

STEWART SCHOOL BUBANESWAR
ENGLISH LITERATURE (HALF YEARLY)
QUESTION BANK (2020 - 2021)

Answer the following questions: -

Q1. Describe the condition of the book that Opu found in the wooden chest.

Ans. The cover of the book that Opu found was faded and mottled like marble and as he turned it back a swarm of Silverfish darted out. It had a peculiar old smell. The pages were thick, and dust coloured, and the book had a damaged board cover.

Q2. What did the boy in the village tell Opu about the vultures?

Ans. One of the boys of the village informed Opu that the vultures built their nests at the top of big trees in the open country.

Q3. How much did the cowherd want for the eggs? What did Opu pay him?

Ans. The cowherd boy wanted two annas for the eggs he had got.

Opu settled the deal by paying him four pice and some of his couriers.

Q4. What were the thoughts that ran through Opu's mind after he got the eggs?

Ans. The thoughts that ran through Opu's mind after he got the eggs were, "Shall I really be able to fly? Where shall I fly to? To my uncle's house? Or where baba has gone? Or shall I fly across the river? Or shall I fly where the stars rise in the sky as sparrows or the mynas do? Shall I do it today or tomorrow?"

Q5. What happened to the eggs? What was Opu's reaction?

Ans. The eggs accidentally rolled from the shelf and fell on the floor and broke when Opu's sister was rummaging among some torn rags to find an old piece of cloth to make a wick. Opu cried and refused to touch his food for a whole day and made an enormous fuss according to his mother.

Q6. How do the little ones spend the day in school?

Ans. The little ones who sit drooping in the school spend many anxious hours as he gets bored by the teaching of the teacher and his rigidity (strictness). He cannot take delight in his books nor sit in 'learnings bower' which refers to a classroom.

Q7. What happens when the schoolboy sits 'drooping'?

Ans. The schoolboy sits drooping, completely bored and tired under the control of the rigid discipline. He is reminded of the happiness of summer morning with its freshness and freedom which he had experienced earlier and is eager to experience once again. He spends many anxious hours in boredom and weariness.

Q8. What does the phrase 'fear annoy' mean? What happens to a child when 'fear annoy'?

Ans. The phrase 'fears annoy' means referred to the boy's feeling when he is robbed of his childhood happiness by the terrifying eye of the teacher that controls him whole day. He feels trapped like the caged bird because of the restrictions imposed on his carefree life.

When a child's 'fears annoy', he feels like the caged song bird unable to sing and soar high up in the classroom not able to express himself and his energy and vitality are being wasted.

Q9. To whom does the school boy address his final question?

Ans. The school boy addresses his final questions to his parents.

Q10. Why did the King want the answers to his three questions?

Ans. The king wanted the answers to his three questions as he felt that if he knew the answers as he felt that if he knew the answers then he would never fail in anything.

Q11. What were some of the Answers offered for the first question?

Ans. Different people answered the questions in different ways. Some said that a table of days, months and years must be drawn and strictly followed. Then there were people who said it was impossible to decide before hand the right time for every action. One should judge the situation and do what was most needed. There were few who said that the king should have a council of wise men to help him to decide the proper time for everything. Then there were the fourth group of wise men to help him to decide the proper time for everything. Then there were the fourth group of people who wanted the king to consult the magicians as they were the ones who could know what was going to happen.

Q12. According to the various learned men who were the most important people?

Ans. According to various learned men, the most important people were councillors, priests and warriors.

Q13. What arrangements did the King make to meet the hermit?

Ans. As the hermit received only common people, the king put on simple clothes and leaving his horse and bodyguard behind, he went alone to meet the hermit.

Q14. While the King was with the hermit, who came running towards them? Describe his condition.

Ans. While the King was with the hermit, a bearded man came running out of the woods.

When he reached the king, he fell to the ground, moaning feebly. Unfastening the man's clothing, it was found that there was a large wound in his stomach.

Q15. How did the King help the stranger? What surprising confession did the stranger make?

Ans. With the help of the hermit, the King unfastened the man's clothing, washed and bandaged the wound till the blood stopped flowing. Then they carried the wounded man inside the hut and laid him on the bed.

The stranger confessed that he was the King's enemy who has promised to take revenge as the king had executed his brother and seized his property. As he was aware that the king had gone alone to see the hermit, so he had resolved to kill the King on his way back.

Q16. How did the hermit answer questions?

Ans. The hermit made the king understand that that most important time is 'Now'; the most important person is the one with whom you are at the moment; the most important business is what good you do to the person with whom you are at moment. To support these answers the hermit cited two situations which they had experienced the previous night- the time when the king took pity on the hermit and dug beds for him; the King's encounter with the wounded man whom the king tended to and saved, even though he was his enemy.

Q17. Explain the given lines with reference to the context.

Now rest a while and let me work a little bit.

ANS- This line has been spoken by the hermit to the King who had come to meet him. After the King had dug two beds, he stopped and asked his questions to the hermit.

I do not know you and have nothing to forgive you for.

ANS- This line has been spoken by the King to the stranger when the stranger asked the king for his forgiveness.

If you had pitied my weakness yesterday and had not dug those beds for me but had gone your way, that man would have attacked.

ANS- The line has been spoken by the hermit to the king as a reply to one of his questions.

Q19. Explain the line, 'the wakening skies pray to the morning light'.

Ans. 'The wakening skies pray to the morning light' means that in the morning the blue sky gets very little light from the sun. It seems that the morning sky, is praying to the sun to lighten it up.

Q20. What will the fishermen do the when they hear the seagull's call?

Ans. When the fishermen hear the seagull's call, they will follow them. The fishermen follow the seagull as these birds know the place in the sea when there is plenty of fish.

Q21. Which lines in the poem highlight the courage of the fishermen?

Ans. The lines in the poem which highlight the courage of the fisherman are "What though we toss at the fall of the sun where the hand of the sea-God drives?" because when the sea gets rough, they hold on and fight back knowing that they have the blessing of the sea God.

Q22. Write down one example of visual imagery and another that appeals to the sense of smell and explain them.

Ans. One example of visual imagery is the wakening skies pray to the morning light. In this line the poet visualises the sky when it is dawn. The sky seems to pray to the sun to brighten it up.

One example of the sense of smell is 'and the scent of the mangrove'. This line shows that the mango trees are filled with which had the sweet smell that appeals to the poet.

Q23. Who was the only person who knew about the lady of shallot living in the tower? How did he know about her presence?

Ans. The reaper was the only person who knew about the lady of Shallot living in the tower.

He knew about her presence when he heard her sing while he would be working in his field.

Q24. What means of transport could one use to travel from the island to Camelot?

Ans. the only means of transport one could use to travel from the island to Camelot was a boat.

Q25. Find examples of personification in the poem and explain them.

Ans. The personification in the poem are

a. 'The green-sheathed daffodilly tremble in the water chilly.....' Here the daffodil is imagined to be a person who trembles in the cold water.

b. 'Willows whiter, aspens shiver'. Here the aspen trees are imagined to be people who shiver as it is cold.

Q26. Write down two examples of alliteration and explain them.

Ans. Two examples of alliteration in the poem are-

a. The reaper, reaping late and early. (the letter 'r' is repeated)

b. Hears her ever chanting cheerly (the letters 'h' and 'c' are repeated)

Q27. Where did Grandpa live as a child? How far was his school from his home?

Ans. As a child, grandpa lived in a farm. His school was a two mile walk from his home.

Q28. Why and when did Grandpa's parents need him on the farm?

Ans. Grandpa's parents needed him during the harvest time as they were unable to manage without him.

Q29. Why did Grandpa get a wiggling?

Ans. Grandpa used to work in the farm every morning before going to school. He had to walk two miles to school most of the morning and always went off to sleep in Mr. Burton's lesson and he did not like them. This was the reason why he got a 'wiggling'.

Q30. Why were there tears in Grandpa's eyes after he read a newspaper report about Bosnia?

Ans. There were tears in Grandpa's eyes after he read a newspaper report about Bosnia because he found that war was doing bad to mankind instead of good and he knew how evil it could be for mankind.

Q31. What kind of effort did Grandpa put into his work? What were the challenges that he faced?

Ans. Grandpa was very serious about the job of learning. He spent more than three hours a day and never gave up. Some nights, he would stay up till midnight and also continue with his learning. He took a break to finish his daily work of cooking, eating, walking up the lane at dusk to shut the chickens in the coop and finally go to sleep.

Grandpa found the writing more difficult. He said his fingers would not do what he told them to do. When things did not go right, he would often become angry. These were the challenges that he faced.

Q32. What treasures did the jumble sale produce? How did they speed up Grandpa's learning?

Ans. The jumble sale in Iddessleigh village hall, produced unexpected treasures. Grandpa got a copy of Animal farm and travels with a donkey. He also got a dozen Tintin books, a dictionary and a magnifying glass.

After Grandpa got these treasures, his reading seemed to improve a lot.

Read the extracts carefully and Answer the questions that follow: -

I. It was in one of them that he had come across this amazing piece of information. The book had a title on the cover, 'An Anthology of Ancient Philosophical Works.'

a. Where was this book found? Who found it?

Ans. The book titled 'An Anthology of Ancient Philosophical works' was found in the wooden chest which belonged to Opu's father.

The book was found by Opu.

b. What 'information' is being spoken about here?

Ans. The 'information' that is spoken about here is that if some mercury was put in a Vulture's egg and left in the sun for a few days and later held in the mouth, then a person could fly high up in the sky.

II He asked his sister, 'Didi, do you know where vultures build their nests?

a. Who was the speaker?

Ans. Oppu was the speaker.

b. Why was he asking about vultures?

Ans. He was asking about vulture egg because he had read in a book that he found in wooden chest about vulture's egg that would help him to fly. In order to carry out the experiment, he asked his sister about vultures.

c. what did his sister say in reply?

Ans. His sister said in reply that she did not know about vultures and where they built their nest.

III But to go to school in a summer morn,

O it drives all joy away.

c. Who is the speaker in these lines?

Ans. The speaker in these lines is a young school boy who wants to spend the day playing instead of poring over books in the classroom.

d. What are the joys of a summer morn that the speaker had described?

Ans. The speaker regrets to go to school on a summer morn. The summer morn is full of joy with birds singing on every tree, the huntsman blowing his clarion horn and the skylark singing. These are all the joys of a fresh morning that the speaker describes in this poem.

e. Whose 'cruel eye' is being referred to later in the stanza? Why has such a phrase been used?

Ans. The cruel eye of the teacher is being referred to later in the stanza.

Such a phrase has been used to imply the strictness and the harsh discipline of a teacher.

f. O father and mother if buds are nipped

And blossoms blown away ;

a. Whom does the poet refer to as 'buds' and 'blossoms'?

Ans. The poet refers to the different stages of the child's life as buds and blossoms.

b. Name the literary device used in this stanza. What are the two things being compared?

Ans. The literary device used in this stanza is a metaphor. It is a way of comparison of different objects.

The poet uses the metaphor to compare the child to a bud and blossom. Just as a bud or a blossom wither away under harsh weather, similarly a child under strict discipline and rules of the school loses the joy and happiness of his childhood.

c. Identify any two words that have a negative connotation in this stanza and write their meanings.

Ans. The two words that have negative connotation in this stanza are – 'nipped' and 'dismay'. The meaning of nipped here is crushed to death wither whereas dismay implies to a feeling of fearfulness and discouragement.

a. Or how shall we gather what griefs destroy,
Or bless the mellowing year,
When the blasts of winter appear?

a. Who is being referred to as 'we' in the given lines? How would they bless the mellowing year?

Ans. 'we' refers to children in the given lines.

If the childhood pleasures and joys are not restricted then one can surely have productive and happy adult life referred to as 'mellowing years' in the poem.

a. Explain what the poet means by 'blasts of winter'.

Ans. The poet refers to the harshness of weather by 'blasts of winter' in the surface level. Metaphorically it means the harsh discipline and restrictions that can deprive a child from innocence, happiness and joy of the childhood.

a. What do summer and winter stand for in this stanza?

Ans. The four seasons are normally associated with the four stages of human life. Spring refers to birth and childhood, summer refers to youth, autumn refers to adulthood and winter refers to old age and death. Similarly, the poet refers to summer as youth which is full of vitality and vibrance whereas winter refers to old age full of physical and mental troubles leading to death.

VI Come, let us gather our nets from the shore and set our catamarans free,
To capture the leaping wealth of the tide, for we are the kings of the sea!

a. Who is the speaker in these lines?

Ans. The poet is the speaker in these lines.

b. What is described as the 'leaping wealth of the tide'? What is the figure of speech used in this phrase?

Ans. The fish is described as the leaping wealth of the tide.

The figure of speech used in this phrase is a metaphor.

c. What kind of weather had the people in the catamarans recently experienced?

Ans. The people in the catamarans had recently experienced a storm when they were out in the sea.

d. Why does the speaker call himself and others the 'king of the sea'?

Ans. As fishermen are well acquainted to the sea so, the speaker calls himself and others the 'king of the sea'.

The sea is our mother, the cloud is our brother, the waves are our comrades all.

a. Why does the speaker call the sea their mother, clouds their brother and waves their comrades?

Ans. The speaker calls the sea their mother as the sea is their sustainer and provider. They call the clouds their brother because it is the sea water that evaporates to form clouds which are therefore born of the same mother. So, the clouds are their brother. The waves are their comrades as they always are in the company of the fishermen. Unless the waves are there, the fishermen are not able to move on the sea because the catamarans, find it difficult to move forward on a calm sea.

b. What is being referred to as the 'fall of the sun' later in the stanza?

Ans. Evening is referred to as the fall of the sun.

c. Who is being referred to as 'he' in the stanza? What will he do?

Ans. The sea god is referred to as he in the stanza.

When the fishermen will experience bad weather, the sea god will protect them from the dangers if bad weather.

VII. Sweet is the shade of the coconut glade, and the scent of the mango grove.

a. What are the different meanings of the word 'sweet' as used in this stanza?

Ans. The meaning of sweet in the line 'sweet in the shade of the coconut glade, and the scent of the mango grove' is the comfort which the fishermen has as compared to the hard life at sea. In the line sweet are the sands..... sweet is referred to the beauty of the sand that filled the shore.

- b. What according to the speaker, is 'sweeter' than sitting in the shade of coconut and mango trees? Why?

Ans. According to the speaker going out in the sea is sweeter than enjoying the beauty of the shore. This is so because the fishermen enjoy the spray on their face and the froth of the wild sea.

- c. Where does the speaker ask his brother to row towards in this stanza? Find a single word for this place.

Ans. In this stanza the speaker asks his brother to row towards 'the edge of the verge'. A single word for this place is horizon.

VIII. Underneath the bearded barley,

The reaper, reaping late and early

- a. What does the phrase 'bearded barley' mean? What figure of speech is it?

Ans. The phrase 'bearded barley' means the barley plant is covered with dense spiked leaves.

The phrase 'bearded barley' is an alliteration where the consonant 'b' is repeated.

- b. What work did the reaper do?

Ans. The reaper used to reap the barley day and night.

- c. What could the reaper hear while he worked in the field? What was his reaction to it?

Ans. While the reaper worked in the field, he could hear the Lady of Shalott sing.

The reaper who was tired of his continuous work was happy and enchanted to hear the Lady sing.

IX. The little Isle is all inrail'd

With a rose – fence, and overrail'd

- a. Which isle is being referred to in these lines? Describe its natural beauty.

Ans. The Island of Camelot is being referred to in these lines.

The little island is surrounded with rails from which roses hung. Very often sailing boat could be seen in the water around the island.

- b. Who lived on the Isle? Why did she live there?

Ans. . The Lady of Shalott lived in the isle.

She lives in the isle because she has been cursed.

- c. Describe in your own words the appearance of the person.

Ans. The Lady of Shalott is very beautiful. She wears a royal robe and round her head she wears a garland made of pearls.

X. No time hath she to sport and play

A charmed web she weaves always.

a. Who is 'she' in these lines?

Ans. 'she' in these lines is Lady Shalott.

b. What do the words 'sport' and 'play' mean? Why did she not have time to 'sport and play'?

Ans. The words 'sport' and 'play' means amusement. She has no time for amusement as she is busy weaving

What did she weave on her web?

Ans. She weaves the things which she sees in her blue mirror.

XI. Before her hangs a mirror clear,

Reflecting tower'd Camelot.

a. What was the purpose of the mirror for the Lady?

Ans. The Lady was forbidden to look outside. So, the lady used to watch the world go by in the mirror.

b. What sights did the Lady see in her mirror?

Ans. In her mirror, the Lady saw the peasants, young girls, shepherd boy, page and knights.

c. Which two sights saddened her? What do they stand for?

Ans. The two sights which saddened her were the knights and two young lovers.

XII. Now, if Phatik was to keep his regal dignity before the public, it was clear he ought to carry out his threat.

a. Who was Phatik? Who is referred to as 'the public'?

Ans. Phatik was a fourteen year old, pampered and naughty boy of the village.

Phatik's friends are referred to as 'the public'.

b. Who had been threatened? What was the threat?

Ans. Makhan, Phatik's younger brother had been threatened.

The threat was that Phatik would beat his brother if he did not get down from the log.

c. What had he done to be threatened by Phatik?

Ans. Just as Phatik and his friends were about to shift the log from its place, Makhan like a young philosopher walked up to the log and sat down on it. This made Phatik furious and threatened Makhan.

d. What does the author mean by Phatik's 'regal dignity'? How would his 'regal dignity' be affected if he did not carry out the threat?

Ans. By Phatik's 'regal dignity', the author means Phatik's authority over his friends in the village where he was a despot.

If Phatik did not carry out the threat, he would lose his command over his friends. They would not obey his orders if he was unable to have control over his brother.

XII. It was at this critical juncture that the grey – haired stranger arrived.

- a. What does the phrase ‘critical juncture’ mean? Who was the grey – haired ‘stranger’?

Ans. The phrase ‘critical juncture’ means the important point of time. Here it was the time when Phatik’s mother was scolding him.

The ‘grey-haired stranger’ was Phatik’s maternal uncle Bishamber from Calcutta.

- b. What events had led to the ‘critical juncture’?

Ans. When Makhan fell from the log, he rose and rushed at Phatik. He scratched his face, beat him and kicked him, before returning home, crying.

Reaching home, Makhan complained about Phatik and their mother scolded Phatik as usual for beating his brother. Phatik could not bear this injustice any longer and started beating his brother. This event had led to the critical juncture.

- c. Where had Phatik met the stranger before? Describe their meeting.

Ans. Phatik met the stranger earlier when he was sitting on the edge of a sunken barge on the river bank chewing a blade of grass.

The stranger landing on the shore asked Phatik where the Chakravorty’s lived. Phatik went on chewing the grass and told the man indignantly to find out the address himself.

XIV. It was anguish to Phatik to be the unwelcome guest in his aunt’s house— despised and slighted, on every occasion.

- a. Why was Phatik taken to Calcutta?

Ans. Phatik was taken to Calcutta as his uncle wanted to take his responsibility and educate him with his own children in Calcutta.

- b. Why was he an unwelcome guest in his aunt’s house?

Ans. Phatik met his aunt for the first time on reaching Calcutta.

His aunt was not happy to see Phatik as he would be an unnecessary addition to the family. Her three own sons were enough to manage. Moreover, she found it a difficult job to bring up a fourteen year old village boy. This attitude of the aunt made Phatik an unwelcome guest in his aunt’s house.

- c. How was Phatik’s behaviour in school affected by his state of mind?

Ans. As Phatik was despised and slighted on the slightest occasion, he wanted to return home. In school he was the most unresponsive boy. He gaped and remained silent when the teacher asked him questions. When the other boys went to play, he stood wistfully at the window.

XV. . 'Uncle, I was just going home, but they dragged me back again. '

a. In answer to what statement does Phatik say these lines?

Ans. Phatik says these lines when he hears his aunt's contemptuous words that he had given them a lot of trouble,so he should be sent home.

b. Who had 'dragged 'Phatik back?

Ans. The two constables had dragged Phatik when he wanted to go back to the village.

c. Why do you think Phatik had set out for home?

Ans. Phatik had set out for home because he was afraid he would be a nuisance to his aunt if he went back with high fever.

d. What was Phatik's condition when he was 'dragged 'back?

Ans. At the end of the day, when the two constables brought back Phatik in their arms, his face was wet and muddy all over, his face and eyes flushed red with fever and his limbs were trembling. This was the condition when he was dragged back.

XVI. 'will you stay here for a few months?..... I'd pay you, mind, proper man's wages. '

a. Who is the speaker in these lines? Who me was he talking to?

Ans. Grandpa is the speaker in these lines.

He is talking to his grandson.

b. Why did he want to pay 'proper man's wages' to the person spoken to?

Ans. As the grandson would be taking a lot of pains to teach grandpa how to read and write, so he wanted to pay him 'proper man's wages' for his service.

c. Why was the speaker picking at his knuckles while he said these words?

Ans. The speaker was picking at his knuckles because he was ashamed and embarrassed to request his grandson in teaching him how to read and write.

XVI. On Christmas Eve at midnight, he..... patted the straw beside him and told me to sit.

a. Where was the narrator?

Ans. The narrator was at the barn where the hay stood.

b. What did the person referred to as 'he' do next? Why was it a surprise for the narrator?

Ans. The person referred to as 'he' took out the book from his coat pocket.

It was a surprise for the narrator because he found his grandpa reading a chapter from the book 'Death on the Nile' by Agatha Christie.

c. Why do you think he took the narrator to that particular place and nowhere else?

Ans. Grandpa took the narrator to that particular place as it was Christmas eve and he did not want to be disturbed by the visitors who came to the farm.

XVIII Had no real desire to travel anymore, nor to go to college either.

a. Who is the speaker in these lines? Where was he at the time?

Ans. The speaker in these lines is the narrator.

The narrator at that time was in the train travelling to Exeter.

a. Why did he have no desire to travel anymore?

Ans. The speaker did not have any real desire to travel anymore, nor go to the collage as he hated to leave grandpa all alone at Burrow. He had developed a strong bond age with his grandpa. He also experienced back breaking smelly moments as a farm boy which he loved dearly. So, he did not want to leave.

b. What was his future plans at the moment?

Ans. the speaker had boarded the train from Eggesford junction to go to Exeter. He was on his way home and then would go to Australia sometime in February.

c. What did Grandpa give him before he left?

Ans. Grandpa gave the speaker a white envelope containing ten/ten pound notes in it. To his surprise, the speaker found a note from his grandpa about the acknowledgement of the service he rendered to his grandfather.

WORD MEANING: -

01. crammed	-	stuffed
02. notion	-	idea
03. mottled	-	spotted
04. hearsay	-	rumour
05. scoundrel	-	a dishonest person
06. out worn	-	tired
07. drooping	-	bending forward
08. dreary	-	dull
09. winds	-	sounds, blows
10. mellowing	-	softening in colour
11. springing	-	lively and joyful
12. proclaimed	-	announced
13. councillors	-	advisors
14. unfastened	-	opened
15. frail	-	physically weak and thin
16. intently	-	carefully
17. catamarans	-	a type of fishing boat
18. comrades	-	friends who one works with
19. spray	-	jet of water
20. verge	-	edge
21. sheaves	-	bundles of grains
22. marge	-	margin
23. charmed	-	magical

24. mazy	-	complicated
25. churls	-	peasant
26. pad	-	walk
27. crimson	-	red
28. barge	-	boat
29. futility	-	uselessness
30. despised	-	hated
31. anguish	-	great sorrow
32. summoned	-	gathered
33. delirious	-	in a confused state of mind
34. flushed	-	red
35. contemptuously	-	scornfully
36. wiggling	-	scolding
37. morose	-	in a bad mood
38. print	-	write
39. frustration	-	impatience and annoyance
40. dwelling on	-	thinking a lot

STEWART SLESSONOL, BHUBANESWAR
ENGLISH LITERATURE (ANNUAL)
QUESTION BANK (2020-21)
Class – VII

Answer the following questions

Dares Salaam To Nairobi by Ford Prefect

1. DARES SALAAM TO NAIROBI

1. What was the magnanimous gesture shown by the Shell company?

Ans. The magnanimous gesture shown by the shell company was that it released the author with blessings and assured to pay the salary into the bank account anywhere in the world, for as long as the war lasted and the narrator remained alive.

2. Describe the narrator's encounter with the giraffes. Why did he call them 'tame'?

Ans. On the first day of the narrator's six hundred mile journey, he was often enthralled by a number of giraffes usually in groups of three or four with a baby along side. He noticed them ahead of him nibbling green leaves from the top of acacia trees by the side of road. The narrator found it exhilarating to be able to move about freely among such huge, graceful, wild creatures.

The narrator calls them tame because they were quite amicable and did not feel any threat in the presence of the narrator. Instead, they looked at the narrator with languorous demure but never ran away.

3. Describe the cobra that the narrator met along the way. How did he react to it?

Ans. On his way to Tanganyika, through the northward road, the narrator once had an encounter with a very large, thick greenish-brown cobra gliding slowly over the ruts in the road and thirty yards ahead of him. It was seven or eight feet long and was holding its head spooned shaped head six inches up in the air and well clear of the dusty road.

The speaker was terrified at the sight of the snake so did not move forward to run it over. Instead, he reversed and kept backing his car till the fearsome cobra vanished into the undergrowth. He could not get over this experience as it gave him shivers.

4. How does the narrator describe the elephant family he saw passing by?

Ans. During the journey, the narrator had seen elephants for the first time. He saw a big tusker and his cow and their one baby moving slowly forward in line astern, about fifty yards from the road on the edge of the forest. The narrator felt that a great sense of peace and serenity surrounded these massive, slow moving, gentle beasts which seem to be living a life of absolute contentment unlike the narrator who was going to war.

5. How did the old man at the frontier treat the narrator? How was it different from the usual behaviour of a person at a custom and immigration outpost?

Ans. At the frontier between Tanganyika and Kenya there was a wooden gate for the outpost of Customs and Immigration. The person in charge of this great outpost was an ancient and toothless black man

who had been serving there for thirty seven years. He treated the narrator cordially offering a cup of tea without sugar for which he regretted. On being asked to see the passport, the old man refused to do so as all passports looked similar to him without spectacles that he did not possess. The experience was quite different from the usual behaviour one expects at a customs outpost; firstly because this old shack was managed by a man who had poor eyesight and secondly, instead of strict regulation, the in charge was friendly and lenient. This is an irony because the place which should be under strict vigilance was guarded by a man with poor sight.

6.What did the narrator do after it became dark in the jungle?

Ans. After it became dark in the jungle and the headlamp of his car became dim, the narrator parked his Ford just off the road in a scrubby patch of thorn trees to wait for the dawn. He sat in the car, listening to the jungle noises all around him, and also protected against wild animals as he was inside a car and had a sandwich with hard cheese. Later he wound up the two windows leaving just a half inch gap at the top of the window and rolled to the back seat to sleep.

7.Why did the narrator fear that he might not be selected for flying duties?

Ans. During the medical examination at the RAF headquarters, the narrator suspected that he might not be selected for flying duties since the English doctor remarked that the narrator's height of six feet six inches was not ideal for a flier of an aeroplane.

EXPLAIN THESE LINES WITH REFERENCE TO CONTEXT.

1. When one is quite alone on a lengthy and slightly hazardous journey like this, every sensation of pleasure and fear are enormously intensified.

Ans. The adventurous and the hazardous journey that the narrator undertook from Dar-es-Salaam to Nairobi in Kenya was full of excitement and thrill. The narrator explains that this thrill increases when one is alone on a trip. He feels the pleasure as well as the fear of the unknown dangers that might come to him during the journey.

2. 'That will be three shillings, bwana,' they said laughing.

Ans. The six strong men who put the narrator along with his Ford on the raft to cross the Wami river asked for three shillings as this was their wage for their effort. These local tribes addressed the narrator as 'bwana' out of respect.

3. They are better off than me, I told myself, and a good deal wiser.

Ans. The narrator remarked this when he saw the elephants in absolute contentment. He realized that those animals were better off than him and wiser too because they did not take up any risk. On the other hand, the narrator was on his way to kill the Germans or to be killed by them. The elephants are at peace as they do not have any thought of murder or the fear to be killed.

SAMPLE EXTRACT.

1. A great sense of peace and serenity seemed to surround these massive, slow-moving, gentle beast.

a. Who are these 'gentle beasts'? How does the narrator describe them?

Ans. These 'gentle beasts' are the elephant family. The narrator describes them by saying that their skin hung loose over their bodies like suits they had inherited from larger ancestors.

b. Whom should the elephants fear?

Ans. The elephants should fear the foul humans in the shape of an occasional game hunter or an ivory poacher.

c. Why does the narrator think that the elephant family is better than himself?

Ans. The narrator thinks that the elephant family is better than him because they have no thought of murder in their minds.

2. THE INVISIBLE MAN

1. Why did the Invisible Man find it difficult to go downstairs?

Ans. The Invisible Man found it difficult to go downstairs because he could not see his feet. He stumbled twice and had an unfamiliar difficulty in gripping the bolt.

2. What was the first mishap that he had to deal with?

Ans. When the Invisible Man emerged upon Great Portland Street, he was hit very badly from behind. Turning he saw a man carrying a basket of Soda bottle siphons. The invisible man laughed aloud. He shouted, 'The devil's in the basket', which took the man by surprise. He let go off his burden which the invisible man saving into the air. A cabman who was standing outside a public house made a sudden rush for the basket. While doing so, his extended hand hit the invisible man under his ears. He let the basket down with a smash on the cabman. This surprised the people around who shouted and ran about the invisible man.

3. What bright idea came into his head as a way to escape his situation?

Ans. The invisible man had a bright idea to escape his situation. He ran around and got into a cab standing outside the public house.

4. Name the various London streets mentioned in the story.

Ans. The various streets of London are:-

- (i) Great Portland street
- (ii) Oxford street
- (iii) Tottenham Court Road
- (iv) Bloomsbury Square
- (v) Great Russell Street

The building mentioned is:-

Pharmaceutical Society's Offices and the Museum.

5. Make a list of people and creatures the invisible man runs away from in the course of the story.

Ans. The people from whom the invisible man runs away are- the man carrying the basket of soda water siphons and the cabman in the Great Portland Street; the two urchins and the crowd chasing him at the Great Russell Street. The only creature from whom he runs away is a little white dog with which he encountered at the northward corner of the Bloomsbery square.

REFERENCE TO CONTEXT.

1. My mood, I say, was one of the exaltation i felt as a seeing man might do, with padded feet and noiseless clothes, in a city of the blind.

- a. Who is the speaker in these lines? Who is he speaking to?

Ans. The invisible man is the speaker in these lines. He is speaking to the readers.

- b. Why was the speaker in a mood of exaltation?

Ans. The speaker is in the mood of exaltation because he felt like moving about in a city of blind where no one is able to see him and know about his movements.

- c. What did he want to do at that moment?

Ans. At that moment the speaker wanted jest, startle people, clapped men on the back and filing people's hat away in different directions.

d. Explain the line, 'I felt.... blind ' in your own words.

Ans. The line 'I felt.... blind' tells us that the speaker after becoming invisible felt like moving about in the world of blind people as no one could see him.

2. At the northward corner of the square a little white dog ran out of the Pharmaceutical Society's Offices and made for me, nose down.

a. Where was the speaker when he saw the dog?

Ans. The speaker had just sprang out of the cab a little past Mudie's when he saw a little white dog run out of the Pharmaceutical Society's Offices and made for the speaker.

b. How did the dog behave? Why was it a problem for the speaker?

Ans. The dog began to bark and leap, showing clearly that it was aware of the presence of a human being though the person was invisible. It was a problem for the speaker because the dog's barking could attract people who would like to investigate the reason for the dog's barking.

c. What problem did the speaker face next?

Ans. The speaker heard a blare of music and looking along the street saw a number of people coming out of Russell Street and carrying the banner of the Salvation Army. Seeing such a crowd, the invisible man realised the difficulty to go through.

d. What did the dog eventually do?

Ans. When the speaker managed to run up the white steps of a house facing the museum railing, the dog which was chasing him till then stopped at the noise of the band, hesitated and turned back.

e. How was the speaker's mood different from the way it was at the beginning of the passage?

Ans. The speaker had started off in exaltation, playing pranks on the man carrying a basket of soda water siphons. Soon he got into a confusion and had to escape to save his skin. He was disgusted as he realised that invisibility was not as exciting as he had thought to be.

3. 'There's a barefoot man gone up them steps' said one. 'And he ain't never come down again. And his foot was bleeding.

a. Who is the speaker in these lines? Who is he talking about?

Ans. The speaker in these lines was one of the youngsters who was at the railings with the invisible man.

The speaker is talking about the invisible man. He is talking about the bare marks of the invisible man which he had left on the newly whitened steps.

b. What makes him conclude that 'he' had not come down the stairs?

Ans. The ascending footsteps did not turn and descend, that is, the direction of the footmarks did not change. This made the speaker conclude he had not come down the stairs.

d. What did the speaker draw his friend's attention to next?

A- The speaker drew his friend's attention by showing him the bleeding footmarks.

e. How was 'he' close to being found out by speaker and his friends?

A- When the invisible man went into the porch of the next house, the smaller boy was too observant to follow the movement of the invisible man. He shouted to inform that the feet had gone over the wall. Instantly, they rushed around and saw his footmarks flash into being on the lower step and upon the pavement. There was an uproar of questions and surprises as someone exclaimed and at running feet. This is how he was close to being found out by the speakers and his friends.

f. What did 'he' do to escape them?

A- To escape the invisible man with rapid movements swinging himself over into the porch of the next house.

B- I had burnt my boats- if ever a man did!

a. Explain the above lines.

Ans. 'Burning one's boats' means a commitment to a course of action that cannot be changed. The invisible man was committed to his research and did not want anyone to find out his works or resources so he purposefully set his lodging on fire. He exclaims that very few people could destroy one's own self or the belongings.

b. What did the speaker see that made him say these words?

Ans. The speaker saw a mass of black smoke streaming up above the roofs and telephone wires. The lodging of the invisible man was in fire.

c. Describe the physical and mental condition of the speaker at that time.

Ans. The invisible man was in a terrible condition both physically and mentally. His back had become very stiff and sore, his tonsils were painful and the skin of his neck was scratched because of the cabman. He also had a cut on one foot and was limping.

He was in despair seeing his house on fire, especially his belongings and his resources which he could not save from being revealed .

3. TRAVEL

1. But I see its cinders red on the sky

And hear its engine steam.

a. Who is referred to as 'I' in the poem? What kind of a person do you think he or she is?

Ans. In the poem the poet is referred to as 'I'.

The poet loves to make friends during her travel. She feels very happy when she thinks about the people whom she meets during the journey. She desires to take up travel although the journey is difficult, time-consuming and dangerous.

b. What image of the train's activity is depicted in this stanza? How is it different from that in the previous stanza?

Ans. In this stanza, the poet visualizes the trail of smoke left by the train. This appeals to our sense of sight.

In the previous stanza, the poet talks about hearing the piercing sound made by the train. This is an auditory image where the poet can hear sounds which are not actually present.

- c. Are the cinders really red? Why are they said to be of this colour?

Ans. Yes, the cinders are red.

This is so because coal when burnt into ashes has some of the burning coal in it.

This burning coal makes the cinder red.

2. My heart is warm with friends I make,

And better friends I'll not be knowing;

- a. What thought gives the writer happiness?

Ans. The thought of the unknown traveller she had met during her previous journey makes her happy. These unknown people have now become her friends. She feels happy thinking of going where she would make more friends.

- b. Explain the second line of the extract.

A- The second line,--'And better friends I'll not be knowing'—tells us that the poet is eagerly waiting to meet the unknown people who can become her friends.

c. What are the poet's view about travel?

A- Though travel could be extremely difficult, time consuming and dangerous yet the poet would love to travel as it gives her great pleasure and she comes across strangers who later on become friends.

Think and Answer

1. How is the poet able to hear the trains during the day in spite of the noise of people speaking?

Ans. The poet loves travelling although it is very difficult and at times makes her suffer a lot. This desire for travelling makes the poet imagine that she is hearing the whistle of the train shrieking. The song of the whistle is heard by her. During the day even when there are people around her making a lot of noise.

2. Do the trains ply at night too? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans. The first line of the second stanza- "All night there isn't a train goes by....." tells us that trains do not ply at night. Although no train passes by but the poet visualises the trail of smoke left by a train that has just passed by. This is a visual imagery which appeals to our senses.

2. What according to the poet, is the night meant for?

Ans. According to the poet, the night is meant for sleep and rest when people dream of beautiful things.

. THE MODEL MILLIONAIRE

Extracts

1. 'Come to me my boy, when you have 10,000 pounds of your own, and we will see about it.'

a. Who said these words and to whom?

Ans. These words were said by the Colonel to Hughie Erskine.

b. What does it refer to?

Ans. 'It' refers to the engagement of Laura Merton and Hughie Erskine.

c. Why did the 'boy' need to have 10,000 pounds?

Ans. The 'boy' needed to have 10,000 pounds because he wanted to get married to Laura Merton.

2. 'How miserable he looks!' said Hughie, 'But I suppose, to you painters his face is his fortune?'

a. Who is being referred to in these lines? Describe his appearance.

Ans. The beggar who stood as a model is being referred to in these lines. He was an old man with a face like wrinkled parchment and piteous expression.

b. Why was his face his fortune?

Ans. The beggar's face was a fortune to the painter because the painting would be sold at a high price and the painter would earn quite a handsome amount.

c. Who was Hughie speaking to? What was this person doing at that time?

Ans. Hughie was speaking to his friend Alan Trevor, a painter. Alan Trevor at that moment was putting the finishing touches to a life size portrait of a beggar.

d. What was his reply to Hughie's questions?

Ans. Alan's reply to his friend's question was that no one ever wants a beggar to look happy.

3. 'It never entered my mind that you went about distributing alms in that reckless way. Besides, I didn't know whether Hausberg would like his name mentioned.'

a. The speaker is Alan Trevor.

At that time, at around 11 o' clock ,he was sitting in the Palette Club.

b. Why is it ironic that the person spoken to distributed alms in a 'reckless way'?

Ans. It is ironic that the person spoken to distributed alms in a 'reckless way' because he was a poor ,unemployed man who had only a sovereign with him yet he decided to give it to the beggar who he thought would need it more than him.

c. Why do you think Hausberg didn't want his name to be mentioned?

Ans. I think Hausberg did not his name to be mentioned being a millionaire because he was doing a petty work of a model for Alan Trevor.

4. 'You might have told me,' said Hughie sulkily, ' and not let me make such a fool of myself.'

a. Who is Hughie speaking to?

Ans. Hughie is speaking to his friend Alan Trevor.

b. What had this person just told him?

Ans. This person had told Hughie that the beggar in reality was Baron Hausberg, one of the richest men in Europe. He could buy all London any day and had a house in every capital and dined off gold plates.

c. Why did Hughie feel that he had made a fool of himself?

Ans. Hughie felt that he had made a fool of himself because he had given a sovereign to Baron Hausberg thinking him to be an old beggar.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Who was Hughie Erskine? What were the great the 'great truths of modern life' that he never understood?

Ans. Hughie Erskine was good looking with crisp brown hair, a clear cut face and grey eyes. He was popular and had every ability except that of making money. His father had left him nothing more than his sword and fifteen volumes of History of the Peninsular War. He lived on 200 pounds a year that an old aunt of his allowed him. The 'great truths of modern life' that Hughie did not understand were – without wealth it is no use being Charming; love is the privilege of the rich and not for the unemployed and the poor should be practical.

2. How had Hughie tried to earn money?

Ans. Hughie had tried everything to earn money. He had gone on the Stock Exchange for six months. He had been a tea merchant for a little longer. Ultimately, he became nothing more than a delightful useless young man with a perfect face and no profession.

3. How did Alan Trevor's appearance contrast with his work as a painter?

Ans. Alan Trevor was a rough fellow with a freckled face and a red ragged beard. His unpleasant appearance was a sharp contrast to his paintings which were in great demand because they were beautiful masterpiece.

4. What did Hughie do when he saw the beggar? What was the latter's reaction?

Ans. When Hughie saw the beggar he could not help pitying him because of the lonely and wretched look of the old beggar. He felt his pocket to find some money but all he could find was a sovereign and some coppers. Thinking that the beggar needed the money more than himself, he slipped the sovereign into the beggar's hand. The latter started, smiled faintly and thanked Hughie for the sovereign.

5. How did Hughie want to help the beggar further?

Ans. Hughie wanted to help the beggar further by offering him heaps of old clothes he had at home. When he saw the beggar's rags were falling to bits.

6. Point out a simile in the story and explain it.

Ans. The writer uses a simile to describe the face of the old man who modelled as a beggar for Trevor.

The simile is 'a face like wrinkled parchment'. It means that the skin of the old man's face broke like a stiff paper with lots of wrinkles.

7.Explain the line, 'Millionaire models are rare enough; but model millionaires are rarer still!'

Ans. Millionaire models are rare enough; but model millionaires are rarer still- it means that one can hardly find a model who is a millionaire but it is difficult to find a millionaire who is a role model, that is a good and generous human being.

5.UNBREAKABLE

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What had Mary Kom dreamt for many years?

Ans. For many years, Mary Kom had dreamt of participating in the Olympic Games and winning the gold medal.

2. By what name did Mary address her husband? What were the names of her children?

Ans. Mary addressed her husband as Onler.

The names of her twin boys were Rengpa and Nainai.

3. How did Mary feel about Charles?

Ans. Mary considered Charles as a father figure. His technique and skill had improved Mary as a boxer. Mary would always remember his love for her.

4. What did Mary Kom's physiotherapist tell her?

Ans. Mary Kom's physiotherapist, Dr Nikhil Latey, told her that she recovered faster from her injuries than any other athlete he had come across.

5. What reasons did Mary Kom give for losing the bout against Adams?

Ans. Mary Kom lost the bout against Adams as she was bigger and stronger than Mary and secondly she was taller than her. As Mary was shorter and smaller than Adams, so she could not get close enough to hit her.

6. Mention two similes used in the passage and explain them.

Ans. The two similes used in the passage are-

a. –“I felt as if I were a matador facing an angry bull”

When Mary Kom reached Heathrow and saw the posters of the Games everywhere, she felt like a bull fighter ready to face the opponents whom she considered as bulls.

b. –“It was like hitting a concrete wall”

Mary Kom’s opponent in her first bout was so strong that she compares her strength to a concrete wall on whom her hooks initially had no effect.

7. What did Mary think as she flew back to India?

Ans. As Mary flew back to India, she thought how she walked out to pursue her dream leaving her sons behind. These sacrifices were worth as she was flying back with an Olympic medal. This she believed, her sons would understand and be proud of her.

REFERENCE TO CONTEXT

1. Charles was waiting for me in Liverpool. It was a relief to see his familiar face.

a. Who was Charles? Why was it a relief for Mary to see him?

Ans. Charles was Mary Kom’s boxing coach. It was relief for Mary because she was in a strange land and Charles was the only familiar face.

b. Why had they planned on reaching early?

Ans. Mary Kom and Charles had planned to reach Liverpool early so that they could get used to the new climate.

- c. Who came to see Mary while she trained? How did Mary feel about their arrival?

Ans. While Mary trained, the local kids came to watch her.

Seeing the local kids Mary felt confident.

- d. What kind of physical and mental preparations did Mary undertake?

Ans. Mary practiced at a boxing gym with different sparring partners arranged by her coach. She mentally calculated her moves according to her opponents she thought she would meet.

2. My first bout on 5 August was against Karolina Michalczuk of Poland. It was a special day for me----I was convinced that nothing would go wrong.

- a. Why was 5 August a special day for Mary?

Ans. 5 August was a special day for Mary as it was the birthday of her twins.

- b. Why was she nervous? How did she quell her nervousness?

Ans. Mary Kom was nervous as her first bout was against Karolina Michalczuk of Poland who turned out to be very strong.

She quelled her nervousness by telling herself that it was only the Olympics and she need not be afraid of it.

- c. What did Karolina lack during the fight? What did Mary use to defeat her?

Ans. During the fight, Karolina lacked the technique to fight a boxing bout. Mary used her skill and tactics to fight such a strong but a raw boxer. She flung short, hard blows on Karolina's head and emptied every bit of the reserve stamina she had.

- d. How did she commemorate the day before the Indian media?

Ans. Mary Kom commemorate the day by declaring her win as a gift to her twin sons.

3. Standing on the podium for the medal ceremony, my heart was almost bursting with pain.

- a. Which medal ceremony is being referred to? What did Mary receive at the ceremony?

Ans. The medal ceremony referred to in this extract is for the Olympic Boxing Finals.

Mary received the bronze medal at the ceremony.

- b. Why was Mary's heart bursting with pain?

Ans. Mary Kom's heart was bursting with pain because she had yearned for the gold medal and the Indian National Anthem to be played.

- c. What advice had her father given her earlier?

Ans. Mary's father advised her not to get discouraged and be thankful for what God had given her.

- d. What was her coach's opinion about her performance?

Ans. Charles, Mary's coach was of the opinion that Mary was a better fighter though Adams won. Adams victory was because of her defensive fight as she did not pick up a physical fight. He was happy that Mary played the eventual gold medalist but did not get a scratch on her.

6. THE HUMAN SEASONS

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1.How much is the measure of a year?

Ans. The measure of a year is equal to the four seasons that we experience.

2.What does man do in his 'spring'?

Ans. In his 'spring' man is energetic and has a lot of physical stamina. He imagines a lot and everything looks good, easy and beautiful.

3.What is every person's mortal nature?

Ans. Every person's mortal nature is to take birth in this world and then leave the world (die) at his appointed hour.

REFERENCE TO CONTEXT:-

1.He has his summer, when luxuriously

Spring's honeyed cud of youthful thought he loves

To ruminate

a. Who is being referred to as 'He' in these lines?

Ans. 'He' in these lines is referred to as man.

b. What happens when he has his summer?

Ans. When man is in the stage of summer (youth) he dreams of a good future and explore new areas to achieve his dreams.

c. Why are his youthful thoughts referred to as 'honeyed cud'? What figure of speech is it?

Ans. His youthful thoughts are referred to as 'honeyed cud' as the memories of our childhood and youthful stage are very beautiful and sweet. 'honeyed cud' is a metaphor.

2.His soul has in its autumn, when his wings

He furleth close; contented so to look

On mists in idleness

a. Why does he close his wings in autumn? What is he being compared to here?

Ans. Man in his youth has a goal to achieve for which he does everything he has to do. Adulthood is compared to autumn when a man's dream or goal is achieved. Hence, he now sits back relaxed without thinking of another flight.

Here he is compared to a bird who after a day's flight comes back to its nest and furls its wings.

b. What does he do in autumn?

Ans. In autumn man sits relaxed as his goal for which he had been working so hard has been achieved.

c. What is he happy to ignore at this stage of his life?

Ans. He is happy to ignore the new opportunities in life which comes to him but he does not want to accept. This he does as he is satisfied with his achievement.

2. He has his winter, too pale of pale misfeature,
Or else he would forgo his mortal nature.

a. What does 'pale misfeature' mean?

Ans. 'pale misfeature' means the decline in the health condition of a person as he has reached his old age. The phrase 'pale misfeature' also refers to leading a person to his death.

B. Which stage of his life does 'winter' refer to?

Ans. Winter signifies to old age. As trees lose its green colour and beauty in winter so also man loses his physical beauty and prepares himself for death.

C. Why would he 'forego his mortal nature' if his life did have a Winter?

Ans. 'forego his mortal nature' is not to accept death which man meets at the end of his life. If man did not have a winter(old age) in his life he would surely like to

live another life of spring (childhood) and summer (youth) as he loves these two stages of life.

7.HAVE YOU GOT A BROOK IN YOUR LITTLE HEART

Answer the following questions:-

- a. What do the flowers and the birds do by the brook?

Ans. The bashful flowers blow, and the blushing birds go down to drink in the brook.

- b. Where does the snow come from? What happens to the bridges then?

Ans. Snow comes hurrying from the hills.

The bridges are washed away by the overflowing rivers just like the overflow of human emotions break all barriers.

- c. Give two examples of alliteration in the poem, other than the one already mentioned.

Ans. The two examples of alliteration are hurrying from the hills, bashful flowers blow, and blushing birds.

- d. What kind of noon has been referred in the poem? Explain it in your own words.

Ans. The poet refers to the burning noon which often dries up the brook and parches the meadows. During August due to the scorching heat of the sun, the noon seems to be burning. Symbolically the drying up of the brook is compared to the drying up of human emotions.

EXTRACT:-

1And nobody, knows, so still it flows

That any brook is there;

And yet your little draught of life

Is daily drunken there,

a. Where is the brook located?

Ans. The brook is located in the distant woods.

b. Why is the location unknown to many?

Ans. The location was unknown to many as people do not frequent the woods.

c. Why do we need the 'draught of life' daily?

Ans. We need the 'draught of life' daily to refresh ourselves.

2. And later, in August it may be,

When the meadows parching lie

a. What do the parching meadows of August signify?

Ans. The parching meadows of August signify the drying up of human emotions from our life.

b. What does the poet warn her readers about?

Ans. The poet warns her readers to be careful so that our life is not devoid of emotions.

c. How does the brook change from March to August?

Ans. The brook in the month of August overflows like spring of man's life which is full of emotions but in August, the brook starts drying up and often gets lost just like the emotions in human life dry up with the passage of time.

Write the meaning of the following words:

Ovation -applause
Notches- levels
Quelled- overcame
Matador- bull fighter
Lusty- vigorous
Measure- capacity or extent
Ruminate- think seriously
Ragged- rough and uneven
Privilege- a special right
Bashful- nervous, shy
Blushing- red face
Draught- drink
Patching- drying up
Gaping- staring
Interrogation- questioning
Unaccountable- unexplained
Folly- stupidity
Throng- crowd
Scrape- trouble

Jest- joke

Exaltation- great joy

Revel- take pleasure

Affable- friendly

Serenity- peace

Astern- behind

Magnanimous- generous

Hazardous- dangerous

Intensified- greatly increased

Inane- silly

Inhibitions- shyness

Languorous- lazy

Demure- shy

Exhilarating- exciting

Cinders- ashes

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