NEW STEWART SCHOOL, CUTTACK

STD-7

ENGLISH LITERATURE QUESTION BANK(2022-2023)

**Answer the following questions:-**

**Q1.** Describe the condition of the book that Opu found in the wooden chest.

**Ans.**ThecoverofthebookthatOpufoundwasfadedandmottledlikemarbleandas he turned it back a swarm of Silverfish darted out. It had a peculiar oldsmell.Thepageswerethick,anddustcoloured,andthebookhadadamagedboardcover.

**Q2.** Whatdidtheboyin thevillagetell Opu aboutthevultures?

**Ans.**OneoftheboysofthevillageinformedOputhatthevulturesbuilttheirnestsatthetopof bigtrees intheopencountry.

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**Q3.**How muchdidthecowherdwantfortheeggs?WhatdidOpupayhim?

**Ans.**Thecowherdboywantedtwo annas fortheeggs hehadgot.

Opusettledthedealbypayinghimfourpiceandsomeofhiscouriers.

**Q4**.WhatwerethethoughtsthatranthroughOpu’smind afterhegottheeggs?

**Ans.** ThethoughtsthatranthroughOpu’smindafterhegottheeggswere,“ShallI really be able to fly? Where shall I fly to? To my uncle’s house? Or wherebaba has gone? Or shall I fly across the river? Or shall I fly where the starsriseintheskyassparrowsorthemynasdo?ShallIdoittodayortomorrow?

**Q5.**Whathappenedto theeggs?Whatwas Opu’sreaction?

**Ans.** The eggs accidentally rolled from the shelf and fell on the floor and brokewhenOpu’ssisterwasrummagingamongsometornragstofindanoldpieceof cloth to make a wick. Opu cried and refused to touch his food for a wholedayandmadean enormousfuss accordingto hismother.

**Q6.** Howdothelittleonesspendthedayinschool?

**Ans.**The little ones who sit drooping in the school spend many anxious hours ashe gets bored by the teaching of the teacher and his rigidity (strictness). Hecannottakedelightinhisbooksnorsitin‘learningsbower’whichreferstoaclassroom.

**Q7.** Whathappenswhentheschoolboysits‘drooping’?

**Ans.** The schoolboy sits drooping, completely bored and tired under the controlof the rigid discipline. He is reminded of the happiness of summer morningwithitsfreshnessandfreedomwhichhehadexperiencedearlierandiseagerto experience once again. He spends many anxious hours in boredom andweariness.

**Q8.** What does the phrase ‘few annoy’ mean? What happens to a child when‘fearannoy’?

**Ans.**The phrase ‘fears annoy’ means referred to the boy’s feeling when he isrobbed of his childhood happiness by the terrifying eye of the teacher thatcontrols him whole day. He feels trapped like the caged bird because of therestrictionsimposedonhis carefreelife.

When a child’s ‘fears annoy’, he feels like the caged song birdunable to sing and soar high up in the classroom not able to express himselfandhis energyandvitalityarebeingwasted.

**Q9.** Towhomdoestheschoolboyaddresshisfinalquestion?

**Ans.** Theschoolboyaddresseshisfinalquestionstohisparents.

**Q10.**Whydid theKingwanttheanswersto histhreequestions?

**Ans.**Thekingwantedtheanswerstohisthreequestionsashefeltthatifheknewthe answers as he felt that if he knew the answers then he would never fail inanything.

**Q11.**Whatweresomeof theAnswersofferedforthefirstquestion?

**Ans.**Different people answered the questions in different ways. Some said that atable of days, months and years must be drawn and strictly followed. Then therewere people who said it was impossible to decide before hand the right time foreveryaction.Oneshouldjudgethesituationanddowhatwasmostneeded.Therewere few who said that the king should have a council of wise men to help him todecide the proper time for everything. Then there were the fourth group of wisemen to help him to decide the proper time for everything. Then there were thefourthgroupofpeoplewhowantedthekingtoconsultthemagiciansastheyweretheoneswho couldknow whatwasgoing to happen.

**Q12.**Accordingtothevariouslearnedmenwhowerethemostimportantpeople?**Ans.**Accordingtovariouslearnedmen,themostimportantpeoplewerecouncillors,priests andwarriors.

**Q13.**WhatarrangementsdidtheKingmaketo meetthehermit?

**Ans.** As the hermit received only common people, the king put on simple clothesand leaving his horse and bodyguard behind, he went alone to meet thehermit.

**Q14.**WhiletheKingwaswiththehermit,whocamerunningtowardsthem?

Describehiscondition.

**Ans.**WhiletheKingwaswiththehermit, abeardedmancame runningoutof thewoods.

When he reached the king, he fell to the ground, moaning feebly.Unfastening the man’s clothing, it was found that there was a large woundinhis stomach.

**Q15**.How did the King help the stranger? What surprising confession did thestrangermake?

**Ans.**With the help of the hermit, the King unfastened the man’s clothing, washedand bandaged the wound till the blood stopped flowing. Then they carried thewoundedmaninsidethehut and laidhimonthebed.

ThestrangerconfessedthathewastheKing’senemywhohaspromised to take revenge as the king had executed his brother and seized hisproperty. As he was aware that the king had gone alone to see the hermit, so hehadresolvedto kill theKingonhis wayback.

**Q16.**Howdidthehermitanswerquestions?

**Ans.**Thehermitmadethekingunderstandthatthatmostimportanttimeis‘Now’;the most important person is the one with whom you are at the moment;the most important business is what good you do to the person with whomyouareatmoment.Tosupporttheseanswersthehermitcitedtwosituationswhichtheyhadexperiencedthepreviousnight-thetimewhenthekingtookpity on the hermit and dug beds for him; the King’s encounter with thewounded man whom the king tended to and saved, even though he was hisenemy.

**Q17**.Explainthegivenlineswithreferencetothecontext.

Nowrestawhileand letmeworkalittlebit.

ANS- This line has been spoken by the hermit to the King who had come tomeet him. After the King had dug two beds, he stopped and asked hisquestionsto thehermit.

Idonotknowyou andhavenothingtoforgiveyou for.

ANS-ThislinehasbeenspokenbytheKingtothestrangerwhenthestrangeraskedthekingfor hisforgiveness.

If you had pitied my weakness yesterday and had not dug those beds formebut hadgoneyour way,that manwould haveattacked.

ANS- The line has been spoken by the hermit to the king as a reply to one ofhisquestions.

**Q19.**Explaintheline,‘thewakeningskiespraytothemorninglight’.

**Ans.**‘Thewakeningskiespraytothemorninglight’meansthatinthemorningtheblue sky gets very little light from the sun. It seems that the morning sky, isprayingto thesunto lightenitup.

**Q20.**Whatwillthefishermendothewhentheyheartheseagull’scall?

**Ans.**Whenthefishermenheartheseagull’scall,theywillfollowthem.Thefishermen follow the seagull as these birds know the place in the sea whenthereis plentyof fish.

**Q21.**Whichlines inthepoemhighlightthecourageof thefishermen?

**Ans.**The lines in the poem which highlight the courage of the fisherman are“What though we toss at the fall of the sun where the hand of the sea-Goddrives?” because when the sea gets rough, they hold on and fight backknowingthattheyhavetheblessingof the seaGod.

**Q22.**Write down one example of visual imagery and another that appeals to thesenseof smell andexplainthem.

**Ans.**One example of visual imagery is the wakening skies pray to the morninglight. In this line the poet visualises the sky when it is dawn. The sky seemstopray tothesunto brightenitup.

One example of the sense of smell is ‘and the scent of the mangrove’. Thisline shows that the mango trees are filled with which had the sweet smellthatappealsto the poet.

**Q23.**Whowastheonlypersonwhoknewabouttheladyofshallotlivinginthetower?How didheknow aboutherpresence?

**Ans.** Thereaperwasthe onlypersonwhoknewabouttheladyofShallotliving inthetower.

Heknewaboutherpresencewhenheheardhersingwhilehewouldbeworkinginhis field.

**Q24.**WhatmeansoftransportcouldoneusetotravelfromtheislandtoCamelot?

**Ans.** theonlymeansoftransportonecouldusetotravelfromtheislandtoCamelotwas aboat.

**Q25.**Findexamplesofpersonificationinthepoemandexplainthem.

**Ans.**Thepersonificationinthe poemare

1. ‘Thegreen-sheatheddaffodillytrembleinthewaterchilly…….’Herethedaffodilisimaginedto beapersonwho tremblesinthe coldwater.
2. ‘Willowswhiter,aspersshiver’.Heretheaspertreesareimaginedtobepeoplewho shiver asitis cold.

**Q26.**Writedowntwoexamplesof alliterationandexplainthem.

**Ans.**Twoexamplesof alliterationinthe poemare-

1. Thereaper,reapinglateandearly. (theletter ‘r’is repeated)
2. Hearshereverchantingcheerly(theletters‘h’and‘c’arerepeated)

**Q27.**WheredidGrandpaliveasachild?Howfarwashisschoolfromhishome?

**Ans.**Asachild,grandpalivedinafarm.Hisschoolwasatwomilewalkfromhishome.

**Q28.**WhyandwhendidGrandpa’sparentsneedhimonthe farm?

**Ans.**Grandpa’sparentsneededhimduringtheharvesttimeas theywereunable

tomanagewithouthim.

**Q29.**WhydidGrandpa getawigging?

**Ans.**Grandpa used to work in the farm every morning before going to school. Hehadtowalktwomiles toschoolmostof themorningandalwayswentofftosleep in Mr. Burton’s lesson and he did not like them. This was the reasonwhyhegota‘wigging’.

**Q30.**WhyweretheretearsinGrandpa’seyesafterhereadanewspaperreport

aboutBosnia?

**Ans.**There were tears in Grandpa’s eyes after he read a newspaper report aboutBosniabecausehefoundthatwarwasdoingbadtomankindinsteadofgoodandhe knewhow evilitcouldbe for mankind.

**Q31.**WhatkindofeffortdidGrandpaputintohiswork?Whatwerethechallengesthathefaced?

**Ans.**Grandpawasveryseriousaboutthejoboflearning.Hespentmorethanthreehours a day and never gave up. Some nights, he would stay up kill midnightand also continue with his learning. He took a break to finish his daily workof cooking, eating, walking up the lane at dusk to shut the chickens in thecoopandfinally gotosleep.

Grandpafoundthewritingmoredifficult.Hesaidhisfingerswould not do what he told them to do. When things did not go right, hewouldoftenbecomeangry. Thesewerethechallenges thathe faced.

**Q32.** Whattreasuresdidthejumblesaleproduce?Howdidtheyspeedup

Grandpa’slearning?

**Ans.**The jumble sale in Iddessleigh village hall, produced unexpected treasures.Grandpa got a copy of Animal farm and travels with a donkey. He also got adozenTintinbooks,adictionaryandamagnifyingglass.

AfterGrandpagotthesetreasures,hisreadingseemedtoimprovealot.

Readtheextractscarefullyand Answerthequestionsthatfollow:-

1. It was in one of them that he had come across this amazing piece ofinformation.Thebookhadatitleonthecover,AnAnthologyofAncientPhilosophicalWorks.’
   1. Wherewas thisbookfound?Whofoundit?

Ans. The book titled ‘An Anthology of Ancient Philosophical works’wasfoundinthewoodenchestwhichbelongedtoOpu’s father.

ThebookwasfoundbyOpu.

* 1. What‘information’isbeingspokenabouthere?

Ans. The ‘information’ that is spoken about here is that if somemercurywasputinaVulture’seggandleftinthesunforafewdaysand later held in the mouth, then a person could fly high up in thesky.

**II**Heaskedhis sister,‘Didi,doyouknow wherevulturesbuildtheirnests?

1. Whowasthespeaker?

**Ans.** Oppuwasthespeaker.

1. Whywas heaskingaboutvultures?

**Ans.**He was asking about vulture egg because he had read in a book thathe found in wooden chest about vulture’s egg that would help him to fly. Inorderto carry outtheexperiment,he askedhissister aboutvultures.

1. whatdidhissister sayinreply?

**Ans.**Hissistersaidinreplythatshedidnotknowaboutvulturesandwheretheybuilttheirnest.

III But to go to school in a summer morn,Oit drivesall joyaway.

* 1. **Whoisthespeaker in theselines?**

Ans. The speaker in these lines is a young school boy who wantsto spend the day playing instead of poring over books in theclassroom.

* 1. **What are the joys of a summer morn that the speaker haddescribed?**

Ans. The speaker regrets to go to school on a summer morn. Thesummer morn is full of joy with birds singing on every tree, thehuntsmanblowinghis clarionhornand theskylarksinging.

**These are all the joys of a fresh morning that the speakerdescribesin this poem.**

* 1. Whose ‘cruel eye’ is being referred to later in the stanza? Whyhassucha phrasebeenused?

Ans. The cruel eye of the teacher is being referred to later in thestanza.

Such a phrase has been used to imply the strictness and the harshdisciplineof ateacher.

* 1. O father and mother if buds are nippedAndblossoms blownaway;

1. Whomdoesthepoetrefertoas‘buds’and‘blossoms‘?

Ans.Thepoetreferstothedifferentstagesofthechild’slifeasbudsandblossoms.

1. Name the literary device used in this stanza. What are the two things beingcompared?

Ans.Theliterarydeviceusedinthisstanzaisametaphor.Itisawayofcomparisonofdifferentobjects.

The poet uses the metaphor to compare the child to a budandblossom.Justasabudorablossomwitherawayunderharsh weather, similarly a child under strict discipline andrulesoftheschoollosesthejoyandhappinessofhischildhood.

1. Identify any two words that have a negative connotation in this stanza andwritetheirmeanings.

Ans. The two words that have negative connotation in this stanza are – ‘nipped’and ‘dismay ‘. The meaning of nipped here is crushed to death wither wereasdismayimpliesto afeelingof fearfulnessanddiscouragement.

a.Or how shall we gather what griefs destroy,Orblessthemellowingyear,

Whentheblastsofwinterappear?

a.Whoisbeingreferredtoas‘we’inthegivenlines?Howwouldtheyblessthemellowingyear?

Ans. ‘we’refers to childreninthegivenlines.

If the childhood pleasures and joys are not restricted thenonecansurelyhaveproductiveandhappyadultlifereferredtoas ‘mellowingyears’inthe poem.

a.Explainwhatthepoetmeansby‘blastsofwinter’.

Ans.Thepoetreferstotheharshnessofweatherby‘blastsofwinter’inthesurfacelevel. Metaphorically it means the harsh disco. Discipline and restrictions that candepriveachildfrominnocence, happinessandjoyof thechildhood.

a.Whatdosummerandwinterstandforin thisstanza?

Ans. The four seasons are normally associated with the four stages of human life.Spring refers to birth and childhood, summer refers to youth,autumn refers toadulthood and winter refers to old age and death. Similarly, the poet refers tosummer as youth which is full of vitality and vibrance whereas winter refers to oldagefull of physicalandmentaltroublesleadingto death.

**VI** Come, let us gather our nets from the shore and set our catamarans free,Tocapturethe leapingwealthofthetide,forwearethe kings ofthesea!

1. Who is the speaker in these lines?Ans.Thepoetisthespeakerintheselines.
2. What is described as the ‘leaplng wealth of the tide’? What is the figure ofspeechused inthis phrase?

Ans.Thefishis describedasthe leapingwealthofthetide.

Thefigureofspeech usedinthisphraseisametaphor.

1. Whatkindofweatherhadthepeopleinthecatamaransrecentlyexperience?Ans. The people in the catamarans had recently experienced a storm when theywereoutinthesea.
2. Whydoesthespeaker callhimselfandothersthe‘kingofthesea’?

Ans.Asfishermenarewellacquaintedtotheseaso,thespeakercallshimselfand

othersthe‘kingofthesea’.

Theseaisourmother,thecloudisourbrother,thewavesareourcomradesall.

1. Why does the speaker call the sea their mother, clouds their brother andwavestheircomrades?

Ans. The speaker calls the sea their mother as the sea is their sustainer andprovider.Theycallthecloudstheirbrotherbecauseitistheseawaterthatevaporates to form clouds which are therefore born of the same mother. So, theclouds are their brother. The waves are their comrades as they always are in thecompanyofthefishermen.Unlessthewavesarethere,thefishermenarenotableto move on the sea because the catamarans, find it difficult to move forward on acalmsea.

1. Whatis beingreferredto asthe‘fall ofthe sun’later inthestanza?

Ans.Eveningis referredto asthefallof thesun.

1. Whois beingreferredto as‘he’ inthe stanza?Whatwillhedo?

Ans.Theseagodisreferredtoasheinthestanza.

Whenthefishermenwillexperiencebadwhether,theseagodwillprotectthemfromthedangersifbadweather.

1. Sweetistheshadeofthecocoanutglade,andthescentofthemangogrove.
2. What are the different meaningsoftheword‘sweet’ asusedin thisstanza?Ans.Themeaningofsweetintheline‘sweetintheshadeofthecoconutglade,andthescentofthemangogrove’isthecomfortwhichthefishermenhasascomparedtothehardlifeatsea.Inthelinesweetarethesands……sweetisreferredtothebeautyof thesandthatfilledtheshore.
3. Whataccordingtothespeaker,is‘sweeter’thansittingintheshadeof

coconutandmangotrees?Why?

Ans. According to the speaker going out in the sea is sweeter than enjoying thebeauty of the shore. This is so because the fishermen enjoy the spray on their faceandthe frothof the wildsea.

1. Where does the speaker ask his brother to row towards in this stanza? Findasinglewordforthis place.

Ans.Inthisstanzathespeakeraskshisbrothertorowtowards‘theedgeoftheverge’.A singlewordfor this placeis horizon.

1. Underneaththe beardedbarley,

Thereaper,reapinglateandearly

* 1. What does the phrase ‘bearded barley ‘mean? What figure of speech is it?Ans.Thephrase‘beardedbarley‘meansthebarleyplantiscoveredwithdensespikedleaves.

Thephrase‘beardedbarley‘isanalliterationwheretheconsonant‘b’is

repeated.

* 1. Whatworkdidthereaperdo?

Ans.Thereaperusedto reapthe barleydayandnight.

* 1. Whatcouldthereaperhearwhileheworkedinthefield?Whatwashisreactionto it?

Ans.Whilethereaperworked inthefield,hecouldheartheLadyofShalottsing.

Thereaperwhowastiredofhiscontinuous workwashappyand enchantedtoheartheLadysing.

1. Thelittle Isleis all inrail’d

Witharose–fence, andoverrail’d

* 1. Which isle is being referred to in these lines? Describe its natural beauty.Ans.TheIslandof Camelotis beingreferredto intheselines.

Thelittleislandissurroundedwithrailsfromwhichroseshung.Veryoftensailingboatcouldbeseen inthewateraroundtheisland.

* 1. Who lived on the Isle? Why did she live there?Ans..TheLadyof Shalottlivedintheisle.

Shelivesintheislebecauseshehasbeencursed.

* 1. Describeinyourownwordstheappearanceof theperson.

Ans.TheLadyofShalottisverybeautiful.Shewearsaroyalrobeandroundherheadshewearsagarlandmadeof pearls.

1. Notimehathshetosportandplay

Acharmedwebsheweaves always.

* 1. Whois‘she’inthese lines?

Ans.‘she’intheselinesis LadyShalott.

* 1. PWhatdothewords‘sport’and‘play’mean?Whydidshenothavetimeto

‘sportandplay’?

Ans.Thewords‘sport‘and‘play’meansamusement.Shehasnotimeforamusementas sheisbusy weaving

Whatdidshe weaveonherweb?

Ans.Sheweavesthe thingswhichshesees inherbluemirror.

1. Beforeherhangs amirrorclear,

Reflectingtower’dCamelot.

* 1. WhatwasthepurposeofthemirrorfortheLady?

Ans.The Ladywasforbiddentolookoutside.So, theladyusedtowatch theworldgobyinthe mirror.

* 1. Whatsightsdidthe Ladyseeinher mirror?

Ans.Inhermirror,theLadysawthepeasants,younggirls,shepherdboy,pageandknights.

* 1. Whichtwosightssaddenedher?Whatdo theystandfor?

Ans.Thetwosightswhichsaddenedherweretheknightsandtwoyounglovers.

1. Now,ifPhatikwastokeephisregaldignitybeforethepublic,itwasclearheoughtto carryouthis threat.
   1. WhowasPhatik?Whoisreferredtoas‘thepublic’?

Ans.Phatikwasafourteenyearold,pamperedandnaughtyboyofthevillage.

Phatik’sfriends arereferredto as‘thepublic’.

* 1. Whohadbeenthreatened?Whatwas the threat?

Ans.Makhan,Phatik’syoungerbrotherhadbeenthreatened.

ThethreatwasthatPhatikwouldbeathisbrotherifhedidnotgetdownfromthelog.

* 1. WhathadhedonetobethreatenedbyPhatik?

Ans.JustasPhatikandhisfriendswereabouttoshiftthelogfromitsplace,Makhanlikeayoungphilosopherwalkeduptothelogandsatdownonit.ThismadePhatikfuriousandthreatenedMakhan.

* 1. WhatdoestheauthormeanbyPhatik’s‘regaldignity’?Howwouldhis‘regaldignity’beaffectedifhedid notcarryoutthethreat?

Ans.ByPhatik’s‘regaldignity’.,theauthormeansPhatik’sauthorityoverhisfriends

inthevillagewherehewas a despot.

IfPhatikdidnotcarryoutthethreat,hewould losehiscommandoverhisfriends.Theywouldnotobeyhisordersifhewas unabletohavecontroloverhisbrother.

1. Itwasatthiscriticaljuncturethat thegrey–hairedstrangerarrived.
   1. Whatdoesthephrase‘criticaljuncture’mean?Whowasthegrey–haired

‘stranger?

Ans.Thephrase‘criticaljuncture‘meanstheimportantpointoftime.Hereitwasthetimewhen Phatik’smother wasscoldinghim.

The‘grey-hairedstranger’wasPhatik’smaternaluncleBishamberfromCalcutta.

* 1. Whateventshad ledtothe‘criticaljuncture’?

Ans. When Makhan fell from the log, he rose and rushed at Phatik. He scratchedhisface,beathim andkicked him,beforereturninghome,crying.

Reachinghome,MakhancomplainedaboutPhatikandtheirmotherscoldedPhatikas usual for beating his brother. Phatik could not bear this injustice any longer andstartedbeatinghisbrother. Thiseventhadledto thecriticaljuncture.

* 1. WherehadPhatikmetthestrangerbefore?Describetheirmeeting.

Ans. Phatik met the stranger earlier when he was sitting on the edge of a sunkenbargeontheriverbank chewingabladeof grass.

The stranger landing on the shore asked Phatik where the Chakravorty’s lived.Phatik went on chewing the grass and told the man indignantly to find out theaddresshimself.

1. ItwasanguishtoPhatiktobetheunwelcomeguestinhisaunt’shouse—

despisedandslighted,oneveryoccasion.

* 1. WhywasPhatiktakentoCalcutta?

Ans.PhatikwastakentoCalcuttaashisunclewantedtotakehisresponsibilityandeducatehimwithhisownchildreninCalcutta.

* 1. Whywasheanunwelcomeguestinhisaunt’s house?

Ans.Phatikmethisauntforthefirsttime onreachingCalcutta.

His aunt was not happy to see Phatik as he would be an unnecessary addition tothe family. Her three own sons were enough to manage. Moreover, she found it adifficult job to bring up a fourteen year old village boy. This attitude of the auntmadePhatik anunwelcomeguestinhis aunt’s house.

* 1. HowwasPhatik’sbehaviourinschoolaffectedby hisstateofmind?

Ans. As Phatik was despised and slighted on the slightest occasion, he wanted toreturnhome.Inschoolhewasthemostunresponsiveboy.Hegapedandremainedsilent when the teacher asked him questions. When the other boys went to play,hestoodwistfullyatthewindow.

1. .‘Uncle, Iwas justgoinghome,buttheydraggedme back again.‘
   1. InanswertowhatstatementdoesPhatiksaytheselines?

Ans. Phatik says these lines when he hears his aunt’s contemptuous words that hehadgiventhemalot of trouble,soheshouldbesent home.

* 1. Whohad‘dragged‘Phatikback?

Ans. The two constables had dragged Phatik when he wanted to go back to thevillage.

* 1. Whydoyouthink Phatikhadsetoutforhome?

Ans. Phatik had set out for home because he was afraid he would be a nuisance tohisauntif he wentbackwithhighfever.

* 1. Whatwas Phatik’sconditionwhenhe was‘dragged‘back?

Ans. At the end of the day, when the two constables brought back Phatik in theirarms,hisfacewaswetandmuddyallover,hisfaceandeyesflushedredwithfeverandhis limbs weretrembling.Thiswastheconditionwhenhewas draggedback.

1. ‘will you stay here for a few months?...... I’d pay you, mind, proper man’swages.‘
   1. Who is the speaker in these lines? Who me was he talking to?Ans.Grandpais thespeakerintheselines.

Heis talkingto his grandson.

* 1. Whydidhewanttopay‘properman’swages’totheperson spoken to?Ans.Asthegrandsonwouldbetakingalotofpainstoteachgrandpahowtoreadandwrite,so hewantedto payhim‘properman’swages’for hisservice.
  2. Why wasthespeakerpickingathisknuckleswhilehe saidthese words?Ans.Thespeakerwaspickingathisknucklesbecausehewasashamedandembarrassedto requesthisgrandsoninteachinghimhow to readandwrite.

1. OnChristmasEveatmidnight,he.......pattedthestrawbesidehimandtoldmeto sit.
   1. Wherewasthenarrator?

Ans.Thenarratorwas atthebarnwherethe haystood.

* 1. Whatdidthepersonreferredtoas‘he’donext?Whywasitasurpriseforthenarrator?

Ans.Thepersonreferredto as‘he’tookoutthebookfromhis coatpocket.

Itwasasurpriseforthenarratorbecausehefoundhisgrandpareadingachapter

fromthebook‘DeathontheNile’byAgathaChristie.

* 1. Why do you think he took the narrator to that particular place and nowhereelse?

Ans.GrandpatookthenarratortothatparticularplaceasitwasChristmaseveandhedid notwanttobe disturbedbythevisitorswhocameto thefarm.

**XVIII**Hadnorealdesiretotravelanymore,nortogotocollegeeither.

a.Who is the speaker in these lines? Where was he at the time?Ans.Thespeaker intheselines is thenarrator.

Thenarrator atthattimewas inthetraintravellingto Exeter.

1. Whydidhe havenodesireto travelanymore?

Ans. The speaker did not have any real desire to travel anymore, nor go to thecollageashehatedtoleavegrandpaallaloneatBurrow.Hehaddevelopedastrongbond age with his grandpa. He also experienced back breaking smelly moments asafarmboy whichheloveddearly.So,hedidnotwantto leave.

1. Whatwas hisfutureplans atthe moment?

Ans.thespeakerhadboardedthetrainfromEggesfordjunctiontogotoExeter.Hewasonhisway homeandthenwouldgotoAustraliasometimeinFebruary.

1. WhatdidGrandpagivehimbeforeheleft?

Ans. Grandpa gave the speaker a white envelope containing ten/ten pound notesinit.Tohissurprise,thespeakerfoundanotefromhisgrandpaabouttheacknowledgementof theserviceherenderedto hisgrandfather.

**EXTRA QUESTIONS**

**L 1Looking for Vultures' Eggs**

1. What did the cowheard boy produce opu after a few days?

Ans.The cowheard boy produced opo two small black eggs after a few days.

2. What did opu pay the cowherd boy atlast?

Ans. Atlat Opu paid two pice with some of his cowries to the cowherd boy.

3. Write briefly about the author.

Ans. Bibhutibhushan Bandopadhyay was a writer of novels, short stories and travelogues.His first novel Pathur Panchalli is a landmark in Bengali fiction.

Extract

"The cover was faded and mottled like marble"

a. Whom did the wooden chest belong to?

Ans. The wooden chest belonged to opu's father.

b. What was the title on the book found in the wooden chest?

Ans. An Anthology of Ancient Philosophy was the title on the book found in the wooden chest.

c.Why opu loved the smell of the book?

Ans. The book had a peculiar old smell therefore Opu loved it.

**L 2 The Schoolboy**

1.Why does a child stoop his wings?

Ans. A child stoops his wings when he becomes helpless. When things do not work as per his expectations, he feels helpless.

2.What worries the poet the most?

Ans.The poet is worried about the fate of the growing children who needs to grow in a happy surrounding.

3. Who sings along with the school boy?

Ans.The skylark sings along with the schoolboy.

Extract

"The little one spend the day in sighing and dismay"

a. Why the child hates going to school?

Ans.The child hates going to school because he is under strict control of a teacher and he feels like a caged bird.

b. Which phrase reflects the changed mood of the child?

Ans. "It drives all joy away" is the phrase that reflects the changed mood of the child.

c. How does the child spend his day?

Ans. The child spends his day in utter discomfort, sadness and understrict supervision of the teacher.

**L 3 Three Questions**

1.Why did the king get off his horse to visit the hermit?

Ans. The king visited as a commoner because the hermit receives only common folk.

2.What is the most important occupation according to the hermit?

Ans. The most common occupation according to the hermit is doing good to others.

3.According to the hermit, who are the right people to listen to?

Ans. According to the hermit the right people to listen to is the people whom you are with.

Extract

" He fell to the ground, moaning feebly"

a. Who is 'He' here?

Ans.'He' is referred to the bearded man.

b.Why was the man revengeful?

Ans. The man was revengeful because the king had executed and seized his brother's property.

c. Name the story and the author.

Ans. The name of the story is Three Questions and the author is Leo Tolstoy.

**L 4 Coromandel Fishers**

1.The poet says, ‘Let us set our catamarans free.’ What does it mean?

Ans.Usually after their work in the evening fishermen tie their boats for the purpose of safety. Next day when they start their work they untie them, free for their work.

2.The poet describes many things as sweet. What are they? Among them what is considered to be the sweetest?

Ans: The things those are sweet:Shade of the groves of the coconut trees, scent of mango groves, sands at the full moon,the kiss of the spray and dance of the wild foam’s glee.The sweetest among them is the kiss of the spray and dance of wild foam’s glee.

3. Name the figure of speech used in the following sentences.

Ans.The wakening skies pray to the morning light.: Personification.

The wind lies asleep in the arms of the dawn like a child: Simile

The sea is our mother: Metaphor

The cloud is our brother: Metaphor

The waves are our comrades all: Metaphor

Extract

" The wind lies asleep in the arms of the dawn like a child that has cried all night"

a.How is the wind described in the above ?

Ans: Wind is described as if it sleeps in the arms of dawn.

b. Why are the nets to be gathered?

Ans: Nets are to gathered to catch the fish.

c. Write briefly about the poet.

Ans. Sarojini Naidu was a poet, orator and a freedom fighter also known as the Nightingale of India. She wrote about humble folk living ordinary but vivid lives. Her famous poem includes Indian weavers and In the Bazaars of Hyderabad.

**L 6 The Lady of Shalott**

1. What was the lady of shalott forbidden to do?

Ans. The Lady of Shalott was forbidden to look down upon the town of Camelot.

2.Which object does the Lady of Shalott use to glimpses of the world without looking directly at it?

Ans. The object used by the Lady of Shalott to look through was a mirror.

3. What grows on either side of the river that flows around the island wherein her castle is located?

Ans. Barley and rye grows on either side of the river that flows around the island wherein her castle was located.

Extract

" And the silent isle imbowers

The Lady of Shalott"

a. Who is imprisoned in Shalott?

Ans. The lady called the Lady of Shalott is imprisoned in Shalott.

b. How do people know that she is there?

Ans. The reapers hear her 'chanting cheerly' like an angel.

c. What does she do all day?

Ans. All day she weaves.

d. What do you think would happen if she looked out of the window?

Ans. The Lady is only allowed to see the outside world through a mirror or else she would suffer an unknown curse.

**L 7 The Homecoming**

1. What did Phatik and his friends decided to do?

Ans. Phatik and his friends decided that they should shift the log by force from its place and roll it away.

2. Who arrived at Phatik’s house?

Ans. Bishambar, Phatik’s maternal uncle, arrived at Phatik’s house.

3. Why did the teacher cane Phatik mercilessly?

Ans. Phatik was the most unresponsive boy, he never replies to the teacher's question and above all he lost his lesson book. Therefore the teacher caned him mercilessly.

Extract

" He appeared like a young philosopher meditating on the futility of games. Phatik was furious."

a. Why was Phatik furious?

Ans. Phatik was furious because Makhan his younger brother refused to obey him.

b. Why did Makhan beat Phatik?

Ans. Makhan beat Phatik because Phatik and his companion rolled the wooden log on which Mskhan was sitting.

c. Why did Phatik’s mother want to send him away to her brother’s house?

Ans. His mother was worried about Phatik behaviors and therefore she wants to get rid of him.

**L 9 Grandpa Learns to Read and Write**

1. How much grandfather offered grandson for teaching him?

Ans. Grandfather offered one hundred pounds for three hours a day.

2. Why grandfather never bothered to continue his studies?

Ans. Grandfather never bothered to continue his studies because grandmother was good at reading and writing and that was enough for both of them.

3. Write briefly about the author.

Ans. Michael Morpurgo is the English author of children's fiction

He joined army and worked as a teacher before being a successful writer. His well known works are Lityle Foxes, Tom's Sausage Lion and Billy the Kid.

Extract

" Teach you what Grandpa?"

a. Who said this and to whom?

Ans. The speaker said this to Grandpa

b. What Grandpa is expecting from the speaker?

Ans. Grandpa is expecting the speaker to teach him how to read and write.

c. Which book Grandpa wants to read?

Ans. Agatha Christie is the book that he wants to read cover to cover.

WORDMEANING:-

* 1. crammed - stuffed
  2. notion - idea
  3. mottled - spotted
  4. hearsay - rumour
  5. scoundrel - adishonestperson
  6. outworn - tired
  7. drooping - bendingforward
  8. dreary - dull
  9. winds - sounds,blows

1. mellowing - softeningincolour
2. springing - lively andjoyful
3. proclaimed - announced
4. councillors - advisors
5. unfastened - opened
6. frail - physicallyweakandthin
7. intently - carefully
8. catamarAns - atypeoffishingboat
9. comrades - friendswhooneworkswin
10. spray - jetof water
11. verge - edge
12. sheaves - bundlesofgrains
13. marge - margin
14. charmed - magical
15. mazy - complicated
16. churls - peasant
17. pad - walk
18. crimson - red
19. barge - boat
20. futility - uselessness
21. despised - hated
22. anguish - greatsorrow
23. summoned - gathered
24. delirious - inaconfusedstateofmind
25. flushed - red
26. contemptuously - scornfully
27. wigging - scolding
28. morose - inabad mood
29. print - write
30. frustration - impatienceandannoyance
31. dwellingon - thinkingalot

STEWART SLESSONOOL, BHUBANESWARENLISH LITERATURE (ANNUAL)QUESTIONBANK(2020-21)

**Class–VII**

Answerthefollowingquestions

**DaresSalaamToNairobibyFordPrefect**

* 1. DARESSALAAM TONAIROBI

1. WhatwasthemagnanimousgestureshownbytheShellcompany?

Ans.Themagnanimousgestureshownbytheshell companywasthatitreleased theauthorwithblessings and assured topay thesalaryintothe bank account anywhere in the world, for as long as the war lastedandthenarratorremainedalive.

1. Describethenarrator’sencounterwiththegiraffes.Whydidhecall

them‘tame’?

Ans.Onthefirstdayofthenarrator’ssixhundredmilejourney,hewasoften enthralled by a number of giraffes usually in groups of three orfour with a baby along side. He noticed them ahead of him nibblinggreen leaves from the top of acacia trees by the side of road. Thenarrator found it exhilarating to be able to move about freely amongsuchhuge,graceful, wildcreatures.

Thenarratorcallsthemtamebecausetheywerequiteamicableanddid not feel any threat in the presence of the narrator. Instead, theylookedatthenarratorwithlanguorousdemurebutneverran away.

1. Describethecobrathatthenarratormetalongtheway.Howdidhereacttoit?

Ans. On his way to Tanganyika, through the northward road, thenarrator once had an encounter with a very large, thick greenish-browncobra gliding slowly over the ruts in the road and thirty yards ahead ofhim. It was seven or eight feet long and was holding it feat spoonedshapedheadsixinchesupintheairandwellclearofthedustyroad.

The speaker was terrified at the sight of the snake so did not moveforwardto runitover.Instead,hereversedandkeptbackinghiscartillthe fearsome cobra vanished into the undergrowth. He could not getoverthisexperienceasit gavehimshivers.

1. Howdoesthenarratordescribetheelephantfamilyhesawpassingby?

Ans. During the journey, the narrator had seen elephants for the firsttime.Hesawabigtuskerandhiscowandtheironebabymovingslowlyforward in line astern, about fifty yards from the road on the edge ofthe forest. The narrator felt that a great sense of peace and serenitysurrounded these massive, slow moving, gentle beasts which seem tobe living a life of absolute contentment unlike the narrator who wasgoingtowar.

1. Howdidtheoldmanatthefrontiertreatthenarrator?Howwasitdifferent from the usual behaviour of a person at a custom andimmigrationoutpost?

Ans. At the frontier between Tanganyika and Kenya there was awooden gate for the outpost of Customs and Immigration. The personinchargeofthisgreatoutpostwasanancientandtoothlessblackman

who had been serving there for thirty seven years. He treated thenarrator cordially offering a cup of tea without sugar for which heregretted. On being asked to see the passport, the old man refused todo so as all passports looked similar to him without spectacles that hedid not possess. The experience was quite different from the usualbehaviour one expects at a customs outpost; firstly because this oldshack was managed by a man who had poor eyesight and secondly,instead of strict regulation, the in charge was friendly and lenient. Thisisanironybecausetheplacewhichshouldbeunderstrictvigilancewasguardedbyamanwithpoorsight.

1. Whatdidthenarratordoafteritbecamedarkinthejungle?

Ans. After it became dark in the jungle and the headlampof his carbecamedim,thenarratorparkedhisFordjustofftheroadinascrubbypatch of thorn trees to wait for the dawn. He sat in the car, listening tothe jungle noises all around him, and also protected against wildanimalsashewas insideacarandhadasandwichwithhardcheese.

Laterhewoundup thetwowindowsleavingjustahalfinchgapatthetoppf thewindowandrolled tothebackseat tosleep.

1. Whydidthenarratorfearthathemightnotbeselectedforflyingduties?

Ans. During the medical examination at the RAF headquarters, thenarratorsuspectedthathemightnotbeselectedforflyingdutiessincethe English doctor remarked that the narrator’s height of six feet sixincheswasnotideal foraflierofanaeroplane.

EXPLAINTHESELINESWITHREFERENCETOCONTEXT.

* 1. Whenoneisquitealoneonalengthyandslightlyhazardousjourney like this, every sensation of pleasure and fear areenormouslyintensified.

Ans. The adventurous and the hazardous journey that the narratorundertook from Dar-es-Salaam to Nairobi in Kenya was full ofexcitement and thrill. The narrator explains that this thrill increaseswhenoneisaloneonatrip.Hefeelsthepleasureas wellasthefearoftheunknowndangersthat mightcometohim duringthejourney.

* 1. ‘Thatwillbethreeshillings,bwana,’theysaidlaughing.

Ans. The six strong men who put the narrator along with his Ford onthe raft to cross the Wami river asked for three shillings as this wastheirwagefortheireffort.Theselocaltribesaddressedthenarratoras‘bwana’out ofrespect.

* 1. Theyarebetteroffthanme,Itoldmyself,andagooddeal wiser.

Ans. The narrator remarked this when he saw the elephants in absolutecontentment. He realized that those animals were better off than himandwisertoo becausetheydidnottakeupanyrisk.Ontheotherhand,the narrator was on his way to kill the Germans or to be killed by them.The elephants are at peace as they do not have any thought of murderorthe feartobekilled.

SAMPLEEXTRACT.

1. Agreatsenseofpeaceandserenityseemedtosurroundthesemassive,slow- moving,gentle beast.
   1. Whoarethese‘gentlebeasts’?Howdoesthenarrator

describethem?

Ans. These ‘gentle beasts’ are the elephant family. Thenarratordescribesthembysayingthattheirskinhunglooseover their bodies like suits they had inherited from largerancestors.

* 1. Whomshouldtheelephantsfear?

Ans.Theelephantsshouldfearthefoulhumansintheshapeofanoccasional game hunteroran ivorypoacher.

* 1. Whydoesthenarratorthinkthattheelephantfamilyisbetterthan himself?

Ans. The narrator thinks that the elephant family is betterthanhimbecausetheyhavenothoughtofmurderintheirminds.

1. THEINVISIBLEMAN
2. WhydidtheInvisibleManfinditdifficulttogodownstairs?

Ans.TheInvisibleManfounditdifficulttogodownstairsbecausehe could not see his feet. He stumbled twice and had anunfamiliardifficultyingripping the bolt.

1. Whatwasthefirstmishapthathehadtodealwith?

Ans. When the Invisible Man emerged upon Great Portland Street, hewas hit very badly from behind. Turning he saw a man carrying a basketofSodabottlesiphons.Theinvisiblemanlaughedaloud.Heshouted,

‘The devil’s in the basket’, which took the man by surprise. He let go offhis burden which the invisible man saving into the air. A cabman whowasstandingoutsideapublichousemadeasuddenrushforthebasket.While doing so, his extended hand hit the invisible man under his ears.He let the basket down with a smash on the cabman. This surprised thepeoplearoundwhoshoutedandranabouttheinvisibleman.

1. Whatbrightideacameintohisheadasawaytoescapehissituation?

Ans.Theinvisiblemanhadabrightideatoescapehissituation.Heranaroundandgotintoacabstandingoutsidethepublichouse.

1. NamethevariousLondonstreetsmentionedinthestory.Ans.The variousstreetsofLondonare:-
   1. GreatPortlandstreet
   2. Oxfordstreet
   3. TottenhamCourtRoad
   4. BloomsburySquare
   5. GreatRussellStreet

Thebuildingmentionedis:-

PharmaceuticalSociety’sOfficesandtheMuseum.

1. Makealistofpeopleandcreaturestheinvisiblemanrunsawayfrominthecourse ofthestory.

Ans. The people from whom the invisible man runs away are- the mancarryingthebasketofsodawatersiphonsandthecabmanintheGreatPortland Street; the two urchins and the crowd chasing him at theGreat Russell Street. The only creature from whom he runs away is alittle white dog with which he encountered at the northward corner oftheBloomsbery square.

REFERENCETOCONTEXT.

1. My mood, I say, was one of the exaltation i felt as a seeing manmightdo,withpaddedfeetandnoiselessclothes,inacityoftheblind.
   1. Whoisthespeakerintheselines?Whoishespeakingto?

Ans.Theinvisiblemanisthespeakerintheselines.Heisspeakingtothereaders.

* 1. Whywasthespeakerinamoodofexaltation?

Ans. The speaker is in the mood of exaltation because he felt likemovingaboutina cityofblindwherenoone isabletoseehimandknowabout hismovements.

* 1. Whatdidhewanttodoatthat moment?

Ans.Atthatmomentthespeakerwantedjest,startlepeople,clapped

menonthebackandfilingpeople’shatawayindifferentdirections.

* 1. Explaintheline,‘Ifelt blind‘inyourownwords.

Ans.Theline‘Ifelt blind’tellsusthatthespeakerafterbecomingin

invisiblefeltlikemovingaboutintheworldofblindpeopleasnoonecouldsee him.

1. AtthenorthwardcornerofthesquarealittlewhitedogranoutofthePharmaceuticalSociety’sOfficesand made forme, nosedown.
   1. Wherewasthespeakerwhenheswathedog?

Ans.ThespeakerhadjustsprangoutofthecabalittlepastMudie’s

whenhesawalittlewhitedogrunoutofthePharmaceuticalSociety’s

Officesandmadeforthespeaker.

* 1. Howdidthedogbehave?Whywasitaproblemforthespeaker?

Ans.Thedogbegantobarkandleap,showingclearlythatitwasawareof the presence of a human being though the person was invisible. Itwas a problem for the because the dog’ s barking could attract peoplewhowouldliketoinvestigatethereasonforthe dog’sbarking.

* 1. Whatproblemdid thespeakerfacenext?

Ans. The speaker heard a blare of music and looking along the streetsawanumberofpeoplecomingoutofRussellStreetandcarryingthebanner of the Salvation Army. Seeing such a crowd, the invisible manrealisedthe difficulty togothrough.

* 1. Whatdidthedogeventuallydo?

Ans.Whenthespeakermanagedtorunupthewhitestepsofahousefacing the museum railing, the dog which was chasing him till thenstoppedatthenoiseoftheband,hesitatedandturnedback.

* 1. Howwasthespeaker’s mooddifferentfromtheway

itwasatthebeginningofthepassage?

Ans. The speaker had started off in exaltation, playing pranks on theman carrying a basket of soda water siphons. Soon he got into aconfusionandhadtoescapetosavehisskin.Hewasdisgustedasherealisedthatinvisibilitywasnotasexcitingashehadthoughttobe.

1. ‘There’sabarefootmangoneup themsteps’saidone.‘Andheain’t

nevercomedownagain.Andhisfootwasbleeding.

* 1. Whoisthespeakerintheselines?Whoishetalkingabout?Ans. The speaker in these lines was one of the youngsterswhowasatthe railingswiththeinvisible man.

The speaker is talking about the invisible man. He istalkingaboutthebaremarksoftheinvisiblemanwhichhehadleftonthenewlywhitenedsteps.

* 1. Whatmakeshimconcludethat‘he’hadnotcomedown the

stairs?

Ans.Theascendingfootstepsdidnotturnanddescend,thatis, the direction of the footmarks did not change. This madethespeakerconcludehehadnotcomedownthe stairs.

1. Whatdidthespeakerdrawhisfriend’sattentiontonext?

A-Thespeakerdrewhisfriend’sattentionbyshowinghimthe

bleedingfootmarks.

1. Howwas‘he’closetobeingfoundoutbyspeakerandhisfriends?

A- When the invisible man went into the porch of the nexthouse, the smaller boy was too observant to follow themovement of the invisible man. He shouted to inform thatthe feet had gone over the wall. Instantly, they rushedaround and saw his footmarks flash into being on the lowerstep and upon the pavement. There was an uproar ofquestions and surprises as someone exclaimed and atrunningfeet.Thisishowhewasclosetobeingfoundoutbythespeakersandhisfriends.

1. Whatdid‘he’dotoescapethem?

A- To escape the invisible man with rapid movements swinginghimselfoverintotheporchof thenexthouse.

B-Ihadburntmyboats-ifeveraman did!

* 1. Explaintheabovelines.

Ans. ‘Burning one’s boats’ means a commitment to a course of actionthat cannot be changed. The invisible man was committed to hisresearch and did not want anyone to find out his works or resources sohepurposefullysethislodgingonfire.Heexclaimsthatveryfewpeoplecoulddestroyone’sownselforthe belongings.

* 1. Whatdidthespeakerseethatmadehimsaythesewords?

Ans. The speaker saw a mass of black smoke streaming up above theroofsandtelephonewires.Thelodging oftheinvisiblemanwasinfire.

* 1. Describethephysicalandmentalconditionofthespeakeratthattime.

Ans. The invisible man was in a terrible condition both physically andmentally. His back had become very stiff and sore, his tonsils werepainfulandtheskinofhisneckwas scratchedbecauseofthecabman.Healsohad acutononefootandwaslimping.

Hewasindespairseeinghishouseonfire,especiallyhisbelongingsandhisresourceswhichhecouldnotsavefrombeingrevealed.

3.TRAVEL

1. ButI seeitscindersredontheskyAndhearitsenginesteam.
   1. Whois referredto as‘I’inthepoem?Whatkindofaperson

doyouthinkheorsheis?

Ans.Inthepoemthepoetisreferredtoas‘I’.

The poet loves to make friends during her travel. She feelsvery happy when she thinks about the people whom shemeets during the journey. She desires to take up travelalthough the journey is difficult, time-consuming anddangerous.

* 1. Whatimageofthetrain’sactivityisdepictedinthisstanza?

Howisitdifferentfromthatinthepreviousstanza?

Ans.Inthisstanza,thepoetvisualizesthetrailofsmokeleftbythetrain.Thisappealstooursenseofsight.

Inthepreviousstanza,thepoettalksabouthearingthepiercingsoundmade by the train. This is an auditory image where the poet can hearsoundswhichare notactually present.

* 1. Arethecindersreallyred?Whyaretheysaidtobeofthiscolour?

Ans.Yes,the cindersarered.

This is so because coal when burnt into ashes has some of the burningcoalinit.

This burning coal makes the cinder red.2.MyheartiswarmwithfriendsImake,AndbetterfriendsI’llnotbeknowing;

1. Whatthoughtgivesthewriterhappiness?

Ans. The thought of the unknown traveller she had met during herprevious journey makes her happy. These unknown people have nowbecomeherfriends.Shefeelshappythinkingofgoingwhereshewouldmake more friends.

1. Explainthesecondlineoftheextract.

A- The second line,--‘And better friends I’ll not beknowing’—tells us that the poet is eagerly waiting tomeet the unknown people who can become herfriends.

1. Whatarethepoet’sviewabouttravel?

A- Though travel could be extremely difficult, timeconsuminganddangerousyetthepoetwouldlovetotravel as it gives her great pleasure and she comesacrossstrangerswholateronbecomefriends.

ThinkandAnswer

1. Howisthepoetabletohearthetrainsduringthedayinspiteofthenoiseofpeople speaking?

Ans. The poet loves travelling although it is very difficult and at timesmakeshersuffera lot.Thisdesirefortravellingmakesthepoetimaginethat she is hearing the whistle of the train shrieking. The song of thewhistle is heard by her. During the day even when there are peoplearoundher makinga lotofnoise.

1. Dothetrainsplyatnighttoo?Givereasonsfor youranswer.

Ans. The first line of the second stanza- “All night there isn’t a traingoesby. ”tellsusthattrainsdonotplyatnight.Althoughnotrain

passes by but the poet visualises the trail of smoke left by a train thathasjustpassedby.Thisisavisualimagerywhichappealstooursenses.

* 1. Whataccordingtothepoet,isthenightmeantfor?

Ans.Accordingtothepoet,thenightismeantforsleep andrestwhenpeopledreamofbeautiful things.

. THEMODELMILLIONAIRE

Extracts

* + 1. ‘Cometomemyboy,whenyouhave10,000poundsofyourown,andwewill seeaboutit.’

1. Whosaidthesewordsandtowhom?

Ans.ThesewordsweresaidbytheColoneltoHughieErskine.

1. Whatdoesitreferto?

Ans.‘It’referstotheengagementofLauraMertonandHughieErskine.

1. Whydidthe‘boy’needtohave10,000pounds?

Ans.The‘boy’neededtohave10,000poundsbecausehewantedtogetmarriedto LauraMerton.

* + 1. ‘Howmiserablehelooks!’ saidHughie,‘ButIsuppose,toyoupaintershisfaceis

hisfortune?

* + - 1. Whois beingreferredtointheselines?Describehis appearance.

Ans.Thebeggarwhostoodasamodelisbeingreferredtointheselines.Hewasanoldmanwithafacelikewrinkledparchmentandpiteousexpression.

* + - 1. Whywashis facehisfortune?

Ans.Thebeggar’sfacewasafortunetothepainterbecausethepaintingwouldbe

soldatahighpriceandthepainter wouldearnquiteahandsomeamount.

* + - 1. WhowasHughiespeakingto?Whatwas thispersondoingatthattime?

Ans.HughiewasspeakingtohisfriendAlanTrevor,apainter. AlanTrevoratthatmomentwas puttingthefinishingtouches to alifesizeportraitof abeggar.

* + - 1. Whatwas hisreplytoHughie’s questions?

Ans.Alan’sreplytohisfriend’squestionwasthatnooneeverwantsabeggarto

lookhappy.

* + 1. ‘It never entered my mind that you went about distributing alms in thatreckless way. Besides, I didn’t know whether Hausberg would like his namementioned.’
       1. ThespeakerisAlanTrevor.

Atthattime,ataround11o’clock,hewassittinginthePalette

Club.

* + - 1. Whyisitironicthatthepersonspokentodistributedalmsina‘recklessway’?

Ans. It is ironic that the person spoken to distributed alms in a ‘reckless way’because he was a poor ,unemployed man who had only a sovereign with him yethedecidedtogiveittothebeggarwho hethoughtwouldneed itmorethanhim.

* + - 1. WhydoyouthinkHausbergdidn’twanthisnametobe mentioned?

Ans.IthinkHausbergdidnothisnametobementionedbeingamillionairebecausehewas doingapetty workof amodelforAlanTrevor.

* + 1. ‘Youmighthavetold me,’saidHughie sulkily,’ andnot letmemakesucha

foolofmyself.’

* + - 1. WhoisHughiespeakingto?

Ans.HughieisspeakingtohisfriendAlan Trevor.

* + - 1. Whathadthis personjusttoldhim?

Ans. This person had told Hughie that the beggar in reality was Baron Hausberg,oneoftherichestmeninEurope.HecouldbuyallLondonanydayandhadahouseinevery capitaland dinedoff goldplates.

* + - 1. WhydidHughiefeelthathehadmadeafoolofhimself?

Ans. Hughie felt that he had made a fool of himself because he had given asovereignto BaronHausbergthinkinghimto beanold beggar.

ANSWERTHEFOLLOWINGQUESTIONS

1. WhowasHughieErskine?Whatwerethegreatthe‘greattruthsofmodernlife’

thathe neverunderstood?

Ans. Hughie Erskine was good looking with crisp brown hair, a clear cut face andgrey eyes. He was popular and had every ability except that of making money. Hisfather had left him nothing more that his sword and fifteen volumes of History ofthe Peninsular War. He lived on 200 pounds a year that an old aunt of his allowedhim.The ‘great truths of modern life’ that Hughie did not understand were –withoutwealthitis nousebeingCharming;loveistheprivilegeoftherichandnotfortheunemployedandthepoor shouldbepractical.

1. HowhadHughietriedtoearnmoney?

Ans.Hughiehadtriedeverythingtoearnmoney.HehadgoneontheStockExchangeforsixmonths.Hehadbeenateamerchantforalittlelonger.Ultimately,he became nothing more than a delightful useless young man with a perfect faceandnoprofession.

1. HowdidAlanTrevor’sappearancecontrastwithhisworkasapainter?

Ans. Alan Trevor was a rough fellow with a freckled face and a red ragged beard.His unpleasant appearance was a sharp contrast to his paintings which were ingreatdemand becausetheywerebeautifulmasterpiece.

1. WhatdidHughiedowhenhesaw thebeggar?Whatwas thelatter’s reaction?

Ans. When Hughie saw the beggar he could not help pitying him because of thelonely and wretched look of the old beggar. He felt his pocket to find some moneybut all he could find was a sovereign and some coppers. Thinking that the beggarneeded the money more than himself, he slipped the sovereign into the beggar’shand.Thelatterstarted,smiledfaintlyandthankedHughieforthesovereign.

1. HowdidHughiewanttohelpthebeggarfurther?

Ans.Hughiewantedtohelpthebeggarfurtherbyofferinghimheapsofoldclothes

hehad athome.Whenhesaw the beggar’srags werefallingtobits.

1. Pointoutasimileinthestoryand explainit.

Ans. The writer uses a simile to describe the face of the old man who modelled asabeggarfor Trevor.

The simile is ‘a face like wrinkled parchment’. It means that the skin of the oldman’sfacebrokelikeastiff paperwithlotsof wrinkles.

1. Explain the line, ‘Millionaire models are rare enough; but model millionaires arerarerstill!’

Ans. Millionaire models are rare enough; but model millionaires are rarer still- itmeansthatonecanhardlyfindamodelwhoisamillionairebutitisdifficulttofindamillionairewhois arolemodel,thatis a goodandgeneroushumanbeing.

5.UNBREAKABLEANSWERTHEQUESTIONS

* 1. WhathadMaryKom dreamtformanyyears?

Ans. For many years, Mary Kom had dreamt of participating in the Olympic Gamesandwinningthe goldmedal.

* 1. BywhatnamedidMaryaddressherhusband?Whatwerethenamesofherchildren?

Ans.MaryaddressedherhusbandasOnler.

Thenamesofhertwinboys wereRengpaandNainai.

* 1. HowdidMaryfeelaboutCharles?

Ans.MaryconsideredCharlesasafatherfigure.HistechniqueandskillhadimprovedMaryas aboxer. Mary wouldalwaysrememberhis loveforher.

* 1. WhatdidMaryKom’sphysiotherapist tellher?

Ans.MaryKom’sphysiotherapist,DrNikhilLatey,toldherthatsherecoveredfaster

fromherinjuriesthananyotherathletehehadcomeacross.

* 1. Whatreasons didMaryKomgiveforlosingtheboutagainstAdams?

Ans. Mary Kom lost the bout against Adams as she was bigger and stronger thanMary and secondly she was taller than her. As Mary was shorter and smaller thanAdams,so shecould notgetcloseenoughto hither.

* 1. Mention two similes used in the passage and explain them.Ans. Thetwosimilesusedinthepassageare-

1. –“Ifeltasif Iwereamatadorfacinganangrybull”

When Mary Kom reached Heathrow and saw the posters of theGames everywhere, she felt like a bull fighter ready to face theopponentswhomsheconsideredasbulls.

1. –“Itwas likehittingaconcretewall”

MaryKom’sopponent in herfirst bout wassostrong that shecomparesherstrengthtoaconcretewallonwhomherhooksinitiallyhadnoeffect.

* 1. WhatdidMarythinkassheflewbacktoIndia?

Ans. As Mary flew back to India, she thought how she walked out to persue herdreamleavinghersonsbehind.Thesesacrificeswer4eworthasshewasflyingbackwithanOlympicmedal.Thisshebelieved,hersonswouldunderstandandbeproudof her.

REFERENCETOCONTEXT

* + 1. Charles waswaitingforme inLiverpool.Itwasarelief tosee hisfamiliarface.
       1. WhowasCharles?WhywasitareliefforMarytoseehim?

Ans. Charles was Mary Kom’s boxing coach. It was relief for Mary because she wasinastrangelandand Charles wastheonlyfamiliar face.

* + - 1. Whyhadtheyplannedonreaching early?

Ans.MaryKomandCharleshadplannedtoreachLiverpoolearlysothattheycouldgetusedto thenewclimate.

* + - 1. WhocametoseeMarywhileshetrained?HowdidMaryfeelabouttheirarrival?

Ans.WhileMarytrained,thelocalkidscameto watchher.Seeingthelocalkids Maryfeltconfident.

* + - 1. WhatkindofphysicalandmentalpreparationsdidMaryundertake?

Ans. Mary practiced at a boxing gym with different sparing partners arranged byher coach. She mentally calculated her moves according to her opponents shethoughtshewouldmeet.

* + 1. My first bout on 5 August was against Karolina Michalczuk of Poland. It was aspecialdayformeIwasconvincedthatnothingwouldgowrong.
       1. Whywas 5Augustaspecialdayfor Mary?

Ans.5Augustwas aspecial dayfor Maryas itwas thebirthdayof hertwins.

* + - 1. Whywasshenervous?Howdidshequell hernervousness?

Ans. Mary Kom was nervous as her first bout was against Karolina Michalczuk ofPolandwho turnedoutto beverystrong.

ShequelledhernervousnessbytellingherselfthatitwasonlytheOlympicsandsheneednotbeafraidof it.

* + - 1. What did Karolina lack during the fight? What did Mary use todefeather?

Ans. During the fight, Karolina lacked the technique to fight a boxing bout. Maryused her skill and tactics to fight such a strong but a raw boxer. She flung short,hard blows on Karolina’s hard blows on Karolina’s head and emptied every bit ofthereservestaminashehad.

* + - 1. HowdidshecommemoratethedaybeforetheIndianmedia?

Ans.MaryKomcommemoratethedaybydeclaringherwinasagifttohertwinsons.

* + 1. Standingonthepodiumforthemedalceremony,myheartwasalmostburstingwithpain.
       1. Whichmedalceremonyisbeingreferredto?WhatdidMaryreceiveatthe ceremony?

Ans.ThemedalceremonyreferredtointhisextractisfortheOlympicBoxingFinals.Maryreceivedthebronzemedalatthe ceremony.

* + - 1. Whywas Mary’sheartburstingwithpain?

Ans.MaryKom’sheartwasburstingwithpainbecauseshehadyearnedforthe

goldmedalandthe IndianNationalAnthemto beplayed.

* + - 1. Whatadvicehadherfathergivenherearlier?

Ans.Mary’sfatheradvisedhernottogetdiscouragedandbethankfulforwhatGodhadgivenher.

* + - 1. Whatwashercoach’sopinionaboutherperformance?

Ans. Charles, Mary’s coach was of the opinion that Mary was abetterfighterthoughAdamswon.Adamsvictorywasbecauseofherdefensivefightasshedidnotpickupaphysicalfight.Hewashappythat Mary played the eventual goldmedalist butdid notget ascratchonher.

6.THE HUMAN SEASONSANSWERTHEFOLLOWINGQUESTIONS

1.Howmuchis the measureof ayear?

Ans. The measure of a year is equal to the four seasons that we experience.2.Whatdoesmandoinhis ‘spring’?

Ans.Inhis‘spring’manisenergeticandhasalotofphysicalstamina.Heimagines

a lot and everything looks good, easy and beautiful.3.Whatis everyperson’smortalnature?

Ans.Everyperson’smortalnatureistotakebirthinthisworldandthenleavethe

world(die)athisappointedhour.

REFERENCETOCONTEXT:-

1. Hehashissummer,whenluxuriously

Spring’shoneyedcudofyouthfulthoughtheloves

Toruminate

* 1. Whois beingreferredto as‘He’intheselines?

Ans.‘He’intheselinesis referredto asman.

* 1. Whathappenswhenhehashissummer?

Ans.Whenmanisinthestageofsummer(youth)hedreamsofagoodfutureandexplorenewareasto achievehis dreams.

* 1. Whyarehisyouthfulthoughtsreferredtoas‘honeyedcud’?Whatfigureof

speechisit?

Ans.Hisyouthfulthoughtsarereferredtoas‘honeyedcud’asthememoriesofourchildhood and youthful stage are very beautiful and sweet.‘honeyed cud’ is ametaphor.

1. His soul has in its autumn, when his wingsHefurlethclose;contentedso tolook

Onmistsinidleness

* 1. Whydoesheclosehiswingsinautumn?Whatishebeingcomparedtohere?

Ans.Maninhis youthhasagoal toachievefor whichhedoeseverythinghehastodo. Adulthood is compared to autumn when a man’s dream or goal is achieved.Hence,he nowsitsbackrelaxedwithoutthinkingofanother flight.

Hereheiscomparedtoabirdwhoafteraday’sflightcomesbacktoitsnestand

furlsitswings.

* 1. Whatdoeshedoinautumn?

Ans.Inautumnmansitsrelaxedashisgoalforwhichhehadbeenworkingsohardhasbeenachieved.

* 1. Whatis hehappyto ignoreatthisstageofhislife?

Ans.Heishappytoignorethenewopportunitiesinlifewhichcomestohimbuthedoesnotwanttoaccept.This hedoes asheis satisfiedwithhisachievement.

1. He has his winter, too pale of pale misfeature,Orelsehewouldforgohis mortalnature.

a.Whatdoes‘palemisfeature’mean?

Ans. ‘pale misfeature’ means the decline in the health condition of a person as hehasreachedhisoldage.Thephrase‘palemisfeature’alsoreferstoleadingapersontohis death.

B.Whichstageofhislifedoes‘winter’referto?

Ans. Winter signifies to old age. As trees lose its green colour and beauty in wintersoalsomanloses his physicalbeautyand prepareshimselffordeath.

C.Whywouldhe‘foregohismortalnature’ifhislifedidhave

aWinter?

Ans.‘forgohismortalnature’isnottoacceptdeathwhichmanmeetsattheend

ofhislife.Ifmandidnothaveawinter(oldage)inhislifehewouldsurelyliketo

live another life of spring ( childhood) and summer ( youth) as he loves these twostagesoflife.

7.HAVEYOUGOTA BROOKINYOURLITTLEHEART

Answerthefollowingquestions:-

* + 1. Whatdotheflowers andthebirdsdoby thebrook?

Ans.Thebashfulflowersblow,andtheblushingbirdsgodowntodrinkinthebrook.

* + 1. Wheredoesthesnowcomefrom?Whathappenstothebridgesthen?Ans.Snow comes hurryingfromthehills.

Thebridgesarewashedawaybytheoverflowingriversjustliketheoverflow of humanemotions breakall barriers.

* + 1. Givetwoexamplesofalliterationinthepoem,otherthantheonealreadymentioned.

Ans. The two examples of alliteration are hurrying from the hills, bashful flowersblow, andblushingbirds.

* + 1. Whatkindofnoonhasbeenreferredinthepoem?Explainitinyourownwords.

Ans. The poet refers to the burning noon which often dries up the brook andparches the meadows. During August due to the scorching heat of the sun, thenoon seems to be burning. Symbolically the drying up of the brook is compared tothedryingupof humanemotions.

EXTRACT:-

1And nobody, knows, so still it flowsThatanybrookisthere;

And yet your little draught of lifeIsdaily drunken there,

* + - 1. Where is the brook located?Ans.Thebrookislocatedinthedistantwoods.
      2. Whyisthelocationunknowntomany?

Ans.Thelocationwasunknowntomanyas peopledonot frequentthe woods.

* + - 1. Whydoweneedthe ‘draughtof life’daily?

Ans.Weneedthe‘draughtof life’dailytorefreshourselves.

1. Andlater,inAugustitmaybe,

Whenthemeadows parchinglie

* 1. WhatdotheparchingmeadowsofAugustsignify?

Ans. The parching meadows of August signify the drying up of human emotionsfromourlife.

* 1. Whatdoesthepoetwarnsherreadersabout?

Ans. The poet warns her readers to be careful so that our life is not devoid ofemotions.

* 1. HowdoesthebrookchangefromMarchtoAugust?

Ans. The brook in the month of August overflows like spring of man’s life which isfull of emotions but in August, the brook starts drying up and often gets lost justliketheemotions in humanlifedry upwiththepassageof time.

x

**EXTRA QUESTIONS**

Travel

Answer the following questions:-

1- What are the two different sounds that the speaker talks about in the first stanza?

A- The two different sounds that the speaker talks about in the first stanza are voices of people speaking and shrieking of the train’s whistle.

2- How is it that the older sound appears to ring out so clearly to the speaker, even though the source of the sound is nowhere nearby?

A- The speaker thinks about the train so often with such a deep desire to travel that the sound of its whistle in her dreams seems real to her. Thus, it appears to ring out so clearly even though the source is nowhere nearby.

3- What, according to the speaker, is the night for? What is she doing instead?

A- The speaker says that the night is meant for sleeping and dreaming. But instead of sleeping, the poet is thinking about what it would feel like to get away on a train.

Extract

“And better friends I’ll not be knowing.”

a) Who are these ‘better friends’?

A- These ‘better friends’ are people who the speaker imagines she will meet if she were to take a train and travel.

b) What makes the speaker call them ‘better’?

A- The speaker calls them ‘better’ because the very idea of going on a journey and gaining new experiences makes her feel that the people that she will perhaps meet will be more exciting likeable than the ones she already knows.

c) Has she met them? Does she expect to meet them at all?

A- No, she has not met them and does not expect to meet them anytime soon.

d) Name the poem and the poet’s name.

A- The poem ‘Travel’ is written by Edna St Vincent Millay.

Dar es Salaam to Nairobi

Answer the following questions:-

1- Where was Roald Dahl working?

A- The Roald Dahl was working in Africa for Shell oil company in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

2- What do you mean by ‘bwana’?

A- The word ‘bwana’ means ‘boss’ or ‘master’ in the African language, Swahili. It comes from the Arabic word, abuna meaning ‘our father’.

3- What was the distance from Dar es Salaam to Nairiobi?

A- It was 600 miles journey from Dar es Salaam to Nairobi.

4- Who are the Masai?

A- The Masai are a semi-Nomadic African tribe with a reputation as fearsome warriors. They herd cattle and live in the African Great Lakes regions.

The Model Millionaire

Answer the following questions:-

1- How did the millionaire model prove himself a model millionaire?

A- Despite being a millionaire Baron Hausberg wished to be portrayed as a beggar and offered to be the model himself. Later, he proved himself as a model millionaire by helping Hughie.

2- Why is the model’s face his fortune?

A- The beggar model had a wizened face. He looked very miserable. His face brings money for both him and the painter. So, his face is his fortune.

Extract

“I have come from Baron Hausberg.”

a) Who does ‘I’ refer to? Who had he come to meet?

A- ‘I’ refer to the messenger of Baron Hausberg. He had come to meet Hughie.

b) Why had he come to meet him?

A- He had come to meet Hughie to give an envelope that Baron had sent to Hughie.

c) What was there in the envelope?

A- On the outside was written, “A wedding present to Hughie Erskine and Laura Merton, from an old beggar. And inside there was a cheque for £10,000.

The Human Seasons

Answer the following questions:-

1- What is the significance of Autumn in human life?

A- The third stage of human life which is Middle age is compared to Autumn season which suggests some emotional closure and resignation into one’s own thoughts. As we enter the autumn season, we learn the truth of life and understand the right things. A man at this stage is no longer interested to participate in every activity or thought around him.

2- What do you mean by ‘ruminate thoughts’?

A- ‘Ruminate thoughts’ means that we are able to think about what we have done in our childhood. These thoughts can be reflected on with more clarity and chewed just like a ruminant or cow who can chew and rechew its cud.

Extracts

“He has his winter too of pale misfeature,

or else he would forego his mortal nature.”

a)Why is ‘winter’ used in this stanza?

A- Winter is the last stage of a man’s life which is old age. It brings pale misfeature which means not bright incident which is referred to as death.

b)What do you understand by the term mortal nature?

A- At the last stage of a man’s life, people become mentally prepared to leave the world that is for death. Death is inevitable and is everyone’s destiny. As winter season closes the year, similarly old age closes our life on earth to external rest.

c)Write about the poet.

A- John Keats was an English Romantic poet. His poetry is known for its vivid imagery and for celebrating the beauty of nature and the human mind. His best-known poems are ‘Ode to a Nightingale’, ‘To Autumn’ and ‘Ode on a Grecian Urn’. He died of tuberculosis at the young age of twenty five.

Unbreakable

Answer the following questions:-

1- How would you describe Mary Kom?

A- Chungneijang Mary Kom Hmangte, popularly known as Mary Kom, born in Manipur, is an Indian Olympic boxer. Through determination and a passion for boxing, she has become the best-known Indian woman boxer. She is the only female to make a six times winning record of World Amateur Boxing Championship. She was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 2013.

Extract

“Mentally, I was in good spirits and not afraid to face her.”

a) How did Mary Kom fight in the match and what happened?

A- Mary Kom being short in height did most of the attacking. In the first boat her body became tight and stiff. Her movements and feet were slower. She fought desperately but lost the match.

b) What were the advantages that her opponent had?

A- Adams, her opponent had the advantage of height. Her reach was much better. She was bigger and stronger.

c) Who is the author of the story and name the story?

A- ‘Unbreakable’ is the name of the story and the author is M.C Mary Kom.

Write the meaning of the following words:

Ovation -applauseNotches- levelsQuelled- overcameMatador- bull fighterLusty-vigorous

Measure-capacityorextentRuminate- think seriouslyRagged- rough and unevenPrivilege- a special rightBashful- nervous, shyBlushing-redface

Draught- drinkPatching- drying upGaping-staring

Interrogation- questioningUnaccountable- unexplainedFolly-stupidity

Throng- crowdScrape-trouble

Jest-joke

Exaltation- great joyRevel- take pleasureAffable- friendlySerenity- peaceAstern-behind

Magnanimous- generousHazardous- dangerousIntensified- greatly increasedInane-silly

Inhibitions- shynessLanguorous- lazyDemure- shyExhilarating- excitingCinders-ashes

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