



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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

5. In which situation does the writer find himself in the cinema?

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

Ans - B

2. In ‘The Pace for Living’ the writer captures the agony of man.

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

Ans - C

3. R.C. Hutchinson is a novelist.





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

Ans - B

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

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

Ans - C

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

- (A) elderly
- (B) handicapped





- (C) young
- (D) diabetic

Ans - A

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

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

Ans - A

7. The writer of 'The Pace for Living' belongs to the tribe of

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





Ans - B

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

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

Ans - B

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

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

Ans – B

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





- (A) An intelligent thinker
- (B) A slow thinker
- (C) A social thinker
- (D) None of these

Ans - B

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

.....

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

Ans - A

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

.....

- (A) An ambitious man
- (B) An anxious man





- (C) An adventurous man
- (D) None of these

Ans - B

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

- (A) movie
- (B) dance
- (C) play
- (D) football match

Ans - C

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

- (A) pains
- (B) pleasure
- (C) dreams
- (D) knowledge





Ans - B

15. The corn merchant heart was

- (A) strong
- (B) sound
- (C) weak
- (D) fast

Ans - C

16. Who is a slow thinker?

- (A) The author
- (B) The corn merchant
- (C) Modern man
- (D) The servant

Ans - A

17. Where is Dublin?

- (A) In Paris





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

Ans - C

18. Where did the corn merchant live?

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

Ans - C

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

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





Ans - A

20. Corn merchant's wife was of

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

Ans - B

21. The corn-merchant was getting

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

Ans - C

22. Corn merchant was a man of

- (A) brave





(B) strong

(C) sound minded

(D) anxieties

Ans - D

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

(A) Modern man

(B) The corn merchant

(C) The corn merchant's nephew

(D) The corn merchant's wife

Ans - B

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

(A) five dollar

(B) ten dollar

(C) eight dollar

(D) six dollar





Ans - B

25. has become fast.

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

Ans - D

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

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

Ans - A

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





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

Ans - B

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

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

Ans - B

29. Which tribe does the author belong to?

- (A) Sound minded
- (B) Handicapped





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

Ans - C

30. Who is the main character in this play?

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

Ans - D

31. Who was cheating the corn merchant?

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

Ans - A





32. How many girls were in film?

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

Ans - B

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

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

Ans - C

34. Which word stands for worship?

- (A) Despair
- (B) Esprit





- (C) Escapiert
- (D) Adore

Ans - D

35. Who saw a play in Dublin?

- (A) An elederly corn-merchant
- (B) The author
- (C) The corn merchant's nephew
- (D) The corn-merchant's wife

Ans - B

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

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





Ans - A

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

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

Ans - C

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

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

Ans - A

39. In the cinema the writer finds himself in a





- (A) hopeless
- (B) fog
- (C) hopeless fog
- (D) hopeful condition

Ans - C

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

- (A) cinema
- (B) theatre
- (C) dance programme
- (D) singing competition

Ans - A

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

- (A) Chicago
- (B) Dublin





- (C) Netherlands
- (D) New York

Ans - B

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

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

Ans - A

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

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

Ans - D





44. People now a days think than ancient times.

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

Ans - B

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

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

Ans - D

46. Slow thinkers are handicapped in the business of getting

- (A) a living





- (B) wealth
- (C) respect
- (D) amenities of life

Ans - A

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

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

Ans - B





Me And The The Ecology Bit

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

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

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

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

3. What form of electricity did the narrator use?

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

7. Did the narrator enjoy talking about ecology?

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

8. Modern appliances adversely affect the environment.

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

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

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





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

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

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

Ans - No, I think that Jim is not a real ecology friend boy. For example he advises Johnson to go to the post office on foot not by car. But here Johnson remarks, he uses his motorbike round and round his backyard all summer and snowmobile all winter, that is wasting power and making noise pollution too. Take another example he reaches his house he finds his mother using electric mixer he advises her to save on electricity. His mother remarks, "So who watches T.V. twenty seven hours a day." What these examples show. They





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

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

Ans - D

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

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

Ans - C

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

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





(D) four blocks away

Ans - C

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

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

Ans - B

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

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

Ans - D

6. Jon Lexau is the writer of

- (A) The Pace for Living
- (B) Acceptance Speech





- (C) Me and The Ecology Bit
- (D) Gillu

Ans - C

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

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

Ans - D

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

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

Ans - B

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

- (A) Elephant





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

Ans - C

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

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

Ans - C

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

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

Ans - D

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





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

Ans - B

13. Who was going to the Post office?

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

Ans - C

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

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

Ans - B





15. Who shows awareness to ecology?

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

Ans - C

16. Ecology relates to

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

Ans - B

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

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

Ans - B





18. The harmful (poisonous) gases affect

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

Ans - C

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

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

Ans - B

20. Who went to the Post office by car?

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

Ans - A



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

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

Ans - B

22. Which word is known as 'filth'?

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

Ans - C

23. What did the author do for environment?

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

Ans - A





24. Where was Mrs. Greene piling newspapers?

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

Ans - B

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

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

Ans - C

26. Who uses the electric mixture?

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

Ans - D





27. Where does Jim go?

- (A) Mr. Johnson's house
- (B) Mr. Greene's house
- (C) Mr. William's house
- (D) None of these

Ans - A

28. To whom house did the author go?

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

Ans - B

29. Mr. William is a character from

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

Ans - A





30. What did Jim see his mother using?

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

Ans - C

31. Where was Mr. Johnson going?

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

Ans - D

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

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

Ans - A





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

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

Ans - D

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

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

Ans - A

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

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

Ans - C





36. Surely it is hard to get people to work

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

Ans - D

37. Who preaches his neighbours about ecology?

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

Ans - A

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

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



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

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

Ans - A

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

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

Ans - B

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

- (A) plants
- (B) security
- (C) ecology



(D) none of these

Ans - A

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

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

Ans - A

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

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

Ans - A

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

- (A) Jon Lexau
- (B) Leo Tolstoy
- (C) Toni Morrison



(D) R. C. Hutchinson

Ans - A

45. Jim found Mr. William burning

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

Ans - C

46. Mr. Johnson tells Jim that driving his motorbike causespollution.

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

Ans - D

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

- (A) preservation
- (B) water wastage



- (C) population growth
- (D) noise pollution

Ans - A

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

.....

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

Ans - B

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

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

Ans - A

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

- (A) leaves



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

Ans - C

51. Where was Mrs. Greene pilling newspapers?

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

Ans - A

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

- (A) Compost is not suitable for plants
- (B) Compost is not environment friendly
- (C) Compost spoils the kitchen
- (D) Compost stinks in the whole street.

Ans - D





Chapter – 2

Me And The Ecology Bit

English

RANKERS BSEB





1. What is the life-span of squirrels?

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

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

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

3. When did Gillu make a twittering sound?

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

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

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

5. When was the Gillu's swing taken off ?

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

6. What was Gillu's Favourite food? How would Gillu inform that he was hungry?



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

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

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

8. How did Gillu sustain wounds?

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

9. How did Mahadevi Verma treat the wounded squirrel?

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

10. How did Gillu make himself cool in summer?

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

11. Who started calling the tiny baby Squirrel as Gillu?

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





1. Mahadevi Verma is the author of -

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

Ans - A

2. How would Gillu inform that he was hungry ?

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

Ans - A

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

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

Ans - B





4. 'Gillu' would inform by twittering -

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

Ans - C

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

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

Ans - B

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

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

Ans - A



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

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

Ans - C

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

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

Ans - C

9. Mahadevi Verma was basically

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





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

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

Ans - B

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

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

Ans - A

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

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



(D) hair

Ans - A

13. Gillu was an.....

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

Ans - B

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

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

Ans - A

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

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



(D) Two vultures

Ans - B

16. Where did the narrator find an injured squirrel?

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

Ans - A

17. Gillu's favourite food was -

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

Ans - C

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

- (A) move
- (B) eat



- (C) live
- (D) sleep

Ans - C

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

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

Ans - A

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

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

Ans - B

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

- (A) By lying on the floor



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

Ans - C

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

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

Ans - D

23. How many crows were pocking his beaks?

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

Ans - B

24. Gillu was Mahadevi Verma's

- (A) a wild animal





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

Ans - B

25. Who named the baby squirrel 'Gillu'?

- (A) Premchand
- (B) Benipuri
- (C) Mahadevi Verma
- (D) Ramdhari Singh Dinkar

Ans - C

26. Mahadevi Verma is an poetess.

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

Ans - C

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





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

Ans - A

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

- (A) food
- (B) open air
- (C) freedom
- (D) pleasure

Ans - C

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

- (A) ghost
- (B) fairy
- (C) the authoress
- (D) animal

Ans - D





30. How many wound did the squirrel have?

- (A) Two
- (B) Three
- (C) Four
- (D) One

Ans - A

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

- (A) cluck-cluck
- (B) chik-chik
- (C) kaw-kaw
- (D) kai-kai

Ans - B

32. The colour of Gillu's eyes was

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

Ans - C





33. Who switched on the heater for Gillu?

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

Ans - D

34. Gillu was buried under the.....plant.

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

Ans - A

35. Gillu's favourite food was

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

Ans - C





36. The author told Gillu to sit near her

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

Ans - B

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

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

Ans - D

38. Gillu's astonished everybody who watched him.

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



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

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

Ans - A

40. Who was the recipient of Mangala Prasad Prize?

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

Ans - A

41. Gillu had stoppedthe day he died.

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



Chapter – 3

Gillu

English

Ans - D

RANKERS BSEB





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q.9. Have you seen any film recently?

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 15. What does the cinema combine?

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





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

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

Ans : C

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

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

Ans : D

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

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

Ans : D

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

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

Ans : A

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





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

Ans : A

6. What does the word 'mysterious' mean?

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

Ans : B

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

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

Ans : A

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

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

Ans : A

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

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

Ans : A





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

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

Ans : C

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

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

Ans : C

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

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

+Ans : D

13. Ray used to compose for his own films.

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

Ans : B

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

- (A) Satyajit Ray
- (B) Mahadevi Verma
- (C) Vidyapati





Chapter – 4

4. What is wrong with Indian films

English

(D) Puran Singh

Ans : A

RANKERS BSEB





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans - Peace, freedom and democracy are essential for human beings. The citizens of a country cannot live properly unless there is internal





and external peace. They cannot make progress if they do not enjoy freedom. They need a democratic way of life for the pursuit of their aims and dreams.

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

ANS – (C)

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

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

ANS – (D)

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





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

ANS – (B)

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

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

ANS – (C)

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

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

ANS – (C)

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

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

ANS – (A)

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



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

ANS – (B)

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

- (a) Imprisoned (b) Beaten
(c) Humiliated (d) Extradited

ANS – (C)

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

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

ANS – (B)

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

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

ANS – (A)

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

- (a) Suppression





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

ANS – (D)

12. Who is Aung San Suu Kyi?

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

ANS – (A)

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

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

ANS – (C)

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

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





ANS – (A)

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

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

ANS – (D)

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

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

ANS – (D)

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

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

ANS – (A)

18. Language alone is.....

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





ANS – (D)

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

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

ANS – (A)

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

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

ANS – (A)





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

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

2. Where does the old woman live?:

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

3. Why did some young people visit her?

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

4. What does the old women know about the young people. In 'once Upon a Time'?

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

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

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





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

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

7. Enumerate the traits of the old woman.

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

8. What is her position in the neighbourhood?

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

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

Ans - Language is crucial to a writer because it enables him to communicate. He can express his thoughts, ideas and feelings through language. The proper usage of language can enable him to bring about



changes and revolution in the world. It can entertain and instruct the readers. It can enable them to see without

10. Who is the father of that old woman?

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

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

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

12. How was the old woman?

Ans - The old woman was blind but wise.

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

Ans - This folk lore is prevalent in many cultures.

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

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

15. For what are the young visitors reprimanded?

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

16. What does the old the young people who visit her? about readers.

Online is the home





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

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

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

ANS - C

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

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

ANS - C

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

- (A) Merchant





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

ANS - C

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

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

ANS - D

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

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

ANS - A

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

- (A) blind but wise





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

ANS - A

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

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

ANS - C

8. Tony Morrison received the Nobel Prize in

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

ANS - D

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



- (A) A Blind and Wise Woman
- (B) Acceptance Speech
- (C) Once upon a time
- (D) An old woman

ANS - C

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

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

ANS - A

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

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

ANS - B





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

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

ANS - D

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

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

ANS - B

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

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



ANS - B

15. Where did the wise lady live?

- (A) In a small house
- (B) In a big house
- (C) In a temple
- (D) In a mosque

ANS - A

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

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

ANS - A

17. Who is the father of the old woman?

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



ANS - A

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

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

ANS - B

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

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

ANS - A

20. What does the bird represent?

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





ANS - A

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

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

ANS - A

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

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

ANS - D

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

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



(D) old visitor

ANS - B

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

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

ANS - A

25. What disability did the old woman have?

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

ANS - D

26. The old woman was.....

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



(D) shy

ANS - A

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

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

ANS - B

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

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

ANS - C

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

- (A) cat
- (B) rabbit



(C) flower

(D) bird

ANS - D

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

(A) camp

(B) town

(C) city

(D) village

ANS - B

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

(A) read

(B) see

(C) smell

(D) hear

ANS - B

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

(A) bag





- (B) plate
- (C) lamp
- (D) cup

ANS - C

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

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

ANS - A

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

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

ANS - D

35. When did Toni Morrison receive the Nobel Prize?

- (A) 1990



Rankers Bseb

10th
Class

Chapter – 6

Once Upon a Time

English

(B) 1992

(C) 1993

(D) 1994

ANS - C

RANKERS BSEB





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

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

2. How were the Aryan regarded till recently?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





7. What is preferable to fanatic devotion?

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

8. Which spirit underlying the changes of indian history?

Ans – The spirit of underlying unity, which informs the diverse expressions' of its life, underlying the changes of Indian history.

9. How does Humayun Kabir define culture?

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

10. How does Humayun Kabir define civilization?

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

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

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





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

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

Ans - B

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

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

Ans - A

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

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



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

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

Ans - A

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

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

Ans - B

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

- (A) Aryans
- (B) Americans



- (C) Japanese
- (D) Mughals

Ans - A

7. Underlying Unity is the most remarkable feature of

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

Ans - B

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

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

Ans - A

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

- (A) Aryans





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

Ans - A

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

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

Ans - A

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

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

Ans - B

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





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

Ans - C

13. Who were Sakas and Huns?

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

Ans - C

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

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

Ans - C



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

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

Ans - D

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

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

Ans - A

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

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





Ans - A

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

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

Ans - B

19. Indian Culture is....

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

Ans - C

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

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





(D) culture

Ans - D

21. What is the meaning of 'absorbed'?

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

Ans - A

22.is the common characteristic of all culture.

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

Ans - B

23. Sakas and Huns came after....

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



(D) The Aryans

Ans - D

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

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

Ans - C

25. Who came to India?

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

Ans - A

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

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





(D) civilization

Ans - D

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

(A) civilization

(B) history

(C) war

(D) Socialism

Ans - A

28. has characterised Indian history throughout the ages.

(A) Spirit of Unity

(B) Spirit of Toleration

(C) Vitality

(D) Rich culture

Ans - A

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

(A) culture

(B) civilization

(C) character



(D) unity

Ans - B

30. Indian culture is amazing because of its

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

Ans - C

31. Humayun Kabir was a

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

Ans - D

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

- (A) rich
- (B) extraordinary



- (C) remote
- (D) glorious

Ans - D

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

- (A) England
- (B) America
- (C) Africa
- (D) India

Ans - D

34.is the most amazing aspect of Indian culture

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

Ans - C

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

- (A) family



- (B) office
- (C) school
- (D) society

Ans - D

36.were considered the earliest invaders of India.

- (A) Aryans
- (B) Turks
- (C) Greek
- (D) Afghans

Ans - A

RANKERS BSEB





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

Ans - When men started fighting, the two girls made a channel through which the water of the puddle could run out into the street. The water from the channel ran towards the place where the men were fighting. Watching the chip of wood floating along their stream, they came near them.

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

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

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

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

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

Ans - The two girls were young children and were rejoicing in the festival of easter. Seeing the puddle they thought of time fun and came near it to splash and enjoy. but Akoulya's frock got stained due to





Malasha splashed to, she started shouting and this made them fight against each other.

5. Why did Akoulya shout at Malasha ?

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

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

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

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

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

8. Did the old woman succeed in her effort?

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

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





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

10. Why did Akoulya's mother seize Malasha?

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

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

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

Ans - A





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

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

Ans - A

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

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

Ans - C

4. Akoulya took off their shoes and stockings.



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

Ans - C

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

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

Ans - B

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

- (A) Little girls were quarreling
- (B) Little girls were dancing



- (C) Little girls became friends again
- (D) Little girls became enemies again

Ans - C

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

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

Ans - B

8. Leo Tolstoy's story is about

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





9. It was a early

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

Ans - D

10. Malasha was

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

Ans - A

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



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

Ans - C

12. Who shouted at Malasha?

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

Ans - D

13. The two little girls were dressed in

- (A) new clothes
- (B) dirty clothes
- (C) splashed clothes





(D) none of these

Ans - A

14. Why was Akoulya's mother angry?

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

Ans - A

15. It was Easter, the day should be spent

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

Ans - B

16. Where did the two girls meet?



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

Ans - D

17. What were the two girls doing?

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

Ans - B

18. Who was ashamed?

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





(D) The men

Ans - D

19. Who were highly delighted?

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

Ans - A

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

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

Ans - C

21. The man looked at the





- (A) girls
- (B) children
- (C) women
- (D) old man

Ans - C

22. Akoulya and Malasha took off their and stockings.

- (A) handkerchief
- (B) shoes
- (C) hairbands
- (D) bags

Ans - B

23. Malasha plumped down her

- (A) shoes
- (B) frock



- (C) feet
- (D) hands

Ans - C

24. 'Walk carefully' who says?

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

Ans - A

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

.....

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



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

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

Ans - B

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

- (A) neck
- (B) hands
- (C) hair
- (D) frock

Ans - D

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



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

Ans - C

29. Where did the two girls came from?

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

Ans - B

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

- (A) jealousy
- (B) anger



- (C) envy
- (D) farms

Ans - B

31. Who had dressed them?

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

Ans - C

32. What was in the yard ?

- (A) Hot water
- (B) Cold water
- (C) Drinking water
- (D) Dirty water

Ans - D





33. Akoulya's mother struck

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

Ans - A

34. When Akoulya sawon her frock, she was angry.

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

Ans - A

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

- (A) Temple



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

Ans - C

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

- (A) dancing
- (B) singing
- (C) praying
- (D) listening

Ans - D

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

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





(D) grandmother

Ans - D

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

(A) sat

(B) laughed

(C) shopped

(D) quarrelled

Ans - D

39. Where did the water come up to?

(A) Akoulya's ankles

(B) Malasha's ankles

(C) Malasha's knees

(D) Akoulya's knees

Ans - B





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

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

Ans - C

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

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

Ans - C

