

Passage - 2.

Bade Khan

Tomorrow is the fair.

Ques.

1. Who was Bade Khan?
2. How did Patel treat Bade Khan?
3. Where did Bade Khan sit?
4. What did Patel tell Chenna?
5. Who is the writer of these lines.

Ans.

1. He was a Policeman sent by the British Govt to Kantharpura.
2. Patel treated Bade Khan indifferently.
3. He sat by a pillar.
4. He asked Chenna to go to the big field and see if the labourers were doing planting work well.
5. Raza Rao is the writer of these lines.

Ques-2-

As soon as Satamma

How are you all, Aunt?

Ques.

1. Who were Satamma and Bhatta?
2. How did Satamma feel about Bhatta's coming there?
3. What did Satamma want to know from Bhatta?
4. What did Bhatta say kept him very busy?
5. Who does Bhatta refer to as 'generous' souls?
6. What does Bhatta say he cannot do because of his being very busy?

Ans.

1. Satamma was an elderly Brahmin woman of Kantharpura and Bhatta was a Brahmin moneylender.
2. She said she had honoured him by coming there.
3. She wanted to know from him what happy news had brought him there.
4. He said that he had to do all the mowing, hoeing and weeding

work because the rains had been low and his cattle were sick. He ~~had~~ had also to sign a large number of bonds.

5. He calls the devils generous souls in case they agreed to take his place.
6. He says he could not even go and see if his relations were dead or alive.

(3) (59)

Yes, learned Moothappa - - - - - Himayyan lake.
Ques.

1. Who is Moothappa?
2. Who is the Mathama?
3. Explain 'jackals' and 'deer' here?
4. Elaborate 'pollution' here?
5. Describe 'Himayyan' lake' reference here. What do you mean by 'Swan' here?
6. How does Chhella find the holy man 'a tiger in deer' skin?

Ans.

1. Moothy is also called Moothappa respected by the villagers.
2. Mother Das Karamchand Granelli or Mathama Granelli is called Mathama.
3. Here the word 'jackals' refers to the people who do not have enough courage to oppose the British Govt. And the word 'deer' refers to Mathama Granelli.
4. Moothy has quarrels with the Pithas. According to Chhella this is a pollution or spoiling of their caste Brahmins.
5. Granelli is also polluting their caste by encouraging the Untouchables.
6. Himayyan lake means pure water having the quality of washing all dirt on the body. And Swan is a water bird with spotless white colour. Moothy wants to convey that if Granelli is causing pollution and corruption, the red-man's Govt is no better than Swan in the pure Himayyan lake.
6. Granelli's looks very humble like a deer. But he has the courage of a tiger. Thus the holy man Granelli was a tiger in deer's skin.

At this the Police Inspector ¹¹⁰⁻¹³⁻ - - - - - violently dispersed.

Ques.

1. Who does the Police-inspector put under arrest?
2. What does Ranganna want to know from the Police-inspector?
3. What is the Police-inspector's reply and how does Ranganna react to it?
4. Why are there shouts of Granthi Mathama, ki Sai - Vande Mataram?
5. What march is taken through bazaar and street and lane?
6. What happens by the Imperial Bank building?

Ans.

1. The Police Inspector puts advocate Ranganna under arrest.
2. He wants to know on what authority the Inspector is putting him
3. under arrest. The Police Inspector replies that he is putting Ranganna under arrest on the authority of a Magistrate order. At this, Ranganna offers himself up to the Police.
4. People raise these shouts to protest against Advocate Ranganna's arrest.
5. It is a march to protest against the arrest of advocate Ranganna.
6. Volunteers go marching on other side of Ranganna through bazaar, street & lane.
6. The crowd is lathi charged there and dispersed violently.

110-16

And the next day, - - - - - Pilgrimage of the Mathama.

Ques.

1. What did the white papers say about the Mathama?
2. How did the people follow the Mathama's example?
3. What did they do with the salt they brought in their carts?
4. How did the Police react to this?
5. Why were men dragged to prison?
6. What was it that prevented the Police from beating the men they had arrested?

1. They would have the Mahatma had taken a handful of salt after his ablutions and carried in home.
2. They went to the sea and prepared cartloads of salt.
3. They distributed it from house to house with music and clapping of hands.
4. The Police were confused and did not know what to do.
5. They were dragged to prison for having broken the law.
6. It was because of the presence of large numbers of white men who had come to see the pilgrimage of the Mahatma.

Nov - 18 -

The next morning Sira protect.

Ques

1. what was the Parikh street filled with?
2. what had come from Godavari & why?
3. who came to see Mowthly and why?
4. what has been referred to as "an increasing garland"?
5. what happens when one has a light on the forehead?
6. what two attributes of Sira have been mentioned in the passage?

Ans.

1. It was filled with new huts, new fires and new faces.
2. Over thirty thousand coolies had come from Godavari to hire with Satyagrahis of Kantham Pura.
3. People from the villages of Kanthar, Subbar, Tippur, and Babbar came to see Mowthly because they wanted to join in him in the struggle for India's freedom.
4. The ever-increasing number of the Mahatma's followers has been referred to as an increasing garland.
5. One can then march a thousand leagues.
6. He is poison-throated and yet three-eyed.

-154- Passage 22.

Ratna left us a train of flowers.

Ques.

1. who have been said to be, all for the Mahatma?
2. what was being said about the Mahatma's going to the Red-men's country?
3. Explain the allusion to Rama, Sita and Ravana in the above passage.
4. who do you think has been called Sherathar?
5. what could be 'the worshipped Sankal of the Master' in this context?
6. which sentence shows that the people were very hopeful about the result of Ghandhi's visit to England?

Ans

1. Rangamma, Rachi, Seethamma and Tennamma have been said to be all for the Mahatma. There were people in Bombay, Punjab and Bengal also who were all for the Mahatma. It was said that the Mahatma would go there and get 'Surya' for his own people.
2. Rama here alludes to Ghandhi, Sita alludes to 'Surya' & Ravana alludes to the Red-men's Duke.
3. Mowthly has been called Sherathar here.
4. It could be the principle of Non-violence that Ghandhi wanted each of his followers to stick to.
5. The last sentence of the passage shows this very clearly.

SHORT Ques. & Ans.

1. who is the narrator of the novel?
Ans. The narrator of the novel is an old woman, Achakka. She is Brahmin lady who has been living in Kantham Pura. It is situated in South Indian Area near Arabian Sea. She knows all the people of the village and is fully conversant

with all its myths and legends.

2. Describe briefly the five quarters of Kanchampura?
Ans. There are only twenty four houses in the small village of Kanchampura & it is divided into five quarters - Brahmins, Pariahs, Potters, Weavers & Sudras.

3. Give a brief introduction of Moorthy.

Ans. Moorthy is Narasamma's son who is quite a generous young man. He is an active worker of the Congress party and is a true Gandhian. Coffee planter Rameyga offered his daughter to Moorthy, but the horoscopes of the boy and the girl did not match.

4. How has Ganeshi been described by the Hari Kathaman?

Ans. The Hari Kathaman tells us that Ganeshi was the incarnation of Lord Siva. He came upon the earth to free Kshatriyas from the clutches of the Red-men, the English. Even in his infancy, Ganeshi began to dispense the language of wisdom.

5. How is Sita equated with Sita in the novel, Kanchampura?

Ans. In Raja Rao's great novel, Kanchampura Incha is presented as Sita. Like Sita Incha too has been captured by the clutches of evil forces, Ravan (Britishers) so to free her from the clutches of Ravan, Lord Vishnu has incarnated himself as Ram, Ganeshi.

6. Why is the Kanchamma Hill dead?

This Hill is the abode of Goddess Kanchamma, the presiding deity of the village. She saved the villagers by killing a demon who was making their life difficult. & when the demon was killed the Kanchamma Hill became dead with his blood.

7. Who is Shatta?

Ans. He is a Brahmin of that village & is in league with Swami. Shatta is a rich man & the people respect him. In his youth, he used to be a poor man. But now he has grown very rich. He is a confirmed agent of Govt.

8. What kind of life do widows lead in the village?

Ans. The widows are locked down upon and starved in Kanchampura.

9. Give a brief character-sketch of the Swami.

Ans. The Swami is a Brahmin and lives in the city. He is against Ganeshi who talks of giving more rights to Pariahs. The Swami feels that by getting those rights, the Pariahs would start claiming to be the equals of Brahmins. They would also demand their entry into the temples. The Swami does not like such a possibility and tries to foil attempts in this direction.

10. Who is Warramma?

Ans. She is Moorthy's mother. She is very pious. She gave birth to eleven children, five of them died of the remaining six Moorthy is her only son. Rest of all are daughters & have been married off. Moorthy is her favourite child on whom she had pinned high hopes. But she is sorely disappointed when Moorthy becomes a Gandhian.

11. What role does Shatta play in threatening Moorthy of his excommunication?

Ans. Despite warnings Moorthy does not stop going to the Pariahs quarter. When a Pariah wife dies, he even carries the dead body for a while. Butta at once rushes to the Swami. When he comes back, he tells the people that the Swami has excommunicated Moorthy and his family.

12. Explain the conditions prevailing at the Skeffington Coffee Estate.

Ans. The conditions of the Coffee Estate are very awful. The coolies have to work hard from morn to evening. The living conditions are horrible and deaths are frequent. The estate is full of snakes. The Hunter Shakti is very lustful. He wants to have any woman who catches his fancy. Those who resist are tortured.

13. What kind of a man was 'Hunter Shakti' the previous owner of the Skeffington Coffee Estate?

Ans. The previous owner of this Estate was a white man

He was known as the Hawk Sheriff because he always carried a hunter in his hand. He cruelly whipped those workers who neglected their duty. He made his workers work from morning to evening. He did not give them enough food to eat. He also exploited them sexually.

14. Why is Satharam shot dead?

Ans: Satharam works at the Sleefington Coffee Estate & the Satish catches sight of Satharam's young daughter, Mira and wants to have her. But Satharam refuses to send his daughter to the Satish. He would rather die than sell his daughter. At this, the Satish gets so furious that he takes out his pistol & shoots him down.

15. Why does Moothy decide to keep a fast?

Ans: After the violence that had taken place at the gate of Sleefington Coffee Estate, Moothy remains very sad and serious. Before starting his 'Quit India' Campaign, Moothy decides to keep a fast for three days as a penance for the violence that had taken place because of him.

16. Who opposes the Village Congress?

Ans: There are some people in Kanthapura who don't like the Gandhiji movement. They include Venkamma, Rengappa, Patneri Nanguncha, the schoolmaster, Dev Saraya & Bhalla. These people form a group of their own. They are against the establishment of the Village Congress in Kanthapura.

17. What kind of a person is Bhalla's and wife?

Ans: His and wife's name is Chinnamma who is only twelve & half years of age. Her father is a land lord person. & gives her a great dowry. Thus Bhalla becomes a rich person, having a higher status in the village. It proves him a lucky woman.

18. What do you know about Sankar?

Ans: Sankar is an advocate at Kanwar. His wife died when he was thirty six years old. He refused to marry again. He has a daughter and his parents are living with him in the same house. Sankar never takes a false case.

19. What is the Mahatma's last pilgrimage to be?

Ans: The march to Dandi is to be the last pilgrimage of Mahatma's life. It will be a protest against the prohibition on making salt. He will leave his ashram at Sabarmati along with eighty two of his followers.

20. How does the Salt movement unite the whole of India?

Ans: The news comes that the Mahatma Gandhiji has prepared a handful of salt at Dandi & carried it home. Thousands of people follow Gandhiji's example. They prepared cart loads of salt & carry it away.

The Govt feels compelled to take action. Gandhiji & thousands of others are sent to jail. After this, all Indians start fighting together for India's freedom.

21. What does Moothy say about non-violence?

Ans: He says that they should follow the path of non-violence. He repeatedly requests the people to remain calm & peaceful even when they are beaten by the police or when their leaders are arrested.

22. What tactics do the Police use to handle the Toddy Shop Picketing Protests?

Ans: The Police use all sorts of brutalities. They kick the backs and stomachs of all Satyagrahis. The Police whips them and pushes them. They catch hold of their hair and try to pull them up. The Police men also pull the sarees of the female Satyagrahis to shame them. But they fail to disperse the villagers.

23. What kind of action is announced in the village Kanthapura?

Ans: It is announced that those who have not paid the taxes will be regarded as rebels. Their fields will be auctioned. A number of fields are named.

24.

How do the Kanthapura villagers reach Koshipura?

Ans. Dodging the soldiers they trudge towards the Maddur Mountain. The people of Maddur welcome them. Having rested a little while, they move on. They cross the Cauvery River and reach the state of Mysore. They are given a warm welcome by the ~~local~~ people. It is the village of Koshipura and they decide to settle down there.

25. Why does Patel Range Gowda visit Kanthapura after his release?

Ans. It is only Patel who visits Kanthapura on his release from Jail. He goes to the village to dig out his jewels he had buried there.

Long Questions

1. Who is the narrator of the novel, Kanthapura?
2. Describe the geographical setting of the novel Kanthapura?
3. How do the people get rid of small pox?
4. How has Guelthi been described by the Hari Kathanman?
5. How is India equated with Sita in the novel?
6. Why is the Kanchamma Hill Real?
7. Who is Bede Khan? The Police man?
8. Who is Patel Range Gowda?
9. Why is Congress distributing Charkhas free of cost among the masses?
10. Who is Chella?
11. What vision does Moorthy have about Guelthi?
12. What leads to Naresamma's (Moorthy's mother's death)?
13. Explain the migration of people to Steffington Coffee Estate.
14. What kind of a man is the new Sahib?
15. Why is Seetha Ram shot dead?
16. Why does Moorthy fast?

17. What is the Red-men's Grot?

18. Describe the court proceedings against Moorthy.

19. How is the Service Singh formed in the village?

20. How does the Salt movement unite the whole India?

21. Why does Rachi start a bonfire of clothes?

22. How do and why do the villagers of 'Kanthapura' migrate to 'Kashipura'?

Long Qns.

1. Discuss 'Kanthapura' as a novel of Indian freedom movement.
2. Discuss the Presence of Guelthi as the most motivating force in the novel? Kanthapura.
3. Moorthy is the hero of the novel. do you agree? Give your detailed opinion.
4. Comment on the language, the narrative style and the literary merits of 'Kanthapura'.
5. Explain the role of female characters of Kanthapura and also relate it with present time.
6. Write a brief character sketch of Moorthy.
7. Attempt a character sketch of Ven Kamma.
8. Give in detail, the character sketch of P. Man Bede-Khan.
9. Give a character sketch of Swami.
10. Attempt a character sketch of Advocate Sankar.

Comment on the major types of Novel.

1. Psychological Novel
2. Picaresque Novel
3. ~~History~~ Historical Novel
- 4.

Literary Terms

1. Characterization 2. Diction 3. Dramatic monologue
4. Elegy 5. Hyperbole 6. Irony 7. Ode 8. Paradox
9. Sonnet 10. Simile

Transcribe the following words:

1. street 2. Singer 3. world 4. Police 5. Room
6. figure 7. finite 8. Refusal 9. Petrol 10. Director

[Fill up the blanks
with transitional words]

1. you work hard, you cannot pass. (before/until/lastly)
2. She had heard the news when she began to weep
(generally/hardly/finally)
3. It is two weeks my examinations over
(up before/since/after)
4. He worked hard he might win a scholarship.
5. Make hay the sun shines. (such that/sort of/not)
(before/while/after)

(Conditional Clauses)

Complete the following sentences using a clause of open condition.

1. If it - we shall not go out.
2. If you a mistake, you should correct it.
3. If the train punctually we shall be in London just before
three o'clock.
4. we will have a game of tennis tomorrow if the weather
suitable.
5. If an accident you should report it at once
to the police.

Put a main clause to the following conditional
clauses.

1. If it is not too far - - - - -
2. If I have enough money - - - - -
3. If I had known they were here - - - - -
4. If you need any assistance - - - - -
5. If I can get away from the office in time - - - - -

Put the following Sentences into Past -

1. If it is fine, we always walk to work.
2. If I were you I should not accept the Post.
3. If I loved this house, I should get about 15000 for it.
4. If I tell the truth no one will believe me.
5. If she has any free time, she spends it in garden.

Transform the following Sentences
as directed -

1. I said a ~~very~~ wonderful story. (change into a complex sentence)
2. Tell me when the meeting is to take place. (in simple sentence)
3. He liked his former place. (into a complex sentence)
4. In spite of his illness, he came to work. (Compound sentence)
5. The stars come out. The sun disappears. (Complex sentence)

Complete the following Sentences

1. work hard lest - - - - -
2. Had you paid attention - - - - -
3. I would rather - - - - -
4. Hardly had the - - - - -

5. If you work hard - - - - -

6. No sooner said I - - - - -

PARAGRAPH WRITING

1. Importance of discipline.
2. Population explosion
3. Genal Pesticide
4. Terrorism - causes & Remedies.
5. Mobile Phone - A blessing or Curse.

Story Writing

1. Funiting death through smoking
2. A Horrible Storm.
3. A Ghastly Murder.

Precis Writing

1. we cling to wealth - - - - - no fear of death.
2. Good communication skills - - - - - at a minimum.
3. Feminist studies are - - - - - off like martyrs.
4. It is a fashion nowadays - - - - - school of poverty.
5. when I go into - - - - - beauty & fragrance.