



## 1. The Pace for Living

**Q.1. Who was the chief character in the play 'Hutchinson Watched? Or, Who was the chief character of the play 'The Pace for Living'.**

Ans:- The chief character of the play 'The Pace for Living' was an elderly corn-merchant, who lived in a small Irish country town.

**Q. 2. How does the writer classify himself as a thinker?**

Ans:- The writer classifies himself as a slow thinker because he had to face many problems.

**Q.3. Who are taken to be slow thinkers? How are the slow thinkers, handicapped today?**

Ans:- The people whose mental activities do not follow the pace of the machines are taken to be slow thinkers. The slow thinkers are handicapped today in getting a living. They find it difficult to get a good job because they do not adjust to the fast pace of life.

**Q.4. What is the writer's opinion on travelling fast?**

Ans:- The writer R. C. Hutchinson's opinion is that travelling fast is good for enjoyment but where the speed becomes unfriendly it is not favourable.

**Q. 5. In which situation does the writer finds himself in the cinema?**

Ans:- When the writer goes to the cinema, he finds himself in a hopeless situation. He cannot follow the fast movement of the story and rapid changes of scene and action. He has to seek his wife's help in order to keep up with the rapid movement of the plot of the film.



**Q. 6. Write a few sentences about the elderly corn-merchant. Or, What does writer say about the elderly corn-merchant?**

Ans:- Once R. C. Hutchinson saw a play in Dublin. The main character in the play was an elderly corn-merchant who lived in a small Irish country town. He had several anxieties. He was weak hearted and his nephew was cheating him. He was tired of the fast pace of life.

**Q. 7. Where did the writer watch the play? Who was the chief character in the play?**

Ans:- The writer, R.C. Hutchinson, watched the play in Dublin. The chief character in the play was an elderly corn- merchant, in a small Irish town.

**Q. 8. Does the writer dislike rapid movement in every field?**

Ans:- The writer, R.C. Hutchinson, does not dislike rapid movement in every field. He enjoys going in a car at ninety miles an hour. He is fascinated by the aeroplanes flying at amazing speeds. He dislikes rapid speed of mental activities which follow the pace of machines.

**Q. 9. What does R. C. Hutchinson say about the intelligence tests?**

Ans:- R.C. Hutchinson says that the intelligence tests are designed to measure the speed of human mind. They do not indicate the knowledge of a man. They show how fast a man can think. So, they do not measure all the mental faculties.

## **1. The Pace For Living**

**1. Who has written the essay “The Pace for Living”?**



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**ENGLISH**

- (A) Joan Lexau
- (B) R.C. Hutchinson
- (C) Mahadevi Verma
- (D) Satyajit Ray

Ans - B

**2. In 'The Pace for Living' the writer captures the agony of ..... man.**

- (A) ancient
- (B) uncivilized
- (C) modern
- (D) future

Ans - C

**3. R.C. Hutchinson is a ..... novelist.**

- (A) French
- (B) British
- (C) Chinese
- (D) German

Ans - B

**4. 'The Pace for Living' is a/an .....**

- (A) drama



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**ENGLISH**

- (B) story
- (C) essay
- (D) novel

Ans - C

**5. The main character in “Pace for Living”, which the author saw was a/an .....  
corn merchant-**

- (A) elderly
- (B) handicapped
- (C) young
- (D) diabetic

Ans - A

**6. The author of the story ‘The Pace for Living’ enjoyed going in a car at .....**

- (A) Ninety miles an hour
- (B) Eighty miles an hour
- (C) Sixty miles an hour
- (D) Seventy miles an hour

Ans - A

**7. The writer of ‘The Pace for Living’ belongs to the tribe of .....**

- (A) Average thinkers



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**ENGLISH**

- (B) Slow thinkers
- (C) Fast thinkers
- (D) Good thinkers

Ans - B

**8. In “The Pace for Living”, R.C. Hutchinson discusses -**

- (A) the happiness of men
- (B) the agony of modern man
- (C) the dilemma of people
- (D) None of these

Ans - B

**9. In ‘The Pace for Living’, the author saw a play in -**

- (A) Denmark
- (B) Dublin
- (C) Denver
- (D) Delhi

Ans – B

**10. How does the writer classify himself as a thinker in ‘The Pace for Living’?**

- (A) An intelligent thinker
- (B) A slow thinker



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**ENGLISH**

- (C) A social thinker
- (D) None of these

Ans - B

**11. The essay 'The Pace for Living', captures the agony of .....**

- (A) a modern man
- (B) a sick man
- (C) a police man
- (D) a postman

Ans - A

**12. In the essay 'The Pace for Living' the corn merchant is .....**

- (A) An ambitious man
- (B) An anxious man
- (C) An adventurous man
- (D) None of these

Ans - B

**13. In 'The Pace for Living' the author saw a**

- (A) movie
- (B) dance
- (C) play



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**ENGLISH**

(D) football match

Ans - C

**14. The author admits that quick travel does not give the traveller the real ..... of travel.**

(A) pains

(B) pleasure

(C) dreams

(D) knowledge

Ans - B

**15. The corn merchant heart was .....**

(A) strong

(B) sound

(C) weak

(D) fast

Ans - C

**16. Who is a slow thinker?**

(A) The author

(B) The corn merchant

(C) Modern man



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**ENGLISH**

(D) The servant

Ans - A

**17. Where is Dublin?**

- (A) In Paris
- (B) In Germany
- (C) In Irish
- (D) In London

Ans - C

**18. Where did the corn merchant live?**

- (A) In Russia
- (B) In Bhutan
- (C) In Irish country
- (D) In Iraq

Ans - C

**19. The author in 'The Pace for Living' enjoys.**

- (A) long car drives
- (B) air flights
- (C) train journeys
- (D) road journeys



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**ENGLISH**

Ans - A

**20. Corn merchant's wife was of .....**

- (A) faithful lady
- (B) fantastic nature
- (C) dull nature
- (D) clever

Ans - B

**21. The corn-merchant was getting .....**

- (A) beaten up
- (B) scolded
- (C) cheated
- (D) praised

Ans - C

**22. Corn merchant was a man of .....**

- (A) brave
- (B) strong
- (C) sound minded
- (D) anxieties

Ans - D



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**ENGLISH**

**23. Who fails to keep up with fast pace of life?**

- (A) Modern man
- (B) The corn merchant
- (C) The corn merchant's nephew
- (D) The corn merchant's wife

Ans - B

**24. Corn merchant's wife had a habit of spending .....**

- (A) five dollar
- (B) ten dollar
- (C) eight dollar
- (D) six dollar

Ans - B

**25. .... has become fast.**

- (A) Sleeping
- (B) Moving
- (C) Walking
- (D) Travelling

Ans - D

**26. Who went to watch a movie along with his wife?**



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**ENGLISH**

- (A) The author
- (B) The author's nephew
- (C) Modern man
- (D) The author's uncle

Ans - A

**27. The author admits that quick travel does not give the traveller the real ..... of travel-**

- (A) pains
- (B) pleasure
- (C) living
- (D) holiday

Ans - B

**28. We can dine in ..... and have lunch in New York the next day.**

- (A) Paris
- (B) London
- (C) Berlin
- (D) Dubai

Ans - B

**29. Which tribe does the author belong to?**



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**ENGLISH**

- (A) Sound minded
- (B) Handicapped
- (C) Slow thinkers
- (D) Fast thinkers

Ans - C

**30. Who is the main character in this play?**

- (A) His nephew
- (B) His wife
- (C) The author
- (D) Corn merchant

Ans - D

**31. Who was cheating the corn merchant?**

- (A) His nephew
- (B) His wife
- (C) His son
- (D) His daughter

Ans - A

**32. How many girls were in film?**

- (A) Two



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**ENGLISH**

- (B) Three
- (C) Four
- (D) Five

Ans - B

**33. Who didn't dislike the rapid movement of life?**

- (A) Wife of corn merchant
- (B) Corn merchant
- (C) The author
- (D) Nephew of corn merchant

Ans - C

**34. Which word stands for worship?**

- (A) Despair
- (B) Esprit
- (C) Escapiert
- (D) Adore

Ans - D

**35. Who saw a play in Dublin?**

- (A) An elelderly corn-merchant
- (B) The author



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**ENGLISH**

- (C) The corn merchant's nephew
- (D) The corn-merchant's wife

Ans - B

**36. The author of the story 'The place for living' ..... rapid movement.**

- (A) likes
- (B) dislikes
- (C) hates
- (D) enjoys

Ans - A

**37. According to the author, what are intelligence tests designed to test?**

- (A) Measure the physical speed
- (B) Measure both physical and mental speed.
- (C) Measure the mental speed
- (D) Measure character

Ans - C

**38. According to the author in which area are slow thinkers handicapped?**

- (A) In getting a living
- (b) In sports
- (C) In studies



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**ENGLISH**

(D) In business

Ans - A

**39. In the cinema the writer finds himself in a .....**

(A) hopeless

(B) fog

(C) hopeless fog

(D) hopeful condition

Ans - C

**40. The author finds himself in a hopeless situation when he goes to watch the**

(A) cinema

(B) theatre

(C) dance programme

(D) singing competition

Ans - A

**41. R.C. Hutchinson wrote that he watched a play in**

(A) Chicago

(B) Dublin

(C) Netherlands

(D) New York



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**ENGLISH**

Ans - B

**42. In “The Pace for Living”, the author discusses**

- (A) the agony of modern man
- (B) the miseries of ancient people
- (C) the dilemma of people
- (D) the problems of old age

Ans - A

**43. Mental activities of our time tend to follow the pace of**

- (A) computers
- (B) aeroplanes
- (C) horses
- (D) machines

Ans - D

**44. People now a days think ..... than ancient times.**

- (A) deeper
- (B) faster
- (C) longer
- (D) slower

Ans - B



45. In 'The Pace for Living', the author says that ..... are designed to test the mental speed of a person.

- (A) education tests
- (B) psychological tests
- (C) placement tests
- (D) intelligence tests

Ans - D

46. Slow thinkers are handicapped in the business of getting .....

- (A) a living
- (B) wealth
- (C) respect
- (D) amenities of life

Ans - A

47. Who didn't dislike the rapid movement of life?

- (A) corn-merchant
- (B) the author
- (C) nephew of corn-merchant
- (D) wife of corn-merchant

Ans - B



## 2. Me And The The Ecology Bit

1. Why does the narrator ask Ms. Greene to save paper and aluminium cans?

Ans:- The narrator is ecofriendly. He ask Mr. Greene to save paper and aluminium cans so that they can be recycled into new paper and new cans.

2. Which animal messes up with Ms. Greene's yard?

Ans:- The dog messes up Ms. Greene's yard.

3. What form of electricity did the narrator use?

Ans:- The narrator used T.V. as the form of electricity.

4. What does the narrator do on Saturdays and Sundays?

Ans:- On Saturday s and Sundays the author went on watching Mrs. Greene lawn where she put her plastic garbage.

5. What advice does Jim give to his mother? What does she reply?

Ans:- Jim advised her mother to use her old egg beater instead of the electric mixer to save electricity. His mother replied that it was Jim who watched television all the time using the same electricity.

6. Why did Mr. Johnson think that the narrator did not follow the principle of walking?

Ans:- Mr. Johnson think that the narrator did not follow the principle of walking because the narrator used his motor bike round and round his backyard all summer and snow mobile all winter. show that

7. Did the narrator enjoy talking about ecology?

Ans:- The narrator enjoyed talking about ecology but nobody listened to him,



**8. Modern appliances adversely affect the environment.**

Ans:-Modern appliances are used in abundance every house of a town. People use house appliances such as electric mixer, washing machine, refrigerator, air cooler, heater. T.V. and computer. All these devices emit or discharge water and air. They pollute air and water too. Thus they have adverse effect on environment. So it is clear that pollution and environmental degradation dangerous for human health.

**9. 'But anyhow, on Saturday when I collect, I put in a good word on ecology. This is the narrator's way of preserving ecology. How are you contributing to ecological preservation In your surroundings?'**

Ans:- I understand the importance of the preservation of our natural ecology system for preserving our existence and its survival in the harsh future. I have planted seven trees they are growing. Besides beauty they will provide fresh air in our locality. They will also protect the soil.

**10. I get tired of trying to get Ms. Greene to do something about ecology.' Or, Explain in detail the meeting between Jim and Ms. Greene and throw light on the outcome of the meeting.**

Ans:- The author got tired of trying Ms. Greene to do something about ecology. Her talk, her reply made the author hurt. His feeling were also hurt, but that did not stop him from trying again. Following the dawning of the realities and greater knowledge of the disaster looming ahead, there is better awareness of the need for good education on ecology. Many of educated men have begun to regard as a matter of life and death.

**11. Do you think that Jim is a real ecology friendly boy? Give your own opinion.**

Ans:- No, I think that Jim is not a real ecology friend boy. For example he advises Johnson to go to the post office on foot not by car. But here Johnson remarks,



he uses his motorbike round and round his backyard all summer and snowmobile all winter, that is wasting power and making noise pollution too. Take another example he reaches his house he finds his mother using electric mixer he advises her to save on electricity. His mother remarks, "So who watches T.V. twenty seven hours a day." What these examples show. They

**IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE**

**2. Me And The Ecology Bit**

**1. When the author of 'Me and Ecology Bit' went to Mr. Williams, he was –**

- (A) burning fire
- (B) burning straw
- (C) burning forest
- (D) burning leaves

Ans - D

**2. The author of 'Me and the Ecology Bit' used to meet people and create awareness about –**

- (A) Importance of health
- (B) Importance of money
- (C) Importance of ecology
- (D) Importance of play

Ans - C



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**ENGLISH**

3. In 'Me and the Ecology Bit' the post office was ..... from Mr. Johnson's house.

- (A) one block away
- (B) three blocks away
- (C) two blocks away
- (D) four blocks away

Ans - C

4. 'Me and the Ecology Bit' is all about –

- (A) Preserving water resources
- (B) Preserving environment and ecology
- (C) Preserving forest resources
- (D) Preserving human resources

Ans - B

5. In the essay 'Me and The Ecology Bit', the narrator has a..... route.

- (A) domestic
- (B) paper
- (C) metallic
- (D) none of these

Ans - D

6. Jon Lexau is the writer of .....



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**ENGLISH**

- (A) The Pace for Living
- (B) Acceptance Speech
- (C) Me and The Ecology Bit
- (D) Gillu

Ans - C

**7. Which of the following statements is false according to the essay 'Me and the Ecology Bit'?**

- (A) Jim uses paper route to convince the people
- (B) Jim gives suggestions on ecology free of cost.
- (C) Mr. William was not convinced by Jim.
- (D) People easily get convinced by Jim.

Ans - D

**8. How many blocks away was the post office from Mr. Johnson's house in the essay 'Me and The Ecology Bit'?**

- (A) Five blocks
- (B) Two blocks
- (C) Three blocks
- (D) None of these

Ans - B



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**ENGLISH**

**9. Which animal messes up Ms. Greene's yard ?**

- (A) Elephant
- (B) Donkey
- (C) Dog
- (D) Monkey

Ans - C

**10. Which one is not one of the slogans in 'Me and The Ecology Bit'?**

- (A) Save Earth
- (B) Save Tree
- (C) Save Mountain
- (D) Save Water

Ans - C

**11. Jim asked Mr. Greene to keep the old newspapers for the school-going children, who .....them?**

- (A) burnt
- (B) bought
- (C) read
- (D) collected

Ans - D



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**ENGLISH**

12. Jim told Mr. Johnson that it would reduce..... and save ecology if he did not use his car for travelling to short distances-

- (A) petrol
- (B) pollution
- (C) weight
- (D) diesel

Ans - B

13. Who was going to the Post office?

- (A) Jim
- (B) Johnson
- (C) Mr. Greene
- (D) None of these

Ans - C

14. In "Me and the Ecology Bit", the narrator talks about how he advises everybody what they should do to protect the.....

- (A) elderly
- (B) ecology
- (C) children
- (D) pedestrians



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**ENGLISH**

Ans - B

**15. Who shows awareness to ecology?**

- (A) Mr. Greene
- (B) Johnson
- (C) Jim
- (D) Mr. William

Ans - C

**16. Ecology relates to .....**

- (A) forest
- (B) environment
- (C) high mountain
- (D) hill

Ans - B

**17. What did the author advise Mr. William to do?**

- (A) To pile leaves for selling
- (B) To pile leaves for burning
- (C) To pile leaves to get compost
- (D) None of these

Ans - B



**18. The harmful (poisonous) gases affect .....**

- (A) factory
- (B) forest
- (C) ecology
- (D) egg beater

Ans - C

**19. There is a law in this town about keeping dogs.....**

- (A) on the board
- (B) on a leash
- (C) in the house
- (D) in the garden

Ans - B

**20. Who went to the Post office by car?**

- (A) Mr. Johnson
- (B) Jim
- (C) Mrs. Greene
- (D) Mr. William

Ans - A

**21. Jim's mother, used up..... by watching television all the time.**



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**ENGLISH**

- (A) time
- (B) electricity
- (C) gas
- (D) petrol

Ans - B

**22. Which word is known as 'filth'?**

- (A) Compost
- (B) Ecology
- (C) Garbage
- (D) Fertilizer

Ans - C

**23. What did the author do for environment?**

- (A) By awaring people
- (B) Doing plantation
- (C) Avoiding pollution
- (D) To burning leaves

Ans - A

**24. Where was Mrs. Greene piling newspapers?**

- (A) In the garden



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**ENGLISH**

- (B) To her garbage bags
- (C) In the courtyard
- (D) In the lawn

Ans - B

**25. When Jim calls Ms Greene, Mrs. Greene she.....**

- (A) scolds him
- (B) laughs at him
- (C) does not pay him change
- (D) does not talk to him

Ans - C

**26. Who uses the electric mixture?**

- (A) Jim
- (B) Johnson
- (C) Ms Greene
- (D) Jim's mother

Ans - D

**27. Where does Jim go?**

- (A) Mr. Johnson's house
- (B) Mr. Greene's house



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**ENGLISH**

- (C) Mr. William's house
- (D) None of these

Ans - A

**28. To whom house did the author go?**

- (A) Mr. Greene
- (B) Mr. William
- (C) Mrs. Greene
- (D) Johnson

Ans - B

**29. Mr. William is a character from .....**

- (A) Me and The Ecology Bit
- (B) Gillu
- (C) The Pace for Living
- (D) Acceptance speech

Ans - A

**30. What did Jim see his mother using?**

- (A) A Juicer
- (B) A grinder
- (C) An electric mixer



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) An oven

Ans - C

**31. Where was Mr. Johnson going?**

- (A) To the hospital
- (B) To the office
- (C) To the market
- (D) To the post office

Ans - D

**32. What did Jim advise Mr. Johnson to do?**

- (A) Walk to the post office
- (B) Drive to the post office
- (C) Take a car to the post office
- (D) Do not go the post office

Ans - A

**33. Who says, "Go pick up that gum wrapper"?**

- (A) Johnson
- (B) Jim
- (C) Mr. William
- (D) Mrs. Greene



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**ENGLISH**

Ans - D

**34. 'Me and The Ecology Bit' is an essay which deals with.....**

- (A) ecology
- (B) gardening
- (C) farming
- (D) horticulture

Ans - A

**35. Who does not have change to pay attention of the author ?**

- (A) Mr. Williams
- (B) Johnson
- (C) Mrs Greene
- (D) Jim

Ans - C

**36. Surely it is hard to get people to work**

- (A) farming
- (B) themselves
- (C) business
- (D) ecology

Ans - D



**37. Who preaches his neighbours about ecology?**

- (A) Johnson
- (B) Jim
- (C) Mr. William
- (D) Mr. Greene

Ans - A

**38. Ms Greene is putting her garbage out for the weekly pick up on.....**

- (A) Sunday
- (B) Monday
- (C) Saturday
- (D) Wednesday

Ans - B

**39. We should keep the..... in dustbins to save our environment.**

- (A) wastes
- (B) raw materials
- (C) papers
- (D) plastic

Ans - A



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

40. The narrator told Mr. Williams not to burn leaves as it is..... for the air and ecology.

- (A) excellent
- (B) bad
- (C) good
- (D) helpful

Ans - B

41. According to Jim, nobody wants to do anything about

- (A) plants
- (B) security
- (C) ecology
- (D) none of these

Ans - A

42. "Nobody's willing to do anything about ecology" is said by

- (A) Jim
- (B) Jack
- (C) Michael
- (D) Jill

Ans - A



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**ENGLISH**

**43. According to Jim, who uses electric appliances the most?**

- (A) Women
- (B) Men
- (C) Young girls
- (D) Old men

Ans - A

**44. Who has written 'Me and the Ecology Bit'?**

- (A) Jon Lexau
- (B) Leo Tolstoy
- (C) Toni Morrison
- (D) R. C. Hutchinson

Ans - A

**45. Jim found Mr. William burning**

- (A) books
- (B) plants
- (C) leaves
- (D) plastic

Ans - C

**46. Mr. Johnson tells Jim that driving his motorbike causes .....pollution.**



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**ENGLISH**

- (A) noise
- (B) soil
- (C) water
- (D) air

Ans - D

**47. Preching about ecology is easy but it is difficult to abide by the rules of**

- (A) preservation
- (B) water wastage
- (C) population growth
- (D) noise pollution

Ans - A

**48. Jim asked Mrs. Greene to save the old newspapers for the school .....**

- (A) office
- (B) pickup
- (C) children
- (D) library

Ans - B

**49. Mr Johnson was asked to use his car less in order to save the**

- (A) environment



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**ENGLISH**

- (B) diesel
- (C) weight
- (D) petrol

Ans - A

**50. Jim asks Ms. Greene to save ..... so that they can be made into paper.**

- (A) leaves
- (B) garbage
- (C) newspapers
- (D) fruit-skins

Ans - C

**51. Where was Mrs. Greene piling newspapers?**

- (A) Next to her garbage bag
- (B) Anywhere in the campus
- (C) In the corner of the garden
- (D) In the flower pot

Ans - A

**52. What does Mr. William actually mean to say to Jim in 'Me and the Ecology Bit'?**

- (A) Compost is not suitable for plants
- (B) Compost is not environment friendly



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**ENGLISH**

- (C) Compost spoils the kitchen
- (D) Compost stinks in the whole street.

Ans - D

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### 3. Gillu



**Q.1. What is the life-span of squirrels ?**

Ans:- Squirrels have a life-span of barely two years.

**Q.2. How would Gillu inform the narrator that he was hungry?**

Ans:-When Gillu was hungry, he would inform the narrator by twittering 'chik-chik'.

**Q3. When did Gillu make a twittering sound?**

Ans:- When Gillu became hungry, he made twittering sound. And, when he received the food, again made the same sound while meeting with his friends.

**Q4. What did the narrator feel at the death of Gillu? Describe her feelings in your own words**

. Ans:- Gillu' had become a part of the narrator's life. She felt very sorrowful at his death. She felt losing something very special. He was not able to forget it. She did all the ceremonies so that his soul could get peace after death. To it was like losing a family member and so she did all what a family member does at one's death.

**Q5. When was the Gillu's swing taken off?**

Ans:- Gillu's swing was taken off after his death,

**Q6. What was Gillu's favourite food? How would Gillu inform that he was hungry?**



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**ENGLISH**

Ans:- Kaju was Gillu's favourite food. Gillu would inform that he was hungry by twittering 'chik-chik'.

**Q7. How did the narrator make the tiny baby squirrel hale and hearty?**

Ans:- When Mahadevi Verma, found the wounded baby squirrel on her verandah, she nursed him carefully. She applied Penicillin ointment to his wounds. It was difficult to feed him. After several hours she succeeded in pouring one drop of water in his mouth. On the third day he became much better.

**Q8. How did Gillu sustain wounds?**

Ans:- Gillu was a tiny baby squirrel. One day, he fell down from a nest near a flowerpot on the verandah of Mahadevi Verma. Two crows saw him. He sustained wounds when they poked their beaks at him.

**Q9. How did Mahadevi Verma treat the wounded squirrel?**

Ans:- Mahadevi Verma gently lifted the wounded squirrel and brought him to her room. She wiped the blood from his wounds with cotton wool and applied Penicillin ointment. She treated him kindly.

**Q10. How did Gillu make himself cool in summer?**

Ans:- To tackle the summer heat; Gillu had discovered a totally new method. He would lie prostrate on the surahi kept near the author and thus remain both close to the author as well as be cool.

**Q11. Who started calling the tiny baby Squirrel as Gillu?**

Ans:- The writer and his family members started calling him Gillu'.



**Q12. Which ointment was applied on the wounds of the tiny baby squirrel?**

Ans:- Penicillin ointment was applied on the wounds of the tiny baby squirrel.

**Q. 13. What does the transformation from the common to the proper noun imply? What difference does a name make?**

Ans:- It implies that now the squirrel got a proper distinction. A name gives one a personal identity and brings close to others.

**Q 14. Gillu took little food during the indisposition of the narrator. What does this suggest?**

Ans:- When the narrator was injured in a motor car accident, she had to spend some days in a hospital. Though Kaju was Gillu's favourite food, he would not eat Kaju offered to him by others. His behaviour shows that he was so deeply attached to the narrator that he felt deeply sad during her absence.

**Q. 15. In what condition did the narrator find Gillu? What did she do with it?**

Ans:- The narrator found Gillu, tiny baby squirrel, in a miserable condition. He had been wounded by crows. She carried him to his room and wiped the blood from his wounds with cotton wool. Then she applied Penicillin ointment to his wounds. After trying for several hours she managed to put one drop of water into his tiny mouth



**IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE**

**3. Gillu**

**1. Mahadevi Verma is the author of -**

- (A) Gillu
- (B) The pace of Living
- (C) With is Wrong with Indian Films
- (D) Once Upon a Time

Ans - A

**2. How would Gillu inform that he was hungry ?**

- (A) By twittering 'Chik-Chik'
- (B) By running towards the narrator
- (C) By climbing down the window
- (D) By sitting on the table

Ans - A

**3. Gillu was put to eternal rest under.....**

- (A) Money plant creeper
- (B) Son juhi-creeper
- (C) A mango-tree



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) A peepal-tree

Ans - B

**4. 'Gillu' would inform by twittering -**

- (A) tick-tick
- (B) tring-tring
- (C) chik-chik
- (D) cring-cring

Ans - C

**5. According to the story 'Gillu' squirrels have a life span of -**

- (A) one year
- (B) two years
- (C) three years
- (D) four years

Ans - B

**6. In the story written by Mahadevi Verma, Gillu was injured by -**

- (A) Crows
- (B) Squirrels
- (C) Parrots
- (D) Mongooses



Ans - A

**7. In the essay 'Gillu' he narrator found an injured baby squirrel in her.....**

- (A) office
- (B) garden
- (C) verandah
- (D) None of these

Ans - C

**8. In the story 'Gillu' the narrator cleaned the wounds of the baby squirrel and applied.....**

- (A) dettol
- (B) tooth-paste
- (C) pencillin
- (D) None of these

Ans - C

**9. Mahadevi Verma was basically**

- (A) dramatist
- (B) a novelist
- (C) a poetess
- (D) a reporter



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

Ans - C

**10. In the story written by Mahadevi Verma 'Gillu' was a**

- (A) crow
- (B) squirrel
- (C) parrot
- (D) peacock

Ans - B

**11. Mahadevi Verma was born in.....**

- (A) 1907
- (B) 1909
- (C) 1910
- (D) 1911

Ans - A

**12. When the narrator sat down to write, Gillu wanted to catch her.....**

- (A) attention
- (B) pen
- (C) papers
- (D) hair

Ans - A



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

**13. Gillu was an.....**

- (A) inclusion
- (B) exception
- (C) allowance
- (D) admittal

Ans - B

**14. When was the squirrel's swing taken off ?**

- (A) After his death
- (B) After sunset
- (C) In the morning
- (D) In the afternoon

Ans - A

**15. Who were trying to make the baby easy to pray?**

- (A) Two parrots
- (B) Two crows
- (C) Two koels
- (D) Two vultures

Ans - B

**16. Where did the narrator find an injured squirrel?**



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) In her Verendah
- (B) In the courtyard
- (C) At the flowerpot
- (D) In the field

Ans - A

**17. Gillu's favourite food was -**

- (A) rice
- (B) bread
- (C) kaju
- (D) jam

Ans - C

**18. Everyone told the narrator that the squirrel would not ..... after being attacked so badly by the crows.**

- (A) move
- (B) eat
- (C) live
- (D) sleep

Ans - C

**19. "Gillu" is about true friendship between a human being and a/an.....**



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) animal
- (B) alien
- (C) micro organism
- (D) ghost

Ans - A

**20. Mahadevi Verma was an elected fellow of..... Akademic.**

- (A) Sangit
- (B) Sahitya
- (C) kala
- (D) Nrityakala

Ans - B

**21. How did Gillu keep himself cool in the summer?**

- (A) By lying on the floor
- (B) By sitting near the air cooler
- (C) By lying prostrate on a surahi
- (D) By going outside in the garden

Ans - C

**22. Gillu is a story written on a.....**

- (A) rabbit



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (B) cat
- (C) dog
- (D) squirrel

Ans - D

**23. How many crows were pocking his beaks?**

- (A) one
- (B) two
- (C) three
- (D) four

Ans - B

**24. Gillu was Mahadevi Verma's**

- (A) a wild animal
- (B) a pet animal
- (C) a hunting animal
- (D) none of these

Ans - B

**25. Who named the baby squirrel 'Gillu'?**

- (A) Premchand
- (B) Benipuri



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (C) Mahadevi Verma  
(D) Ramdhari Singh Dinkar

Ans - C

**26. Mahadevi Verma is an ..... poetess.**

- (A) African  
(B) American  
(C) Indian  
(D) Sri Lankan

Ans - C

**27. Mahadevi Verma was a leading poetess of the chayabadi school of poetry in.....**

- (A) Hindi  
(B) Urdu  
(C) English  
(D) Maithili

Ans - A

**28. The narrator realised Gillu's need for.....**

- (A) food  
(B) open air



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(C) freedom

(D) pleasure

Ans - C

**29. This lesson is about true friendship between human being and a/an**

(A) ghost

(B) fairy

(C) the authoress

(D) animal

Ans - D

**30. How many wound did the squirrel have?**

(A) Two

(B) Three

(C) Four

(D) One

Ans - A

**31. When Gillu was happy, he made a sound of**

(A) cluck-cluck

(B) chik-chik

(C) kaw-kaw



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) kai-kai

Ans - B

**32. The colour of Gillu's eyes was**

- (A) red
- (B) green
- (C) blue
- (D) black

Ans - C

**33. Who switched on the heater for Gillu?**

- (A) The servant
- (B) The house manager
- (C) The gardener
- (D) The author

Ans - D

**34. Gilus was buried under the.....plant.**

- (A) Sonjuhi
- (B) Tulsi
- (C) Dahlia
- (D) Rose



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

Ans - A

**35. Gillu's favourite food was**

- (A) gram
- (B) bread
- (C) kaju
- (D) rice

Ans - C

**36. The author told Gillu to sit near her**

- (A) table
- (B) plate
- (C) chair
- (D) bed

Ans - B

**37. The author was sad that the squirrel would not ..... after being attacked by the crows.**

- (A) sleep
- (B) eat
- (C) live
- (D) run



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

Ans - D

**38. Gillu's ..... astonished everybody who watched him.**

- (A) anger
- (B) weakness
- (C) jumps
- (D) antics

Ans - D

**39. What does the word 'abode' mean in 'Gillu'?**

- (A) home
- (B) garden
- (C) foreign
- (D) field

Ans - A

**40. Who was the recipient of Mangala Prasad Prize?**

- (A) Mahadevi Verma
- (B) Anita Desai
- (C) Ashapura
- (D) Nayantara Sahgal

Ans - A



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

41. Gillu had stopped .....the day he died.

- (A) sleeping
- (B) running
- (C) drinking
- (D) eating

Ans - D

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#### 4. What is wrong with Indian films

**Q.1. What does the Indian cinema need today? Or, What is the most important need of today's Indian Cinema?**

Ans:- The most dominant influence on Indian films is the technique of film production in Hollywood. Every phase of the American cinema has been reflected in Indian films. Stories based on the successful films of Hollywood have been written for Indian films.

**Q. 2. What is the most dominant influence on Indian films?**

Ans:-The most dominant influence on Indian films is the technique of film production in Hollywood. Every phase of the American cinema has been reflected in Indian films. Stories based on the successful films of Hollywood have been written for Indian films.

**Q. 3. Do you think Indian films have certain basic weaknesses? Illustrate your answer, citing examples from the films you have seen.**

Ans:- A large number of films are produced in India every year but they have certain basic weaknesses. I watched a film 'Ashiqui' last Sunday. There are several causes of the lack of maturity of Indian films. They do not give a coherent dramatic pattern to a story. They depict melodrama. Their stories are often unrealistic.

**Q.4. What does Satyajit Ray say about the lack of maturity in Indian films?**

Ans:- Satyajit Ray says that the lack of maturity in Indian films can be attributed to several factors. The producers blame the masses for the bad quality of Indian films. The technicians blame the tools and the directors blame the existing conditions for the lack of maturity in Indian films.

**Q.5. Which is the most potent and versatile art form?**

Ans:- There are various forms of art but the cinema is the most potent and versatile art form. The cinema is a potent art form because it has a large

audience. It is a versatile art form because it has the qualities of several art forms.



**Q.6. Tell the name of any field do you like. Or, Write the name of any film which you like most with its salient features.**

Ans:-I am not a cinema fan but I seldom miss a good film. On Sunday last I went to see an old picture 'Ashiqui'. The story was interesting and instructive. It gives woman their fair deal. The romances were clean, musical and bereft of any vulgarity. The film brought those audience back to the theatres, who had resigned themselves in front of the television.

**Q. 7. Mention one thing/feature which the Indian cinema needs.**

Ans:- According to Satyajit Ray, the Indian cinema needs a style, an idiom, which would be uniquely and recognisably Indian. It does not need the blind imitation of the American cinema..

**Q. 8. Give a short account of the educative value of the cinema.**

Ans:- In the present era cinema has the most potent art form. It should be looked upon as a form of creative expresion. It commands the respect given to any other form of educative expression. It combines the function of poetry, music, painting, drama and architecture

**Q.9. Have you seen any film recently?**

Ans:-Yes, I have seen one Indian film recently named "3 Idiots". Indian film has its own story. It is traditional. It teaches us a moral lesson. It deads a man on the path of progress

**. Q. 10. Should cinema be looked upon as a form of creative expression? Give reasons.**

Ans:- Today the cinema combines the functions of poetry, music, painting, drama and architecture. It also displays the features of other forms of art. Like

the other forms of art, it is a powerful tool. for creative expression. The producers and directors try to present their visions of life through their films..

**Q. 11. "Films are the mirrors of society." Discuss.**



Ans:- The films mirrored the patriarchal system followed by the society. The late sixties and the 70s saw the emergence of parallel cinema along with films on teenage romance and those portraying the angry young man, the image of the youth of the time. So, films are mirrors of society.

**Q. 12. Have average American films been a bad model? Give one reason.**

Ans:-Yes, the average American films have been a bad model because the life shown in them does not match to our life.

**Q. 13. Do Indian film-makers possess the primary tools of film-making?**

Ans:- Yes, Indian film-makers possess the primary tools of film making. The complaint of the technicians about the lack of modern. mechanical devices is not justified. The available tools should be used intelligently.

**Q. 14. What aspects of American films do our films imitate? Is it justified in our context?**

Ans:- The producers and directors of our films have been imitating the different aspects of Hollywood films for a long time. They imitate the stories and ideas of successful American films. They use the jazz music in the films which are based on Indian stories. It is not justified in our context.

**Q. 15. What does the cinema combine?**

Ans:- The cinema is a form of creative expression. It combines in various measures the functions of poetry, music, painting, drama, architecture and other art forms. It also combines the logic of science.

## IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE

**1. In this lesson, the author compares Indian films with films**

- (A) Korean
- (B) Japanese
- (C) Western
- (D) Pakistani



Ans : C

2. What our cinema need above everything else is a style, an idiom, a sort of ..... of cinema which would be uniquely and recognisably Indian.

- (A) Finance
- (B) Studio
- (C) Committee
- (D) Iconography

Ans : D

3. The raw material of cinema is..... itself.

- (A) Studio
- (B) Camera
- (C) Hall
- (D) Life

Ans : D

4. Often by a queer process of reasoning ..... was equated with action and action with melodrama.

- (A) Movement
- (B) Producing
- (C) Acting
- (D) Direction

Ans : A

5. The cinema ..... in various measures the function of poetry, music, painting, drama; architecture and a host of other arts, major and minor.

- (A) combines
- (B) Destroys
- (C) Deletes
- (D) Rescues

Ans : A



6. What does the word 'mysterious' mean?

- (A) Secret
- (B) Impossible to Understand
- (C) Hidden facts
- (D) None of these

Ans : B

7. According to the author, why are Indian films not shown abroad?

- (A) India offers potential market for her own products
- (B) Because Indian films are weak in quality
- (C) Due to language problem
- (D) None of these

Ans : A

8. In Which year the first feature film of India was performed ?

- (A) 1913 A.D.
- (B) 1925 A.D.
- (C) 1935 A.D.
- (D) 1947 A.D.

Ans : A

9. In which year the first short film was produced in India ?

- (A) 1907 A.D.
- (B) 1919 A.D.
- (C) 1925 A.D.
- (D) 1947 A.D.

Ans : A

10. According to the author, which of the following commands the respect accorded to any other form of creative expression ?

- (A) Music
- (B) Literature
- (C) Cinema
- (D) Sports



Ans : C

11. Which of following university conferred on Satyajit Ray an honorary doctorate degree, an honour which very few people have received ?

- (A) Cambridge
- (B) California
- (C) Oxford
- (D) Paris

Ans : C

12. Which of the following film was produced by Satyajit Ray ?

- (A) Pather Panchali
- (B) Satranj Ke Khiladi
- (C) Charulata
- (D) All of these

+Ans : D

13. Ray used to compose ..... for his own films.

- (A) Script
- (B) Music
- (C) Songs
- (D) None of these

Ans : B

14. Who is the author of "What is wrong with Indian Films"?

- (A) Satyajit Ray
- (B) Mahadevi Verma
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Puran Singh

Ans : A



## 5. Acceptance Speech

**Q. 1. Who delivered the 'Acceptance Speech' on behalf of Aung Suu Kyi?**

Ans:- Alexander Aris, the son of Aung San Suu Kyi delivered the 'Acceptance Speech' on behalf of her.

**Q. 2. Why had Alexander Aris accepted the Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of his mother?**

Ans:- Alexander Aris had accepted the Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of his mother, Aung San Suu Kyi, because she was imprisoned in her country for pro-democracy agitation:

**Q.3. What does Aris say about the fight going on in Rangoon?**

Ans:- Aris says that the lonely struggle taking place in a heavily guarded compound in Rangoon is a part of the much larger struggle, worldwide, for the emancipation of the human spirit from political tyranny and psychological subjection.

**Q. 4. What does Aris say about the fight going on in Rangoon?**

Ans:- Aris says that the lonely struggle taking place in a heavily guarded compound in Rangoon is a part of the much larger struggle, worldwide, for the emancipation of the human spirit from political tyranny and psychological subjection.

**Q. 5. Peace, freedom and democracy are essential for human being. Do you agree? Give your own opinion?**

Ans:- Peace, freedom and democracy are essential for human beings. The citizens of a country cannot live properly unless there is internal and external peace. They cannot make progress if they do not enjoy freedom. They need a democratic way of life for the pursuit of their aims and dreams.

**Q. 6. What is more precious than diamond or silver or gold?**

Ans :- The beauty of genuine brotherhood and peace is more precious than diamond or silver or gold. Diamond, silver and gold are precious metals but they cannot make the world a happier place to live in. Genuine brotherhood and peace are more necessary than these material things for the survival of the human race.



**Q. 7. Who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1951? When was the "Acceptance Speech' delivered?**

Ans :- Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the National League for Democracy in Burma, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1951. The "Acceptance Speech' was delivered in Oslo on December 10, 1951 on the occasion of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize.

**Q. 8. "And no one must underestimate that plight" which plight Aris refers to? Explain.**

Ans:- In the piece 'Acceptance Speech', Alexander Aris is referring to the plight of the people of Burma. Aris says that the personal sacrifice of his mother symbolises the plight of all the people of Burma.

**Q.9."The beauty of genuine brotherhood and peace being more precious than diamond or silver or gold." Why does Aris claim so? Do you agree with him?**

Ans:-In the 'Acceptance Speech', Alexander -> Aris refers to Martin Luther King Jr. He says that Martin Luther King Jr. was right that the beauty of genuine brotherhood and peace is more precious than diamond or silver or gold. Diamond, gold and silver are costly but they cannot alone bring about happiness in the world.

**Q. 10. Who were incarcerated in the struggle for peace, freedom and democracy?**

Ans:-The many senior and highly respected leaders besides the narrator's mother were incarcerated in the struggle for peace, freedom and democracy.

**Q.11. The Nobel Peace Prize belongs not only to Aung San Suu Kyi but to all the men, women and children of Burma. Why does Aris say so?**

Ans:- Alexander Aris says that the Nobel Peace Prize belongs not only to his mother, but to all the men, women and children of Burma because all the people of Burma have been sacrificing their freedom and their lives in pursuit of a democratic Burma.

**Q. 12. Why has the international community applauded the Nobel Peace Prize Committee?**

Ans:- The international community has applauded the Nobel Peace Prize Committee for the choice of the committee for the Prize. The U.N.O. passed a historic resolution for her early release from detention.



**Q. 13. Why does Aris say that the Nobel Prize for Peace belongs to all the people of Burma ?**

Ans:-Aris says that the Nobel Prize for Peace belongs not only to his mother but to all the people of Burma. He says so because all the men, women and children of Burma had been sacrificing their well-being, freedom and lives for a democratic Burma.

**IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE**

**5. Acceptance Speech**

**1. 'Acceptance Speech' was delivered by Aris on December.... 1991.**

- (a) 10                      (b) 15  
(c) 4                        (d) 2

ANS – (C)

**2. Aris says that he will try his best to convey the ... of his mother.**

- (a) Message                      (b) Problems  
(c) Speech                        (d) Sentiments

ANS – (D)

**3. Aung San Suu Kyi could not be personally present to receive the prize because she was in.....**

- (a) Prison                      (b) Hospital  
(c) Home                        (d) Office

ANS – (B)



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

**4. Aris says that his mother would accept the prize in the name of all the of Burma.**

- (a) People (b) Monks  
(c) Workers (d) women

ANS – (C)

**5. The whole community has applauded the choice of the Nobel prize.**

- (a) National (b) Political  
(c) Local (d) International

ANS – (C)

**6. Aris says that the people living in the countryside and town of Burma live in.....**

- (a) Fear (b) Poverty  
(c) Terror (d) Luxury

ANS – (A)

**7. Aris says that no one should underestimate the  
of the people of Burma.**

- (a) Anger (b) Condition  
(c) Strength (d) Plight

ANS – (B)

**8. The Buddhist monks of Burma have been and dishonoured.**

- (a) Imprisoned (b) Beaten



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (c) Humiliated                      (d) Extradited

ANS – (C)

**9. The people of Burma have fled to the jungles.**

- (a) Old                                  (b) Young  
(c) Sick                                (d) Honest

ANS – (B)

**10. Aris says that his mother has come to be a symbol for the plight of all the people of Burma.**

- (a) Orrect                              (b) Worthy  
(c) Bright                              (d) Appropriate

ANS – (A)

**11. The struggle of Aung San Suu Kyi was for the of human spirit from political tyranny.**

- (a) Suppression  
(b) Separation  
(c) Emancipation  
(d) Release

ANS – (D)

**12. Who is Aung San Suu Kyi?**



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (a) A Burmese politician
- (b) A Burmese activist
- (c) A Burmese healer
- (d) A Burmese language teacher

ANS – (A)

**13. Aris says that in this struggle for democracy, the eventual... will be of the people of Burma.**

- (a) Defeat                      (b) Result
- (c) Victory                    (d) Death

ANS – (C)

**14. Martin Luther King Jr had said that humanity can no longer be bound to the starless midnight of and war.**

- (a) Torture                      (b) Autocracy
- (c) Dictatorship              (d) Racism

ANS – (A)

**15. Aung San Suu Kyi won the Rafto prize for Freedom of.....**

- (a) Speech                      (b) Thought
- (c) Will                         (d) Africa

ANS – (D)



**16. All men, woman and children have sacrificed their lives in pursuit of Burma.**

- (a) Despotic      (b) Autocratic  
(c) Totalitarian      (d) Democratic

ANS – (D)

**17. The old woman's silence is so.... that the young people have trouble holding their laughter.**

- (a) Long      (b) Deep  
(c) Meaningful      (d) Short

ANS – (A)

**18. Language alone is.....**

- (a) Wealth      (b) Helpful  
(c) Perfect      (d) Meditation

ANS – (D)

**19. The old woman's voice was soft but...**

- (a) Stem      (b) Happy  
(c) Audible      (d) Musical

ANS – (A)

**20. The boy and the girl pass a jug of ... from mouth to mouth.**



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (a) Cider                      (b) Milk  
(c) Tea                         (d) Water

ANS – (A)

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## 6 .Once Upon A Time

Q.1. Why are the young visitors reprimanded in 'Once Upon a Time'?



Ans :- The young visitors are reprimanded by the old woman because they misuse their power to ridicule her. They are told that they are responsible not only of mockery but also for the sacrifice of the innocent bird to achieve their aim

**Q.2. Where does the old woman live?:**

Ans:-The old woman lives alone in a small house outside of town.

**Q.3. Why did some young people visit her?**

Ans:- One day some young people visit her because they wanted to prove that she is a fraud who cheats people. They believed that she does not really have the power of seeing in the mind the events of the future.

**Q.4. What does the old woman know about the young people.in 'Once Upon a Time'?**

Ans:- The old woman cannot see her visitors because she is blind. She does not know their colour, gender or homeland. She does not know what is in their hands. She only knows that they want to mock her.

**Q.5. How is her reputation for wisdom? Or, How was the old woman ? Write in short about the wisdom of the old woman.**

Ans:-The old woman was blind but wise. The woman was reputed for wisdom without peer and without question. She was both the low and its transgression among her people.

**Q.6. What does 'bird' and 'woman' signify to the speaker in "Once Upon a Time"?**

Ans:- In the speech 'Once Upon a Time', 'bird' and 'woman' are used as symbols by the speaker, Toni Morrison. The "bird' in the hand of one of the young visitors signifies 'language'. The 'woman', who is famous for her wisdom, signifies a 'practised writer'

**Q.7. Enumerate the traits of the old woman.**

Ans:-The old woman was blind but wise. She was the daughter of a black American. She lived alone in a small house outside of town. She was famous for her wisdom. Among her people she was highly respected as a rural prophet. When she was visited by some young people, she showed her wisdom.



**Q.8. What is her position in the neighbourhood?**

Ans:-She is highly respected in the neighbourhood. Among her people, she is regarded as a rural prophet. She is both the law and its transgression. Nobody questions her wisdom and predictions.

**Q.9. Do you think that language is crucial to a writer? Give any three reasons.**

Ans:- Language is crucial to a writer because it enables him to communicate. He can express his thoughts, ideas and feelings through language. The proper usage of language can enable him to bring about changes and revolution in the world. It can entertain and instruct the readers. It can enable them to see without pictures.

**Q.10. Who is the father of that old woman?**

Ans:-The father of the old woman is a slave, black American.

**Q.11. What is the better, Town life or Country life?**

Ans:- It is my view that country life is the home of pleasure. There we do not get any anxiety. We do not face any limitations. Nearness to nature can give us healthy, wealthy and all pleasures.

**Q.12. How was the old woman?**

Ans:-The old woman was blind but wise.

**Q. 13. Is this folk lore prevalent in one culture or many?**

Ans :- This folk lore is prevalent in many cultures.

**Q.14. What does the old woman know about those people?**

Ans:- The old woman knows that they have come to prove her a fraud.

**Q. 15. For what are the young visitors reprimanded?**

Ans:- For parading their power and her helplessness, the young visitors are reprimanded.

**Q. 16. What does the old woman know about the young people who visit her?**



Ans:-The old woman cannot see her visitors because she is blind. She does not know their colour, gender or homeland. She does not know what is in their hands. She only knows that they want to mock her, through her language.

**IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE**

**6. Once Upon a Time**

1. "Once Upon a Time" has been written by .....

- (A) Humayun Kabir
- (B) Leo Tolstoy
- (C) Toni Morrison
- (D) R.C. Hutchinson

ANS - C

2. 'Toni Morrison' received the Nobel Prize in the field of-

- (A) Peace
- (B) Science
- (C) Literature
- (D) Economics

ANS - C

3. In the story 'Once upon a Time' the woman is the daughter of



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) Merchant
- (B) Politician
- (C) Slave
- (D) A rich man

ANS - C

**4. Toni Morrison was the first....to receive the Nobel Prize.**

- (A) White woman
- (B) European woman
- (C) Asian woman
- (D) Black woman

ANS - D

**5. In the story 'Once Upon a Time', the woman was visited by-**

- (A) Some young people
- (B) Some old people
- (C) Some rich people
- (D) Some sick people

ANS - A

**6. In the essay 'Once Upon a Time' the old woman was .....**

- (A) blind but wise



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (B) deaf
- (C) brave
- (D) Iame

ANS - A

**7. Toni Morrison is the writer of...**

- (A) Gillu
- (B) The Pace for Living
- (C) Once Upon a Time
- (D) Me and The Ecology Bit

ANS - C

**8. Tony Morrison received the Nobel Prize in**

- (A) 1990
- (B) 1992
- (C) 1991
- (D) 1993

ANS - D

**9. 'Once upon a time there was an old woman, Blind wise' has been taken from**

- (A) A Blind and Wise Woman
- (B) Acceptance Speech



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (C) Once upon a time
- (D) An old woman

ANS - C

**10. In the story 'Once upon a time', the future of is yours.**

- (A) language
- (B) intelligence
- (C) fortune
- (D) none of these

ANS - A

**11. In the story 'Once upon a time' the old woman did not know the..... of her visitors.**

- (A) version
- (B) motive
- (C) mockery
- (D) thought

ANS - B

**12. The young people asked the old woman a question. Whose answer could only be given by one who could.....**

- (A) hear



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (B) smell
- (C) read
- (D) see

ANS - D

**13. The old woman was ..... enough to know she could not help the young people-**

- (A) stupid
- (B) intelligent
- (C) strong
- (D) suspicious

ANS - B

**14. 'Once Upon a Time' is a.....**

- (A) novel
- (B) story
- (C) drama
- (D) fiction

ANS - B

**15. Where did the wise lady live?**

- (A) In a small house
- (B) In a big house



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (C) In a temple
- (D) In a mosque

**16. The future of language is.....**

- (A) yours
- (B) ours
- (C) hers
- (D) theirs

ANS - A

**17. Who is the father of the old woman?**

- (A) A black American slave
- (B) A black British slave
- (C) A black African slave
- (D) A black Ethiopian slave

ANS - A

**18. The old woman was famous for her.....**

- (A) intelligent
- (B) wisdom
- (C) foolishness

ANS - A



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) cleverness

ANS - B

**19. One day some.....came to her (old woman) house.**

- (A) young people
- (B) young woman
- (C) old man
- (D) young lady

ANS - A

**20. What does the bird represent?**

- (A) language
- (B) writing
- (C) knowledge
- (D) intelligence

ANS - A

**21. Indian social custom is a..... of many different strains and elements.**

- (A) blend
- (B) element
- (C) ingredient
- (D) trend



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

ANS - A

**22. Toni Morrison's novel 'Paradise' was published in.....**

- (A) 1995
- (B) 1996
- (C) 1997
- (D) 1998

ANS - D

**23. Once upon a time there was an.....**

- (A) old man
- (B) old woman
- (C) old king
- (D) old visitor

ANS - B

**24. Some..... people visited the old woman in 'Once Upon a Time'**

- (A) young
- (B) old
- (C) gentle
- (D) uncivilized

ANS - A



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

**25. What disability did the old woman have?**

- (A) foolishness
- (B) cowardness
- (C) shyness
- (D) blindness

ANS - D

**26. The old woman was.....**

- (A) wise
- (B) bold
- (C) foolish
- (D) shy

ANS - A

**27. What is the position of old woman in her neighbourhood?**

- (A) Quarrelling woman
- (B) Rural prophet
- (C) Wanston
- (D) Extravagant

ANS - B

**28. The old woman was..... enough to know she could not help the young people.**



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) strong
- (B) stupid
- (C) intelligent
- (D) bold

ANS - C

**29. One of the visitors who visits the old woman holds a..... in his hand.**

- (A) cat
- (B) rabbit
- (C) flower
- (D) bird

ANS - D

**30. The old woman's house is situated outside of**

- (A) camp
- (B) town
- (C) city
- (D) village

ANS - B

**31. The old woman in 'Once Upon a Time' could answer the questions asked by the young men, if only she could**



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(A) read

(B) see

(C) smell

(D) hear

ANS - B

**32. The boy in 'Once Upon a Time carries a cider.... and a jug of warm**

(A) bag

(B) plate

(C) lamp

(D) cup

ANS - C

**33. "Old woman, I hold in my hand a bird" is from:**

(A) Once Upon a Time

(B) Me and the Ecology Bit

(C) Gillu

(D) The Pace for Living

ANS - A

**34. The girl in 'Once upon a Time' offers bread and pieces of.....**

(A) chicken



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (B) fruits
- (C) cheese
- (D) meat

ANS - D

**35. When did Toni Morrison receive the Nobel Prize?**

- (A) 1990
- (B) 1992
- (C) 1993
- (D) 1994

ANS - C

## 7. The Unity of Indian culture

**1. Who has delivered the speech "The Unity of Indian culture"?:**

Answer:- Humayun Kabir has delivered the Speech. "The Unit of Indian Culture".

**2. How were the Aryan regarded till recently?**

Answer:- Till recently the Aryans were regarded as the earliest invaders of the land (India).

**3. How did the pre-Aryans build up a new civilization?**



Answer:-The pre-Aryans had built up a new civilization which has astonished modern scholars by its extent and depth

**4. What according to author is the most remarkable feature of Indian culture?**

Answer:-The most remarkable feature of Indian culture, according to the author is the underlying unity of spirit, informing Indian culture throughout the ages diverse expressions of its life, underlying the changes of Indian history.

**5. Where have old civilization and culture grown and changed?**

Answer:-The old civilization and culture have grown and changed in India and to some extent in China.

**6. What has been the policy of the Indians in all spheres of life?**

Answer:- The policy of the Indians in all spheres of life has been, "Live and let live".

**7. What is preferable to fanatic devotion?**

Answer:- Toleration is preferable to the fanatic devotion which leads to the denial and persecution of all other values but its own.

**8. Which spirit underlying the changes of Indian history?**

Answer:-The spirit of underlying unity, which informs the diverse expressions of its life, underlying the changes of Indian history.

**9. How does Humayun Kabir define culture?**

Answer:-According to Humayun Kabir, culture is a concept which cannot be simply or unitarily defined. It is always a complex of many strands of varying importance and vitality.

**10. How does Humayun Kabir define civilization?**

Answer:-Humayun Kabir defines civilization as the organisation of society which creates the condition of culture.

**11. What does the experience of European countries give us?**



Answer: -The experience of European countries gives us cases of civilization without culture.

**IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE**

**7. The Unity of Indian Culture**

**1. Who is the writer of 'Unity of Indian Culture'?**

- (A) Leo Tolstoy
- (B) Humayun Kabir
- (C) Satyajit Ray
- (D) None of these

Ans - B

**2. Who has delivered the speech 'The Unity of Indian Culture'?**

- (A) Humayun Kabir
- (B) Dr. Trinath Mishra
- (C) Mahadevi Verma
- (D) Leo Tolstoy

Ans - A

**3. It's ..... that specially distinguishes the culture of India as per 'The Unity of Indian Culture'.**



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) Variety of religions
- (B) Unity of people
- (C) Unbroken continuity
- (D) Cultural Variety

Ans - C

**4. What is one of the most remarkable features of Indian culture, according to Humayun Kabir?**

- (A) Underlying Unity
- (B) Lots of festivals
- (C) Diversity of people
- (D) So many religions

Ans - A

**5. 'The Unity of Indian Culture', was a lecture delivered by Humayun Kabir in-**

- (A) Bangalore University
- (B) Baroda University
- (C) Delhi University
- (D) Bombay University

Ans - B



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

6. Modern research has proved that there were invaders even before the.....poured into this land.

- (A) Aryans
- (B) Americans
- (C) Japanese
- (D) Mughals

Ans - A

7. Underlying Unity is the most remarkable feature of

- (A) American Culture
- (B) Indian Culture
- (C) Greek Culture
- (D) Chinese Culture

Ans - B

8. ....has been the guiding principle of the Indians in all spheres of life according to the essay 'The Unity of Indian Culture'

- (A) 'Live and Let Live'
- (B) 'Work is worship'
- (C) 'Health is wealth'
- (D) None of these



Ans - A

9. According to the writer of 'The Unity of Indian Culture' the....were regarded as the earliest invaders of the land.

- (A) Aryans
- (B) Sakas
- (C) Greeks
- (D) British

Ans - A

10. In the lesson 'The Unity of Indian Culture', the author gives us his views on Indian.... and civilization.

- (A) culture
- (B) business
- (C) fabrics
- (D) technology

Ans - A

11. It is the feeling of belonging to one.... that is so special about Indian Culture.

- (A) religion
- (B) group
- (C) region



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) race

Ans - B

**12. Humayun Kabir was a famous.....**

- (A) dramatist
- (B) musician
- (C) essayist
- (D) story writer

Ans - C

**13. Who were Sakas and Huns?**

- (A) Foreigners
- (B) Invader on India
- (C) Great tribes
- (D) Respected leaders

Ans - C

**14. Where have old civilization and culture grown and changed?**

- (A) America
- (B) England
- (C) India and China
- (D) None of these



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

Ans - C

**15. Culture is always a complex of... strands of varying importance and vitality.**

- (A) two
- (B) three
- (C) four
- (D) many

Ans - D

**16. In India, the difference between the masses and classes is not one of quality but of information and....**

- (A) opportunity
- (B) food
- (C) dress
- (D) hair

Ans - A

**17. The Aryan came to a country which was....**

- (A) civilized
- (B) uncivilized
- (C) good natured
- (D) None of these



Ans - A

**18. In which of the following Prime Minister, Humayun Kabir was a Central Minister?**

- (A) Indira Gandhi
- (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (D) Morarji Desai

Ans - B

**19. Indian Culture is....**

- (A) rigid
- (B) beautiful
- (C) blend many culture
- (D) flexible

Ans - C

**20. The author gives up his views on Indian.... and civilization.**

- (A) technology
- (B) religion
- (C) custom
- (D) culture



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

Ans - D

**21. What is the meaning of 'absorbed'?**

- (A) take in
- (B) take away
- (C) take out
- (D) take down

Ans - A

**22. ....is the common characteristic of all culture.**

- (A) Continuity
- (B) Unity
- (C) Diversity
- (D) Mentality

Ans - B

**23. Sakas and Huns came after....**

- (A) The British
- (B) The Mugal
- (C) The Greek
- (D) The Aryans

Ans - D



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

**24. In India the old civilization and culture have grown and.....**

- (A) changed
- (B) developed
- (C) formed
- (D) None of these

Ans - C

**25. Who came to India?**

- (A) Many races and tribes
- (B) Many invaders
- (C) Many foreigners
- (D) Many leaders

Ans - A

**26. Culture is the efforescence of.....**

- (A) organisation
- (B) modernisation
- (C) unity
- (D) civilization

Ans - D

**27. There can be no culture without....**



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) civilization
- (B) history
- (C) war
- (D) Socialism

Ans - A

**28. .... has characterised Indian history throughout the ages.**

- (A) Spirit of Unity
- (B) Spirit of Toleration
- (C) Vitality
- (D) Rich culture

Ans - A

**29. The ancient world threw up fine flowers of.....**

- (A) culture
- (B) civilization
- (C) character
- (D) unity

Ans - B

**30. Indian culture is amazing because of its**

- (A) myth



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (B) logic
- (C) vitality
- (D) courage

Ans - C

**31. Humayun Kabir was a**

- (A) doctor
- (B) orator
- (C) lawyer
- (D) political thinker

Ans - D

**32. Humayun Kabir's lecture delivered in Baroda University focuses on the..... past of India's culture.**

- (A) rich
- (B) extraordinary
- (C) remote
- (D) glorious

Ans - D

**33. Civilization has changed and grown in....**

- (A) England



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(B) America

(C) Africa

(D) India

Ans - D

**34. ....is the most amazing aspect of Indian culture**

(A) myth

(B) courage

(C) vitality

(D) logic

Ans - C

**35. Civilization is the organization of.... which creates the condition of culture.**

(A) family

(B) office

(C) school

(D) society

Ans - D

**36. ....were considered the earliest invaders of India.**

(A) Aryans

(B) Turks



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(C) Greek

(D) Afghans

Ans - A

## 8. Little Girls Wiser Than Man

1. What did Akoulya and Malasha do when the adults started fighting? Or, What did the two girls do when men started fighting?

Ans:- When men started fighting, the two girls made a channel through which the water of the puddle could run out into the street. The water from the channel ran towards the place



where the men were fighting. Watching the chip of wood floating along their stream, they came near them.

**Q.2. Why does the writer call the two little girls "Dear little souls"? Or, Why writer calls two little girls Dear little souls**

Ans:- The writer calls them "Dear little souls" because they were really so good. They were angry at first and even started fighting but soon they forgot everything and again were rejoicing.

**Q. 3. Where do two little girls meet? Are they of the same age?**

Ans:- Two little girls meet in a lane between two homesteads. Dirty water running through the farm-yards had formed a large puddle at that place. They are not of the same age. One girl is very small, the other is little bigger.

**Q.4. Why did they step into the puddle and what makes them fight?**

Ans:- The two girls were young children and were rejoicing in the festival of easter. Seeing the puddle they thought of time fun and came near it to splash and enjoy. They stepped in it but Akoulya's frock got stained due to Malasha splashed to, she started shouting and this made them fight against each other.

**Q.5. Why did Akoulya shout at Malasha?**

Ans:- Akoulya shouted at Malasha because the latter splashed dirty water on to her frock. She was angry when she saw stains on her new frock.

**Q. 6. Why did the old woman say to the crowd" Are you not ashamed of yourselves"?**

Ans:- She said so because they were fighting for the girls but the girls were playing with each other after their fight.

**Q.7. Why were the two girls dressed in new clothes and showing their finery to each other?**

Ans:- The two girls were dressed in new clothes because they had gone to church on the occasion of Easter. So, they were very happy and excited. They were showing their finery to each other because they thought that new dresses were very fine.



**Q.8. Did the old woman succeed in her effort?**

Ans:- When a crowd collected in the street began quarrelling and shouting, Akoulya's grandmother stepped in among them and tried to calm them but she did not succeed in her effort.

**Q.9. What did the old woman mean by "is it right to behave so? On a day like this, too!"**

Ans:- People of two groups were fighting over the matter of quarrel between the two little girls on the day of Easter. So the old woman reminded them that it was not right to quarrel over a petty issue on Easter day. The day was meant for celebration and rejoicing but they were wasting it.

**Q. 10. Why did Akoulya's mother seize Malasha?**

Ans:- When Akoulya's mother saw that her daughter's frock was stained, she asked her why. she had made it dirty. Akoulya told her that Malasha had made so. Then Akoulya's mother seized Malasha and struck her on the back of her neck

### **IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE**

## **8. Little Girls Wiser Than Man**

**1. The story 'Little Girls Wiser than Man', has been written by-**

- (A) Leo Tolstoy
- (B) Toni Morrison
- (C) Humayun Kabir
- (D) Joan Lexau

Ans - A



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

**2. Both the girls in the story 'Little Girls wiser than Man', had-**

- (A) red handkerchiefs
- (B) blue handkerchiefs
- (C) yellow handkerchiefs
- (D) white handkerchiefs

Ans – A

**3. In the story 'Little Girls Wiser than Man' the author shows how little children behave in a more mature manner than**

.....

- (A) animals
- (B) leaders
- (C) adults
- (D) soldiers

Ans - C

**4. Akoulya ..... took off their shoes and stockings.**



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) Ankita
- (B) Malasha
- (C) Amisha
- (D) Sharapova

Ans - C

**5. In the story 'Little Girls wiser than Man', the girls are named -**

- (A) Maria and Anne
- (B) Malasha and Akoulya
- (C). Mary and Maria
- (D) Natasha and Jinny

Ans - B

**6. Elderly people in the story 'Little Girls Wiser than Man', were ashamed because-**

- (A) Little girls were quarreling
- (B) Little girls were dancing
- (C) Little girls became friends again



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) Little girls became enemies again

Ans - C

**7. Which festival is referred to by the writer in the story 'Little Girls Wiser than Man'?**

- (A) Christmas
- (B) Easter
- (C) Holi
- (D) None of these

Ans - B

**8. Leo Tolstoy's story is about**

- (A) two girls
- (B) two boys
- (C) three girls
- (D) three boys

Ans - A

**9. It was a early .....**



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) Summer
- (B) Winter
- (D) Easter
- (C) Christmas

Ans - D

**10. Malasha was .....**

- (A) smaller
- (B) elder
- (C) bigger
- (D) younger

Ans - A

**11. Two little girls from differen..... happened to meet in a lane between two homesteads.**

- (A) houses
- (B) temples
- (C) Church



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) Mosques

Ans - C

**12. Who shouted at Malasha?**

- (A) The old man
- (B) Akoulya's grandmother
- (C) The old woman
- (D) Akoulya

Ans - D

**13. The two little girls were dressed in .....**

- (A) new clothes
- (B) dirty clothes
- (C) splashed clothes
- (D) none of these

Ans - A

**14. Why was Akoulya's mother angry?**



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) Her daughter's frock became dirty.
- (B) Her daughter started weeping.
- (C) Her daughter became wet
- (D) Her daughter began to quarrel

Ans - A

**15. It was Easter, the day should be spent .....**

- (A) angrily
- (B) happily
- (C) jealously
- (D) sadly

Ans - B

**16. Where did the two girls meet?**

- (A) Near the house
- (B) Near the church
- (C) Near the puddle



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) Near the lane

Ans - D

**17. What were the two girls doing?**

- (A) Fighting
- (B) Make a channel
- (C) Splash dirty water
- (D) Watch stream

Ans - B

**18. Who was ashamed?**

- (A) Malasha
- (B) Akoulya
- (C) The old woman
- (D) The men

Ans - D

**19. Who were highly delighted?**



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) The little girls
- (B) Akoulya's mother
- (C) Malasha's mother
- (D) The old man of the village

Ans - A

**20. Who splashed the dirty water on Akoulya's frock?**

- (A) Akoulya's mother
- (B) Malasha's mother
- (C) Malasha
- (D) The old woman

Ans - C

**21. The man looked at the .....**

- (A) girls
- (B) children
- (C) women



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) old man

Ans - C

**22. Akoulya and Malasha took off their ..... and stockings.**

(A) handkerchief

(B) shoes

(C) hairbands

(D) bags

Ans - B

**23. Malasha plumped down her .....**

(A) shoes

(B) frock

(C) feet

(D) hands

Ans - C

**24. 'Walk carefully' who says?**



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) Akoulya
- (B) Malasha
- (C) Malasha's mother
- (D) Akoulya's mother

Ans - A

**25. 'What are you beating my girl for?' Who said .....**

- (A) Malasha
- (B) Akoulya
- (C) The old woman
- (D) Malasha's mother

Ans - D

**26. Malasha's..... came out and started scolding Akoulya's mother.**

- (A) father
- (B) mother
- (C) brother



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) sister

Ans - B

**27. Malasha put down her foot and splashed dirty water on Akoulya's.....**

(A) neck

(B) hands

(C) hair

(D) frock

Ans - D

**28. Who called the two little girls 'Dear little soul'?**

(A) The old woman

(B) Akoulya's mother

(C) The writer

(D) Malasha's mother

Ans - C

**29. Where did the two girls come from?**



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) Temple
- (B) Church
- (C) Mosque
- (D) Gurudwara

Ans - B

**30. The two little girls forgot their ..... and became friends again.**

- (A) jealousy
- (B) anger
- (C) envy
- (D) farms

Ans - B

**31. Who had dressed them?**

- (A) The servant
- (B) The sister
- (C) The mother



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) The father

Ans - C

**32. What was in the yard ?**

(A) Hot water

(B) Cold water

(C) Drinking water

(D) Dirty water

Ans - D

**33. Akoulya's mother struck**

(A) Malasha

(B) Malasha's mother

(C) Akoulya

(D) Akoulya's aunt

Ans - A

**34. When Akoulya saw .....on her frock, she was angry.**



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) stains
- (B) flowers
- (C) drawings
- (D) fruits

Ans - A

**35. The two girl's, Malasha and Akoulya had gone to the .....  
to pray.**

- (A) Temple
- (B) Mosque
- (C) Church
- (D) Gurudwara

Ans - C

**36. Every adult in 'Little Girls Wiser than Man' was shouting and  
nobody was**

- (A) dancing
- (B) singing



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (C) praying
- (D) listening

Ans - D

**37. Akoulya's..... tried to stop the fight between the adults.**

- (A) father
- (B) mother
- (C) grandfather
- (D) grandmother

Ans - D

**38. Akoulya's and Malasha's mothers ..... with each other.**

- (A) sat
- (B) laughed
- (C) shopped
- (D) quarrelled

Ans - D



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

**39. Where did the water come up to?**

- (A) Akoulya's ankles
- (B) Malasha's ankles
- (C) Malasha's knees
- (D) Akoulya's knees

Ans - B

**40. Who told the crowd that the two little girls were wiser than them?**

- (A) a passerby
- (B) neighbours
- (C) Akoulya's grandmother
- (D) Malasha's grandfather

Ans - C

**41. Malasha was scolded by Akoulya and asked not to .....  
water.**

- (A) waste



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (B) spill
- (C) splash
- (D) drink

Ans - C

### 9. God Made the Country

**Q. 1. In the poem "God Made the Country", why does the narrator think that people in towns are full of harmful thoughts?**

Ans -The people in towns are idle and cunning. They have no taste for rural scenes so they easily become full of harmful thoughts.

**Q. 2. What is the source of light in villages in the evening?**

Ans- The Moon is the source of light in villages in the evening.



**Q.3. Where do you find health and virtue ? Ans- We find health and virtue in villages.**

Ans- We find health and virtue in villages.

**Q.4. What are the village people like?**

Ans- The village people are like labourers, living with contentment, having limited cares and anxiety.

**Q.5. What are the birds scared of? Explain.**

Ans - Here town means the centre of modernisation where there is no tree. No habitat of bird is found there. Birds sing only where they live in natural environment. They have foresight to see disaster. They are threatening us to be aware of the calamity lest all things will be destroyed. So they are scared too.

**6. Why is life bitter? Answer on the basis of the poem 'God made the country, in brief way. Or, Why is life bitter?**

Ans - Life is a valuable gift of Almighty. God has provided us all gifts of our needs. With the evolution of towns and cities, problems have been increasing. We have no place to live.

**Q. 7. Why does the poet believe that God made the country?**

Ans- The poet William Cowper believes that God made the country with natural beauty. Men used to live in real environment where life is peaceful. Birds would chirp and trees welcome to all creatures for giving their shelter. God wished to make our life purposeful but we have upset the balance.

**Q.8. What can make our life sweet?**



Ans- Good health and virtue can make our life sweet. If these two things we have, can enjoy the pleasures of life in a village.

**Q.9. Is village life better than city life? Ans- Village life is better than** city life because groves make our environment pollution free. Animals and birds live in their natural habitat. At day break we are able to hear birds song. But on the other hand these things are not found in city.

**10. What is the better, Town life or Country life?**

Ans- In my view country life is the home of pleasure. There we do not get any anxiety. We do not face any limitations. Nearness to nature can give us health, wealth and pleasures.

**11. Why does the poet believe that man made the town?**

Ans- The poet believes that God made this world comfortable but man has changed the world. It is the centre of unnatural conditions. Modern devices have been made by man. These devices are breaking the harmony of nature. He is making the whole world polluted. He is not able to think what will happen if it is not stopped.

**Q. 12. Where do you find fields and groves?**

Ans- We find fields and groves in countryside.

**Q. 13. Do you belong to a town? What things cause annoyance to you there?**

Ans- Yes, I belong to a town. Crowd and pollution make us annoyed.

**14. Do you belong to a village? Which natural scenes and objects there attract you most?**



Ans- Yes, I belong to a village. The river and tall trees of my village attract me most.

**Q.15. What function do groves perform in a village?**

Ans- Groves make our environment pollution- free. We can breathe pure oxygen. They give us a good sight of our eyes that makes us happy and worthwhile. In groves, we can be able to see different types of animals in their natural habitats. At day-break we are able to hear birds' song. Rain is also cause ood.

**Q. 16. What can make our life sweet?**

Ans- God has given us a number of gifts. If we use the God's gifts in the same way as he has provided us; our life must be sweet. We should live in the lap of nature where sweet songs of the nightingale and other birds would give us comfort. Trees must be planted at a large scale with sacred vow. We will have to change ourselves as before. Then our life must be sweet.

**Q. 17. In which way, do modern devices harm us?**

Ans- No doubt, modern devices give us physical comfort, but have side effects. They create many problems that are harmful to us.

**18. What are making our life bitter?**

Ans- Modern developments, on which we have begun to depend, at the place of nature, are making our life bitter. We have lost our peace and have become restless.

**Q. 19. Give the central ic Made 'The Country'. of the poem "God**



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

Ans- God Made the Country gives an idea of natural habitat for all living organisms. Being created in a natural way, villages possess a perfection that towns can never have. Addressing to the inhabitants, the poet focuses on the virtues of the rural life and exhorts them to escape from artificial luxury and comfort to the simple, but enduring pleasures of a village.

**1. William Cowper has written the poem –**

- (A) God made the men
- (B) God made the Country
- (C) God made the Land
- (D) God made everything

Ans - B

**2. According to poem 'God Made the Country', our life could be sweet if we possess –**

- (A) A lot money and wealth
- (B) Good health and virtue
- (C) Good house and car
- (D) None of these

Ans - B



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

**3. According to poem 'God Made the Country', where do you find fields and groves ?**

- (A) Villages
- (B) Towns
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of these

Ans - A

**4. What is the source of light in villages in evening ?**

- (A) Moonlight
- (B) Sunlight
- (C) Lantern
- (D) Lamp

Ans - A

**5. The towns people do not enjoy any real .....**

- (A) scenery
- (B) food
- (C) drink
- (D) fun

Ans - A



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

**6. The rural life is .....**

- (A) natural
- (B) artificial
- (C) noisy
- (D) luxurious

Ans - A

**7. The urban life is .....**

- (A) Simple
- (B) luxurious
- (C) quiet
- (D) natural

Ans - B

**8. Who made the countryside ?**

- (A) Man
- (B) Villagers
- (C) God
- (D) Landlord

Ans - C

**9. Our groves were planted to ..... at noon.**



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) develop
- (B) grow
- (C) shade
- (D) console

Ans - D

**10. William Cowper was born in .....**

- (A) 1731
- (B) 1733
- (C) 1735
- (D) 1740

Ans - A

**11. Ateve the moon beam ..... softly.**

- (A) sliding
- (B) going down
- (C) coming up
- (D) sinking

Ans - A

**12. What is warbling ?**

- (A) Bird



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (B) Bird's singing
- (C) Sound
- (D) grove

Ans - B

**13. What can make our life better ?**

- (A) Fresh air
- (B) Pleasures
- (C) Good health and virtue
- (D) Cleanliness

Ans - C

**14. Why were groves planted ?**

- (A) to provide woods
- (B) to provide fuel
- (C) to provide fruits
- (D) to comfort us

Ans - D

**15. Who, according to the poet, made the country ?**

- (A) Man
- (B) God



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(C) The Government

(D) The UNO

**16. The groves provide ..... to the wanderer.**

(A) light

(B) fruit

(C) wood

(D) shade

Ans - B

**17. According to the poet, people in the towns are .....**

(A) busy

(B) happy

(C) honest

(D) idle

Ans - D

**18. Why has the country life better ?**

(A) Free from pollution

(B) For employment

(C) Facilities for education

Ans - D



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) For medical treatment

Ans - A

**19. William Cowper's poem shows deep respect for the .....**

- (A) happy life
- (B) urban life
- (C) rural life
- (D) common life

Ans - C

**20. In the town, the nightingale is**

- (A) happy
- (B) scared
- (C) mute
- (D) sad

Ans - C

**21. Health and virtue can be found in the people of**

- (A) villages
- (B) metropolitan cities
- (C) towns
- (D) big colonies



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

Ans - A

**22. God made the country and man made the**

- (A) house
- (B) church
- (C) town
- (D) city

Ans - C

**23. What is the poet's desire in 'God Made The Country' ?**

- (A) To enjoy luxury
- (B) To enjoy life in the countryside
- (C) To eat good food
- (D) To wear good clothes

Ans - B

**24. According to William Cowper, villages possess the gift of health and ..... that towns and cities can never have.**

- (A) virtue
- (B) perfection
- (C) serenity
- (D) materialism



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

Ans - A

**25. 'The splendour of your lamps; but they eclipse' is from :**

- (A) Polythene Bag
- (B) God Made the Country
- (C) Thinner than a Crescent
- (D) The empty Heart

Ans - A

**26. According to the poet of 'God Made the Country', who made the town ?**

- (A) God
- (B) NGOs
- (C) Government
- (D) Man

Ans – D

## 10.Ode On Solitude

**Q.1. From whom do they get attire in 'Ode On Solitude'?**

Ans- The happy man gets his attire or clothes by his flocks

**2. What is Pope's idea of a happy poem 'Ode on Solitude'? n in the** Ans: -

According to the poet a happy man inherits a few acres of paternal land from his father. His attention is confined to this land and he does not want more. He lives



at his own place and breathes in a free atmosphere. He lives on his field and eats and drinks which his own fields supply him and his cattle give him.

**Q.3. The poet thinks that those who are contented with what they have are happy men. Do you agree? Give reasons.**

Ans: - Yes, I agree with the above statement. We know that 'Desire' has no end. If a man gets his one desire satisfied, another must arise in his mind. It is a vicious circle that goes and goes and never ends. Therefore it is better to be satisfied with what we have or what we can earn with our hard work.

**Q.4. What makes our life happy-money or contentment or both? Discuss.**

Ans:- A little money and full satisfaction make our life happy.

**5. Who is a happy man?**

Ans: - A man whose desire is in a limit is a happy man.

**6. What is the secret of a happy life?**

Ans: - It is a well known fact that 'Wants are unlimited'. No man can get all of what he desires. It means 'Wants' can't be ended, so we will have to control over our desires. Contentment gives us peace and happy life.

**Q. 7. How does Alexander Pope want to live alone? Or, Why does the poet want to live and die stealthily from the world? How many of you would like to do so? And Why?**

Ans: - The poet thinks that life has now become restless due to more population and desire of getting more and more. If a man controls his greed and wants, he



must get a happy life. That's why the poet wants to live unseen and unknown and die un lamented. Most of us don't want so because we always try to get fame.

**Q.8. Who is a blessed man?**

Ans: - The man whose days pass away without any worriness, is a blessed man.

**Q.9. What is an ode?**

Ans: - The ode is a lyrical poem in the form of an address to a person or an object. It is dignified in subject, tone and style. It deals with a noble theme.

**Q.10. What are the features of a happy life?**

Ans: - Contentment without any care and anxiety are the features of a happy life.

**Q.11. How many of you want to constitutes happiness? be happy? What**

Ans: - Every of us wants to be happy. Satisfaction alone constitutes happiness.

**Q.12. How does a happy man spend his time?**

Ans: - A happy man spends his time sleeping soundly, studying meditatively and entertain himself sweetly.

**Q. 13. What does the speaker mean by together mixed sweet recreation. Can these things be mixed? Have you ever tried to do so?**

Ans: - The speaker wants to say that work is essential for getting our goal. But more work makes a man tired. Recreation gives us fresh. energy which once more makes us ready to work heartly. If both are mixed in a balanced way, the life of a man would be happy. So, I always do so; not only trying to do so.



**Q. 14. Is the title of the poem justified? Can you suggest any other title? Give reasons for your choice.**

Ans: - The title of the poem is justified. In this poem, the poet has presented a peaceful life which is possible only when a man feels himself alone. He has no desire, no greed. Then only the life may be peaceful. Yes, I can suggest an apt title 'Quiet Life'. When the life is quiet, we will get all pleasures what a man desires.

**1. A poem written in fourteen lines is called**

- (A) anode
- (B) an elegy
- (C) a sonnet
- (D) a lyric

Ans - C

**2. In the poem 'Ode On Solitude' the poet draws a beautiful picture of -**

- (A) a Village
- (B) a poor man
- (C) a happy man



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) a town

Ans - C

**3. Pope, in the poem 'Ode on Solitude', says that village people get everything except -**

- (A) Milk from herds
- (B) Bread from fields
- (C) Attire from flocks
- (D) Money from trees

Ans - D

**4. In the poem "Ode On Solitude", where is the happy man content to live ?**

- (A) in town
- (B) in his own ground
- (C) in the heaven
- (D) in an orchard

Ans - B

**5. According to the poet of 'Ode On Solitude', a happy man is satisfied with**

- (A) a few acres of inherited land
- (B) more acres of inherited land
- (C) a few acres of inherited money



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) a lot inherited property

Ans - A

**6. Alexander Pope was one of the greatest .....**

- (A) dramatist
- (B) novelist
- (C) essayist
- (D) satirist

Ans - D

**7. Who gives milk to the happy man ?**

- (A) Cattle
- (B) Cow
- (C) Buffalo
- (D) Camel

Ans - A

**8. In the poem 'Ode on Solitude', the poet draws a beautiful picture of a .....**

**Man.**

- (A) unhappy
- (B) sad
- (C) happy



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) cruel

Ans - C

**9. Where does the happy man live ?**

- (A) In town
- (B) In forest
- (C) In his native land
- (D) In Cities

Ans - C

**10. Alexander Pope was one of the greatest satirist of the early ..... century.**

- (A) 18<sup>th</sup>
- (B) 19<sup>th</sup>
- (C) 20<sup>th</sup>
- (D) 16<sup>th</sup>

Ans - A

**11. When does a happyman get sleep ?**

- (A) At night
- (B) During the day
- (C) During the morning
- (D) During the evening



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

Ans - A

**12. The Poet wants to live unseen and .....**

- (A) painfully
- (B) unknown
- (C) quietly
- (D) publicly

Ans - B

**13. In Ode On Solitude, the poet says that a happy man wants to .....  
unlamented.**

- (A) sleep
- (B) think
- (C) die
- (D) live

Ans - C

**14. Happy man has no .....**

- (A) health
- (B) land
- (C) money
- (D) care



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

Ans - D

**15. Meditation ..... the happy man.**

- (A) pleases
- (B) sadness
- (C) worries
- (D) angry

Ans - A

**16. Hours, days and years slide away ..... for the happy.**

- (A) quickly
- (B) softly
- (C) tensely
- (D) fastly

Ans - B

**17. A happy man is satisfied by the property inherited by him from his .....**

- (A) mother
- (B) uncle
- (C) father
- (D) cousin

Ans - C



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

**18. Alexander Pope was also a .....**

- (A) thinker
- (B) philosopher
- (C) critic
- (D) reformer

Ans - C

**19. From where does he get his clothes ?**

- (A) from leather of animals
- (B) from cultivation
- (C) from woods
- (D) from his flocks and sheep

Ans - D

**20. The Poet does not want to mark the place where he is .....**

- (A) sitting
- (B) hiding
- (C) crying
- (D) buried

Ans - D

**21. The poet is content to breathe his .....**



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) fresh air
- (B) native air
- (C) open air
- (D) none of these

Ans - B

**22. The poet enjoys shades of trees in .....**

- (A) winter
- (B) summer
- (C) rainy season
- (D) autumn

Ans - B

**23. A happy man spends his time .....**

- (A) growing crops
- (B) playing cricket
- (C) studying books
- (D) enjoying travelling

Ans - C

**24. What does the poet wish after death ?**

- (A) No body expresses sorrow



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (B) To place tomb stone
- (C) No rest
- (D) None of these

Ans - A

**25. Alexander Pope was born in .....**

- (A) 1666
- (B) 1668
- (C) 1688
- (D) 1680

Ans - C

**26. Ode is a poem .....**

- (A) addressed to a person
- (B) addressed to a gentleman
- (C) addressed to a lady
- (D) addressed to a unknown man

Ans - A

**27. What is meant by 'herds'?**

- (A) People
- (B) Cattle



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(C) Group

(D) Gang

**28. How does the poet desire to sleep ?**

(A) soundly

(B) comfortably

(C) luxuriously

(D) softly

Ans - B

**29. A happy man enjoys sound sleep at .....**

(A) evening

(B) morning

(C) night

(D) day

Ans - A

**30. Who gives a happy man his bread ?**

(A) His bakery

(B) His trees

(C) His fields

Ans - C



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) His herds

Ans - C

**31. According to the poet, a happyman is one who .....**

- (A) is strong
- (B) has a car
- (C) is content
- (D) is rich

Ans - C

**32. The poet is 'Ode on Solitude' wants to live**

- (A) seen
- (B) unseen
- (C) remembered
- (D) praised

Ans - B

**33. The happy man is ..... to breathe his native air.**

- (A) content
- (B) sad
- (C) cruel
- (D) unable



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

Ans - A

**34. 'Ode on Solitude' has been written by**

- (A) Walter de la Mare
- (B) John Keats
- (C) William Wordsworth
- (D) Alexander Pope

Ans - D

**35. The man is content to get his food from his**

- (A) cattle
- (B) parents
- (C) fields
- (D) relatives

Ans - C

**36. According to Pope, a man is happy if he is**

- (A) rich
- (B) contented
- (C) famous
- (D) poor

Ans - B



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## 11. Polythene Bag

**Question 1. How do the germs of disease grow?**

**Answer:** - The germs of disease grow inside the garbage bin where polythene bags are lying inside it.

**Question 2. What does the word 'Hurt' stand for?**



Answer: - The word 'Hurt' stands for the pain the polythene bags give out to mankind.

**Question 3. What causes pain?**

Answer: - The pain is caused by 'hurt' which is a strange polythene bag.

**Question 4. Whose 'hurt melt's down like polythene bag?**

Answer: - Hurt of the poet' heart melt' like the polythene bag.

**Question 5. What comes back again and again?**

Answer: - The pain caused by the 'hurt' comes back again and again.

**Question 6. Where the polythene bag is buried?**

Answer: - The polythene bag remains buried inside the garbage bin.

**Question 7. How does a Polythene bag pollute our environment?**

Answer: - Polythene bags are never destroyed by cold or heat, by water or soil. A polythene bag gives out a poisonous smell if it is burnt. By lying inside the garbage bin it grows germs of the diseases. In this way, it pollutes our environment.

**Question 8. Why does the poet compare hurt's' with a Polythene bag? Give any two reasons.**

Answer: - A polythene bag hurts every body on the earth. First, 'hurt' is the symbol of pain. Secondly, it can never be destroyed by burning or by burying it into the earth's crust.

**Question 9. The Polythene bag remains buried within". Explain.**



Answer: - A polythene bag is never destroyed even if it is buried. side a garbage bin or into the earth's crust. It goes on growing the germs of disease. But it is not visible to anybody.

**Question 10. Have you ever been hurt? Write your feeling in your own words.**

Answer: - I have been hurt many times by the polythene bags. The eatables that I bring in it get contaminated. They also get coloured by the colour of the polythene bags.

**1. Who wrote the poem 'Polythene Bag' ?**

- (A) Alexander Pope
- (B) Durga Prasad Panda
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Periasamy Thooran

Ans - B

**2. 'Polythene Bag' makes ..... Noise.**

- (A) squeaky
- (B) chirpy
- (C) harsh
- (D) soft

Ans - A



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

3. "Polythene Bag" when left to itself ..... environment.

- (A) pollutes
- (B) decorates
- (C) beautifies
- (D) enriches

Ans - A

4. Burnt 'Polythene Bag' exudes

- (A) Pungent smell
- (B) Pure smell
- (C) Pleasant smell
- (D) Peculiar smell

Ans - A

5. What happens when a polythene bag gets a little heated ?

- (A) It melts down
- (B) It becomes solid
- (C) It vaporizes
- (D) It becomes slippery

Ans - A

6. Where is the 'polythene bag' buried ?



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) in the earth's crust
- (B) in a garbage bin
- (C) under the ground
- (D) in water

Ans - B

**7. In the 'Polythene Bag' the germs of disease keep on .....**

- (A) melting
- (B) hurting
- (C) running
- (D) growing

Ans - D

**8. What causes pain ?**

- (A) Noise
- (B) Germs
- (C) House
- (D) Hurt

Ans - D

**9. Pungent means .....**

- (A) Poisonous



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (B) Smell
- (C) Dirty
- (D) Sweet

Ans - A

**10. Durga Prasad Panda is mainly .....**

- (A) Hindi Poet
- (B) English Poet
- (C) Urdu Poet
- (D) Oriya Poet

Ans - D

**11. A Polythene Bag is ..... for the environment.**

- (A) useful
- (B) eco-friendly
- (C) harmless
- (D) harmful

Ans - D

**12. 'Polythene Bag' is a .....**

- (A) story
- (B) novel



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(C) drama

(D) poem

Ans - D

**13. Good environment makes our life .....**

(A) sad

(B) happy and healthy

(C) painful

(D) unhappy

Ans - B

**14. Durga Prasad Panda is a/an .....**

(A) Nepali Poet

(B) Indian Poet

(C) British Poet

(D) Burmese Poet

Ans - B

**15. Polythene Bag melts down when a little ..... is applied.**

(A) chemical

(B) warmth

(C) fertilizer



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) water

Ans - B

**16. Durga Prasad Panda composed the poem in .....**

- (A) Hindi
- (B) Urdu
- (C) Nepali
- (D) Oriya

Ans - D

**17. What comes back again and again ?**

- (A) Hurt
- (B) Soul
- (C) Pain
- (D) Sorrow

Ans - C

**18. The feeling of 'hurt' has been compared to .....**

- (A) The earth's crust
- (B) The environment
- (C) a garbage bin
- (D) a Polythene Bag



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Ans - C

**19. What do you mean by 'Hurt' ?**

- (A) sadness
- (B) comfortable
- (C) luxurious
- (D) painful

Ans - D

**20. What happens when we burnt polythene ?**

- (A) Pollutes the environment
- (B) It gives a poisonous smell
- (C) It turns into ashes
- (D) Makes a short and shrill

Ans - B

**21. The polythene bag makes a ..... noise.**

- (A) musical
- (B) humming
- (C) singing
- (D) squeaky

Ans - D



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**ENGLISH**

**22. A polythene bag does not get ..... ?**

- (A) torn
- (B) destroyed
- (C) dissolved
- (D) assimilated

Ans - C

**23. "..... when burnt it exudes a pungent smell"- What is the poet talking about ?**

- (A) burning of polythene
- (B) burning of paper
- (C) burning of raw vegetables
- (D) burning of clothes

Ans - A

**24. Where do germs grow ?**

- (A) In polythene bags
- (B) In soils
- (C) In garbage
- (D) In clothes

Ans - C



**25. In the poem "Polythene Bag", what keeps coming again and again ?**

- (A) Anxiety of the future.
- (B) Comfortable feeling
- (C) Pain caused by the hurt
- (D) Fits of depression

Ans - C

## 12. Thinner Than A Crescent

**Q. 1. Why are Radha's friends worried in 'Thinner than Crescent? Or, Why is Radha's friend so worried?**

Ans: - Radha is very upset. She is hurt, too. Her friends are so worried about her bad conditions. They think over the possibilities. Radha is sitting on the bank of a



river of tears and highly confused. That condition is unbearable for them. That's why they are worried.

**Q.2. What does Radhan's friend tell Lord Krishna?**

Ans: -Radha's friend tells Lord Krishna that the pangs of separation from him made Radha very sad and weak.

**Q.3. Describe Radha's condition, as reported by her friend.**

Ans: - The condition of Radha, as reported by her friend, was quite miserable one. As her heart was deeply hurt and confused. She has been crying continuously. She had been separated from her lover and this pain had made her thin and weak.

**Q.4. What did Radha do as a result of feeling hurt?**

Ans: - Radha, feeling hurt, did not do anything, but only cried and spoke something else against what was asked.

**Q.5. Why is Radha's friend so worried?**

Ans:- Radha is very upset. She is hurt, too. Her friends are so worried about her bad conditions. They think over the possibilities. Radha is sitting on the bank of a river of tears and highly confused. That condition is unbearable for them. That's why they are worried.

**Q.6. Why is Radha crying?**

Ans: - Due to separation from Lord Krishna Radha is crying.

**Q.7. What do Radha's friends believe in?**

Ans: - Radha's friends believe that joy of Radha may return again.



**Q.8. Why did Radha's friend run to Lord Krishna?**

Ans: - Radha's friend ran to Lord Krishna to report the pathetic condition of Radha.

**Q.9. Where does Radha's friend go and why?**

Ans: - Radha's friend goes to Lord Krishna to report the pathetic condition of Radha.

**10. What two feelings of Radha have been referred to by her friend?** Ans: - (a) She is hurt. (b) She is confused.

**Q. 11. To whom does the friend make a report?**

Ans: - Her friend makes a report to Lord Krishna.

**12. "Radha each day/grows thinner/thinner than the crescent in the sky", comment on the use of Imagery.**

Ans: - The poet has presented a vivid picture of Radha. Each day she is growing thinner, thinner than the crescent. This picture produces an impressive effect on readers' mind. It seems all incidents are happening now, although it is the matter of past.

**Q.13. Why is Radha confused?**

Ans: - Radha often meets to Lord Krishna. But suddenly the Lord has had no occasion to meet Radha for some time. Over this, she is unable to understand the reason that caused her confusion.

**14. What is the main theme of the poem?**



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Ans: - In this poem, the poet has presented different moods of love relationship between Lord Krishna and Radha such as early attraction, their meeting, their quarrels, and their separation. This poem is in the form of a report from a friend of Radha to Lord Krishna. The poet wants to present many moods of a man's life.

**1. 'Thinner than a Crescent', has been composed by -**

- (A) Vidyadhar Pandit
- (B) Kalidas
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Tulsidas

Ans - C

**2. 'Radha's tears in the poem 'thinner than a crescent' has created -**

- (A) a pool
- (B) a sea
- (C) a river
- (D) a lake

Ans - C

**3. Whose problems are talked about in the poem 'Thinner than a Crescent' ?**

- (A) Radha's
- (B) Radha's friends
- (C) Lord Krishna's



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(D) Village folk's

Ans - A

**4. Vidyapati's poems are about Radha and .....**

- (A) Ram
- (B) Sita
- (C) Krishna
- (D) Vishnu

Ans - C

**5. Vidyapati belongs to**

- (A) Mathura
- (B) Mahisi
- (C) Madhubani
- (D) Masaurhi

Ans - C

**6. In the poem 'Thinner than a crescent', where is Radha crying ?**

- (A) On the bank
- (B) In the river
- (C) In the lake
- (D) None of these



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**ENGLISH**

Ans - A

**7. Radha is crying for .....**

- (A) her friend
- (B) her sister
- (C) Ram
- (D) Lord Krishna

Ans - D

**8. Radha looks like .....**

- (A) sharper than the crescent in the sky
- (B) thinner than the crescent in the sky
- (C) wider than the crescent in the sky
- (D) Bigger than the crescent in the sky.

Ans - B

**9. As reported by her friend, Radha is .....**

- (A) ill
- (B) hurt and confused
- (C) happy
- (D) laughing

Ans - B



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**ENGLISH**

**10. Where does Radha brood ?**

- (A) In the forest
- (B) In her house
- (C) In the garden
- (D) On the bank of a river

Ans - D

**11. The poem deals with the pitiable condition of .....**

- (A) Lord Krishna
- (B) a friend of Radha
- (C) Radha
- (D) Gopi

Ans - C

**12. Who is Madhav ?**

- (A) Lord Krishna's envy
- (B) A follower of Lord Krishna
- (C) Lord Krishna's friend
- (D) The name of Lord Krishna

Ans - D

**13. This poem is in the form of a .....**



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**ENGLISH**

- (A) speech
- (B) conversation
- (C) report
- (D) letter

Ans - C

**14. In the poem 'Thinner than a crescent', Radha each day grows .....**

- (A) fatter
- (B) thinner
- (C) bigger
- (D) smaller

Ans - B

**15. Vidyapati was a great poet of .....**

- (A) Maithili
- (B) Hindi
- (C) English
- (D) Oriya

Ans - A

**16. Where was Vidyapati born ?**

- (A) Benipatti



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**ENGLISH**

- (B) Benipur
- (D) Bisapi
- (C) Bithan

Ans - D

**17. To whom does the friend of Radha make a report ?**

- (A) Ram
- (B) Krishna
- (C) Shiva
- (D) Bal Ram

Ans - B

**18. Who has run to Lord Krishna ?**

- (A) Radha's friend
- (B) Radha's sister
- (C) Radha's mother
- (D) Radha's aunt

Ans - A

**19. Radha is separated from Krishna for .....**

- (A) four days
- (B) eight days



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**ENGLISH**

- (C) fifteen days
- (D) several days.

Ans - D

**20. Lord Krishan had not met ..... for sometime.**

- (A) Vidyapati
- (B) Sudama
- (C) Yashoda
- (D) Radha

Ans - D

**21. Radha's joy may come .....**

- (A) again
- (B) back
- (C) before
- (D) late

Ans - A

**22. Radha's friends are ..... about Radha.**

- (A) angry
- (B) happy
- (C) worried



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**ENGLISH**

(D) weeping

Ans - C

**23. Radha's tears have carved a**

(A) river

(B) statue

(C) sea

(D) hole

Ans - A

**24. Vidyapati is a ..... poet.**

(A) Oriya

(B) English

(C) Maithili

(D) Bhojpuri

Ans - C

**25. Vidyapati was born in**

(A) Bhagalpur

(B) Motihari

(C) Darbhanga

(D) Madhubani



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**ENGLISH**

Ans - D

**26. 'O Madhava, / I have run to call you'- is from**

- (A) Ode on Solitude
- (B) The Empty Heart
- (C) Thinner Than a Crescent
- (D) Koel

Ans - C

**27. Why is Radha hurt in 'Thinner Than a Crescent' ?**

- (A) Due to the presence of Lord Krishna
- (B) Due to the absence of Lord Krishna
- (C) Due to the ignorance of Lord Krishna
- (D) Due to the anger of Lord Krishna

Ans - B

**28. Who is crying in 'Thinner Than a Crescent' ?**

- (A) Radha
- (B) Krishna
- (C) Sudama
- (D) Devaki

Ans - A



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**ENGLISH**

**29. 'You ask her one thing, She speaks of another' is from :**

- (A) Polythene Bag
- (B) Koel
- (C) The Empty Heart
- (D) Thinner than a Crescent

Ans - D

**30. 'Her tears carved a river' ..... who is 'her' that the poet is referring to ?**

- (A) Mira
- (B) Radha
- (C) Rukmini
- (D) Laxmi

Ans - B

**31. Radha's friends were about her.**

- (A) angry
- (B) happy
- (C) worried
- (D) ecstatic

Ans - C



### 13. The Empty Heart

1. What made the rich man in 'The Empty Heart' mad?

Ans: - Fill the empty pot with gold made the rich man mad.

2. Why did the poet pray to the wish-yielding tree?



Ans: - The wish-yielding tree gave the rich man seven silver pitchers which were filled with coins.

**Q.3. What did the man lose while trying to fill the half-filled pitcher in "The Empty Heart"?**

Ans: - The man, while trying to fill the half-filled pitcher in "The Empty Heart" lost his peace and health.

**Q.4. Why was the tree called unkind?**

Ans: - Because the tree gave him a half-filled extra pitcher to make him greedy.

**Q.5. What makes our life happy-money or contentment or both? Discuss.**

Ans: - Contentment is the root of all happiness. No doubt; money is also essential for us but up to a limit and it is contentment which ascertains that limit.

**Q.6. Why was the man not content, although he was rich?**

Ans:- He was greedy, so he was not content

**Q.7. What does "Silver pitcher" symbolize in the poem?**

Ans: -The 'Silver pitcher' in the poem symbolises wealth which should have been more than enough to fill the man's heart with happiness and contentment.

**Q.8. Contentment is the style of life. Discuss in the light of the poem.**

Ans: -Contentment is the real wealth of human being. It is sure money is necessary, no doubt but how much money, cannot be limited. By our hard labour what we get is enough. We should have limited needs and desires.



**Q.9. What was the reason of the greedy man's death?**

Ans: - The man was very rich but he had no satisfaction. Although his demand was granted sevenfold, yet his desire shaped a demon. He was also given a half-full pot. He worked day and night to fill an empty pot and so he died helplessly.

**Q. 10. Explain the following lines: Nothing is wrong with a half-filled purse; Tis the void in the heart that is the curse.**

Ans: - Desire is a restless bird that can't be fulfilled even if the whole property of the world given to a single man. Each and every man needs some wealth; and it is enough to entertain our life in a good way; then why we need more? So, it is said that if our heart is empty, it is a curse.

**Q. 11. What does the name "Kalpaka" evoke? What light does it throw on the character of the person?**

Ans: - "Kalpaka" is a Tamil word means god, that has enough power to produce anything. A god should be generous and so it was. The man demanded only one pot of gold, and the tree gave him seven pots. Even an eight pot was given, though it was half filled. It explains the greed of the person.

**Q. 12. Why was he given seven pots?**

Ans: - The tree granted his promotion heartily.

**13. What is your opinion about a greedy man?**

Ans: - A greedy man loses his existence quickly.

**14. When did the man want one pot of gold?**

Ans: - When he prayed a lot, he demanded a pot.



1. 'The Empty Heart' has been composed by -

- (A) Periyasamy Thooran
- (B) Keki. N. Daruwala
- (C) Sarojini Naidu
- (D) Mahadevi Verma

Ans - A

2. In the poem 'The Empty Heart', the prayer was granted -

- (A) three fold
- (B) sevenfold
- (C) five fold
- (D) nine fold

Ans - B

3. In the poem "The Empty Heart", to whom did the man bid good bye ?

- (A) His Mother
- (B) His wife
- (C) His Children
- (D) His Mother, Wife and Children

Ans - D



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**ENGLISH**

**4. How many pots of gold were given to the man in the poem "The Empty Heart"?**

- (A) Seven
- (B) Six
- (C) Five
- (D) Eight

Ans - A

**5. "The Empty Heart" speaks about**

- (A) Happiness
- (B) Greed
- (C) Sorrow
- (D) Fear

Ans - B

**6. In the poem "The Empty Heart", the man was rich, but not .....**

- (A) wealthy
- (B) worthy
- (C) content
- (D) clever

Ans - C

**7. In the poem "The Empty Heart" a rich man prayer was granted .....**



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**ENGLISH**

- (A) Sevenfold
- (B) Eightfold
- (C) Sixfold
- (D) None of these

Ans - A

**8. According to the poem "The Empty Heart' which of the following statements is true ?**

- (A) The man was given six pots.
- (B) Periyasamy Thooran was a Bengali writer.
- (C) The man was not satisfied because he was greedy.
- (D) The poem "The Empty Heart' has been translated by S. Swaminathan.

Ans - C

**9. The richman wrecked his .....**

- (A) desire
- (B) pitchers
- (C) car
- (D) health

Ans - D



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**ENGLISH**

**10. At the end of the poem what happened to the richman in the poem "The Empty Heart"?**

- (A) He became poor
- (B) He died
- (C) He became wealthy
- (D) He became healthy

Ans - B

**11. Eating, drinking and sleep he .....**

- (A) did
- (B) shirked
- (C) passed
- (D) left

Ans - B

**12. Periyasamy Thooran was born in .....**

- (A) 1908
- (B) 1907
- (C) 1906
- (D) 1905

Ans - A



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**ENGLISH**

13. The poem 'The Empty Heart' highlights a great human .....

- (A) boldness
- (B) greatness
- (C) weakness
- (D) promptness

Ans - C

14. The poem is the translation of Tamil poem .....

- (A) Kurari Kudam
- (B) Aparajto
- (C) Kudam
- (D) Yama

Ans - A

15. Greed is ..... but life is not.

- (A) good
- (B) bad
- (C) worthy
- (D) endless

Ans - D

16. The discontented man prayed for .....



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**ENGLISH**

- (A) one pot of gold
- (B) two pots of gold
- (C) seven pots of gold
- (D) eight pots of gold

Ans - A

**17. The demon desire now made him .....**

- (A) sad
- (B) pleased
- (C) mad
- (D) happy

Ans - C

**18. The man tried all tricks to gather .....**

- (A) jewellery
- (B) gold
- (C) silver
- (D) diamonds

Ans - B

**19. In the poem "The Empty Heart", what did the pitchers contain ?**

- (A) silver coins



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**ENGLISH**

- (B) gold coins
- (C) copper coins
- (D) lead coins

Ans - B

**20. There was a ..... which had the power to grant wishes -**

- (A) snake
- (B) pigeon
- (C) tree
- (D) temple

Ans - C

**21. The Poet narrates the story of a .....**

- (A) Poor man
- (B) healthy man
- (C) rich man
- (D) greedy man

Ans - D

**22. The man was rich but he was not .....**

- (A) content
- (B) proud



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**ENGLISH**

(C) happy

(D) fool

**23. Harder and harder he tried, but .....**

(A) became mad

(B) became senseless

(C) failed

(D) died

Ans - A

**24. Periyasamy was awarded .....**

(A) Bharat Ratna

(B) Padma Bhushan

(C) Padma Bibhushan

(D) Padmshri

Ans - D

**25. Which tree had the power to grant, wishes in the poem 'The Empty Heart'.**

(A) Pipal

(B) Banyan

(C) Neem

Ans - B



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**ENGLISH**

(D) Kalpaka

Ans - D

**26. The tree granted him silver pots full of .....**

- (A) gold
- (B) coins
- (C) jewellery
- (D) diamond

Ans - A

**27. Periyasamy Thooran was a distinguished ..... writer.**

- (A) Bengali
- (B) Bhojpuri
- (C) Marathi
- (D) Tamil

Ans - D

**28. What made him mad ?**

- (A) Greedy tendency
- (B) Excessive desire
- (C) Insatiable greed
- (D) Wrecked health



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**ENGLISH**

Ans - B

**29. Who did the rich man pray to in the poem 'The Empty Heart'?**

- (A) The pots of gold
- (B) The Wish-yielding Tree
- (C) The king
- (D) God

Ans - B

**30. The poem 'The Empty Heart' tells about the problems caused by .....**

- (A) poverty
- (B) content
- (C) greed
- (D) anger

Ans - C

**31. The rich man asked for a .....**

- (A) pot of silver
- (B) pot of gold
- (C) pot of diamond
- (D) pot of jewellery

Ans - B



**32. How did the rich man work ?**

- (A) from morning to evening
- (B) from morning to noon
- (C) from morning to afternoon
- (D) from morning to midnight

Ans - D

**33. The poem "The empty Heart" highlights man's insatiable**

- (A) food
- (B) hunger
- (C) greed
- (D) nature

Ans - C

**34. "Eager and anxiously he shamelessly took ....." What did the man take ?**

- (A) Gold coins
- (B) Fancy clothes
- (C) Beautiful gems
- (D) Property

Ans - A

**35. 'The seven full vessels he clean forgot', is from**



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**ENGLISH**

- (A) The Empty Heart
- (B) Koel
- (C) Martha
- (D) Ode on Solitude

Ans - A

**36. The rich man left home because he wanted to earn more .....**

- (A) knowledge
- (B) respect
- (C) money
- (D) gold

Ans - D

**37. 'Ilantamiza' has been written by .....**

- (A) Periyasamy Thooran
- (B) Durga Prasad Panda
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Puran Singh

Ans - A

**38. 'The Empty Heart' tells us about .....**

- (A) greed



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**ENGLISH**

- (B) poverty
- (C) sickness
- (D) over-eating

Ans - A

**39. 'Greed is endless, but life is not'-is from**

- (A) The Empty Heart
- (B) Koel
- (C) God Made the Country
- (D) Thinner Than a Crescent

Ans - A

**40. "The demon desire now made him mad" is from**

- (A) The Empty Heart
- (B) Koel
- (C) Thinner Than a Crescent
- (D) Martha

Ans - A



## 14. Koel

**Q. 1. What does the flaming soul of the Koel ask?**

Ans: The flaming soul of the Koel wants to know where her beloved.

**Q. 2. Do you think that the Koel symbolises true love? Or, 'The koel is the symbol of a true love'. Explain it in brief.**



Ans: - Yes, the Koel is the symbol of true love. It kindles our heart. It pours a rain of sparks. It remains fresh. It never gets discharged. It has the power to catch the heart of others. Its love is natural. No one knows where it lives but when the spring season comes, it appears. It denotes that its love is true.

**Q.3. What charred the wings of koel?**

Ans: - The fire of love charred the wings of Koel.

**Q.4. Why is Koel restless?**

Ans: -The Koel is restless in search of her beloved.

**Q.5. What happens with the shades of mangoes?**

Ans: -The shades of mangoes have been burnt

**Q.6. Why is a Koel praised? How do you feel when you hear its voice?** Ans:- A Koel is praised for his/her songs. Its voice is so melodious that can attract any person. Due to its sweet song we praise it. When we hear its voice, we forget all others things. We begin to dream the world where there is calm and peace only.

**Q. 7. Why does the poet call the Koel a rain of spark"? Explain.**

Ans: -The poet calls the Koel a rain of spark. It means the Koel is an energetic bird that lives its life with happy and fertile moments. It's flow never stops as rain. It comes to welcome that summer which gives us rain. The rain gives us life.

**Q. 8. Why is the Koel restless? Is she able to win over her restlessness? If no, why?**

Ans: - The Koel is restless in search of her beloved. The sight of mango blossoms fires her all the more. So, her soul also burns. Therefore, to get relief from



restlessness she calls her beloved, with spark-shedding notes. She is hopeful of meeting her beloved very shortly.

**Q.9. Who wrote the poem 'Koel'?**

Ans: -Puran Singh wrote the poem 'Koel.

**Q.10. What makes thousand memories in heart?**

Ans: -The high-pitched song of cuckoo makes thousand memories in poet's heart.

Q. 11. What fires the Koel?

Ans: -The sight of mango-blossoms fires the Koel.

**Q.12. little Bird!", Why is 'B'in 'Bird capital here?**

Ans: - Because the poet personifies the bird.

**Q.13. What do thy" and "art" stand for?**

Ans: -We write "your" for "thy" and 'Are' for 'art.

**1. The Poem 'Koel' has been composed by .....**

- (A) Periasamy Thooran
- (B) Puran Singh
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Durga Prasad Panda

Ans - B



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**ENGLISH**

**2. The garden that burns the heart of 'Koel' is -**

- (A) green
- (B) thin
- (C) dense
- (D) thick

Ans - A

**3. The 'Koel' is hidden in -**

- (A) Forests
- (B) Mango-leaves
- (C) Fields
- (D) Mountains

Ans - B

**4. What does the flaming soul of the koel ask in the poem 'Koel' ?**

- (A) Wants to know where its lover is
- (B) Wants to know about its destination
- (C) Wants to know about its nest
- (D) None of these

Ans - A

**5. Which of the following statements is true, according to the poem 'Koel' ?**



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**ENGLISH**

- (A) The koel is called the brown cuckoo.
- (B) The koel sings in the apple leaves
- (C) The song of the cuckoo brings a thousand memories.
- (D) The poet does not become restless to hear its voice.

Ans - C

**6. The high pitched strains of the Koel wakes in the poet's soul a thousand .....**

- (A) dreams
- (B) desires
- (C) memories
- (D) longings.

Ans - C

**7. The Koel asks the ..... where its beloved is.**

- (A) branches
- (B) trees
- (C) leaves
- (D) fruits

Ans - C

**8. The Poet calls the Koel .....**

- (A) cuckoo



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**ENGLISH**

- (B) black bird
- (C) small bird
- (D) O little Bird

Ans - D

**9. The Koel's soul is like .....**

- (A) flaming
- (B) heating
- (C) heaven
- (D) burning

Ans - A

**10. The Koel is full of dissatisfaction because its ..... is not with her.**

- (A) lover
- (B) sister
- (C) mother
- (D) father

Ans - A

**11. The Koel is called the black .....**

- (A) dog
- (B) cuckoo



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**ENGLISH**

(C) squirrel

(D) duck

**12. The Koel is in search of her .....**

(A) mother

(B) friend

(C) fire

(D) beloved

Ans - B

**13. Where does the Koel sing ?**

(A) In the apple leaves

(B) In the guava leaves

(C) In the banana leaves

(D) In the mango leaves

Ans - D

**14. What fires the Koel ?**

(A) The sight of mango blossom

(B) The fire of love

(C) Flaming soul

Ans - D



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**ENGLISH**

(D) High-pitched notes

Ans - A

**15. .... has charred the Koel's wings.**

- (A) Fire of Lust
- (B) Fire of Love
- (C) Fire of Greed
- (D) Fire of Desire

Ans - B

**16. How does the Koel feel ?**

- (A) satisfied
- (B) happy
- (C) restless
- (D) peaceful

Ans - C

**17. The Poet asks the Koel what has ..... her.**

- (A) forgotten
- (B) hurt
- (C) told
- (D) longings



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**ENGLISH**

Ans - B

**18. The ..... of the koel has been charred by the fire of love.**

- (A) legs
- (B) beak
- (C) wings
- (D) eyes

Ans - C

**19. The Koel is desperately looking for his**

- (A) beloved
- (B) food
- (C) friends
- (D) rain

Ans - A

**20. "I am restless. Where is my Beloved ?" is from**

- (A) Koel
- (B) Martha
- (C) Thinner Than a Crescent
- (D) Ode on Solitude

Ans - A



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**ENGLISH**

**21. The Koel is unhappy because it is not with its**

- (A) husband
- (B) lover
- (C) brother
- (D) sister

Ans - B

**22. 'The shades of mangoes burn!' is from :**

- (A) Koel
- (B) Ode on Solitude
- (C) The empty Heart
- (D) God Made the Country

Ans - A

**23. Where does the koel conceal itself ?**

- (A) In the forest
- (B) In mango-leaves
- (C) In the leaves
- (D) In peepal-leaves

Ans - B



## 15. The Sleeping Porter

**Q 1. Who is challenging the mountain?**

Ans: -The brave porter is challenging the mountain.

**Q.2. What does the poet say about th orter?**



Ans: - In the poem "The Sleeping Porter", the poet has described the trails and sufferings of the porter. He climbs the mountain with a heavy load on his back in the snow of winter. He is very weak but he challenges the mountain. His cap is very dirty. His hungry son is shivering with cold.

**Q. 3. What distance does the porter cover in the snows of winter?**

Ans: - The porter covers a six-mile distance in the snows of winter.

**Q.4. How much load does the porter have on his back?**

Ans: - A twenty-five kilo load the porter have on his back.

**Q.5. Why is th Porter out of breath?**

Ans: - The porter has to climb the mountain with a heavy load on his back. He also pants and sweats because he discharges a tiring work. This is why the porter is out of breath.

**Q. 6. A mother is searching for nettles and vines who is she? Why is she searching such things?**

Ans: - She is porter's wife. She is searching for nettles (stinging plant) and vines (the creeper which bears grapes) for her son who is facing cold and hunger.

**Q. 7. How Sleeping Porter is the hero of the mountain?**

Ans: - A person who is determined for his goal, he must get it with hard labour. In such a situation difficulties often hurdles in the way. The porter labours hard. He never get tired and at last reaches up the mountain. Thus, he proves to be the hero of the mountain.

**Q. 8. What is meant by lid of night?**



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Ans: - "Lid of night" means the stars are the blankets which cover the porter in his protection.

**Q. 9. What type of cap is the 'Porter wearing?**

Ans: - He is wearing a dirty-black cap.

**Q. 10. Who is the hero of the mountain?**

Ans: - The porter is the hero of the mountain.

**Q. 11. What is there on the cliff?**

Ans: - There is a hut on the cliff of a steep rock.

**Q.12. What type of smell does the porter emit?**

Ans: - The porter emits a sulphur-like sour smell.

**Q. 13. What is the mother searching?**

Ans: -The mother is searching for nettles and vines.

**Q. 14. Who is reigning over the rich-kingdom of sleep?**

Ans: - The porter is reigning over the richkingdom of sleep.

**Q. 15. Determination, hard work and continuity win the race. Do you agree? Write your opinions with reference to the poem "The Sleeping Porter"?**

Ans:- Yes, I agree. A person who is determined for his goal, he must gets it. For the goal he has to labour hard. In such a situation difficulties often hurdles in the way. In the same way the porter labours hard. He is never tired and at last reach his destination.



**16. The poet has focused on trials and tribulations of the porter. Elucidate.**

Ans: - In the poem "The Sleeping Porter" the poet has focused the trouble and trials of the porter. He is poor enough. He has to carry loads on his back to the mountain. There are snows all around but he doesn't care and faces such troubles with his bare body. Although he labours toil and moil, yet he is unable to fulfil needs of his family.

**1. "The Sleeping Porter", was wearing a ..... cap.**

- (A) black
- (B) blue
- (C) brown
- (D) white

Ans - A

**2. The sleeping Porter' is challenging -**



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**ENGLISH**

- (A) the forest
- (B) the mountain
- (C) the river
- (D) the footpath

Ans - B

**3. In the poem "The Sleeping Porter", the porter's heart was twittering like a .....**

- (A) Squirrel/deer
- (B) Bird
- (C) Monkey/tiger
- (D) Koel/rabbit

Ans - B

**4. In the poem 'Sleeping porter', what distance does the porter cover in the snows of winter ?**

- (A) Five miles
- (B) Six miles
- (C) Seven miles
- (D) None of these

Ans - B



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**ENGLISH**

**5. In the poem 'Sleeping porter', the porter's cap is .....**

- (A) white and sweat-stained
- (B) dirty and sweat-stained
- (C) clean and sweat-stained
- (D) none of these

Ans - B

**6. In the poem 'Sleeping porter', where is the porter's hut ?**

- (A) on the mountain
- (B) on the hill
- (C) on the cliff
- (D) none of these

Ans - C

**7. Laxmi Prasad Devkota was a renowned .....**

- (A) Indian Poet
- (B) Nepali Poet
- (C) Russian Poet
- (D) American Poet

Ans - B

**8. Laxmi Prasad Devkota was a .....**



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**ENGLISH**

- (A) essayist
- (B) story writer
- (C) novelist
- (D) dramatist

Ans - B

**9. The porter is carrying a heavy load on his .....**

- (A) shoulder
- (B) back
- (C) head
- (D) hand

Ans - B

**10. The Porter body emits .....**

- (A) dirty smell
- (B) coloured lights
- (C) pungent smell
- (D) sulphur-like sour smell

Ans - D

**11. What is the mother searching for in the poem "The Sleeping porter" ?**

- (A) Warm clothes



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**ENGLISH**

- (B) Nettles and Vines
- (C) The porter
- (D) Herjson

Ans - B

**12. Laxmi Prasad Devkota was born in .....**

- (A) Kathmandu
- (B) Tamilnadu
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Kolkata

Ans - A

**13. The porter mind is very .....**

- (A) strong
- (B) dull
- (C) weak
- (D) witful

Ans - B

**14. The porter is compared to a .....**

- (A) bird
- (B) king



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**ENGLISH**

- (C) hero
- (D) cattle

Ans - A

**15. The Porter's son is shivering with .....**

- (A) fever
- (B) hunger
- (C) cold
- (D) winter

Ans - C

**16. .... is reigning over the rich kingdom of sleep.**

- (A) The King
- (B) The Porter's mother
- (C) The Porter's son
- (D) The Porter

Ans - D

**17. The Sleeping composed by Porter has been**

- (A) Laxmi Prasad Devkota
- (B) Puran Singh
- (C) Durga Prasad Panda



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(D) William Wordsworth

Ans - A

**18. Laxmi Prasad Devkota obtained a Bachelor degree from .....**

- (A) Bihar University
- (B) Mithila University
- (C) Benaras University
- (D) Patna University

Ans - D

**19. The porter enjoys a good and peaceful .....**

- (A) sleep
- (B) walk
- (C) laugh
- (D) journey

Ans - A

**20. What is there on the cliff ?**

- (A) Pond
- (B) Hut
- (C) River
- (D) Palace



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

Ans - B

**21. .... is the hero of the mountain.**

- (A) king
- (B) giant
- (C) porter
- (D) poorman

Ans - C

**22. Who is challenging the mountain ?**

- (A) The Poet
- (B) Porter wife
- (C) The Porter
- (D) The Porter's Son

Ans - C

**23. Who is facing the uphill task ?**

- (A) a porter
- (B) mother
- (C) the boy
- (D) the poet

Ans - A



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**ENGLISH**

**24. The Porter has to climb up in the .....**

- (A) hill
- (B) rain and shower
- (C) uphill
- (D) snows of winter

Ans – D

**25. The Porter was going up a .....**

- (A) lane
- (B) cliff
- (C) platform
- (D) road

Ans - B

**26. The porter ..... Over the rich kingdom of sleep.**

- (A) laughing
- (B) crying
- (C) sleeping
- (D) reigning

Ans - D

**27. As a result of very hard work, the Porter's ..... beat fast.**



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) muscles
- (B) nerves
- (C) heart
- (D) pulse

Ans - C

**28. The porter is out of**

- (A) courage
- (B) breath
- (C) money
- (D) energy

Ans - B

**29. The porter carried ..... kilo on his back.**

- (A) 38
- (B) 25
- (C) 35
- (D) 40

Ans - B

**30. The porter is in deep**

- (A) slumber



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(B) thought

(C) grief

(D) pain

Ans - A

**31. 'Like a bird/his heart is twittering' is from**

(A) Koel

(B) Martha

(C) The Sleeping Porter

(D) The Polythene Bag

Ans - C

**32. The porter is the proud conqueror of**

(A) mountain

(B) cliff

(C) sleep

(D) nature

Ans - C

**33. ".....but what a stout human figure!"- the poet is referring to the**

(A) porter

(B) mountain-climber



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**ENGLISH**

(C) doctor

(D) lawyer

**34. The porter's structure is**

(A) hefty

(B) fat

(C) thin

(D) skeleton-like

Ans - A

**35. 'Yugvani' was edited by :**

(A) Puran Singh

(B) Periasamy Thooran

(C) Alexander Pope

(D) Laxmi Prasad Devkota

Ans - D

**36. What does the porter's body emit ?**

(A) coloured lights

(B) radiation

(C) sulphur like smell

Ans - D



(D) fragrance

Ans - C

## 16. Martha

**Q. 1. What does Martha do in the Hazel glen?**

Ans: - Martha tells the children stories in the Hazel glen.

**Q. 2. How did Martha tell her story?**



Ans: - Martha narrated a story in front of children in a magical way. She would sit with her slim and beautiful hands clasped round her bended knees. Her narrow chin and nice head seemed to tell half of the story. Her style was very attractive. She cast a spell on the children's minds so that they lost sight to the real world and her face and get lost in the world being described by Martha.

**Q. 3. Describe Martha's physical features.**

Ans: - Martha is an old woman. Her eyes are clear grey, nice and calm. During telling her stories, she would sit with her two slim hands clasped round her bended knees. Her chin is narrow and her hand is small and lovely. Her expression presents a mysterious scene in the valley.

**Q. 4. Explain the mood of the poet when he says "Our hearts stood still in the hush of an age gone by".**

Ans: -The poet is now in sad mood. As Martha begins her story, the poet feels happy, but as it goes and goes on, her appearance creates a mysterious scene. Beholding this scene the mood of the poet suddenly changes into sadness. He feels that one age has passed away.

**Q.5. How do they sit to listen Martha's story?**

Ans: -They sit on their elbows to listen Martha's story.

**Q. 6. What is the colour of Martha's eyes?**

Ans:-The colour of Martha's eyes is clear grey.

**Q. 7. Who are staring at ease?**

Ans:-Children are staring at ease.



**Q. 8. How half of the stories were said?**

Ans:-Half of the stories were said by her grave expression.

**Q.9. Do you think that Martha and the children are enjoyed the stories?**

Ans:- Yes, both Martha and the children enjoyed the stories well. As Martha is the performer of the story, she must enjoy it. The children feel peace and calm when hears the story. It means the children are taking high enjoyment that's why they are happy.

**Q. 10. How does the poem Martha end?**

Ans: -The poem ends with a grand success. All fondone and forgot. Their hearts stood still in a calm place and in the same way clouds would stand in the height of the sky. It is felt that a period of the age has slided away. All the children felt comfortable and relaxed.

**Q. 11. Describe poet's feeling when he started the poem.**

Ans: -Walder de la Mare has unique contribution to English poetry. He can create on effective and haunting atmosphere. In creating such situation, he imagines delicately and fancifully. The poet himself becomes a stor teller like Martha. The poem has been written in a reminiscent mood. The poet goes back to the world as his childhood and shows how happy he was then. He longs to go back to the past. This is feeling of the poet.

**Q. 12. Martha begins with happy and tranquil note and ends with sadness. Does she do so? Explain.**



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**ENGLISH**

Ans: - The poem begins with happy and tranquil note. Martha starts her story with a great beauty. Her facial expressing presents a fantasy. The children are attract towards her and her stories. But as the story develops, her face presents a dreadful scene. Her beauty loses its existence and the sun sets. All forget everything and were drown in dreamy world.

**1. Who has composed the poem 'Martha'?**

- (A) Walter de la Mare
- (B) William Shakespeare
- (C) William Cowper
- (D) Alexander Pope

Ans - A

**2. 'Martha' chin was -**

- (A) wide
- (B) flat
- (C) broad
- (D) narrow

Ans - D

**3. Walter de la Mare was a .....**

- (A) Ancient Poet



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**ENGLISH**

- (B) Modern Poet
- (C) Mediaval Poet
- (D) None of these

Ans - B

**4. The stories of Martha were full of .....**

- (A) hatred
- (B) wonder
- (C) fear
- (D) tragedy

Ans - B

**5. Martha was a .....**

- (A) Preacher
- (B) story teller
- (C) teacher
- (D) speaker

Ans - B

**6. Martha's stories were about ..... and fairies.**

- (A) oldmen
- (B) children



**CLASS - 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

(C) gnomes

(D) witches

Ans - C

**7. The Poet knew Martha when he was a .....**

(A) teacher

(B) shopkeeper

(C) servant

(D) child

Ans - D

**8. Children sit on their elbows .....**

(A) down

(B) up

(C) below

(D) lolled

Ans - D

**9. Martha used to tell her stories to the .....**

(A) villagers

(B) children

(C) army



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**ENGLISH**

(D) people

Ans - B

**10. Martha's stories have a ..... effect.**

(A) noisy

(B) tranquil

(C) rowdy

(D) crazy

Ans - B

**11. Martha's voice was .....**

(A) slow

(B) high

(C) cursed

(D) sweet

Ans - D

**12. Martha had small lovely .....**

(A) head

(B) chin

(C) eyes

(D) lips



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**ENGLISH**

Ans - A

**13. In the poem 'Martha', what is the colour of martha's eyes ?**

- (A) Grey
- (B) Blue
- (C) Black
- (D) red

Ans - A

**14. Which of the following statements is false, according to the poem 'Martha'?**

- (A) Martha tells her stories over and over again.
- (B) Martha would tell her stories in greenish brown valley.
- (C) She would sit with clasped hands round her neck .....
- (D) Her stories have a tranquil effect.

Ans - C

**15. Martha used to tell ..... stories.**

- (A) interesting
- (B) wonderful
- (C) enchanting
- (D) mythological

Ans - B



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**ENGLISH**

**16. With what words did Martha's stories begin ?**

- (A) once upon a time
- (B) over and over again
- (C) long-long ago
- (D) once....once upon a time

Ans - D

**17. Martha would sit with her two .....**

- (A) slim hands
- (B) long hands
- (C) short legs
- (D) long legs

Ans - A

**18. What does Martha do in the hazel glen ?**

- (A) Makes merry
- (B) Tells her stories
- (C) Wanders
- (D) Sleep

Ans - B

**19. Martha's stories are like a .....**



**CLASS – 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**ENGLISH**

- (A) ghost
- (B) fairy
- (C) dream
- (D) wonder

Ans - C

**20. “Her voice and her narrow chin” is from the poem**

- (A) The Sleeping Porter
- (B) The Empty Heart
- (C) maratha
- (D) Koel

Ans - C

**21. Maratha’s stories were listened to by the children with**

- (A) tension
- (B) joy
- (C) ease
- (D) attention

Ans - C

**22. Maratha used to tell her stories in the hazel**

- (A) glen



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**ENGLISH**

- (B) mountain
- (C) seaside
- (D) forest

Ans - A

**23. The children were transported to a ..... on hearing Maratha's stories.**

- (A) forest
- (B) cloud
- (C) dreamland
- (D) garden

Ans - C

**24. 'And her beauty far away' - is from**

- (A) Thinner Than a Crescent
- (B) Maratha
- (C) Koel
- (D) Ode on Solitude

Ans - B

**25. The children used to listen to Maratha, lying on their .....**

- (A) elbows
- (B) hands



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**ENGLISH**

(C) bed

(D) backs

Ans - A

**26. Like a conjurer, Walter De La Mare create an atmosphere of .....**

(A) mystery

(B) town

(C) school

(D) country

Ans - A

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