

Roll Number

SET A



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION
ENGLISH CORE(301)

CLASS: XII

Time Allotted: 3Hrs.

13.09.2022

Max. Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This paper is divided into three parts: A, B and C. All questions are compulsory.
2. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
3. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION A- READING (20 marks)

1. Read the passage given below.

1. Delhi tried very hard but it wasn't enough. In the run-up to D-Day, the sound of firecrackers had not been heard. The Supreme Court ban on sales had made procuring them difficult, but many people, including school children, had resolved to buck tradition for clean air. And till 7 pm on Diwali, most neighbourhoods were quiet. Around that time the first sound of firecrackers going off was heard, and gradually it rose to a crescendo. But it was nowhere near the blitzkrieg of the past, not even half of that. And well before midnight, it was all over.

2. The bad news broke at dawn. It was a visibly smoggy morning. Air pollution levels had peaked to "severe" on Diwali night and remained dangerously high till Friday afternoon as reflected in the real-time monitoring data of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC).

3. The CPCB, however, pointed out a silver lining. It said the air quality index (AQI) this year was better than the ones on Diwali in the past two years in spite of hostile meteorological conditions. On Diwali last year (October 30, 2016), the average AQI for the city was in the "severe" category at 426 while the year before that (November 11, 2015), it had been in the "very poor" category at 327. This time, it was marginally lower at 326.

4. There are so many factors impacting air quality – from the speed and direction of the wind to burning of crop stubble in neighbouring states – that it is difficult to definitively identify the main culprit. What, however, has to be acknowledged is that at least a majority of people have the will to stick to what may appear to be unpalatable decisions for better quality of life.

5. The data, however, is making informed observers worry-particularly the massive peaks in PM (Particulate Matter) 2.5 (fine, respirable pollution particles) and PM 10 (coarse pollution particles) levels on Thursday night after 10 pm. Delhi peaked to 656 micrograms per cubic metres around midnight.

- vii) Answer the following.
- a. The massive peaks in PM (Particulate Matter) 2.5 and PM 10 (coarse pollution particles) on the Diwali day made the observers worried. **[True/False]**
 - b. Despite the Supreme Court ban on the sale of firecrackers, many people including school children were adamant to burst firecrackers on the Diwali Day. **[True/False]**
- viii) Find words from the passage which have a meaning similar to the following.
- a. unfavourable (paragraph 3)
 - b. influencing (paragraph 4)

2. **Read the passage given below.**

The UN’s 2017 International Year tells that sustainable tourism is an important tool for development, most importantly in poor communities and countries. Today sustainability – environmental, social, and economic – is increasingly recognised as the benchmark for all tourism businesses. As noted by the UN World Tourism Organisation, 57% of international tourist arrivals will be in emerging economies, by 2030. The various ‘Tourism Terms’ are defined as follows:

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Ecotourism	Responsible for travel to natural areas that conserve the environment. Socially and economically sustains the well-being of local people. And creates knowledge and understanding through understanding and interpretation of all involved (including staff, travellers and community residents)
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Sustainable Tourism	Tourism that maintains the benefit of the local communities, and minimizes negative social or environmental impacts and helps local people conserve fragile cultures, habitats or species.

Based on data collected by a survey by Travel Bureau, the following market profile of an ecotourist was constructed: –

Age: 35 – 54 years old, although age varied with activity and other factors such as cost.
Gender: 50% female and 50% male, although clear differences based on activity were found.
Education: 82% were college graduates, a shift in interest in ecotourism from those who have high levels of education to those with less education was also found, indicating an expansion into mainstream markets.
Household composition: No major differences were found between general tourists and experienced ecotourists**

- v) Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the inherent qualities of geotourism.
1. showcases adventure sports
 2. promotes landscape appreciation
 3. promises luxurious travel
 4. includes being environmentally responsible
 5. believes in commercializing forests
 6. initiates donations for the underprivileged
- a. 1 & 2
 - b. 5 & 6
 - c. 2 & 4
 - d. 3 & 5
- vi) In the market profile of an ecotourist, the information on gender indicates that:
- a. female ecotourists were more than male ecotourists.
 - b. the activity preferences were varied in females and males.
 - c. the choice of things to do on a trip was quite similar for both genders.
 - d. male ecotourists were frequent travellers.
- vii) The education aspect in the market profile of the ecotourist revealed that:
- a. mainstream market trends were popular with undergraduates.
 - b. ecotourists were only those who had basic education.
 - c. mainstream markets were popular tourist destinations for educated ecotourists.
 - d. ecotourism was no more limited to the small group of highly educated travellers.
- viii) According to the survey conducted by the Travel Bureau, the total percentage of experienced ecotourists who DID NOT prefer to travel alone was:
- a. 60%.
 - b. 75%.
 - c. 15%.
 - d. 13%.
- ix) According to the survey, one of the most powerful driving forces leading experienced ecotourism to invest in new trips was:
- a. setting up workstations in new places.
 - b. the chance to go camping in the wild.
 - c. competing with other ecotourists as frequent travellers.
 - d. the opportunity to travel to new places.
- x) Choose the option that lists a statement that is NOT TRUE.
- a. Economically backward countries will benefit from sustainable tourism.
 - b. The tourism business currently recognizes sustainability as an important factor.
 - c. Emerging economies will receive negligible international tourists in the near future.
 - d. The sustainability factor in tourism is a significant means for development.

I Read the questions A and B given below and attempt either of the two.
Choose the correct option.

6x1=6

A. And such too is the grandeur of the dooms
We have imagined for the mighty dead;
All lovely tales that we have heard or read;
An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from heaven's brink.

i) Which two things of beauty are mentioned in these lines?

- a. Stories of great people and grand mausoleums
- b. Fountain and drink
- c. Stories of dead people and poetry
- d. Grandeur and heaven's brink

ii) The 'lovely tales' are called endless fountain because they provide:

- a. A shady place for us
- b. Happiness and inspiration
- c. Good health and happiness
- d. Inspiration and peace

iii) Identify the figure of speech in the last two lines of the extract:

- a. onomatopoeia
- b. transferred epithet
- c. imagery
- d. simile

iv) The poetic device used in line 4 is:

- a. Simile
- b. Consonance
- c. Metaphor
- d. Personification

v) 'Immortal drink' of the endless fountain is a reference to:

- a. the continuous flow of sacred or holy water
- b. everlasting joy from a thing of beauty
- c. sweet dreams, health and quiet breathing
- d. cooling covert

vi) What does 'grandeur of the dooms' imply?

- a. symbols of sacrifice and greatness
- b. magnificent architecture
- c. glory and magnificence that even death cannot destroy
- d. stories of great heroes

II. Read extracts A and B given below and answer either of the two.

4x1=4

A. "Your majesty may kill ninety-nine tigers in exactly the same manner. But..." the astrologer drawled. "But what? Speak without fear." "But you must be very careful with the hundredth tiger." "What if the hundredth tiger were also killed?" "Then I will tear up all my books on astrology, set fire to them, and..." "And..."

- a. Who is the person spoken to?
- b. How many tigers have already been killed?
- c. What was the astrologer's prediction?
- d. What more would the astrologer have done if he was proved wrong?

OR

B. "I talked to a psychiatrist friend of mine. I told him about the Third Level at Grand Central. He said, it was a waking dream wish fulfilment. He said I was unhappy."

- a. Who is 'I' in the given extract?
- b. Why did he meet a psychiatrist friend?
- c. How did the psychiatrist friend diagnose his problem?
- d. What, according to the psychiatrist was the cause of unhappiness?

III. Read extracts A and B given below and answer **either of the two**.

6x1=6

A. "Poor man! It was in honour of this last lesson that he had put on his fine Sunday clothes, and now I understood why the old men of the village were sitting there in the back of the room. It was because they were sorry, too, that they had not gone to school more. It was their way of thanking our master for his forty years of faithful service and of showing their respect for the country that was theirs no more."

- i) Why does the narrator refer to M. Hamel as 'Poor man!'?
 - a. He empathizes with M. Hamel as he had to leave the village.
 - b. He believes that M. Hamel's "Sunday clothes" clearly reflected that he was not rich.
 - c. He feels sorry for M. Hamel as it was his last French lesson.
 - d. He thinks that M. Hamel's patriotism and sense of duty resulted in his poverty.
- ii) Which of the following idioms might describe the villagers' act of attending the last lesson most accurately?
 - a. 'Too good to miss'
 - b. 'Too little, too late'
 - c. 'Too many cooks spoil the broth'
 - d. you are never too old to learn
- iii) Choose the option that might raise a question about M. Hamel's "faithful service".
 - a. When Franz came late, M. Hamel told him that he was about to begin class without him.
 - b. Franz mentioned how cranky M. Hamel was and his "great ruler rapping on the table".
 - c. M. Hamel often sent students to water his flowers, and gave a holiday when he wanted to go fishing.
 - d. M. Hamel permitted villagers put their children "to work on a farm or at the mills" for some extra money.

iii) Garbage to the rag pickers is:

- a. money
- b. daily bread
- c. gold
- d. silver

iv) What makes the narrator calls rag picking a fine art?

- a. Rag-picking has regained its lost status.
- b. For it takes time and patience to collect rags
- c. In reality they are skilled professionals in this field
- d. Only some of them are experts in rag-picking.

v) According to the author what was garbage for the parents?

- a. Means of entertainment
- b. Means of joy
- c. Means of sorrow
- d. Means of survival

vi) What do the boys appear like to the author in the story?

- a. Morning crows
- b. Evening crows
- c. Morning birds
- d. Evening Birds

5. Attempt any **five** out of six questions in 40 to 50 words.

5x2=10

- a. Kamala Das speaks of 'an old familiar ache....' What do you think is the reason for this feeling?
- b. How does the author focus on the 'perpetual state of poverty' of the children not wearing footwear?
- c. What words did M Hamel write on the blackboard before dismissing the last class? What did they mean?
- d. What proves that the narrator found himself in the grip of fear of water even when he grew up?
- e. 'Life is what it is about'. How is keeping quiet related to life?
- f. 'I crossed to oblivion and the curtain of life fell'. Why did the author make this remark?



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SECTION A - READING (20 marks)**1. Read the passage given below.**

The UN's 2017 International Year tells that sustainable tourism is an important tool for development, most importantly in poor communities and countries. Today sustainability – environmental, social, and economic – is increasingly recognised as the benchmark for all tourism businesses. As noted by the UN World Tourism Organisation, 57% of international tourist arrivals will be in emerging economies, by 2030. The various 'Tourism Terms' are defined as follows:

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Based on data collected by a survey by Travel Bureau, the following market profile of an ecotourist was constructed: –

Age: 35 – 54 years old, although age varied with activity and other factors such as cost. **Gender:**

iv) Choose the option that lists the correct answers for the following:

1. Asha Mathew, an NRI, loves animals and wishes to travel to places that safeguard their rights and inculcate awareness of their rights. What kind of tourist is she?
 2. Gurdeep Singh from the UK is an environmental scientist and has always chosen to travel to places that are examples of a symbiotic relationship between man and nature. What kind of tourist is he?
- a. (1) is an ecotourist and (2) is a geotourist
 - b. (1) is an ethical tourist and (2) is a geotourist
 - c. (1) is a sustainable tourist and (2) is a pro-poor tourist
 - d. (1) is a geotourist and (2) is a responsible tourist

v) Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the inherent qualities of geotourism.

1. showcases adventure sports
2. promotes landscape appreciation
3. promises luxurious travel
4. includes being environmentally responsible
5. believes in commercializing forests
6. initiates donations for the underprivileged

- a. 1 & 2
- b. 5 & 6
- c. 2 & 4
- d. 3 & 5

vi) In the market profile of an ecotourist, the information on gender indicates that

- a. female ecotourists were more than male ecotourists.
- b. the activity preferences were varied in females and males.
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vii) The education aspect in the market profile of the ecotourist revealed that

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viii) According to the survey conducted by the Travel Bureau, the total percentage of experienced ecotourists who DID NOT prefer to travel alone was

- a. 60%.
- b. 75%.
- c. 15%.
- d. 13%.

- A** **On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the best of the given choices.** 10x1=10
- i) In the run-up to D-Day, the sound of firecrackers had not been heard because the
- a. Supreme Court banned the sales of firecrackers.
 - b. children resolved to back tradition for clean air.
 - c. neighbourhoods did not like the sound of firecrackers.
 - d. children were afraid of the sound of firecrackers.
- ii) The 'bad news' that broke at dawn was that
- a. there was smog in the sky.
 - b. the air pollution levels were dangerously high.
 - c. CPCB released real time figures that were alarming.
 - d. the noise equaled the blitzkrieg of the past.
- iii) The AQI levels after Diwali this year were
- a. the same as in other years.
 - b. higher than other years.
 - c. lower than other years.
 - d. could not be ascertained.
- iv) Complete the sentence in not more than 5 words.
- Citizens can play a key role in _____.
- v) 'Crescendo' in para 1 means
- a. to happen successfully
 - b. an increase in intensity
 - c. better quality of life
 - d. metrological conditions
- vi) unpalatable in para 4 means
- a. 6,000 metres for proper dispersal
 - b. feeling happy
 - c. dispersal
 - d. not pleasant
- vii) a. The massive peaks in PM (Particulate Matter) 2.5 and PM 10 (coarse pollution particles) on the Diwali day made the observers worried. **[True/False]**
- b. Despite the Supreme Court ban on the sale of firecrackers, many people including school children were adamant to burst firecrackers on the Diwali Day. **[True/False]**
- vii) 3.3 Find words from the passage which have a meaning similar to the following.
- a. unfavourable (paragraph 3)
 - b. influencing (paragraph 4)

- I A Read the questions A and B given below and attempt **either of the two**.
Choose the correct option.

6x1=6

“And such too is the grandeur of the dooms
We have imagined for the mighty dead;
All lovely tales that we have heard or read;
An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from the heaven’s brink.”

- i) Which two things of beauty are mentioned in these lines?
 - a. Stories of great people and grand mausoleums
 - b. Fountain and drink
 - c. Stories of dead people and poetry
 - d. Grandeur and heaven’s brink
- ii) The ‘lovely tales’ are called endless fountain because they provide
 - a. A shady place for us
 - b. Happiness and inspiration
 - c. Good health and happiness
 - d. Inspiration and peace
- iii) Identify the figure of speech in the last two lines of the extract
 - a. onomatopoeia
 - b. transferred epithet
 - c. imagery
 - d. simile
- iv) The poetic device used in line 4 is
 - a. Simile
 - b. Consonance
 - c. Metaphor
 - d. Personification
- v) ‘Immortal drink’ of the endless fountain is a reference to
 - a. the continuous flow of sacred or holy water
 - b. everlasting joy from a thing of beauty
 - c. sweet dreams, health and quiet breathing
 - d. cooling covert

- b. Why did the narrator go back to stamp collection?
- c. Where did Charley and Louisa go every weekend?
- d. What is the Third Level here?

OR

B “Thus the Maharaja was sunk in gloom. But soon came the happy news which dispelled that gloom. In his own state sheep began to disappear frequently from a hillside village. It was first ascertained that this was not the work of Khader Mian Saheb or Virasami Naicker, both framed for their ability to swallow sheep whole.”

- a. What made the maharaja depressed?
- b. Why did the maharaja announce an exemption from all taxes?
- c. Find out an instance of humour in the extract
- d. Write the synonym of ‘dispel’

III Read the questions A and B given below and attempt **either of the two**.
A Choose the correct option.

6x1=6

“And survival in Seemapuri means rag-picking. Through the years, it has acquired the proportions of a fine art. Garbage to them is gold. It is their daily bread, a roof over their heads, even if it is a leaking roof. But for a child it is even more. “I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten-rupee note,” Saheb says, his eyes lighting up. When you can find a silver coin in a heap of garbage, you don’t stop scrounging, for there is hope of finding more. It seems that for children, garbage has a meaning different from what it means to their parents.”

i) “I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten- rupee in a heap of garbage”. Which term describes Saheb’s state of mind most accurately?

- a. Optimistic and keep searching for in greed
- b. Confident and just searches for his happiness
- c. Becomes happy and tries to find more wonders from the garbage
- d. Keeps searching the silver coin

ii) Choose the statement which is NOT TRUE about the rag-pickers in Seemapuri

- a. Children are equally involved in rag picking as their parents
- b. The rag-pickers settle down in a place permanently
- c. Rag picking has accomplished itself as a skill and form of art
- d. Rag-pickers lives in unsteady shanties in the outskirts of Delhi

iii) Garbage to the rag pickers is

- a. money
- b. daily bread
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iv) Choose the option that most appropriately fills in the blanks, for the following description of the given extract.

The villagers and their children sat in class, forging with their old master a (I) _____ togetherness. At that moment, the classroom stood (II) _____. It was the last French lesson- a desperate hope to (III) _____ to the remnants of what they had known and taken for granted and their own (IV) _____.

- a. (I) graceful; (II) still; (III) hang on; (IV) country
- b. (I) bygone; (II) up; (III) keep on; (IV) education
- c. (I) beautiful; (II) mesmerized; (III) carry on; (IV) unity
- d. (I) forgotten; (II) transformed; (III) hold on; (IV) identity

v) The story 'The Last Lesson' highlights which human tendency?

- a. Male Chauvinism
- b. Procrastination
- c. Courage
- d. Cowardice

vi) What does the last lesson taught by Hamel symbolize?

- a. no more teaching of French
- b. domination of Prussia
- c. learning of German
- d. loss of language and loss of freedom

5. Attempt any **five** out of six questions in 40 to 50 words.

5x2=10

- a. Kamala Das speaks of 'an old familiar ache....' What do you think is the reason for this feeling?
- b. What larger meaning did Douglas draw from his childhood experience of terror and his conquering of it?
- c. What words did M Hamel write on the blackboard before dismissing the last class? What did they mean?
- d. Promises made to poor children are rarely kept. Justify the statement in light of the incident narrated in the story, 'The lost Spring'.
- e. Give a thumb-nail sketch of the "frail young woman" in the chapter 'Lost Spring'.
- f. Which images in the poem 'Keeping Quiet' show that the poet condemns violence?

6. Attempt any **two** out of **three** questions in 40 to 50 words.

2x2=4

- a. 'Take care of the small things and the big things will take care of themselves: What is the relevance of this statement in the context of the Antarctic environment?
- b. How did the Tiger King manage to retain his kingdom?
- c. How did the psychiatrist explain Charley's flight to the non-existent third level?

Roll Number

SET C



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Household composition: No major differences were found between general tourists and experienced ecotourists**

Party composition: A majority (60%) of experienced ecotourism respondents stated they prefer to travel as a couple, with only 15% stating they preferred to travel with their families, and 13% preferring to travel alone. (** experienced ecotourists = Tourists that had been on at least one “ecotourism” oriented trip.)

Trip duration: The largest group of experienced ecotourists- (50%) preferred trips lasting 8-14 days.

Expenditure: Experienced ecotourists were willing to spend more than general tourists, the largest group (26%).

Important elements of the trip: Experienced ecotourists’ top three responses were: (a) wilderness setting, (b) wildlife viewing, (c) hiking/trekking.

Motivations for taking the next trip: Experienced ecotourists’ top two responses were (a) enjoying scenery/nature, and (b) new experiences/places.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage choose the best option:

10x1=10

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- a. setting up work stations in new places.
- b. the chance to go camping in the wild.
- c. competing with other ecotourists as frequent travellers.
- d. the opportunity to travel to new places.

x. Choose the option that lists statement that is NOT TRUE.

- a. Economically backward countries will benefit from sustainable tourism.
- b. The tourism business currently recognizes sustainability as an important factor.
- c. Emerging economies will receive negligible international tourists in the near future.
- d. The sustainability factor in tourism is a significant means for development.

3.

SECTION B - WRITING SKILL (20 MARKS)

- i. For Society Noticeboard: You are Aditi/Ajay, President of Abhinav Welfare Society. Write a notice in about 50 words to be put up on the society's noticeboard inviting the members to book a stall in Diwali Mela organized by your society on Diwali. Provide necessary details. 5

OR

You are Rachael/Rueben, President of the Wellness Cell of your school. You decide to organise a workshop, to raise awareness of the importance of mental health. This workshop would be conducted by the school counsellor. Write a notice, providing necessary details, in about 50 words, informing the students of class XI-XII about the workshop.

i) Which two things of beauty are mentioned in these lines?

- a. Stories of great people and grand mausoleums
- b. Fountain and drink
- c. Stories of dead people and poetry
- d. Grandeur and heaven's brink

ii) The 'lovely tales' are called endless fountain because they provide

- a. A shady place for us
- b. Happiness and inspiration
- c. Good health and happiness
- d. Inspiration and peace

iii) Identify the figure of speech in the last two lines of the extract

- a. onomatopoeia
- b. transferred epithet
- c. imagery
- d. simile

iv) The poetic device used in line 4 is

- a. Simile
- b. Consonance
- c. Metaphor
- d. Personification

v) 'Immortal drink' of the endless fountain is a reference to

- a. the continuous flow of sacred or holy water
- b. everlasting joy from a thing of beauty
- c. sweet dreams, health and quiet breathing
- d. cooling covert

vi) What does 'grandeur of the dooms' imply?

- a. symbols of sacrifice and greatness
- b. magnificent architecture
- c. glory and magnificence that even death cannot destroy
- d. stories of great heroes

OR

A. "I went back to my stamps. But now we're both looking, every weekend, because now we have proof that the Third Level is there."

- a. What proof does the narrator talk about?
- b. Why did the narrator go back to stamp collection?
- c. Where did Charley and Louisa go every weekend?
- d. What is the Third Level here?

OR

B "Your majesty may kill ninety-nine tigers in exactly the same manner. But..." the astrologer drawled. "But what? Speak without fear." "But you must be very careful with the hundredth tiger." "What if the hundredth tiger were also killed?" "Then I will tear up all my books on astrology, set fire to them, and..." "And..."

- a. Who is the person spoken to?
- b. How many tigers have already been killed?
- c. What was the astrologer's prediction?
- d. What more would the astrologer have done if he was proved wrong?

III. Read the questions A and B given below and attempt **either of the two**.
Choose the correct option.

6x1=6

A

"Poor man! It was in honour of this last lesson that he had put on his fine Sunday clothes, and now I understood why the old men of the village were sitting there in the back of the room. It was because they were sorry, too, that they had not gone to school more. It was their way of thanking our master for his forty years of faithful service and of showing their respect for the country that was theirs no more."

i) Why does the narrator refer to M. Hamel as 'Poor man!'?

- a. He empathizes with M. Hamel as he had to leave the village.
- b. He believes that M. Hamel's "Sunday clothes" clearly reflected that he was not rich.
- c. He feels sorry for M. Hamel as it was his last French lesson.
- d. He thinks that M. Hamel's patriotism and sense of duty resulted in his poverty.

ii) Which of the following idioms might describe the villagers' act of attending the last lesson most accurately?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. 'Too good to miss' | b. 'Too little, too late' |
| c. 'Too many cooks spoil the broth' | d. you are never too old to learn |

iii) Choose the option that might raise a question about M. Hamel's "faithful service".

- a. When Franz came late, M. Hamel told him that he was about to begin class without him.
- b. Franz mentioned how cranky M. Hamel was and his "great ruler rapping on the table".
- c. M. Hamel often sent students to water his flowers, and gave a holiday when he wanted to go fishing.

iii) Garbage to the rag pickers is

- a. money
- b. daily bread
- c. gold
- d. silver

iv) What makes the narrator calls rag picking a fine art?

- a. Rag-picking has regained its lost status.
- b. For it takes time and patience to collect rags
- c. In reality, they are skilled professionals in this field
- d. Only some of them are experts in rag-picking.

v) According to the author what was garbage for the parents?

- a. Means of entertainment
- b. Means of joy
- c. Means of sorrow
- d. Means of survival

vi) What do the boys appear like to the author in the story?

- a. Morning crows
- b. Evening crows
- c. Morning birds
- d. Evening Birds

5. Attempt any **five** out of **six** questions in 40 to 50 words:

5x2=10

- a. Kamala Das speaks of 'an old familiar ache....' What do you think is the reason for this feeling?
- b. How does the author focus on the 'perpetual state of poverty' of the children not wearing footwear?
- c. Give a thumb-nail sketch of the "frail young woman" in the chapter 'Lost Spring'.
- d. What proves that the narrator found himself in the grip of fear of water even when he grew up?
- e. 'Life is what it is about'. How is keeping quiet related to life?
- f. 'I crossed to oblivion and the curtain of life fell'. Why did the author make this remark?