

MODEL TEST PAPER 8

ENGLISH (Core)

CLASS XI

(With Answers)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) This paper is divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E. All the sections are compulsory.
- (ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully.
- (iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the question.

SECTION A – READING

(15 Marks)

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : (8 marks)

1. The chain reaction spreads out like a rapidly burning forest fire. It gives rise to a vast amount of energy. If this chain reaction is allowed to go on at its natural speed, the result is an explosion. This is how the atomic bomb works. But if we slow down the chain reaction, we get a great deal of heat at a controlled rate and we can use it.

2. When we burn something, the heat comes from the changes in the way its atoms are joined to other atoms. But the atoms themselves remain the same. In fission, the splitting atoms give energy millions of times greater, and the atoms themselves change. An orange sized piece of uranium will explode with as much force as 20000 tons of ordinary high explosive and lay waste an entire city. Used for peaceful purposes, a piece of uranium can give as much energy as 47000 times its weight of coal.

3. Nuclear reactors are built to control the chain reaction for peaceful purposes. A nuclear reactor has rods of uranium. These rods are separated from each other by a substance called the moderator. This substance is usually graphite (pencil lead) or special kind of water called heavy water. The moderator controls the spread of the neutrons from the splitting uranium atoms in the rods. By controlling the spread of the neutrons we can keep the chain reaction going at a steady rate.

4. Some special control rods are also used in a reactor. These rods stop some neutrons altogether. Usually these rods are made of boron or cadmium, both of which are metals. By moving the control rods in and out of a reactor, we can control the number of atoms that are splitting. In this way, we can control the amount of heat that is produced.

5. In an ordinary electric power station we burn fuel to get heat. In a nuclear power station, we get this heat from a nuclear reactor. Nuclear power stations are now in use in several countries, particularly, America, Britain and Russia. India has three nuclear reactors at Trombay Island. These are being used for research. India has also built three nuclear power stations at Tarapur near Mumbai, at Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan and at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu.

6. We can also use another metal called thorium to give us nuclear power. When thorium is put into a reactor and hit by neutrons from uranium, thorium changes into uranium. Thus a reactor can be made to produce more uranium than it uses. Such a reactor is called a breeder reactor. There are larger quantities of thorium than uranium in the earth's crust. Thus the breeder reactor opens the way to still larger supplies of nuclear power. India and West Africa are the richest in thorium.

7. The energy needs of the modern world have increased much. We can meet these needs with the help of nuclear power. There is enough uranium and thorium in the world to give us all the energy we need. We can make a better world for everyone by taming the atom.

(A) Answer the following questions briefly :

- (a) *What happens if we allow the chain reaction to go on ?* (1)
- (b) *When we burn something, what happens ? What is the condition of the atoms ?* (1)
- (c) *What is fission ?* (1)
- (d) *Describe the chain reaction for peaceful purposes (one sentence only). What is moderator ?* (1)

(e) *The three nuclear reactors at Trombay Island are being used for _____.* (1)
(Complete with the correct option)

- (i) generating heat
- (ii) training the students
- (iii) doing research
- (iv) using energy
- (f) *We can make a better world by _____.* *(Complete with the correct option)* (1)

- (i) splitting the atom
- (ii) using uranium
- (iii) taming the atom
- (iv) inventing more reactors

(B) Find words in the passage which convey meaning similar to the words given below. (2)

- (i) Bursting with a loud sound (para 1)
- (ii) Disintegrating (para 4)

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : (7 marks)

The seasonal problem of water taps running dry is plaguing most of our major cities. With the bigger rivers flowing in trickles and ponds and wells reduced to clay-pits, village women in remote areas have to fetch every drop of water for drinking, cooking, washing and so on, across large distances. This has only worsened a perennial problem, that of widespread pollution of water, rendering it unfit for human consumption. The monsoons – and the attendant floods – will not solve this problem.

The Delhi Administration is seriously worried about the threat to civic health posed by the polluted waters of the Jamuna. Two new tanks are to be set up to treat sewage. At present only 60 per cent of the 200 million gallons of the city's sewage receives any kind of treatment before it is dumped into the river which supplies water not only to this city but to innumerable towns and villages downstream. The Ganga, the Jamuna, the Cauvery, in fact all our important rivers, serving many urban conglomerations are fast becoming a major source of disease.

A comprehensive bill, introduced in Parliament recently, envisages the setting up of Central and State boards for the prevention and control of water pollution. But it will obviously take

some time before legislation is passed and effectively implemented. Meanwhile the problem continues to swell.

According to a survey of eight developing countries conducted a couple of years ago, 90 per cent of all child deaths were due to water borne diseases. It is the same unchanged story today. In a country like India, a burgeoning population continuing to use the open countryside as a lavatory means that, with every dust storm and rain, human excreta laden with germs and parasite spores find their way to ponds, shallow wells and even the streams and rivers. Only 18 per cent of the rural folk have access to potable water.

A new threat that has already assumed alarming proportions is from industrial waste which is generally dumped, untreated, into the nearest river. For instance, for every kilogram of processed hide, 30 – 40 litres of foul smelling waste water has to be disposed off. There are at least 900 licensed tanneries in the organized sector. Putrefied paper and jute waste, metallic waste from straw board and textile mills, sulphur, ammonia, urea, metallic salts and corrosive acids – all find their way to the rivers of India.

It is important not only to make new laws to ensure the purity of water, but also to realize the urgency of implementing them ruthlessly, if we are to avoid a national health disaster cutting across the barrier between towns and the country side.

(a) *On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it in points only, using abbreviations, wherever possible. Supply a suitable title to it.* (5)

(b) *Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.* (2)

SECTION B – WRITING

(20 Marks)

3. Gopi Krishan is the Secretary of the Sports Club of your school. He has to draft a notice about a 10-day trek to Rohtang Pass during the summer break. On his behalf, write the notice for the school notice board, giving all the necessary information in about 50 words. (5 marks)

Or

You are Manoj / Abha of 354, Pitampura, New Delhi. You want to sell the first floor of your newly constructed house. Draft an advertisement in about 50 words for publication in the Indian Express under their classified column 'Property'. Include the relevant details like location, type of accommodation and contact address etc.

4. The 'Environment Club' of your school organised a cleanliness drive to keep the school campus and the locality clean. The students cleaned the classrooms, corridors, playgrounds etc. and also organised a rally to create awareness among the masses about the importance of cleanliness. Write a report to be published in the school magazine about the drive in about 150 words, describing the efforts made by the students to make it a success. You are Ankur/Ankita of Class XI, Ajanta Public School, Delhi. (8 marks)

Or

"Massive poaching in the past two years has wiped out the entire tiger population at one of the tiger reserves in India", says one of the investigation reports. Write an article in about 150 words for the magazine 'Eco-World', expressing your concern on the issue.

5. You are Naresh/Neetu. Recently, you came across a newspaper report on the burning of a young woman as her parents could not meet the dowry demands. You feel that even after 65 years of independence we have not really progressed as a nation. Write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper, expressing your views and also giving suggestions to improve the status of women in Indian Society. (7 marks)

Or

You are Ashish/Akanksha living in Delhi. Apart from environment pollution, you often feel concerned and disturbed at the rising levels of noise pollution all over the city. The main sources of this pollution are the blaring loudspeakers and the honking vehicles. Write a letter to the Editor of a news paper, giving your views on disturbance, caused by loudspeakers and vehicles in about 150 words.

SECTION C – GRAMMAR

(10 Marks)

6. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answersheet as given below against the correct blank number. ($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ marks)

	<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
We know that if we eats the right food, in the right	(a) _____	_____
quantities in the right time, our digestive system	(b) _____	_____
must remain healthy. Similarly, if we breathe right	(c) _____	_____
our respiratory system will function efficiently. As	(d) _____	_____
our hearts are in good shape, and a arteries	(e) _____	_____
ensure that blood reaches which it must, our	(f) _____	_____
circulatory system is in order. But how do one	(g) _____	_____
keep in shape an invisibly energy system, a	(h) _____	_____
system, which helps us process the life force.		

7. Correct errors in the following sentences and rewrite the correct sentences.

(4 marks)

- (a) *The house was in one end of the village.*
- (b) *I was hiding behind a screen of mango and orange trees.*
- (c) *The tree was full from big scarlet flowers.*
- (d) *Where you were last evening ?*

8. Look at the jumbled sentences given here. Arrange the words in a manner that they make sense. (2-marks)

- (i) *poison / smoking / slow / is / kind of / a*
- (ii) *immature / prevalent / it, is / among / youth / the / most*

SECTION D – TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

(20 Marks)

9. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow : (3 marks)

(For song, issuing from its birth-place, after fulfilment,
wandering

Reck'd or unreck'd, duly with love returns.)

Questions :

- (a) *Where are these lines from and who is the poet ?*
- (b) *Why is the poet comparing the rain with a song ?*
- (c) *What does the rain do to itself ?*

Or

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :

Father and son, we both must live
On the same globe and the same land,

He speaks : I cannot understand
Myself, why anger grows from grief.
We each put out an empty hand,
Longing for something to forgive.

Questions :

- (a) *Where are these lines from and who is the poet ?*
- (b) *What does the father feel is a must now ?*
- (c) *What is growing from grief and why ?*

10. Answer any THREE of the following questions in 30-40 words :

(2 × 3 = 6 marks)

- (a) Which 'past' does the poetess get reminded of when she sees her mother's photograph ?
- (b) What did the poet feel when he felt that his mind was really his ?
- (c) 'Grandmother looked like a winter landscape in the mountains'. Explain.
- (d) Which remark of Jonathan is the essence of the entire episode and how ?
- (e) Why was the arch not punished in the end in the 'Tale of Melon City' ?
- (f) What is Mrs Fitzgerald's opinion about a perfect household ?

VALUE BASED QUESTION

11. After reading the contents of the lesson 'The Ailing Planet' you think that one of the ways to save the environment from further degradation is planting trees. Write an article in about 100 words on 'Environmental Benefits of Planting Trees'. (5 marks)

12. Answer the following questions in about 150 words : (6 marks)

What exactly is meant by 'Era of Responsibility', according to the author of 'The Ailing Planet' ?

Or

How did Andrew Manson do justice to his profession ?

SECTION E – LONG READING TEXT – NOVEL (15 Marks)
THE CANTERVILLE GHOST

13. 'The Canterville Ghost' is intended to be a study in contrasts. Discuss the contrast with reference to the text in about 150 words. (8 marks)

14. Describe the funeral scene of Sir Simon, as depicted in the story in about 130 words. (7 marks)

UP FROM SLAVERY

13. How did Booker react when he came to know about the honorary degree to be conferred on him by the Harvard University ? Describe briefly the proceedings of the ceremony. Write in about 150 words. (8 marks)

14. What did Booker T. Washington consider the cause of the race problem ? Answer in about 130 words. (7 marks)

MODEL TEST PAPER 8
SECTION A – READING

1. (A) (a) If the chain reaction is allowed to go on at its natural speed, the result is an explosion.

(b) When we burn something, the heat comes from the changes in the way its atoms are joined to other atoms but the atoms do not change.

(c) In fission, the splitting atoms give energy millions of times greater and the atoms themselves change.

(d) To control the chain reaction for peaceful purposes nuclear reactors are built. A moderator separates the rods of uranium which are inside a nuclear reactor.

(e) (iii) doing research

(f) (iii) taming the atom

(B) (i) explosion

(ii) splitting

2. (a) Notes :

1. Water shortage – Threat to life

(a) water taps running dry

(b) rivs. flowing in trickles

(c) ponds, wells – to mere clay-pits

2. Threat to civ. health

(a) poll. water of Ganga, Jamuna and Cauvery – main source of dis.

(b) 90% child deaths due to water – borne dis.

(c) Industrial waste – in rivs. –

(i) putrefied paper

(ii) jute waste

(iii) met. waste

3. Bill in Parliament

(a) setting up cent. & st. boards for

(i) prev.

&

(ii) control

} of wat. poll.

4. Laws – need ruthless implementation

Key to Symbols and Abbreviations

1. civ.	—	civic	5. met.	—	metallic
2. poll.	—	polluted	6. cent.	—	central
3. dis.	—	diseases	7. st.	—	state
4. rivs.	—	rivers	8. prev.	—	prevention

Title : Problems Related to Water

(b) **Summary** — The problem of water-shortage, manifested in the taps running dry, rivers flowing in trickles and ponds and wells having been reduced to clay-pits, poses a threat to human life. Polluted waters of Ganga, Jamuna & Cauvery are the main source of disease. Ninety per cent of child-deaths have been due to water-borne diseases. Industrial waste like putrefied paper, jute and metallic waste is a major threat to civic health. A bill, introduced in the parliament, envisages the setting up of Central and State boards for the prevention and control of water pollution. But laws need be implemented ruthlessly.

SECTION B – WRITING

3.

A.B.C. School, Lucknow

NOTICE

12th March,.....

The Sports Club of the school is organising a 10-day trekking trip to Rohtang Pass. The trip is meant for classes X to XII and will take place from 10th June to 20th June,

The students, interested in joining the adventurous trip, are requested to give their names to the school Head boy Deepak (Class XII A) latest by May 5,

Cost of the trip – ₹ 2000/- per head which includes stay, food and transport.

- Stay arrangements – in tents
- Parents' permission – necessary

For more details contact the undersigned.

Gopi Krishan

Secretary

Sports Club

Or

For Sale

Available for immediate sale the first floor of a newly constructed house in a posh colony in West Delhi. The floor is sun facing and has two bedrooms with attached baths, one spacious drawing-cum-dining hall, a large kitchen, balconies on two sides. Market close by. Sale price – negotiable. Those interested may contact Manoj, 354, Pitampura, New Delhi (Phone : 25534201). Visit between 11 am to 6 pm on Saturday and Sunday.

4.

A Cleanliness Drive – A Report

by Ankita (Class XI)

Ajanta Public School, Delhi

(For the School Magazine)

15th, June,.....

'The Environment Club' of our school organised a cleanliness drive in order to let the students keep the school campus and the surroundings clean. The drive started on 6th June and lasted for five days (till 10th June). It started with a talk in the morning assembly by the school Principal who stressed on the need to keep our environment clean as a matter of our day-to-day habit.

Each of the five days, in the zero period, students cleaned their classrooms as per the duties allotted to them by the class-teacher. A few students selected from each class took turns to clean corridors, staffroom, playgrounds etc. Teachers also participated in this drive.

One of these days, a documentary highlighting the importance of cleanliness was shown to the students in the school hall. Another day, a small skit was put up on the subject by the students of junior classes. On the final day of the week, the students and a few teachers organised a rally to create an awareness among the masses about the need to stay clean. Students found it to be the most interesting exercise.

The students were told to continue to keep their surroundings clean and not to just confine it to a week's drive.

Or
Tiger in Trouble

(For 'Eco-World')

Tigers are an endangered species. Only about 5,000 to 7,400 tigers are left in the wild. Poachers are continuing to destroy the world's remaining tigers. Close home in India the scene is not very happy either. "Massive poaching in the past two years has wiped out the entire tiger population at one of the tiger reserves' in India", says one of the investigation reports. The number of tigers in India has fallen from 4,334 in 1989 to 1,700 in the year 2011.

Poaching has been in force inspite of some laws made to protect tigers. Currently, the demand for tiger parts is centered in several parts of Asia where there is a strong market for traditional medicines made from items like tiger bone and body parts. There has been little enforcement action against poachers and traders. Even though it is illegal to kill a tiger, wild tigers are still being poached today because their bones, whiskers and other body parts can be sold in the black market for a lot of money. Forestry and wildlife departments are too understaffed and under budgeted to be effective against the onslaught of poachers.

To add to the tiger's troubles, this poaching results in the acute loss of habitat. Due to conversion of forests to agriculture, only small islands of forest are left. The situation seems almost helpless.

This is definitely a matter of grave concern. To save the tiger and maintain the ecological balance, stern steps need to be taken by the government and non-government organisations.

5.

22-C,
Sector-15,
NOIDA.

25th April,.....

The Editor,
The Hindustan Times,
New Delhi.

Sir/Madam,

This refers to a report in your newspaper that a young married woman was burnt alive by her husband and in-laws as her parents could not meet the dowry demands that persisted even after her marriage!

Even after sixty five years of independence, we seem to have not progressed as a nation if the status of women in Indian society continues to be as bad as ever before. Ours remains to be a male-dominated society. A woman is still treated as an object, a thing. The recent spate in the cases of bride-burning exposes the hollowness of our social and cultural system. The torture of married women, leading to bride-burning, is so rampant in lower middle class urban families. This evil of dowry system has been destroying many homes which could be bubbling with joy. It is due to the curse of this practice that the birth of a daughter is still considered a burden on the parents. Even in the modern India, where women are marching ahead in all walks of life and even outshining men in many areas, the evil practice goes on rather blindly. Additional demands are constantly made and if the parents of the girl are not able to meet them, brides are subjected to untold misery and even death.

Stricter measures need to be adopted to punish the culprits. There is an anti-dowry act which needs to be executed in its letter and spirit for eradicating this terrible stigma. The dowry seekers should be socially boycotted. The people and voluntary organisations need to deal with

this disease on war-footing and thereby root it out from our society. Women are, in no way, inferior to men. In a democracy, they have an equal right to enjoy the same status as men do.

A lot, however, needs to be done to improve the status of women in our society.

Yours truly,
Neetu.

Or

B-2/5, Kalkaji,
New Delhi.
4th July,.....

The Editor,
The Hindustan Times,
Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi.

Sir,

Through your esteemed daily, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned authorities as well as the right thinking people to the nuisance of noise pollution, the levels of which have been rising in the city. The main sources of this pollution are the blaring loudspeakers and the honking vehicles.

There's no respite from the loudspeakers even at night. Rickshaws, fitted with microphones go about making all sorts of announcements. The marriage pandals, off and on, are fitted with loudspeakers which play very loud music for hours together. Besides, even places of worship celebrate the religious occasions too noisily.

They all create a big nuisance, probably without realising how damaging the noise can prove to so many of us. The major sufferers are the students and the patients for obvious reasons.

Noise damages our eardrums, affects the efficiency of workers, irritates the peace-loving citizens and pollutes the atmosphere as a whole. The concerned authorities are requested to take up the matter seriously and adopt measures to regulate the thoughtless use of loudspeakers and fine heavily the owners of the poorly maintained vehicles.

I'm sure it is not impossible to bring about a healthy check on the high level of noise in our urban environment.

Yours truly,
Ashish

SECTION C – GRAMMAR

6. *Incorrect*

(a) eats

(b) in

(c) must

(d) As

(e) a

(f) which

(g) do

(h) invisibly

Correct

eat

at

will

If

the

where

does

invisible

7. (a) The house was at one end of the village.

(b) I was hiding behind the screen of mango and orange trees.

(c) The tree was full of big scarlet flowers.

- (d) Where were you last evening ?
8. (i) Smoking is a kind of slow poison.
(ii) It is most prevalent among the immature youth.

SECTION D – TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

9. (a) These lines are from the poem 'The Voice of the Rain' written by Walt Whitman.
(b) The poet compares the rain to a song because he finds similarity in both.
(c) The rain, after it falls back on its origin, gives back life to it. The droughts are washed and the dust particles settle down with it. The earth becomes pure and beautiful.

Or

- (a) These lines are from 'Father and Son' and the poet is Elizabeth Jennings.
(b) The father feels that the estranged son who had gone away from his home must come back and begin to live in the same house.
(c) When the son speaks, the father is not able to understand well. The son's emotions are not clear to him. He is, therefore, grieved at the situation and gets angry.

10. (a) The 'past' in which her mother, a teenager at that time, had a sea holiday along with her two girl cousins, is what the poetess is reminded of. The sparkling smile of her mother is what the poetess remembers. Now, her mother is only in her memory and also in a precious frozen moment of a photograph. Her mother has thus remained alive through the photograph.

(b) The poet felt so when he entered adolescence and realised his individuality. He could act the way he wanted to, unchecked by others. When his thoughts could be entirely his own, unguided by others and when he could create things which could be called strictly his and nobody else's. The poet felt that at this point of time in his life, his childhood departed from him and he became a mature adult.

(c) The grandmother used to move around in her snow-white robes all over the house. She had silvery white hair and an extremely fair complexion. She almost looked like a snow covered mountain. This image is very beautiful and indicates her widowhood, her age and her looks.

(d) The remark which forms the lesson's title, "We're Not Afraid to Die if We Can All Be Together" indicates the fighting spirit, the ray of hope and optimism in Jonathan. The narrator had actually gone down to pacify the children but got energised by this statement and fought against the storm bravely, as is visible in the story. Being brave and showing togetherness in crisis is the essence of this lesson.

(e) The wisest man, in a feeble, broken voice, suggested that the arch itself, being the real culprit, should be hanged as it was the arch that had hit the King's crown.

The arch was taken to the gallows to be executed. Just then, a Councillor submitted that the arch had touched His Majesty's head respectfully therefore it could not be held guilty. The King instantly agreed and felt that the point was very valid. Thus, the arch was finally spared the punishment.

(f) In a perfect household, the husband, sons and the daughters should be considerate to the lady of the house and not give orders to her. The lady sacrifices her entire life, making the family members happy and comfortable. She should therefore, be given proper regard and place of respect.

11. 'Environmental Benefits of Planting Trees'

Planting trees in your neighbourhood really is one of the best things we can do for the local environment and for the planet. Besides producing oxygen and removing carbon dioxide and contaminants from the air, trees have many other social and environmental benefits.

Trees are like the lungs of the planet. They purify the air and provide habitat for birds and other wildlife. Trees also help to reduce ozone levels in urban areas. Trees reduce urban run off and erosion by storing water and breaking the force of rain as it falls. Trees also absorb sound and this further reduces noise pollution.

In summer, planting trees can also help cool our home. In winter trees can act as wind breaks for our home. Besides, trees shade buildings, streets and homes. If enough trees are planted in cities, the over-all micro-climate improves and total energy use for heating and cooling is reduced. Planting trees can help to reduce the over all high temperature of your city.

Just being around trees makes one feel good. Trees add to the beauty of Nature. They are friends of humanity. We as humans can play an active role in planting more and more trees to help offset deforestation and have a healthy environment.

12. 'Era of Responsibility' implies a special awareness of human beings towards the planet they are living on and also towards the animals and other creatures they are sharing it with. Earlier, man had a mechanistic view of the earth where he thought about only his benefit and exploiting the earth's resources to the maximum. The holistic view towards the planet earth has compelled him to consider the earth as a living organism which has its own requirements. It is man's responsibility to allow the other creatures of this earth also to prosper and for that he has to look after the earth's health. We have to look after the earth for our generations to come or they would never forgive us. According to Margaret Thatcher we have a life-tenancy on this earth with full responsibility to repair the damage. Thus in this era of responsibility, the industries, have to control the damage they are causing to the earth.

Or

Andrew was a newly trained medical practitioner in the Welsh mining town of Blaenelly. One day, he was called by Joe Morgan to attend to his wife's child-birth. Susan the lady was in a collapsing state when the delivery took place and the child too was still-born. It came as a big shock to Andrew because he had not experienced such a situation where he was in a dilemma whether to save the baby or the mother. But he turned towards the mother and immediately began to make efforts to revive her. Gradually, the mother became conscious.

Then he turned towards the baby whose body had become pale and limp. Andrew recalled that he had seen something similar at Samaritan. Then they had used a 'special respiration technique'. The child had got asphyxia, *i.e.*, lack of oxygen in the body and suffered pallida. He began to immerse the baby in hot and cold water in quick succession but the baby could only gasp. Then, he took a rough towel and began to press the baby's chest and release the pressure. After he did this, the baby began to breathe. In this way, he did complete justice to his profession by his actions.

SECTION E — LONG READING TEXT — NOVEL THE CANTERVILLE GHOST

13. 'The Canterville Ghost' is an interesting study in contrasts. Oscar Wilde takes an American family, places them in a British setting, then, through a series of mishaps, pits one culture against the other. He creates stereotypical characters that represent both England and the United States. He presents each of these characters as comical figures satirizing both the unrefined tastes of Americans and the determination of the British to guard their traditions.

Sir Simon, a paragon of British culture, stands in perfect contrast to the Otises. Sir Simon misunderstands the Otises just as they misunderstand him. By pitting them against each other, Oscar Wilde intends to emphasise the cultural clash between England and the United States. The contrast is also reflected in the situations. Wilde tends to reverse situations into their

opposites as the Otises gain the upper hand and succeed in terrorizing the ghost rather than be terrorized by him. Wilde pairs this reversal of situation with a reversal of perspective. The ghost story is told not from the perspective of the castle occupants (as in traditional tales) but from the viewpoint of the ghost. The miserable condition of the ghost does not emotionally touch or frighten the Otises (except, of course, Virginia). Instead they irritate and humiliate the ghost. Thus even the characters have contrasting qualities that set them apart from each other.

14. Sir Simon's funeral was grand and royal, befitting his lordly status. The hearse was drawn by eight black horses, the leaden coffin was covered with a rich purple cloth, embroidered in gold. Servants walked with lighted torches and the whole procession was very impressive and colourful.

Lord Canterville was the chief mourner and he sat in the first carriage with Virginia. A grave had been dug in the corner of the church-yard and service was conducted by Rev. Dampier. Virginia laid a large cross, made of white and pink almond-blossoms, on the grave as a last tribute. A nightingale started singing and even the moon appeared from behind a cloud. Virginia's eyes were full of tears as she remembered Sir Simon's last wish to be laid in the Garden of Death. She also felt fulfilled that Sir Simon had been granted forgiveness and was laid to rest, as very much desired by the ghost.

UP FROM SLAVERY

13. Booker was surprised to receive the letter from Harvard University as it said that the University wished to confer an honorary degree on him. He was emotionally overcome as he recapitulated his life as a slave, the hardships he encountered in pursuit of education, working in the coal mines and his trying days at Tuskegee. He was to be honoured with many influential people in America. When Booker's name was called out, there was a thunderous ovation. He received the Master of Arts degree and later, all the honorary recipients were escorted through the grounds to have lunch with the President.

After dinner, recipients were to say their bit. Booker, in his speech, stressed that now it was upto America to bring the strong, wealthy and learned into helpful touch with the poorest, most ignorant and the humblest. He almost declared that he would be doubly committed to work for the betterment of both the races and devote all his time to America's welfare.

This was the first time that a new England University had conferred an honorary degree on a Negro. Booker received the maximum applause from every part of the audience. A Boston newspaper said, "Harvard University has honoured itself" by giving this degree. Many others maintained that this degree was not conferred on Booker because he had been a slave but because he had shown by his work (for the elevation of the blacks) a broad humility which counts for greatness in any man, whether white or black.

14. In the book 'Up From Slavery', as in his entire life, Washington felt that the most important thing for black people was to be educated and hard working. The education that he felt important was mostly vocational education that would allow blacks to be good workers. From this we can infer that Washington felt that the cause of the race problem was the fact that blacks were insufficiently trained and insufficiently industrious.

To Washington, the only solution to the race problem was hard work along with education. He wanted blacks to "cast down their buckets" where they were. He wanted them to accept that their place was to do the hard work in the field of agriculture, mining and domestic service. He believed that the blacks who were properly educated and hard-working would win the respect of whites. They must know how to exploit the opportunity that comes their way. He encouraged blacks to follow the path of education and hard work if they wanted to overcome the curse of discrimination and gain a place of equal dignity and respect in society.