

## Question Bank

### Class 09 - English (Kaveri)

**1. At the Dassara festival, the grandmother touches her granddaughter's feet, stating she is respecting a teacher. What cultural tradition does this act represent, and how does it reinterpret that tradition in the context of their relationship? [1]**

- a) The grandmother's act shows she was acknowledging her granddaughter's superior intellect, rather than her role as a teacher.
- b) This act symbolizes the traditional Hindu respect for teachers, gurus, elders, and God. By touching her granddaughter's feet, the grandmother elevates the role of 'teacher' above age and familial hierarchy, demonstrating gratitude and reverence for knowledge imparted.
- c) It reflects a reversal of traditional roles where elders are expected to honor the youth for their energy and potential.
- d) It is a unique gesture meant only to mark the successful completion of her reading lessons, without broader cultural implications.

**2. The narrator's grandmother was unable to read the 'Karmaveera' magazine when her granddaughter was away. This situation caused her immense distress. How does this event emphasize the importance of access to information and literacy for personal autonomy? [1]**

- a) It implies that magazines and popular fiction are the most crucial forms of information necessary for personal autonomy.
- b) The event highlights that strong family support, not literacy, is the primary factor in overcoming feelings of helplessness.
- c) It shows that access to entertainment is essential for emotional stability, regardless of whether one can read it independently.
- d) The grandmother's distress and feelings of helplessness clearly illustrate that literacy provides direct access to information, enabling personal choice and reducing dependence on others, thereby affirming individual autonomy.

**3. The grandmother, at sixty-two, decided to learn the Kannada alphabet, setting Saraswati Puja during Dassara as her deadline to read a novel independently. What does this decision reveal about the nature of learning and personal growth? [1]**

- a) It indicates that learning is primarily driven by external deadlines and religious observances, rather than intrinsic motivation.
- b) Her choice to learn at an older age shows a preference for hobbies over practical skills.
- c) The grandmother's decision suggests that only well-off individuals have the luxury to pursue education later in life.
- d) It demonstrates that age is not a barrier to acquiring new skills and achieving significant personal goals, provided there is strong determination and a clear objective.

4. The grandmother cried upon the narrator's return because she couldn't read the latest 'Kashi Yatre' episode and felt helpless. How does this incident highlight the impact of illiteracy on an individual's emotional well-being and independence? [1]
- a) Her tears demonstrate that illiteracy can lead to feelings of dependence, embarrassment, and a profound sense of loss of control over one's personal interests and information, significantly impacting emotional well-being.
  - b) It shows that illiteracy primarily affects practical tasks, not deep emotional states like sadness or helplessness.
  - c) The incident indicates that her emotional state was more a result of missing her granddaughter than her inability to read.
  - d) Her sadness implies a lack of community support, as she couldn't find anyone else to read for her.
5. A twelve-year-old girl used to read the serialised novel 'Kashi Yatre' to her grandmother every Wednesday. The grandmother would then discuss the latest episode with her friends. What does this behavior indicate about the grandmother's engagement with the story? [1]
- a) Her discussions were merely a way to pass the time with her friends, reflecting a superficial interest in the story.
  - b) The grandmother's keen interest in discussing the episodes suggests a deep emotional connection and identification with the narrative and its characters, as she integrated the story into her social interactions.
  - c) The grandmother's discussions were primarily focused on criticizing the plot developments, indicating a critical rather than absorptive engagement.
  - d) The grandmother used the story as a social tool to engage with her friends, rather than truly understanding the content.
6. The grandmother's goal was to read a novel independently by Saraswati Puja. Upon receiving the published 'Kashi Yatre,' she immediately read its title and publisher's name. What does this final action signify about her learning journey and accomplishment? [1]
- a) It means she had only learned to recognize specific words related to 'Kashi Yatre' but not truly achieved general literacy.
  - b) Her quick reading suggests that the book's print was very large and easy to decipher, reducing the significance of her achievement.
  - c) Her ability to read the title and publisher's name demonstrates that she achieved her goal of functional literacy, gaining independence in reading and validating her rigorous efforts and the narrator's teaching.
  - d) It indicates that she was able to memorize the title from hearing it so many times, not actually read it.

**7. What specific part of pot making did Onula suggest Sentila observe her mother doing? [1]**

- a) Shaping the mouth of the pot.
- b) Digging for clay at the riverbank.
- c) Loading the kiln with pots.
- d) Mixing the clay with water.

8. Why did Sentila continue visiting potters despite her mother's disapproval? **[1]**
- a) She wanted to annoy her mother.
  - b) She was forced by the village elders to learn.
  - c) She had nothing else to do at home.
  - d) She was deeply fascinated by the craft and wanted to learn.
9. What did Sentila discover when she returned home for lunch after her successful pot-making session? **[1]**
- a) Her mother had already left for the fields.
  - b) Her mother was lying on the floor and not breathing.
  - c) Her mother had prepared a special meal for her.
  - d) Her mother was waiting to scold her.
10. What primary reason did Arenla give for not wanting Sentila to learn pot making? **[1]**
- a) It required very light materials to carry.
  - b) It was a very clean job.
  - c) It brought little money for a lot of hard work.
  - d) It could only be done indoors.
11. What was the villagers' concern regarding Arenla's refusal to teach Sentila pot making? **[1]**
- a) They were worried there would be no expert potters to replace the current ones.
  - b) They believed pot making was a lost art.
  - c) They thought Sentila was too young to learn.
  - d) They wanted Sentila to become a weaver instead.
12. What immediate challenge did Sentila face when she first tried shaping a pot with her mother? **[1]**
- a) She couldn't find enough clay.
  - b) The clay was too soft to work with.
  - c) Her mother refused to guide her.
  - d) She was unable to hold the lump of dough properly.
13. Which of the following best analyzes the significance of regional variations, like those in Gujarat and Bengal, in sustaining the pankha craft in modern times? **[1]**
- a) Regional variations hinder the craft's marketability by preventing uniform mass production.
  - b) They ensure a wider appeal by offering diverse artistic styles and materials to a broader consumer base.
  - c) Regional differences primarily served to distinguish social status in ancient times, with little modern impact.
  - d) The unique materials from each region make inter-regional trade difficult for pankha artisans.

14. Considering the evolution of pankhas from ancient utility to modern decorative items, what is the **[1]** primary challenge faced by this craft in contemporary Indian society?
- a) The risk of losing cultural presence due to technological advancements and reduced traditional use.
  - b) Lack of skilled artisans capable of creating intricate designs.
  - c) Inability to adapt traditional designs to suit a newer, commercial market.
  - d) Limited availability of new materials for crafting modern designs.
- 15. What specific item helped Ravi identify the stranger on the bus as not being his Grandpa? [1]**
- a) The stranger's facial features and overall appearance.
  - b) The stranger's unwillingness to speak to Ravi.
  - c) The stranger's clothing, which was different from Grandpa's usual attire.
  - d) The lack of hair on the stranger's head after he removed the yellow cap.
16. Ravi's mother frequently uses an 'over-loud tone' when speaking to Grandpa. How does Ravi **[1]** interpret this behavior?
- a) She lacks patience with Grandpa's declining faculties.
  - b) She is naturally a loud speaker and doesn't realize it.
  - c) She treats Grandpa like a child who cannot hear or understand well.
  - d) She is trying to ensure Grandpa understands her important instructions.
17. Why did Ravi's Grandpa initially move in with Ravi's family? **[1]**
- a) His small brick house was being renovated and was uninhabitable.
  - b) He had slipped and fallen in his garden, making it unsafe for him to live alone.
  - c) He was tired of living alone and wanted company.
  - d) He decided to sell his house in town and move to the city.
18. What is the broader impact of the Paralympic Games as highlighted through the achievements **[1]** of Deepa Malik?
- a) Medical awareness only
  - b) Promotion of inclusivity and equality
  - c) Entertainment only
  - d) Limiting sports participation
19. Considering Dr. Deepa Malik's belief that 'every setback is an opportunity to prove your strength' **[1]** and her own journey, what is the most profound lesson one can draw about overcoming adversity?
- a) The only way to overcome setbacks is to forget them and move on without reflection.
  - b) People with strong support systems will always succeed regardless of their effort.
  - c) Setbacks are merely inconvenient delays in an otherwise smooth journey.

- d) Adversity is not an end but a catalyst that can reveal latent capabilities and lead to unexpected personal and societal contributions.
20. Why does Shruti initially hesitate to inform her father about her participation in the fusion concert? **[1]**
- a) She is worried her father will forbid her from playing the violin entirely.
  - b) She knows her father is very strict about music and believes only classical Hindustani music is worthwhile.
  - c) Her father is generally unsupportive of any musical endeavors.
  - d) She lost a competition he had encouraged her to enter.
21. What does Nabin mean by 'to drown your individual style in the hubbub of an orchestra'? **[1]**
- a) He believes that group performances distract from the musical talent of individual artists.
  - b) He prefers solo performances over group performances in general.
  - c) He thinks Shruti's violin playing is not strong enough to stand out in a group.
  - d) He is concerned about the loudness of the music.
22. Who finally convinces Nabin Sharma to reconsider his rigid views on music? **[1]**
- a) Leela Devi, by reminding him of his own struggles against tradition.
  - b) Avinash, Peter, and Iqbal through their combined musical talent.
  - c) Shruti
  - d) His own father, through a dream.
23. Leela Devi's comment about Nabin having to go against his family's wishes to play the violin primarily reveals what about Nabin? **[1]**
- a) That he was rebellious by nature.
  - b) That his strictness with Shruti stemmed from his own difficult past sacrifices and struggles.
  - c) That he lacked respect for his family's musical heritage.
  - d) That he always preferred Western instruments to traditional Indian ones.
24. Nabin Sharma states, 'Familiarity breeds contempt.' What does he mean in the context of Shruti musical performances? **[1]**
- a) He suggests that over-exposure or too frequent performances can diminish the value or appreciation of an artist's skill.
  - b) He is warning Shruti about becoming complacent in her musical training.

[1]

- c) He implies that Shruti's current musical style is becoming too common.  
d) He believes that Shruti should avoid spending too much time with her fusion group.
25. Khetaram's journey and dedication as a Gramin Dak Sewak can be best categorized as an example of which of the following principles?
- a) Government employment as a primary means of social mobility in rural areas.  
b) The inherent limitations of governmental outreach in geographically isolated regions.  
c) The critical role of individual effort in maintaining essential services in challenging environments.  
d) The obsolescence of traditional postal services in the wake of digital communication.
26. Khetaram's ability to 'dwell on any threshold, read out letters and write replies in his slightly shaky hand' signifies which of the following aspects of his role in the community? [1]
- a) His advanced age, which limits his physical capabilities.  
b) His function as a trusted communicator and informal scribe for villagers.  
c) His limited literacy skills acquired during his employment.  
d) His official responsibilities as mandated by the postal department.
27. What is the primary reason Khetaram considers his job as a Gramin Dak Sewak vital for his family's survival, particularly in a region prone to 'Akaal or famine'? [1]
- a) It ensures access to medical facilities which are otherwise unavailable.  
b) It offers an assured income that prevents starvation when crops fail.  
c) It allows him to travel to other regions to find work and sustenance.  
d) It provides a continuous food supply through the postal service.
28. When watching award ceremonies, why does the winner always thank a host of people? [1]
- a) To fulfill a social etiquette  
b) To acknowledge the support network requirement behind their success  
c) Because they were forced to by the  
d) To show off their popularity rules
29. What does 'negotiate a path through a maze of hurdles' suggest about fulfilling dreams later in life? [1]
- a) It involves overcoming many complex challenges and obstacles  
b) The path is always clear and direct  
c) Goals are achieved automatically without effort  
d) It is always easier to achieve them

30. What does the phrase 'singularly and intensively pursuing the subject' imply about achieving a world-class standard? **[1]**
- a) Focused and dedicated effort over a long period.
  - b) Brief engagement with many interests.
  - c) Occasional study combined with other activities. commitment.
  - d) Following trends without deep commitment.
31. How does the mother's own publishing dream illustrate her point about dreams changing over time?
- a) It shows that she never had any dreams in her youth.
  - b) It demonstrates that her current dream is different from her original youthful dream but still fulfilling.
  - c) It means one should never change their childhood dream.
  - d) It proves that dreams are always easy to achieve for adults.
32. What does the mention of the Academy Awards winners' 'support network' suggest about achieving dreams? **[1]**
- a) Individual effort is far more important than any support.
  - b) Achieving success often requires the help and backing of others.
  - c) Only famous people have support success.
  - d) Having a support network guarantees networks.
33. What characterises Bharat in terms of its age? **[1]**
- a) It is of hoary antiquity
  - b) It is rapidly developing
  - c) It is a new nation
  - d) It is modern
34. What quality is attributed to the Ganga river in the poem "Bharat Our Land"? **[1]**
- a) Mighty
  - b) Golden
  - c) Generous
  - d) Ancient
35. According to the poem "Bharat Our Land", what kind of knowledge has 'taken root' in Bharat? **[1]**
- a) Scientific knowledge
  - b) Brahma-knowledge
  - c) Historical knowledge
  - d) Practical knowledge
36. Which natural feature of India is described as 'mighty' and having 'no equal anywhere on earth'? **[1]**
- a) The sacred Upanishads
  - b) The golden land
  - c) The Himavant
  - d) The Ganga river
37. What is said about the Upanishads in relation to other scriptures? **[1]**
- a) They are ancient
  - b) They are sacred and unmatched

