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ENGLISH

(New Syllabus)

N-302

**Chapter wise Reference Book
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& Many Solved Sample Papers**

Based on

N.I.O.S. Class – XII
National Institute of Open Schooling

By : Kshyama Sagar Meher



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ENGLISH

Based on: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OPEN SCHOOLING - XII

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**Sample Preview
of the
Solved
Sample Question
Papers**

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Solved Sample Paper - 1

Based on NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling)

English - XII

N-302

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note : (i) There are 39 questions in all divided into two parts. (ii) All questions are compulsory. (iii) Marks for each question are indicated against it. (iv) Question Nos. 1 to 19 are carrying 1 mark each. Some of them are in sub-parts that include MCQs, Fill in the blanks, True-False, Match the column, One-word answer type questions. (v) Question Nos. 20, 22 to 29, 31 to 33, 35, and 37 are short answer questions carrying 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 30 words each. (vi) Question Nos. 21, 30 and 34 carry 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words. (vii) Question Nos. 38 to 39 are carrying 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words. (viii) Question No. 36 is a long answer question carrying 5 marks. Answer to this question should not exceed 150-200 words.

Q. 1. Where did the astrologer carry out his business every day?

- (a) Near a temple
- (b) In front of a hospital
- (c) Under a tamarind tree in the town market
- (d) In a quiet street corner

Ans. (c) Under a tamarind tree in the town market.

Q. 2. The astrologer did not have any _____ knowledge of astrology, but he was clever at reading people.

Ans. Formal.

Q.3. Why was the astrologer shocked when the stranger lit a cheroot?

- (a) He disliked smoking
- (b) He recognized the face from his past
- (c) He was scared of fire
- (d) He thought it was a police officer

Ans. (b) He recognized the face from his past.

Q. 4. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

"He had not in the least intended to be an astrologer when he began life; and he knew no more of what was going to happen to others than he knew what was going to happen to himself."

(i) What does this suggest about the astrologer's abilities?

- (a) He had true spiritual powers
- (b) He was well-educated in astrology
- (c) He relied on guesswork and observation
- (d) He was trained by his ancestors

Ans. (c) He relied on guesswork and observation.

(ii) Why did he choose astrology as a profession?

- (a) It was his passion
- (b) It was an inherited job
- (c) It gave him daily earnings and survival
- (d) It was recommended by a priest

Ans. (c) It gave him daily earnings and survival.

Q. 5. What did the astrologer advise Guru Nayak to do to avoid danger?

Ans. Go home.

Q. 6. What amount did the astrologer ask from Guru Nayak for revealing the truth?

- (a) One rupee
- (b) Five annas
- (c) Eight annas
- (d) One paisa

Ans. (c) Eight annas.

Q. 7. What did the astrologer feel at the end of the day when he reached home?

- (a) Fright
- (b) Guilt
- (c) Regret
- (d) Relief

Ans. (d) Relief.

Read the following extract carefully and answer the True/False questions that follow:

"Bholi's father was a Numberdar. He was worried about Bholi's future, as she had pock-marks on her face and spoke with a stammer. When a marriage proposal came from Bishamber, a middle-aged wealthy man, Bholi's parents accepted it quickly, despite the fact that he was much older and had a limp. On the wedding day, Bishamber demanded a dowry of five thousand rupees at the last moment. Seeing this injustice, Bholi refused to marry him and said she would become a teacher and serve her parents in their old age."

Q. 8. Write True or False for the following statements:

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1. Bholi's father was a farmer.

Ans. False.

2. Bholi had pock-marks on her face and a stammer.

Ans. True.

3. Bishamber was a young and handsome man.

Ans. False.

4. Bishamber demanded dowry on the wedding day

Ans. True.

5. Bholi agreed to marry Bishamber for her parents' sake.

Ans. False.

6. Bholi decided to become a teacher and take care of her parents.

Ans. True.

Q. 9. Make an adverb with the words in the bracket and use it to fill in the blanks.

(i) Amit _____ (gentle) picked up the injured puppy.

(ii) The crowd became a bit restless, but when the chief speaker came and spoke to them, they settled down _____ (peaceful).

(iii) The old man climbed _____ (painful) up the steps.

(iv) The teacher spoke very _____ (firm) to the rowdy boys.

(v) He walked _____ (steady) uphill for five miles.

Ans. (i) gently, (ii) peacefully (iii) painfully (iv) firmly, (v) steadily.

Q. 10. Fill in the blanks in the sentences below, with the correct words from the pairs of words given.

1. Bore: boar

(a) The film that we went to last night was badly made. It was quite a _____.

(b) A wild _____ is a very dangerous animal.

2. Herd: heard

(a) A large _____ of spotted deer came out of the forest onto the road last night.

(b) I _____ that the examinations are to be postponed again this year.

3. Root: route

(a) Some _____ (s) like that of the tapioca are good to eat.

(b) The _____ to Jaisalmer is long and complicated.

4. Weather: whether

(a) The _____ has been cold and damp all month.

(b) Baldeo was responsible for signaling _____ the tunnel was free of obstruction or not.

5. Male: mail

(a) The _____ has been delayed due to the strike by postmen.

(b) The _____ birds are always more decorative than the females.

Ans. 1. (a) bore, (b) boar 2. (a) herd, (b) heard 3. (a) root, (b) route 4. (a) weather (b) whether 5. (a) mail (b) male.

Q. 11. Fill in the blanks with proper words to get the answer.

(i) _____ you coming to the party?

Ans. No.

(ii) _____ she finished her homework yet?

Ans. No, she hasn't finished it.

(iii) _____ they visited this museum before?

Ans. Yes.

(iv) _____ I borrow your pen?

Ans. Yes, you may borrow my pen.

(v) _____ she help us?

Ans. Yes, she could help us.

Ans. (i) Are (ii) Hasn't (iii) Have (iv) May (v) Could.

Q. 12. Use words from above to fill in the blanks. Make necessary changes in the form of the words to make your sentences grammatically correct:

(i) Even hardened criminals can be _____ by praise; _____ only hardens them further.

(ii) The meeting began on a bright and happy note. Unfortunately, as the _____ increased, the mood became _____ and angry.

(iii) Don't be sad because you have failed. _____ is the stepping stone to _____.

(iv) Sometimes humans behave in an _____ way. They forget all rules of social behaviour and use _____ ways.

Ans. (i) softened, criticism, (ii) disagreement, dark, (iii) failure, success, (iv) inhuman, anti-social.

Q. 13. How does Mathilde's perception of her appearance affect her behaviour? Choose the most suitable answer from the options given below.

(a) She becomes arrogant and vain.

(b) She becomes more confident and outgoing

(c) She becomes indifferent towards her appearance.

(d) She becomes self-conscious and withdrawn.

Ans. (d) She becomes self-conscious and withdrawn.

Q. 14. Which of the following words best describes Mathilde? Give reasons for your answer.

(a) Imaginative

(b) Dissatisfied

(c) Short-tempered

(d) Content

Ans. (b) Mathilde is dissatisfied.

Sample Preview of The Chapter

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ENGLISH

1

The Crow and The Deer

INTRODUCTION

In a peaceful forest, a wise crow and a kind-hearted deer shared a close friendship. However, a cunning Jackal devised a plan to deceive them and capture the deer for his meal. Despite the crow's warnings, the deer was tricked by the Jackal's false charm. This timeless tale from the Hitopadesha delves into themes of friendship, trust and betrayal, as the crow and deer's bond is tested by cunning deceit. In the end, it's a story that highlights the importance of loyalty and being cautious of strangers.

परिचय

एक शांत जंगल में, एक बुद्धिमान कौआ और एक दयालु हिरण के बीच गहरी मित्रता थी। हालांकि एक चालाक गीदड़ ने उन्हें धोखा देने और हिरण को अपना शिकार बनाने की योजना बनाई। कौए की चेतावनी के बावजूद हिरण गीदड़ के झूठे आकर्षण का शिकार हो गया। 'हितोपदेश' की इस कालातीत कथा में मित्रता, विश्वास और विश्वासघात जैसे विषयों की झलक मिलती है, जहाँ कौए और हिरण की मित्रता को छल के दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाता है। यह कहानी निष्ठा और अजनबियों से सावधान रहने के महत्त्व को उजागर करती है।

SUMMARY

In the Champakvati forest, a crow and a deer were close friends. A cunning jackal named Kshudra-buddhi, attracted by the deer's plumpness, tried to befriend him with hidden motives. The deer, unaware of the jackal's intentions, accepted his friendship. However, the crow, Su-buddhi, warned the deer against trusting strangers, highlighting the risks of associating with unfamiliar company and emphasising the potential dangers of deceitful alliances.

The crow shared a story about a blind vulture named Jaradgave, who lived in a fig tree. A cat named Dirghakarna, aiming to eat the nestlings, approached the vulture. Though initially frightened, the cat cunningly gained the vulture's trust by questioning the fairness of judging someone based on their race instead of their behaviour. Through deceptive words, the cat persuaded the vulture to believe in his false piety, ultimately leading to tragic consequences for the nestlings. The cat tricked the vulture by pretending to follow holy practices and embrace non-violence, earning his trust and living in the tree's hollow. Secretly,

the cat devoured the nestlings, leaving the birds to search for their missing young. When they found their chicks' bones in the hollow, they mistakenly blamed the vulture, assuming he was the culprit, and killed him in revenge for their loss. The cat's deception led to the tragic death of the innocent vulture.

Subuddhi, the crow, cautions against trusting strangers, while the jackal counters that friendship strengthens over time, suggesting they can all coexist peacefully. The deer mediates, emphasizing that behaviour, not status, determines relationships. Agreeing with the deer's wisdom, they decide to live together in trust, friendship, and affection. United by this understanding, they move forward, resolving to maintain harmony and mutual respect in their companionship, putting aside doubts and embracing the value of trust in their relationship.

The jackal led the deer to a grain field, where the deer grazed daily. One day, the deer was trapped by the field owner. Trusting the jackal to save him, the deer called for help. However, the cunning jackal, plotting to feast on the deer, delayed the rescue, falsely claiming he couldn't help on a Sunday due to religious reasons. The jackal's deceitful intentions were masked by his pretence of piety, leaving the deer in a perilous situation.

The crow, concerned about the missing deer, eventually found him trapped and lamented his friend's plight for ignoring wise advice. The deer revealed the jackal's betrayal, and the crow reminded him of the dangers of trusting the wicked. To save him, the crow devised a clever plan, advising the deer to play dead. When the field owner loosened the noose, the deer escaped as planned. In the chaos, the owner accidentally killed the jackal, while the deer narrowly escaped with his life, thanks to the crow's quick thinking.

सारांश

चंपकवटी वन में एक कौआ और एक हिरण रहते थे, दोनों घनिष्ठ मित्र थे। एक चालाक गीदड़ जिसका नाम क्षुद्र-बुद्धि था, हिरण के पुष्ट शरीर से आकर्षित होकर, छिपे हुए कपट इरादों के साथ उससे मित्रता करने की कोशिश करता है। हालाँकि सुबुद्धि नामक कौए ने हिरण को अजनबियों पर भरोसा न करने की चेतावनी दी, अपरिचित लोगों के साथ जुड़ने के जोखिमों को उजागर किया और धोखेबाज लोगों की दोस्ती के संभावित खतरों पर जोर दिया।

कौए ने एक अंधे गिद्ध जरदगवे की कहानी साझा की, जो एक अंजीर के पेड़ में रहता था। दीर्घकर्ण नामक एक बिल्ली, जिसका उद्देश्य चूजों को खाना था, गिद्ध के पास आई। शुरू में डरने के

बावजूद बिल्ली ने चालाकी से गिद्ध का विश्वास जीत लिया। छलपूर्ण शब्दों के माध्यम से बिल्ली ने गिद्ध को अपनी झूठी धार्मिकता पर विश्वास दिलाया। बिल्ली ने पवित्र आचरण का दिखावा करके और अहिंसा का पालन करने का नाटक करके गिद्ध को धोखा दिया। छिपकर, बिल्ली ने पक्षियों के बच्चों को खा लिया, जिससे पक्षी अपने गुमशुदा बच्चों की तलाश में लग गए। जब उन्होंने कोटर में चूजों की हड्डियाँ पाईं, तो उन्होंने गलती से गिद्ध को दोषी मान लिया और अपने नुकसान का बदला लेने के लिए उसे मार डाला। बिल्ली का छल निदोष गिद्ध को दुखद मृत्यु की ओर ले गया। सुबुद्धि नामक कौआ, अजनबियों पर भरोसा न करने की चेतावनी देता है, जबकि गीदड़ यह तर्क देता है कि मित्रता समय के साथ मजबूत होती है, यह सुझाव देते हुए कि वे सभी शांति से साथ रह सकते हैं।

हिरण इस बात पर जोर देते हुए बीच-बचाव करता है कि रिश्ते की नींव किसी की स्थिति पर नहीं, बल्कि व्यवहार पर आधारित होती है। हिरण की बुद्धिमत्ता से सहमत होकर, वे सभी साथ रहने और एक-दूसरे पर विश्वास, मित्रता और स्नेह बनाए रखने का निर्णय लेते हैं। इस समझ से एकजुट होकर, वे संकल्प करते हैं कि वे अपनी संगति में सद्भाव और आपसी सम्मान बनाए रखेंगे, संदेह को दूर करते हुए रिश्ते में विश्वास के महत्त्व को अपनाएंगे।

गीदड़ हिरण को एक अनाज के खेत में ले गया, जहाँ हिरण प्रतिदिन चरता था। एक दिन खेत के मालिक ने हिरण को फँसा लिया। गीदड़ पर भरोसा करते हुए कि वह उसे बचा लेगा, हिरण ने मदद के लिए पुकारा। हालाँकि चालाक गीदड़, जो हिरण को खाने की योजना बना रहा था, मदद करने में देरी करता रहा, झूठे धार्मिक कारणों का हवाला देकर दावा किया कि वह रविवार को मदद नहीं कर सकता। गीदड़ की धोखेबाज मंशा उसकी धार्मिकता के दिखावे से छिपी हुई थी, जिससे हिरण संकट में आ गया। कौआ, जो हिरण के लापता होने से चिंतित था, अंततः उसे फँसा हुआ पाता है और अपने मित्र की दुर्दशा पर अफसोस करता है, क्योंकि उसने बुद्धिमान सलाह को नजरअंदाज कर दिया था।

हिरण ने गीदड़ के विश्वासघात का खुलासा किया और कौए ने उसे दुष्टों पर भरोसा करने के खतरों की याद दिलाई। उसे बचाने के लिए, कौए ने एक चतुर योजना बनाई, जिसमें हिरण को मरे होने का नाटक करने की सलाह दी। जब खेत के मालिक ने फंदा ढीला किया, तो हिरण योजना के अनुसार भाग निकला। अफरातफरी में, मालिक ने खेत में छिपे गीदड़ को मार डाला, जबकि हिरण कौए की सूझबूझ के कारण बाल-बाल बच गया।

WORD MEANINGS

Plumpy = Fleshy, chubby (मोटा, मांसल); Kshudra-buddhi = Small wit (कुंठित बुद्धि); Subuddhi = Noble wit (उत्तम बुद्धि); Chitrang = Multi-coloured (बहुवर्णी); Dirghakarna = Long ears (लंबे कान); Nestlings = Birds that are too young to leave the nest (पक्षियों के नवजात बच्चे); Prudently = In a way that shows care and thought for the future (सावधानीपूर्वक) Celibacy = The state of being unmarried (ब्रह्मचर्य); Unanimously = Without opposition (सर्वसम्मति से); Indispensable = Absolutely necessary (अपरिहार्य); Penury = Extreme poverty (अत्यधिक गरीबी); Catastrophe = A disaster or calamity (आपदा)।

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.1

Q. 1. What was the name of the forest in Magadh Desh where the story takes place?

- (a) Chitrang (b) Champakvati
(c) Kshudra-buddhi (d) Su-buddhi

Ans. (b) Champakvati.

Q. 2. Who were the two animals in fast friendship in the forest?

- (a) Crow and Cat (b) Deer and Jackal
(c) Deer and Crow (d) Jackal and Crow

Ans. (b) Deer and Jackal.

Q. 3. What did the jackal, Kshudra-buddhi, initially want from the deer?

- (a) To challenge him to a race
(b) To share a meal
(c) To become friends
(d) To steal his food

Ans. (c) To become friends.

Q. 4. What warning did the crow, Subuddhi, give to the deer about the jackal?

- (a) The jackal is a trustworthy friend
(b) Don't trust the jackal as he's a stranger
(c) The jackal is a skilled hunter
(d) The jackal is generous and kind

Ans. (b) Don't trust the jackal as he's a stranger.

Q. 5. How did the deer react to the crow's advice?

- (a) He decided to befriend the jackal
(b) He thanked the crow for the warning
(c) He ignored the crow's advice
(d) He asked the crow to join their friendship

Ans. (c) He ignored the crow's advice.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.2

Q. 1. What had Jaradgave, the vulture, lost due to misfortune?

- (a) His eyes and beak
(b) His wings and talons
(c) His talons and eyes
(d) His feathers and beak

Ans. (c) His talons and eyes.

Q. 2. Why did the other birds on the tree give the vulture small shares of their meals?

- (a) Because they were related to him
(b) Because they were friends
(c) Out of pity for his condition
(d) To keep him away from their food

Ans. (c) Out of pity for his condition.

Q. 3. Why did the cat, Dirghakarna, approach the vulture, Jaradgave?

- (a) To challenge him to a fight
(b) To share a meal
(c) To ask for directions
(d) To eat the vulture's nestlings

Ans. (d) To eat the vulture's nestlings.

Q. 4. How did the vulture initially react when he saw the cat?

- (a) He welcomed the cat
(b) He asked the cat to leave
(c) He invited the cat for a meal
(d) He shared his food with the cat

THE CROW AND THE DEER / 3

Ans. (b) He asked the cat to leave.

Q. 5. What lesson does the cat consider when faced with the vulture?

- (a) One should fight fearlessly
- (b) One should be brave no matter the cost
- (c) One should face fear prudently when it is near
- (d) One should never trust a predation.

Ans. (c) One should face fear prudently when it is near.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.3

Q. 1. What did the cat claim to do as part of his daily routine?

- (a) Bathe in the Ganges
- (b) Eat flesh
- (c) Practice celibacy
- (d) Practice violence

Ans. (c) Practice celibacy.

Q. 2. What reason does the cat give for coming to the vulture?

- (a) To ask for directions
- (b) To learn about righteousness and *dharma*
- (c) To challenge the vulture to a fight
- (d) To warn about a danger

Ans. (b) To learn about righteousness and *dharma*.

Q. 3. How did the vulture respond when the cat quoted scriptures and ethics regarding hospitality?

- (a) He welcomed the cat
- (b) He killed the cat
- (c) He explained his initial suspicion
- (d) He asked the cat to leave

Ans. (c) He explained his initial suspicion.

Q. 4. What argument does the cat use to convince the vulture of its harmlessness?

- (a) He claims to be a vegetarian
- (b) He promises to leave immediately
- (c) He says he loves all birds
- (d) He offers to protect the nestlings

Ans. (a) He claims to be a vegetarian.

Q. 5. How did the other birds react when they discovered the bones of their missing chicks in the vulture's hollow?

- (a) They thanked the vulture for taking care of their chicks
- (b) They blamed the cat for the missing chicks
- (c) They killed the vulture in anger
- (d) They forgave the vulture for the loss

Ans. (c) They killed the vulture in anger.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.4

Q. 1. What was Subuddhi's warning regarding friendship with unfamiliar individuals?

- (a) It leads to unnecessary debates
- (b) It can result in deep and lasting friendships
- (c) It should be embraced without hesitation
- (d) It may bring about potential harm

Ans. (d) It may bring about potential harm.

Q. 2. How did the jackal respond to Subuddhi's story and warning?

- (a) With anger and frustration
- (b) With joy and laughter

(c) By leaving the forest

(d) By praising Subuddhi

Ans. (a) With anger and frustration.

Q. 3. According to the jackal, what matters more in a friendship than knowing someone's family and character?

- (a) Scholarly knowledge
- (b) Broad-mindedness
- (c) Selfishness
- (d) Behaviour

Ans. (b) Broad-mindedness.

Q. 4. How did the deer respond to the debate between the jackal and the crow?

- (a) He agreed with the jackal
- (b) He suggested to live together in faith and friendship
- (c) He asked Subuddhi to leave
- (d) He challenged the jackal to a fight

Ans. (b) He suggested to live together in faith and friendship.

Q. 5. Why does the deer find the debate unnecessary?

- (a) Because it distracts from the group's survival
- (b) Because it is impossible to find a solution
- (c) Because mutual respect and good behaviours are more important
- (d) Because the deer wants to avoid any responsibility

Ans. (c) Because mutual respect and good behaviours.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.5

Q. 1. What does the jackal offer to do for the deer to fulfil his plan?

- (a) Take the deer to a lush field of grains
- (b) Invite the deer to a party in the forest
- (c) Offer the deer a gift of meat
- (d) Challenge the deer to a race

Ans. (a) Take the deer to a lush field of grains.

Q. 2. How did the deer get caught in the trap in the lush field of grains?

- (a) The owner of the field set a trap for the deer
- (b) The jackal intentionally led the deer into the trap
- (c) The deer was careless and walked into the trap
- (d) The deer was playing a game and got stuck in the trap

Ans. (a) The owner of the field set a trap for the deer.

Q. 3. What was the deer's hope regarding the jackal when he found himself trapped?

- (a) The jackal would leave him to die
- (b) The jackal would share the meat with him
- (c) The jackal would save him from the trap
- (d) The jackal would bring the owner of the field

Ans. (c) The jackal would save him from the trap.

Q. 4. How did the jackal respond when the deer asked him to save him from the trap?

- (a) He immediately tried to free the deer
- (b) He told the deer he couldn't help on a Sunday
- (c) He started crying and left the scene

(d) He offered to share the meat with the deer
Ans. (b) He told the deer he couldn't help on a Sunday.

Q. 5. Where did the jackal hide after refusing to help the deer immediately?

- (a) In the deer's residence
- (b) In the trap
- (c) At a nearby place
- (d) In the field of grains

Ans. (c) At a nearby place.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.6

Q. 1. What did the deer say about his situation to the crow?

- (a) He blamed the crow for his troubles
- (b) He accepted it as a consequence of ignoring advice
- (c) He said he was enjoying a meal in the snare
- (d) He accused the crow of betrayal

Ans. (b) He accepted it as a consequence of ignoring advice.

Q. 2. Where did the deer believe the jackal was when he got caught in the trap?

- (a) Far away from the scene
- (b) Watching from a distance
- (c) Sitting nearby and waiting
- (d) Seeking help from the owner of the field

Ans. (c) Sitting nearby and waiting.

Q. 3. How did the crow express his disappointment and sorrow over the jackal's actions?

- (a) He sang a cheerful song
- (b) He scolded the deer for trusting the jackal
- (c) He called the jackal a cheat and questioned his actions
- (d) He celebrated the deer's escape

Ans. (c) He called the jackal a cheat and questioned his actions.

Q. 4. How did the crow help the deer escape when the owner of the field arrived?

- (a) By pretending to be dead
- (b) By attacking the owner of the field
- (c) By signalling to the jackal for help
- (d) By negotiating with the owner of the field

Ans. (a) By pretending to be dead.

Q. 5. What happened to the jackal in the end?

- (a) The crow saved the jackal from harm
- (b) The owner of the field killed the jackal
- (c) The jackal managed to escape
- (d) The jackal helped the deer escape and ran away

Ans. (b) The owner of the field killed the jackal.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.7

Q. 1. Complete the following narration by using the verbs given in the brackets in the simple past tense.

- (i) When Sunil Gavaskar was born, a relative..... (come) to see him in the hospital.

(ii) His name (is) Mr. Narayan Masurekar and he had sharp eyes.

(iii) He (notice) that the newborn baby (has) a hole on his ear.

(iv) The next day when he..... (go) again and picked up the baby, he (find) that the hole was missing.

(v) Everyone..... (start) searching for the missing baby. At last Sunil was found sleeping beside a fisherwoman.

Ans. (i) came (ii) was (iii) noticed, had (iv) went, found (v) started.

Q. 2. Rewrite the following sentences in the negative:

- (i) I played cricket with my friends.
- (ii) My aunt went to Bombay during the holidays.
- (iii) He obeyed the rules of the camp.
- (iv) He came to school on foot.
- (v) He returned home after the show.

Ans.

- (i) I did not play cricket with my friends.
- (ii) My aunt did not go to Bombay during the holidays.
- (iii) He did not obey the rules of the camp.
- (iv) He did not come to school on foot.
- (v) He did not return home after the show.

Q. 3. Rewrite the following sentences in the interrogative.

- (i) Ravi slept during the day.
- (ii) Shekhar went for a swim in the pool.
- (iii) He accepted the offer.
- (iv) India became a Republic on 26th January, 1950.
- (v) They wanted to help the poor children.

Ans.

- (i) Did Ravi sleep during the day?
- (ii) Did Shekhar go for a swim in the pool?
- (iii) Did he accept the offer?
- (iv) Did India become a Republic on 26th January, 1950?
- (v) Did they want to help the poor children?

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.8

**Q. I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.
Read the poem and find out where personification is used.**

Ans. (i) The cloud is portrayed as "lonely," giving it human emotions.

(ii) The daffodils are given human qualities by being described as fluttering and dancing, which are actions usually associated with people, not flowers.

(iii) The word "host" implies the flowers are gathered like a crowd of people.