

SSC English

Paper-I English Medium

Study material- Part IV

I. Important questions from Lessons 9,10 & Poems 4&5: 2M

**1. Why did the dancing girl ask Upagupta for his forgiveness?
Why did he decline her invitation?
(Upagupta)**

A. The girl asked him for his forgiveness as her feet had touched him and disturbed his sleep.

He declined her invitation as he was an ascetic, and was not interested in bodily comforts or pleasures. But he promised to visit her when the time was ripe, when she would need his help.

**2. Why was the dancing girl lying beside the rampart? What did Upagupta do when he saw her there?
(Upagupta)**

A. The dancing girl was affected by a terrible disease which was contagious. Her body was full of sores. So the people of the town had driven her out of the town in a hurry, for the fear of contacting the disease. She was lying beside the rampart, as there was no one to care for her.

When Upagupta saw her there, he took her head on to his knee, moistened her lips with water and applied balm to soothe the sores on her body.

3. How did Aram justify his cousin's way of getting hold of a horse?

Why did he think it wasn't stealing at all?

(The beautiful white horse)

A. Aram justified his cousin's way, saying, getting hold of a horse for a ride was not the same as stealing.

He thought it wasn't stealing as the two boys were crazy about horses

He felt that it would not become stealing until they offered the horse for sale,

which he knew they would never do.

4. Do you think Byro recognized his horse? What makes you think

so? Why didn't he accuse the boys of stealing?

(The beautiful white horse)

A. We may think that John Byro recognized his horse as he said that, tooth for tooth, he could swear that it was his horse, stolen from him many weeks before.

Since he knew well the fame of their family for honesty, he did not accuse the boys of stealing.

5. What kind of a hair cut does the poet want? Why? How would he

look after the haircut? (I'll get one tomorrow)

A. The poet wants a very close haircut as he is much troubled by his endlessly

growing hair.

He wants the barber to use any means to make him have the least amount of

hair and wishes to be bald-headed. He would look hairless as a lizard.

6. What argument of the author does the example of Mr. A and Mr. B. prove? (Knowledge and wisdom)

A. Bertrand Russell uses the example of Mr. A and Mr. B to prove that freedom

from personal prejudice is a factor that constitutes wisdom.

The two neighbours hate each other because of their prejudices about the

other. Convincing each that the other has only the normal share of human

wickedness and that their enmity is harmful to both, we can bring about an

understanding between them. Then we will have instilled a sfragment of

wisdom in them.

7. What are the five factors that contribute to wisdom?

(Knowledge and

wisdom)

A. The five factors that contribute to wisdom are:

-Sense of proportion / Comprehensive vision- to take account of all the important factors in a problem and to attach to each its due weight.

-An awareness of the ends (aims) of life- should include not only intellect but also feeling.

- The choice of ends to be pursued-should be noble and attainable.

- Emancipation from personal prejudice- avoiding enmity caused by prejudice.

- Emancipation from the tyranny of the here and the now- a continual approach towards impartiality.

8. What, according to Russell, is the modern world in dire need of?

(Knowledge and

wisdom)

A. According to Russell, the modern world is in dire need of wisdom.

There is an enormous increase in knowledge which seems to be increasing

further at a tremendous rate.

If the increased knowledge is to be used in a beneficial manner, and not for

destructive purposes the modern world needs corresponding wisdom too.

II. Select the option that conveys the meaning of each underlined word in the sentence in which it occurs . (1/2 mark each).

1. Rats generally hide themselves in murky corners.

a. far corners b. **dark and unpleasant** c. deep holes d. cold

2. Charles slammed the door as he walked out.

a. knocked on b. closed noiselessly c. broke open d. **shut with a loud sound**

3. His persistence irked me.

a. amused b. impressed c. **irritated** d. convinced

4. His disinterested appeal to appeal to help the flood victims fell on deaf ears.

a. **unselfish** b. uninterested c. unjust d. passionate

5. The headmaster exhorted the students to attend school regularly.

a. requested b. ordered c. **urged** d. punished

III. Choose the alternative that best fits the blank (1/2 mark each):

1. Before trying _____ the car, it is better to check the bus time-table.(start, to start, starting)

2. One of the virtues of being young is that you don't let the facts _____ in the way of your imaginations. (get, getting, to get)

3. I enjoy _____ as I go about doing my daily chores. (sing, to sing, singing)

4. She promised _____ me to complete my project. (help, to help, helping)

5. She avoided _____ her father for the fear of being admonished.(meet, to meet, meeting)

IV. Read sentence (a) Then complete sentence (b) using the ideas in (a). Keep sentence (b) as close in meaning as possible to sentence (a). (1 mark each)

1. A. Tomorrow is Sunday. It is not necessary for you to wake up early.
b. You need not wake up early tomorrow as it is a Sunday.
2. b. If you don't hurry, you may miss the bus.
b. You have to hurry, or you will miss the bus.
3. a. He understands Telugu. We don't have to translate the speech for him.
b. We needn't translate the speech for him because he understands Telugu.
4. a. We are obliged to follow the rules.
b. We ought to follow the rules.
5. a. You are not allowed to drive without a license.
b. You mustn't drive without a license.

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