

From the Chapter

- A.**
- Lencho's
 - North-east
 - downpour
 - dotted
 - Corn
 - The hail left nothing.
 - sadness
 - remained
 - God's address
 - Farmer's faith
 - serious
 - correspondence
 - Because he did not get 100 pesos from God.
 - God cannot make mistake in sending the money.
 - deed
 - contentment
- B.**
- Lencho wrote a letter to God. He asked God for a hundred pesos.
 - The postmaster sent money to Lencho in order to not let his faith shaken in God.
 - One's positivity can definitely bring in a spark of brightness even in adverse circumstances. After a devastating storm, Lencho was left with nothing but his positive thought and faith in God motivated him to ask for monetary help through a letter to God. In reply, he indeed got an amount by the post office employees. This instance shows the power of positivity in adversity.
 - Lencho was not surprised but became angry to find the letter with money in it.
 - The postmaster was a friendly and pleasant fellow.
 - Lencho was angry because he found less money in the envelope than what he had asked for from God. He wrote one more letter to God stating that only seventy pesos reached him. He asked Him to send the rest but not through the mail as post office employees were a bunch of crooks.
 - Lencho called the raindrops 'new coins' because rain was going to bring good harvest.
 - Lencho and his family were in distress because the hailstorm had destroyed their crop completely. He asked God for help.
- C.**
- The postmaster collected some money from his employees and friends, he himself gave a part of his salary, put it in an envelope and sent it to Lencho to answer his letter.
 - When Lencho opened the envelope he found less money in it than what he had asked for from God. He believed that God could not have made a mistake, nor could he have denied

him what he had requested. Thinking that the post office employees must have taken the money he called them a 'bunch of crooks'.

3. The rain had destroyed his crop completely leaving nothing in the field.
 4. Lencho had complete faith in God. After the hailstorm destroyed his crop he wrote a letter to God asking for a hundred pesos.
 5. The postmaster was a friendly and pleasant man. On reading the letter he first laughed, but immediately turned serious and decided to help Lencho by answering the letter.
 6. Lencho didn't try to find out who had sent him the money because he had complete faith in God and he was confident that his letter was answered by God Himself and nobody else.
- D.**
1. Lencho wrote a letter to God as he had immense faith in God and thought that He would be the only one to help him in his bad times. His crop was completely destroyed by hailstorm and he and his family were left with nothing to eat, so he wrote a letter addressing God to send him 100 pesos so that they could survive in such a difficult situation.
 2. Lencho had complete faith in God, so he wrote a letter to God asking for 100 pesos. When the postmaster reads his letter, he decides to answer back his letter with money in it. When Lencho receives the letter he becomes angry to see less money than what he had asked for, thinking that the post office employees would have taken the money. But actually these were the postmaster and his employees who had helped him by collecting the money. Without knowing the truth Lencho calls them 'a bunch of crooks', which I think was not justified.
 3. Lencho was a poor farmer. Hailstorm had destroyed his crop completely. Nothing was left in the field.

As he had immense faith in God, he thought of writing a letter to God asking for help. Also there was no hope other than God. In the letter, he explained his problems and asked for 100 pesos for his family's survival.

When the postmaster read the letter, he was surprised to see Lencho's faith in God and decided to help him. He, with all his colleagues and friends, collected some money and sent it to Lencho with a letter containing only a single word as the signature: God.

From the Chapter

- A. 1. (a) (iii) Union Buildings, Pretoria
(b) (i) It looked like a rainbow gathering of different colours and nations.
(c) tenth May
(d) besieged
2. (a) (ii) The generals of South African defence force and police
(b) (iii) That they would not have saluted but arrested him.
(c) loyalty
(d) finally
3. (a) (ii) In the last decade of 20th century
(b) (ii) Rights and freedoms of all people
(c) The Anglo-Boer war
(d) erected
4. (a) (ii) Man
(b) (i) One who have courage to conquer fear
(c) human heart
(d) enough
- B. 1. The decades of oppression and brutality had produced men of extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity that their like may never be known again. Many other men like Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, Chief Luthuli, Yusuf Dadoo, Bram Fischer and Robert Sobukwe, whose names may not be as well known, were a part of the struggle against apartheid.
2. Nelson Mandela was troubled by the fact that he was not able to thank those thousands of African patriots who lost their lives in freedom struggle and that they were not able to see what their sacrifices had wrought.
3. On the 10th of May 1994, there was the largest gathering ever of international leaders on South African soil for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government. Nelson Mandela was sworn in as South Africa's first Black President after more than three centuries of White's rule.
4. Mandela had high hopes for the future of South Africa. Once they had achieved political emancipation, he pledged to liberate all South Africans from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination. He also vowed that the beautiful land of South Africa would never ever experience oppression of one by another.
5. When Nelson Mandela was sworn in as the president, he pledged to obey and uphold the Constitution and to devote himself to the well-being of the Republic and its people.
6. On the day of inaugural ceremony, Nelson Mandela remembered the fact that not so many years ago, the highest generals of the South African defence force and police would not have saluted but arrested him.

The ‘extraordinary human disaster’ that Mandela mentioned at the beginning of his speech refers to the inhuman practice of apartheid, i.e., the racial discrimination suffered by the blacks at the hands of whites in South Africa.

- C.
1. As a boy, Mandela did not have a hunger for freedom because he thought that he was born free. He believed that as long as he obeyed his father and abided by the customs of his tribe, he was free in every possible manner. Slowly and gradually, he understood that it was not just his freedom that was being curtailed, but also the freedom of all his black brothers and sisters. It was after attaining this understanding that he developed a hunger for the freedom of his people.
 2. The ‘extraordinary human disaster’ that Mandela mentioned at the beginning of his speech refers to the inhuman practice of apartheid, i.e., the racial discrimination suffered by the blacks at the hands of whites in South Africa that lasted for more than three centuries.
 3. Mandela thought that both the oppressor and the oppressed need to be liberated as an oppressor is a prisoner of hatred who is locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow-mindedness. It is not possible for a person to be free when he/she is taking away someone else’s freedom just as surely as a person is not free when his/her freedom is taken away from him. He feels that both the oppressor and the oppressed are robbed of their humanity.
 4. Mandela had high hopes for the future of South Africa. Once they had achieved political emancipation, he pledged to liberate all South Africans from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination. He also vowed that the beautiful land of South Africa would never ever experience oppression of one by another.
 5. Mandela realised in his youth that it was not just his freedom that was being curtailed, but the freedom of all black people. The hunger for his own freedom became the greater hunger for the freedom of his people. A freedom that would enable his people to live their lives with dignity and self-respect. This desire of a non-racial society transformed him into a virtuous and self-sacrificing man. Thus, he joined the African National Congress and this changed him from a frightened young man into a bold man. It led to the transformation of a law-abiding attorney to a criminal, a family loving husband into a man without a home, a life loving man into a monk. He could no longer enjoy the poor and limited freedoms he was allowed when he knew his people were not free.
 6. The spectacular array of South African jets, helicopters and troop carriers demonstrated perfect formation over the Union Buildings. It was not only a display of pinpoint precision and military force, but a demonstration of a military’s loyalty to democracy and to the new government that had been freely and fairly elected.
- D.
1. When Mandela said that he was ‘simply the sum of all African patriots,’ he meant that he could identify the unimaginable sacrifices of all those thousands of noble men of such extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity who fought against apartheid and for the collective freedom of the African people. He was pained that he could not thank them for their sacrifices and sufferings and that they could not see what their sacrifices had wrought.
 2. As a boy, Mandela did not have a hunger to be free as he thought that he was born free. As long as he obeyed his father and abided by the customs of his tribe, he was free in every way he knew-free to run in the fields, swim in the streams, roast mealies under the stars and ride on the broad backs of bulls. As a student, he wanted certain “transitory freedoms” only for

himself, such as being able to stay out at night, read what he pleased and go where he chose. He then talks about certain “basic and honourable freedoms” such as achieving his potential, earning his living, marrying and having a family and the freedom of not to be obstructed in a lawful life.

He builds the contrast between these two freedoms by stating that the transitory freedoms he wanted were limited to him, whereas the honourable freedoms had to do more with his and his people’s position in the society.

3. As a boy, Mandela did not have a hunger for freedom because he thought that he was born free. He believed that as long as he obeyed his father and abided by the custom of his tribe, he was free in every possible manner and not troubled by the law of man or God. He had certain needs as a teenager and certain needs as a young man. Gradually, he realised that he was selfish during his boyhood. He slowly understood that it was not just his freedom that was being curtailed, but also the freedom of all his black brothers and sisters. It was after attaining this understanding that he developed a hunger for the freedom of his people.

Part-I: His First Flight

From the Chapter

- A. 1. (a) (iii) Because his wings did not support him to fly.
(b) (i) Under the ledge
(c) ledge
(d) expanse
2. (a) (iv) For twenty-four hours
(b) (i) On the big plateau
(c) waves
(d) devour
3. (a) (iv) Some food
(b) (iii) Hunger
(c) fish
(d) Plaintively
4. (a) (i) That he could not fly.
(b) (iii) Green sea
(c) cawed amusedly
(d) shrieking
- B. 1. When the young seagull took his first flight, his family gathered around him and started screaming, praising him and offered him scraps of dog-fish with their beaks.
2. The young seagull was 'exhausted by the strange exercise' because he was tired and weak with hunger and so he could not rise.
3. In these lines 'he' refers to the young seagull.
4. The young seagull was afraid of attempting his first flight as he thought that he would be drowned in the sea. Because of hunger, he made his attempt to catch the fish which his mother carried in her beak on the opposite side, so that seagull fly there and eat it. As soon as the young seagull moved to catch the fish his wings spread outwards automatically, and he was able to fly. He landed safely on the sea and floated in the sea with no fear of drowning.
5. The young seagull could not fly with his other siblings because he failed to muster up the courage to fly with them.
6. To draw the attention of his family, the young seagull slowly stepped out to the brink of the ledge, and standing on one leg with the other leg hidden under his wing, he closed one eye, then the other, pretending to be falling asleep. Still 'apart from his mother no one took notice of him.
7. The seagull's flight began when out of hunger he dived at the fish which his mother stood at his opposite side carrying in her beak. As soon as he dived towards his mother, his wings spread outwards automatically, and he was able to fly. His flight ended when he landed safely on the sea and started floating on it with no fear of drowning.

8. When out of hunger he dived at the fish which his mother carried standing at his opposite side, his wings spread outwards automatically, and he was soaring gradually downwards and outwards. Later, he safely landed on the sea and it was then when he was no longer afraid of water.
- C.
1. The young seagull was afraid to fly with his family members because it was his first flight. His brothers and sister had already flown away but he had been afraid to fly with them. Each time he had taken a little run forward to the brink of the ledge and attempted to flap his wings, he failed to muster up the courage to take the plunge. Looking down at the vast expanse of the sea, he was certain that his wings would not support him in his flight.
 2. When the young seagull cried for food, his mother picked up a piece of fish and flew across to him. But she halted just at his opposite side with the fish in her beak. The young seagull was so hungry that he dived at the fish and soon felt his wings spread outwards. He was now flying in the air and made his first flight.
 3. The young Seagull was left alone on the ledge because his two brothers and sister had already flown away the day before. He had been afraid to fly with them. Every time he looked down at the vast expanse of the sea he felt certain that his wings would not support him in his flight. He was afraid of flying as he failed to muster up the courage to take the plunge.
 4. To make the seagull fly his parents had come around calling to him shrilly, upbraiding him, threatening to let him starve on his ledge unless he flew away.
 5. The young seagull's mother came near him with a piece of fish as she knew he was very hungry and that he would dive towards the sea in order to take the piece of fish and thus he would take his first flight.
 6. When the seagull took his flight finally, he was no longer afraid of the water. He was soaring gradually downwards and outwards. He just felt a bit dizzy. He completely forgot that he had not been able to fly before.
- D.
1. The young seagull was very hungry. He had not eaten since the previous nightfall. It was this hunger that ultimately compelled him to take a dive and fly ultimately. His hunger only intensified when he saw some food. When his mother came towards him with food in her beak, he screamed with joy and anticipation. However, she stopped just opposite to him. He wondered why she did not come nearer. Not being able to control his hunger any longer, he dived at the food in his mother's beak. At that moment, his hunger overpowered his fear of the great expanse of sea beneath the cliff. Finally, this plunge was followed by his first flight. Hence, the young seagull's hunger acted as a source of motivation for him.
 2. To make the seagull fly he was left alone at the ledge. His mother and father had come around calling to him shrilly, upbraiding him, threatening to let him starve on his ledge unless he flew away. To draw the attention of his family, the young seagull slowly stepped out to the brink of the ledge, and standing on one leg with the other leg hidden under his wing, he closed one eye, then the other, pretending to be falling asleep. Still apart from his mother no one took notice of him.
When he cried for food, his mother picked up a piece of fish and flew across to him. But she halted just opposite to him with the fish in her beak. The young seagull was so hungry that he dived at the fish and soon felt his wings spread outwards. All these tactics of his family members finally made him to take his first flight.

3. Young seagull's mother played a crucial role in making him overcome his fear and fly ultimately. When the young seagull was left alone on his ledge, slowly he stepped out to the brink of the ledge, and standing on one leg with the other leg hidden under his wing, he closed one eye, then the other, pretending to be falling asleep, to draw the attention of his family. Still apart from his mother no one took notice of him. When he cried for food, his mother picked up a piece of fish and flew across to him. But she halted just opposite to him with the fish in her beak. The young seagull was so hungry that he dived at the fish and soon felt his wings spread outwards. This finally made him to take his first flight. Hence, his mother had a great role in making him fly.

Part-II: Black Aeroplane

From the Chapter

- A.**
- (a) (iii) 1 : 30 am
(b) (ii) The light of a big city
(c) England
(d) coming up
 - (a) (ii) The aeroplane did not have sufficient fuel.
(b) (ii) The pilot
(c) obedient child
(d) frightened
 - (a) (i) He ought to go back to Paris.
(b) (i) He wanted to come home soon.
(c) Paris
(d) enough
 - (a) (iii) A woman in the control centre
(b) (i) Strangely
(c) radar
(d) safely
- B.**
- Just when this thought came to the author's mind that he was lost, there appeared a black aeroplane from the black clouds. The pilot of that plane waved at him and asked him to follow. The author thought that he was trying to help him show the way out of the storm, so he got ready to follow him happily like an obedient child.
 - The risk was to fly through the black storm clouds. The narrator took the risk because his home was beckoning him. He was dreaming of his holiday and looking forward to being with his family. He also wanted to get home in time to enjoy a good English breakfast.
 - When the pilot was about 150 kilometres away from Paris, he saw huge storm clouds which looked like black mountains standing in front of him across the sky. He could not fly up and over them, nor did he have enough fuel to fly around them to the north or south. So he thought he will have to go back to Paris.
 - When the pilot of the Dakota plane encountered the storm clouds on his way, he either had an option of going back to Paris which was just 150 kilometres behind him or he could take

the risk of flying through the storm. The pilot decided to take the risk because his home was beckoning him. He was dreaming of his holiday and looking forward to being with his family. He also wanted to get home in time to enjoy a good English breakfast.

5. The author, after landing, went to the control room to find out about the black aeroplane. The woman there told him that no other plane was flying in the storm. In this way, she could not help the author in getting the answers of his questions.
 6. The pilot said that the black clouds were huge. He perceived them as black mountains standing in front of him across the sky.
 7. The pilot of the black aeroplane signalled the author in Dakota aeroplane to follow him. He took him out through the storm which ultimately led him to the runway of an airport. Thus the black aeroplane rescued the pilot of Dakota aeroplane.
 8. No, the pilot of the Dakota was not able to meet the pilot of the black aeroplane. He was told by the woman in control room that there was no other plane in the storm except his Dakota.
- C.
1. After landing, the narrator was not sorry to walk away from the old Dakota because he had a horrific and scary experience flying it. He was caught in a storm with his compass, radio and other instruments all dead. He was happy that he had landed the plane safely.
 2. When the author was flying Dakota aeroplane over France, he encountered the storm clouds on his way. He either had an option of going back to Paris which was just 150 kilometres behind him or he could take the risk of flying through the storm. The pilot decided to take this risk as he wanted to be at home. He was dreaming of his holiday and looking forward to being with his family. He also wanted to get home in time to enjoy a good English breakfast.
 3. On its way to England the old Dakota aeroplane encountered the storm clouds. The pilot had taken the risk of flying the plane straight into the clouds as he wanted to be home to meet his family. Inside the clouds, everything was suddenly black. It was impossible to see anything outside the aeroplane. The old aeroplane jumped and twisted in the air. Suddenly, the compass and the radio were also dead.
 4. When the narrator got lost in the storm, suddenly, he saw another aeroplane in the black clouds near him. Its pilot waved at him, asking him to follow. He was glad to find a help and followed him through the clouds like an obedient child for more than half an hour. He suddenly came out of the clouds and saw the runway, on which he landed his plane safely. On reaching the airport the narrator asked the woman in the control centre about the identity of the other pilot. She looked at him strangely as there was no other plane in the storm. She told him that his was the only plane she could see on the radar that night.
 5. After landing safely the narrator asked the woman in the control centre about the identity of the other pilot. She looked at him strangely as there was no other plane in the storm. She told him that no other plane was flying that night. His was the only plane she could see on the radar.
 6. As the narrator flew into the storm, everything went black. It was impossible to see anything outside the plane. The old Dakota jumped and twisted in the air. The compass and the radio were also dead. He was lost in the storm. Suddenly, in the black clouds near him, he saw another aeroplane. Its pilot waved at him, asking him to follow. He was glad to find a help and followed the strange aeroplane through the clouds for more than half an hour like an obedient child. He was using his last fuel tank and there was only enough fuel to fly for five

or ten minutes more. Then, the other pilot started to go down and he followed. He suddenly came out of the clouds and saw the runway, on which he then landed his plane safely.

D. 1. The pilot of the Dakota plane encountered the storm clouds when he was on his way to England to meet his family. The presence of clouds made it unsafe to travel by air because there were chances of a storm. They were so huge and dark that the pilot compared them with “black mountains”. He knew he couldn’t pass them as it was impossible to go above them or escape them with the amount of fuel that was left in the last tank. He either had an option of going back to Paris which was just 150 kilometres behind him or he could take the risk of flying through the storm. The pilot decided to take the risk and flew the plane straight into the storm. The pilot did so because his decision making was clouded by his wish to meet his family. He so desperately wanted to be with his family and have that English breakfast he had been dreaming of all day, that he took the risk of not going back.

2. Do it yourself.

3. Yes, I agree that the story ‘The Black Aeroplane’ is a mystery. When the narrator was on his way to England to meet his family in his old Dakota plane he encountered the storm clouds. They were so huge and dark that the pilot compared them with “black mountains”. He knew that he couldn’t pass them as it was impossible to go above or around them with the amount of fuel that was left in the tank. He also knew that the presence of clouds made it unsafe to travel by air but still he decided to take the risk of continuing ahead and flew his plane straight into the storm clouds. He was desperate to reach home to be with his family and enjoy his English breakfast.

Soon, everything went black. It became impossible to see anything outside the plane. Suddenly, the compass and the radio also stopped working. He got lost in the storm. Suddenly, in the black clouds near him he noticed another aeroplane. Its pilot waved at him, asking him to follow. He followed the strange aeroplane which guided him till he saw the runway, on which he landed his plane safely. After landing safely the narrator asked the woman in the control centre about the identity of the other pilot. She looked at him strangely as there was no other plane in the storm. She told him that no other plane was flying that night and his was the only plane she could see on the radar.

So the question’ who the other pilot was, remains unsolved till the end like a mystery.

From the Chapter

- A.**
1. (a) (ii) Writing in a diary
(b) (iii) Thirteen-year-old
(c) musings
(d) musings
 2. (a) (iii) Kitty
(b) (i) Anne Frank
(c) Anne Frank
(d) Friend
 3. (a) (iii) talked too much
(b) (ii) A Chatterbox
(c) maths
(d) assigned
 4. (a) (iv) Talking
(b) (i) talking ability under control
(c) The narrator
(d) convincing
 5. (a) (iii) Mr Keesing
(b) (ii) Sanne
(c) 'Quack, Quack, Quack, Said Mistress Chatterbox'
(d) enough
- B.**
1. In her first essay, titled 'A Chatterbox,' Anne wanted to come up with convincing arguments to prove the necessity of talking. She argued that talking was a student's trait and that she would do her best to keep it under control. She further wrote that she would never be able to cure herself of the habit since her mother talked as much as she did if not more. There was not much that one could do about inherited traits. Mr Keesing too had a good laugh reading her arguments.
 2. Mr. Keesing was a strict but extremely understanding teacher. However, he was not rigidly strict. He expected discipline and silence in his class while he was teaching, which is acceptable.
 3. Sanne was good at poetry. She helped Anne by suggesting her to write the entire essay in verse. Anne tried to play a joke on Mr Keesing with the essay. Mr Keesing took it in the right way and read it to the class. He understood her point and allowed her to talk and did not punish her again.
 4. Anne did not have a true friend. She had many friends, but she only talked to them about ordinary everyday things. She had a great need to share her thoughts with someone but she did not seem to get any closer to her friends. She felt that maybe it was her fault that she could

not confide in them. Knowing that this situation would not change and believing a paper to have more patience than people, she decided to write and confide in a diary.

5. The entire class was quaking in their boots out of fear and nervousness because a meeting was about to happen in which the teachers would decide who'll be moved up to the next form and who'll be kept back.
 6. Anne thought that she was alone because she did not have a true friend with whom she could share her thoughts. She had many friends, but she only talked to them about ordinary everyday things. She had a great need to get all kinds of things off her chest but she did not seem to get any closer to her friends. She felt that maybe it was her fault that she could not confide in them.
 7. Anne's grandmother had fallen ill and had to be operated upon. Therefore, Anne's birthday passed with little celebration. Her grandmother died the next year. Anne wrote in her diary that no one knew how often she thought of her grandmother and still loved her. On her next birthday Grandma's candle was lit along with the rest. This shows that Anne was close to her grandmother.
 8. Anne started her school right away at the Montessori nursery school and stayed there until she was six years old and had started in the first form. In the sixth form her teacher was Mrs Kuperus, who was also the headmistress. At the end of the year, they both were in tears as she was leaving the school.
- C.
1. As Anne did not have any true friend, she chose to confide in her diary. She felt herself unable to express her thoughts to others as they may not be interested in listening to her. Moreover, people do not have enough patience to listen to someone. Whereas, a paper never denies a person from writing her heart out on itself. Besides, it keeps the words always embossed on itself as a memory. That's why Anne asserted that paper has more patience than people.
 2. Through her diary Anne tells her readers that she had reasonably happy childhood until the Nazi persecution of the Jews intruded on her life, as it did for millions of other Jews. She lived in Frankfurt until she was four. For some time she was sent to Aachen along with her elder sister to live with their grandmother. Then they went to Holland to live with their parents. She started her school at the Montessori nursery school till she completed the sixth form. Her grandmother died in January 1942 whom she loved very much. She developed a habit of writing a diary, as she had no true friend whom she could confide in and called the diary her friend 'Kitty.'
 3. Anne felt that a quarter of her class was dumb, and should be kept back and not promoted to the next class. As she felt that teachers were the most unpredictable creatures on earth, no one could say that how many students were going to be promoted to the next class.
 4. Anne felt that her father was the most adorable father she had ever seen. He did not marry her mother until he was thirty-six years old and her mother was twenty-five years old.
 5. Anne wanted to keep a diary because she did not have a true friend. She thought that paper had more patience than people. She had loving parents, a sixteen year old sister and about thirty people whom she could call her friends. However, she did not have that one true friend. She did not confide in any of her friends. She knew the situation would never change. That is why she decided to keep a diary.

6. In her first essay, titled 'A Chatterbox,' Anne wanted to come up with convincing arguments to prove the necessity of talking. She began thinking about the subject. She wrote three pages and was satisfied. She argued that talking was a student's trait and that she would do her best to keep it under control. She further wrote that she would never be able to cure herself of the habit since her mother talked as much as she did if not more. There was not much that one could do about inherited traits. Mr Keesing had a good laugh reading her arguments. He also understood Anne's point of view and therefore did not stop her from talking. But seeing her more talkative nature he assigned her more essays.
- D. 1. Mr. Keesing was a strict but extremely understanding teacher. However, he was not rigidly strict. He expected discipline and silence in his class while he was teaching, which is acceptable. He punished Anne by asking her to write an essay on 'A Chatterbox.' When Anne wrote a convincing essay on it, he received it with a good laugh. However, when Anne continued with her talking, he punished her again by asking her to write another essay. This time the topic was 'An Incurable Chatterbox.' Even after this when she kept talking, he asked her to write on the topic "Quack Quack Quack, said Mistress Chatterbox". He was trying to play a joke on her. However, she came up with a brilliant poem, and he read this poem in the class, acknowledging its content. Therefore, in regard of these events, Mr. Keesing cannot be entirely labelled as a strict teacher. He was fun-loving too.
2. Mr. Keesing punished Anne for talking in class by asking her to write an essay on 'A Chatterbox.' When Anne wrote a convincing essay on it, he received it with a good laugh. However, when Anne continued with her talking, he punished her again by asking her to write another essay. This time the topic was 'An Incurable Chatterbox.' Even after this when she kept talking, he asked her to write Mistress Chatterbox". He was trying to play a joke on her. However, she came up with a brilliant poem, and he read this poem to the class and to several other classes as well, adding his own comments. Anne was able to justify her talkative nature every time she was punished by Mr. Keesing. He was impressed by the manner in which she presented her arguments. Finally, Mr. Keesing accepted the fact that Anne would always be that way. Hence, she was allowed to talk in class and was never assigned any extra homework.
3. Anne Frank says that 'She is not all alone in the world' as she had loving parents, a sixteen year old sister and about thirty people whom she could call her friends. She had a family, loving aunts and a good home. She said that on the surface she seemed to have everything but she did not have that one true friend. Her problem was that she could not get that close to any of her friends so that she could confide in them. So, she felt she was completely alone in the world despite having so many people around her.

From the Chapter

- A.**
1. (a) (iii) Monday
(b) (iv) Room Thirteen
(c) rough
(d) roars
 2. (a) (iv) Alone
(b) (ii) Faded blue dress
(c) Wanda Petronski
(d) faded
 3. (a) (i) Maddie
(b) (iv) In a mocking polite voice
(c) teasing
(d) teasing
 4. (a) (iii) In a closet
(b) (i) Designing dresses and motorboats respectively
(c) win the girls' medal
(d) announce
 5. (a) (iii) Miss Mason
(b) (ii) Jack Beggles
(c) Room Twelve
(d) assembled
- B.**
1. Peggy and Maddie felt guilty for their behaviour towards Wanda. After knowing that Wanda and her family are leaving the town, both Peggy and Maddie wrote a friendly letter to Wanda telling her that she had won the contest. They asked if she liked the new place. They wanted to say sorry to her.
 2. Peggy used to ask Wanda courteously how many dresses she had in her closet. Wanda would reply that there were hundred dresses. Peggy would further ask her about the dress fabric and make fun of her.
 3. Wanda was a quite girl who rarely laughed out loud. She didn't have any friends to come along with to school. She usually sat in the corner of the room which was the noisiest and dirtiest area in the room. Students who did not get good marks used to sit there.
 4. At school Wanda did not talk to anybody because the girls teased her and made fun of her. She sat in the corner of the room where the rough boys who did not get good marks sat, to avoid being teased. They would surround her in the school yard and Peggy would ask how many dresses she had. Wanda would reply that she had a hundred and they would continue teasing her. Then, they would let her go. Before she could go very far, they would burst into laughter. They kept asking her how many dresses, hats or shoes she had. All of them mocked her and made fun of her.

5. No, she did not have a hundred dresses. Probably, it was a child's fantasy to possess a hundred dresses—a child who had only one dress to wear for school yet dreaming of being like the other children with a wardrobe full of clothes. Since she had no friends, she might also have said she had hundred dresses just to make conversation, to get the other girls' attention without realising that the girls would use this remark to make fun of her. She proved her remark of having dresses by making their sketches.
 6. The 'dresses game' in which Wanda was asked everyday how many dresses, hats, shoes, etc., she had was bothering Maddie. Maddie herself was poor. She tried to tell Peggy to stop teasing Wanda by writing a note to her. She knew she would never have the courage to speak to Peggy about this matter. As she was writing the note, she pictured herself in the school yard as a new target of Peggy and the girls. She thought Peggy might ask her from where she got the dress she had on and she would have to say that it was one of Peggy's old ones. This was what she was afraid of. Consequently, she ended up tearing the note.
 7. Wanda won the drawing contest. She had drawn a hundred dresses, which were dazzling with colours, and had brilliant and lavish designs. They were all drawn on great sheets of wrapping paper. They were all different from each other and all beautiful. The judges said that each one of the drawings was worthy of winning the prize.
 8. No, Peggy was not a docile girl. She used to surround Wanda in the school yard and ask her how many dresses she had. Even when Wanda answered her that she had hundred dresses she continued with her 'dresses game.' She did not stop teasing her. This behaviour of her shows that she was not a docile girl.
- C.
1. Wanda did not show any feelings regarding the dresses game. It is most likely that she was deeply hurt. During the 'dresses game' she answered all the questions confidently as if it were the truth and in between the answers she would draw her lips together in silence. Once all the questions were over she would move up the street with her eyes dull and her mouth closed, hitching her left shoulder every now and then in a funny way.
 2. Maddie thought of writing a note to Peggy to stop teasing Wanda by asking her everyday that how many dresses, hats, shoes, etc., she had. Maddie was embarrassed by the questions Peggy asked Wanda because she herself was poor. She usually wore old clothes, which were handed down by someone else. She knew she would never have the courage to speak to Peggy about this matter. As she was writing the note, she pictured herself in the school yard as a new target for Peggy and the girls. She thought Peggy might ask her from where she got the dress she had put on and she would have to say that it was one of Peggy's old ones. Consequently, she decided to tear the note.
 3. For girls, the drawing contest consisted of designing dresses and for boys it was about designing motorboats.
 4. Wanda always wore a faded blue dress to school everyday that did not fit her properly. She had a name and surname 'Wanda Petronski' that was different when compared to the other easy names of the children in her class. All these strange things prompted some girls to tease her everyday.
 5. Wanda Petronski was a young Polish girl who went to school with other American children in an American town. These other children saw Wanda as 'different' in many ways. Her name was different and not easy to pronounce like the names of the other children in her class. She

did not have any friends. She came to school alone and went home alone. She always wore a faded blue dress that did not fit her properly. It was clean but not ironed properly. Unlike the others, she did not talk to anybody. The other girls teased her and made fun of her.

6. This story teaches us that we should not judge the people around us by their money, wealth and possessions. There is much more beyond all this to look for in a person. In this story Wanda is judged by her faded blue dress that she wore to school everyday. Because of this some girls teased her and made fun of her. But when she won a drawing competition held in school, everyone admired her drawings and came to know about her true value.
- D.
1. Wanda's family decided to move to a different city because her father was hurt by the conduct of the other children towards Wanda. They used to make fun of her name and her hundred dresses. Wanda's father had an opinion that bigger cities have cosmopolitan population and they are aware of seeing people from different cultures and races. Therefore they have a better sense of cultural sensibilities. He hoped to have a better life in the new city.
 2. In the story, the girl Wanda did not have any friend. Children used to make fun of her because of her name and the dress which she would wear daily to school. This kind of behaviour should be addressed to since every child is unique in his/her way. Someone is poor or rich should not be the criteria to behave with him/her. These are the moral values which guide us to treat every human with equal respect and dignity. The values and etiquettes inculcated in the early childhood keeps on giving benefits throughout life. Childhood is that early stage in a person's life when the mind learns new things without judging anything.
 3. Miss Mason said that Room Thirteen should be proud of Wanda as she had drawn one hundred designs of dresses, all of which were beautiful and different. She told the students that in the opinion of the judges, any one of the drawings was worthy of winning the prize. She was very happy to announce Wanda as the winner of the girl's medal. As Wanda was absent that day, Miss Mason hoped that she would be back the next day. She then asked the entire class to look at Wanda's exquisite drawings.*****
The children also admired the drawings. Everybody stopped and whistled or murmured admiringly. After Miss Mason had announced that Wanda was the winner, they burst into applause, and even the boys were glad to have a chance to stamp on the floor and whistle. Also, just as Peggy and Maddie entered the room, they stopped short and gasped. Later they were surprised to recognise the designs of the dresses as those which Wanda had described to them. Also, they were surprised as they did not know that Wanda could draw so beautifully.

From the Chapter

- A.**
1. (a) (iii) Monitor
(b) (iii) Wanda's father
(c) several
(d) deliberately
 2. (a) (iv) Study period
(b) (ii) Maddie
(c) stomach
(d) coward
 3. (a) (ii) Afternoon
(b) (iii) Boggins Heights
(c) idea
(d) dismal
 4. (a) (iii) Shabby but clean
(b) (iii) Peggy
(c) clean
(d) firmly
 5. (a) (iii) Letter
(b) (i) Please Forward
(c) sorry
(d) contest
- B.**
1. Jan Petronksi wrote a letter to the teacher to say that Wanda would not come to school anymore, neither would her brother Jake. They were moving away to a big city. He also said that there, nobody would tease them and call them 'Pollack' and no one would ask them why they had funny names because there were plenty of funny names in the city.
 2. Peggy and Maddie went to Boggins Heights to meet Wanda and tell her that she had won the contest, that they thought she was smart and the hundred dresses drawn by her were beautiful. Maddie wanted to tell Wanda that she had not meant to hurt her feelings.
 3. Peggy and Maddie went to Wanda's home to meet her and tell her that she had won the contest, that they thought she was smart and that the hundred dresses drawn by her were beautiful.
 4. The important decision that Maddie made when she found that the Petronskis were gone was that she would never stand by and say nothing again. If she ever heard anybody picking on someone because they were funny-looking or because they had strange names, she would speak up. She did not even mind losing Peggy's friendship over it.
 5. Wanda's house was a little one up on the hill. There were dry grasses all around it but no sign of life could be seen near it. The surroundings looked shabby but clean.

6. Maddie was not happy as she could not find Wanda at her home. She could not sleep that night. She thought about Wanda, her faded blue dress, and the little house she lived in. She also thought about the glowing picture her hundred dresses made when they were all lined up in the classroom. At last, Maddie reached an important decision. She decided that she would never stand by and say nothing again. If she ever heard anybody picking on someone because they were funny looking or because they had strange names, then she would speak up.
 7. Maddie and Peggy came to know that Wanda loved them even though they had teased her as she had asked Miss Mason to give the drawing of the green dress with red trimming to Peggy and the blue one to Maddie. Later when Maddie looked at the drawing very carefully, she realised that the dress had a face and a head, which looked like her own self. Similarly, the head and face in the drawing given to Peggy looked just like Peggy. That is why the girls knew that Wanda liked them even though they had teased her.
- C.
1. The excuse that Peggy thought up for her behaviour was that she never called Wanda a foreigner or made fun of her name. She also said that she never thought Wanda had even the sense to know that they were making fun of her. She thought Wanda was too dumb. However, she appreciated the fact that Wanda could draw so well. She was making such excuses because she was feeling bad about what had happened, realising that it probably was because of her teasing that Wanda had left the school.
 2. Miss Mason received Wanda's letter on the last day of school before the Christmas holidays. She read the letter to the class. The letter began in a very friendly tone. Wanda asked how everyone was in Room Thirteen. She wrote that they could keep her hundred dresses because in her new house, she had another hundred dresses "lined up in her closet". She specifically mentioned the dress she wanted Maddie and Peggy to take home. The green dress with red trimmings was for Peggy while the blue for Maddie. She expressed her affection towards Miss Mason and wrote that her new teacher could never replace Miss Mason. She wound up the letter by wishing everyone Merry Christmas and wrote that she missed the school.
 3. At last Maddie and Peggy came to know that Wanda liked them even though they had teased her as she had asked Miss Mason to give the drawing of the green dress with red trimmings to Peggy and the blue one to Maddie. Later when Maddie looked at the drawing very carefully, she realised that the dress had a face and a head, which looked like her own self. The head and face in the drawing given to Peggy looked just like Peggy. Maddie was amazed to see that and now she knew that Wanda had really drawn these drawings for Peggy and her.
 4. Miss Mason was unhappy and upset. She said that she was sure that none of the boys and girls of Room Thirteen would purposely and deliberately hurt anyone's feelings because his or her name happened to be a long and unfamiliar one. She preferred to think that what was said was said in thoughtlessness. She thought of it as a very unfortunate and sad thing to have happened and wanted everybody in the class to think about it.
 5. When Maddie hanged the drawing of blue dress in her bedroom, she was surprised to see her own face in it. She looked at it very carefully. She was curious to share this finding with Peggy. When she told Peggy about this, she also found strikingly similar face in her drawing.
- D.
1. After listening to the letter from Wanda's father Maddie decided that she would never stand by and say nothing again. This shows that Maddie was a kind hearted girl as she did not like teasing others. She had joined other girls to tease Wanda as she was not a very confident

girl. She wanted to stop Peggy from doing this, but she feared that she could become the next victim of Peggy's non-sense. But she was able to conquer her fears when Wanda left the school. She collected the courage to go up to Wanda's house and apologise to her for not taking a step to stop Peggy. She changed herself at the cost of her friendship with Peggy, so that nobody else will have to face the teasing from her on poor dressing or unusual names. She knew she could not make things right with Wanda. However, she had decided that in the future, she would never make anybody else unhappy again.

2. No, she did not have a hundred dresses because she came from a poor family and wore the same faded blue dress to school every day. Probably, it was a child's fantasy to possess a hundred dresses which made her to say that she had a hundred dresses lined up in her closet. She had only one dress to wear for school yet she was dreaming of being like the other children with a wardrobe full of clothes. Or probably, in order to avoid further questions from Peggy and other girls she used to say that she possessed a hundred dresses.

Since she had no friends she might also have said so just to make a conversation with other girls to get their attention without realising that they would use this remark to make fun of her.

3. After hearing the letter that day, after the school had ended, Peggy asked Maddie if they could go and check if Wanda has moved or not. She had a feeling that Wanda might not have gone as yet. Maddie was satisfied at the thought that they both had same plans of apologising to Wanda. They really wanted to meet Wanda and tell her that she had won the contest, that they thought she was smart, and that the hundred dresses she had drawn were beautiful. Both of them hurried to Boggins Heights, the place where Wanda lived in order to find her. Maddie hoped for a chance to confess, make amends, appreciate her and try to stop her from moving away.

From the Chapter

- A. 1. (a) (iii) Lucio Rodrigues
(b) (ii) Old Portuguese days and their loaves of bread
(c) vanished
(d) nostalgically
2. (a) (iii) The thud and jingle of the bamboo of the traditional baker
(b) (ii) Son
(c) pader
(d) heralding
3. (a) (i) The baker
(b) (i) The jingling thud of bamboo
(c) at least
(d) emptying
4. (a) (ii) Basket
(b) (ii) Children
(c) fragrance
(d) greet
5. (a) (i) Christmas
(b) (iii) Village
(c) the sweet bread, bol
(d) absolutely
- B. 1. According to the speaker, the baker used to be a friend, companion and guide to him and other children of the village. He visited the village twice. Once, in the morning while he was on the round to sell his loaves and the other time, while returning back with his empty basket, having sold all the loaves.
2. The bakers or bread-sellers had a peculiar dress known as the kabai. It was a single-piece long frock reaching down to the knees.
3. Yes, bread-making is still popular in Goa. The author says that the mixers, moulders, and those who bake the loaves are still present in Goa. The age-old, time-tested furnaces still exist and their fires have not been extinguished. The 'thud' and 'jingle' of the traditional baker's bamboo, making his arrival in the morning is still heard in some places. Baking is a family profession, that is carried out generation after generation.
4. A 'jackfruit-like appearance' means a plump physique. Such a physique was linked to the bakers because they never starved. He, his family and his servants always looked happy and prosperous. That is why even today any person with a jackfruit-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.

5. During the childhood of the narrator in Goa, the baker played the role of a friend, companion and guide of the children. He used to come at least twice a day. The children used to love the bread-bangles made by the baker.
 6. Bread is an important part of Goan life. Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol. For a party, bread is a must, while for Christmas, cakes and bolinhas are a must. Sandwiches must be prepared by the lady of the house or her daughter's engagement. The author says that everybody loves the fragrance of loaves. The elders were given loaves and the children were given bread-bangles, which they longed for. Also, the fact that baking is a profitable profession shows that the love for bread is enormous in Goa.
- C.
1. Kabai was a single-piece long frock reaching down to the knees. It was a peculiar dress worn by bakers or bread-sellers in the Portuguese days.
 2. Bread was important on special occasions and festivities in Goa because marriage gifts were considered meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol. A party or a feast would lose its charm without bread. Cakes and bolinhas were a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Sandwiches must be prepared by the lady of the house on her daughter's engagement. The author says that everybody loves the fragrance of loaves.
 3. Bread is an important part of the Goan culture and it is evident from its presence in every important occasion. From sweet breads at marriages to sandwiches at engagement parties and cakes and Bolinhas at Christmas as well as other occasions, make the presence of a baker's furnace essential in every village in Goa.
 4. The baker would come in the morning with his huge basket filled with loaves for elders and bread-bangles for children. He would greet the lady of the house with "Good morning" and then place his basket on the vertical bamboo. He would push the kids aside with a mild rebuke and would deliver the loaves to the servant.
 5. Baking was a profitable profession in the old days. Baking was a flourishing business as every occasion was incomplete without their loaves. The baker, his family and servants never starved and always looked happy and prosperous which was quite evident from their plump physique.
- D.
1. Loaves of bread are an important part in the life of the people of Goa. Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol. For a party, bread is a must, while for Christmas, cakes and bolinhas are a must. A party or a feast loses its charm without bread. Sandwiches must be prepared by the lady of the house on her daughter's engagement. The author says that everybody loves the fragrance of loaves. The author says that the mixers, moulders, and those who bake the loaves are still present in Goa. The age-old, time-tested furnaces still exist and their fires have not been extinguished. The 'thud' and 'jingle' of the traditional baker's bamboo, marking his arrival in the morning, is still heard in some places.
 2. A village baker had a significant role in the village life of Goa. Marriage gifts were meaningless without the sweet bread, bol, cakes and bolinhas at Christmas and other festivals. In old Portuguese days, bakers used to wear a peculiar dress-kabai, a single piece long frock reaching down the knees. They used to be prosperous. They, their family and servants never starved. Their plump physique was a testimony to their prosperity and good business. The baker used to be a good friend, companion and guide for the author. He would come twice a day and then, the children would crowd around his basket to choose the bread-bangles.

Even today, baking and bakers are famous in Goa. They still use the traditional furnaces for baking. These bakers are known as paders in Goa.

3. The baker used to visit the village twice a day. Once, in the morning while he was on the round to sell his loaves and the other time, while returning back with his empty basket, having sold all the loaves. It was the sound of his bamboo stick that woke the children up from sleep. They would run to meet and greet him. The children were always excited to meet him and choose the bread-bangles which he made especially for them. The baker made his musical entry with the 'jhang, jhang', sound of his specially made bamboo staff. One hand supported the basket on his head and the other managed the bamboo on the ground. He would greet the lady of the house with "Good morning" and then place his basket on the vertical bamboo. He would push the kids aside with a mild rebuke and would deliver the loaves to the servant.

From the Chapter

- A. 1. (a) (iii) Karnataka
(b) (ii) Coffee plantations
(c) the coastal town of Mangalore
(d) heaven
2. (a) (ii) Invigorating coffee
(b) (i) Under tree canopies
(c) September, March
(d) commences
3. (a) (i) Locals
(b) (ii) religious rites
(c) Greek, Arabic
(d) apparent
4. (a) (ii) Hospitality
(b) (i) Indian Army
(c) General Cariappa
(d) decorated
5. (a) (iii) Kaveri
(b) (i) Mahaseer
(c) mahouts
(d) obtains
- B. 1. From the Brahmagiri hills one can have a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of the city of Coorg.
2. The people are very welcoming and warm in nature. Their homes have a tradition of hospitality. They are always ready to entertain with stories of valour of their ancestors.
3. The people of Coorg wear a long, black coat, with an embroidered waist-belt, known as kuppia. It resembles the kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds, hence supporting the theory that they could be of the Arabic descent.
4. Coorg is called the land of rolling hills because the city is situated on the gentle sloping hills. The entire area is covered with these hills.
5. Coorg is so beautiful that it seems like a piece of heaven has drifted away from God's kingdom and has settled on the Earth. It is somewhere between Mysore and Mangalore. It is an area with low hills of unequal height. A variety of animals can be found here while the place is surrounded by beautiful Brahmagiri hills, islands and Tibetan settlements. 30% of the area of Coorg is covered with evergreen rainforests and the place receives rain for most part of the year, especially during the monsoon season. The air is filled with the strong fragrance of coffee due to the abundant coffee plantations. All this makes Coorg a tourist's paradise.
6. The people of Coorg are known to be independent, ferocious and brave which is evident

from the fact that the Coorg regiment in the Indian army has received the maximum number of awards for bravery. The first chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa, belonged to Coorg. Also, these are the only people permitted to carry firearms freely unlike others who need a licence.

7. Coorg or Kodagu is the smallest district of Karnataka, located midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore. It is famous for its people's bravery which is evident from the fact that the Coorg regiment in the Indian army has received the maximum number of awards. They are welcoming and are known for their hospitality. Coorg is also known for its amazing weather throughout the year with enough rain during the monsoon season which keeps many visitors away during this time. The weather is perfect from September and till March with some rain which makes it worthwhile. Coffee is the main crop grown in this region. A variety of animals can be found here while the place is surrounded by beautiful Brahmagiri hills, islands and Tibetan settlements.
 8. The traditional dress of the Kodavus and the Arabs is found to be similar which supports the theory of their Arabic descent. They are generally seen wearing long, black coat with an embroidered waist belt known as kuppia. Kuppia is similar to the kuffia worn by Arabs and the Kurds.
- C.
1. Coorg, or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantation. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty percent of this district. A variety of animals can be found here while the place is surrounded by beautiful Brahmagiri hills, islands and Tibetan settlements. The creatures that one is likely to see in Coorg are birds, bees, butterflies, macaques, Malabar squirrels, langurs, slender loris, and wild elephants. Many animals and birds like kingfisher, langur, squirrels and elephants can be spotted along the river. While trekking on the nature trails, animals like Macaques, Malabar squirrels, langurs and slender loris can be spotted on the trees. The major tourist attractions are Brahmagiri hills, Nisargdham island and Bylakuppe Tibetan settlements. Coorg gives visitors a feel of India's diverse cultures.
 2. Coorg receives rain for most part of the year, especially during the monsoon season. The period from September till March is ideal for tourists to visit Coorg. At this time the weather is pleasant and there are some rain showers which make it worthwhile. The air is filled with the strong fragrance of coffee due to the abundant coffee plantations.
 3. The best period for the visitors to visit Coorg is from September and continues till March. During this time the weather is perfect, with some rain showers.
 4. The Coorg regiment in the Indian army has received the maximum number of awards for bravery. The first chief of the Indian Army, General Carriappa, belonged to Coorg. Also these are the only people permitted to carry firearms freely unlike others who need a licence. This is how the Corrgi tradition of courage and bravery is recognised in modern India.
 5. The most laidback individuals who come to visit Coorg to relax become converts to the life of high-energy adventure as they also get attracted to try these exciting adventure sports like river rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountain biking. Numerous walking trails in this region are a favourite with trekkers.
 6. The Coorgi people are known to be the men of valour. There are numerous tales of bravery about their ancestors that one gets to listen from their family members. They are known to be independent, ferocious and brave which is evident from the fact that the Coorg regiment

in the Indian army has received the maximum number of awards for bravery. The first chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa, belonged to Coorg. Probably, this is the reason why these are the only people permitted to carry firearms freely unlike others who need a licence.

- D. 1. The place has an amazing weather throughout the year with enough rain during the monsoon season which keeps many visitors away during this time. The weather is perfect from September and till March with some rain which makes it worthwhile.

Coorg is home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty percent of this district. A variety of animals can be found here while the place is surrounded by beautiful Brahmagiri hills, islands and Tibetan settlements. One is likely to see birds, bees, butterflies, macaques, Malabar squirrels, langurs, slender loris, and wild elephants.

The river, Kaveri, obtains its water from the hills and forest of Coorg. Kaveri is home to Mahaseer—a large freshwater fish. The tourists can see Kingfishers diving in to catch these fish and elephants being bathed and scrubbed in the river by their mahouts.

The climb to the Brahmagiri hills brings one into a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg. A walk across the rope bridge leads to the sixty-four-acre island of Nisargadhama. Running into the Buddhist monks from India's largest Tibetan settlement, at nearby Bylakuppe, is a bonus for the tourists. The monks, in red, ochre and yellow robes, are amongst the many surprises that wait to be discovered by visitors searching for the heart and soul of India. A mix of diverse cultures can be seen here in this small district of Karnataka.

2. Coorgi people are distinct people. Their religious practices, marriage and tradition are distinct from the Hindu mainstream. The Coorgis are considered to be the descendants of the Greeks or the Arab, yet they maintain their traditional practice. Yes, following these practices is important today. Traditional values shape our personality and also provide us emotional support. They enable us to face difficult situations and make us mentally strong. They impact our behavioural pattern towards the other people in society. Following traditional practices keeps us rooted to our heritage.
3. The river Kaveri originates from Coorg. It obtains its water from the hills and forests of Coorg. A large freshwater fish named Mahaseer is found in this river. Visitors can see kingfisher diving into the river to catch the fish. Squirrels and langurs can be seen dropping partially eaten fruit for the mischief of enjoying the splash and the ripple effect in the clear water. Tourists relax in the serene atmosphere near the river. Therefore, it provides a perfect habitat for thousands of fish and animals. The high-energy adventure sports like river rafting and canoeing in the Kaveri attracts many tourists. Therefore, it also provides livelihood to the people of Coorg. Elephants enjoy being bathed and scrubbed in the river by their mahouts. All these features of the river Kaveri make it important for the people of Coorg and a popular tourist attraction.

From the Chapter

- A. 1. (a) (ii) Tea
(b) (ii) Eighty crore
(c) passengers
(d) sipped
2. (a) (iii) Shade-trees
(b) (ii) billowing out of chimneys
(c) tea bushes
(d) densely
3. (a) (i) Meditating
(b) (iii) Hot water
(c) sleep
(d) meditations
4. (a) (ii) Sixteenth century
(b) (ii) medicine
(c) China
(d) beverage
5. (a) (ii) May to July
(b) (iii) Homework
(c) tea
(d) admitted
- B. 1. Rajvir described the view of tea-garden as magnificent. Against the backdrop of densely wooded hills he called the tea plantations a vast sea of tea bushes. The tea bushes were arranged in orderly row which looked tiny in front of the tall shade-trees.
2. Rajvir went to Assam as Pranjol had invited him to spend the summer vacations with him at his house. Moreover, Rajvir was interested to know about the tea with Pranjol. It was so because Pranjol lived amongst the tea gardens and did not have much interest in them while it was all new and exciting for Rajvir.
3. As soon as the train pulled out of the station Rajvir saw greenery all around, something Rajvir had never seen before. After the green paddy fields, came tea plantations. As far as he was able to see, only tea bushes were visible so much that he compared it to a 'sea' of tea bushes. In the background, there were hills with dense forests. The tea bushes were arranged in orderly rows which looked tiny in front of the tall shade-trees. The tea-pluckers moved busily amidst these rows of bushes. It was a magnificent view.
4. The tea pluckers are different from other farm labourers. Unlike the other farm labourers who cut the crops when they are ready, the tea pluckers have to pluck tea leaves grown in the tea garden. They wear plastic aprons and carry baskets at their backs to collect the plucked leaves in them.

5. There is an ancient legend about the discovery of tea. A Chinese emperor had the habit of boiling the water before drinking it. One day a few leaves of twigs burning under the pot fell into the water giving a delicious flavour to it. It is said that they were tea leaves. This is the theory which suggests that tea was first taken in China.
 6. Pranjol's father was the manager of a tea garden in upper Assam. He showed Pranjol and Rajvir the acres of tea bushes, all neatly pruned to the same height. Groups of tea pluckers with bamboo baskets were plucking the newly sprouted leaves.
 7. There is an ancient Chinese legend regarding the discovery of tea. A Chinese emperor had the habit of boiling the water before drinking it. One day a few leaves of twigs burning under the pot fell into the water giving it a delicious flavour. It is said that they were tea leaves.
 8. When the train pulled out of the station, Pranjol became busy in reading a detective book. Rajvir was looking out of the train. It was green, green everywhere. He had never seen so much greenery before.
- C.
1. An Indian legend about discovery of tea goes like this. Once there was a Buddhist, ascetic Bodhidharma who used to feel sleepy during meditations. So he cut off his eyelids. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. When the leaves of these plants were put in hot water and drunk, they banished sleep.
 2. When Mr Barua, Rajvir and Pranjol were on the way from the railway station to home, they happened to see a tractor pulling a trailer-load of tea leaves at the Dhekiabari Tea Estate. On seeing this Rajvir asked Pranjol's father if that was the second flush or sprouting period. Rajvir told that the second sprouting period lasts from May to July and yields the best tea. Such detailed information about tea leaves surprised Pranjol's father and made him to say that Rajvir seemed to have done his homework before coming there.
 3. Rajvir told an ancient Chinese legend regarding the discovery of tea. A Chinese emperor had the habit of boiling the water before drinking it. One day a few leaves of twigs burning under the pot fell into the water giving a delicious flavour to it. It is said that they were tea leaves. This is the theory which also suggests that tea was first taken in China.
 4. Pranjol's father was the manager of a tea garden in upper Assam. He showed Pranjol and Rajvir the acres of tea bushes, all neatly pruned to the same height. He also confirmed Rajvir's statement that it was the second sprouting period lasting from May to July which yields the best tea.
 5. According to the story of Bodhidharma, an ancient Buddhist monk felt sleepy during meditations. So he cut off his eyelids. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk banished sleep. This led to the discovery of tea first in India.
 6. Outside the train Rajvir saw greenery all around, something Rajvir had never seen before. After the green paddy fields, came tea plantations. As far as he was able to see, only tea bushes were visible so much that he compared them to the vast sea. In the background, there were hills with dense forests. The tea bushes were arranged in orderly rows which looked tiny in front of the tall shade-trees. The tea-pluckers move busily amidst these rows of bushes. It was magnificent view. Pranjol and Rajvir were going to Assam by train to visit Pranjol's home in summer vacation as he had invited Rajvir to visit his home during the summer vacation.

- D. 1. Rajvir told Pranjol that more than eighty crore cups of tea are drunk every day throughout the world and no one really knows who discovered tea. He told him about the different legends attached to the discovery of tea. According to one story that he shared with Pranjol, a Chinese emperor discovered tea by chance. He always boiled water before drinking it. One day a few leaves of the twigs burning under the pot fell into the water. As a result, the boiled water got a delicious flavour. It is said they were tea leaves. He shared another Indian legend according to which Bodhidharma, an ancient Buddhist monk, felt sleepy during meditations. So he cut off his eyelids. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. When the leaves of these plants were put in hot water and drunk, they banished sleep. Rajvir told Pranjol that it is believed that tea was first drunk in China in 2700 B.C. and words like 'chai' and 'chini' are Chinese. Tea came to Europe in the sixteenth century. At first, it was used more as a medicine than as a beverage in Europe. When Mr Barua, Rajvir and Pranjol were on the way from the railway station to home, they happened to see a tractor pulling a trailer-load of tea leaves at the Dhekiabari Tea Estate. On seeing this, Rajvir asked Pranjol's father if that was the second flush or sprouting period. Rajvir told that the second sprouting period lasts from May to July and yields the best tea. Such detailed information about tea leaves surprised Pranjol's father.
2. No one really knows where the tea originated. There are many legends regarding its discovery. According to one Chinese legend, a Chinese emperor always boiled the water before drinking it. A few leaves of the twigs burning under the pot fell into the water. It gave it a delicious flavour. It is said they were tea leaves which led to its discovery. According to an Indian legend Bodhidharma, an ancient Buddhist ascetic cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea plants grew out of his eyelids. The leaves of these plants when boiled with water and drunk banished sleep. Tea was first drunk in China about 2700 B.C. The words like, 'Chai' and 'Chini' are from the Chinese language. Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century and was drunk more like a medicine than a beverage. Slowly it became famous worldwide and today more than eighty crore cups of tea are drunk every day throughout the world.
3. There are many legends regarding the discovery of tea. According to one Chinese legend, a Chinese emperor always boiled the water before drinking it. A few leaves of the twigs burning under the pot fell into the water. It gave it a delicious flavour. It is said they were tea leaves which led to its discovery. According to this theory it is believed that tea was first drunk in China about 2700 B.C. The words like tea, 'Chai' and 'Chini' are from the Chinese language. According to an Indian legend Bodhidharma, an ancient Buddhist ascetic cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea plants grew out of his eyelids. The leaves of these plants when boiled with water and drunk banished sleep.

From the Chapter

- A.**
1. (a) (iii) Otter
(b) (ii) Camusfearna
(c) 1956
(d) suitable
 2. (a) (i) Dragon
(b) (ii) armour
(c) creature
(d) spacious
 3. (a) (i) Author's bedroom
(b) (iv) Tap
(c) flow
(d) fumbling
 4. (a) (iii) back
(b) (ii) Mijbil
(c) small objects
(d) pastime
 5. (a) (ii) five miles
(b) (i) Box
(c) silence
(d) exhausted
- B.**
1. As soon as the narrator opened the box, Mij flashed out of the box and disappeared. Everyone in the flight got scared and a lady even climbed upon her chair. There were sounds of shrieks across the flight. Finally, when he saw Mij's tail disappearing beneath the seat of a turbaned Indian man. He tried to catch hold of him and in the process, ended up covering his own face with curry. After having created such a havoc the air hostess advised him to go to his seat while she brought Mij back to him.
 2. 'Mijbil' was a constant source of amazement in the London streets as an average Londoner did not recognise an otter. They were filled with surprise on seeing such an animal. They guessed it with different names of animals. They guessed, among other things, that it was a baby seal, a squirrel, a walrus, a hippo, a beaver, a bear cub, a leopard and a brontosaurus.
 3. Maxwell and his friends were going to Basra to the Consulate-General to receive and answer his mail from Eruope. Unfortunately, only his friends's mail had arrived. Therefore, he tried connecting to England via telegraph and telephone but could not communicate due to waiting period, holidays and technical glitches for another couple of days. His mail arrived after waiting for 5 days.
 4. Mij loved to play. He invented many games of his own. One of them was rolling marbles on his flat belly, another was keeping a ball on the high end of the suitcase and waiting at the

other end for its arrival. He spent hours shuffling a rubber ball around the room like a four-footed soccer player. He would lie on his back juggling with small objects between his paws. This shows that Mijbil was an intelligent animal.

5. Mij loved to play in the water. Only once the author led him to the bathroom. He went wild in water, plunged and rolled in. He shot up and down the length of the bathtub underwater and made enough slosh and splash in it. Next time, when the author entered his bedroom he noticed Mijbil's tail disappearing round the bend of the corridor that led to the bathroom. He sat into the bathtub and turned the tap on. He was happy under the running water.
 6. Otters belong to a comparatively small group of animals called Mustellines, shared by the badger, mongoose, weasel, stoat, mink and others.
- C.
1. After Maxwell took Mijbil to the bathroom he learnt that extending and spreading every drop of water about the place is the main characteristic of otters, and Mijbil was no exception. He went wild with joy in water. He continued rolling and plunging in the bathtub. He made enough slosh and splash for a hippo. A bowl must at once be overturned, or if it will not be overturned, he sat in and splashed in until it overflowed. Water must be kept on the move and made to do things; when static it was wasted and provoking.
 2. When Maxwell's pet dog died he was feeling too sad to think of keeping a dog as a pet again. So when he travelled to Southern Iraq, he decided to keep an otter instead of a dog. His friend suggested that he could get an otter in the Tigris marshes for otters were very common there. Moreover, his friend also informed that otters were often tamed by the Arabs.
 3. Author's friend told him that otters were as common in the Tigris marshes as mosquitoes, and were often tamed and kept by the Arabs.
 4. Mijbil had invented many games of his own. One was rolling marbles on his flat belly. Playing with marbles was his favourite pastime. Another game was keeping a ball on the high end of the suitcase and waiting at the other end for its arrival. He spent hours shuffling a rubber ball around the room like a four-footed soccer player. He would lie on his back juggling with small objects between his paws. Mij also loved playing in water. He would go wild with joy in the water. He enjoyed rolling and plunging in the bathtub. He would make enough slosh and splash for a hippo. Mijbil enjoyed doing funny things. He would stand up at the end of the bathtub and turn the tap to its full flow.
 5. When the author walked with Mijbil on the streets of London, he faced a continuous barrage of questions from the anxious but ignorant people. 'Mijbil' was a constant source of amazement on London streets as an average Londoner does not recognise an otter. They were filled with surprise on seeing such an animal. They made random guesses about what animal it was. They guessed, among other things, that it was a baby seal, a squirrel, a walrus, a hippo, a beaver, a bear cub, a leopard and a brontosaurus. The question that was awarded the highest score came from a labourer. The surprised labourer spat, glared and growled out, "Here, Mister—what is that supposed to be?"
- D.
1. When the author entered his bedroom he noticed Mijbil's tail disappearing round the bend of the corridor that led to the bathroom. The otter had escaped to the bathroom from the author's bedroom. By the time the author reached the bathroom, Mijbil was up on the end of the bathtub and fumbling at the chromium taps with his paws trying to turn them. He wanted to turn the tap as he loved to play in water. The author was amazed to see that in less

than a minute he had turned the tap far enough to produce a trickle of water, and only after a moment or two he was successful in achieving the full flow of water from the tap.

2. Mijbil played many games that he had invented on his own. One was rolling marbles on his flat belly. Playing with marbles was his favourite pastime. Another game was keeping a ball on the high end of the suitcase and waiting at the other end for its arrival. He spent hours shuffling a rubber ball around the room like a four-footed soccer player. He would lie on his back juggling with small objects between his paws. Mij also loved playing in water. He went wild with joy in the water. He would stand up at the end of the bathtub and turn the tap to its full flow. Extending and spreading every drop of water about the place is the main characteristic of otters, and Mijbil was no exception. He loved rolling and plunging in the bathtub. He would make enough slosh and splash for a hippo. A bowl must at once be overturned, or, if it will not be overturned, he sat in and splashed in until it overflowed. Water must be kept on the move and made to do things; when static it was wasted and provoking. All these were the favourite games of Mijbil.

From the Chapter

- A. 1. (a) (ii) Front door
(b) (i) Unending joy
(c) experiences
(d) unending
2. (a) (i) Listening to the conversations of people
(b) (ii) Six miles
(c) fortune
(d) scarcely
3. (a) (i) To look outside the window over the blind
(b) (iv) Narrow
(c) canvas blind
(d) distant/far
4. (a) (i) An elderly woman
(b) (i) Betel nut
(c) repulsive
(d) ugly
5. (a) (i) Landscape
(b) (ii) Hamlet
(c) obstacles
(d) smoothly
- B. 1. The most fascinating thing for Valli was the bus that passed through the street each hour. The bus travelled between her village and the nearest town. The sight of the bus was a source of unending joy for Valli. It was a great joy for her to watch new passengers every time the bus passed through the street.
2. When she saw the dead cow by the roadside her, spirits got dampened and she became sad. She no longer wanted to see out of the window and kept sitting on her seat until her village came.
3. The conductor of the bus was amused at the way she was speaking and pretending to be a grown person.
4. Valli believed meticulous planning. She listened carefully to the conversations between her neighbours and people who regularly used the bus and asked discreet questions here and there. She picked up various small details about the bus journey and then planned it according to the time it took for a trip up and down by bus.
5. The conductor was a jolly sort of person. He was fond of joking. He enjoyed teasing Valli with his gentle comic remarks. When Valli refused his help to board the bus he said jokingly, "Don't be angry with me, my fine madam" and asked everyone to move aside and make way for madam.

6. Valli found the elderly woman on the bus repulsive as she did not like her physical appearance. She had big holes in her earlobes and was wearing ugly earrings. She was chewing betel and Valli could see that the betel juice was likely to spill over her lips. Valli also did not like her inquiring about whether she was travelling alone and where exactly she was going.
- C. 1. When she started to look outside the window of the bus her view was cut off by a canvas blind. She stood up on the seat and peered over the blind. She watched the bus passing along the bank of a canal. She saw palm trees, grasslands, distant mountains and the vast blue sky. Acres of green fields stretched out as far as her eyes could see. The sights looked wonderful to her. When the bus moved on, it cut across a bare landscape, rushing through a tiny hamlet or past a tiny wayside shop. The bus went past the railway station, the bright looking shops and through the busy crossroads. One funny scene cheered her. A young cow ran in front of the bus just in the middle of the road. The more the driver honked, the more frightened the cow became and the faster it galloped. Valli laughed till tears were in her eyes.
2. The time of the day that Valli selected for her journey was afternoon after the lunch when her mother would nap from about one to four or so. Valli always used these hours for her 'excursions' as she stood looking from the doorway of her house or sometimes even ventured out into the village. But today, she was going to use these same hours for her first excursion outside the village.
- D. 1. Valli gets introduced to the mystery of life and death on her first bus journey in the outside world. She was wonderstruck and enjoyed the beauty of the outside world. She clapped, laughed and enjoyed when she saw a young cow running in the middle of the road in front of the bus. The driver sounded the horn to warn it but the more he honked, the faster it galloped. Valli found it funny and clapped her hands with joy. She laughed till tears came into her eyes. On her way back, she saw the same cow lying dead on the road. Some fast speeding vehicle must have hit it. It was a horrible sight. It looked quite frightening. It had been a lovable, beautiful creature just a little while ago. But now it had lost its charm and its life. It was lying with its legs spread out, a fixed stare in its lifeless eyes and blood around it. The image of the dead cow haunted her, dampening her spirits and making her sad. She no longer wanted to see out of the window and kept sitting on her seat until her village came.
2. The bus conductor was a jolly kind of person. He was fond of joking. He enjoyed teasing Valli with his gentle comic remarks. He addressed her as 'madam.' She reacted sharply replying that she was not a 'madam' when the conductor showed his concern by trying to help her, she told him that she could help herself. Valli showed that she was a girl with self-respect. She politely refused to accept the offer of a free drink. When Valli was standing to look over the canvas blind, an old gentleman expressed his concern by forbidding her to stand on the seat. Valli was annoyed by his attention and replied promptly that she was not a child. The elderly woman sitting beside her was quite repulsive to Valli. Valli did not like the big holes in her ears and the ugly earrings in them nor did she like the smell of betel nut she was chewing. Valli behaved with the bus passengers as if she were a grown-up lady. The people travelling in the bus were taken aback by Valli's behaviour and in addition to this, they were amused also.

From the Chapter

- A. 1. (a) (ii) To seek enlightenment
(b) (i) twelve
(c) hunting
(d) shielded
2. (a) (iv) A handful
(b) (i) The mustard seed must be from a house where no one has lost a child, husband, parent or friend.
(c) Buddha
(d) procure
3. (a) (iii) Mortals
(b) (i) The danger of falling earlier
(c) troubled
(d) mortals
4. (a) (ii) The wise
(b) (i) The terms of the world
(c) decay
(d) grieve
5. (a) (iii) The dead
(b) (i) One who seeks peace
(c) blessed
(d) pale
- B. 1. Kisa compared human life with the lights of the city which flicker up and are extinguished again and the darkness of the night spread everywhere. Similarly, the humans take birth, flicker up and then extinguish again. She did so because she had understood that death is common to all and that the light once flickered up must get extinguished, and at last the darkness reigns.
2. After wandering for seven years for enlightenment, Siddharatha finally sat down under a peepal tree, where he vowed to stay until enlightenment came. He became enlightened after seven days and renamed the peepal tree as the Bodhi Tree (Tree of Wisdom) and began to teach and share his new understandings. At that point he became known as the Buddha (the Awakened or the Enlightened). The Buddha preached his first sermon at the city of Benares, most holy of the dipping places on the River Ganges.
3. Gautama Buddha began life as a prince name Siddhartha Gautama, in northern India. At twelve, he was sent away for schooling in the Hindu sacred scriptures and four years later he returned home to marry a princess. They had a son and lived for ten years. One day when he was out for hunting, he encountered a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. Before this the prince was shielded from

sufferings of the world. These sights so moved him that he at once became a beggar and went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed. He wandered for seven years and finally sat down under a peepal tree, where he vowed to stay until enlightenment came.

4. No amount of lamenting can bring someone's dear and near back to life nor can it save them. It rather spoils one's health and gives more pain. One must learn that death is inevitable.
 5. One day when Siddhartha was out for hunting, he encountered a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. Before this the prince was shielded from sufferings of the world. These sights so moved him that he at once became a beggar and went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed.
 6. Buddha preached in his sermons that everything that is born will have to die. Both young and adult, both those who are fools and those who are wise, all fall into the power of death and all are subject to death. Knowing these terms of the world, the wise people neither weep nor grieve over loss of life.
 7. After sitting under a peepal tree for seven days, the Buddha attained enlightenment and renamed the tree and the Bodhi Tree (Tree of Wisdom) and began to teach and share his new understandings. He preached his first sermon at the city of Benares, most holy of the dipping places on the River Ganges.
- C.
1. One day when Gautama Buddha was out for hunting, he encountered a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. Before this the prince was shielded from suffering of the world. These sights so moved him that he at once became a beggar and went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed. Finally, he attained enlightenment and became a monk.
 2. Buddha was born as a prince named Siddhartha, in north India. One day when he was out for hunting, he encountered a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. These sights so moved him that he went out into the world to seek enlightenment. After wandering for seven years he finally sat down under a peepal tree, where he finally attained enlightenment after seven days and renamed the tree the Bodhi Tree (Tree of Wisdom). At that point he became known as the Buddha (the Awakened or the Enlightened).
 3. A hard fact of life that Gautama Buddha made Kisa Gotami realise was that a human takes birth, flickers up and then extinguishes again, just like the lights of the city which flicker up and are extinguished again and the darkness of the night spreads everywhere. She had understood the fact that death is common to all and someone who takes birth must die one day.
 4. The Buddha said, "The life of mortals in this world is troubled and brief and combined with pain. There is no means by which those that have been born can avoid dying. After reaching old age there is death. As ripe fruits are in danger of falling early, similarly mortals when born are always in danger of death. As all earthen vessels made by the potter end in being broken, so is the life of mortals. Buddha said that both young and adult, both those who are fools and those who are wise, are all subject to death. He also said that no amount of lamenting can bring someone's dear and near ones back to life nor can it stop one's death. It rather spoils one's health and gives more pain.

5. The basic idea of Buddha's preaching was to liberate the humans from suffering. According to Buddha's preaching the life of mortals in this world is troubled and brief and combined with pain. There is no means by which those that have been born can avoid dying. After reaching old age there is death. Buddha said that both young and adult, both those who are fools and those who are wise, all fall into the power of death and are subject to death. He also said that no amount of lamenting can bring someone's dear and near ones back to life nor can it stop one's death. It rather spoils one's health and gives more pain.
- D. 1. A woman called Kisa Gotami had lost her only child. In her grief, she carried the dead body of her son from one place to another. In the end, she came to Lord Buddha and asked him for the medicine that could cure her son. The Buddha asked her to bring him a handful of mustard seed from a house where no one had lost a child, husband, parent or friend. Kisa Gotami couldn't find a house where someone had not died. This made her realise that death is common to all, and a human takes birth, flickers up and then extinguishes again, just like the lights of the city which flicker up and are extinguished again and the darkness of the night spreads everywhere. She had understood the fact that death is common to all and someone who takes birth must die one day. Through this story Gautama Buddha made the human beings realise that death is common to all.
2. Gautama Buddha began life as a prince named Siddhartha Gautama, in northern India. At twelve, he was sent away for schooling in the Hindu sacred scriptures and four years later he returned home to marry a princess. They had a son and lived for ten years. One day when he was out for hunting, he encountered a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. Before this the prince was shielded from suffering of the world. These sights so move him that he at once became a beggar and went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed. After wandering for seven years for enlightenment, Siddhartha finally sat down under a peepal tree, where he vowed to stay until enlightenment came. He became enlightened after seven days and renamed the peepal tree as the Bodhi Tree (Tree of Wisdom) and began to teach and share his new understandings. At that point he became known as the Buddha (the Awakened or the Enlightened). The Buddha preached his first sermon at the city of Benares, most holy of the dipping places on the River Ganges.

From the Chapter

- A.**
1. (a) (ii) For a long time
(b) (iii) Chubukov
(c) desire
(d) hope
 2. (a) (i) Bricks to be made for her
(b) (ii) Natalya's father's grandfather
(c) argue
(d) perpetuity
 3. (a) (ii) Meadows
(b) (ii) November
(c) threshing-machine
(d) impudent
 4. (a) (i) Chubukov
(b) (iii) Everybody else's dogs
(c) arguing
(d) liable
- B.**
1. When Chubukov came to know that the reason of Lomov's coming to their house is to propose Natalya for marriage, he was overwhelmed with joy. He embraced and kissed Lomov and told him that he had been hoping for it for a long time. He told Lomov that he had always loved him as if he were his own son.
 2. Lomov was a quarrelsome person. He came to Chubukov's house to propose Natalya. But he started arguing about the meadows and insisted that those meadows belonged to him. Later he kept on proving that his dog 'Guess' is better than 'Squeezer' – Natalya's dog. He did not care for his health or his proposal but kept on fighting for one or the other reason. All this proves that he was a quarrelsome person.
 3. According to the story, the Russians are very particular about their dress and have particular dresses for every occasion. Moreover, they are hypocrites. They pretend to be sweet but the very next moment, they start quarrelling. They consider their pets to be superior to others' pets. They are obstinate, quarrelsome and short-tempered.
 4. Lomov and Natalya argue over the ownership of Oxen Meadows. Natalya calls him a 'land grabber' as he claims his ownership over it. Lomov says that he is not a 'landgrabber' as he has never done that and would never let anyone do so.
 5. Natalya said that Squeezer was superior to Lomov's dog, Guess. Natalya believed that Guess had become old and ought to be shot. She also claimed that Squeezer was a hundred times better than Guess.
 6. Lomov had come to Chubukov's house with a request to marry his daughter Natalya.

7. When Lomov and Natalya meet, they greet each other and she offers him to have lunch. As they start to talk, Lomov forgets about the proposal and they start arguing over a piece of land called Oxen Meadows. Soon Chubukov enters and he too joins the argument that whom Oxen Meadows belong to. The quarrel turns so bitter that soon they start abusing each other. Lomov starts feeling pain in his chest and leaves their house.
 8. Natalya seems anxious to marry Lomov as she is in love with him. This becomes clear when she starts weeping on knowing that Lomov came to propose to her. She asks her father to bring him back at once. She becomes hysteric.
- C.
1. Squeezer was Natalya's dog whom she had purchased for 85 roubles. When she praised her dog, Lomov was of the opinion that it is useless to praise dogs like Squeezer and to say that it is better than his dog whose name was Guess. According to him twenty-five roubles would be a handsome price to pay for such a dog. Lomov said that dogs like Squeezer can easily be found under any bushes. He also said that squeezer was overshot which means he was a bad hunter. He says that at the time when other dogs ran behind the fox, Squeezer ran behind the sheep. Lomov was of the opinion that his dog was better than Squeezer.
 2. When Lomov is left alone in the room, his body starts trembling with excitement. He thinks about his present life. He wants to settle the question of his marriage at once. He thinks that now he should not delay. Sitting alone he thinks about Natalya. She is a skilled house-keeper, educated and is not bad to look at. At this age, he should not expect a girl better than her. Now he is thirty-five years old and should lead a regulated life.
 3. Lomov is a middle-aged man of thirty-five years. He thinks that it is a critical age. He should now think of leading a peaceful and regular married life. Natalya, the daughter of a rich landlord and neighbour Chubukov, can be a suitable life-partner for him. Lomov thinks that Natalya is an excellent housekeeper. Moreover, she is educated and not bad looking. All these qualities qualify Natalya as an ideal life-partner for him. Moreover, he also suffers from palpitations. Because of these reasons, he thinks it is time that he should get married.
 4. Natalya says that the land belonged to her family for the last three hundred years. Now suddenly Lomov lays his claim to that land. She says that the land is not worth much in terms of money. But as a principle, she won't let Lomov claim it.
 5. Amidst the quarrelling over land, they completely forget about the marriage proposal. But good sense prevails in the end. Economic good sense ensures that the proposal is made. Chubukov doesn't want to miss the opportunity. He puts his daughter's hand into Lomov's hands and asks them to kiss each other. Without wasting time, he blesses them.
 6. Ivan Lomov comes well dressed to visit Chubukov's house. Chubukov notices his dress. He is surprised to see Lomov wearing a dress-jacket and white gloves. He is in a formal evening dress. It appears as if he were paying a New Year's Eve visit. Only later on, Chubukov comes to know that Lomov has come in that formal dress with a proposal of marriage for his daughter Natalya.
- D.
1. The ownership of Oxen Meadows is claimed by both the families, the Lomovs and the Chubukovs. It becomes a bone of contention between them. Lomov claims that his Oxen Meadows touch the birchwood of Chubukov. Natalya contests the claim. She claims that they belong to them. Lomov explains that his aunt's grandmother gave the free use of the Meadows to the peasants of the Chubukov's grandfather. In return, they were to make bricks for her. Natalya claims that their land expands to Burnt Marsh. Hence, Oxen Meadows belong

to them. They have had the land for 300 years. Lomov is ready to present the necessary documents to prove his ownership over the Meadows. Natalya threatens to send her mowers to the Meadows. Chubukov comes in and jumps into the quarrel. He sides with his daughter. Lomov threatens to go to court. There is a free exchange of abuses and insults.

They also have a quarrel about whose dog is better. Squeezer was Natalya's dog whom she had purchased for 85 roubles. When she praised her dog, Lomov believed it is useless to praise dogs like Squeezer and to say that it is better than his dog whose name was Guess. According to him twenty-five roubles would be a handsome price to pay for such a dog. Lomov said that dogs like Squeezer can easily be found under any bushes. He also said that Squeezer was overshoot which means he was a bad hunter. He says that at the time when other dogs ran behind the fox, Squeezer ran behind the sheep. Lomov believed his dog was better than Squeezer.

2. Lomov arrives at Chubukov's house well dressed in a dress-jacket and white gloves. It appears as if he were paying a New Year's Eve visit. Only later on, Chubukov comes to know the real purpose of his visit. In the beginning, Chubukov seems to be rather cold to his visit. He thinks that Lomov has come to borrow money from him. However, his indifference soon changes into warm enthusiasm. Lomov tells him that the purpose of his visit is to propose Natalya, his daughter for marriage. Chubukov is extremely happy to hear it. He embraces and kisses Lomov and tells him that he was hoping for it for a long time. He also says that he had always loved Lomov as if he was his own son. He calls Lomov a good neighbour and an 'angel.' He is happily ready to give his consent to their marriage.

3. Natalya was twenty-five years old and the daughter of Chubukov. She was a good housekeeper, not bad to look at and educated, which was why Lomov thought that she would be a good life partner and therefore he wanted to marry her.

She also secretly loved Lomov. She became hysterical when she came to know that Lomov had come to propose to her. She asked her father to call him back. To please Lomov she asked him to forgive her and agreed to his ownership of the Oxen Meadows.

She was greedy and short-sighted as she wanted to get the whole field of hay cut. She was also very inquisitive and wanted to know why Lomov was dressed up formally.

She was touchy and short-tempered and fell into contradiction and argument on two occasions—once over the ownership of Oxen Meadows and the second time over the superiority of her dog Squeezer over his dog Guess.

She was as rigid as Lomov. She was not ready to give up and continues with the argument even after getting ready to marry him.

Poetry

1. Dust of Snow

From the Poem

- A.**
- (a) (ii) Hemlock
(b) (iii) Crow
(c) hemlock tree
(d) shook
 - (a) (i) Falling of the snow on his body
(b) (ii) Some part of the day
(c) mood
(d) rued
- B.**
- The poet has observed nature as a positive channel of change for himself. He had been in sorrowful and depressive mood. But then a crow shook snow dust on him and it changed his mood. Nature inspired him to be in a positive mood.
 - The poet was standing under a hemlock tree on which a lot of snow dust had already gathered. A crow came and sat on that tree and due to its movement, dust of snow fell on the poet.
 - Crow is a black, harsh-voiced bird and hemlock is a tree with poisonous bitter fruit. Both are not beautiful. They represent the dark, depressive, sorrowful and bitter side of nature.
 - The poet appears to be in a sad, depressive and sorrowful mood. The use of the bird 'crow' which is ugly and harsh and hemlock tree, which is a poisonous tree, reflect the poet's bitter mood.
 - The cold and soft touch of the snow made him realise that his entire day had not been wasted. Now he has no regrets and the snow dust changed his mood to happy and uplifted his spirits.
 - The poem presents a perfect setting. There are four elements in the poem. All these four elements match one another. The snow stands for depression. The hemlock tree is a symbol of sadness. The crow is considered ominous. The poet's mood was sad initially but the touch of snow dust changed his mood and he realised that not all the day had been wasted.
 - The poet was under a hemlock tree. The tree was covered with snow. Suddenly a crow shook the tree and the dust of snow fell on the poet. It changed his mood.
 - The poet was in a bad mood. He thought that his entire day was ruined. But the crow shook the tree and the snow dust fell on him. His mood was changed and the rest of the day was saved.
- C.**
- The dust of snow is snowflakes or small and soft particles of snow that settle down on the various objects on the earth during the snowfall.
 - The poet thought unhappiness and gloominess of the day before the fall of the dust of snow on him. But after the incident, he started to look at the surroundings.
 - The poet was under a hemlock tree. The hemlock tree was covered with snow. Suddenly, a crow shook the tree and the dust of snow fell on the poet. It then changed his mood.
 - The poet was sad and depressed deep down in his heart. When the snow dust fell on him, his mental state changed. Now he looked positively at the surroundings.

- D. 1. The poet in the poem 'Dust of snow' was in a sorrowful mood. However, when a crow shook down the dust of snow on him, his bitter mood changed into an optimistic one. Now, being in a sorrowful or bad mood already, he could have got angry at the crow. However, the dust of snow became a positive channel of change for him. It made him cheerful to some extent and he realised that his entire day had not got wasted. Thus, we see that instead of seeing the negative aspect of a happening, one should see the positive aspect and one's response may greatly affect the outcome of incidents. Depression and hopelessness may take over our heart and mind but there is always a silver-lining beyond every cloud.
2. In the poem 'Dust of Snow', the 'crow' symbolises joy, 'hemlock' tree symbolises sorrow and 'snow' symbolises depression. The poet was in an unhappy state of mind initially. He was under a hemlock tree which was covered in snow. A crow from nowhere came and perched on the top of the tree. The sudden movement of the crow made the dust of snow fall down. The flakes of snow fell on the poet who was standing under that tree. Though crow stands for an ill omen and hemlock tree is associated with poison, they have been used in a positive sense. The purpose of using these symbols is to show that in every negative and hopeless situation, there is always a silver-lining.
3. Judging others with a prejudiced eye makes us impervious to any goodness in them. In the poem, 'Dust of snow' the crow is a symbol of ill omen and the hemlock tree is associated with poison. Despite these prejudices linked to the crow and the hemlock tree, the poet brings them in light where he shows them as a positive channel of change for himself. The poet was so gloomy and depressed that he had forgotten everything around himself. And when the crow shook the snow dust off the hemlock tree, he related them with the messenger of hope and happiness. It was so because the poet did not have any prejudice about crow and hemlock. Had he known the opinionated perception about them, he would not have perceived them as a positive channel of change.
4. On the basis of his imaginative capability, the poet opens before us a new world in which at times evil doer by chance do a good act before us. Robert Frost, in the poem, represents the crow and the hemlock tree as inauspicious. But when the crow shakes off the dust of snow from the hemlock tree, it falls on the poet. It changes his dejected mood and saves a part of the day from being wasted. Thus, we see that instead of seeing the negative aspect of a happening, one should see the positive aspect, and one's response may greatly affect the outcome of incidents.

2. Fire and Ice

From the Poem

- A.**
- (a) (ii) Humans
(b) (ii) Desire
(c) fire, ice
(d) tasted
 - (a) (ii) Earth
(b) (ii) The poet
(c) ice
(d) enough
- B.**
- I think 'hate' is enough to destroy the world. Hatred can lead to rigidity, indifference and insensitiveness. It can take away all the warmth of humans' feelings, love and sympathy. The results can be disastrous and can lead to the end of the world.
 - The poet equates fire with 'desire' and ice with 'hatred'. Both are growing with enormous speed. If we allow them to grow like that the world will perish. So we must restrain our desires.
 - The two ideas mentioned are that the world will end in fire or in ice. Though the poet thinks both are great for destruction, yet he seems to favour the idea of destruction of the world in fire a little more.
 - According to the poet, 'fire' represents human passions and unbridled desires. Like uncontrolled fire can be a cause of destruction of this world, similarly uncontrolled and untamed passions and desires will certainly bring an end to this world. He compares hate to ice because of its cold nature. Ice has a numbing nature. Similarly, hatred can make our minds numb and insensitive to feelings. Cold thoughts make us indifferent and cruel, which is why he thinks that hate is also enough for the destruction of this world. Yes, I do agree with him.
 - The rhyming scheme of the poem is as follows:
1st stanza: a, b, a, a
2nd stanza: b, c, b, c, b
 - The poem depicts the two contrasting ideas of the end of the world in 'fire' and in 'ice'. A person could be consumed by a 'fiery desire' for wealth or be isolated by 'icy hatred'. Both the emotions are significant, former is capable of rapid destruction while the later is capable of silent damage.
Fire represents desire, which can cause malice and end the world. Ice represents hate and indifference, which would also suffice to cause the destruction of the world.
- C.**
- Some people say that someday the world will end in fire. On the other hand, some people say that it will end in ice. The poet has tasted both the fire and the ice. He thinks that the world will end in fire and agrees with those who favour fire.
 - In the poem 'ice' stands for hate. Ice has a numbing nature. Similarly, hatred can make our minds numb and insensitive to feelings. Cold thoughts make us indifferent and cruel. So, the poet thinks that 'ice' or 'hate' can be a great and strong cause for the destruction of this world and is sufficient to cause its end.

3. The poet is familiar with the fire of passions and desires. He is of the opinion that uncontrolled desires will lead to our destruction. So, based on the experience of his life he sides with those who believe that 'fire' will be the cause of the end of the world.
 4. 'It' refers to the world. According to the poet the world will come to an end one day and the cause for it would be uncontrolled desires of man, which he symbolises by 'fire'. But he says if the world had to be perished twice then the reason for it would be hate symbolised by 'ice' in the poem.
 5. According to the poet, the world will come to an end one day and the cause for it would be uncontrolled desires of man, which he symbolises by 'fire'. But he says if the world had to be perished twice then the reason for it would be hate symbolised by 'ice' in the poem.
 6. Through the poem 'Fire and Ice', the poet says that the unbridled fire of passions, desires, lusts, longings and fury results in greed, avarice and ultimately leads to unavoidable conflicts and disasters. When our cold reasoning become completely devoid of human warmth, feelings, love and sympathy, it breeds hatred. If all this is not controlled, it can bring an early end of the world. But humanity can redeem itself and possibly save or delay the end of the world by giving up hatred and greed.
- D.**
1. People are divided over the cause of the end of this world. Some people think the 'fire' symbolised by unbridled passions, desires and fury will destroy this world. Some believe that 'ice' symbolised by hate and indifference will be the cause of destruction of the world leading to its end. The poet sides with those who believe that 'fire' or unbridled passions and desires will result in the destruction of the world. He says that although if the world had to be perished twice then 'ice' would be the reason for its destruction. Hatred amongst humans is making them devoid of warmth of feelings, love and sympathy, which is enough to lead the world to an end.
 2. The tone used in the poem 'Fire and Ice' makes the meaning more apparent as it helps in bringing out the contrasting qualities of fire and ice. These are the probable ways in which the poet feels the world would end in general or for an individual.
A person could be consumed by a 'fiery desire' for wealth or be isolated by 'icy hatred'. Both the emotions are significant, one is capable of rapid destruction while the other is capable of silent damage.
Fire represents desire, which can cause malice and end the world. Ice represents hate and indifference, which would also suffice to cause the destruction of the earth.
 3. In this poem the poet wants to say that the world will come to an end one day. He says that people are divided over the cause of the end of this world. Some people think that 'fire' symbolised by unbridled passions, desires and fury will destroy this world. Some believe that 'ice' symbolised by hate and indifference will be the cause of destruction of the world leading to its end. The poet sides with those who believe that 'fire' or unbridled passions and desires will result in the destruction of the world. He says that if the world had to be perished twice then 'ice' would be the reason for its destruction. Hatred amongst humans is making them devoid of warmth of feelings, love and sympathy which is enough to lead the world to an end. Both the desire and hatred are growing with such a rapid speed that the world will come to an end either of the ways.
 4. Answer missing.

From the Poem

- A.**
1. (a) (iii) Stalks
(b) (ii) A cage
(c) stripes
(d) rage
 2. (a) (i) Sliding through long grass
(b) (ii) The plump deer
(c) lurking
(d) plump
 3. (a) (ii) The village people
(b) (i) Teeth
(c) snarling
(d) edge
 4. (a) (iii) Tiger's strength
(b) (ii) Visitors
(c) concrete
(d) strength
 5. (a) (iii) Brilliant
(b) (ii) Stars in the sky
(c) patrolling cars
(d) stares
- B.**
1. The tiger is wretched in its cage. His power is confined behind the bars. He is locked in a small cage where he has no freedom. He feels unhappy, frustrated, helpless and angry. The cage that he is locked in is a concrete cell.
 2. It is ideal for tigers to live in the wild, but today fast diminishing jungles and danger posed by poachers have pushed tigers to the brink of extinction, making their natural home unsafe. So, it is our duty to make their homes safe and save them from extinction.
 3. The tiger in the zoo is kept in a small concrete cell. He feels angry that he cannot move freely and hunt for his food. He feels helpless as he is forced to be a mere showpiece in the zoo and that the bars of the cage obstruct his view of the sky in a starry night. This was all unlike his natural habitat where he can hunt fiercely and run around freely.
 4. The poet wants to convey that it is cruel to keep the wild animals in small enclosures of the zoo, away from their natural habitat. They feel angry, helpless and unhappy and miss their life in the jungle.
 5. I think the tiger was feeling restless and uneasy in the confines of the cage. He seems to be frustrated and helpless as he could not come out of the cage in the open and enjoy his freedom. He did not want to be a mere showpiece and a source of entertainment for the visitors of the zoo.

6. In the zoo, in his small cage and devoid of freedom, the tiger feels unhappy, frustrated, restless and angry. In the forest, he enjoys moving majestically whatever he wants, terrorising the villagers by displaying his sharp teeth and claws. He is happy in the forest, enjoying his liberty and the natural surroundings.
 7. The poet says that the tiger should be in the jungle. It is his natural habitat. In the jungle, he terrorises the villagers by displaying his sharp teeth and claws. He moves in the long grass near a water hole. He hides in the shadow to hunt down the deer for his food. He enjoys his freedom in the jungle.
- C.
1. According to the poet, the tiger should be sitting at the edge of the jungle in close vicinity of a village. He should be terrorising the people by its sharp teeth and claws. He should be snarling around the houses.
 2. The tiger looks at the stars that how freely they are shining in the sky and wants to be free like them, intensifying his feeling of helplessness. Feeling devoid of freedom in the lonely night he just listens to the patrolling cars and stares at the vast sky.
 3. The tiger is not in his natural habitat- the jungle. He is locked in a cage made up of cement and concrete. He has so much anger in him but he is helpless and cannot express it in any way. So he expresses his quiet rage by walking inside his cage from one end to the other.
 4. In the forest the tiger would move around freely, sometimes entering into area of human settlements he would terrorise the villagers by displaying his sharp teeth and claws. He would slide down quietly through the long grass near a water hole where deer and other animals come to drink water and would hide in the shadow to hunt down a plump deer for his food.
 5. According to the poet, the tiger should have been in his natural habitat-the jungle, instead of the small concrete cage in the zoo. In the forest the tiger would move around freely, sometimes entering into area of human settlements he would terrorise the villagers by displaying his sharp teeth and claws. He would slide down quietly through the long grass near a water hole where deer and other animals come to drink water and would hide in the shadow to hunt down a plump deer for his food.
 6. The poet wants to convey that it is cruel to keep the wild animals in small enclosures of the zoo, away from their natural habitat. They feel angry, helpless and unhappy and remember their life and environment in the forest.
- D.
1. No, it is not right to confine wild animals into cages. The tiger in the poem is wretched in his cage. He longs for freedom. He may be well looked after, but the fact of the matter is that unless one is free, one is not alive. Confinement brings bondage, and bondage is cruelty. One may argue that at least this way they all will not be killed and become extinct. However, taking away one's freedom to keep one alive kill the desire to live anyhow. Even humans throughout the world oppose the chains of slavery and oppression. Then how other living creatures can be any different. Humans encroaching on their space and sheltering them in zoos is truly inhuman. Humans must learn to respect nature, for humans exist only due to nature.
 2. No, it is not right to confine wild animals into cages. The tiger in the poem is wretched in his cage. He longs for freedom. He may be well looked after, but the matter of fact is that unless one is free, one is not alive. Confinement brings bondage, and bondage is cruelty. One may argue that at least this way they all will not be killed and become extinct. However, taking

away one's freedom to keep one alive kill the desire to live anyhow. Even humans throughout the world oppose the chains of slavery and oppression. Then how other living creatures can be any different. Humans encroaching on their space and sheltering them in zoos is truly inhuman. Humans must learn to respect nature, for humans exist only due to nature.

3. Freedom is an essential virtue valued by all. Not only humans but also the animals living in the forest value it. No one knows it better than a caged animal in a zoo. All living beings feel free only in their natural habitats. Any attempt to 'domesticate' animals by locking them in concrete cells will be against nature's justice. A tiger roams around in the jungle hunting for his prey at will. He rarely kills his prey for sport. He kills it only when he is hungry. He knows how to ambush his prey. He lurks unnoticed in the long grass before pouncing upon his prey. He also knows where he can find his favourite plump deer. He may come out of the forest sometimes and terrorise the villagers living on the outskirts of the jungle. He rarely kills them till he is provoked.

The same tiger feels depressed and low in spirits when he is put behind the bars. He stalks constantly the length of his cage in his 'quiet rage'. He ignores the visitors and feels helpless. Behind the bars, he keeps on staring at the brilliant stars in the open sky. This sadly reminds him of his loss of freedom and intensifies his grief. This shows that 'Love for freedom is the natural instinct of every living being'.

From the Poem

- A. 1. (a) (iii) Jungles in the East
 (b) (ii) It roars ferociously
 (c) east
 (d) tawny
2. (a) (ii) Bengal Tiger
 (b) (iv) Bengal
 (c) beast
 (d) discern
3. (a) (iii) Leopard
 (b) (i) He will only lep and lep again.
 (c) spots
 (d) strolling
4. (a) (ii) Bear
 (b) (iii) A caress
 (c) bear
 (d) hug
5. (a) (ii) Hyenas
 (b) (i) Weeping
 (c) A novice
 (d) nonplus
- B. 1. A chameleon looks like a lizard. It does not have ears and wings. It is generally found on trees. One special thing about chameleon is that it can change its body colour according to its surroundings. All these features help in identifying a chameleon.
2. The famous saying associated with crocodiles is 'shedding crocodile tears'. It actually means to display false, insincere, or hypocritical sadness or remorse. It is derived from an ancient notion that a crocodile weeps to lure in its victims, or that it weeps as it eats them.
3. The theme of the poem is to create humour. The poet creates humour by suggesting dangerous ways of identifying wild animals. You can identify most of the beasts while they are attacking you. Instead of shouting for help or trying to protect yourself, you are busy identifying the attacker—the idea creates humour.
4. The poet says that the Asian Lion is a large beast. He is yellowish-brown in colour. He is found in the jungles of the east. His roar is very loud and terrifying.
5. The poet says that one may get confused between a crocodile and a hyena. He says that hyenas are very deceptive. They attack their victims with weird smile and kill them.
6. It is the tendency of a bear to kill his victim by embracing him. He hugs the victim so tight that he usually dies. But a novice who does not know this may misunderstand his hug. He may think that it is a loving embrace.

- C. 1. The poet says that the Bengal Tiger roams in the forest and looks noble. His hide is yellow with black stripes on it and it is his distinctive feature. As soon as the Bengal Tiger sees someone, he tries to eat him up.
2. In the poem 'How to tell wild animals', 'You' refers to the reader of the poem. Here, the word 'it' refers to the different animals whose unique styles of attack are being discussed – Asian lion, Bengal Tiger, leopard, bear, crocodile, hyena, chameleon and lizard.
3. The Asian lion is found in the jungles of the east. He is a large and powerful animal. He is yellow-brownish in colour. He roars very loudly and does so even when you are dying. These are the qualities of the Asian lion described in the poem.
4. The poet creates humour by suggesting dangerous ways of identifying wild animals. You can identify most of the beasts while they are attacking you. Instead of shouting for help or trying to protect yourself, you are busy identifying the attacker—the idea creates humour. He describes the Bengal tiger as noble, the bear giving hugs and the hyena smiling.
5. The poet suggests that the bear can enter a human colony also. That is why you can encounter a bear even in your yard. As soon as the bear comes near a human being, he embraces him. The embrace appears loving but can be fatal.
6. There are various dangerous ways of identifying wild animals suggested in the poem which are humorous. The poet says that you can identify most of the beasts while they are attacking you. Instead of shouting for help or trying to protect yourself, you are busy identifying the attacker. This idea creates humour. He describes the Bengal tiger as noble, the bear giving hugs and the hyena smiling, all of which are the humorous descriptions of wild animals.
- D. 1. Humour is the fuel of life. Without it, it would become difficult to continue living. Today, a life of the common man is typically mired in stress, tension, problems and sadness. It is amazing how the smallest problems may take a toll on the health of a common person. In such a situation, it becomes necessary to have a little humour in life. It gives us the much-needed respite from our monotonous routine and helps us face life more positively. Thus the poets' successful use of humour helps to brighten our minds and it brings a smile on our faces. Thus, the quality of being amusing or comic is the best medicine for every ailment in life.
2. In the poem, the poet describes the leopard as a very agile animal and is always ready to pounce upon its prey. His hide is spotted all over with dark spots. He is so terrifying and powerful that if he sees you, he will pounce upon you at once and start eating you. There will be no use of crying with pain. He will show no mercy and jump at you once again.
3. The poet explains the way to identify a bear. According to her, the bear can enter a human colony also, that is why you can encounter a bear even in your yard. As soon as the bear comes near a human being, he embraces him. This embrace appears loving but can be fatal. It is the tendency of a bear to kill his victim by embracing it. He hugs the victim so tight that he usually dies. But a novice who does not know the ways of bears may misunderstand his hug. He may think that it is a loving embrace and fall prey to the bear. Therefore, the poet says that a bear's hug may confuse a novice.

From the Poem

- A. 1. (a) (i) Ball
 (b) (ii) Water
 (c) street
 (d) merrily
2. (a) (ii) Grief
 (b) (ii) Rigid
 (c) grief
 (d) staring
3. (a) (iv) First responsibility
 (b) (ii) A dime for another ball
 (c) materialistic
 (d) possessions
4. (a) (ii) The epistemology of loss
 (b) (ii) To stand up even in odds
 (c) desperate
 (d) epistemology
- B. 1. When one reads the title ‘The Ball Poem’, one assumes that the poem may be a light-hearted one, perhaps about the joy of childhood. However, as the reader reads the poem, the seriousness of the topic comes forth, as does the title’s appropriateness. The poet shows the ball as a symbol of man’s possessions. He tells how we love our things. Some things are dearer to us than the others. But nothing is permanent in life. We may lose our dear things. Then we suffer from a sense of loss. This is experienced by everyone in life.
2. In the poem the poet has tried to explain that sometimes we lose things which we love the most and are attached to. We must not feel disheartened, dejected and desperate but try to stand up and learn to bear the loss through self-understanding like the boy in this poem was trying to learn when he loses his ball.
3. Though a ball is inexpensive and easily available thing, still the boy is sad to lose his ball because his invaluable memories of childhood days are associated with it as he had been playing with it for a long time. It was not an ordinary ball for him. No other ball could take its place.
4. This expression means that there are few things in the world that no amount of money can buy. No one can buy one’s lost childhood, lost dreams or lost feelings with money. Money is an external thing. It is just a medium of possessing things. When the boy loses his ball, he learns that he can never get back that very ball which he has lost, by any means.
5. The way in which the boy reacts after losing his ball in the deep water of the harbour shows that the ball was valuable to him. When the ball falls into the harbour he stands shocked, remains fixed and trembles with grief staring at the place where the ball had fallen.

6. The poet did not console the boy for two reasons. One, the boy was so shocked and grief-stricken that he seemed inconsolable. Second, the poet also observed that the boy was trying to stand up or bear the loss on his own through self-understanding which is much more effective than anybody else's comforting or consoling.
 7. I don't think the boy has lost anything earlier. The line in the poem 'He senses first responsibility in a world of possessions.' shows that it was his first loss ever.
 8. As the ball falls into the deep water of the harbour, the boy is shaken with grief. He trembles and stares down the harbour as his young days come alive in his mind. He is so disturbed by this loss that he seems inconsolable.
- C.
1. The ball falls into the deep water of the harbour. The boy sees everything happening before his eyes but he is helpless. He only stands there helplessly moaning at the loss of the ball. He is so shocked and grief-stricken that he seems inconsolable. He feels depressed as he links the ball to the sweet memories of his childhood. He feels that these memories are gone forever. Finally, he tries to stand up and bear the loss on his own through self-understanding.
 2. The poet does not offer another ball to the boy as the boy associated his ball with the sweet memories of his childhood. No other ball would be able to take its place. Also, the poet wanted him to tolerate the loss and understand that in this world we sometimes lose things that we love the most and are attached to. We must not feel disheartened, dejected and desperate but try to stand up and bear the loss through self-understanding.
 3. The poet sees the boy whose ball has fallen in the harbour. He describes the effect of the loss on the boy. The boy is shaken with grief. He trembles and stares down the harbour. His past days come alive in his mind.
 4. The poet doesn't want to intrude on the boy because he seems inconsolable. There is no gain in telling him that the ball he has lost costs almost nothing and such a ball can be bought very easily in a dime. Instead of comforting the boy, the poet leaves it on him to develop a new sense of responsibility in this world of possessions. It will help him in bearing his first loss.
 5. In the poem 'I' refers to the poet where he describes the emotions of a boy who loses something dear to him first time ever in his life. The poet saw the boy playing with his ball. While he was playing with it, the ball bounced down the street 'merrily'. And then the most unexpected thing happened. Rolling down the street and after taking a few bounces, finally, the ball fell into the water of the harbour below. The poet then describes the effect of the loss on the boy. The boy is shaken with grief. He trembles and stares down the harbour. His past days come alive in his mind. The poet also describes how the boy gets a sense of responsibility when he loses his possession, his ball. He feels the responsibility to stand up and bear the loss through self-understanding.
 6. The central idea of the poem is that sometimes we lose things which we love and are attached to. We must not feel disheartened, dejected and desperate in such a situation but try to stand up and bear the loss through self-understanding, as the boy who lost the ball he loved was trying to learn.
- D.
1. The poem 'The Ball Poem' gives a very positive message to the readers. The poet explains that gain and loss are the essentials in the cycle of life. One should learn the epistemology or the knowledge and nature of the loss. Our childhood with all its attachments and sweet

memories has gone forever and will never come back. We should not weep over the losses that we have suffered. Let us learn to live and keep moving in life forgetting all inconsolable losses. Through this poem poet also gives a message that in this world of material wealth and possessions money cannot buy everything. Money has its own limitations. Its nature is external. It cannot compensate for the losses that a person has suffered emotionally.

2. The way in which the boy reacts after losing his ball in the deep water of the harbour shows that the ball was valuable to him. When the ball falls into the harbour he stands shocked, remains fixed and trembles with grief staring at the place where the ball had fallen. The boy sees everything happening before his eyes, but he is helpless. He only stands there helplessly moaning at the loss of the ball. He feels depressed as he links the ball to the sweet memories of the childhood. He feels that these memories are gone forever. Though a ball is inexpensive and easily available thing, still the boy is sad to lose his ball because his invaluable memories of young days are associated with it as he had been playing with it for a long time. It was not an ordinary ball for him. No other ball could take its place.
3. The poet notices a boy playing near the harbour with a ball. The poet sees his ball bouncing and rolling towards the harbour. It bounces and falls into the deep water of the harbour. At this, the boy stands shocked, remains fixed and trembles with grief staring at the place where the ball had fallen. The boy sees everything happening before his eyes, but he is helpless. He only stands there helplessly moaning at the loss of the ball. He feels depressed as he links the ball to the sweet memories of the childhood. He feels that these memories are gone forever.

From the Poem

- A.**
1. (a) (iv) Nails
(b) (ii) The poet tells Amanda not to bend while sitting.
(c) slouching
(d) slouching
 2. (a) (iii) Sea
(b) (iv) A mermaid
(c) thoughts
(d) inhabitant
 3. (a) (iii) The room
(b) (i) She thought that she had told her to clean her shoes.
(c) moody
(d) tidy
 4. (a) (ii) To look at the narrator
(b) (i) When she is speaking to her.
(c) acne
(d) acne
 5. (a) (i) Anyone
(b) (ii) sulky and moody
(c) sulking
(d) nagged
- B.**
1. No, the purpose of constantly giving instructions of Amanda is not being fulfilled. She is so accustomed to being instructed, that she is lost in her own thoughts and her mind is far away. She is tired of the constant nagging. The moment her mother starts scolding her, Amanda's mind veers off to her fantastical world. She imagines herself in different situations where she can find peace and solitude.
 2. Amanda is tired of her parent's constant nagging. She prefers the life of Rapunzel who is all alone in the high tower without a care in the world. She wishes to live all alone in the peaceful tower the way Rapunzel did, but unlike Rapunzel she would never let her hair down to allow anyone to climb up into her room. She prefers solitude.
 3. Amanda was a little school going girl. Through the poem we learn that she loves fairy tales and is very fanciful since she imagines herself to be fairy tale characters like Rapunzel and mermaids while her parent nags her. She longs to fulfil her magical fantasies. Also, she does not like too many instructions or nagging.
 4. She dreams to be an orphan, roaming about on the streets, walking around and making patterns in the soft dust with her bare feet because she feels that even an orphan has more freedom than she has.

5. Yes, Amanda is nagged by her parent. She is fed up getting instructions and being nagged. She wants to escape all this. She wishes to live all alone in the peaceful tower the way Rapunzel did, but unlike Rapunzel she would never let her hair down to allow anyone to climb up into her room. She prefers solitude.
- C. 1. Amanda seems moody most of the times because whenever she is instructed or nagged by her mother, she tries to make an escape from that situation. Here the only escape for her is her imagination where she has the freedom, and no one instructs her to do things all the time.
2. No, I don't think Amanda is at fault at all. Like most children of her age, she is tired of the constant nagging. The moment the voice starts scolding her, Amanda's mind veers off to her fantastical world. She imagines herself in different situations where she can find peace and solitude.
3. Amanda is instructed not to bite her nails, not to hunch her shoulders, not to slouch and is asked to sit up straight. She is being asked to finish her homework and do some work like tidying her room and cleaning her shoes. In addition, her parent stops her from eating chocolate since she has acne. Her mother expects her to look towards her while she is speaking.
4. Amanda wishes that she were Rapunzel because she wants to live alone in the peaceful tower like her without a care in the world and would not let her hair down for anyone to visit her.
5. The title of the poem is 'Amanda!'
- (i) An exclamation mark is used after a word, phrase, or sentence that expresses a strong emotion.
- (ii) The exclamation mark is used after Amanda in the title to show the mother's surprise on seeing that Amanda has not been following her instructions and has not done any work that she had asked her to do.
6. If Amanda were a mermaid, she would be the sole inhabitant of the languid emerald sea on which she would drift blissfully.
- D. 1. The poet asked Amanda to finish her homework and do some work like tidy up her room and clean her shoes as expected of a school-going child. She asks her to do her work on her own because she wants her to be well-behaved and be obedient to her. The speaker wants Amanda to do as instructed. But Amanda is so accustomed to being instructed, that she is lost in her own thoughts and her mind is far away imagining herself as fairy-tale characters. Sometimes she even imagines herself as an orphan as she thinks that even an orphan has more freedom than her. When she is lost in her thoughts the speaker asks her to look at her while she is talking to her and stop sulking at once.
2. The greatest wealth that a child wants to possess is his/her freedom. And the things that she never likes is the constant nagging, unwanted instructions and overprotective nature of the parents. In this poem a young girl called Amanda is constantly controlled and instructed to do one thing or the other by her parents. Every child wants to enjoy the dreamy and romantic world of his/her childhood. She doesn't want to cut this romantic and fascinating world of her short. Any kind of instruction or interference curtails her freedom. She doesn't want to be denied chocolate and wants to sit and behave exactly the way she wants. She would rather

indulge in fantasies than tidy up her room or clean her shoes. She wants to postpone growing up. She wants to remain a child for just a little bit longer.

3. Through the poem 'Amanda!' the poet wants to convey that parents in their endeavour to make their children well-behaved and mannerly, give them too many instructions. They should adopt positive measures, acceptable to children. Otherwise, they will stop listening to them and indulge in daydreaming as Amanda did. Children love their freedom. They do not want any restrictions on their activities. Teenagers can be rebellious and apparently hot-headed with a highly independent perspective. In such circumstances, yelling at and nagging them, as done in the poem with Amanda, will only make matter worse. Forcing decisions on them only makes them more detached, as we see in Amanda's case, where she wishes to be a mermaid who is alone in the sea, an orphan, or the lonely Rapunzel. To make things fun, one must become a friend when needed.

From the Poem

- A.**
1. (a) (i) They are calm and self-contained.
 (b) (iii) Animals
 (c) placid and self-contained
 (d) placid
 2. (a) (ii) They do not complain about their condition.
 (b) (i) When someone discusses their duty to God.
 (c) Animals
 (d) whine
 3. (a) (i) Satisfaction, not crazy about owning things
 (b) (iii) Human-animal
 (c) kneel
 (d) mania
 4. (a) (ii) Tokens of noble virtues
 (b) (ii) Surprising
 (c) X
 (d) evince
- B.**
1. The poet prefers to live with animals as they show tokens of goodness. They are peaceful, self-contained and happy. Animals show innate goodness which is lacking in human beings. Animals do not grumble about their lives, cry over their sins.
 2. The 'tokens' that the poet says are the virtues that humans once had, that made them superior to the other species. Through the ages mankind seems to have lost these tokens of humility, mutual respect and contentment in a race to possess everything. Animals on the other hand, display these characteristics. In a way, they seem to have picked up the virtues abandoned by humans and come across more civilised than humans. Therefore, according to the poet these are the animals who bring him these tokens.
 3. The central idea of the poem is the difference between human beings and animals. Humans initially possessed virtues of humility, mutual respect and contentment that made them superior to the other species. Through the ages mankind seems to have lost these tokens of goodness. The animals seem to have picked up the virtues abandoned by humans and have come across more civilised. This thought compels the poet to contemplate on man's lost goodness.
 4. According to the poet not even one animal is dissatisfied as they do not suffer the madness of possessing things. No animal kneels in front of other animal or in front of those who are not in the world anymore. In their world, all are happy, equal and content. Unlike humans they do not sweat and whine about their condition. Neither do they lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins. They do not make the poet sick by discussing their duty to God. All this makes him feel that animals are better than humans.

5. Humans worry and complain about their condition and are never satisfied with what they have while the animals seem to be contented and happy. Humans tend to think too much about their wrongdoings by lying awake and weeping in the dark while no animal lies awake crying over its sins. Humans also keep telling each other about their duties and obligations to God which animals never do.
 6. The animals are not dissatisfied because they do not suffer from the madness of possessing things like humans do. No animal kneels in front of other animal or in front of those who are not in the world anymore. But humans kneel and worship other humans who lived thousands of years ago. Many people worship their ancestors who lived years ago. They pray to them, observe fasts for them and hold religious services and ceremonies in their honour. Humans also worship other humans who preached years ago. Some believe they are reincarnations of God. They kneel before them and worship them. They also follow their teachings and their way of life.
- C.
1. The poet feels that humans have degraded themselves beyond redemption. He is fed up with their behaviour and wants to escape from the world of humans. Humans were not like that at one time. They shared 'tokens' of love, sympathy, contentment and innocence with animals. However, the spirit of greed, over ambition, and arrogance overpowered them. The burden of their sins and misdeeds lies heavy on their hearts and souls. On the other hand, animals still maintain the old virtues left by man long ago. They are contented, self-sufficient, simple and free from the burden of sins and misdeeds. So, the poet wants to change sides and feels that it is better to live with animals.
 2. All animals are satisfied with their lives. No one is dissatisfied. They feel contented when their basic necessities are fulfilled. No animal has the mania of collecting things. Animals don't get mad in the race of owning things like humans. On the other hand, materialism has conquered humanity and end has become more important than means. Everybody is running in the race of possessions.
 3. According to the poet animals possess all the noble virtues that are necessary for an ideal living. They are contented and never complain about their fate. No animal kneels in front of other animal or in front of those who are not in the world anymore. In their world, all are happy, equal and content. They do not worry and complain about their condition. They do not think about their wrongdoings by lying awake and weeping in the dark. They do not tell others about their duties and obligations to God. These simple virtues of life make the poet like animals so much.
 4. According to the poem, human beings are mad about possessing things. But animals do not care for possession. This madness is only in humans. They are always dissatisfied.
 5. According to the poet animals possess all the noble virtues that are necessary for an ideal living. They display commendable characteristics by respecting each other's territory and space. No animal kneels in front of other animal or in front of those who are not in the world anymore. In their world, all are happy, equal and contented. They do not worry and complain about their condition. They do not think about their wrongdoings by lying awake and weeping in the dark. They do not tell others about their duties and obligations to God. They have come across more civilised than humans. These simple qualities of animals impress the poet.

6. No animal kneels in front of other animal or in front of those who are not in the world anymore. But humans kneel and worship other humans who lived thousands of years ago. Many people worship their ancestors who lived years ago. They pray to them, observe fasts for them and hold religious services and ceremonies in their honour. Humans also worship other humans who preached years ago. Some believe they are reincarnations of God. They kneel before them and worship them. They also follow their teachings and their way of life. The animals are not dissatisfied because they do not suffer from the madness of possessing things like humans do. They do not think about their wrongdoings by lying awake and weeping in the dark. So, they are never unhappy. This makes the poet say these lines about the animals that “not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth”.
- D. 1. The ‘tokens’ that the poet says have been dropped by the humans. These are virtues that the human race once had, that made it superior to others. Materialism has conquered humanity and end has become more important than means. Mankind seems to have lost humility, mutual respect and contentment in a race to possess everything than it lays its hand on. Animals on the other hand, display commendable characteristics by respecting each other’s territory and space, and being content when their basic necessities are fulfilled. In a way, they seem to have picked up the virtues abandoned by humans and have come across more civilised than humans.
2. The poet in the poem ‘Animals’ compares animals to human beings and differentiates between them on the basis of their characteristics. Animals have been ranked higher in terms of happiness than human. Since animals do not complain about their situation, they are considered happier than humans. Animals live in natural surroundings, they accept their natural lives. On the other hand, humans have never accepted nature, i.e., they complain about it and try to change it according to their comfort, leading to an unhappy life.
3. The poem ‘Animals’ is a contrast between humans and animals as it describes how humans over the time have lost their virtues of humility, mutual respect and contentment they once possessed. Humans have now become selfish, jealous, restless, unhappy, cribbing, and grumbling creatures. The poet says that perhaps the animal have picked up these virtues dropped by humans and have become more peaceful, self-contained, thankful and happy creatures than humans. They do not grumble about their lives, lie awake at night and cry over their sins or discuss their duty towards God as humans do. Also, they don’t have the mania of owning things. Animals, overall, are not unhappy and indeed bring out tokens of man’s good nature lost long ago, when he possessed qualities like love, respect, contentment and happiness.

From the Poem

- A. 1. (a) (i) By morning
 (b) (iv) None of these
 (c) Forest
 (d) empty
2. (a) (iii) The roots
 (b) (ii) Twigs
 (c) leaves
 (d) stiff
3. (a) (iii) Like a voice
 (b) (iii) Night, Moon
 (c) room
 (d) scarcely
4. (a) (ii) The poet
 (b) (i) The Moon
 (c) trees
 (d) stumbling
- B. 1. The theme of the poem is a conflict between man and nature. Man wants to keep nature in 'captivity' and nature longs for its 'freedom'. Man, not only prefers to live in closed spaces but also likes to restrict nature. He uses trees and plants to decorate his home, build artificial forests in closed spaces, cuts trees for his selfish purposes, hunts animals and birds for their meat and keeps them in captivity depriving them of their freedom.
2. The trees are at the poet's house at present. All night the roots work to free themselves from the cracks in the veranda floor. The leaves are struggling to move towards the glass to break it open.
3. At the beginning of the third stanza, the poet says that the night is fresh and the whole moon is shining in the open sky. At the end, the poet compares the moon shining through the crown of the tallest oak to a mirror that is broken into flashing pieces. This change is caused due to the trees stumbling out of the poet's house to escape. As they move outside, their branches block the moonlight making the moon look like it is shattered into many pieces.
4. The trees inside the house get suffocated as they grow. They try to free themselves from the cracks of the veranda floor and the leaves make efforts to move towards the glass. They are struggling to move from this artificial habitat to the forests, so they are justified in their revolt. In order to stop this revolt the man should learn to protect and preserve trees and prevent their destruction. This should be done by planting them, not in our closed homes but out in the open where they can be free with the rest of nature. We should not hurt them as they too feel pain.

5. At the beginning the poet says that the night is fresh and the whole moon is shining in the open sky. At the end, the poet compares the moon shining through the crown of the tallest oak to a mirror that is broken into flashing pieces. This change is caused due to the trees stumbling out of the poet's house to escape. As they move outside, their branches block the moonlight making the moon look like it is shattered into many pieces. The poet, like most people, tried hard to recreate the forest in her veranda. However, she then realised that the trees themselves wished to be freed from the captivity of indoor life and to go back to their natural habitat. This realisation causes her some embarrassment as she held them captive against their will.
 6. In the first stanza trees are described as not useful for birds or insects as they are growing inside a house instead of a forest. Therefore, birds cannot sit on their branches and insects cannot hide in them.
 7. The poet compares the long cramped boughs or branches that shuffle under the roof to patients that have been newly discharged from hospital. The patients are half dazed after having recovered from an illness and moved slowly towards the clinic doors longing to be out of the hospital. In a similar way the branches of the trees are cramped under the closed roof and are longing to get out into the open and spread themselves in the fresh air.
- C.
1. The poet compares the long cramped bough or branches of a tree that shuffle under the roof to patients that have been newly discharged from hospital. The patients are half dazed after having recovered from an illness and move slowly towards the clinic doors longing to be out of the hospital. In a similar way, the branches of the trees are cramped under the closed roof and are longing to get out into the open and spread themselves in the fresh air.
 2. The trees are going to the forest from the poet's house. The roots try to free themselves from the cracks of the veranda floor, and the leaves make efforts to move towards the glass perhaps in search of light. The small branches become stiff as they try to pull themselves towards the light.
 3. While the poet is writing long letters, she says that the night is fresh and the whole moon is shining in the open sky. The moon is shining through the crown of the tallest oak like a mirror that is broken into flashing pieces caused by the trees stumbling out of the poet's house to escape. As the trees move outside, their branches block the moonlight making the moon look like it is shattered into many pieces. The smell of leaves and lichens reaches those left in the room like a voice from afar.
 4. In the struggle of freedom from the poet's house to the forest, the roots try to free themselves from the cracks of the veranda floor, and the leaves make efforts to move towards the glass perhaps in search of light.
 5. At the end of the poem, the poet listens to many things. The head of the poet is full of whispers. These are the whispers of the silent struggle that is going on in her house. Glass is breaking as the trees are forcing to come out of it. The trees are stumbling forward victoriously towards the forest. She listens to the wind rushing towards the trees. The moon is shining through the crown of the tallest oak like a mirror that is broken into flashing pieces.
- D.
1. The poem 'The Tree' presents a conflict between man and nature where man wants to keep nature in 'captivity' and nature longs for its 'freedom'. Man likes to restrict nature to the

closed places where he himself prefers to live. He uses trees and plants to decorate his home, he builds artificial forests in closed places, he cuts trees for his selfish purposes, he hunts animals and birds for their meat, keep them in captivity and deprives them of their freedom. The poet wants us to realise that trees and plants are a part of nature. We decorate our homes with plants, but they may long for freedom.

The poet Adrienne Rich could also be using trees as a metaphor for human beings. The trees in the poem are symbolic of human beings who today are so caught up with their busy lives that they long for freedom. Both adults and children are overworked and find no time for recreation. They struggle to keep up with their busy lives and are confined to the four walls of their houses.

They work from morning to night striving to achieve things and they never find an opportunity to enjoy them. They long to break free and enjoy the peace and beauty of nature.

2. The poet tells about the trees and their growth in comparison with the women who stay indoors. All the trees are inside and the forest is empty without trees and there is no shade for birds and insects to grow. This is said in comparison with the women who stayed indoors and are desperate to move out and explore the world. The leaves are rustling, the roots are growing extending outside the veranda and the branches of the trees are spreading their arms through the window. Likewise, women staying indoors taking care of others in the house want to move out and look at the bright sky and the visible moon. The urge is compared with the patient who wants to move away from the hospital to the house after a long time.
3. In the opening lines the poet says that the trees are struggling to come out of the house which is their artificial habitat. They are moving out to their natural habitat—the forest. The trees are longing to free themselves from the captives of the walled house. The forest was empty without trees all these days. The birds could not sit on the tree-tops nor could any insect hide in the cracks of the trees. The scorching rays of the sun had no shade of trees to cool themselves. The poet says that the forest will be full of trees by morning and this entire struggle will end.

From the Poem

- A.** 1. (a) (iii) Harbour and city
 (b) (ii) Both are quiet
 (c) cat
 (d) moves on
- B.** 1. The poet says that fog is like a cat as the fog comes in slowly like cats do. The fog sits silently like cats sit on window edges and look outside. Also, like a cat sits on its haunches with knees bent, the fog too sits silently for a while and then slowly moves on.
2. The poet makes the fog like a living creature by comparing it to a cat.
3. The poetic device of metaphor is very effectively used in the poem. The fog is converted into a cat and the cat is morphed back into the fog. For example, the silent arrival of the fog is like a little cat and the fog sits like a cat on its haunches. This shows the comparison of actions between the fog and cat.
- The cat comes silently and slowly. In the same way, the fog also comes slowly and silently. The poetic device used here is personification and the fog has been personified.
4. In the poem 'Fog', the poet has shown the resemblance between fog and cat. He has portrayed the relationship between the arrival of fog and the way a cat moves around. The poet sees the fog as a cat that comes on its tiny, silent feet, while it is stalking. Like a cat, the fog slips and slides in silently. The poem contains the dual imagery of the fog and the cat, the fog turning into a cat and the cat morphing back into the fog.
5. The three things that tell us that the fog is like a cat are as follows:
- (i) 'The fog comes on its little cat feet'- It means, like a cat the fog comes in so slowly that one hardly notices it.
- (ii) 'It sits looking over harbour and city'- This line indirectly compares fog to a cat that likes to sit on window edges and look outside.
- (iii) 'On silent haunches and then moves on'- It means that like a cat sitting on its haunches with its knees bent, the fog too sits silently for a while and then slowly moves on.
6. The poem does not have a rhyme scheme. It is written in 'free verse'.
- C.** 1. The poet describes the fog as a living being as he compares it to a cat. He does so through a metaphor. As a cat jumps and then lands silently, the fog also comes down noiselessly. Then it moves on like a cat.
2. The poet describes the movement of fog like that of a cat. The fog comes silently and slowly like a cat walking slowly on its little feet. A cat does not make a sound when it walks. So is the fog, but its presence is apparent. It sits on its haunches with its knees bent like a cat and looks over the harbour and the city silently. It sits there for some time observing the happenings in the city. Then the fog slowly moves on like a cat and disappears.
3. In the poem, Carl Sandburg has metaphorically compared the fog to a cat. The first strange thing about the metaphor is the comparison of a phenomenon with a living being. Perhaps the poet wants to emphasise the silent nature and mysterious ways of the fog, so he has

compared the fog to a cat. A cat does not make a sound when it walks so is the fog. But its presence is apparent. Then the fog stays in its place looking over the harbour and city. The way it sits is very much like a cat sitting on its haunches, looking here and there before it makes a move. This is as if the fog remains a silent spectator of the happenings in the city. Whatever the purpose may be, both the fog as well as the cat make their impression and make their presence felt. The comparison of the fog to a cat seems very appropriate because, reading the poem, one feels that truly the fog approaches stealthily, just like a cat.

4. The poet gives a powerful image of the fog through a metaphorical cat. The poet sees the fog as a cat that comes on its tiny, silent feet, as cats do while they are stalking. Like a cat, the fog slips and slides in silently. The poem contains the dual imagery of the fog and the cat, the fog turning into a cat and the cat morphing back into the fog. It is a dual image that changes and merges again in the original. The poet is introducing the idea that the fog is alive and is an entity.
 5. The poet has mentioned similarities in the way the fog and a cat move. He describes how the fog comes in slowly and silently just like a cat walks in on its little feet. The way in which the fog stays in its place looking over the harbour and city is similar to the way a cat sits on its haunches silently observing the happenings in the city. Then the fog slowly moves ahead like a cat.
- D.**
1. The poet beautifully captures those moments when the fog came moving in over the harbour waters. The poet gives a powerful image of the fog through a metaphorical cat. The poet sees the fog as a cat that comes on its tiny, silent feet, as cats do while they are stalking. Like a cat, the fog slips and slides in silently. The poem contains the dual imagery of the fog and the cat, the fog turning into a cat and the cat morphing back into the fog. The poet is introducing the idea that the fog is alive and it is an entity.
 2. In the poem 'fog', the poet compares the fog to a cat, silently arriving on its little feet to cast its eyes across the city. In the context of this metaphor, the fog sits on the wall of the harbour and later it decides it has had enough and then quietly moves on. The reader gets the feeling that one could not tell the fog what to do, much like a cat. It stays there casting its gloom over the city, until it decides to leave. Like a cat, it is always on its haunches, ready to disappear. The fog is probably most like a cat in its mystery. As it looks over the harbour, it is impossible to know why it is there or what it is thinking.
 3. The poet describes the fog as a living being as it compares it to a living creature, a cat. He does so through a metaphor. The poem contains the dual imagery of the fog and the cat, the fog turning into a cat and the cat morphing back into the fog. Every movement of fog is compared to that of a cat. As a cat jumps and then lands silently, the fog also comes down quietly. Then it moves on like a cat. The poet is introducing the idea that the fog is a living entity.
 4. In the poem 'fog', the poet conveys about the characteristic nature of fog. The poem is a short expression of the view of fog. Here, fog is not just a natural phenomenon, it is rather referred to as a creature. Here, fog refers to a form of mist which is cloudy and travels silently. Its nature resembles to that of a cat. As a cat silently approaches on its little feet barely making any sound. Similarly, the fog too approaches over a city quickly. It keeps on overlooking the harbour and the city like a cat sits on its haunches. And then it moves on silently like a stalking cat, disappearing unnoticed.

10. The Tale of Custard the Dragon

From the Poem

- A.**
- (a) (ii) Dragon
(b) (ii) A little black kitten and a little grey mouse
(c) white house
(d) wagon
 - (a) (ii) Custard's mouth
(b) (iv) Fair skin
(c) sharp teeth
(d) underneath
 - (a) (ii) Percival
(b) (iii) Belinda tickling Custard
(c) little red wagon
(d) unmerciful
 - (a) (iii) Mustard
(b) (i) Meowch!
(c) pirate
(d) growled
 - (a) (i) Ink
(b) (ii) Help
(c) terrified
(d) yelp
 - (a) (iv) Custard
(b) (iii) Alcohol
(c) Pirate
(d) gobbled
- B.**
- Belinda cried for help as she saw a pirate climbing in the window of the white house. Custard, the dragon, came to Belinda's help.
 - When Belinda's pets saw the pirate, the dog, Mustard fled away crying, Ink hid himself and the little mouse, Blink disappeared in the mousehole.
 - At the sight of the pirate, Mustard got terrified and fled crying. Ink hid at the bottom of the household and Blink entered its hole.
 - The pirate had a pistol in his left hand. He also held another pistol in his right hand. He was holding a shining dagger in his teeth. His beard was black. He had a wooden leg. It was clear that the pirate meant no good to them.
 - Everyone made fun of the dragon because it amused them as he appeared to be a coward.
 - All became very happy. Belinda embraced Custard and he licked her. Ink and Blink jumped around surrounding him. No one mourned for the pirate.

7. Mustard said that he would have been twice as brave if he had not got nervous. Ink and Blink said that they had been three times as brave as Custard. And Custard agreed with them. He said that they were braver than him.
 8. Custard, the dragon, was the only one who was actually brave. The others were all cowards. They disappeared when they saw the pirate. But the dragon faced him bravely and gobbled him up.
- C.
1. The poet says that Belinda was as brave as a barrel full of bears. But on seeing the pirate, she turned pale with fear and cried for help.
 2. Despite having big sharp teeth, spikes, big nose, fire-spitting mouth and daggers on his toes, Custard did not possess the strength of character. He lacked courage and therefore always begged for a nice safe cage for his protection.
 3. When Custard, the dragon, saved Belinda, Mustard, Ink and Blink from pirate, all of them felt relieved and safe. Out of joy of getting their lives saved, Ink and Blink danced around the dragon.
 4. Custard, the dragon, was a picture of power and strength. His teeth were big and sharp. There were spikes on top of him. His mouth spat fire. He had a big nose that resembled a chimney. There were daggers on his toes.
 5. The pirate came into their sight when he was climbing in through the window. He had pistols in both hands. He was holding a shining dagger in his teeth. His beard was black and one of his legs was wooden.
 6. A ballad is a poem that tells a story. The theme of a ballad is an adventure, bravery, etc. It is musical due to its rhyming scheme. This poem has all these qualities. Also, it is a parody of a ballad as the poet has shown these qualities in a humorous way.
- D.
1. The poet says Belinda and her pets except Custard, the dragon, were very brave. It was Custard who always sought for a safe cage. But when a pirate barged into her little white house through a window, Belinda turned pale with fear and all other pets fled away except Custard. Then, the dragon attacked the pirate with his powerful tail. He pounced upon the pirate as a robin pounces at a worm. The pirate fired two bullets at Custard but they missed the aim. Custard swallowed him at once. Belinda embraced Custard and Mustard licked him. Ink and Blink danced joyfully around him.
 2. No, one should not be made fun of because of their preferences in life. Custard, the dragon, always wanted comfort and safety for himself and therefore he always cried for a nice safe cage. Belinda and other pets of house used to make fun of him because they thought despite his powerful appearance he was a coward. In the end, Custard proved that what they thought was false and he was not a coward. Just because he liked comfort, does not mean he was a coward. He was the only one who fought with the pirate bravely and saved everyone's life.
 3. Ballads are the stories told in verse. Generally, ballads are adventurous and heroic piece of writing. In the poem, the poet presents the encounter of Custard and the pirate in the form of a ballad. The four-line stanzas have aa, bb rhyming scheme throughout the poem.

From the Poem

- A.**
1. (a) (ii) Young men
(b) (i) If one loves you for what you are.
(c) despair
(d) despair
 2. (a) (ii) Her hair
(b) (i) Brown, black, carrot
(c) yellow
(d) love
 3. (a) (i) God's love
(b) (i) An old religious man
(c) God
(d) text
- B.**
1. The young men did not like the real person but loved appearances. Everyone wants one should be loved for one's actual personality and not for what one looks like.
 2. She wants to change the colour of her hair because the poet has told her that her honey-coloured hair is so beautiful and distracting that men will be thrown into despair just by looking at it. They will love her for her hair and not for the person she is. She does not want this to happen. She wants to be loved for her inner beauty and not for her physical attribute which is her beautiful yellow hair.
 3. The old religious man says that he has found a text which proves that only God could love us for ourselves alone and not for our physical appearance. He is the one who truly loves us.
 4. The young woman, Anne Gregory is being addressed to in the first stanza. The speaker tells her that her beautiful, yellow-coloured hair falls till her ears are covered by them like the high, wide walls which surround a castle. He says that the beauty of the girl's hair is so distracting that young men are 'thrown into despair' just by looking at it and fall in love with her. They are so captivated by her beautiful hair that they are unable to love her for the person she is.
 5. The woman says that she would dye her hair brown, black or in carrot colour. This shows that young men give more importance to physical appearance than inner beauty.
 6. The religious man tells the poet that he has found a religious text according to which God is the only one who loves a person not for his or her physical qualities. He loves human beings for their inner qualities.
- C.**
1. The beauty of the girl's yellow-coloured hair and her hair covering her ears like the high, wide walls which surround a castle are the two things that the poet says are so distracting and captivating that young men are 'thrown into despair' just by looking at it and fall in love with her physical appearance. He says that these two things make the young men not to love her for the person she is.

2. The beauty of the girl's hair is so distracting that the poet says that young men are 'thrown into despair' just by looking at it and fall in love with her. They are so captivated by her beautiful hair that they are unable to love her for the person she is.
 3. God does not see the physical attributes of a person. For Him, the inner qualities of human beings matter rather than their physical attributes. Only God has the ability to resist outward physical temptations. God can judge a man or a woman by his or her merits. He is the only one who loves you for yourself alone. Only God can love a person for what he is. Human beings, without God's strength, can't look beyond outward appearances and physical beauty.
 4. The hair dye will help Anne in changing the colour of her hair from yellow to brown, black or carrot. She wants to do so because the poet has told her that her honey-coloured hair is so beautiful and distracting that men will be thrown into despair just by looking at it. They will love her for her hair and not for the person she is. She does not want this to happen. She wants to be loved for her inner beauty and not for her physical attribute which is her beautiful yellow hair.
 5. Answer missing.
 6. The old religious man says that he has found a text which proves that only God could love us for ourselves alone and not for our physical appearance. He told the poet that according to the text, God is the only one who loves you for yourself alone. Only he can love a person for what he or she is. He is the one who truly loves us.
- D.**
1. God does not see the physical attributes of a person. For Him, the inner qualities of human beings matter rather than their physical appearance. Only God can love and accept you as you really are. Humans will fall to physical attractions quite easily. Only God has the ability to resist outward physical temptations. God can judge a man or a woman by his or her merits. He is the only one who loves you for yourself alone. Only God can love a person for what he or she is. Human beings, without God's strength, can't look beyond outward appearances and physical beauty. God loves human beings on the basis of their soul and not the body. His love for us is selfless and true.
 2. Yeats is of the view that most people love others just because they attract them physically. The complexion of the skin and the colour of the hair are more important for us than the 'real' worth of a person. We rarely love people 'for them alone'. Even the beautiful Anne Gregory is not liked or loved for her inner beauty or her rare qualities of head and heart, but for her beautiful yellow hair. Shallow-minded people adore only physical beauty. We should look for a person's inner qualities before falling in love. Physical beauty is just superficial, it is temporary. It will never be the same. Inner beauty does not fade with time. Unfortunately, most of the people do not understand this and are attracted by the colour of the skin and hair. Only God can love a person for himself alone.
 3. Physical appearance is temporary as the body is continuously aging and its look keeps on changing, whereas the beauty of character of a person is permanent. Most people are attracted towards a person for his or her good looks and only a handful of people care to look beyond external appearance of a person. In the poem 'For Anne Gregory' the description of a lover's love for a lady is given. The lover likes the yellow hair of the lady and falls in love with her only on the basis of her outer appearances. But the lady wishes for a lover who loves her on the basis of her inner beauty, her character and for her soul. She says, she can change her hair colour which depicts that external appearance can be changed and it is not permanent.

4. It is correctly said that people are not objects and they should be valued for being themselves. External appearance definitely tempts and dazzles us. There may be many people who would love to see Anne's beautiful yellow hair falling over her ears like the ramparts of a fort. It would be difficult to find a genuine lover who would love Anne for herself alone. Anne ridicules the idea of being loved for her yellow hair. She suggests that she can dye her hair brown, black or carrot. But the irony of this world is that people goes on and will go on being tempted and dazzled by glamour and external appearances. Only God can love a person for himself alone.

- A.
1. After two or three days Tricki's health began to improve rapidly without any medical treatment. He started mixing-up with other dogs. He started running about with them, joining in their friendly scrimmages. He discovered the joys of being bowled over, tramped on and squashed every few minutes. He enjoyed playing different games with them. In this way, he became an accepted member of the gang. He enjoyed their company.
 2. When Tricki was at the surgery Mrs Pumphrey used to call Mr Herriot anxiously nearly a dozen times to enquire about the well-being of Tricki. She would ask whether his cushions were being turned regularly or he was wearing the correct coat according to the weather. She also showed her concern by sending fresh supplies of eggs, wine for Tricki. She felt that he would need all these things as the vet had said he was convalescing. Eggs would build up his strength, wine would enrich his blood and the brandy would help his constitution.
 3. Mrs Pumphrey was shocked when she saw Tricki. She thought that the dog's recovery was "a triumph of surgery". In my opinion also the recovery of Tricki without any medical treatment was really a triumph of surgery. Earlier the dog had the appearance of a bloated sausage with a leg at each corner. It was hugely fat, dull, inactive and lifeless. His eyes bloodshot and rheumy, stared straight ahead and his tongue lolled from his jaws. But after the treatment he had been transformed into a lithe and hard-muscled animal. Now he was full of life and active.
 4. No, I don't think Mrs Pumphrey must have changed her way of caring for Tricki as she was not even aware of the treatment that was given to him at the surgery. Earlier when Dr. Herriot instructed her to cut down on his food and give him more exercise, she continued with the way she used to feed him making him severely ill and had to be taken to surgery for recovery. Also, when Dr Herriot told her over phone that he was convalescing rapidly at the surgery, she started sending eggs and bottles of wine and brandy for Tricki without even checking with his doctor whether these are good for him or not. All these points suggest that she might not have changed the way of caring for him.
 5. When Tricki was in the hospital Mrs Pumphrey used to call Mr. Herriot anxiously nearly a dozen times to enquire about the condition of Tricki. She would ask whether his cushions were being turned regularly or he was wearing the correct coat according to the weather. She also showed her concern by sending fresh supplies of eggs, wine for Tricki. She felt that he would need all these things as the vet had said he was convalescing.
- B.
1. Dr. Herriot is a very sensible, practical and hardworking person. He is a veterinary surgeon who treats his animals with love and care. He is a good and honest man because once the dog had recovered, he called Mrs Pumphrey and told her to take it home, although he was tempted to continue enjoying the luxuries bestowed on him.
I would say that he is both tactful as well as full of common sense as he treats the dog with common sense and is tactful in enjoying the pleasures of life during Tricki's stay. He is an excellent vet who can identify and understand the problems of pets immediately and is able to handle their over indulgent owners tactfully.

His common sense and concern on seeing Tricki's appearance made him realise that the only way to cure the dog was to take him away from its mistress, control its intake of food and sweets and give it plenty of exercise. In this way he cared for the dog and helped it recover.

But he also enjoyed the eggs, wine and brandy that Mrs. Pumphrey had brought for the dog and was even tempted to keep Tricki as a permanent guest in order to continue enjoying these luxuries.

2. Dr. Herriot got tempted to keep Tricki as a permanent guest because thanks to Tricki, he was enjoying a wonderful life with the fresh supplies sent by Mrs Pumphrey for Tricki. She felt that he would need all these things as the vet had said he was convalescing. She started sending fresh eggs, two dozen at a time, to build up Tricki's strength. It was a happy period for Dr. Herriot and his partner as they had two eggs each for breakfast. She also sent wine which was to enrich Tricki's blood. Lunch became a ceremonial occasion for Dr. Herriot and his partners with two glasses of wine before and several during the meal. Brandy was also sent for Tricki to help improve his constitution which was rolled around, inhaled and reverently drunk by Dr. Herriot and his team. For him these were the days of deep content, starting well with the extra egg in the morning, improved and sustained by the midday wine and finishing luxuriously round the fire with the brandy. Besides, without any medicinal treatment, Tricki's progress was rapid and he was now an accepted member of the gang of household dogs which tempted him to keep Tricki as a permanent guest.
3. In the starting of the story, Tricki is shown fat, listless, unhealthy due to the overfeeding done by her mistress. He appears to be a lazy dog but his condition was not like this before until Mrs Pumphrey made him eat all of his favourite dishes. When his condition worsens, she takes him to the hospital to get his old health back.

When the story ends, Tricki gets his real and old health back. He becomes fit and healthy all because of avoiding eating unhealthy food. In the hospital, Tricki was not given any luxurious food and was made to practise exercise everyday.

From the Chapter

- A.
1. Anil met Hari Singh during a wrestling match. Anil talked about the well-oiled wrestlers who were grunting, lifting and throwing each other about. Hari Singh didn't have much to say.
 2. Anil had come to know of the theft of his six hundred rupees the next morning as all the notes that were under his pillow were still wet with the night's rain. But he did not say anything to Hari Singh and behaved normally with neither his lips nor his eyes showing anything.
 3. Hari Singh found Anil easygoing, kind and simple enough to suit his purpose which encouraged him to make Anil his next prey. Anil's trusting nature could help him with stealing. Therefore, he offered himself to work for Anil.
 4. Anil ignored Hari Singh's habit of lying and cheating. In his first meeting he lied that he knew how to cook just to get a chance to work for him. The first meal which he cooked for Anil was so bad that Anil threw it to the dogs. Hari Singh would save a rupee a day by cheating on the shopping he did for Anil's daily supplies. Though he knew about it, he ignored this fact.
 5. Hari Singh used to think that the prospects of receiving an education would help him in his profession which was stealing (by signing fake documents, etc.) and he would become a rich man. Once he received education, there would be no limits to what he could achieve in this profession of conning and cheating people. But when he was on the road after stealing Anil's money, he looked at getting educated in a new light. In the excitement of the theft he had forgotten about learning to write whole sentences. He now realised that it was a simple matter to steal and sometimes just as simple as to be caught. But to be a really big man, a clever and respected man, he needed to be educated, and then he would be able to earn far more money than the few thousand rupees he stole that night. He also realised that the only person whom he could trust and depend upon to make him into a respectable man was Anil.
 6. In the excitement of stealing Anil's money Hari Singh had forgotten about learning to write whole sentences. But when he was on the road after stealing the money, he realised that to be a really big man, a clever and respected man, he needed to be educated, and then he would be able to earn far more money than the few thousand rupees he stole that night. This desire of learning reading and writing prompted him to return to Anil. He also realised that the only person whom he could trust and depend upon to make him into a respectable man was Anil. So, he returned to Anil although he could have escaped easily after stealing the money.
- B.
1. Hari Singh befriended Anil as he found Anil easygoing, kind and simple enough to fulfil his purpose which encouraged him to make Anil his next target. Anil's trusting nature could help him with stealing and get away easily. He did not actually want to be his friend. He just wanted to stay with him and con him whenever he would get a chance. Therefore, he offered himself to work for Anil. Anil told him that he had no regular income and couldn't afford to pay him. But still Hari Singh exploited Anil's generosity and he persuaded Anil to keep him in his house. But when he got away after stealing Anil's money, he looked at getting educated in a new light. In the excitement of the theft he forgot about learning to write whole sentences. He now realised that it was a simple matter to steal and sometimes just as simple as to be caught. But to be a really big man, a clever and respected man, he needed to be educated, and then he would be able to earn far more money than the few thousand rupees he had stolen

that night. He also realised that the only person whom he could trust and depend upon to make him into a respectable man was Anil. So, he at last returned to Anil although he could have escaped easily.

2. The fifteen-year-old thief, Hari Singh was an experienced and a fairly successful hand. It was difficult to rob Anil because he was the most trusting person Hari Singh had ever met. According to Hari Singh, it's easy to rob a greedy man because he can afford to be robbed but it's difficult to rob a careless man because he doesn't even notice that he's been robbed and that takes all the pleasure out of the work.

Perhaps, it was the first time that anyone had done so much for Hari. Later, as he was running away after robbing Anil, his conscience kept pricking him. He was unable to betray the trust of the kind man, Anil. It was perhaps also because Hari was not a hardened criminal. He had probably become a thief due to circumstances, not by choice. His innate goodness and natural capacity to distinguish right from wrong stopped him from doing further wrong.

After stealing the money, he realised that the only person whom he could trust and depend upon to make him into a respectable man was Anil. He was the one who could teach him to read and write. So, he returned to Anil although he could have escaped easily after stealing his money.

3. Hari Singh had lied to Anil that he could cook just to get a chance to work for him. The first meal which he cooked for Anil was so bad that Anil threw it to the dogs. Still Anil let Hari Singh stay with him and taught him how to cook. This shows that he was a simple and understanding person.

Hari Singh would save a rupee a day by cheating on the shopping he did for Anil's daily supplies. Though he knew about it, still he ignored this fact because he wanted to give him a chance to overcome his weakness of stealing and become a good human being. This shows that Anil was a caring, kind-hearted, compassionate and trusting person.

One day Anil earned 600 rupees. That night the boy stole his money and ran out in the rain. Later his heart changed, and he decided to put the money back under his mattress. Anil knew about the theft as the money was wet with rain water till morning. But he was so large-hearted that he said nothing to the boy. Instead, he promised to pay him regularly.

From the Chapter

- A. 1. Ausable did not fit any description of a secret agent Fowler had ever read about. Secret agents are smart, young, attractive intelligent mysterious figures who work day and night, who deal with espionage and danger, are associated with the crack of pistols and drugs in wine, and speak various languages with full confidence and clarity. They work on dangerous cases and have either beautiful, smart assistants or are associated with dark-eyed beauties that find them irresistible and slip messages into their hands. They are always thinking and working on their cases. Ausable on the other hand lived in a gloomy unromantic hotel, was fat, sloppy, not too good at languages, had a distinct American accent and was a dull company to be with.
2. Fowler was a young and romantic writer who had come to meet Ausable. Fowler was disappointed to see that Ausable did not fit any description of a secret agent he had ever read about. Ausable had a small room in a musty corridor on the sixth and top floor of a gloomy French hotel scarcely the setting for a romantic adventure usually associated with secret agents. He was very fat and sloppy and a dull company to be with.

No, his disappointment was not permanent as he later learnt that Ausable was a mastermind. Now Fowler knew that Ausable was wise, intelligent, had presence of mind, a strong sense of humour, was able to remain calm in a desperate situation and could react quickly.

3. Ausable managed to make Max believe that there was a balcony attached to his room. He began by saying that it was the second time in a month that somebody had got into his room through that nuisance of a balcony. When Max questioned him about the balcony, he replied with extreme irritation that it was not his balcony. He then explained that the room used to be part of a large unit and the next room seen through the door used to be the living room. It had the balcony which extended under his window now. You could get onto it from the empty room two doors down. The story was very convincing as it was narrated in detail yet in a casual manner and with full conviction. He told this story as it was part of his plan to get rid of Max.

Trying to hide from the police standing at the door, Max fell off from the window thinking that he is stepping into the balcony.

4. Max had entered Ausable's room with a small automatic pistol to grab the report that, he believed, was being brought to Ausable that night by his people. That important paper was regarding some new missiles.
5. The moment Ausable entered the room and saw Max, he thought up of a plan to get rid of him. He seated himself on the armchair and in a casual manner started his story about the balcony that did not exist.

Since he had already asked the waiter to bring him a bottle of drink and two glasses, he was certain of the waiter's arrival and so he was able to tell Max that it was the police whom he had asked to check in to make sure everything was alright.

He continued to behave in a calm, normal manner when he told Fowler, who was terrified, that there were no police and that he had expected the waiter to come in with his order showing that he was not surprised by the sudden turn of events and Max's turning up at his room.

6. On hearing a sudden knock at the door, Fowler jumped out of fear. Ausable just smiled telling everyone that it is the police at the door to check on him to make sure everything was all right. He said that he had asked police for extra protection as the paper they were waiting for was very important. At this Max started biting his lip nervously and his face went black with anger as he backed swiftly towards the window.
- B. 1. Fowler was young and romantic writer. He wanted to meet Ausable in a French hotel with a damp corridor, Fowler felt disappointed. Ausable was fat, sloppy, not too good at languages, had a distinct American accent and was a dull company to be with. He did not fit any description of a secret agent Fowler had ever read. In his opinion secret agents are smart, young, attractive intelligent mysterious figures who work day and night, who deal with espionage and danger, are associated with the crack of pistols and drugs in wine and speak various languages with full confidence and clarity. But Ausable proved himself after reaching his room. A man named Max was found inside Ausable's room with a pistol in his hand. Ausable at once proved that he possessed the quality of a true detective. He told Max a story about a balcony next to his window, which never existed. When waiter knocked at the door, he said it was police who had come to check on him. Max believed him and fell in his trap because Ausable's way of talking was so real. All his actions coincided with the sequence of events because he himself had put them in order, showing his intelligence and presence of mind. Hence, Ausable proved to Fowler that appearances can be deceptive.
2. Fowler was a young and romantic writer who had come to meet Ausable. He wanted to meet Ausable for some adventurous stories. But when he met Ausable in a French hotel with a damp corridor, Fowler felt disappointed. Ausable had a small room in that musty corridor on the sixth and top floor of a gloomy French hotel scarcely the setting for a romantic adventure usually associated with secret agents. He was very fat and sloppy, a dull company to be with and though he spoke French and German passably, he had never altogether lost the American accent he had brought to Paris from Boston twenty years ago. Instead of getting messages slipped into his hands by dark-eyed beauties, he only received a prosaic telephone call. Fowler was disappointed to see that Ausable did not fit any description of a secret agent he had ever read about.
- As they entered the room, Fowler had his first authentic thrill of the day. A man named Max was found inside Ausable's room with a pistol in his hand. Ausable at once proved that he possessed the quality of a true detective. He told Max a story about a balcony next to his window, which never existed. When waiter knocked at the door he said it was police who had come to check on him. Max believed him and fell in his trap because Ausable's way of talking was so real. All his action coincided with the sequence of events because he himself had put them in order, showing his intelligence and presence of mind. Fowler was no more disappointed then.
3. The Character of Ausable in the story 'The Midnight Visitor' is very simple but intelligent. He is very fat and sloppy, dull company to be with. He does not fit any description of a secret agent we generally read about.
- Ausable thinks up of a plan for getting rid of Max as soon as he enters the room, finding him standing in the doorway. This shows his presence of mind. He sits on the armchair and in a casual manner starts his story about the balcony that never existed. His extreme irritation on

being questioned by Max about the balcony, his anger with the management, his explanation of how the balcony is not actually his balcony, are all parts of the story that he tells to trap Max.

Since he had already asked the waiter to bring him a bottle of drink and two glasses, he is certain of the waiter's arrival and so he is able to tell Max that it is the police whom he had asked to check on him to make sure everything was alright. All his actions therefore coincide with the sequence of events because he himself had put them in order. This reflects his intelligence.

He continues to behave in a calm, normal manner when he tells Fowler, who was terrified, that there were no police and that he had expected the waiter to come in with his order showing that he was not surprised by the sudden turn of events and Max's turning up at his room. This shows that his mind is calm in all kinds of situations.

Such a detailed and convincing plan could only be thought out by a mastermind. Ausable was wise, intelligent, had presence of mind, a strong sense of humour, was able to remain calm in a desperate situation and could react quickly.

From the Chapter

- A.**
1. Horace Danby stole every year to buy rare, expensive books. Each year he planned carefully just what he would do; stole enough to last for twelve months, and secretly bought the books he loved to collect through an agent. His love for rare and expensive books forced him to rob a safe every year.
 2. Horace Danby was a meticulous planner and considered himself a successful robber. He had studied the house at Shotover Grange for two weeks before choosing it for robbery. He had looked at its rooms, its electric wiring, its paths and its garden. He knew that the two servants, who remained in the Grange while the family was in London, had gone to the movies and so he planned to rob the house at that time. He had even learnt the name of the dog so that he could call him by his name to keep him quiet if needed.
 3. The lady managed to convince Horace that she was the lady of the house whose husband was away for a month. She told him that before leaving for London she had promised her husband to take her jewels to their bank, but she left them here in the safe. She also said that she wanted to wear them to a party tonight, so she came down to get them, but has forgotten the numbers to open the safe. She told him that her husband would not be there for a month, and she would have the safe mended by the time he returned. To save himself from prison, Horace opened the safe for the lady and gave her the jewels.
 4. The phrase 'honour among thieves' means that thieves have their code of conduct. One thief is honest to the other thief. They never betray one another. Among the two thieves in the story, the young lady lacked honour. She came face to face with a thief and still she tricked him. But Horace did not know that she was thief. She fooled him to get all the jewels.
 5. The lady managed to deceive Horace Danby into thinking that she was the lady of the house from her appearance, her voice and mannerisms. She was quite pretty and dressed in red like the lady of the house would be. She spoke with a quiet, kind voice but with firmness in it. She informed him that she had heard him sneezing from the top of the house implying that, that was where she had her room. She walked to the fireplace and straightened the ornaments there showing her familiarity with the place. The dog Sherry was rubbing against her and she spoke to it in a casual manner and it behaved like she had been away for a month. She was very confident and casual in her behaviour and so Horace did not suspect that something was wrong and he got fooled easily.
 6. The woman is the real culprit in the story. She managed to convince Horace that she was the lady of the house whose husband was away for a month. Thus she got him to break open the safe and he gave her the jewels.
- B.**
1. Horace Danby was a meticulous planner and considered himself a successful robber. He had studied the house at Shotover Grange for two weeks before choosing it for robbery. He had looked at its rooms, electric wiring, paths and its garden. He knew that the family was away in London. He planned to rob the house in the afternoon when the two servants, who remained in the Grange while the family was away, would have gone to the movies. He had even learnt the name of the dog as, according to him, to keep dogs quiet one should call them by their right names and show them love.

2. The woman is the real culprit in the story. The lady manages to deceive Horace Danby into thinking she is the lady of the house from her appearance, her voice and mannerisms. She was quite pretty and dressed in red like the lady of the house would be. She spoke with a quiet, kind voice but with firmness in it. She informed him that she had heard him sneezing from the top of the house implying that, that was where she had her room. She walked to the fireplace and straightened the ornaments there showing her familiarity with the place. The dog Sherry was rubbing against her and she spoke to it in a casual manner and it was behaving like she had been away for a month. She was very confident and casual in her behaviour and so Horace did not suspect that something was wrong.

In his eagerness to please the lady of the house and seeing that she might help him escape, he took off his gloves and gave her his cigarette lighter. A little later when she asked him to break open the safe and retrieve her jewels trusting her totally, he opened the safe for her without putting back his gloves on and as a result his fingerprints were found not only on the safe but all over the room. Therefore, in spite of all his meticulous planning he was fooled by the lady whom he did not realise was actually a thief herself. Finally Horace was arrested by the police for the theft.

3. Horace Danby was a fifty year old unmarried man, and he lived with a housekeeper who worried over his health. He was usually very well and happy except for attacks of hay fever in summer. He made locks and was successful enough at his business to have two helpers.

Although he was a good and respectable person, he was not completely honest because fifteen years ago Horace had served his first and only sentence in a prison library for a robbery.

Horace Danby stole every year to buy rare, expensive books. Each year he planned carefully just what he would do, stole enough to last for twelve months, and secretly bought the books he loved to collect through an agent. His love for rare and expensive books forced him to rob a house every year.

From the Chapter

- A.
1. The two boys followed the muddy footprints on the steps of a house in central London, descending towards the street. They were fascinated because the footprints were appearing out of thin air as they did not see anyone walking there leaving behind the footprints.
 2. The footprints of Griffin, a scientist, were being chased by the two boys. The scientist had swallowed certain rare drugs and became invisible. He was wandering about the street without clothes in order to stay invisible. Since, it was mid-winter, he was looking for a hideout for warmth.
 3. Griffin was a brilliant scientist who carried out experiments to prove that the human body could become invisible. The result of his experiments came out to be a success as he discovered how to make the human body transparent by swallowing a rare drug.
 4. After getting away from London, Griffin came to a village of Iping where he booked two rooms at the local inn and paid in advance. But after some days, when Griffin had run out of money, he couldn't pay for the rooms' bill and he stole from the clergyman in some extraordinary turn of events. People thought it was witchcraft but when the news of burglary became known, Griffin was strongly suspected of having a hand in it and moreover he suddenly produced some ready cash to pay for rooms' bills.
 5. Griffin had become invisible during the mid-winter when it was bitterly cold. To save himself from the cold, he became visible by using the clothes and other props from a theatrical company. Griffin wanted to get away from crowded London and wanted to live in isolation away from the searching eyes of the people. So, he took a train to the village of Iping.
- B.
1. One day, very early in the morning, a clergyman and his wife were awakened by noises in the study. They came downstairs to assess the situation. They heard the chink of money from the study. It was clear that someone was taking away money from the clergymen's desk. The clergyman with a poker in his hand carefully opened the door. He expected to find a thief in the room. So, he shouted and asked the person to surrender.
To his surprise, the room was empty. He and his wife looked under the desk and behind the curtains, they even checked the chimney. But they did not find anyone. However, they found that the desk was open and the money was missing from it. The clergyman kept on saying this curious episode an extraordinary affair.
 2. Griffin was a brilliant scientist and he had discovered how to make a human body invisible. However, his landlord disliked him and tried to eject him from his apartment. Griffin was annoyed at him and in revenge, he set fire to the house. To get away without being seen he removed all his clothes. Thus, he became a homeless wanderer, without clothes, without money and quite invisible.
 3. Griffin was a brilliant scientist as mentioned and shown in the chapter 'Footprints without Feet'. He had discovered a rare drug which could make a person invisible. He was an eccentric scientist who became invisible not for the welfare of the society but to satisfy his own ego and to carry out his evil deeds. He was a great researcher who kept on performing experiment after experiment until he found how to make someone invisible. However, as a person he was short-tempered, violent and lawless. It was his aggression, restlessness and anger which led him to his downfall.

From the Chapter

A. 1. Ebright got a hint of what real science was when in the seventh grade he entered a county science fair and lost. His entry was slides of frog tissues, which he showed under a microscope. He realised the winners had tried to do real experiments, not to simply make a neat display. Already the competitive spirit that drove Richard Ebright was appearing. Now he knew that for the next year's fair he would have to do a real experiment. The subject he knew about the most was the insect work he'd been doing for the past several years. So he wrote to Dr Urquhart for ideas, and he received a stack of suggestions for experiments. Those kept Ebright busy all through high school and led to prize projects in county and international science fairs. This was how Ebright's not winning anything at the Science Fair motivated him to become a bright scientist.

2. His mother encouraged his interest in learning by taking him on trips, bringing him telescopes, microscopes, cameras, mounting materials, and other equipment and helping him in many other ways. When he didn't have things to do, she helped him by finding work for him, not physical work, but learning things.

His mother also got him a children's book called "The Travels of Monarch X" which was about how monarch butterflies migrate to Central America. This book opened the world of science to the eager young collector and became a turning point in his life.

3. Beginning in kindergarten, Ebright collected butterflies with the same determination that had marked all his activities. He also collected rocks, fossils, and coins. He became an eager astronomer, too, sometimes star-gazing all night. He became a champion debater and public speaker. He was a good canoeist. He was also an expert photographer. He excelled at photographing nature and scientific exhibits.

4. The butterfly collecting season around Reading, Pennsylvania lasts six weeks in late summer. If someone is going to chase them one by one, he won't catch many. So the next step for Ebright was to raise a flock of butterflies. He would catch a female monarch, take her eggs, and raise them in his basement through their life cycle, from egg to caterpillar to pupa to adult butterfly. Then he would tag the butterflies' wings and let them go. For several years his basement was home to thousands of monarchs in different stages of development.

5. Ebright was everything for his mother after his father died when he was in third grade. She was his only companion until he started school. After that she would bring home friends for him.

His mother encouraged his interest in learning. She took him on trips, bought him telescopes, microscopes, cameras, mounting materials, and other equipment and helped him in many other ways. When he didn't have things to do, she helped him by finding work for him, not physical work, but learning things.

His mother also got him a children's book called "The Travels of Monarch X" which was about how monarch butterflies migrate to Central America. This book opened the world of science to the eager young collector and helped him in building his path as a scientist.

6. The actual purpose of tiny gold spots on a monarch pupa that were discovered by Ebright was to produce a hormone necessary for the butterfly's full development. To understand this

he built a device that showed that the spots were producing this hormone. In his senior year, he grew cells from a monarch's wing in a culture and showed that the cells would divide and develop into normal butterfly wing scales only if they were fed the hormone from the gold spots.

- B.** 1. Beginning in kindergarten Ebright started collecting butterflies. By the time he was in the second grade, Ebright had collected all twenty five species of butterflies found around his hometown. That probably would have been the end of him collecting butterfly. But then his mother got him a children's book called. *The Travels of Monarch X*, which explained how monarch butterflies migrate to Central America and opened the world of science to the eager young collector.

At the end of the book, readers were invited to help study butterfly migrations. They were asked to tag butterflies for research by Dr Frederick A. Urquhart of the University of Toronto, Canada. Ebright's mother wrote to Dr Urquhart, and soon Ebright was attaching light adhesive tags to the wings of monarchs.

Butterfly collecting season lasts only six weeks in late summer. So Ebright decided to raise a flock of butterflies. Then he would tag the butterflies' wings and let them go. For several years his basement was home to thousands of monarchs in different stages of development. Eventually he began to lose interest in tagging butterflies as only two butterflies he had tagged were recaptured.

2. For his eighth grade project, Ebright tried to find the cause of a viral disease that killed nearly all monarch caterpillars every few years. He thought the disease might be carried by a beetle and so he tried to raise caterpillars in the presence of beetles but did not get any real results. The next year his science fair project was testing the theory that viceroy butterflies copy monarchs. The theory was that viceroys look like monarchs because monarchs don't taste good to birds. Viceroys do taste good to birds, so the more they look like monarchs, the less likely they are to become a bird's dinner. Ebright's project was to see whether, in fact, birds would eat monarchs. He found that a starling would not eat ordinary bird food. It would eat all the monarchs it could get.

In his second year in high school, he began the research that led to his discovery of an unknown insect hormone. Indirectly, it also led to his new theory on the life of cells.

To understand the purpose of the twelve tiny gold spots on a monarch pupa he built a device that showed that the spots were producing a hormone necessary for the butterfly's full development.

In his senior year, he grew cells from a monarch's wing in a culture and showed that the cells would divide and develop into normal butterfly wing scales only if they were fed the hormone from the gold spots.

After his freshman year at Harvard University, Ebright went back to the laboratory of the Department of Agriculture and using the laboratory's sophisticated instruments, he was able to identify the hormone's chemical structure.

During his junior year, Ebright got the idea for his new theory about cell life.

3. Ebright loved collecting butterflies and by the time he was in the second grade, he had collected all twenty-five species found around his hometown.

This probably would have been the end of him collecting butterfly, but his mother got him a

children's book called "The Travels of Monarch X" which was about how monarch butterflies migrate to Central America.

The book invited readers to help study butterfly migrations and actively participate in tagging butterflies to help in the research being conducted by Dr Frederick A. Urquhart. Ebright then went on to raise an entire flock of butterflies in the basement of his home. In this way the book managed to keep his enthusiasm in the study of butterflies alive for several years and opened the world of science to the eager young collector who never lost his scientific curiosity.

From the Chapter

- A.**
1. One evening, Matilda's husband returned home carrying in his hand a large envelope. She drew out the printed card, read it and immediately threw it on the table spitefully. It was an invitation for a ball arranged by the Minister of Public Instruction. She complained that she didn't have a suitable dress for that grand occasion. She asked him to give that invitation to some colleague whose wife was better fitted out than her.
 2. Matilda's husband had saved the money to buy a gun to join some hunting parties the next summer, with some friends who went to shoot larks on Sunday. He then parted with his savings and gave it to his wife as she wanted to buy herself a pretty dress to attend the ball arranged at the Minister's residence.
 3. Matilda was always unhappy and suffered incessantly because she felt that she had been born for all the delicacies and luxuries and not to lead a simple life. She suffered from the poverty of her apartment, the shabby walls and the worn out chairs. All these things tortured and angered her. At dinner while her husband genuinely appreciated the food served, she would only think of elegant dinners, of shining silver and of the exquisite food served in marvellous dishes. She had neither frocks nor jewels, nothing and yet she loved only those things.
 4. Matilda's husband was a clerk in the office of the Board of Education. He was a hardworking and a simple man who gave her the best from his humble earning. Unlike his wife he was always happy and content with his life. He genuinely appreciated everything including the potpie served to him for dinner. He could not offer Matilda all the luxuries of life as his modest earnings were not enough to buy the delicacies and luxuries that she always dreamt of. This made her unhappy.
 5. One day when Matilda met Mme Forestier while taking a walk in the Champs-Elysees she could not recognise Matilda. Mme Forestier was still young, pretty and attractive. But Mrs Loisel looked very different. She looked because of the miserable time she had gone through after she lost the diamond necklace she had borrowed from Mme Forestier. She told her how she had to take loans to purchase a new one to return it to her. She also told her about the hard days she and her husband had gone through in order to repay the debt which lasted for ten long years.
- B.**
1. If Matilda had been truthful and confessed to her friend that she had lost her necklace it would have prevented them from taking the huge loan to replace the necklace that ruined their life for ten years. Although her friend might have been upset or even angry with her in the beginning but eventually she would have forgiven her. She may have asked her to replace the jewels and told her from where she had purchased them. In that case Matilda would have found out that they were not real diamonds and she would have had to pay much less to replace them. She and her husband would have been in less trouble and would not have had to suffer all the hardships they went through for the next ten years.
 2. Matilda Loisel is the central character in this story. She was born into a poor family. She was very pretty and attractive. She was married to a clerk. So she led a simple life. She always dreamed of a rich and luxurious life. She wanted to enjoy life fully. She wanted to attend parties.

Matilda is a tragic character. She borrowed a necklace from a friend to wear at a party. Everybody praised her beauty. But she lost the necklace. The loss of the necklace changed her life. Her husband borrowed a lot of money to replace it. She and her husband worked hard for ten years to repay the debt. At the end, she came to know that the necklace was false. Matilda was a woman of self-respect. She did not tell Mme Forestier that she had lost the necklace. She decided to suffer in life but not to lose her self-respect. She worked hard for ten years. She faced difficulties. But she did not grumble. She suffered for no fault of hers. Had she confessed to her friend, she would not have to suffer those hardships.

3. Loisel's life became a hell due to the necklace Matilda had borrowed from her friend. As she had lost the borrowed necklace she had to take loans to purchase a new one to return , it to her friend. In order to pay back all the money she had borrowed they sent away the maid, changed their lodgings and rented some rooms in an attic.

Matilda learned the odious work of a kitchen. She washed the dishes. She washed the soiled linen, their clothes and dishcloths, which she hung on the line to dry. She took down the refuse to the street each morning and brought up the water. Clothed like a woman of the people she went to the grocer's, the butcher's and the fruiterer's, with her basket on her arm, shopping, haggling to the last sou of her miserable money.

Her husband worked evenings, putting the books of some merchants in order, and at night he often did copying at five sous a page. And this life lasted for ten years. At the end of ten years, they had restored all.

From the Chapter

- A. 1. The hack driver who called himself Bill Magnuson was Lutkins himself, whom the lawyer had first met at the station. What really hurt the narrator when he served the summons was that Lutkins and his mother laughed at him as if he was a bright boy of seven. With loving kindness they begged him to accompany them to a neighbour's house for a cup of coffee as they were the only folks in the town that missed seeing him yesterday and were anxious to look at him.
2. The narrator found the delivery man at the station as the only agreeable sight' in New Mullion. The man called himself Bill and he was a hack driver. He was about forty. He looked red-faced, cheerful and thick about the middle. His working clothes were dirty and well-worn. His manners were pleasant and friendly. The narrator felt that he was an affectionate and helpful person. It felt that he liked people. The narrator was happy to meet such a man.
3. During his visit to New Mullion the lawyer was befriended by the delivery man at the station who introduced himself as Bill. He offered to help him find Lutkins as he knew most of the places where Lutkins hung out and said that they could drive around together in his hack. He took him to Fritz's shop where he was sure Lutkins would be starting up a poker game at the back. He next took him to Gustaff's barber shop, from there on to Gray's barber shop, then to the pool room, then to his own home to collect some lunch and finally to Wade's Hill where they enjoyed the view while they ate their meal. Bill also said that Oliver's mother had a farm, three miles north and Oliver had most probably gone to visit her. So they finally drove to the farm to look for Lutkins.
- No, the narrator could not serve the summons that day as he failed to find Oliver Lutkins and took the afternoon train back to the city.
4. Although the young lawyer failed to serve summons to Luikins, he was so much impressed with the warmth and helpful nature of the country people that he felt excited. After all, he could find such honest and human people like Bill only in New Mullion. He felt that he would be honoured to have such soft-spoken and wise neighbours like Fritz and Gustaff and a hundred others. He pictured an honest, happy and a new way of life there.
5. When the narrator served summons, Bill was not at all worried. On the other hand, the narrator was hurt that they laughed at him as if he was a bright seven-year-old boy. Then Bill, who was actually Lutkins begged the narrator to accompany them to one of his neighbour's house for a cup of coffee. He said sarcastically that all the people of New Mullion had met him yesterday and they were the only people in the town that missed seeing him.
6. When the lawyer felt hungry, he wanted to eat something in a restaurant but Bill suggested him to take lunch at his home cooked by his wife. He told him that it will cost him cheaper than the greasy restaurant food because she won't charge him more than half a dollar. He said that they could go up to Wade's Hill and enjoy the view while they eat. So they had their lunch sitting on the hilltop, looking over the pastures and creek which slipped among the trees.
- B. 1. Lutkins, mother was an enormous and cheerful old woman. She was about nine feet tall and four feet thick and quick as a cat, and she sure could talk.

When the hack driver took the narrator to the farm of Lutkins, mother, he introduced the lawyer and told her that he had come to serve summons to Lutkins and had legal right to search the property. The mother got irritated and started shouting that she doesn't know anything about Oliver. The hack driver tried to explain her the matter and made the narrator sound very important. Lutkins mother seemed to be impressed, she retired into the kitchen and they followed. To their surprise she attacked them with hot iron rods straight from the old-fashioned stove. Both got scared and ran away.

2. The hack driver openly took the lawyer all over the village to search Lutkins.

He offered to help him find Lutkins as he knew most of the places where Lutkins hung out and said that they could drive around together in his hack. He took him to Fritz's shop where he was sure Lutkins would be starting up a poker game at the back.

They both drove to Gustaff's barber shop where Bill went in first, and he lingered at the door. At Gray's barber shop they missed Lutkins by only five minutes. He had just left probably for the poolroom. At the poolroom it appeared that he had just bought a pack of cigarettes and gone out. So they pursued him but were never able to catch him.

At last Bill cornered a friend of Lutkins and made him admit that he had gone out to his mother's farm. So lastly, they drove to his mother's farm in order to search for him.

When the narrator first met the hack driver at the station he behaved in such a friendly manner that at once the narrator felt the hack driver liked people. He was so open and friendly that the narrator glowed with the warmth of his affection. Of course, he wanted the business but in his opinion his kindness was real. He also thought that the hack driver was deep and kind human.

3. Yes, I think the lawyer was gullible. He could have avoided being taken for a ride by being more skilful, observant and vigilant. Since he was a lawyer he should have been more alert and made his own observations, questioned the people himself and not put all his trust in a person whom he had met for the first time. He should have realised that appearances can be deceptive, and the cheerful and helpful Bill might not have been the person he posed to be.

From the Chapter

- A. 1. On the first day in the school when teacher asked Bholi her name, she began to cry and kept her head down as she sat in a corner, not daring to look up at the girls whom she knew were still laughing at her.

Her kind teacher however with the soft and soothing voice spoke to her, patted her affectionately. She encouraged Bholi to say her own name confidently.

2. When Bholi was 10 months old, she fell off the cot on her head. This damaged a part of her brain and affected her intelligence. She became a slow learner and remained a backward child. So, she was called Bholi, a simpleton. When she was two years old, she had an attack of small-pox that left pock-marks on her face, which made her look ugly. Rest of her sisters were normal, good-looking and healthy girls.
3. Bholi was fascinated by the colours of the pictures hung on the walls of her classroom. She looked at them — the horse was brown just like the horse on which the Tehsildar had come to visit their village; the goat was black like the goat of their neighbour; the parrot was green like the parrots she had seen in the mango orchard; and the cow was just like their Lakshmi. She had never seen such an artwork that was inspired from the things around her.
4. On her first day at school, when the teacher asked Bholi her name, she stammered and finally with some efforts she spoke her name. The teacher there assured her that if she would put her fear out, she would be able to speak like everyone else. Furthermore, she told Bholi that in one month she would be able to read the book filled with coloured pictures. Then no one would laugh at her and everyone will respect her. She would become a learned person. This encouragement filled Bholi with a new hope and a new life.
5. Bholi's teacher played an important role in changing the course of her life. She kept encouraging her every time and told Bholi to put her fears of not being able to speak aside. The teacher's encouragement was the cause of her transformation into a wise, confident, fearless person who could read, write and speak clearly.

At her marriage ceremony Bholi got up and threw away the veil and in a clear, loud voice refused to marry Bishamber without a stammer. Later she told her Pitaji in a calm and steady voice not to worry about her as she will serve him and Mother and will teach in the same school where she learnt so much. The teacher had all along stood in a corner watching the drama. In her smiling eyes was the light of a deep satisfaction that an artist feels when contemplating the completion of her masterpiece. Bholi proved to be her teacher's masterpiece as she truly became Sulekha from Bholi, the simpleton.

6. At the auspicious moment when the bridegroom was to garland the bride, he observed that Bholi had pock-marks on her face. He then agreed to marry her only on condition that her father gave him a dowry of five thousand rupees. Not to be humiliated by the entire village, Ramlal placed the bundle of money at the bridegroom's feet. Bishamber once again raised the garland to place it round the bride's neck but before he could do so Bholi got up and threw away the veil and in a clear, loud voice told her father that she had agreed to marry the old man because of her father's honour but now seeing what a mean, greedy and contemptible coward he was, she would not go ahead with the marriage. Later she told her Pitaji in a calm

and steady' voice not to worry about her as she would serve him and Mother and would teach in the same school where she learnt so much.

- B.**
1. Bholi had many apprehensions about going to school. She remembered how their old cow, Lakshmi, had been turned out of the house and sold. New clothes had never been made for Bholi. The old dresses of her sisters were passed on to her. No one cared to mend or wash her clothes. But for her first day of school she was lucky to receive a clean dress which had shrunk after many washings and no longer fitted Champa. She was even bathed and oil was rubbed into her dry and matted hair. Only then she began to believe that she was being taken to a place better than her home. Moreover, the lady teacher at school talked to her politely.
 2. When Bholi was about to be married she discovered what a mean, greedy and contemptible coward Bishamber, her prospective husband was, and her hand struck out like a streak of lightning and the marriage garland was flung into the fire. Sulekha in a voice that was calm and steady asked her father not to worry about her getting married as she would serve him and her mother in their old age. She would teach in the same school where she had learnt so much.

After this incident, Bholi was called Sulekha again. This shows that Bholi has now been transformed into a wise, intelligent, confident, fearless person and is no longer the simpleton she was at the beginning of the story.

3. Bholi's parents accepted Bishamber's marriage proposal as they feared that if they did not accept it, she would remain unmarried for the rest of her life. Besides Bholi would be lucky to get such a well-to-do bridegroom who owned a big shop, a house of his own and had several thousand in the bank. Moreover, he was not asking for any dowry. They were also lucky that he was from another village and did not know about her pock-marks and her lack of sense. Bholi later refused to marry Bishamber because he demanded five thousand rupees as dowry. She knew that he was using her ugliness to take advantage of her father and demanded a huge dowry. On seeing her father pleading and humiliated, she realised what a mean, greedy, heartless and contemptible coward Bishamber was and decided not to marry him. She even silenced everyone around her who said she was shameless.

From the Chapter

- A. 1. When the crew of Probe One lands in a library, Think-Tank tells them that they are in a crude refreshment stand and what they have in their hands are called sandwiches. After some time, Noodle informs Think-Tank that a bit of data floated into his mind according to which people of the earth do not eat them, but they use them as communication devices. So, Think-Tank orders Omega to listen to the books. Omega puts a book to his ears and tries hard to listen. Omega replies that they may not be on the correct frequency. Iota says that perhaps the Earthlings have sharper ears. Noodle says that he has a piece of information in his mind according to which the people of the Earth opened them and watched them. Now Think-Tank says that those sandwiches are not for ear communication but for eye communication.
2. Although called the most intelligent man in the universe, Think-Tank's knowledge was superficial. He was an expert in misinterpreting things without going into the depth of the words. On seeing the picture of Humpty Dumpty in the book, Think-Tank screams holding his head as the picture resembled him. Also, he misinterprets the words "Had a great fall" make him think that the Earthlings have seen him, and they have a plan to capture Mars Central Control and him. He orders them to prepare a space capsule for him to escape.
3. Think-tank is the Commander-in-Chief and the ruler of Mars and her two moons. He is considered as the most powerful and intelligent person in the universe. He himself thinks so. He is proud of belonging to a handsome race of Martians. He is dominating, does not like arguments, expects obedience and compliance. He is hopeless and arrogant. His shallowness is quite apparent. He doesn't have the capacity to digest his criticism.
4. Misinterpreting the words of the rhyme "Hey diddle diddle! The cat and the fiddle, The cow jumped over the moon, The little dog laughed to see such sport, And the dish ran away with the spoon", Think-Tank says that the Earthlings have reached a high level of civilisation. They have taught their domesticated animals musical culture and space techniques. Even their dogs have a sense of humour. At this very moment, they may be launching an interplanetary attack of millions of cows.
5. Think-Tank, the ruler of Mars regarded the Earth as a mass of mud, and Earthlings as ugly, tiny-headed creatures. He planned to invade Earth and expand his domain. Therefore, he sent the crew of Probe One to Earth to get more information about the Earthlings. The crew comprised of three Martians Iota, Oop and Omega.
6. Think-Tank misinterpreted the rhymes and thought Earthlings plan to capture Mars Central Control and him. They were a threat to him as well as to Mars. He got scared and called back Probe One, dropped the idea of invading and escaped to Alpha Centauri, a hundred million miles away from Mars.
- B. 1. The book on nursery rhymes that saved the earth from the Martian attack was 'Mother Goose'. Think-Tank wanted to invade the Earth and had sent Probe One to get more information about the Earthlings. The crew enters a library. There, after taking vitamins, they take out 'Mother Goose' and decipher the rhymes.

The rhymes are misinterpreted as threats by Think-Tank. After listening to the first rhyme, 'Mistress Mary' he concluded that Earthlings had discovered how to combine agriculture and mining. They can actually grow crops of rare metals such as silver and cockle shells. They can grow high explosives, too. The second rhyme, 'Hey Diddle, Diddle,' seemed to suggest him that the Earthlings might be launching an interplanetary attack of millions of cows. The third rhyme, 'Humpty Dumpty' threatened him as the picture resembled to him. He misinterpreted the words "Had a great fall" and thought that the Earthlings have seen him and they have a plan to capture Mars Central Control and him. He got so scared that he dropped the idea of invading Earth and escaped to Alpha Centauri. Thus, a book of nursery rhymes saved the Earth from Martian invasion.

2. As it is his habit of misjudging, Think-Tank misinterprets the rhyme 'Mistress Mary'. He chides Oop for laughing. He says that he should realise the seriousness of the discovery. The Earthlings have discovered how to combine agriculture and mining. They can actually grow crops of rare metals such as silver and cockle shells. They can grow high explosives, too. He asks Noodle to contact their invasion fleet.

Then Oop reads the rhyme "Hey diddle diddle!". Think-Tank finds this rhyme more alarming and says that the Earthlings have reached a high level of civilisation. They have taught their domesticated animals musical culture and space techniques. Even their dogs have a sense of humour. At this very moment, they may be launching an interplanetary attack of millions of cows.

Oop shows Think-Tank a picture of Humpty Dumpty from the book. Think-Tank suddenly screams as it resembles to him. He declares that the Earthlings have seen him and are after him. They plan to capture Mars Central Control and him. He orders Noodle to prepare a space capsule for him.

3. Think-Tank makes ridiculous guesses about books that are found on the planet Earth. Looking at so many books he makes a wild guess that books are actually sandwiches, the staple diet of the Earthlings. To confirm his opinion, he asks Captain Omega to eat a book. When Oop takes a bite and doesn't find it delicious, Noodle using his negotiating skills declares that the Earthlings don't eat them but use them as some sort of communication device. Think-Tank shows his agreement and asks the crew of Probe One to listen to the books. Each one of them takes two books from the case, hold them to their ears, listening intently. When nothing is heard, Noodle again handles the situation. He declares that the Earthlings don't listen to the sandwiches but open and watch them. Think-Tank agrees and declares that the sandwiches are not for ear-communication but for eye-communication. Noodle suggests giving vitamins to the space people to increase their intelligence to unfold the code language of the books.