

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

"स्वीकरण भाषण"

pro-democracy → लोकतंत्र की समर्थक

Activist → प्रतिबिधावादी

deliver → पहुँचाना

on behalf of → की ओर से

convey → पकट करना

sentiment → भावना

pursuit → प्रयत्न

democratic → लोकतांत्रिक

eventual → अंतिम

plight → दुर्दशा / स्थिति

Recognised → पहचाना गया

underestimate → कम समझना

destitution → दरिद्रता

prison → ज़रगार

battered → पीटे गये

torture → प्रताड़ित करना

incarcerated → बंदी

Heeded → ध्यान दिया गया

compound → घेरा

world-wide → विश्वव्यापी

Emancipation → मुक्ति / आजादी

political tyranny → राजनीतिक अत्याचार

subjection → अधीनता

Appauded → प्रशंसित

Date _____
Page _____

'dishonoured' → अपमानित किये गए
unanimous → एकमत / सहमत
Resolution → प्रस्ताव
detention → कैद / अवरोधन पण्ड
indifference → निस्पृहता
cynicism → मानवद्वेषवाद
selfishness → स्वार्थ / खुदगर्भी
Humanism → मानवतावाद
Encapsulate → संक्षेप में दिखाना
strivings → संघर्ष करना
Tragically → दुखद रूप से
starless → ताराहीन
Racism → जातिवाद
in person → उपस्थित
well-being → भलाई
Guarded → नियंत्रित
Psychological → मानसिक / मनोपैज्ञानिक

Answer the following questions very briefly.

(1) Why had Alexander Aris accepted the Nobel peace prize on behalf of his mother?

Ans:- Alexander Aris accepted the Nobel peace prize on behalf of his mother because his mother was not in a position to be present on the occasion.

(2) Who was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1991?

Ans:- Aung San Suu Kyi was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1991.

(3) Who were incarcerated in the struggle for peace, freedom and democracy?

Ans:- Many senior and highly respected leaders beside his mother were incarcerated in the struggle for peace, freedom and democracy.

(4) Why has the whole international community applauded Mr. Chairman?

Ans:- The whole international community applauded Mr. Chairman for choosing Aung San Suu Kyi for the Nobel peace prize by his committee.

Teacher Signature

(5) What is more precious than diamond or silver or gold?

Ans:- The beauty of genuine brotherhood and peace ~~being~~ is more precious than diamond or silver or gold.

(6) The Nobel peace prize belongs not only to Aung san suu kyí but to all the men, women and children of Burma. Why does Ais say so?

Ans → The Nobel peace prize was offered on account of the struggle for peace. Without the support of Burmese people, the struggle could not be won. So, Ais accepted the fact.

(7) Peace, freedom and democracy are essential for human being. Do you agree?

Ans → Yes, peace, freedom and democracy are as essential for human being as food and clothing. A man can't gain his opportunity unless he is in peace and freedom. Democracy gives the opportunity of self-service and self-government. Thus these things are essential for human beings.

LESSON - 06

Fiction → उपन्यास

proper → उचित

usage → प्रयोग

Revolution → क्रांति

vibrant → जीवंत

Narrative → कहानी

Abstraction → समावेश

Anecdote → छोटी-सी कहानी

Bring out → प्रकाशित करना

soothe → शांत करना

Restless → बेचैन

Loze → मनमुरी

Version → रूपान्तरण

slave → गुलाम

Reputation → प्रतिष्ठा

Transgression → उल्लंघन करना

Awe → भय / श्रोक

prophet → भविष्यवादी / पैगम्बर

Amusement → मनोरंजन

disproving → गलत हराना

clairvoyance → द्रिश्य दृष्टि

fraud → धोखा

solely → मात्र / केवल

profound → गंभीर / गहन

Disability → अक्षमता

Teacher Signature _____

Homeland → जन्मस्थान

motive → प्रेरणा/उद्देश्य

stern → सख्त

parading → दिखाने के लिए रखना

Helplessness → लचारी/बेवसी

visitor → आगंतुक

Reprimand → डाँटना/फटकारना

mockery → उपहास/मजाक

shift → खीसक जाना/पाली

Attention → ध्यान

Assertions → दावे

Instrument → उपकरण

speculation → सट्टेबाजी, सट्टा

Frail → कमजोर/दुर्बल

Encounter → मुठभेड़/सामना करना

Gesture → इशारा करना

Ruse → चाल/धोखा

interrupt → बाधा/रुकावट

violate → अतिक्रमण करना

Adult → व्यस्क

miasma → दुत का रोग

Discourse → प्रवचन/उपदेश

scariness → भयानक/डरावना

margin → सीमा/हाशिया

Adrift → भटकना

company → संगत

shoreliness → नदरेसा
placenta → गर्जनास
Wagonload → मालभार
Indistinguishable → विचार न करने योग्य/पूरा
Hunch → गूँह/कुँह
cider → मदिरा
Glance → झलक

* Answer the following questions briefly:

(1) How was the old woman?

Ans → The old woman was blind but wise.

(2) Is this folklore present in one culture or many?

Ans → This folklore is present in many cultures.

(3) Who is the father of that old woman?

Ans → The father of this old woman is a black American slave.

(4) Where does the old woman live?

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

(5) How is her reputation for wisdom?

Ans → Her reputation for wisdom is without peer and without question (unquestionable).

(06) What is her position in the neighbourhood?

Ans → Among her neighbourhood, she holds a position of high honour.

(07) Why did some young people visit her?

Ans → some young people visited her to test her intelligence & they wanted to show her up for the fraud, as well.

(08) What does the old woman know about those people?

Ans → The old woman knows the motive of the people but she does not know their colour, gender or homeland.

(09) For what are the young visitors reprimanded?

Ans → The young visitors are reprimanded for parading their power and her helplessness.

(10) What does 'bird' and 'woman' signify to the speaker?

Ans → The bird signifies 'language' and the woman as a 'practiced writer'.

(11) Enumerate the traits of the old woman.

Ans → The old woman was the daughter of a black American slave. She was blind but wise. She was peerless in her reputation for wisdom and without question. She was both law and its transgression. She held a position of high honour.

(12) Do you think the language is crucial to a writer? Give three reasons.

Ans → Yes, language is crucial to a writer.

The three reasons are as below -

① Language is used as mode of communication.

② It enables us to see without picture and eye-sight.

③ It gives satisfaction to different curiosities.

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POEM

LESSON-05

THE EMPTY HEART
'अतृप्त हृदय'

⇒ periasamy thooran

Distinguished → विशिष्ट

Encyclopaedia → विश्वकोश

Sonnet → चौदह पंक्तियों का लघु कव्य

Highlights → उजागर करना

Insatiable → अतृप्त

greed → लालच

ultimately → स्वतः / आखिरकार

content → संतुष्ट

wish-yeilding tree → इच्छा-पूरक पेड़

seek → माँग करना

Aid → मदद

pot → बर्तन

Granted → स्मृत/स्वीकृत/मंजूर

sevenfold → सात गुना

Glistening → चमकमाने हुए

pitchers → घड़ा

brim → किनारा

unkind → निर्दयी

deman → पैल्य

lade → डहा

shirked → भागना/बचना

wrecked → बर्बाद किया / बर्बाद
conscience → विवेक / चेतना / अंतःकरण
tricks → धोखा
shamelessly → निर्बुद्धिता से / बेशर्मा
clutch → पकड़ना
by hook or crook → किसी प्रकार से
endless → अनन्त
void → खालीपन

* Answer the following questions
briefly:

(1) Why was the man not content,
although he was rich?

Ans → The man was not content because
he was greedy and desirous of
adding more money to his assets.

(2) When was the gift given by the
tree?

Ans → The gift was given by the tree
when he went to the tree and
prayed to give him a pitcher
containing gold coins.

(03)

Ans →

Why was the tree called unkind?
The tree was called unkind because one pot was not full which was given by the tree.

(04)

Ans →

When did the man want one pot of gold?
The man wanted one pot of gold when he was not contented with his wealth. OR He used to go to the tree morning, noon and night to pray. So, the tree granted him gift.

(05)

Ans →

Why was he given seven pots?
He was given seven pots so that his greed (मास्य) may be satisfied and quenched.

(06)

Ans →

What does the name "Kalpaka" evoke? What light does it throw on the character of the person?

'Kalpaka' evokes a tree which is understood as wish-yielding tree and which can fulfill every wish of a man.

It throws light on the character of the man as a greedy one.

(07) contentment (संतुष्टि) is the style of life. Discuss in the light of the poem.

Ans → According to me, contentment is a good character of a man. The man who is contented needs nothing for his life, whatever such a man possess as, is sufficient for him. So, to be happy in life one must be content by what he has with him.

LESSON-06

(KOEL) - (कोयल)

Puram Singh.

Lighting → बिजली

singed → झुलसाया

Thy → तेरा / तुम्हारी

Thee → तुझे / तुम्हें

charred → जला, हुआ

conceal → छुपना

Thou → तू

High-pitched → उच्च-स्वर

strains → तनाव/दाव

wake → जगाना

spark-shedding → चिंगारी फेंकने हुए

forth → बाहर

Kindling → आग लगाना

A new → नये सिरे से

Beloved → प्रिय / प्रेमी / मायूस

notes → लय / सुर

88

Answer the following questions briefly:

(1) Who wrote the poem Koel?

Ans → Puraan Singh wrote the poem Koel.

(2) What do "thy" and "art" stand for?

Ans → 'Thy' stands for 'your' and 'art' stands for 'are'.

(3) What makes thousand memories in heart?

Ans → The high-pitched song of the Koel makes thousand memories in heart.

(4) What happens with the shades of mangoes?

Ans → The shades of mangoes burn and only black spots on the surface of mangoes are left.

(5) "O little Bird!" why has 'B' in 'Bird' capital here?

Ans → Capital 'B' has been used in 'Bird' because the poet has used it for a particular bird.

(6) Who charred the wings of the Koel?

Ans → The fire of love charred the wings of the Koel.

(7) Why is the Koel restless?

Ans → The Koel is restless in search of her 'beloved'.

(08) What fires the koel?

Ans → The sight of mango-blossoms fires the koel.

(09) What burns her heart?

Ans → The green garden burns her heart.

(10) → What does the flaming soul of the koel ask?

Ans → The flaming soul of the koel asks where her beloved is.

(11) Why does the poet call the KOEL "a rain of sparks"? explain.

Ans → During the spring season, the koel sounds repeatedly. its voice is as powerful as a spark falling like rain drops. so, the poet calls the koel "a rain of spark."

(12) Why is the koel restless? is she able to win over her restlessness? if no, why?

Ans → The koel is restless because she is in search of her beloved.

NO, she is not able to win over her restlessness because nobody tells about her beloved where he is.

second book

LESSON-04

QUALITY (विशेषता)

John Galsworthy

Amusement → मनोरंजक कहानी

considerable → बड़ी

grievances → माँग

shoemaker → मोची

trade → व्यवसाय

devote → समर्पित करना, त्याग करना

inhabiting → रहते हुए

distinction → विशेषता

inconceivable → कल्पना से परे

promoted → बढ़ावा मिला

mysterious → रहस्यमय

stretching → बढ़ते हुए

Redness → लाल

essence → सारत्व

stitched → सिला हुआ

soothingly → शान्त करने हुए

peering → देखना/झाँटना

Guttural → ऊर्ध्व

tip-tap → छपछपाना

slippers → मुँते-चप्पले

Apron → तहबंद

Blinking → आँख मिचडाना

Awakened → जागा हो

Teacher Signature

- Annoyed → चिढ़ा हो।
- interruption → अवरोध
- inhaling → सांस लेने हुए
- incense → सुगंध
- veined → नसों
- conveniently → आसानी से
- stairs → सीढ़ी
- creaked → चरमरा गई
- & creaked → ↑
- grave → गंभीर
- firm → दृढ़
- penetrating → मर्मज्ञ / भेदने वाला
- contempt → अपमान / तिरस्कार
- Endeavouring → अंशिश करने हुए
- Hard-ship → दुःख-तडलीफ
- Advertisement → विज्ञापन
- un-omened → अज्ञात
- conscientiously → ईमानदारी से
- usual → पहले
- Rusty → जंग लगा,
- stammered → हडलाडर बोला
- stretched → बढ़ाया
- Reproachful → तिरस्कारपूर्ण
- Hastily → जल्दी से
- indeed → सचमुच

pinched → विपत्ति में रहा

worn → धका हुआ

Genuinely → प्रामाणिकता से

splendid → सुंदरता से

pleasure → खुशी

starved → भूखों मारना

competition → प्रतिस्पर्धा

Answer the following questions:

(1) Who was Mr. Gessler? How did the Author know him?

Ans → Mr. Gessler was a shoemaker. he had a shop 'Gessler Brother'.

The shoemaker used to make shoes for the author's father. so, he knew him.

(2) What was the author's opinion about Mr. Gessler as a shoemaker?

Ans According to Author, Gessler was a good artist in making shoe but he was poor and a good man. so, Author was very sympathetic to him. For this reason, he gave him order of two pairs of shoes.

(03) The work style of Mr. Gessler was unique. Explain.

Ans → Mr. Gessler was a good shoemaker in London. He was a German. He was fond of his work but never advertised for the sake of his name and fame. He did not know the trend in modern business. He never did anything for his product. He always worked silently and patiently. Sometimes, he would forget even his meal due to his work.

(04) Mr. Gessler was not successful in his trade. Why?

Ans → Mr. Gessler was a true shoemaker but not a true businessman. He did not know the trend in modern business. He did not advertise his product. So, his business did not develop and gradually his business deteriorated (2007/1972). At last he died of starvation.

Teacher Signature _____

LESSON-05

SUN AND MOON

Katherine Mansfield

Impressionist → गहरा प्रभाव डालना वाला

sought → इच्छित

portray → चित्रित करना

sombreness → उदासीनता

haunting → नित्य आनेवाला

Accurate → शुद्ध/त्रुटिरहित

vision → दृष्टि

Broad and crude → साधारण और अपरिष्कृत

sarcastic → व्यंग्यकार

Trony → व्यंग्य

prelude → प्रस्तावना बनाना

perception → अनुभूति

Rare → असाधारण

interact → बातचीत करना

Funny → मजेदार/हास्यजनक

nodding → अभिवादन हेतु सिर झुकना

kept out → बचते रहे

stumping → भारी मन से

Nursery → बागवानी

tangle → उलझन/जड़झड़

Goldy → सुनहला

concert → संगीत कार्यक्रम

stature → नाते ऊँच का
 blanchmange → सिर
 Bin → बर्तन (आटाका)
 Trimmed → कटा-कटा / कटनी
 squiggle → घेरा
 rotted → धुमाया
 pudding → पकवान
 sharp → तेज / वीप
 housemaid → नौकरानी
 petals → पंखुडियाँ
 floating → तैरना
 winking → चमकीले
 forks → कुंटा / चम्मच (कुंटेदार)
 napkins → तौलियाँ
 marched → चल दिए
 Ring → फोन करना
 rainy → गुलबहार
 speckled → रंग-चिरंग
 breeches → जंघिया
 string → डोरी
 braces → पतलून
 costume → पोशाक
 flattening down → नीचे करने हुए
 fringe → झालर / डपट
 waved → गिरा दिया
 curls → घुंघराले

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Brooch → एब प्रहार का गहना

Fluffy → शेवदार / शेँदार

Blob → डाह / बुँद

Lamb → भेमना

cherub → बालक

powder puff → सुगंधित

Tips → युक्तियाँ / सिरा / संकेत

dragged → घसीटा

Tidy games → छोडा-गाडी खेल

Rustling → सरसराना

jerking → धक्का लगना / झटका

pounded → दौडी

flattened → सीधा बिया

coral → मुँगा

jingle → टन-टन की आवाज आना / डरना

Drawing^{room} → स्वागत डल

Beetles → झींगुर

Rattling → आम-दायक

skinny → पतला

poppet → बहुपतली, Rapped → मर दिया

Whisker → जालगोंडा

puppy → कुत्ता डा बच्चा

folding → उहा लिया

Bare → खुले

swallowed down → नीचे उतरा

saucer → तश्तरी

top step → ऊँचे पौदान

Bounded up → उड़ने

Jolly → सुशा/विनोदी

Bullied → जंवार बनना

dreadfully → बहुत अधिक

pulled up → खिखरे पड़े थे

peels → छिलके

shells → खोली

shuffled → सरकते हुए

squeaking → चूँ-चूँ करना

shriek → जोर से हँसना

scrunch → कुचलना

lad → छोटा/बालक

wail → पिलाप/रिना
करना

Date _____
Page _____

Answering the following questions

(1) Who were sun and moon? Why are they described in the story?

Ans → Sun and moon were brother and sister. They are described on account of their problem, being kept aloof from the adult world.

(2) What message does Katherine Mansfield want to give to the readers? Explain.

Ans → Katherine Mansfield wants to give a message to the readers about the psychology of the children. Children have desired to know the things which they see or listen. They planned so many topics to offend the party. They feel very much sad in their heart. They always try to see what is happening in the party.

(3) Did the parents of sun and moon realise their children's pains?

Ans → No, the parents of sun and moon did not realise their children's pain because they were engaged in their party.

(04)

How did moon's shoes look like?

Ans → moon's shoes looked white with big cross (✕) that was very beautiful.

→ Acceptance Speech

1. Aung San Suu Kyi's struggle was for— **19A**
(a) an autocratic Burma (b) a communist Burma
(c) a democratic Burma (d) a socialist Burma **Ans. (c)**
2. 'Humanity can no longer be tragically bound to the starless midnight of racism and war', was said by— **19A**
(a) Martin Luther King Sr (b) Martin Luther King Jr
(c) Aung San Sun Kyi (d) Perez de Cuellar **Ans. (b)**
3. As per 'Acceptance Speech' the struggle taking place in Rangoon was for—
(a) emancipation of human spirit from political tyranny
(b) emancipation of political tyranny from human spirit
(c) emancipation of human from politics
(d) emancipations of politics from human tyranny **Ans. (a)**
4. As per the 'Acceptance Speech', the beauty of genuine brotherhood and peace is more precious than— **19A**
(a) diamonds (b) gold
(c) silver (d) All of the above **Ans. (d)**
5. Who is the writer of 'Acceptance Speech'? **18A**
(a) Toni Morrison (b) Aung San Suu Kyi
(c) Jon Lexau (d) Leo Tolstoy **Ans. (b)**
6. Who was awarded the novel peace prize in 1991? **18C**
(a) Humayun Kabir (b) Aung Sang Suu Kyi
(c) Leo Tolstoy (d) Joan Lexau **Ans. (b)**
7. Aung San Suu Kyi was born on 19 June 1945 in.....
(a) Thimphu (b) Banglore
(c) Rangoon (d) Paro **Ans. (c)**
8. ~~Where was Aung San Suu Kyi awarded the novel peace prize?~~
Or, In the essay 'Acceptance Speech' Alexander Aris delivered the speech in **18C**
(a) Oslo (b) Cannes
(c) Berlin (d) Venice **Ans. (a)**
9. Aung San Suu Kyi is a famous politician.
(a) Indian (b) Burmese
(c) African (d) Chinese **Ans. (b)**
10. When did Aung San Suu Kyi get the novel peace prize? **18A**
(a) 1991 (b) 1993
(c) 1992 (d) 1994 **Ans. (a)**
11. Alexander Aris accepted the novel peace prize on behalf of his.....
(a) Mother (b) Sister
(c) Daughter (d) Cousin **Ans. (a)**
12. When was the Acceptance speech delivered?
(a) 1992 (b) 1993
(c) 1994 (d) 1991 **Ans. (d)**
13. Aris reminds us that had said that true brotherhood and peace are more valuable than diamond or silver or gold.
(a) Aung San Suu Kyi (b) Martin Luther King Junior
(c) Abraham Lincoln (d) J.L. Nehru **Ans. (b)**
14. Young people were dying of which disease in the jungles of Burma.
(a) Flu (b) Cholera
(c) Malaria (d) Tuberculosis **Ans. (c)**

15. Aung Sang Suu Kyi won the novel peace prize not in her own name but in the name of all the **18A**
- (a) Army of Burma (b) People of India
(c) People of Oslo (d) People of Burma **Ans. (d)**
16. Circumstances do not permit to be here in person.
- (a) Chairman (b) Secretary
(c) Aung San Suu Kyi (d) Aris **Ans. (c)**
17. The Nobel peace prize was awarded on december 1991.
- (a) 8th (b) 9th
(c) 10th (d) 11th **Ans. (c)**
18. Aung Sang Suu Kyi was the leader of the for democracy in Burma.
- (a) National League (b) National
(c) National Congress (d) National Voice **Ans. (a)**
19. Aung Sang Suu Kyi was fighting for..... in Burma. **18A**
- (a) Dictatorship (b) Democracy
(c) Monarchy (d) Tyranny **Ans. (b)**
20. Aris Feels that the common people of Burma would be the ultimate..... when Burma became a peaceful and free country.
- (a) Slaves (b) Winners
(c) Rulers (d) Losers **Ans. (b)**
21. Who were beaten and dishonoured in Burma?
- (a) Police (b) Monks
(c) Shop keepers (d) Hawkers **Ans. (b)**
22. Aris felt the Nobel peace prize given to Suu Kyi would help the Burmese People to themselves a little more.
- (a) Underestimate (b) Overestimate
(c) Respect (d) Indulge **Ans. (c)**

→ Once Upon a Time

1. In the story 'Once Upon a Time' the woman is the daughter of— **19A**
(a) Merchant (b) Politician
(c) Slave (d) A rich man **Ans. (c)**
2. 'Toni Morrison' received the Nobel Prize in the field of— **19A**
(a) Peace (b) Science
(c) Literature (d) Economics **Ans. (c)**
3. In the story 'Once Upon a Time', ~~the woman~~ **the woman was visited** by— **19A**
(a) Some young people (b) Some old people
(c) Some rich people (d) Some sick people **Ans. (a)**
4. The old wise lady was **18A**
(a) Blind (b) Lame
(c) Deaf (d) Dumb **Ans. (a)**
5. ~~The father~~ of the old wise lady was a black slave. **Ans. (a)**
(a) American (b) British
(c) Indian (d) Chinese
6. Toni Morrison was the black women to receive the novel prize in Literature. **Ans. (d)**
(a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) Fifth
7. Who has written 'once upon a time'? **Ans. (b)**
(a) Humayun Kabir (b) Toni Morrison
(c) Mahadevi Verma (d) R.C Hutchinson
8. Where did the old wise lady live? **Ans. (a)**
(a) In a big house (b) In a temple
(c) In a big house (d) In a mosque
9. How was the old woman? **18A**
(a) Blind but wise (b) Deaf but wise
(c) Dumb but wise (d) Lame but wise **Ans. (a)**
10. One of the young people told the old woman that he had a in his hand. **Ans. (d)**
(a) Dog (b) Hat
(c) Handkerchief (d) Bird

11. The visitors asked the old lady to tell them if the..... was alive or dead.
- (a) Cat (b) Bird
(c) Hare (d) Dog **Ans. (b)**
12. The young people were determined to prove that the old woman's claims of knowing the..... were false.
- (a) Villagers (b) World
(c) Future (d) Town **Ans. (c)**
13. The young people asked the old woman a question. Whose answer could only be given by one who could..... **18A**
- (a) Sit (b) Walk
(c) Taste (d) See **Ans. (d)**
14. The sadness of the slaves made them sit with theirbent.
- (a) Hands (b) Legs
(c) Shoulders (d) Spoons **Ans. (c)**
15. Everyone of the slaves knew that the next stop will be their.....
- (a) Last (b) First
(c) Third (d) Second **Ans. (a)**
16. Toni Morrison was the women to receive the nobel prize in Literature. **19A**
- (a) Seventh white (b) First white
(c) Eight white (d) Third white **Ans. (c)**
17. When did Toni Morrison receive the nobel prize?
- (a) 1990 (b) 1993
(c) 1994 (d) 1998 **Ans. (b)**
18. Toni Morrison also won the pulitzer prize for.....
- (a) Drama (b) Poetry
(c) Fiction (d) Documentary **Ans. (c)**
19. Which of the following is the recent novel of Toni Morrison?
- (a) Paradise (b) Paradise regain
(c) Paradise lost (d) Parinita **Ans. (a)**
20. What is the position of old women in her neighbourhood?
- (a) Dislike (b) Hate
(c) Famous as rural prophet
(d) Famous as shy women **Ans. (c)**
21. Some young people visited her because they wanted to prove that the old lady was.....
- (a) Honest (b) Fraud
(c) Gentle (d) Upright **Ans. (b)**

(c) Radha

(d) Gopi

→ **The Empty Heart**

1. 'The Empty Heart' has been composed by— **19A**
(a) Periyasamy Thooran (b) Keki. N. Daruwalla **Ans. (a)**
(c) Sarojini Naidu (d) Mahadevi Verma
2. In the poem 'The Empty Heart', the prayer was granted— **19A**
(a) three fold (b) seven fold **Ans. (b)**
(c) five fold (d) nine fold
3. According to the poem 'The Empty Heart', which of the following statements is true? **18C**
(a) The man was given six pots.
(b) Periyasamy Thooran was a Bengali writer.
(c) The man was not satisfied because he was greedy.
(d) The poem 'The Empty Heart' has been translated by S. Swaminathan. **Ans. (c)**
4. What does the man call the wish-yielding tree?
(a) Banyan (b) Bamboo **Ans. (c)**
(c) Kalpaka (d) Acacia
5. What did the pitchers contain?
(a) Silver coin (b) Gold coin **Ans. (b)**
(c) Bronze coin (d) Iron coin
6. The theme of the poem is the problem created by
(a) Content (b) Honesty **Ans. (d)**
(c) Poverty (d) Greed
7. There was a which had the power to grant wishes.
(a) Parrot (b) Tree **18A**
(c) Saint (d) Alien **Ans. (b)**
8. The man tried all tricks to gather.....
(a) Money (b) People **Ans. (c)**
(c) Gold (d) Food
9. What made the man mad?
(a) His love for humanity (b) His honesty
(c) His tendency of getting more and more **Ans. (c)**
(d) Sudden shock
10. Greed is but life is not. **18A**
(a) Everything (b) Endless **Ans. (b)**
(c) Worthy (d) Pleasant
11. What do the silver pitchers symbolise in the poem.
(a) Health (b) Wisdom **Ans. (c)**
(c) Wealth (d) Poverty
12. Who has composed the poem 'The Empty Heart'?
(a) Puran Singh (b) Laxmi Prasad Devkota **Ans. (c)**
(c) Periasamy Thooran (d) Durga Prasad Panda
13. Periasamy Thooran is a distinguished
(a) Tamil writer (b) Oriya writer **Ans. (a)**
(c) Malyalam writer (d) Bhojpuri writer
14. Periasamy Thooran was awarded
(a) Bharat Ratna (b) Padma Bhusan **Ans. (b)**
(c) Padma Bibhushan (d) Padma Shri
15. Which tree had the power to grant wishes in the poem 'The Empty Heart'?
(a) Pipal (b) Banyan **Ans. (d)**
(c) Neem (d) Kalpaka
16. The poem 'The Empty Heart' tells about the problems caused by
(a) Poverty (b) Content **Ans. (b)**
(c) Greed (d) Anger
17. The tree gave the man pitchers full of gold coins. **18C**
(a) Three (b) Four **Ans. (d)**
(c) Six (d) Seven
18. The man was rich, but not
(a) Content (b) Greedy **Ans. (a)**
(c) Unhappy (d) Unsatisfied
19. The moral of the poem is that there is no end to though there is an end to life.
(a) Content (b) Greed **Ans. (b)**
(c) Satisfaction (d) None of these

→ **Koel**

1. The garden that burns the heart of 'Koel' is— **19A**
 (a) green (b) thin Ans. (a)
 (c) dense (d) thick
2. The high pitched strains of the Koel wakes in the poets soul a thousand **18A**
 (a) dreams (b) desires Ans. (c)
 (c) memories (d) longings
3. The poet asks the Koel, what has her. **18A**
 (a) hurt (b) forgotten Ans. (a)
 (c) told (d) longings
4. Who is the flaming soul looking for?
 (a) Husband (b) Friend Ans. (d)
 (c) Mother (d) Beloved
5. What is the meaning of 'Thy' in the poem?
 (a) Those (b) Your Ans. (b)
 (c) These (d) Our
6. Where does the cuckoo conceal itself?
 (a) Apple leaves (b) Guava leaves Ans. (c)
 (c) Mango leaves (d) None of these
7. The koel asks the not to be motionless and tell it where its beloved is.
 (a) Town (b) Trees Ans. (d)
 (c) Flowers (d) Leaves
8. What a rain of sparks art thou 'O Little' !
 (a) Bird (b) Boy Ans. (a)
 (c) Girl (d) Lord
9. The koel is because it is waiting eagerly to meet its beloved or lover.
 (a) Happy (b) Satisfied Ans. (d)
 (c) Confused (d) Restless
10. The koel symbolises true
 (a) Friendship (b) Love Ans. (b)
 (c) Happiness (d) Satisfaction
11. Who has composed the poem 'Koel'?
 (a) William Cowper (b) Alexander Pope Ans. (c)
 (c) Puran Singh (d) Walter de la mare
12. The koel is called the black
 (a) Squirrel (b) Cat Ans. (d)
 (c) Duck (d) Cuckoo
13. The koel sings in the
 (a) Apple-leaves (b) Banana-leaves Ans. (c)
 (c) Mango-leaves (d) Guava-leaves
14. How does the koel feel?
 (a) Satisfied (b) Happy Ans. (c)
 (c) Restless (d) Peaceful
15. The koel is full of dissatisfaction because its is not with her.
 (a) Lover (b) Sister Ans. (a)
 (c) Mother (d) Father
16. What fires the koel?
 (a) The sight of river (b) The sight of mango-blossoms Ans. (b)
 (c) The fire of love (d) Rain of sparks
17. The has charred my wings.
 (a) Flaming soul (b) Rain of sparks Ans. (d)
 (c) Sight of mango-blossoms
 (d) Fire of love
18. Which flowers are on fire in the poem?
 (a) Sunflower (b) Roses Ans. (b)
 (c) Daffodil (d) Lotus
19. Where is the 'Koel' hidden? **19A**
 (a) Mango leaves (b) Banana leaves Ans. (a)
 (c) Apple leaves (d) Guava leaves

→ Quality

1. In the story 'Quality', who ran the shop with Mr. Gessler?
(a) Mr. Gessler's elder son.
(b) Mr. Gessler's younger brother.
(c) Mr. Gessler's elder brother.
(d) None of these
Ans. (c)
18C
2. For Mr. Gessler, boot making was an
(a) art
(b) burden
(c) job
(d) time pass
Ans. (c)
18A
3. Mr. Gessler was a boot maker.
(a) Russian
(b) German
(c) French
(d) English
Ans. (a)
18A
4. Who has written 'The Forsyte Saga'?
(a) Wordsworth
(b) Premchand
(c) John Galsworthy
(d) Binapani Mohanty
Ans. (b)
5. His works often deal with the double standard of justice as applied to the
(a) Politicians and bureaucrats
(b) Farmers and service men
(c) Upper and lower classes
(d) Workers and businessmen
Ans. (c)
19A
6. Who has written the story 'Quality'?
(a) Giridhar Jha
(b) Katherine Mansfield
(c) John Galsworthy
(d) Binapani Mohanty
Ans. (c)
7. John Galsworthy is a
(a) Novelist
(b) Dramatist
(c) Poet
(d) Essayist
Ans. (a)
8. Who has written 'The Island Pharisees'?
(a) Anton Chekov
(b) John Galworthy
(c) Giridhar Jha
(d) Milton
Ans. (b)
9. According to the doctor, Mr Gessler had died of
(a) Fever
(b) Tuberculosis
(c) Slow-starvation
(d) Dengue
Ans. (c)

10. John Galsworthy's father was one of the of Mr Gessler.
 (a) Lawyers (b) Friends
 (c) Doctors (d) Customers **Ans. (d)**
11. Mr. Gessler's shop was located in the
 (a) Unpopular area (b) Fashionable area
 (c) Old-fashioned area (d) Out area **Ans. (b)**
12. Mr Gessler's shop was located in in London.
 (a) West end (b) East end
 (c) South end (d) North end **Ans. (a)**
13. Mr Gessler ran the shop with his
 (a) Uncle (b) Father
 (c) Elder brother (d) Son **Ans. (c)**
14. Mr Gessler was very bootmaker.
 (a) Artless (b) Skilled
 (c) Inefficient (d) Rude **Ans. (b)**
15. What was the name of Gessler's shop?
 (a) Gessler shoe (b) Gessler trade
 (c) Gessler brothers (d) Gessler & Gessler **Ans. (c)**
16. Mr. Gessler was a shoemaker.
 (a) German (b) Indian
 (c) French (d) Australian **Ans. (a)**
17. Mr Gessler was a
Or, 'Quality', is a story at **19A**
 (a) Photographer (b) Goldsmith
 (c) Shoemaker (d) Milkman **Ans. (c)**
18. Mr. Gessler was the best shoemaker in
 (a) Paris (b) London
 (c) Mumbai (d) Tokyo **Ans. (b)**
19. Mr Gessler made good
 (a) Bags (b) Chairs
 (c) Boots (d) Mobiles **Ans. (c)**
20. Whatever Mr Gessler earned was spent in rent and
 (a) Books (b) Leather
 (c) Clothes (d) Furniture **Ans. (b)**

→ Sun and Moon

1. Sun and Moon went downstairs hand in hand to meet the..... 18A
(a) guests (b) relatives
(c) neighbours (d) friends Ans. (a)
2. The story shows the authoress's sensitive feelings and emotions especially of
(a) Children (b) Men
(c) Women (d) Animals Ans. (a)
3. Through this story, Katherine tells us how children and what they feel.
(a) Play (b) Think
(c) Laugh (d) Jump Ans. (b)
4. Katherine wants us to understand that all children are not
(a) Distinct (b) Different
(c) Alike (d) Dissimilar Ans. (c)
5. Sun is a boy.
(a) Funny (b) Serious
(c) Happy (d) Flippant Ans. (b)
6. Who is the author of the story 'sun and moon'?
(a) John Galsworthy (b) Katherine Mansfield
(c) Binapani Mohanty (d) Premchand Ans. (b)
7. Katherine Mansfield is a writer of 19A
(a) Short Stories (b) Novel
(c) Drama (d) Play Ans. (a)
8. Katherine's stories follow in the foot steps of the writer
(a) Premchand (b) Binapani
(c) Chekhov (d) Galsworthy Ans. (c)
9. What was the colour of moon's shoes?
(a) Red (b) Green
(c) Yellow (d) White Ans. (d)
10. The most fancy food item was the 18A
(a) Chocolate (b) Pastry
(c) Ice-putting (d) Cake Ans. (c)
11. The children's room was on the floor.
(a) Second (b) Ground
(c) Third (d) First Ans. (d)

12. The party was to be held in the
(a) Morning (b) Noon
(c) Evening (d) Night
13. Who got scolded at the end of the story?
(a) Sun (b) Moon
(c) Nurse (d) Watchman
14. Moon is a child.
(a) Cheerful (b) Serious
(c) Gloomy (d) Grave
15. The story 'sun and moon' explains the
(a) Psychology of men (b) Psychology of women
(c) Psychology of children
(d) Psychology of birds
16. Who was sun and moon?
(a) Brother and sister (b) Wife and husband
(c) Uncle and aunty (d) Mother and father
17. Once, a party was to be held at
(a) Newton park (b) Echo park
(c) Children's house (d) City center
18. The children were not allowed to attend
(a) The party (b) The class
(c) The meeting (d) The club
19. Who dressed sun and moon?
(a) Mother (b) Father
(c) Nurse (d) Uncle
- Ans. (c)
18 C
Ans. (a)
Ans. (a)
Ans. (c)
Ans. (a)
Ans. (c)
Ans. (a)
Ans. (c)
Ans. (a)
Ans. (c)