

General English Part C - Literary Works**1. LITERARY WORKS****HIS FIRST FLIGHT – Liam O’Flaherty****About the Author**

Liam O’Flaherty (1896 – 1984) was an Irish novelist and short writer and a major figure in the Irish literary renaissance. He was a founding member of the Communist Party of Ireland. A native Irish-speaker from the Gaeltacht, O’Flaherty wrote almost exclusively in English, except for a small number of short stories in the Irish language. He spent most of his time in travelling and lived comfortably and quietly outside the spotlight.

Summary

‘His first flight’ by Liam O’Flaherty is a true parable about overcoming fears in life. Every journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. But that single step is the most difficult one to make. When we conquer the fear and venture forth, we will realize that we are born with wings.

A young seagull looked desperately at the vast expanse of water that stretched before him. His parents, brothers and little sister had flown away. They left him alone on the rock. There was no food and he was hungry. He could not fly. Many times, he had tried to run forward to the brink of the ledge and flap his wings. But he was afraid that his wings would not support him. His parents made countless efforts to make him fly. Yet they could not persuade him, to make an attempt to fly. He was starving and felt that he would die, if he did not get any food. He saw his mother tearing a piece of fish with her beak. When he cried out to her, she just screamed back. Then he saw his mother approaching him with food and was very happy. But she stopped at a distance. He was very hungry. So he dived at the fish. His mother flew upward and he started falling. He was terrified for a moment, but then he realized that he was flying. In this way, he made his ‘first flight’. His parents and sister praised him. He was offered scraps of dogfish.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Which of the following works is a prose piece?

- A) Life
- B) A Dilemma
- C) His First Flight
- D) The Tempest

Answer : C) His First Flight

2. His First Flight was written by _____.

- A) Liam O’Flaherty
- B) Ruskin Bond
- C) Robert Frost
- D) Oscar Wilde

Answer : A) Liam O'Flaherty

3. Liam O'Flaherty was born in _____.

A) 1876

B) 1896

C) 1886

D) 1866

Answer : B) 1896

4. Who was an Irish novelist and short story writer and a major figure in the Irish literary Renaissance?

A) Shakespeare

B) William Henry

C) Liam O'Flaherty

D) Ruskin Bond

Answer : C) Liam O'Flaherty

5. Liam O'Flaherty was a founding member of the Communist Party of _____.

A) Ireland

B) British

C) America

D) India

Answer : A) Ireland

6. Who was a native Irish-speaker from the Gaeltacht?

A) Joanna

B) Ruskin Bond

C) Thomas Hardy

D) Liam O'Flaherty

Answer : D) Liam O'Flaherty

7. The students visited _____ city.

A) Kanchipuram

B) Darjeeling

C) Villupuram

D) New Delhi

Answer : B) Darjeeling

8. _____ is the third highest mountain in the world.

A) Kanchenjunga

B) Mt. Edwin

C) Mt. Everest

D) Mount Abu

Answer : A) Kanchenjunga

9. _____ hill is 13km away from Darjeeling.

A) Green

B) Bend

C) Cobra

D) Tiger

Answer : D) Tiger

10. The drinking water is supplied by lake.

A) Ganges

B) Nile

C) Amazon

D) Sanchal

Answer : D) Sanchal

11. After Sanchal lake, they visited _____.

A) Batasia Loop

B) Mount Abu

C) Kathmandu

D) Kashmir

Answer : A) Batasia Loop

12. Consider the following statements :

I. As the sky was cloudy, they could get a glimpse of Mount Everest.

II. The toy train covers 14km in three hours.

III. Tiger hill has earned international fame for the best sunset view.

Which of the above statement(s) is / are wrong?

- A) I and II only
- B) II and III only
- C) I and III only
- D) All of these

Answer : C) I and III only

13. The young seagull was alone on his _____.

- A) Ledge
- B) Devour
- C) Herring
- D) Cackle

Answer : A) Ledge

14. How many brothers does the young seagull has?

- A) One
- B) Four
- C) Six
- D) Two

Answer : D) Two

15. How many sisters does the young seagull has?

- A) One
- B) Two
- C) Three
- D) Five

Answer : A) One

16. Young seagull's two brothers and his sister had already flown away before.

- A) Two day's
- B) One day
- C) Three day's
- D) Four day's

Answer : B) One day

17. He had been afraid to fly with them.

He refers to whom

- A) Father
- B) Mother
- C) Sister
- D) Young seagull

Answer : D) Young seagull

18. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

He felt certain that his wings would never support him;

- A) Young seagull
- B) Brother
- C) Father
- D) Mother

Answer : A) Young seagull

19. A long silver fish that swims in large groups in the sea is called

- A) Mackerel
- B) Herring
- C) Shrilly
- D) Ledge

Answer : B) Herring

20. To run at a moderate pace with short steps is called as _____.

- A) Whet
- B) Trot
- C) Gnaw
- D) Swoop

Answer : B) Trot

21. The sun was now ascending the sky, blazing warmly on his ledge that faced the

- A) South
- B) West
- C) North

D) East

Answer : A) South

22. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

He felt the heat because he had not eaten since the previous nightfall.

A) Father

B) Brother

C) Author

D) Young seagull

Answer : D) Young seagull

23. Who was preening the feathers on his white back?

A) Mother

B) Father

C) Young seagull

D) Sister

Answer : B) Father

24. Only his mother was looking at him.

Him refers to whom

A) Young seagull

B) Brother

C) Father

D) Mother

Answer : A) Young seagull

25. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

‘Ga, ga, ga’, he cried, begging her to bring him over some food.

A) Mother

B) Father

C) Young seagull

D) Brother

Answer : C) Young seagull

26. He had made his first flight.

He refers to

- A) Father
- B) Author
- C) Brother
- D) Young seagull

Answer : D) Young seagull

THE TEMPEST – An Extract from Charles

Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare

About the Author

William Shakespeare (1564 – 1616) was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. He was an English poet, playwright and actor. Widely regarded as both the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. His surviving body of work includes 37 plays, 154 sonnets and two narrative poems, the majority of which he penned between 1589 and 1613.

Summary

The play opens with a storm raised by Prospero. Earlier he was the rightful Duke of Milan. He had been set adrift in a boat with his three-year-old daughter, Miranda, by his usurping brother, Antonio. Prospero was more interested in his books and his magic than in the pragmatics of ruling Milan. This caused him to be overthrown by his brother. Arriving at an island, Prospero proceeded to make good use of his magic by freeing the spirit Ariel from the torment of imprisonment by a witch called Sycorax. Prospero found no living person on the island other than Sycorax's son, an ugly monster, Caliban. Prospero employed Caliban, as a slave, to fetch wood and do the most laborious works.

As the play begins, Prospero creates a tempest in order to dash a fine large ship, in which the King of Naples, his son Ferdinand, and Prospero's brother, Antonio were travelling. He creates this tempest with the help of Ariel. He asks Ariel to bring Ferdinand to his cave. Before the arrival of Ferdinand, he tells his daughter of the misdeeds of his brother Antonio and the King of Naples. He tells the reason for creating the violent storm. He has no intentions of hurting them. But he wants them to realize their mistake and repent. When Ferdinand comes to his cave, he gets attracted to Miranda. They fall in love with each other. Prospero tests Ferdinand's constancy by making him to perform severe tasks. Finally, Ariel makes Prospero's enemies to realize their mistake. They repent for it. Prospero forgives them and restores his dukedom Milan.

Do you know

The play 'The Tempest' was written between 1610 & 1611.

Many critics and historians believe it to be one of the last plays of William Shakespeare.

It is considered as one of Shakespeare's well-written plays.

It is believed that the play 'The Tempest' was based on an actual wreck of a ship called Sea Venture off Bermuda that was headed to Virginia. There is a strong evidence that Shakespeare used elements of the story of the wreck.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Which of the following works is a supplementary?

- A) No Men Are Foreign
- B) The Attic
- C) The Tempest
- D) The Dying Detective

Answer : C) The Tempest

2. The Tempest was an extract from Charles Lamb's Tales from _____.

- A) Shakespeare
- B) William Henry
- C) Robert Frost
- D) Oscar Wilde

Answer : A) Shakespeare

3. William Shakespeare was born in

- A) 1554
- B) 1564
- C) 1574
- D) 1584

Answer : B) 1564

4. William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, _____.

- A) America
- B) Australia
- C) England
- D) Germany

Answer : C) England

5. William Shakespeare was an _____ poet, playwright and actor.

- A) English
- B) Indian
- C) French
- D) Latin

Answer : A) English

6. Identify the Personality :

1. Widely regarded as both the greatest writer in the English language.

2. The world's pre-eminent dramatist.

A) Tagore

B) Douglas Malloch

C) William Wordsworth

D) William Shakespeare

Answer : D) William Shakespeare

7. Shakespeare has written _____ plays.

A) 17

B) 7

C) 27

D) 37

Answer : D) 37

8. Shakespeare has written _____ sonnets.

A) 154

B) 114

C) 124

D) 134

Answer : A) 154

9. Shakespeare has written _____ narrative poems.

A) Ten

B) Twenty

C) Five

D) Two

Answer : D) Two

10. The majority of the Shakespeare works penned between

A) 1529 and 1583

B) 1519 and 1565

C) 1546 and 1585

D) 1589 and 1613

Answer : D) 1589 and 1613

11. Consider the following statements regarding “The Tempest”:

I. The play ‘The Tempest’ was written between 1610 and 1611.

II. Many critics and historians believe it to be one of the last plays of William Shakespeare.

Which of the above statement(s) is / are correct?

A) I only

B) II only

C) Neither I nor II

D) Both I and II

Answer : D) Both I and II

12. Consider the following statements regarding “The Tempest”:

I. It is considered as one of Shakespeare’s well-written plays.

II. It is believed that the play ‘The Tempest’ was based on an actual wreck of a ship called Sea Venture off Bermuda that was headed to Virginia. There is a strong evidence that Shakespeare used elements of the story of the wreck.

Which of the above statement(s) is / are correct?

A) I only

B) II only

C) Neither I nor II

D) Both I and II

Answer : D) Both I and II

13. _____ was the chief of all spirits.

A) Sycorax

B) Caliban

C) Ariel

D) Prospero

Answer : C) Ariel

14. _____ raised a dreadful storm.

A) Ariel

B) Prospero

C) Miranda

D) Sycorax

Answer : B) Prospero

15. Miranda was brought to the island _____ years ago.

A) Fourteen

B) Ten

C) Twelve

D) Five

Answer : C) Twelve

16. Prospero ordered Ariel to bring _____ to his place.

A) Gonzalo

B) Ferdinand

C) King of Naples

D) Antonio

Answer : B) Ferdinand

17. _____ had provided Prospero formerly with books and provisions.

A) Antonio

B) Ferdinand

C) Gonzalo

D) Ariel

Answer : C) Gonzalo

18. The second human being that Miranda saw on the island was _____.

A) Ariel

B) Prospero

C) Ferdinand

D) Gonzalo

Answer : C) Ferdinand

19. Identify the character or speaker.

She imprisoned the spirits in the bodies of large trees.

A) Sycorax

- B) Ariel
- C) Miranda
- D) Prospero

Answer : A) Sycorax

20. Identify the character or speaker.

He was the chief of all spirits.

- A) Antonio
- B) Ariel
- C) Prospero
- D) Miranda

Answer : B) Ariel

21. Identify the character or speaker.

It seems to me like the recollection of a dream.

- A) Miranda
- B) Prospero
- C) Sycorax
- D) Ariel

Answer : B) Prospero

22. Identify the character or speaker.

I was Duke of Milan, and you were a princess.

- A) Prospero
- B) Sycorax
- C) Miranda
- D) Antonio

Answer : A) Prospero

23. Identify the character or speaker.

What a trouble must I have been to you then!

- A) Sycorax
- B) Ariel
- C) Prospero

D) Miranda

Answer : D) Miranda

24. Identify the character or speaker.

Now pray tell me, sir, your reason for raising this sea-storm?

A) Ariel

B) Antonio

C) Miranda

D) Sycorax

Answer : C) Miranda

25. Identify the character or speaker.

I will soon move you.

A) Ariel

B) Sycorax

C) Antonio

D) Miranda

Answer : A) Ariel

26. Identify the character or speaker.

I will tie your neck and feet together.

A) Sycorax

B) Ariel

C) Miranda

D) Prospero

Answer : D) Prospero

27. Identify the character or speaker.

I must finish my task before I take my rest.

A) Ferdinand

B) Sycorax

C) Prospero

D) Miranda

Answer : A) Ferdinand

28. Identify the character or speaker.

He repented and implored his brother's forgiveness.

- A) Ariel
- B) Prospero
- C) Miranda
- D) Antonio

Answer : D) Antonio

29. The inhabitants of the island were an old man named _____ and his daughter Miranda.

- A) Antonio
- B) Caliban
- C) Gonzalo
- D) Prospero

Answer : D) Prospero

30. Prospero possessed the powers of the duke of _____.

- A) Milan
- B) Mulan
- C) Caliban
- D) Miranda

Answer : A) Milan

31. Who was the son of a witch named Sycorax?

- A) Antonio
- B) Gonzalo
- C) Prospero
- D) Caliban

Answer : D) Caliban

32. Antonio was the brother of _____.

- A) Miranda
- B) Caliban
- C) Prospero
- D) Ariel

Answer : C) Prospero

33. Who raised a violent storm in the sea to make his enemies repent for the injustice done to him and his daughter?

- A) Prospero
- B) Antonio
- C) Ariel
- D) Gonzalo

Answer : A) Prospero

34. Prospero ordered _____ to torment the inmates of the ship by raising a violent storm.

- A) Antonio
- B) Ariel
- C) Miranda
- D) Caliban

Answer : B) Ariel

35. Who was the Prince of Naples?

- A) Prospero
- B) Gonzalo
- C) Ferdinand
- D) Antonio

Answer : C) Ferdinand

36. _____ helped Prospero by providing books and provisions when he left Milan.

- A) Gonzalo
- B) Miranda
- C) Ariel
- D) Ferdinand

Answer : A) Gonzalo

37. Miranda came to this island when she was _____ years old.

- A) Five
- B) Four
- C) Six

D) Three

Answer : D) Three

38. Who was the lord of Prospero Court?

A) Antonio

B) Caliban

C) Ariel

D) Gonzalo

Answer : D) Gonzalo

39. Identify the character or speaker.

“O my young gentleman,”

A) Ariel

B) Ferdinand

C) Antonio

D) Prospero

Answer : A) Ariel

40. Identify the character or speaker.

Come, sir, follow me.”

A) Prospero

B) Caliban

C) Miranda

D) Ariel

Answer : D) Ariel

41. Identify the character or speaker.

He followed in amazement the sound of Ariel’s voice

A) Antonio

B) Ferdinand

C) Ariel

D) Gonzalo

Answer : B) Ferdinand

42. Identify the character or speaker.

“Tell me what you are looking at yonder.”

- A) Miranda
- B) Sycorax
- C) Ferdinand
- D) Ariel

Answer : A) Miranda

43. Identify the character or speaker.

Believe me, it is a beautiful creature. Is it not a spirit?”

- A) Antonio
- B) Miranda
- C) Ariel
- D) Caliban

Answer : B) Miranda

44. Identify the character or speaker.

He has lost his companions, and is wandering about to find them.”

- A) Sycorax
- B) Ferdinand
- C) Prospero
- D) Miranda

Answer : C) Prospero

45. Identify the character or speaker.

“I will resist this” and drew his sword

- A) Ferdinand
- B) Ariel
- C) Antonio
- D) Sycorax

Answer : A) Ferdinand

46. Identify the character or speaker.

“Why are you so ungentle?”

- A) Caliban

- B) Miranda
- C) Ariel
- D) Prospero

Answer : B) Miranda

47. Identify the character or speaker.

This is the second man I ever saw, and to me he seems a true one.”

- A) Sycorax
- B) Caliban
- C) Miranda
- D) Gonzalo

Answer : C) Miranda

48. Identify the character or speaker.

An advocate for an impostor!

- A) Prospero
- B) Ariel
- C) Antonio
- D) Miranda

Answer : A) Prospero

49. Identify the character or speaker.

I have no wish to see a goodlier man.”

- A) Gonzalo
- B) Caliban
- C) Sycorax
- D) Miranda

Answer : D) Miranda

50. Identify the character or speaker.

Then as my gift, take my daughter.”

- A) Ariel
- B) Prospero
- C) Ferdinand

D) Antonio

Answer : B) Prospero

51. Identify the character or speaker.

“Then bring them here, Ariel,”

A) Prospero

B) Caliban

C) Antonio

D) Gonzalo

Answer : A) Prospero

52. Identify the character or speaker.

He dismissed Ariel from his service, to the great joy of that lively little spirit.

A) Ferdinand

B) Antonio

C) Caliban

D) Prospero

Answer : D) Prospero

IDENTIFY THE CHARACTER OR SPEAKER

Statement	Character / Speaker
She imprisoned the spirits in the bodies of large trees.	Sycorax
He was the chief of all spirits.	Ariel
It seems to me like the recollection of a dream.	Miranda
It was Duke of Milan, and you were a princess.	Prospero
What a trouble must I have been to you then!	Miranda
Now pray tell me, sir, your reason for raising this sea-storm?	Miranda
I will soon move you.	Ariel
I will tie your neck and feet together.	Prospero
I must finish my task before I take my rest.	Ferdinand
He repented and implored his brother's forgiveness.	Antonio

THE LAST LESSON – Alphonse Daudet

About the Author

Alphonse Daudet (1840-1897) was a French novelist and short-story writer. The Last Lesson is set in the days of the Franco-Prussian War (1870 – 1871) in which France was defeated by Prussia led by Bismarck. Prussia then consisted of what now are the nations of Germany, Poland and parts of Austria. In this story the French districts of Alsace and Lorraine have passed into Prussian hands.

Summary

The story is narrated by a French student Franz. He dislikes studying French and hates his teacher M. Hamel. After overpowering their districts of Alsace and Lorraine in France, Berlin has ordered that the German language is to be taught in the schools, instead of French. It is the last day of their French teacher M. Hamel, who has been there for forty years is full of grief, regret and patriotism. As a mark of respect for his hard work, the village men also attend his 'last lesson'. They are sad as they have not learnt their mother tongue, French in their childhood. Franz is shocked to know that it is his last lesson, as he does not know French.

Now, suddenly, he gets interested in learning it and understands everything taught on that day. He develops an instant liking for the teacher, M. Hamel and respects him for his sincerity and hard work. He feels sad at departing from him and is ashamed for not being able to recite the lesson of participles. M. Hamel tells them that they all are at fault for not being eager enough to learn, putting it off to the next day. He blames himself for not teaching them sincerely. His patriotism is reflected in his praise for the French language as being the most beautiful and most logical language in the world. He tells the class to guard their language as being close to one's language as the key to escape from the prison of slavery. It will help them in getting free from the Germans. They realize the importance of learning their mother tongue.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Which of the following works is a prose piece?

- A) A Dilemma
- B) The Last Lesson
- C) No Men Are Foreign
- D) Zigzag

Answer : B) The Last Lesson

2. The last Lesson was written by _____.

- A) Alphonse Daudet
- B) Rudyard Kipling
- C) Robert Frost
- D) Ruskin Bond

Answer : A) Alphonse Daudet

3. Alphonse Daudet was born in _____.

- A) 1830
- B) 1850

C) 1860

D) 1840

Answer : D) 1840

4. Alphonse Daudet was a _____ novelist and short-story writer.

A) English

B) Latin

C) French

D) Sanskrit

Answer : C) French

5. The Last Lesson is set in the days of the France-Prussian War (1870 – 1871) in which France was defeated by _____ led by Bismarck.

A) Prussia

B) America

C) Italy

D) Spain

Answer : A) Prussia

6. Prussia then consisted of what now are the nations of _____, Poland and parts of Austria.

A) Ireland

B) Germany

C) America

D) Japan

Answer : B) Germany

7. _____ is a Roman Catholic devotion commemorating the Incarnation of Jesus and including the Hail Mary, said at morning, noon, and sunset.

A) Holy

B) Angel

C) Angelus

D) Saar

Answer : C) Angelus

8. “Vive la France!” meaning in English.

A) Long live France

- B) Holy grail
- C) Death France
- D) Long live Germany

Answer : A) Long live France

9. This lesson is set in the days of _____-Prussian war.

- A) Holland
- B) America
- C) Spain
- D) France

Answer : D) France

10. France was ruled by _____.

- A) Prime Minister
- B) President
- C) Chief Minister
- D) Bismarck

Answer : D) Bismarck

11. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

I started for school very late that morning.

- A) Franz
- B) Hamel
- C) Daudet
- D) Mayor

Answer : A) Franz

12. The order had come from _____ to teach only German in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine.

- A) Spain
- B) United Kingdom
- C) America
- D) Berlin

Answer : D) Berlin

13. Franz was asked to recite the rules of _____.

- A) Homophones
- B) Participles
- C) Direct speech
- D) Present tense

Answer : B) Participles

14. M. Hamel told that _____ was a beautiful language.

- A) French
- B) German
- C) Mandarin
- D) Hindi

Answer : A) French

15. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

When he went fishing he gave him a holiday.

- A) Councilor
- B) Mayor
- C) Franz
- D) Hamel

Answer : D) Hamel

16. M. Hamel had been in the village for _____ years.

- A) Ten
- B) Twenty
- C) Thirty
- D) Forty

Answer : D) Forty

17. Franz was sorry for having not learned properly.

- A) French
- B) Hindi
- C) Sanskrit
- D) German

Answer : A) French

18. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

When I passed the town hall there was a crowd in front of the bulletin-board.

- A) Hamel
- B) Franz
- C) John
- D) Mayor

Answer : B) Franz

19. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

“Go to your place quickly,

- A) Franz
- B) Blacksmith
- C) Hamel
- D) Watcher

Answer : C) Hamel

20. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

I jumped over the bench and sat down at my desk.

- A) Franz
- B) Postmaster
- C) Mayor
- D) Hamel

Answer : A) Franz

21. Who had brought an old primer?

- A) Hamel
- B) Hauser
- C) Blacksmith
- D) Mayor

Answer : B) Hauser

22. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

“My children, this is the last lesson I shall give you.

- A) Postmaster

- B) Mayor
- C) Hamel
- D) Franz

Answer : C) Hamel

23. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

Why, I hardly knew how to write!

- A) Franz
- B) Hauser
- C) Mayor
- D) Hamel

Answer : A) Franz

24. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

“My friends,” said he, “I-I-“

- A) Mayor
- B) Postmaster
- C) Franz
- D) Hamel

Answer : D) Hamel

25. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

“School is dismissed-you may go.”

- A) Hamel
- B) Franz
- C) Postmaster
- D) Hauser

Answer : A) Hamel

26. All at once the church-clock struck _____.

- A) Ten
- B) Four
- C) One
- D) Twelve

Answer : D) Twelve

THE LITTLE HERO OF HOLLAND – Mary Mapes Dodge

About the Author

Mary Mapes Dodge (1831 – 1905) was an American children's author and editor, best known for her novel **Hans Brinker**. She was the recognized leader in juvenile literature for almost a third of the nineteenth century. Dodge conducted St. Nicholas for more than thirty years, and it became one of the most successful magazines for children. She was able to persuade many of the great writers of the world – Mark Twain, Louisa May Alcott, Robert Louis Stevenson, Tennyson etc to contribute to her children's magazine.

Summary

This is a true story of a little boy with a brave heart. He saved his fellowmen with a brave act. Holland is a country, where much of the land lies below the sea level. It has a great wall, that keeps from being destroyed by the North Sea. Even the children of Holland know that the hole in the dike which is no longer than a finger can be very dangerous.

Many years ago in Holland there was a boy named Peter. His father tended the gates in the dikes. He opened and closed the sluices for the ships to pass out of Holland's canals into the great sea. When Peter was 8 years old, his mother called him and told him to give cakes to his blind friend. It was an early fall season. His mother advised him to return before it was dark. Peter gave cakes to his blind friend and remembered to get back early. On his way back he noticed that the rains had swollen the water in the canal beating against the dike. Just then he heard a noise of trickling water. He saw a leak in the dike. There was a hole in it. Realizing the danger, he climbed down the side of the dike and thrust his finger into the tiny hole. The flowing of the water stopped. He stayed there very long, shouted for help and screamed. No one came. His arm ached and grew stiff. He shouted for his mother. His mother searched for him and thought he was spending the night with his blind friend. Peter stayed there all night keeping the sea out from entering into the country. Next day morning, a man heard a groan as he walked along the top of the dike. He saw Peter clinging to the side of the great wall. When he questioned, Peter told him that he was keeping the water back. The alarm was spread. People came running with shovels and the hole was soon mended. Peter was carried home to his parents. The whole town soon came to know that how the brave hero had saved their lives.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Which of the following works is a supplementary?

- A) The Attic
- B) The Little Hero of Holland
- C) The Last Lesson
- D) Life

Answer : B) The Little Hero of Holland

2. The Little Hero of Holland was written by _____.

- A) Mary Mapes Dodge
- B) Arthur Conan Doyle

- C) Silas Weir Mitchell
- D) William Shakespeare

Answer : A) Mary Mapes Dodge

3. Mary Mapes Dodge was born in

- A) 1821
- B) 1851
- C) 1841
- D) 1831

Answer : D) 1831

4. Mary Mapes Dodge was an _____ children's author and editor.

- A) British
- B) France
- C) American
- D) Indian

Answer : C) American

5. Mary Mapes Dodge was best known for her novel _____.

- A) Hans Briner
- B) Tempest
- C) The Cherry tree
- D) Nicholas

Answer : A) Hans Briner

6. Consider the following statements regarding Mary Mapes Dodge:

I. She was the recognized leader in juvenile literature for almost a third of the nineteenth century.

II. Dodge conducted St. Nicholas for more than thirty years, and it became one of the most successful magazines for children.

III. She was able to persuade many of the great writers of the world to contribute to her children's magazine – Mark Twain, Louisa May Alcott, Robert Louis Stevenson, Tennyson etc.

Which of the above statement(s) is / are correct?

- A) I & II only
- B) II & III only
- C) I & III only

D) All of these

Answer : D) All of these

7. Identify the character / speaker:

‘I want you to go across the dike and take these cakes to your friend, the blind man’

A) Peter

B) Peter’s Mother

C) Father

D) Passer by

Answer : B) Peter’s Mother

8. Identify the character / speaker:

I am glad they are so strong?

A) Father

B) Passer by

C) Peter

D) Peter’s Mother

Answer : C) Peter

9. Identify the character / speaker:

‘Holland shall not be drowned while I am here’.

A) Peter

B) Peter’s Mother

C) Father

D) Passer by

Answer : A) Peter

10. Identify the character / speaker:

‘What’s the matter?’ he called. “Are you hurt?”

A) Father

B) Peter

C) Peter’s Mother

D) Passer by

Answer : D) Passer by

11. Identify the character / speaker:

‘Tell them to come quickly!’

- A) Peter
- B) Passer by
- C) Father
- D) Peter’s Mother

Answer : A) Peter

12. _____ is a country where much of the land lies below sea level.

- A) New Zealand
- B) Australia
- C) India
- D) Holland

Answer : D) Holland

13. Only great walls called _____ keep the North Sea from rushing in and flooding the land.

- A) Bikes
- B) Dikes
- C) Sikes
- D) Nikes

Answer : B) Dikes

14. Peter was _____ years old.

- A) Eight
- B) Ten
- C) Twelve
- D) Fourteen

Answer : A) Eight

15. “Come here; come here,” he called.

He refers to _____.

- A) Blind man
- B) Father
- C) Peter

D) Passer by

Answer : C) Peter

16. Identify the character / speaker:

He shouted again. “Will no one come? Mother! Mother!”

A) Peter

B) Father

C) Passer by

D) Friend

Answer : A) Peter

17. “I must not let them be drowned,” he thought.

I refers to

A) Peter’s brother

B) Peter

C) Peter’s sister

D) Father

Answer : B) Peter

18. Early the next morning a man going to work thought he heard a _____ as he walked along the top of the dike.

A) Groan

B) Sluices

C) Numb

D) Shovels

Answer : A) Groan

19. “I’m keeping the water back!” _____ yelled.

A) Peter

B) Blind man

C) Peter’s mother

D) Father

Answer : A) Peter

20. _____ carried Peter home to his parents.

- A) Brother
- B) Sister
- C) Blind man
- D) People

Answer : D) People

IDENTIFY THE CHARACTER OR SPEAKER

Statement	Character / Speaker
"I want you to go across the dike and take these cakes to your friend, the blind man."	Peter's Mother
"I am glad they are so strong".	Peter
"Holland shall not be drowned while I am here."	Peter
"What's the matter?" he called. "Are you hurt?"	A man who saved Peter
"Tell them to come quickly!"	Peter

THE DYING DETECTIVE – Arthur Conan Doyle

About the Author

Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle (1859 – 1930) was a British writer best known for his detective fiction featuring the character of Sherlock Holmes, which are generally considered milestones in the field of crime fiction. Doyle wrote forty-six short stories featuring the famous detective. The story is narrated by the character, Dr. Watson.

Originally a physician, in 1887 he published *A Study in Scarlet*, the first of four novels about Holmes and Dr. Watson. In addition, Doyle wrote over fifty short stories featuring the famous detective. The Sherlock Holmes stories are generally considered milestones in the field of fiction. His notable works include **Stories of Sherlock Holmes** and **The Lost World**.

Summary

The narrator Mr. Watson is informed by Mr. Holmes' landlady that Holmes is seriously ill. He has contracted a deadly contagious disease, Formosa plague from the Chinese sailors while at work at Rotherhithe. Everyone expresses shock over his illness including Inspector Morton who meets Watson and enquires about Holmes.

Holmes starves for three days without food and water and looks deathly pale. He does not permit even a doctor to come close to him. Watson offers to help Holmes but he refuses and doesn't even want Dr. Ainstree to be brought.

Holmes locks the door and asks Watson to wait for two hours. In the mean time he asks him to read. Unable to read, Watson walks around to find a small black and white ivory box with sliding lid. But Holmes does not permit him even to touch it.

After some time, Holmes asks him to put his money in the watch pocket and light the gas only half on. He asks Watson to place some papers within Holmes' reach, before Watson leaves to bring Mr. Culverton Smith of 13 Lower Burke Street, who according to Holmes, is the only highly knowledgeable person about Eastern Diseases.

Overhearing Mr. Culverton Smith telling his butler that he is not here, Watson rushes to plead with Smith to save Holmes. As soon as Smith hears the name of Holmes he rushes to visit him. Watson goes away on a pretext of an appointment. Holmes meets Mr. Smith and informs him that he knows everything about the symptoms of the disease. Mr. Smith also speaks of Victor Savage who died of the same disease on the fourth day. But Holmes insists that it was only Smith who killed him. But Smith is sure it can't be proved. As Holmes pleads with Smith to cure him, Smith asks Holmes whether he received a box by post. Holmes said he received a box with a spring that sucked blood and it was a joke. Smith clearly states that it wasn't a joke and that in spite of knowing so much about Victor's death he shouldn't have crossed Smith's path and added Holmes death was near.

Holmes asks Smith to turn up the gas to have a better look at him, and Smith is shocked to see Holmes who admits that he was only acting all the while. Footsteps are heard by the narrator and inspector Morton arrests Smith on charges of murder.

Holmes apologises to Watson for having undermined his capabilities as a doctor. He has done it only to bring in Smith who has killed his nephew. He wants to kill Holmes too to avoid imprisonment. Holmes gets ready to have nutritious food at Simpsons' and thanks Watson.

Do you know

Joseph Bell (1837 – 1911). He was a lecturer in medicine whose detective approach to diagnosis inspired Arthur Conan Doyle's character Sherlock Holmes. The wider picture in Scotland at the time is set out in our Historical Timeline. Joseph Bell was born in Edinburgh.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Which of the following works is a prose piece?

- A) The Aged Mother
- B) The Grumble Family
- C) The Dying Detective
- D) The Ant and the Cricket

Answer : C) The Dying Detective

2. The author of "The Dying Detective" was _____.

- A) Arthur Conan Doyle
- B) Thomas Hardy
- C) William Henry
- D) Colin Munro

Answer : A) Arthur Conan Doyle

3. Joseph Bell was born in _____.

- A) 1847
- B) 1837
- C) 1857
- D) 1867

Answer : B) 1837

4. Joseph Bell was a lecturer in _____.

- A) Engineering
- B) Medicine
- C) Law
- D) Arts

Answer : B) Medicine

5. Whose detective approach to diagnosis inspired Arthur Conan Doyle's character Sherlock Holmes?

- A) Joseph Bell
- B) Hamish
- C) Bennet
- D) Marshall

Answer : A) Joseph Bell

6. Joseph Bell was born in _____.

- A) Adelaide
- B) London
- C) Melbourne
- D) Edinburgh

Answer : D) Edinburgh

7. Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle was born in _____.

- A) 1849
- B) 1839
- C) 1859
- D) 1869

Answer : C) 1859

8. Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle was a _____ writer.

- A) British
- B) American
- C) Indian
- D) French

Answer : A) British

9. Doyle wrote _____ short stories featuring the famous detective.

- A) 16
- B) 26
- C) 36
- D) 46

Answer : D) 46

10. The story is narrated by the character, _____.

- A) Holmes
- B) Doyle
- C) Joseph Bell
- D) Dr. Watson

Answer : D) Dr. Watson

11. Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle was originally a _____.

- A) Physician
- B) Lawyer
- C) Engineer
- D) Businessman

Answer : A) Physician

12. In _____ Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle published A Study in Scarlet, the first of four novels about Holmes and Dr. Watson.

- A) 1867
- B) 1897
- C) 1877
- D) 1887

Answer : D) 1887

13. Doyle wrote over _____ short stories featuring the famous detective.

- A) Forty
- B) Fifty
- C) Thirty
- D) Twenty

Answer : B) Fifty

14. The author of Stories of Sherlock Holmes and The Lost World was _____.

- A) Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle
- B) Smith
- C) Watson
- D) Sherlock Holmes

Answer : A) Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle

15. Watson felt horrified when he heard of _____ illness because he had not heard about it before.

- A) Landlady
- B) Smith
- C) Doyle
- D) Holmes

Answer : D) Holmes

16. The landlady never disobeyed _____.

- A) Watson
- B) Doyle
- C) Holmes
- D) Smith

Answer : C) Holmes

17. According to Holmes, he was suffering from the _____.

- A) Black Formosa plague
- B) Chicken
- C) Polio
- D) Hepatitis

Answer : A) Black Formosa plague

18. Watson saw _____ butler at the doorway.

- A) Holmes
- B) Culverton Smith
- C) Landlady
- D) Ainstree

Answer : B) Culverton Smith

19. Holmes instructed Watson to persuade _____ to come to meet Holmes.

- A) Landlady
- B) Ainstree
- C) Smith
- D) Doyle

Answer : C) Smith

20. He also asked Watson to return before the arrival of Smith.

He refers to whom

- A) Holmes
- B) Landlady
- C) Doyle
- D) Joseph

Answer : A) Holmes

21. Holmes pleaded with _____ to cure him of his disease.

- A) Watson
- B) Doyle
- C) Landlady
- D) Smith

Answer : D) Smith

22. Who was responsible for Victor Savage's death?

- A) Holmes
- B) Watson
- C) Joseph

D) Culverton Smith

Answer : D) Culverton Smith

23. Holmes was able to look sick because of _____ days of fasting and the makeup.

A) Three

B) Two

C) Ten

D) Seven

Answer : A) Three

24. Holmes spoke rudely to _____.

A) Smith

B) Watson

C) Landlady

D) Doyle

Answer : B) Watson

25. Who was Mrs. Hudson?

A) Doctor

B) Landlady

C) Police

D) Lawyer

Answer : B) Landlady

26. Holmes was suffering from a contagious disease, even by touch, so he didn't let _____ examine him.

A) Watson

B) Smith

C) Hudson

D) Joseph

Answer : A) Watson

27. Who warned Watson against touching his things?

A) Hudson

B) Joseph

C) Doyle

D) Holmes

Answer : D) Holmes

28. Who found a small black and white ivory box on the table near the mantelpiece?

A) Holmes

B) Smith

C) Watson

D) Hudson

Answer : C) Watson

29. Smith is a planter. He lives in Sumatra, now visiting _____.

A) London

B) Indonesia

C) India

D) Dubai

Answer : A) London

30. Holmes thought that _____ was the only man in London who could cure him.

A) Watson

B) Hudson

C) Joseph

D) Smith

Answer : D) Smith

31. According to Smith, _____ got the disease from the spring in the ivory box, that drew blood.

A) Hudson

B) Watson

C) Holmes

D) Doyle

Answer : C) Holmes

32. _____ arrested Smith on the charges of murdering his nephew Victor Savage.

A) Inspector Morton

B) Holmes

C) Ainstree

D) Watson

Answer : A) Inspector Morton

33. Where does this story take place?

A) In a bakery

B) At the police station

C) In Ms. Gervis' house

D) In Ms. Gervis' apartment

Answer : D) In Ms. Gervis' apartment

34. Near the beginning of the story, "Ms. Gervis' eyes are full of tears. Her hands are shaking". How does Ms. Gervis probably feel?

A) She is upset

B) She is tired

C) She is hungry

D) She is confused

Answer : A) She is upset

35. What makes the detective sure that the robber did not come through the windows?

A) The windows are locked

B) The windows face the police station.

C) The windows have not been used in months.

D) The windows are too small for a person to fit through.

Answer : C) The windows have not been used in months.

36. What else was stolen from the apartment?

A) Crystal

B) Jewellery

C) Money

D) Nothing

Answer : D) Nothing

37. "And the robber definitely did not use the front door".

Which is the best way to rewrite this sentence?

A) "And the robber may not have used the front door."

- B) "And the robber probably did not use the front door."
C) "And the robber was not able to use the front door."
D) "And the robber certainly did not use the front door,"

Answer : B) "And the robber probably did not use the front door."

38. What does Ms. Gervis do with her cakes?

- A) She eats them
B) She sells them
C) She hides them
D) She gives them away

Answer : D) She gives them away

39. What does the detective seem to think will happen if he solves the mystery?

- A) Ms. Gervis will start baking cakes again.
B) Ms. Gervis will bake him extra cakes.
C) Ms. Gervis will give him her secret recipe.
D) Ms. Gervis will give him money and jewels

Answer : A) Ms. Gervis will start baking cakes again.

40. Consider the following statements:

- I. Mathew is a very busy man.**
II. Mathew works up very late in the morning.

Which of the above statement(s) is / are correct?

- A) I only
B) II only
C) Neither I nor II
D) Both I and II

Answer : D) Both I and II

41. Consider the following statements:

- I. Mathew always had lunch with his family.**
II. Mathew exercised with Louise every day.
III. Mathew preferred handling mail by himself.

Which of the above statement(s) is / are wrong?

- A) I & II only
- B) II & III only
- C) I & III only
- D) All of these

Answer : D) All of these

42. Holmes wanted to meet his assistant _____.

- A) Hudson
- B) Ainstree
- C) Smith
- D) Watson

Answer : D) Watson

43. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

He would not let me get a doctor.

- A) Mrs. Hudson
- B) Smith
- C) Holmes
- D) Doyle

Answer : A) Mrs. Hudson

44. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

“Let it be Watson then.”

- A) Smith
- B) Joseph
- C) Hudson
- D) Holmes

Answer : D) Holmes

45. Holmes was taken to bed on _____ afternoon and has never moved since.

- A) Monday
- B) Tuesday
- C) Wednesday
- D) Thursday

Answer : C) Wednesday

46. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

I didn't dare to disobey him.

A) Mrs. Hudson

B) Smith

C) Holmes

D) Watson

Answer : A) Mrs. Hudson

47. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

"My dear fellow!" I cried approaching him.

A) Holmes

B) Watson

C) Smith

D) Doyle

Answer : B) Watson

48. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

"Stand back! Stand right back!" he cried.

A) Joseph

B) Ainstree

C) Holmes

D) Hudson

Answer : C) Holmes

49. Holmes said that it is the disease from _____.

A) Sumatra

B) London

C) Sri Lanka

D) Fuji

Answer : A) Sumatra

50. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

I will examine your symptoms and treat you."

- A) Smith
- B) Holmes
- C) Hudson
- D) Watson

Answer : D) Watson

51. “This is madness, Holmes,” I said.

I refers to whom

- A) Sir Japer Meek
- B) Penrose Fisher
- C) Ainstree
- D) Watson

Answer : D) Watson

52. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

You can read some books, over there.

- A) Holmes
- B) Watson
- C) Smith
- D) Ainstree

Answer : A) Holmes

LEARNING THE GAME – Sachin Tendulkar

About the Author

Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar was born on 24th April 1973 in Mumbai, Maharashtra. He is a former Indian cricketer and captain widely regarded as one of the greatest cricketers of all time. He made an impact on cricket from a very early age, displaying a prodigious talent. The world famous cricketer has set many records in his career and is considered as one of the greatest Batsmen of all times. He is the only player to have scored one hundred international centuries, the first score double century in a One Day International, and the only player to complete more than 30,000 runs in international cricket. He played 664 international cricket matches in total, scoring 34,357 runs. In 2012, Tendulkar was nominated to the Rajya Sabha. He retired from cricket on 16th November 2013. ‘Learning the Game’ is an extract from his autobiography ‘Playing it My Way’.

Summary

‘Learning the Game’ is an extract from Sachin Tendulkar’s autobiography ‘Playing it My Way’. He played tennis ball cricket with his colony friends from a very early age. He loved watching cricket on television and tried to imitate the mannerisms of his favourite players like Sunil Gavaskar and Viv Richards.

It wasn't just about batsmen that Sachin studied, but he also loved to bowl. Throughout his career, he had actually bowled a lot in the nets.

Sachin was studying in the New English School at Mumbai. But his brother Ajith wanted him to study in 'Shardashram Vidhyamandir' where Ramakant Achrekar was the cricket coach. This school gave more importance to the game of cricket. Ramakant Achrekar ran summer cricket camps. One day, his brother Ajith took him to Achrekar to get trained well. It was because, only Achrekar could decide who to accept for a trial at the camp. But there, Tendulkar failed to make an impact on Achrekar, the coach. So the coach informed his brother that Sachin was too young to get into the camp. But Ajith insisted him to give his brother another chance, as he was nervous. So he was given another chance and the coach watched his batting from a distance. Seeing him batting well, the coach agreed to train him. It was an opportunity that transformed Sachin's life. His coach Achrekar advised Sachin to change his school if he really wanted to pursue cricket seriously. In his first year, at Shradasram, Sachin played 55 practice matches during the summer break of 60 days. Achrekar used to place a one rupee coin on top of the stumps and asked Sachin to bat. If Sachin remained not out, Achrekar Sir would gift the coin to him. Whenever Sachin tried to bunk practice session, Achrekar Sir came to take him to the ground. Had it not been for Achrekar sir, Sachin would not be the cricketer he turned out to be. The coach was a strict disciplinarian and did everything he could for Sachin. Finally, Sachin says that he owes himself to Achrekar Sir.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Which of the following works is a prose piece?

- A) The Envious Neighbour
- B) A Poison Tree
- C) Learning the Game
- D) The River

Answer : C) Learning the Game

2. Learning the Game was written by _____.

- A) Sachin Tendulkar
- B) Ricky Ponting
- C) Kapil Dev
- D) Yuvaraj Singh

Answer : A) Sachin Tendulkar

3. I played tennis-ball cricket with my colony friends. I refers to whom

- A) Sunil Gavaskar
- B) Sachin Tendulkar
- C) Viv Richards
- D) Ramakant Achrekar

Answer : B) Sachin Tendulkar

4. Sachin was studying in the New English School, _____.

- A) New Delhi
- B) Kolkata
- C) Mumbai
- D) Cochin

Answer : C) Mumbai

5. The brother of Sachin was _____.

- A) Ajit
- B) Suresh
- C) Ramesh
- D) Venkat

Answer : A) Ajit

6. Who was the cricket coach of Shardashram Vidyamandir school in Mumbai?

- A) Sachin Tendulkar
- B) Ajit Agarkar
- C) Zaheer Khan
- D) Ramakant Achrekar

Answer : D) Ramakant Achrekar

7. Who ran summer camps?

- A) Ajit
- B) Ramakant Achrekar
- C) Sachin Tendulkar
- D) Virat Kohli

Answer : B) Ramakant Achrekar

8. _____ one day, took Sachin Tendulkar to the camp to get trained under Ramakant Achrekar.

- A) Ajit
- B) Father
- C) Mother
- D) Sister

Answer : A) Ajit

9. Sachin Tendulkar was _____ years old when he went to Ramakant Achrekar.

- A) 14
- B) 16
- C) 18
- D) 11

Answer : D) 11

10. Achrekar Sir, started playing cricket at the age of eleven in _____.

- A) 1953
- B) 1963
- C) 1973
- D) 1943

Answer : D) 1943

11. The camp involved a session every morning and evening at _____.

- A) Shivaji Park
- B) Nehru Park
- C) Wankhede Stadium
- D) Barboure Stadium

Answer : A) Shivaji Park

12. Sachin Practiced between _____ and _____.

- A) 6.30 a.m., 7.30 a.m.
- B) 4.30 a.m., 5.30 a.m.
- C) 6.00 a.m., 7.00 a.m.
- D) 7.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m.

Answer : D) 7.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m.

13. Travelling to Shivaji Park took _____ minutes for Sachin.

- A) Ten
- B) Thirty
- C) Forty
- D) Fifty

Answer : C) Forty

14. Sachin Tendulkar house was in ____.

- A) Bandra
- B) Andheri
- C) Shivaji Park
- D) Juhu

Answer : A) Bandra

15. Who gave a note that contains some thoughts about batting?

- A) Ramakant Achrekar
- B) Suni Gavaskar
- C) Father
- D) Ajit

Answer : D) Ajit

16. Name the new school of the Sachin Tendulkar?

- A) New English School
- B) Dayanand Anglo Vedic School
- C) Shardashram Vidhyamandir
- D) Oxford Public School

Answer : C) Shardashram Vidhyamandir

17. Who was the cricket coach in Shardashram Vidhyamandir school?

- A) Achrekar
- B) Sunil Gavaskar
- C) Ajit
- D) Kapil Dev

Answer : A) Achrekar

18. Give it your best effort without worrying about the results. These words are said by

- A) Ajit
- B) Sachin's Father
- C) Ramakant Achrekar
- D) Viv Richards

Answer : B) Sachin's Father

19. Sachin played _____ practice matches during the summer break of sixty days.

- A) 45
- B) 55
- C) 65
- D) 35

Answer : B) 55

20. Sachin's evening session would start at after only a thirty-minute break.

- A) 5 pm
- B) 7 pm
- C) 6 pm
- D) 8 pm

Answer : A) 5 pm

21. During the break, Achrekar Sir would often give Sachin some money to go and have a _____.

- A) Vadai
- B) Pizza
- C) Dosa
- D) Vadapav

Answer : D) Vadapav

22. Between 5 pm and 7 pm Sachin would have _____ more net sessions.

- A) One
- B) Two
- C) Three
- D) Five

Answer : D) Five

23. Achrekar Sir would place a _____ rupee coin on top of the stumps.

- A) One
- B) Two
- C) Five
- D) Ten

Answer : A) One

24. Practice hard and see what magic can transpire. Who said these words?

- A) Sachin Tendulkar
- B) Sunil Gavaskar
- C) Ajit
- D) Ramakant Achrekar

Answer : D) Ramakant Achrekar

25. Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar was born on _____ in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

- A) 30th November 1975
- B) 28th September 1967
- C) 24th April 1973
- D) 24th April 1963

Answer : C) 24th April 1973

26. Who is the only player to have scored one hundred international centuries?

- A) Sachin Tendulkar
- B) Brian Lara
- C) Rahul Dravid
- D) Virat Kohli

Answer : A) Sachin Tendulkar

27. Who was first batsman to score double century in a One Day International?

- A) Rohit Sharma
- B) Chris Gayle
- C) Martin Gupthill
- D) Sachin Tendulkar

Answer : D) Sachin Tendulkar

28. Sachin played _____ international cricket matches in total.

- A) 324
- B) 664
- C) 464
- D) 564

Answer : B) 664

29. Sachin scored _____ runs in international cricket matches.

- A) 34,357
- B) 24,415
- C) 14,316
- D) 44,557

Answer : A) 34,357

30. In _____, Tendulkar was nominated to the Rajya Sabha.

- A) 2010
- B) 2011
- C) 2013
- D) 2012

Answer : D) 2012

31. Sachin retired from cricket on 16th November _____.

- A) 2015
- B) 2014
- C) 2013
- D) 2012

Answer : C) 2013

32. 'Learning the Game' is an extract from _____.

- A) Playing it My Way
- B) Wings of Fire
- C) The Test of My Life
- D) Captain Cool

Answer : A) Playing it My Way

33. Sachin Tendulkar got _____ award in 1994.

- A) Bharat Ratna
- B) Padma Vibhushan
- C) Padma Shri
- D) Arjuna Award

Answer : D) Arjuna Award

34. Sachin got Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award in _____.

- A) 1995
- B) 1997
- C) 1993
- D) 1998

Answer : B) 1997

35. When did Sachin got Padma Shri Award?

- A) 1999
- B) 1996
- C) 1992
- D) 1991

Answer : A) 1999

36. Padma Vibhushan was given to Sachin in _____.

- A) 2004
- B) 2002
- C) 2006
- D) 2008

Answer : D) 2008

37. Sachin Tendulkar got _____ in 2013.

- A) Arjuna
- B) Padma Shri
- C) Bharat Ratna
- D) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna

Answer : C) Bharat Ratna

38. Coach Achrekar passed away on 2nd Jan, 2019 at the age of _____ at his Shivaji Park residence.

- A) 87
- B) 77
- C) 97
- D) 98

Answer : A) 87

39. The Paralympic games are for ____.

- A) Children
- B) Disabled People
- C) Women
- D) Men

Answer : B) Disabled People

40. The Paralympic games usually happen ____.

- A) In Greece
- B) Every four year
- C) After the Olympic Games
- D) In Rome

Answer : C) After the Olympic Games

41. The First true Paralympic Games happened in Rome in ____.

- A) 1960
- B) 1952
- C) 1980
- D) 1848

Answer : A) 1960

42. In 394 BCE, the stopped the Greek Olympic Games, because they didn't like them.

- A) Romans
- B) Greeks
- C) British
- D) Americans

Answer : A) Romans

43. ____ was a doctor at the Stoke Mandeville hospital in England.

- A) Pierre de Coubertin
- B) Sir Ludwig Guttman
- C) Natalie du Toit
- D) Charles

Answer : B) Sir Ludwig Guttman

44. _____ was banned in Tamil Nadu during the British rule.

- A) Kabaddi
- B) Jallikatu
- C) Karagaattam
- D) Silambam

Answer : D) Silambam

THE CAT AND THE PAIN-KILLER

(An Extract from the Adventures of Tom Sawyer) – Mark Twain

About the Author

Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835 – 1910), better known by his pen name Mark Twain, was an American writer, humourist, entrepreneur, publisher and lecturer. Twain was raised in Hannibal, Missouri, which later provided the setting for his novels. His famous works are **The Adventures of Tom Sawyer** and **The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn**.

Summary

Tom is temporarily distracted from his troubles when Becky stops coming to school. He tries to find out the reason for her absence by hanging around her house. He finally learns that she is ill and begins to worry that she may die. He is so concerned about Becky that he stops playing and loses interest in everything. His quiet behaviour causes Aunt Polly to be concerned about him. An experimenter at heart, Polly tries all sorts of remedies on Tom in an effort to cure him, but nothing seems to work. She reads her Health magazines to look for additional things to try and discovers the water treatment cure that makes a person sweat so much it purifies his soul. When she tries this on Tom, he just becomes more sad and melancholic.

Tom is so forlorn that he does not even protest against the torture that he is being put through; his silence bothers his aunt even more. She decides that Tom's indifference must definitely be broken. She orders a new painkiller, which she immediately administers to her nephew. Tom has decided that he has indulged himself enough and will endure no more. He pretends to like the horrible painkiller as it is simply fire in a liquid form. He asks his aunt for a dose so frequently that she tells Tom to take it for himself. While Aunt Polly is not looking, he pours the medicine in a crack in the sitting room floor. His aunt's cat comes into the room one day when he is in the act of filling the crack with the medicine. Tom takes a spoonful of the painkiller and gives it to the cat. When the cat swallows it, it jumps in the air and bangs itself against the furniture. It topples the flowerpots and jumps out of the window, leaving behind a mess. Aunt Polly is struck dumb at the cat's antics. When she comes to question Tom about the cat, she finds him rolling in laughter. She discovers the spoon with traces of medicine still sticking to it. She pulls Tom up by his ear and asks him why he gave the painkiller to the cat. Tom replies that he gave it to the cat out of pity, for he himself had been receiving all of Aunt Polly's attention, while the cat was being ignored. She pats Tom on the head and tells him that she did whatever she thought was best for him. This chapter is filled with typical Twain humour. Tom's sadness over Becky's not being at school and his worries about her death are intentionally exaggerated to the point of being humorous. Aunt Polly's experimentation to the point of being humorous. Aunt Polly's experimentation on Tom is also out of proportion and cause the reader to laugh. Tom's incident with cat is also filled with humour, even though he uses it to teach Aunt Polly a lesson.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Which of the following works is a supplementary?

- A) From Zero to Infinity
- B) The Comet
- C) The Cat and the Pain-killer
- D) The Spider and the Fly

Answer : C) The Cat and the Pain-killer

2. _____ is an extract from “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”.

- A) The Cat and the Pain-killer
- B) Little Cyclone
- C) Goal Setting
- D) A Poison Tree

Answer : A) The Cat and the Pain-killer

3. Samuel Langhorne Clemens was born in _____.

- A) 1825
- B) 1835
- C) 1845
- D) 1855

Answer : B) 1835

4. The Pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens was _____.

- A) Oscar Wilde
- B) Thomas Hardy
- C) Mark Twain
- D) Saki

Answer : C) Mark Twain

5. Mark Twain was an _____ writer, humourist, entrepreneur, publisher and lecturer.

- A) American
- B) Britain
- C) Indian
- D) Italian

Answer : A) American

6. Twain was raised in Hannibal, _____, which later provided the setting for his novels.

- A) London
- B) Melbourne
- C) Brisbane
- D) Missouri

Answer : D) Missouri

7. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was written by _____.

- A) Shakespeare
- B) Mark Twain
- C) Thomas Hardy
- D) Robert Frost

Answer : B) Mark Twain

8. Tom was disturbed because _____.

- A) He didn't sleep well.
- B) His scores were low at school.
- C) His friend Becky Thatcher stopped coming to school.
- D) He had picked up a fight with Becky Thatcher.

Answer : C) His friend Becky Thatcher stopped coming to school.

9. Aunt was an experimenter in _____.

- A) Trying new recipes
- B) Designing fashionable frocks
- C) Modern gardening techniques
- D) Trying out new medicines

Answer : D) Trying out new medicines

10. Tom used the pain-killer to _____.

- A) Take care of his health.
- B) Mend the crack on the sitting room floor.
- C) Cure Becky Thatcher.
- D) Help his aunt.

Answer : B) Mend the crack on the sitting room floor.

11. Peter sprang a couple of yards in the air as ____.

- A) He had a teaspoon of the pain-killer
- B) His tail was caught in the mouse trap
- C) Tom threw him out of the window
- D) Aunt gave him a push

Answer : A) He had a teaspoon of the pain-killer

12. Finally Aunt Polly said to Tom that he ____.

- A) Need not take any more medicine
- B) Has to go to school regularly
- C) Should not meet any of his friends
- D) Must take medicines every day

Answer : A) Need not take any more medicine

13. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

He banged against furniture.

- A) Tom Sawyer
- B) Aunt Polly
- C) Mark Twain
- D) Peter, the cat

Answer : D) Peter, the cat

14. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

She stood petrified with astonishment peering over her glasses.

- A) Aunt Polly Arts
- B) Mark Twain
- C) Saki
- D) The cat

Answer : A) Aunt Polly Arts

15. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

‘That is, I believe they do’.

- A) Mark Twain
- B) The cat

- C) The dog
- D) Tom Sawyer

Answer : D) Tom Sawyer

16. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

‘What has that got to do that with it?’

- A) The cat
- B) Tom Sawyer
- C) Aunt Polly
- D) Mark Twain

Answer : C) Aunt Polly

17. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

‘I done it out of pity for him’.

- A) Tom Sawyer
- B) The cat
- C) The dog
- D) Aunt Polly

Answer : A) Tom Sawyer

18. Tom Sawyer was growing up along the Mississippi River at _____.

- A) Thames
- B) St. Petersburg
- C) Melbourne
- D) Sydney

Answer : B) St. Petersburg

19. Tom Sawyer lives with his Aunt Polly and his brother _____.

- A) Becky Thatcher
- B) Sid
- C) Joe Harper
- D) Huck

Answer : B) Sid

20. After whose arrival Tom Sawyer was happy to go to school.

- A) Becky Thatcher
- B) Aunt Polly
- C) Peter
- D) Sid

Answer : A) Becky Thatcher

21. Tom, with his best friends Joe Harper and Huck runs away to an island in the Mississippi called ____.

- A) Andaman
- B) Lakshadweep
- C) Caribbean
- D) Jackson's

Answer : D) Jackson's

22. Tom Sawyer became an ____.

- A) Pilot
- B) Doctor
- C) Pirate
- D) Engineer

Answer : C) Pirate

23. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

'Don't ask for it unless you want it, Peter'.

- A) Tom Sawyer
- B) The cat
- C) Aunt Polly
- D) Sid

Answer : A) Tom Sawyer

24. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

She began to try all manners of remedies on Tom.

- A) The cat
- B) Aunt Polly
- C) Mark Twain

D) Sid

Answer : B) Aunt Polly

25. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

Next he rose on his hind feet and danced around.

A) Aunt Polly

B) Huck

C) Becky

D) Peter

Answer : D) Peter

26. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

Then he went tearing around the house again spreading chaos and destruction in his path.

A) Peter

B) Mark Twain

C) Aunt Polly

D) Tom Sawyer

Answer : A) Peter

27. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

The old lady stood petrified with astonishment,

A) The cat

B) Lilly

C) Margret

D) Aunt Polly

Answer : D) Aunt Polly

28. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

‘Tom, what on earth ails that cat?’

A) Sid

B) Huck

C) Aunt Polly

D) Mark Twain

Answer : C) Aunt Polly

29. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

‘I don’t know, aunt,’ gasped the boy.

- A) Tom Sawyer
- B) Sid
- C) Peter
- D) Huck

Answer : A) Tom Sawyer

30. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

‘Why, I never see anything like it. What did make him act so?’

- A) Sid
- B) Brij
- C) Bali
- D) Aunt Polly

Answer : D) Aunt Polly

31. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

Cats always act so when they’re having good time.

- A) Peter
- B) Uncle
- C) Tom Sawyer
- D) Sid

Answer : C) Tom Sawyer

32. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

The old lady bent down and took the teaspoon and held it out!

- A) Aunt Polly
- B) Huck
- C) Brij
- D) Bali

Answer : A) Aunt Polly

33. Who winced and dropped his eyes?

- A) Peter

- B) Tom Sawyer
- C) Huck
- D) Sid

Answer : B) Tom Sawyer

34. Identify the character or speaker of the following line.

You needn't take any more medicine.

- A) Sid
- B) Brij
- C) Mark Twain
- D) Aunt Polly

Answer : D) Aunt Polly

35. _____ can drink sea water.

- A) Humans
- B) Cats
- C) Dogs
- D) Parrots

Answer : B) Cats

36. The ridged pattern on a nose is as unique as a human fingerprint.

- A) Snakes
- B) Dogs
- C) Cats
- D) Camels

Answer : C) Cats

37. Which animal can't taste sweet things?

- A) Cats
- B) Dogs
- C) Parrots
- D) Rabbits

Answer : A) Cats

38. A female cat is called a "molly" or a "_____".

- A) King
- B) Queen
- C) Merchant
- D) Soldier

Answer : B) Queen

39. Consider the following statements:

I. Most female cats are right-pawed, and most male cats favour their left paws.

II. Male cats are called “toms”.

Which of the above statement(s) is / are correct?

- A) I only
- B) II only
- C) Neither I nor II
- D) Both I and II

Answer : D) Both I and II

40. Cats can make over _____ vocal sounds.

- A) 10
- B) 20
- C) 100
- D) 50

Answer : C) 100

WATER–THE ELIXIR OF LIFE – Sir C. V. Raman

About the Author

Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman (7 November 1888 – 21 November 1970) was an Indian physicist born in Tiruchirappalli. He carried out ground-breaking work in the field of light scattering, which earned him the 1930 Nobel Prize for Physics. He discovered that when light changes wavelength. This phenomenon, subsequently known as Raman scattering, was finally given the name the Raman effect and to commemorate it, February-28 is celebrated as National Science Day. In 1954, India honoured him with its highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna.

Summary

In this essay “Water-The Elixir Of Life”, Sir. C. V. Raman brings out how water is indispensable to plant and human life and how it also causes evils like soil-erosion. He also tells that excess of water can be preserved for good purposes. In the first part of the essay, Raman talks poetically about the beauty of water. Water trickling down the rocks or water collected in small ponds that quench the thirst of passing cattle is a

beautiful sight. Big tanks play a vital role in Southern Indian agriculture. Rice is the major crop cultivated in the south region. It is a beautiful sight to watch the sunrise or set over them.

One of the most remarkable facts about water is that it carries silt to far-off places where it is finally deposited. The land where silt is deposited is usually very fertile. The silt that mixes with the saltwater of the sea precipitates rapidly. The colour of the water changes successively from the muddy red or brown to yellow and green and finally to the blue of the deep sea. These varying shades are also fascinating. The flow of water has undoubtedly played a great part in geological processes. Rapidly flowing water carries away the rich top layer of the soil. This phenomenon is called soil erosion. The problem of soil erosion is of major concern in various countries, especially in India. Soil erosion in the initial stages is unnoticed. Later, it results in the formation of deep gullies, ravines and ruts. These things affect agriculture. The terracing of the land, the construction of bunds to check the flow of water, the practice of contour cultivation and the planting of some types of vegetation are the measures that can be used to check soil erosion.

Water is the basis of all life. Every animal or plant contains water in its body. Water is essential for its body. Moisture in the soil is equally important for life and growth of plant trees. The conservation and utilization of water is fundamental for human welfare. At present streams and rivers wastefully empty themselves into the sea. It is clear that the adoption of techniques prevent soil erosion would help to conserve and store the water where it is wanted.

Do you know

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch

It is the world's largest collection of floating trash.

It is in the Pacific Ocean between Hawaii and California and is often described as "larger than Texas".

Approximately 7 million tons of plastic and other debris upto 9 feet deep are floating.

By estimation 80% of the plastic originates from land; floating in rivers to the ocean and the remaining 20% of the plastic originates from oil platforms and ships

These trash piles are the biggest threat to the sea animals.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Which of the following works is a prose piece?

- A) Mother's Voice
- B) The Fun They Had
- C) On Killing a Tree
- D) Water-The Elixir of Life

Answer : D) Water-The Elixir of Life

2. Water-The Elixir of Life was written by ____.

- A) Sir C. V. Raman
- B) Robert Frost
- C) Thomas Hardy

D) William Blake

Answer : A) Sir C. V. Raman

3. Sir C. V. Raman got Nobel prize for_____.

A) Botany

B) Computer

C) Maths

D) Physics

Answer : D) Physics

4. National Science Day is celebrated on _____.

A) February-27

B) February-26

C) February-24

D) February-28

Answer : D) February-28

5. In 1954, Sir C. V. Raman got

A) Padma Shri

B) Padma Vibhushan

C) Bharat Ratna

D) Padma Bhusan

Answer : C) Bharat Ratna

6. Sir C. V. Raman Got Nobel Prize In The Year _____.

A) 1940

B) 1930

C) 1950

D) 1960

Answer : B) 1930

7. Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman was born in _____.

A) Tiruchirappalli

B) Madurai

C) Salem

D) Chennai

Answer : A) Tiruchirappalli

8. What is the imaginary elixir of life?

A) Divine faith

B) Divine elicit

C) Divine Amrita

D) Divine knowledge

Answer : C) Divine Amrita

9. What according to the writer is the real elixir of life?

A) Water

B) Sun

C) Moon

D) Land

Answer : A) Water

10. The writer compares the water in a landscape to the _____ in a human face.

A) Nose

B) Eyes

C) Mouth

D) Ears

Answer : B) Eyes

11. Pyramids at Giza, Egypt, along the River.

A) Amazon

B) Nile

C) Yangtze

D) Mississippi

Answer : B) Nile

12. Consider the following statements regarding The Great Pacific Garbage Patch:

I. It is the world's largest collection of floating trash.

II. It is in the Pacific Ocean between Hawaii and California and is often described as "larger than Texas"

III. Approximately 7 million tons of plastic and other debris up to 9 feet deep are floating.

IV. By estimation 80% of the plastic originates from land; floating in rivers to the ocean and the remaining 20% of the plastic originates from oil platforms and ships.

V. These trash piles are the biggest threat to the sea animals.

Which of the above statement(s) is / are correct?

A) I, II, III, IV only

B) II, III, IV, V only

C) I, III, IV, V only

D) All of these

Answer : D) All of these

13. Severn Suzuki represents an organization called ECO Which stands for _____.

A) Ecological Cooperation

B) Environmental Coordinating Organization

C) Environmental Children's Organization.

D) Ecological Children's Organization.

Answer : C) Environmental Children's Organization.

14. "I am fighting for my future". The 'fight' refers to her _____.

A) Fight to win an election.

B) Fight to gain a few points in share market.

C) Fight against corruption.

D) Fight against environmental pollution.

Answer : D) Fight against environmental pollution.

15. Animals and fish are becoming extinct because _____.

A) They have no place to go.

B) They die of diseases.

C) Their food and habitat are polluted.

D) All the above.

Answer : D) All the above.

16. It is evident that Severn Suzuki is concerned about all other species too as, _____.

A) She considers them all belonging to one world.

- B) They have nobody except her to speak for.
- C) They belong to her.
- D) They are all children.

Answer : A) She considers them all belonging to one world.

17. Severn Suzuki condemns the people of her country for _____.

- A) Contributing large amounts of waste and not sharing the excess with the needy.
- B) Being afraid of the poor.
- C) Being angry with the poor belonging to other countries.
- D) Being wealthy.

Answer : A) Contributing large amounts of waste and not sharing the excess with the needy.

18. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A) Canada is a rich country and people have in plenty.
- B) Canadian children are privileged.
- C) A Brazilian child was willing to share because she was rich.
- D) Northern countries will not share with the needy.

Answer : C) A Brazilian child was willing to share because she was rich.

LITTLE CYCLONE: THE STORY OF A GRIZZLY CUB – William Temple Hornaday

About the Author

William Temple Hornaday, Sc.D. (December 1, 1854 – March 6, 1937), was an American zoologist conservationist, taxidermist, and author. He was a pioneer in the early wild life conservation movement in the United States. During his life time he published many books and articles on the need of conservation of wild life.

Summary

Little Cyclone is a grizzly cub from Alaska, who earned his name by the vigour of his resistance to ill-treatment. When his mother was fired at, on a timbered hillside facing Chilkat River, he had his brother ran away as fast as their stumpy legs could carry them. When they crept, where they had last seen her, they thought that she was asleep. They cuddled up close against her warm body and slept peacefully until morning.

The two orphans were awakened by the rough grasp of human hands. They made a fierce to save themselves from these captors. His brothers escaped but Little Cyclone was seized by them.

He was bound by ropes. When he was saved by the friendly hands of the Zoological Society's field agent, he was placed in a comfortable box, freed from all annoyance and shipped to New York.

He was at that time as a curious and amusing roguish looking cub as ever stepped. It had fluffy hair, two big black eyes, which sparkled like jet beads and short fat nose. But his claws were strong and dangerous and he had a true grizzly spirit. The Bears' Nursery at the New York Zoological Park was a big yard with a

shade tree to climb, a swimming pool, three sleeping dens and a rock cliff. Six to eight cubs can be accommodated into that Nursery.

Usually, a newcomer would be scared and timid on the first day. But grizzlies are different. They are born full of courage and devoid of all sense of fear. He walked stiffly with pride and found himself free in the Nursery.

When Little Czar, cheeky but good-natured European brown bear, aimed a sample blow at Cyclone's left ear, Cyclone quickly struck him on the side of his head. Amazed and confused, the Little Czar fled away.

Next, a black bear cub, which made a pass at the newcomer, was struck by Cyclone. So every bear in the nursery understood that Cyclone could fight any other bear on three seconds' notice. From that time, he was treated with respect. But he was a fine spirited, dignified little grizzly and was never attacked anyone thereafter.

Do you know

In 1902, American President Theodore Roosevelt also known as Teddy participated in a bear-hunting trip in Mississippi. While hunting, Roosevelt declared the behavior of the other hunters "unsportsmanlike" after he refused to kill a bear they had captured.

As news of the hunting trip spread, many newspapers around the country featured political cartoons starring "Teddy" and "the bear".

Meanwhile, in Brooklyn, New York, a shop owner named Morris Michtom saw one of the cartoons and had an idea. Michtom and his wife created plush, stuffed bears and placed them in the front window of their shop. With permission from Roosevelt, Michtom named the bears "Teddy bears".

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Which of the following works is a Supplementary?

- A) I Can't Climb Trees Anymore
- B) The River
- C) Sea Turtles
- D) Little Cyclone: The Story of a Grizzly Cub

Answer : D) Little Cyclone: The Story of a Grizzly Cub

2. Little Cyclone was written by

- A) William Temple Hornaday
- B) William Henry
- C) Mark Twain
- D) Oscar Wilde

Answer : A) William Temple Hornaday

3. William Temple Hornaday, Sc. D. was born in ____.

- A) December 24, 1954
- B) November 1, 1864
- C) March 12, 1894
- D) December 1, 1854

Answer : D) December 1, 1854

4. William Temple Hornaday was an _____ zoologist, conservationist, taxidermist, and author.

- A) British
- B) Indian
- C) American
- D) Spain

Answer : C) American

5. Who was a pioneer in the early wild life conservation movement in the United States?

- A) William Temple Hornaday
- B) Robert Frost
- C) Ruskin Bond
- D) William Henry

Answer : A) William Temple Hornaday

6. During his life time who published many books and articles on the need for conservation of wild life.

- A) Mark Twain
- B) William Temple Hornaday
- C) Oscar Wilde
- D) C. V. Raman

Answer : B) William Temple Hornaday

7. Little Cyclone is a _____ cub.

- A) Lion
- B) Grizzly
- C) Tiger
- D) Wolf

Answer : B) Grizzly

8. Roosevelt is also known as _____.

- A) Teddy
- B) Bear
- C) Hunter
- D) Horse

Answer : A) Teddy

9. Little Cyclone is a grizzly cub who earned his name by his _____.

- A) Appearance and behaviour
- B) Vigor of resistance to ill-treatment
- C) Speed and courage
- D) Escape from a cyclone

Answer : B) Vigor of resistance to ill-treatment

10. The nervous captor let one bear go because _____.

- A) He was afraid of bears.
- B) He did not have proper equipment to seize him.
- C) The bear fought so fiercely.
- D) The bear escaped and ran away.

Answer : C) The bear fought so fiercely.

11. Little Cyclone was rescued by the _____.

- A) Members of the Blue Cross.
- B) Friendly hands of the Zoological Society.
- C) Members of the National Zoo.
- D) Volunteers from New York.

Answer : B) Friendly hands of the Zoological Society.

12. Little Czar was a _____.

- A) Good natured European brown bear
- B) Grizzly cub from Alaska
- C) Furry little Polar bear
- D) North American black bear

Answer : A) Good natured European brown bear

13. Little Cyclone will fight any other bear in _____.

- A) 10 minutes' notice
- B) 15 minutes' notice
- C) 03 seconds' notice
- D) 10 seconds' notice

Answer : C) 03 seconds' notice

14. Little Cyclone is a grizzly cub from _____.

- A) Alaska
- B) China
- C) Australia
- D) Denmark

Answer : A) Alaska

15. When his mother was fired at, on a timbered hillside facing _____ River.

- A) Ganges
- B) Nile
- C) Amazon
- D) Chilkat

Answer : D) Chilkat

16. The Bears' Nursery was at the _____ Zoological Park.

- A) Bangalore
- B) Melbourne
- C) New York
- D) London

Answer : C) New York

17. 'The Extermination of the American Bison' was published in the year _____.

- A) 1889
- B) 1899
- C) 1879
- D) 1869

Answer : A) 1889

18. Short and thick means _____.

- A) Droll
- B) Stumpy
- C) Hazer
- D) Feigned

Answer : B) Stumpy

19. Cried noisily means _____.

- A) Pudgy
- B) Bawled
- C) Prodded
- D) Stalked

Answer : B) Bawled

20. Little Cyclone is about a _____.

- A) Bear
- B) Monkey
- C) Tiger
- D) Lion

Answer : A) Bear

21. Who created the name “Teddy Bears” _____.

- A) Teddy
- B) Roosevelt
- C) Lincoln
- D) Michtom

Answer : D) Michtom

22. Celebrating noisily means _____.

- A) Bawled
- B) Roistering
- C) Feigned
- D) Stalked

Answer : B) Roistering

SIR ISAAC NEWTON – THE INGENIOUS SCIENTIST – Nathaniel Hawthorne

About the Author

The biography of Sir Isaac Newton was published in **Nathaniel Hawthorne's**, True Stories from History and Biography (1851). As Newton observed after a life-time of discoveries: "I seen to myself like a child", observed he, "playing on the pretty pebble, while the boundless ocean of Truth lies undiscovered before me".

Summary

Section – I

Isaac Newton was born in 1642 in a village in England.

He was brought up by his kind grandmother. During his school days, he was remarkable for his ingenuity. He invented curious articles with his tools. His neighbours and grandmother admired his inventions and believed he would be a capital workman in future.

His friends wanted him to be an apprentice for a clockmaker. Newton was good in mechanical and maths skills. He made curious clocks like the dancing figures, the sailing ship as the pendulum vibrates and the clock that worked by the drooping of water.

Newton also made a sun-dial which is still in his house at Woolsthorpe. He could acquire knowledge in simple ways. Like, to find the strength of the wind, he jumped against the wind and by the length of his jump, he calculated the force of the wind.

Newton frequently went to the new windmill near his house and examined its parts and internal machines for many hours. When the windmill was working, he watched the process by which the mill-stones revolved and crushed the grains.

Thus he learnt about the construction of the windmill and he made his own small windmill with available materials like box-traps, linen for sails. When this windmill was placed in the air, even a puff of wind from Newton's mouth made the windmill work and the handful of grains put into it turned to snow-white flour.

Section – II

Isaac Newton's playmates always admired his toys, particularly the windmills. But one of his friends said that he had forgotten something in the making of the windmill, when Isaac was sure that it lacked nothing. It lacked a miller.

As Isaac grew older, he started thinking beyond making toys. He isolated himself, thought deeply, read some book of mathematics or philosophy and at nights he observed the stars. He asked himself many curious questions about the world of stars, their distance from earth, their orbits, hold force and so on.

After fourteen years he helped his window mother, but his mind was bent to become a scholar. So his mother sent him to the University of Cambridge.

Isaac was the first to find the nature of Light. When an apple fell on his head, he discovered the force of gravitation. He tracked the orbits of the planets and stars on the sky. When he was doing his researches, he spent all nights on a tower, gazing the heavenly bodies through a telescope. His mind was above this world. He spent most of his in the world that lie millions of miles away.

Sir Isaac Newton died in 1727 when he was 85 years old. He was a Member of Parliament and received the honour of knighthood from the king. But he was not proud of his earthly fame or knowledge. His name is written in letters of light, formed by the stars in mid sky.

Mr. George and Mr. Temple remark that if Isaac had lived longer, he would have found all the other inventions of today too.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Which of the following works is a prose piece?

- A) A Thing of Beauty
- B) Trees
- C) Owlie
- D) Sir Isaac Newton-The Ingenious Scientist

Answer : D) Sir Isaac Newton-The Ingenious Scientist

2. On Christmas-day, in the year _____, Isaac Newton was born.

- A) 1642
- B) 1622
- C) 1632
- D) 1612

Answer : A) 1642

3. Isaac Newton was born at the small village of Woolsthorpe in _____.

- A) America
- B) India
- C) France
- D) England

Answer : D) England

4. When she beheld her new-born babe?

She refers to whom

- A) Mrs. Newton
- B) Grandmother
- C) Sister
- D) Maid

Answer : A) Mrs. Newton

5. Isaac's father being dead, Mrs. Newton was married again to a _____.

- A) Pilot
- B) Postmaster
- C) Clergyman
- D) Scientist

Answer : C) Clergyman

6. Mrs. Newton went to reside at _____.

- A) North Witham
- B) Burnsall
- C) Polperro
- D) Lynmouth

Answer : A) North Witham

7. Isaac was left to the care of his _____.

- A) Father
- B) Grandmother
- C) Mother
- D) Grandfather

Answer : B) Grandmother

8. Who sent Isaac to school?

- A) Father
- B) Mother
- C) Grandmother
- D) Sister

Answer : C) Grandmother

9. In his early years, Isaac was chiefly remarkable for his ingenuity in all _____ occupations.

- A) Mechanical
- B) Electrical
- C) Electronical
- D) Computer

Answer : A) Mechanical

10. I suppose, was never weary of talking about him.

These words are said by

- A) Father
- B) Mrs. Newton
- C) Sister
- D) Grandmother

Answer : D) Grandmother

11. "He'll make a capital workman, one of these days", she would probably say. She refers to whom

- A) Grandmother
- B) Grandfather
- C) Sister
- D) Father

Answer : A) Grandmother

12. Some of his friends, no doubt, advised Isaac's grandmother to apprentice him to a ____.

- A) Shoemaker
- B) Coachmaker
- C) Clockmaker
- D) Ship maker

Answer : C) Clockmaker

13. Isaac made a clock, by the dropping of ____.

- A) Fire
- B) Gold
- C) Water
- D) Gas

Answer : C) Water

14. Isaac made a ____.

- A) Sundial
- B) Calculator
- C) Camera
- D) Sewing machine

Answer : A) Sundial

15. The sun-dial made by Isaac is still in existence at _____.

- A) Woolsthorpe
- B) Stromness
- C) Tobermory
- D) Cartmel

Answer : A) Woolsthorpe

16. Isaac constructed a model of the _____.

- A) Nuclear plant
- B) Animals
- C) Dam
- D) Windmill

Answer : D) Windmill

17. When Isaac was _____ years old, his mother's second husband was dead?

- A) Twelve
- B) Fourteen
- C) Ten
- D) Sixteen

Answer : B) Fourteen

18. Isaac went to the University of _____.

- A) Cambridge
- B) Oxford
- C) St Andrews
- D) Durham

Answer : A) Cambridge

19. He was the first that found out the nature of Light. He refers to whom

- A) Father
- B) Teacher
- C) Grandfather
- D) Isaac

Answer : D) Isaac

20. At last, in 1727, when he was _____ years old, Sir Isaac Newton died.

- A) 75
- B) 65
- C) 85
- D) 95

Answer : C) 85

21. Man's greatest invention _____ is fundamental to transport, agriculture, industry and the world in which we live today.

- A) Wheel
- B) Stone
- C) Bull
- D) Tractor

Answer : A) Wheel

22. "I love to hear about mechanical contrivances-such as the water-clock and the little _____ windmill", remarked

- A) Isaac
- B) Temple
- C) David Rittenhouse
- D) George

Answer : D) George

23. "Very Possibly he might", replied _____.

- A) David Rittenhouse
- B) Isaac
- C) Mr. Temple
- D) Mrs. Newton

Answer : C) Mr. Temple

24. Who made a perfect little water-mill?

- A) David Rittenhouse
- B) Temple
- C) Isaac

D) George

Answer : A) David Rittenhouse

25. David Rittenhouse was an _____.

A) Australian

B) Indian

C) Englishman

D) American

Answer : D) American

26. David Rittenhouse made a perfect little water-mill, when he was only _____ years.

A) Five

B) Ten

C) Seven or Eight

D) Twelve

Answer : C) Seven or Eight

27. Nathaniel Hawthorne was born on July 4, _____.

A) 1804

B) 1864

C) 1834

D) 1824

Answer : A) 1804

28. Nathaniel Hawthorne was an _____ novelist, dark romantic, and short story writer.

A) Indian

B) British

C) France

D) American

Answer : D) American

29. Nathaniel Hawthorne was born in 1804 in _____, Massachusetts, to Nathaniel Hawthorne and the former Elizabeth Clarke Manning.

A) Salem

B) Billerica

C) Eastham

D) Falmouth

Answer : A) Salem

30. The biography of Sir Isaac Newton was published in Nathaniel Hawthorne's, True Stories from History and Biography in ____.

A) 1841

B) 1821

C) 1831

D) 1851

Answer : D) 1851

MY REMINISCENCE – Rabindranath Tagore

About the Author

Rabindranath Tagore (1861 – 1941) Nobel prize-winning Bengali poet, author, songwriter, philosopher, artist, and educator wrote “Gitanjali” (1912);

“My Reminiscences” were written and published in his fiftieth year, shortly before he started on a trip to Europe and America for his failing health in 1912. It was in the courage of this trip that he wrote for the first time in the English language for publication.

Summary

Tagore returned home from the outset of his second voyage to England. His brother Jyotirindra lived in a river-side villa at Chandernagore, in West Bengal. Tagore went there to stay with him.

With a sad longing, Tagore recaptured his incredible days spent joyfully along the wooded banks of the river Ganges. The bright sky, breeze, flow of the river, its stretch from horizon to horizon, greenery, all were the food and drink for the hungry and thirsty soul of the author.

The author noticed many changes when he visited the Ganges after a long time. The greenery had been replaced by huge noisy mills emitting smoke. This might be for good., but the author could not agree on it.

The author spent his afternoons at the riverside singing songs, to his own tunes and playing the harmonium. Sometimes he sailed in the boat singing songs with his brother playing the violin, till the evening.

At night Tagore sat on the terrace facing the river. He viewed the river reflecting the moonlight, dark trees bordering the river banks and a silver streak separating the land and water.

Tagore described his villa, ‘Moran’s Garden’. It had stone stairs leading to a broad verandah. The rooms were not on the same level and not regularly arranged. The big sitting room facing the landing steps had stained glass windows with coloured pictures.

One picture had a swing hanging from a dense branch with a couple on it. The other picture had people walking on a stair-case leading to a castle-like palace in grand dresses. When the light fell on the glass pictures, it made the scene alive.

Tagore's room was in a round tower, on the top, with windows around viewing the treetops and sky. Tagore wrote his famous poem from this room.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Which of the following works is a prose piece?

- A) A Thing of Beauty
- B) Lessons in Life
- C) My Reminiscence
- D) Special Hero

Answer : C) My Reminiscence

2. The author speaks about the river _____.

- A) Ganges
- B) Cauvery
- C) Indus
- D) Brahmaputra

Answer : A) Ganges

3. The author's brother's name is _____.

- A) Indiran
- B) Mayak
- C) Nagendran
- D) Jyotirindra

Answer : D) Jyotirindra

4. The _____ glimmered over the smooth flowing stream.

- A) Sunlight
- B) Water
- C) Moonlight
- D) Fire

Answer : C) Moonlight

5. The beauty of Bengal and the Ganges served as _____ and drink to the author.

- A) Food
- B) Duty

C) Money

D) Wealth

Answer : A) Food

6. The Nobel Committee has been called a conservative body because ____.

A) It is conservative in the choice of subjects.

B) Its members believe in conservative ideology.

C) Its members are old fashioned.

D) It awards prizes only to those people who adopt a conservative approach.

Answer : A) It is conservative in the choice of subjects.

7. In the beginning, the Nobel Committee ignored the great advances in theoretical physics because ____.

A) They were different from other branches of physics.

B) They were concerned with the theory and did not suggest its application.

C) The Committee felt that the discovery and invention in the field did not contribute to the benefit of mankind.

D) They proved to be merchants of death and hence dangerous to mankind.

Answer : C) The Committee felt that the discovery and invention in the field did not contribute to the benefit of mankind.

8. The noble prize would not be given to ____.

A) A diplomat who negotiated a peace settlement.

B) A doctor who discovered a vaccine.

C) A composer who composed a symphony.

D) An author who wrote a novel.

Answer : C) A composer who composed a symphony.

9. Alfred Nobel left his colossal fortune to the cause of progress in human knowledge because he ____.

A) Was Europe's richest vagabond.

B) Were a chemist, engineer, and an aspiring poet.

C) Felt guilty for having invented highly destructive things.

D) Felt guilty for having earned so much money.

Answer : C) Felt guilty for having invented highly destructive things.

10. The author for My Reminiscence was ____.

- A) Rabindranath Tagore
- B) Jyothiba Phule
- C) Subash Chandra Bose
- D) Gandhi

Answer : A) Rabindranath Tagore

11. “Beauty is in the eye of the beholder”.

These quotes are said by

- A) Thomas Hardy
- B) Margaret Wolfe Hungerford
- C) Oscar Wilde
- D) Joanna

Answer : B) Margaret Wolfe Hungerford

12. Tagore returned home from the outset of my second voyage to _____.

- A) France
- B) Germany
- C) Italy
- D) England

Answer : D) England

13. Tagore’s brother Jyotirindra and sister-in-law were living in a river-side villa at _____.

- A) Chandernagore
- B) Red Fort
- C) Chandel
- D) Thane

Answer : A) Chandernagore

14. These lovely days of mine at the riverside passed by like so many dedicated lotus blossoms floating down the sacred stream. These words are said by

- A) Subash Chandra Bose
- B) R. K. Narayanan
- C) Abdul Kalam
- D) Rabindranath Tagore

Answer : D) Rabindranath Tagore

15. The villa we were living in was known as _____.

- A) Ranga Garden
- B) Moran's Garden
- C) Moon Garden
- D) Sky Garden

Answer : B) Moran's Garden

16. Which room did Tagore used for writing poetry?

- A) Topmost
- B) Lowermost
- C) Kitchen
- D) Pooja

Answer : A) Topmost

17. There, where in the breast of limitless space clouds are laid to sleep, I have built my house for thee, O Poesy!

These words are said by

- A) Thomas Hardy
- B) Helen Keller
- C) Mark Twain
- D) Rabindranath Tagore

Answer : D) Rabindranath Tagore

18. Rabindranath Tagore was born on _____.

- A) 1851
- B) 1841
- C) 1861
- D) 1871

Answer : C) 1861

19. Who was a Nobel prize-winning Bengali poet, author, philosopher, artist, and educator?

- A) Rabindranath Tagore
- B) R. K. Narayanan

C) Jyotirindra

D) Gandhi

Answer : A) Rabindranath Tagore

20. Gitanjali was published in _____.

A) 1914

B) 1912

C) 1910

D) 1916

Answer : B) 1912

21. "My Reminiscences" was written and published by Tagore at the age of _____.

A) Fifty

B) Forty

C) Thirty

D) Twenty

Answer : A) Fifty

22. Tagore started on a trip to Europe and America for his failing health in _____.

A) 1910

B) 1908

C) 1916

D) 1912

Answer : D) 1912

23. Tagore wrote first time in the English language for publication in the year _____.

A) 1912

B) 1932

C) 1922

D) 1902

Answer : A) 1912

24. On other afternoons, we would drift along in a boat.

These words are said by

A) Gandhi

- B) Subash Chandra Bose
- C) Tilak
- D) Rabindranath Tagore

Answer : D) Rabindranath Tagore

THE WOMAN ON PLATFORM 8 – RUSKIN BOND

About the Author

Ruskin Bond, short story writer, novelist and poet, the favourite writer of Indian children. His first novel, *Room on the Roof*, was published when he was still in his teens. This novel won him the John Rhys Memorial Award in 1957. He also writes about children and the simple hill folk of Uttarakhand. Simplicity and fluency of language and an insight into human nature are hallmarks of his style. His major writings include *An Island of Trees*, *A Bond with the Mountains* and *The India I Love*. He has also been honoured with the Sahitya Academy Award for his contribution to Indian literature.

Summary

Section – I

The story starts with Arun of 12, waiting for his train scheduled at midnight at Ambala station on platform no. 8. He was travelling alone, as his parents considered him to be big enough to travel alone.

He was early at the station feeling bored, suddenly, a soft voice asked him if he is alone. He saw a woman with pale face and dark kind eyes, simply dressed in a white sari. He observed that she was poor, but had a dignity in her appearance.

She asked whether his parents have come to see him off. He replied he can travel alone. The woman agreed which made Arun instantly like her. She was simple and her deep voice and serenity was liked by Arun.

The woman asked about his name and his train. Then she took him to the canteen. She ordered tea, samosas and jalebies for him. Arun could not refuse. She questioned many things, but listened to him intently. All her kind and generous behavior made Arun forget that she was a stranger.

Sathish, one of Arun's school fellows, came to the station with his mother.

Section – II

They introduced each other. The woman addressed herself as Arun's mother without any hesitation. Sathish's mother warned Arun to be careful of strangers. But Arun replied that he liked strangers which staggered her.

When the train came, they boarded. The woman took Arun's hand in her hands and smiled gently in an understanding way. Arun bade goodbye calling her "mother". He gazed at the woman, till she got lost in the crowd.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Which of the following works is a supplementary?

- A) Special Hero

- B) Being Safe
- C) The Woman on Platform 8
- D) Friendship

Answer : C) The Woman on Platform 8

2. The Woman on Platform 8 was written by ____.

- A) Ruskin Bond
- B) Oscar Wilde
- C) Robert Frost
- D) Leo Tolstoy

Answer : A) Ruskin Bond

3. Ruskin Bond is a short story writer, novelist and poet, the favourite writer of ____ children.

- A) England
- B) Indian
- C) America
- D) France

Answer : B) Indian

4. What is the first novel of Ruskin Bond?

- A) The Blue Umbrella
- B) Cherry Tree
- C) The Room on the Roof
- D) A Flight of Pigeon

Answer : C) The Room on the Roof

5. The Room on the Roof novel won him the John Rhys Memorial Award in ____.

- A) 1957
- B) 1967
- C) 1977
- D) 1947

Answer : A) 1957

6. Who writes about children and the simple hill folk of Uttarakhand?

- A) Thomas Hardy

- B) Joanna
- C) William Henry
- D) Ruskin Bond

Answer : D) Ruskin Bond

7. Ruskin Bond got Sahitya Academy Award for _____.

- A) Angry River
- B) Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra
- C) Roads to Mussoorie
- D) Lone fox dancing

Answer : B) Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra

8. Ruskin Bond got Sahitya Academy Award in _____.

- A) 1992
- B) 1991
- C) 1993
- D) 1994

Answer : A) 1992

9. Satish's mother handed to her son _____.

- A) Bag of pencil
- B) Bag of vegetables
- C) Big box of chocolates
- D) Cricket ball

Answer : C) Big box of chocolates

10. The train would come at _____.

- A) One o'clock
- B) Twelve o'clock
- C) Two o'clock
- D) Eleven o'clock

Answer : B) Twelve o'clock

11. The strange lady gave _____ to Arun.

- A) Coffee and vada

- B) Tea and bajji
C) Samosas and jalebis
D) Black tea and cake

Answer : C) Samosas and jalebis

12. Arun was sitting on Platform _____.

- A) No. 7
B) No. 8
C) No. 4
D) No. 3

Answer : B) No. 8

13. Satish and Arun were _____ years old boys.

- A) 12
B) 11
C) 13
D) 10

Answer : A) 12

14. Match the following:

- a) Woman in white - 1) Mother of Satish
b) Train - 2) Boy of same age
c) Bowler - 3) Dressed simply
d) Satish - 4) Waves of stream
e) Spectacles - 5) Arun

Codes:

	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)
A)	4	5	1	2	3
B)	5	4	2	3	1
C)	4	3	5	2	1
D)	3	4	5	2	1

Answer : D) 3 4 5 2 1

15. Identify the character / speaker.

I am glad to know that.

- A) Arun
- B) Satish
- C) Strange lady
- D) Mother of Satish

Answer : D) Mother of Satish

16. Identify the character / speaker.

Are you all alone, my son?

- A) Strange lady
- B) Arun
- C) Satish
- D) Varun

Answer : A) Strange lady

17. Identify the character / speaker.

Yes, I am going to school.

- A) Sachin
- B) Sam
- C) Sanjay
- D) Arun

Answer : D) Arun

18. Identify the character / speaker.

He is one of my friends.

- A) Arun
- B) Satish
- C) Strange lady
- D) Mother of Satish

Answer : B) Satish

19. Identify the character / speaker.

Goodbye mother.

- A) Arun

- B) Ajay
- C) Anbu
- D) Suresh

Answer : A) Arun

20. Arun was sitting on platform _____ at Ambala station.

- A) No. 4
- B) No. 10
- C) No. 6
- D) No. 8

Answer : D) No. 8

21. What was the expected time of train's arrival?

- A) Afternoon
- B) Morning
- C) Midnight
- D) Evening

Answer : C) Midnight

22. Where was Arun travelling to?

- A) Boarding school
- B) His village
- C) His college
- D) His home

Answer : A) Boarding school

23. The mother of Sathish advised him not to talk to the _____.

- A) Friends
- B) Strangers
- C) Teachers
- D) Woman's

Answer : B) Strangers

24. What were Arun's last words?

- A) "Goodbye – mother"

- B) “Good morning – mother”
- C) “Sweet dreams – mother”
- D) “Have a nice day – mother”

Answer : A) “Goodbye – mother”

25. It was Arun’s _____ year at boarding school.

- A) Fourth
- B) Sixth
- C) Second
- D) Eighth

Answer : C) Second

26. Arun was about _____ years old.

- A) Twelve
- B) Eighteen
- C) Ten
- D) Fourteen

Answer : A) Twelve

27. ‘Are you all alone, my son?’ asked a soft voice close behind me.

These are the words of _____.

- A) Arun
- B) Satish
- C) Satish mother
- D) Strange lady

Answer : D) Strange lady

28. Arun’s train will come around _____.

- A) Ten o’clock
- B) Twelve o’clock
- C) Eight o’clock
- D) Six o’clock

Answer : B) Twelve o’clock

29. ‘It’s such a nuisance having to wait for the train right in the middle of the night.

These are the words of _____.

- A) Satish mother
- B) Arun
- C) Satish
- D) Strange lady

Answer : A) Satish mother

30. I leaned out of the window then, and put my lips to her cheek, and kissed her.

I refers to whom

- A) Ajay
- B) Satish
- C) Varun
- D) Arun

Answer : D) Arun

II. IDENTIFY THE CHARACTER / SPEAKER.

Statement	Character/Speaker
"Are you all alone, my son".	The woman
"Yes, I am going to school".	Arun
"I had to change trains Anyway, I can travel alone".	Arun
"And how long do you have to wait for your train?"	The woman
"Hello Arun! The train's coming in late, as usual".	Satish
"I am glad to know that"	Satish's mother
"Yes I am Arun' mother"	The woman
"These days one has to be very careful of strangers".	Satish's mother
"Here it comes".	Satish
"Goodbye – mother...."	Arun

THE NOSE-JEWEL – C. Rajagopalachari

About the Author

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (1878 – 1972) informally called Rajaji, was an Indian politician, independence activist, lawyer, writer, historian and statesman. Rajagopalachari was born in the village of Thorapalli in the Krishnagiri district. Rajagopalachari was the last Governor-General of India, as soon India became a Republic in 1950. Furthermore, he was the first Indian-born governor-general, since before him the posts were held by British nationals. He also served as leader of the Indian National Congress, Premier of the Madras Presidency, Governor of West Bengal, Minister of Madras state. He was one of the first recipients of India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna.

Summary

Ramayya was a simple man, who lived in a town. His house was made of tiled roofs. He lived with his wife. He was not rich, but took good care of his family. On the roof of his house, two sparrows built a nest. The mother-bird laid her eggs in it. The male-bird wanted to help Ramayya, as he noticed Ramayya's wife always quarrelling with him. But the female bird advised her male bird not to bother about others, but to mind their own business.

One day, the male-bird found a diamond nose-jewel in a heap. When he showed it to his wife, she replied that it was of no use to her. So she asked him to find some food for the young ones. The bird dropped the diamond stud on the floor and went out in search of food.

Ramayya's wife noticed the jewel as she was sweeping the floor. She picked it with delight and wore it. Her husband shouted at her and told her that they should go and deliver it to the magistrate. But his wife wouldn't want to part with it. This nose-stud belonged to their neighbour, Meenakshi Ammal's daughter. She forgot and left it in the bathroom. Kuppayi, their servant woman would have swept it out. Meenakshi Ammal consoled her daughter. She also advised her not to inform her father Ramanatham about the lost stud. He would become very angry. But her husband Ramanatham and the whole village knew about it. The maid servant was suspected to have stolen it. The police came and searched her hut. But they could not find it.

Ramayya's wife put the stud away in her box. She soon developed a severe fever and was always in her bed. The two birds witnessed all this and thought that "We should never be greedy for what belongs to others". Ramayya and his wife spent the rest of their lives in fear of being caught.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Which of the following works is a prose piece?

- A) Special Hero
- B) When Instinct Works
- C) The Nose-Jewel
- D) Crossing the River

Answer : C) The Nose-Jewel

2. The author of The Nose-Jewel was _____.

- A) C. Rajagopalachari
- B) Radhakrishnan
- C) Rabindranath Tagore
- D) Subash Chandra Bose

Answer : A) C. Rajagopalachari

3. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (1878 – 1972) informally called _____.

- A) Rajan
- B) Rajaji
- C) Rangan

D) Raman

Answer : B) Rajaji

4. Rajagopalachari was born in the village of Thorapalli in the _____ district.

A) Villupuram

B) Trichy

C) Krishnagiri

D) Madurai

Answer : C) Krishnagiri

5. Who was the last Governor-General of India, as India soon became a Republic in 1950?

A) C. Rajagopalachari

B) C. V. Raman

C) Radhakrishnan

D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer : A) C. Rajagopalachari

6. Who was the first Indian-born governor-general?

A) Mount Batten

B) Lord Irwin

C) Rajendra Prasad

D) C. Rajagopalachari

Answer : D) C. Rajagopalachari

7. _____ was one of the first recipients of India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna.

A) Jawaharlal Nehru

B) Rabindranath Tagore

C) Gandhi

D) C. Rajagopalachari

Answer : D) C. Rajagopalachari

8. The sparrows built their nests in the _____.

A) Roof

B) Tree

C) Village

D) Fan

Answer : A) Roof

9. The diamond jewel was lying in the _____.

A) Corner

B) Family room

C) Basket

D) Muck heap

Answer : D) Muck heap

10. The diamond jewel belonged to _____.

A) Lakshmi

B) Meenakshi Ammal

C) Sundari Ammal

D) Kamachi Ammal

Answer : B) Meenakshi Ammal

11. _____ was the servant maid of Meenakshi Ammal.

A) Kuppayi

B) Rakayi

C) Sornam

D) Shruthi

Answer : A) Kuppayi

12. Ramayya and his wife lived with the fear of _____.

A) Suicide

B) Shock

C) Death

D) Getting caught

Answer : D) Getting caught

13. Consider the following statements:

I. Two sparrows built a nest on a tree top.

II. Kuppayi swept out the diamond jewel.

Which of the above statement(s) is / are correct?

- A) I only
- B) II only
- C) Neither I nor II
- D) Both I and II

Answer : B) II only

14. Consider the following statements:

I. Ramayya gave the diamond jewel to the magistrate.

II. Ramayya's wife put the stud away in her box.

III. The Police searched Rammaya's home.

Which of the above statement(s) is / are wrong?

- A) I and II only
- B) II and III only
- C) I and III only
- D) All of these

Answer : C) I and III only

15. Why do birds sing?

- A) To locate one another
- B) To warn other birds
- C) To find a mate
- D) All of the above

Answer : D) All of the above

16. Birds perch very high so that _____.

- A) Other birds can hear them
- B) Other birds can see them
- C) They can hide there
- D) Both A and B are correct

Answer : D) Both A and B are correct

17. The health of a bird can be determined _____.

- A) By the length of its song
- B) By the complexity of its song

C) By the volume of its song

D) Both A and B are correct

Answer : D) Both A and B are correct

18. Shorter bird vocalizations are _____.

A) Territorial songs

B) Mating songs

C) Warnings

D) None of the above

Answer : C) Warnings

19. Young birds perfect their songs by _____.

A) Natural instinct

B) Listening and interaction

C) Practice

D) Both B and C are correct

Answer : B) Listening and interaction

20. Fitness is _____.

A) Health

B) Danger

C) A song

D) A warning

Answer : A) Health

21. How do variations in the basic song help the birds?

A) Recognize other members

B) Maintain health

C) Increase the length of their song

D) Communicate with one another

Answer : A) Recognize other members

22. Who was a simple man living in the town?

A) Subayya

B) Karuppaya

C) Chinaya

D) Ramayya

Answer : D) Ramayya

23. Ramayya was not rich but he could take care of his _____.

A) Friends

B) Family

C) Father

D) Sister

Answer : B) Family

24. How many sparrows built a nest in a nice spot in the roof of Ramayya's house?

A) Two

B) Six

C) Four

D) Eight

Answer : A) Two

25. My dear," began the _____.

A) Female sparrow

B) Ramayya

C) Karupayi

D) Male sparrow

Answer : D) Male sparrow

26. "Let me see what help you can do for him.

These words are said by

A) Male sparrow

B) Ramayya's wife

C) Ramayya

D) Female sparrow

Answer : D) Female sparrow

27. Who picked the diamond nose-jewel from muck-heap?

A) Male sparrow

- B) Ramayya
- C) Karuppayi
- D) Female sparrow

Answer : A) Male sparrow

28. “What am I to do with diamond nose studs or with ear-rings?

These words are said by

- A) Magistrate
- B) Male sparrow
- C) Ramayya
- D) Female sparrow

Answer : D) Female sparrow

29. The bird dropped the _____ stud on the floor and went out in search of little worms for the young ones.

- A) Silver
- B) Diamond
- C) Gold
- D) Platinum

Answer : B) Diamond

30. Who noticed the jewel as she was sweeping the floor?

- A) Ramayya’s wife
- B) Karuppayi
- C) Ramayya
- D) Magistrate

Answer : A) Ramayya’s wife

31. _____ questioned her angrily, “How did you get this diamond-stud?”

- A) Magistrate
- B) Male sparrow
- C) Female sparrow
- D) Ramayya

Answer : D) Ramayya

32. "We should go and handover it to the village magistrate.

Here we refers to

- A) Kuppayi
- B) Meenakshi Ammal
- C) Ramayya and his wife
- D) Male sparrow

Answer : C) Ramayya and his wife

33. The diamond nose-stud was stolen from _____ house.

- A) Meenakshi Ammal's
- B) Village magistrate
- C) Ramayya
- D) Kuppayi

Answer : A) Meenakshi Ammal's

34. "Let us search and find it. Don't tell father yet.

Who said these words

- A) Male sparrow
- B) Meenakshi Ammal
- C) Female sparrow
- D) Ramayya

Answer : B) Meenakshi Ammal

35. "What is the secret you are whispering?" asked _____.

- A) Ramayya
- B) Kuppayi
- C) Ramanatham
- D) Meenakshi Ammal

Answer : C) Ramanatham

36. The loss of the _____ had to be admitted.

- A) Jewel
- B) Money
- C) Conscious

D) Wealth

Answer : A) Jewel

37. The police came and searched her hut, but could find nothing.

Her refers to whom

A) Karupayi

B) Female sparrow

C) Meenakshi Ammal

D) Kuppayi

Answer : D) Kuppayi

38. Who's heart was in a flutter?

A) Ramayya's wife

B) Male sparrow

C) Kuppayi

D) Ramayya

Answer : D) Ramayya

39. Ramayya's wife put the _____ away in her box.

A) Stud

B) Egg

C) Hamlet

D) Money

Answer : A) Stud

40. She soon developed a severe fever and was confined to her bed.

She refers to whom

A) Kuppayi

B) Meenakshi Ammal

C) Female sparrow

D) Ramayya's wife

Answer : D) Ramayya's wife

41. "Look at the fun, my dear, the lady of this house is scared and is down with fever."

These words are said by

- A) Female sparrow
- B) Male sparrow
- C) Ramayya
- D) Kuppayi

Answer : B) Male sparrow

42. “Nice fun indeed!” said the ____.

- A) Female sparrow
- B) Meenakshi Ammal
- C) Male sparrow
- D) Ramayya’s wife

Answer : A) Female sparrow

43. “The poor woman is in a panic.

Who is the poor woman?

- A) Kuppayi
- B) Female sparrow
- C) Meenakshi Ammal
- D) Ramayya’s wife

Answer : D) Ramayya’s wife

44. “And a good thing too.” Said the cruel ____.

- A) Ramayya
- B) Kuppayi
- C) Male sparrow
- D) Meenakshi Ammal

Answer : C) Male sparrow

45. “It is all your doing you brought and threw it here and tempted her,” said the ____.

- A) Male sparrow
- B) Meenakshi Ammal
- C) Female sparrow
- D) Ramayya’s wife

Answer : C) Female sparrow

46. “Did I tell her to steal the thing? This is bound to happen when human are being greedy.”

These words are said by

- A) Male sparrow
- B) Female sparrow
- C) Kuppayi
- D) Lakshmi Ammal

Answer : A) Male sparrow

47. Ramayya and his wife spend the rest of life in of _____ being caught.

- A) Joy
- B) Fear
- C) Excitement
- D) Patient

Answer : B) Fear

48. A Bird's eye takes up about _____ percent of its head.

- A) 5
- B) 10
- C) 25
- D) 50

Answer : D) 50

49. Our eyes take up about _____ percent of our head.

- A) 5
- B) 100
- C) 50
- D) 15

Answer : A) 5

50. To be comparable to a bird's eyes, our eyes would have to be the size of _____.

- A) Cricket balls
- B) Tennis balls
- C) Basket balls
- D) Baseballs

Answer : D) Baseballs

A BIRTHDAY LETTER – Jawaharlal Nehru

About the Author

Jawaharlal Nehru (14 November 1889 – 27 May 1964) was the first Prime Minister of India and a central figure in Indian politics before and after independence. He emerged as an eminent leader of the Indian independence movement under the tutelage of Mahatma Gandhi and served India as Prime Minister from its establishment as an independent nation in 1947 until his death in 1964. He is considered to be the architect of the modern Indian nation-state: a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic. He was also known as ‘Pandit Nehru’ while many Indian children knew him as ‘Uncle Nehru’.

Summary

The letters written by Nehru from the various prisons in British India to his daughter Indira, were published in 1942 as a book called “Glimpses of World History”. It is a collection of 196 letters on World History. This extract is about a letter written by Jawaharlal Nehru to his daughter Indira, when he was in the Central Prison at Naini. As he was not able to send a gift to Indira on her birthday, he writes to her. Though presents are appreciated, letters can equally be cherished as gifts. Nehru disliked giving sermons or advice because he believed that only by talking and discussing, sometimes a little bit of truth comes out.

The two factors that make ordinary men heroes are full faith in a great cause and love and respect for the nation. Mahatma Gandhi inspired millions of people to fight for freedom. He has helped to make the starving, the poor and the oppressed free and happy. If we are to be India’s soldiers, we have to respect India’s honour which is a sacred trust. He advises Indira not to do anything in secret or wish to hide anything. She should always stand bold and be brave always. Only then, she will grow up to be a child of the light, unafraid, calm and peaceful. He concludes finally by wishing her to grow up into a brave soldier in India’s service.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Which of the following works is a prose piece?

- A) The Comet
- B) Earthquake
- C) A Birthday Letter
- D) The Cat and the Pain-killer

Answer : C) A Birthday Letter

2. A Birthday Letter was written by ____.

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Sarojini Naidu
- C) Nelson Mandela
- D) Indira Gandhi

Answer : A) Jawaharlal Nehru

3. From which year Nehru started to write the letters for Indira _____.

- A) 1929
- B) 1927
- C) 1928
- D) 1930

Answer : C) 1928

4. Age of Indira at 1930 is _____.

- A) 13
- B) 9
- C) 11
- D) 7

Answer : A) 13

5. Glimpses of World History was written by _____.

- A) Gandhi
- B) Bharathiyar
- C) Bose
- D) Nehru

Answer : D) Nehru

6. In which year The “Glimpses of World History” book was published _____.

- A) 1945
- B) 1942
- C) 1947
- D) 1950

Answer : B) 1942

7. Glimpses of World History is a collection of _____ letters on World History.

- A) 196
- B) 396
- C) 296
- D) 106

Answer : A) 196

8. Nehru writing the letter from the _____.

- A) Office
- B) Hospital
- C) Park
- D) Prison

Answer : D) Prison

9. Naini central prison is in _____.

- A) West Bengal
- B) Karnataka
- C) Uttar Pradesh
- D) Nagaland

Answer : C) Uttar Pradesh

10. Bapuji is in prison, but the magic of his message has stolen the hearts of India's Millions.

These words are said by

- A) Nehru
- B) Indira
- C) Gandhi
- D) Tilak

Answer : A) Nehru

11. Nehru died on _____.

- A) May 27
- B) May 23
- C) May 28
- D) May 24

Answer : A) May 27

12. The first Prime Minister of India is _____.

- A) Gandhi
- B) Bose
- C) Tilak
- D) Nehru

Answer : D) Nehru

13. Who is called as the architect of modern India?

- A) Gandhi
- B) Nehru
- C) Tilak
- D) Bose

Answer : B) Nehru

14. Who is famously called as uncle?

- A) Tilak
- B) Bose
- C) Nehru
- D) Bharathiar

Answer : C) Nehru

15. Do you remember how fascinated you were when you first read the story of Joan of Arc.

These Lines Are Taken From

- A) A Birthday Letter
- B) The Comet
- C) The Christmas Truce
- D) Zero to Infinity

Answer : A) A Birthday Letter

16. Aadhav and Raghav are _____.

- A) Brothers
- B) Friends
- C) Colleagues
- D) Classmates

Answer : A) Brothers

17. The brothers are planning to celebrate their _____ wedding anniversary.

- A) Uncle's
- B) Parents'
- C) Grandparents'

D) Sister's

Answer : B) Parents'

18. The wedding anniversary is on _____.

A) March 2nd

B) April 2nd

C) May 2nd

D) June 2nd

Answer : B) April 2nd

19. As part of the celebration, the brothers have planned to make their parents to _____.

A) Visit an orphanage

B) Donate some money

C) Plant a mango sapling

D) Conduct a game

Answer : C) Plant a mango sapling

20. What helps the ordinary men and women to become heroes?

A) History

B) Science

C) Geography

D) English

Answer : A) History

21. Who is addressed as 'Bapiji'?

A) Indira

B) Nehru

C) Tilak

D) Gandhi

Answer : D) Gandhi

22. What does the phrase 'great drama' refer to?

A) First world war

B) Second world war

C) United Nations

D) India's freedom movements

Answer : D) India's freedom movements

23. When Jawaharlal Nehru began writing letters to his young daughter, Indira, she was in ____.

A) Mussoorie

B) Delhi

C) Nepal

D) Chennai

Answer : A) Mussoorie

24. May you grow up into a brave soldier in India's service.

You refers to whom

A) Gandhi

B) Nehru

C) Tilak

D) Indira

Answer : D) Indira