

SUPPLEMENTARY READER

1. NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

1. Why were the students marching in the street? Why was it termed uncommon?

Ans.: The students were marching to give a notice to the collector, for the British to quit India. It was uncommon because they walked silently without shouting slogans or behaving in a violent manner. Even though there were policemen, they marched as if the policemen didn't exist.

2. Can you guess what the police officer had been talking to the student leaders?

Ans. : The students met the D.S.P. and one of them handed him a piece of paper. The Police Officer didn't even glance at it. This shows that he might have advised them to go back. He might have told them to stop their agitation.

3. Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way students were marching. What was the reason?

Ans.: The students marched back to their homes silently and Manju and Babu thought that the students were scared of the police. According to them, the students should have protested. Hence, they were disappointed.

4. What had the police expected about the way of protest? How did the student leaders manage the protest?

Ans.: The police expected the students to shout slogans and cause violence. This would make the police to arrest them, beat them up and imprison them. But the students leaders did not want to be arrested then, as they had a lot more to do. Therefore, they marched back silently.

5. What was there in the 'mysterious parcel'? What suspicion did the police have about that?

Ans.: The 'mysterious parcel' contained a 'cyclostyle machine'. The police suspected that Mohan and his family were making copies of Mahatma's speech. They also suspected that some people were hiding these.

6. Why had Patil, the sub - inspector come to Mohan's house? Who believed him? What was the result?

Ans.: Patil the sub-inspector came to Mohan's house to give a warning about the raid of his wife. As he was a close friend of Mohan's father, he asked Mohan to give him the cyclostyle machine and all proof pertaining to the agitation against the British. Mohan's mother believed him and allowed him to take away all these things.

7. How do you know that Mohan's mother was supportive of their struggle?

Ans.: When Suman and their friend brought the cyclostyle machine, she asked them to keep it in the Puja room. When the sub Inspector came in initially, she acted as if everything was normal and nothing revolutionary took place at their home.

8. What do you think is the writer of the incident trying to impress upon the readers? readers?

Ans.: People wanted to fight against the British and get freedom. Some Indians were working for the British but they were waiting for them to quit India. These people helped the freedom fighters secretly. The sub-Inspector Patil also indirectly helped Mohan's family

SUPPLEMENTARY READER-2

On Top of the World

1. What were the hardships faced by Dicky Dolma before she was ready for mountaineering? What was its impact on her?

Ans: Dicky Dolma lost her mother when she was just 11. She also lost her brother. These experiences had a profound impact on her life.

2. What was Dicky Dolma fascinated by since her childhood? Why?

Ans: Dicky Dolma fascinated by the grandeur of the snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas since her childhood. Her native place Palchan was surrounded by mountain peaks. And she was also interested in skiing.

3. How did Dicky Dolma prepare herself for her venture?

Ans: Dicky Dolma prepared herself for the venture of scaling The Mt. Everest by joining the newly-opened mountaineering institute in Manali. She took up the basic training at the institute and worked with dedication and determination. She got 'A' grades and was selected by the All-India expedition to Mount Everest.

4. What was the dream of Dicky Dolma? When did her dream come true? What was her achievement?

Ans: The dream of Dicky Dolma was to scale the snow-covered Himalayas. Her dream came true when her name was cleared by An all-India expedition to Mount Everest. She climbed the Mt. Everest on 10h May, 1993 and became the youngest woman in the world to have the achievement of scaling the world's highest peak.

5. How did Dicky Dolma feel when she climbed the Mt. Everest?

Ans: Dicky Dolma could not describe the sight of Mt. Everest. She had never 'imagined the beauty of Mt. Everest. She felt that all the state awards and national awards are nothing when compared to the experiences of seeing the sight of Mt. Everest.

6. What makes you think that Dicky Dolma's life as a girl was sorrowful?

Ans.: Dicky Dolma lost her mother when she was 11, she lost her elder brother too.

7. What factors encouraged Dolma to take up basic mountaineering course?

Ans.: Dolma came to know that a mountaineering institute was set up at Manali and it would give training to those who were interested in climbing mountains. Her friends and her family members also encouraged her to join this course. the Himalayas. Her home, in Palchan was surrounded by beautiful mountain

8. Dolma says, "It is not a difficult decision for me to take up the challenge of the lofty mountains" Why does she say so?

Ans.: From her childhood, Dolma had been fascinated by the grandeur of the snow clad peaks of the Himalayas. Her home, in Palchan was surrounded by beautiful mountain peaks.

9. How has Dolma described her preparedness for the task of scaling Mount Everest?

Ans.: Dolma got training in the mountaineering institute at Manali. Her determination and hard work helped her to secure 'A' grades. She believed that success always follow dedication, determination and hard work. She used to practice four hours every day before the task of scaling Mount Everest

10. What was the biggest headache that Dolma had to face besides her physical and mental problem?

Ans.: Dolma's father was bedridden. She was not financially sound and she needed a lot of money for her father's treatment, so the family had very little to offer her.

11. What does Dolma say about mountaineering after she returns from Mount Everest?

Ans.: "Mountaineering" is a tough sport. This thought never comes to me. It is my zeal for the work. Seeing peaks is a second nature to me. I have never been scared when it comes to hard work", says Dolma.

12. What does Dolma say about the view from the top of Mount Everest?

Ans.: Dolma said that an Everest can feel and understand but cannot be described in words. It was much breath taking that she could ever be imagined. The awards that she had bestowed stand very low before the view from the above.

13. What can we learn from Dolma's life?

Ans.: whenever hurdles come, we must face them boldly. Dolma's determination and hard work, Zeal for the work" is emulating.

14. How could Dicky Dolma achieve the great feat even with her hardships?

Ans: Dicky Dolma never felt mountaineering a tough sport. She had zeal for work. She was determined and sincere in bearing the responsibilities. She knew that success follows the hard work and dedication from her earlier hardships of life.

15. How did Dicky Dolma come over her problems?

Ans: When she was getting ready for Mountaineering of Mt. Everest, her father was bedridden and a lot of money was needed for his treatment. So the family had very little to offer her. But her determination never allowed her to leave the sport.

16. Mention the hobbies of Dicky Dolma.

Ans: Besides mountaineering Dicky Dolma love to listen to music, especially old Hindi film songs. She is teaching mountaineering at the Mountaineering Institute at Man

A Great Martyr ever Cherished

1. The writer speaks of the 'smile' that welcomes anyone who enters Hanif's house. What more do we know about this 'smile'?

Ans: The smile of Hanifuddin just from the photograph frame welcomes anyone who enters Hanif's house. This smile gives the memory of a twenty-five year old martyr lieutenant Hanifuddin.

2. What did Hanif choose as his mission? Why did he do so?

Ans: Hanifuddin chose to join the army. Because he knew that life was short for him and to serve India in army was his mission.

3. Life for Hanif in the beginning was never a smooth sail. Why was it so?

Ans: Because Hanif lost his father when he was just eight. His mother Hema Aziz was left to take care of three young boys. But she had to leave the children alone and travel with the performance team of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry

4. The absence of mother from home taught the children something. What was that?

Ans: The absence of mother from home taught the children something that made the children to become very responsible, getting up and getting ready for school without having to tell them. It gave the children a message that one's duty is the most important thing in life.

5. How does the writer describe the 'introvert' Hanif?

Ans: An 'introvert' Hanif began to make friends only by the time he was 14 years of age. He would often go out of his way to help people because that gave him a certain kind of joy.

6. Hanif was a young man with varied talents and interest. Illustrate this statement from textual examples.

Ans.: Hanif was dabbled in art, sketched very well, made beautiful cards out of waste material, read a great deal and loved playing the drums. That is why the officers at Raj Rifs made him get all his instruments from Delhi and form the music group 'Hanif 7'

7. What did Hanif chose as his mission? Why did he do so?

Ans.: Hanif knew that life for him was short; he wanted to serve the nation. Therefore he joined Indian Army as a soldier. He believed that a person working for the nation could change lives.

9. Life for Hanif in the beginning was never a smooth sail. Why was it so?

Ans.: Hanif lost his father when he was just eight years old. His mother a vocal artiste, was out very often with the performance wing. Therefore he became very responsible at a tender age.

10. The absence of mother from home taught the children something. What was that?

Ans.: Hanif s mother a vocal artiste, would often had to leave the children alone: as she travelled with the performance wing. The kids became very responsible getting up and getting ready for school without her having told them and leant that one's duty is the most important thing in life.

11. Sha.re your thoughts and impression of Hanif with your classmates.

Ans.: Hanif even though he lived only for 25 years, continues to live forever in our hearts. In his short life span he became a hero by sacrificing himself in the Kargil war. Because of the hardships from a tender age, he learnt that one's duty is the most important thing in life. He often went out of his way to help people and this gave him happiness. He was a young man of varied talents and interest. Life for Hanif was always 'ekdam bindas'

12. How does the writer describe the 'introvert' Hanif?

Ans.: Hanif began to make friends at his fourteenth year of age. He often went out of his way to help people. By doing so, he derived joy.

13. Hanif wai a young man with varied talents and interest. Illustrate this statement drawing support from the text.

Ans.: Haniff dabbled in art, sketched very well. He made beautiful cards out of waste material. He read books and loved playing drums.

14. What were the dreams of Hanif? Do you think they were fulfilled?

Ans.: Haniff had dreamt that he would rise up the ranks. This dream could not be fulfilled because he was killed in the Kargil war. His another dream was that a post be named after him. Those dreams came true when the sub-sector was named after him.

DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

1. Ambedkar had a great thirst for books when he was a student. Explain.

Ans.: Throughout his life Dr. Ambedkar was a voracious reader. He had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. In New York he purchased about 2,000 books and that they to be sent to India in 32 boxes.

2. How did the fourteenth amendment to the US Constitution and Mahatma Phule influence on Ambedkar?

Ans.: While in U.S.A. Ambedkar was drawn to the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the U.S.A. which gave freedom to the Black Americans. He was at once the parallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India. On returning India he was greatly influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule, the votary of a classless society and women's upliftment. This made him to devote all his time and talents for the betterment of his underprivileged brethren.

3. There were great luminaries on the Drafting Committee Dr. Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot. Give reasons.

Ans.: Dr. Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee. He was tactful, frank and had utmost patience. He explained clearly the meaning and scope of the different provisions of the Draft constitution. He explained the most complicated legal concepts which could be easily understood even by a layman.

4. Write a short note on Dr. Ambedkar's idea/perception of the three pillars of state.

Ans.: Dr. Ambedkar had a clear idea about mutuality of the legislature, the Executive and the judiciary. He said that the jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled. He had a sense of the importance of the role of citizens.

5 What are the significant observations of Dr. Ambedkar on the constitution?

Ans.: The constitution is a fundamental document which defines the position and power of the three organs of the state - the executive, the judiciary and the legislature. It also defines the powers of the executive and legislature as against the citizens. The other purpose of constitution to limit their authority to avoid tyranny and oppression by the legislature and the Executive.

6 How did Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi try to wipe out caste discrimination from India?

Ans.: Gandhiji reminded the higher castes their duty towards the depressed classes. Babasaheb Ambedkar did the same by reminding them of their inherent rights to equality with the higher and more powerful castes. One stressed the duties, the other stressed the rights.

7. What made Dr. Ambedkar describe the methods of civil disobedience, Non-cooperation and Satyagraha as the "Grammar of Anarchy"?

Ans.: According to Ambedkar, methods of civil disobedience non-cooperation and Satyagraha are necessary in a state which is ruled by foreigners. But in a democratic country, these methods should not be used. If used there would be loss of lives and public property