how?
The family members think that grandpa has died but actually he is alive.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Henry says, 'I suppose it's in the family.' Why does Henry make this comment and what does it reflect about the two sisters?
Henry is well aware that both sisters Mrs Slater and Mrs Jordan are very mean, selfish and calculative, so they will not lose any chance to pinch things belonging to their family.

2. ' My heart's fit to break when I see the little trifles that belonged to grandfather lying around and think he'll never use them again.' Does Mrs Slater really mean what she says?
No, Mrs. Slater doesn't mean her words.
She is fed up with her father and wanted to get rid of him
Did not shed a single tear when she comes to know of her father's death
More bothered about looks and appearance
Wants to be in perfect mourning before her estranged sister comes
Completely materialistic and has no emotions for her father

3. Henry didn't feel shy of pinching Grandpa's bureau. Explain.
Remarks depict that Henry is not only a henpecked husband but also a hypocrite
Has no individuality
Convinced his daughter that grandpa had gifted the bureau to Slater.

Long Answer (Value-Based) Questions

1. In what way is the play satirical? Comment on the nature of its characters.

The play is a satire on degrading moral values of today's modern generation
Children consider parents to be a burden on them
Those who can't take care of their parents in old age are a blot on humanity
Both sisters consider their father Abel Merryweather to be a burden and his death is no loss to them.
Daughters don't want him but want only his belongings
Want to have tea and snacks rather than looking at their dead father
Irony is that they want best obituary for their father reflecting their feelings when they don't have any.
They want an obituary highlighting grandpa's qualities though they don't find to possess any quality and are always criticizing his ways.
Victoria is sole witness to this game of pinching things and benefits
She is perplexed at her parents behavior
Parents not bothered what their daughter would think of them
Merryweather had sensed the mercenary nature of his daughters so he outwits them in their planning
Decides to marry a widow who would look after him better
The play makes a peep inside us and ponder how looking after the elderly has become a matter of comfort and financial aid rather than for inspiration and emotional strength.

2. Even at the time when grandfather is supposedly dead, the sisters are trying to pull each other down. With reference to the play, Dear Departed, mention the traits that the sisters display. Do you approve of them? Give reason.
The selfish motive and morality of the two sisters is not acceptable
They suppose grandfather to be dead
The selfish and greedy sisters crave to grab his wealth
Both sisters are portrayed as greedy and selfish
Amelia is after the bureau and Elizabeth wants the gold watch
The truth behind their spat comes out
Sisters don't love their father but want his wealth

JULIUS CAESAR

Reference to Context Type questions

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

I. CAESAR '*Cowards die many times before their deaths;*

The valiant never taste of death but once.

Of all the wonders that I yet have heard.

It seems to me most strange that men should fear;

Seeing that death, a necessary end, Will come when it will come.'

(a) Whom is Caesar speaking to? Why does he say these words?

Answer- Caesar is speaking to Calpurnia. He says these words because she wants him to stay at home as she feels his life is in danger.

(b) What fears has the listener expressed?

Answer-Calpurnia, who is the listener, has expressed fear that Caesar's death is imminent.

(c) What is the basis for the fears expressed?

Answer- The basis for the fears expressed is Calpurnia's dreams containing unusual sights seen the previous night.

(d) How do cowards die and why?

Answer- Cowards die many times before their deaths because they are always obsessed with death.

(e) How does the valiant taste death?

Answer- The valiant never tastes death but only once in life.

f. What is the antonym of 'brave' in the passage?

Answer- coward

II. *What can be avoided*

Whose end is purposed by the mighty gods?

Yet Caesar shall go forth; for these predictions

Are to the world in general as to Caesar.

(a) Who is the speaker and why does he say so?

Answer- Julius Caesar tells Calpurnia that what is written in fate can't be avoided.

(b) Can man avoid what is 'purposed' by the gods?

Answer- Caesar doesn't believe that he or any man can avoid what is 'purposed' by the gods.

(c) What is the synonym of 'prevented' in the passage?

Answer- avoided

III. *Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,*

Shrunk to this little measure? Fare thee well.

I know not, gentlemen, what you intend,

Who else must be let blood, who else is rank'

(a) Where does the mighty Caesar lie? What is meant by 'this little measure'?

Answer -The mighty Caesar lay on the ground at the foot of Pompey's statue. 'This little measure' means this small piece of land.

(b) Who are the gentlemen Antony addresses?

Answer-The gentlemen that Antony addresses are the conspirators standing next to Caesar's body.

(c) Give the meaning of 'Who else must be let blood, who else is rank:' Why does Antony say this?

Answer-It means who is the person to be killed next? Antony wanted to know the intentions of the conspirators towards him and so he said this.

Answer the following question:

1. Why does Calpurnia say Caesar's 'wisdom is consumed in confidence? What does she mean?

Answer: Calpurnia means to say that Caesar is unable to comprehend the bad omens because of his overconfidence and is not paying attention to her warnings.

2. What does Calpurnia dream about Caesar? How does Decius Brutus interpret the dream?

Answer: Calpurnia dreams that Caesar's statue is spouting blood like a fountain and lusty Romans are pleased to bathe in the blood of Caesar. Decius Brutus interprets the dream to depict a positive picture. He says that the blood from the statue is reinvigorating the Romans. He tells Caesar that great men always strive to act in a way which could prove to be a source of sustenance for their subjects.

3. Whom does Antony call "the choice and master spirits of this age"? Why?

Answer: He is referring to Caesar because he is fully convinced about the power and respect commanded by Caesar.

4. Why does Cassius object to allowing Antony to speak at Caesar's funeral? How does Brutus overcome this objection?

Answer: Cassius is apprehensive that Antony may create a rebellion among people by speaking in his funeral. Brutus says that he would speak before Antony does and would give valid reason for killing Caesar. Moreover, he also says that he would tell people that Antony is speaking only after his permission.

5. What predictions does Antony make regarding the future events in Rome?

Answer: Antony predicts a civil war in Rome. He predicts that all the people would have to suffer domestic and civil war. He predicts that the spirit of Caesar would roam the town along with the goddess of revenge and it would bring catastrophe in Rome.

6. Why is Antony's speech more effective?

Answer: Antony begins with many examples of the past deeds of Caesar to convince the people that contrary to what was claimed, ambition was never on Caesar's mind. He then engages the audience by showing various wounds on Caesar's body and dramatizes the situation. Finally, he utilizes the will to great effect to sway the public sentiment against the conspirators. These instances make Antony's speech more effective.

Value-Based Long Answer Question

1 Why does Brutus join the conspirators? Is it simply a matter of saving Rome from Caesar's supposed tyranny, or does Brutus have something else to gain?

Answer-When it seems evident to the conspirators in Shakespeare's play that Julius Caesar is headed for absolute power, he becomes a threat to the ideals and values of the Roman Republic. They assassinate Caesar before he can be crowned king. The irony is that Caesar's death results in civil war. However, the Romans, looking for a hero to idolize, do not understand why Caesar was killed. Brutus speaks to the crowd about his reasons for killing Caesar and the fact that he killed his friend 'Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more', and having given his reasons prepares to depart, the crowd cheers Brutus's apparent kindness, declaring that Brutus should be Caesar. The value that can be derived from this incident is that when two factions with questionable motives grab for power, chaos ensues and the Republic is never the same again.

2. Bring out the theme of rhetoric- versus power in 'Julius Caesar'.

Answer- Under the guise of a gesture of friendship, Antony actually marks the conspirators for vengeance. In the Forum, Brutus speaks to the crowd and appeals to its love of liberty in order to justify the killing of Caesar. He also makes ample reference to the honor in which he is generally esteemed so as to validate further his explanation of the deed. Antony likewise wins the crowd's favor, using persuasive rhetoric to whip the masses into a frenzy so great that they don't even realize the fickleness of their favour. The value that can be derived from this incident is the relationship between rhetoric and power. Words serve to move hearts and minds, as Antony cleverly convinces the conspirators of his desire to side with them: 'Let each man render me with his bloody hand'.

Extra Questions for Long Reading Text – The Diary of a Young Girl

Q.1.How did Anne and her family reach the 'Secret Annexe'?

Ans. The Frank family received a call-up notice. The family got scared. The vision of the concentration camps and lonely cells was frightening. So, they decided to go into hiding even if it had to be a month earlier than what had been planned. Anne and her sister packed their most important things in a schoolbag, no Jew in that situation would dare to leave the house with a suitcase full of clothes, so they wrapped themselves in many layers of clothes as if going off to spend the night in a refrigerator, each took a satchel and a bag full of important things, Margot, Anne's sister took her bike to reach the destination, the other three members walked in the pouring rain, Miep escorted them to the Secret Annexe.

Q.2.Anne called 26th July a 'tumultuous' day. Explain the reasons behind it.

Ans. Value Points:

26th July full of tension and fright, sirens wailed, planes came and dropped bombs, guns booming loudly, smell of fire everywhere, columns of smoke rising, the house shook, everyone in the Annexe full of fright, nobody slept for the large part of night.

Detailed Answer:

26th July was a tumultuous day. It was full of tension and fright. The first warning siren went off in the morning but nobody paid any attention to it because it only meant that the planes were crossing the coast. It was only around two in the afternoon when the

sirens wailed again. Both the sisters went upstairs. After five minutes they heard the gun-shots which were very loud. Their house shook and the bombs kept falling. After half an hour the drone of engines faded and life became normal. When they looked outside it seemed as if the city was enveloped in thick fog. At dinner time, there was another air raid alarm. Nothing happened after that but after dinner, there was another air raid warning, gun-fire and swarms of planes. The bombs rained down. Schilphol Airport was bombed. The planes dived and climbed. The air was abuzz with the drone of engines. Nobody slept for the large part of the night as it started again at midnight.

Q. 3. In what ways, do Anne's description of life in the secret Annexe around the end of 1943, differ from the earlier entries?

Ans. Anne Frank considered her diary, Kitty, as her best friend and made many entries in it. In her early diary entries she has described her girlhood experiences. She has mentioned that she was a spoiled little girl who felt that her mother did not love her. She had a feeling that her father loved her more than her mother. She didn't like Mrs. Van Daan and made fun of her. But as time passed there was a change in her. She no longer acted as a spoiled girl; rather she turned into a responsible girl who made efforts to help everyone in the secret annexe. Her relationship with her mother started improving. She developed a liking for Peter, Mrs. Van Daan's son. In the beginning she used to feel bored in the annexe but gradually learnt to get rid of her boredom by reading books, learning languages and doing other things which kept her busy the whole day. Life had changed and so had the meaning of life.

Q. 4. The diary fulfilled a deeply felt need to write in Anne. Discuss.

Or

How did the diary help Anne overcome her loneliness?

Ans. Anne's diary presents a remarkable account of the last two years in the life of a thirteen year old girl. This diary was a birthday present and she considered it the best present she had ever received. She was a shy, introvert type of girl who never expressed herself freely and made the diary her medium of expression. She mentioned her loneliness in the diary. In a way, she expressed her heart and revealed her inner self through Kitty, her diary. The diary contains her innermost feelings, beliefs, moods and observation about the people who lived with her in the annexe. Her diary depicts her as a keen observer and a girl who had flair to write with depth and feeling. Anne poured her heart out in the diary and found comfort and solace with it in the saddest moments. Thus we can say that her diary fulfilled her need to write.

Q5. How does Anne feel about the laws that restrict the Jews' freedom?

The Franks left Germany to live in Holland because they felt they could escape persecution. After the Germans invaded Holland in 1940, however, the same laws imposed in Germany were extended to the Netherlands. Anne thinks the laws are unjust, but she does not completely understand why the Jewish people have been singled out for this discrimination. She wishes that next time the Jews will be chosen for something good rather than something bad. Anne feels it is unfair that Jews cannot use streetcars, that they must wear yellow stars, and that she must attend a particular school. Nonetheless, she is still optimistic about her family's safety and feels relatively

secure about her future. Anne accepts the restrictions as a fact of life in Amsterdam, and she is thankful to the Dutch people for their sympathy, especially the ferryman, who lets Jews ride the ferry because they are not allowed to ride streetcars. Once the SS call up for Margot, Anne realizes that she is not safe from the Nazis. Her entire life and worldview is quickly transformed as she is forced into hiding. As Anne hears about more of her friends being taken to concentration camps, her fears grow and she questions why the Jews are being restricted. She also questions why she remains relatively safe while her friends outside have to suffer so much. Anne says that she does not blame the Dutch people for her family's misfortune, and her sense of perspective allows her to realize that the non-Jewish Dutch also suffer greatly during the war. When she hears that the Dutch are becoming more anti-Semitic, she is disheartened but remains optimistic about humanity.

Q6. Does Anne consider her family lucky or unfortunate to be living in the annex?

Anne's feelings about the annex constantly change. Most of the time, Anne realizes that she and her family are very fortunate to have the annex as a place to hide. She values the kindness and generosity of her father's non-Jewish colleagues who are risking their lives to provide them with food and supplies. However, Anne often complains about the miserable physical and emotional conditions of the annex, and the confinement bothers her. She misses being able to see nature and the sky and laments that she cannot explore the world. Compared to her formerly comfortable, middle-class life, Anne must live with eight people under severe conditions—she eats rotten potatoes day after day, has no privacy, deals with clashing personalities, and lives in constant fear that the family will be discovered. Most of all, she feels lonely since she has no companions besides Peter in the annex in whom she can confide.

When Anne compares her deprived life to the freedom of non-Jewish Dutch children—a freedom she experienced so recently and took for granted—she feels indignant. However, when she thinks about her Jewish friends and family members who have probably been arrested and sent to concentration camps, such as her friend Hanneli, she feels extremely thankful to still be alive. Anne feels that the Jews as a group are not fortunate and have not been chosen for good things, only bad ones. However, she expresses her conflict over whether she feels fortunate or unlucky about her personal situation. She wonders whether it would have been better to die a quick death than live a confined, tedious, and fearful existence. Anne quickly realizes, however, that she loves life too much and decides she is fortunate that she had the opportunity to evade the Germans.

IMPORTANT CHARACTERS

Anne Frank

When Anne Frank is given a diary for her thirteenth birthday, she immediately fills it with the details of her life: descriptions of her friends, boys who like her, and her classes at school. Anne finds comfort writing in her diary because she feels she has difficulty opening up to her friends and therefore has no true confidants. Anne also records her perceptions of herself. She does not think she is pretty, but she is confident that her

personality and other good traits make up for it. Through her writing, Anne comes across as playful and comical but with a serious side.

Anne's diary entries show from the outset that she is content and optimistic despite the threats and danger that her family faces. The tone and substance of her writing change considerably while she is in hiding. Anne is remarkably forthright and perceptive at the beginning of the diary, but as she leaves her normal childhood behind and enters the dire and unusual circumstances of the Holocaust, she becomes more introspective and thoughtful.

During her first year in the annex, Anne struggles with the adults, who constantly criticize her behavior and consider her "exasperating." Anne feels extremely lonely and in need of kindness and affection, which she feels her mother is incapable of providing. She also wrestles with her inner self and considers what type of person she wants to become as she enters womanhood. Anne tries to understand her identity in the microcosm of the annex and attempts to understand the workings of the cruel world outside. As she matures, Anne comes to long not for female companionship, but intimacy with a male counterpart. She becomes infatuated with Peter, the van Daan's teenage son, and comes to consider him a close friend, confidant, and eventually an object of romantic desire.

In her final diary entries, Anne is particularly lucid about the changes she has undergone, her ambitions, and how her experience is changing her. She has a clear perspective of how she has matured during their time in the annex, from an insolent and obstinate girl to a more emotionally independent young woman. Anne begins to think about her place in society as a woman, and her plans for overcoming the obstacles that have defeated the ambitions of women from previous generations, such as her mother. Anne continues to struggle with how she can be a good person when there are so many obstacles in her world. She writes eloquently about her confusion over her identity, raising the question of whether she will consider herself Dutch, as she hears that the Dutch have become anti-Semitic. Anne thinks philosophically about the nature of war and humanity and about her role as a young Jewish girl in a challenging world. From her diary, it is clear that she had the potential to become an engaging, challenging, and sophisticated writer.

Edith Frank

Anne has very little sympathy for her mother during their tumultuous years in the annex, and she has few kind words to say about her, particularly in the earlier entries. Anne feels that her mother is cold, critical, and uncaring, that they have very little in common, and that her mother does not know how to show love to her children. Like Margot, Mrs. Frank is mentioned almost exclusively in instances when she is the source of Anne's anger and frustration. Anne rarely comments on her mother's positive traits.

Later in her diary, however, Anne attempts to look at her mother's life as a wife and mother from a more objective viewpoint. As Anne gets older and gains a clearer perspective, she begins to regret her quick, petty judgments of her mother. Anne has more sympathetic feelings for Mrs. Frank and begins to realize how Mrs. Frank's gender and entrapment in the annex have created many obstacles for her. Despite her new perspective, Anne continues to feel estranged from her sentimental, critical mother and irrevocably deems her unfit. It seems that Mrs. Frank's inability to provide emotional

support for her daughter stems in part from the stress and pain of the persecution and forced confinement. Because the diary consists of only Anne's thoughts and perspectives, we are never able to gain much insight into Mrs. Frank's own personal thoughts or feelings.

Otto Frank

In Anne's eyes, Mr. Frank is one of the kindest, smartest, most gentle and thoughtful fathers imaginable. He almost always supports Anne and frequently takes her side during family arguments. He is generous, kind, and levelheaded, while the other adults in the annex can be stingy, harsh, and emotional. Unlike Mr. Dussel, for example, Mr. Frank always tries to save the best food for the children and takes the smallest portion for himself.

Anne feels a special closeness to her father, since she sees herself as more similar to him than to her mother or sister. Anne continually tries to impress her father, live up to his expectations, and obey his wishes. However, when she begins a close relationship with Peter, her father deems it inappropriate, and he asks her to stop visiting Peter in the upstairs part of the annex. Anne is very hurt that her father is so conservative, protective, and secretive about sexuality, and she is upset that he does not approve of her relationship. Out of respect for her father and in an attempt to please him, Anne begins to spend less time with Peter.

Otto was a smart, resourceful, and caring father, as well as a talented businessman. He had a strong character and was clearly the head of the Frank household. The only resident of the annex to survive the war, Otto remained in Auschwitz until it was liberated by Russian troops in 1945. He returned to Holland, where he receives Anne's diary. He remained in Holland until 1953, when he moved to Basel, Switzerland, to join his sister's family. He married another Auschwitz survivor and devoted the rest of his life to promoting Anne's diary.

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Margot Frank

Anne's older sister. Margot was born in Frankfurt in 1926. She receives little attention in Anne's diary, and Anne does not provide a real sense of Margot's character. Anne thinks that Margot is pretty, smart, emotional, and everyone's favorite. However, Anne and Margot do not form a close bond, and Margot mainly appears in the diary when she is the cause of jealousy or anger. Anne's parents, according to Anne, loved Margot more than Anne as she was well-mannered, studious and reserved in contrast to Anne who was outspoken. Margot had her schooling at a public school. She was good at arithmetic and was a brilliant student. Anne was jealous of her as she felt her mother always favoured Margot. It was Margot whose order of deportation had come and her father decided not to send her and the whole family went into hiding. Anne admired her for her tolerant and shy nature. She dies of typhus in the concentration camp a few days before Anne does.

Mrs. van Daan

Mr. van Daan's wife. Her actual name is Auguste van Pels, but Anne calls her Petronella van Daan in her diary. Anne initially describes Mrs. van Daan as a friendly, teasing woman, but later calls her an instigator. She is a fatalist and can be petty, egotistical, flirtatious, stingy, and disagreeable. Mrs. van Daan frequently complains about the family's situation—criticism that Anne does not admire or respect. Mrs. van Daan does not survive the war, but the exact date of her death is unknown.

Peter van Daan

The teenage son of the van Daans, whose real name is Peter van Pels. Anne first sees Peter as obnoxious, lazy, and hypersensitive, but later they become close friends. Peter is quiet, timid, honest, and sweet to Anne, but he does not share her strong convictions. During their time in the annex, Anne and Peter develop a romantic attraction, which Mr. Frank discourages. Peter is Anne's first kiss, and he is her one confidant and source of affection and attention in the annex. Peter dies on May 5, 1945, at the concentration camp at Mauthausen, only three days before the camp was liberated.

Albert Dussel

A dentist and an acquaintance of the Franks who hides with them in the annex. His real name is Fritz Pfeffer, but Anne calls him Mr. Dussel in the diary. Anne finds Mr. Dussel particularly difficult to deal with because he shares a room with her, and she suffers the brunt of his odd personal hygiene habits, pedantic lectures, and controlling tendencies. Mr. Dussel's wife is a Christian, so she does not go into hiding, and he is separated from her. The other residents of the annexe found him to be very selfish, irresponsible and ungrateful. He dies on December 20, 1944, at the Neuengamme concentration camp.

Letter of Complaint

Letters of complaint are written when you have a problem with a product or a thing. The tone of this letter has to be very polite. Take care of the following things while writing these letters.

- Describe what is wrong with the product or describe the issues/problems. Give the date of purchase and place of purchase, if applicable.
- Explain how you would like to resolve the problem.
- Explain that you look forward to receiving a reply with a resolution. Set a date or time limit in which to receive the reply. Give a phone number where you can be reached.

Format

Address Given

Or

Examination Hall

Date

The Manager

Name of Company/Agency

Address

Dear Sir/Madam

Subject: _____

Body of letter

- Para 1 - Purchased
- When?
 - Where?
 - What? Model/Brand
- Bill No.
- Para II - Technical complaints
(at least 3 points)

Para III - Since the _____ (item) is under warranty, so kindly replace it within _____ days. Failing which, I/we will be forced to move the consumer court.

Yours faithfully

(Name)

SOLVED QUESTIONS

- 1. The insanitary conditions in your colony are causing multiple diseases. Write a letter to the municipal commissioner bringing the problem to his notice and request him to take urgent action, in the matter. You are Deepak/Deepa of C 2/8, Ankur Enclave, New Delhi.**

Ans. C 2/8, Ankur Enclave
New Delhi
20 January 20XX
The Municipal Commissioner
Shahdara
Delhi 1100XX

Dear Sir

Subject: Insanitary conditions in the colony

I have been a resident of Ankur Enclave, for the past eleven years. I would like to bring to your notice the insanitary conditions in our colony. Rubbish and garbage lie in heaps. Lack of drainage system raises a persistent foul smell in the area.

During rainy season water stagnates in pits on the street. These become the breeding ground for mosquitoes, which expose the residents to multiple diseases like dengue, malaria, etc. Our colony has become an unhealthy and disease-prone area.

You are requested to take an immediate remedial action to set things right.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Deepa

- 2. You are Rajesh/Rajni Roy of 105 C, Chatterjee Lane, Kolkata. You have received a letter from your brother who is staying in the hostel of Shaktimandir Public School, Darjeeling, stating that he is being bullied by some senior students who threatened him with dire consequences,**

if he complained. Write a letter to the Hostel Warden requesting him to take urgent action.

Ans. 105 C, Chatterjee Lane
Kolkata
West Bengal
20 January 20XX
Hostel Warden
Shaktimandir Public School
Darjeeling
West Bengal
Dear Sir/Madam

Subject: Bullying of a class X student

With due respect, I bring to your notice that my brother, Ashutosh Roy, of class XD, has been staying in dormitory No. 20 for the last 6 months. He has been facing a lot of bullying because of being a 'new bee' in the hostel. As a result, he is going through a lot of stress. He has even been threatened of serious consequences by these bullies if he complains.

I am concerned about my brother's life. I request you to take immediate remedial action before the things get out of hand.

Yours faithfully

Rajesh Roy

Letter of Inquiry

An inquiry letter is usually written to gain some information from the recipient. While writing an inquiry letter it is important to provide some information about yourself so that the recipient can authenticate the source of the inquiry.

Suggestions to write an inquiry letter:

- Give a brief introduction about yourself. Your organisation.
- Provide the details about the thing or subject of inquiry.
- If you require a detailed information, write your questions accordingly.
- If you require the information by a particular date, then do mention in the letter.
- Thank them for their time and consideration at the end.

Format

Address Given

Or

Examination Hall

Date

The Principal

Name of Institute

Address

Dear Sir/Madam

Subject: Inquiry regarding _____ .

Body of letter

Para I - After reading your advertisement regarding _____ . I wish to make certain inquiries.

Para II -

- Duration of course
- Fee structure
- No. of students per batch
- Transport facilities

Para III - I will be grateful if you could send me the brochure along with the enrolment form so that I could register in the course at the earliest.

SOLVED QUESTIONS

1. Anshul/Anshika, a student of class X and resident of 56 D, Ring Road, ITO, New Delhi, wants to be a choreographer. He/She writes to the National Institute of Choreography, Noida, seeking information about their course, admission procedure, eligibility criteria and other necessary details.

Ans. 56 D, Ring Road
New Delhi 1100XX
26 January 20XX
The Director
National Institute of Choreography
Sector 16, Noida 102XXX
Dear Sir

Subject: Inquiry regarding course in choreography

Refer to your advertisement regarding the courses in choreography offered by your reputable institute, I want to state that I am currently in

X class and preparing for my final exam. I am very much interested in dancing and want to take it as a career.

Kindly send me the prospectus and the application form. I would be highly grateful if you could provide me with the following information:

1. The department and programme faculty
2. Funding opportunities
3. Scholarships available
4. Admission procedure
5. Eligibility criteria
6. Hostel facilities

Kindly send me, the brochure along with the enrolment form at the earliest so that I could register myself for the course.

Yours faithfully

Anshika

- 2. You are Rama/Ramesh of D-105, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi. You want information about German Language courses at German Embassy, Chankya Puri, New Delhi. Write a letter to the director inquiring about the same.**

Ans. B-105, Lajpat Nagar

New Delhi 1100XX

26 January 20XX

The Director

German Embassy

Chankya Puri

New Delhi 1100XX

Dear Sir/Madam

Subject: Inquiry regarding French courses

I wish to make certain enquires about the German language courses offered by your institution have just completed class X and want to pursue my career in German. I would like to know the duration of the course, the fee structure and the transport facilities available.

I will be grateful if you could send me the brochure along with the enrolment form enabling me to register myself for the course at the earliest.

Yours faithfully

Rama

Placing Order

Order letters are written to assign orders for goods or items. They are written in a very well formatted and specific manner. They are quite common and are written on daily basis. The language of the letter is very formal. You should be very careful to impart complete and accurate information because incomplete information results in delayed deliveries. Moreover, these letters are to be written to the point only. You don't need to add any extra information.

Format

Address Given

Date

Ref. No. _____

The manager

Name of company

Address of company

Dear Sir/Madam

Subject: _____

Body of the letter

- Ref. to quotation dated
- List of requirement/items to be ordered
- Date on which delivery is required
- Mode of payment
- Items to be in good condition and as per requirement.

Yours faithfully

Name

Designation

SOLVED EXAMPLES

- 1. You are Sakshi/Saksham, Hostel Warden, Radha Krishna Public School, Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh. Write a letter to the Sales Manager, Bharat Electronics and Domestic Appliances Ltd., New Delhi, placing an order for a few fans, microwaves, ovens and geysers that you wish to purchase for the hostel. Also ask for discount permissible on the purchase.**

Ans. Radha Krishna Public School
Vrindavan
Uttar Pradesh XXXXX
26 January 20XX
The Sales Manager
Bharat Electronics and Domestic Appliances Ltd.
New Delhi 1100XX

Dear Sir

Subject: Placement of order for electronics

We are happy to place the order for the following items. Kindly send the following items at the above address through transport carefully.

Name of the Items	No. of Items	Brand
Fans	50	Bajaj
Microwaves	25	LG
Bulbs	100	Philips
Tubelights	100	Nova

All the items should be in good condition, well bound and packed properly. The items must be delivered by the end of the month of the issue of this letter. Any damage during transportation would be your responsibility. Kindly offer us a suitable discount.

Yours faithfully

Saksham

Hostel Warden

2. Write a letter to Delhi Sports, New Delhi, placing an order for sports articles (Minimum 4) to be supplied to your school, Sign as Ravi/Raveena, Sports Secretary.

Ans. Happy Time Public School
Bhajan pura
New Delhi 1100XX
19 January 20XX
The Manager
Delhi Sports, Darya Ganj
New Delhi 1100XX
Dear Sir

Subject: Placement of sports goods

This has reference to the quotation dated 19 December 20XX. Kindly send the following items at the above address.

Name of the Items	No. of Items	Remaks
Football	10	---
Cricket balls	10	Leather
Tennis balls	20	Vicky (brand)
Cricket balls	10	---

All the items should be in good condition, well bound and packed properly and delivered within a week. The payment will be made by cash once the items reach us. Any damage during transportation would be your responsibility.

Yours faithfully

Raveena

(Secretary)

Letter to the Editor

SOLVED EXAMPLES

1. You are Vanshika /Vishal, the Sports Secretary of your school. You are quite interested in Hockey. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily in 100-120 words requesting him to publish an inspiring article regarding the glory of Indian Hockey and why students should indulge in this sport.

Ans. The Editor

The Times of India

New Delhi 110002

24 January 20XX

Sir

Subject: Glory of Indian Hockey

Through the esteemed columns of your newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of the aspiring students to the glory of Indian Hockey as a national game. Hockey is a national game of India. The golden period of Indian hockey was from 1928 to 1956. At that time Indian hockey players gave their best performance through their regular wins our players won appreciation from leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and

Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Need of the hour is to produce wizards like Dhyanchand.

Therefore, as sports secretary I would encourage students to take keen interest in hockey. I hope inspirational articles to be published in your esteemed newspaper will cultivate interest of the students in hockey.

Thanking you

Yours. sincerely

Vanshika

- 2. You are a resident of Kamala Colony. There have been incidents of chain snatching in your locality in the past 2-3 months. Your resident welfare association took it up with the local police station requesting patrolling in the area after 6 p.m. and surprise checks both of which have not happened. Write a letter to the editor of the local newspaper highlighting the attitude of the police authorities.**

Ans. Roopa Saigal

Kamala Colony

New Delhi 110001

14 November 20XX

The Editor

Daily Times

Delhi 110001

Dear Sir

Subject: Police apathy

I am Roopa Saigal, a resident of Kamala Colony Delhi. Through the esteemed columns of your newspaper, I wish to highlight the apathy of the police personnel towards the incidents of chain snatching in our locality.

In the past three months as many as 15 women have been robbed of their chains. These incidents happen usually in the evening after 6 p.m. The police have failed to nab the culprits till date. We requested the police station in our area to have patrolling during evening hours. They are yet to accept our request. Even yesterday I met the Station Officer to find out the status of our request.

He had no answer.

Through this letter I request the authorities concerned to wake up to the situation and take early remedial action.

Yours faithfully
Roopa Saigal

STORY WRITING

Story writing is a creative process. How can we effectively attempt to write stories? One good way to start this is by creating a personal story. When I got stuck in the rain

This kind of a beginning helps us to collect our thoughts and ideas. We can also put down the words and phrases we would like to use in our story. Any story has the following aspects:

- Setting..... The time and place/location
- Plot..... The sequence of events
- Characters At least 2 characters that are consistent and motivated throughout
- Theme The central idea or the thoughts of the writer

In the classroom you can work with your friends and have story prompts written on pieces of paper. These prompts can be put in order and written one after the other. This will give us a coherent piece of writing.

You can use the steps suggested above to make your writing coherent, accurate and creative.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

- 1. You are Jyoti/Jaydeep. Your younger brother was badly hurt on the evening of Diwali and had to be hospitalized. Narrate your experience in the form of a story, with an appropriate title**

Ans. Diwali Evening Fiasco

Diwali is a festival of lights. Diwali evening glitters the autumn with delights of young children. It brings joys and happiness with the blessings of Goodess Lakshmi. Children burst crackers on this day. Elders also keep themselves busy to decorate their houses for Diwali celebration. My younger brother Jaydeep's joy knew no bounds on the evening of Diwali last October. Diwali is a festival of lights. Children burst crackers on this day. So, Jaydeep bought a lot of crackers. Many friends came to meet him. Everybody asked him to accompany them. He said, "I am waiting for Tiku and Monu. They will bring

two baskets full of crackers. We will enjoy bursting crackers on the Diwali evening in our parlour."

Tiku and Monu reached in time with two big baskets full of crackers. Some crazy boys were bursting chemical bomb-crackers. They started bursting bomb-crackers incessantly. The atmosphere got so much smoky that nothing was visible. Suddenly, one cried loudly, "I can't see anything, I am almost blind, Who's there? Save me, save me," Tiku and Monu found it's my brother terribly injured. They informed me instantly. I took him by an ambulance to the emergency department in the nearest hospital. The hospital authorities were very cooperative. They admitted my brother then and there. My brother's life was saved, but Jaydeep lost his one eye for ever.