



## **11. FIRST YEAR AT HARROW**

**Q. 1: The writer says that the examiners ask question which students cannot answer and not those which they can answer. Is the complaint just?**

Ans: To some extent, this complaint is true but mostly it does not happen. It is the complaint of dull students. The hardworking can answer any question asked in the exam.

**Q. 2: What sorts of questions are asked by your examiners?**

Ans: Our examiners ask easy as well as difficult questions in the examinations. They ask such questions which can distinguish a diligent student from an ordinary one.

**Q. 3: Why did Churchill not do well in examinations?**

Ans: He liked poetry and essay writing but the examiners were interested in Latin and Mathematics. He did not know the answers of the questions. So he could not do well in the examination.

**Q. 4: How did he do his Latin paper?**

Ans: He did his Latin paper badly. He just wrote his name, question '1' and after much reflection put a bracket round it thus (1). Then, unknowingly, he put a blot and many smudges on the paper.

**Q. 5: Churchill was taught English at Harrow and not Latin and Greek. Was it a gain or loss?**

Ans: Churchill was taught English at Harrow and not Latin and Greek it was a gain for him. This knowledge proved very useful for him in future to earn his livelihood and a promising career.

**Q. 6: What good did his three years stay at Harrow do him?**

Ans: His three stay at Harrow was very important for Churchill. Here he learnt the basic rules of English. This knowledge proved very useful for him in future to earn his livelihood and a promising career.

**Q.7: In after years how did the knowledge of English stand him in good stead?**

Ans: In after years, the knowledge of English proved very useful for him in his practical life. By knowing his national language, he faced no difficulty in the daily affairs of life. He became a successful politician.

**Q.8: Write an appreciation or criticism of Churchill's views in regard to the study of Latin, Greek and English and their value in earning a living.**

Ans: Churchill believes that Latin and Greek are highly valuable languages and the clever boys should learn them but only as an honour.



## **12- HITCH-HIKING ACROSS THE SHARA**

**Q. 1: Give an idea of the size of the Sahara. How does it compare with England?**

Ans: The Sahara is a very vast desert in Africa. It is many times the size of Great Britain. England is very small if compared with this desert.

**Q.2: What had Christopher's foster mother to do with his desire to see distant places?**

Ans: In his childhood, Christopher's foster mother used to threaten him to send him to Timbuktu (a city in Sahara) if he got naughty. The threat instead of alarming him aroused a keen desire in him to visit distant places of Sahara.

**Q. 3: How did he manage to get a seat in the weapon carrier?**

Ans: He requested the French in charge of the weapon carrier to allow him to travel with them. He produced a permit from Ministry of war that he could go to French troops for his article.

**Q. 4: What was the most noticeable feature of the desert city named Ghardaia?**

Ans: Ghardaia was a typical desert city. Flies were in plenty there. Its flies were even more numerous and stickier than anywhere else. Almost everything there was covered with flies.

**Q. 5: How did they manage to drive the heavy truck in the trackless desert with its soft sand?**

Ans: When the truck stuck into the sand, they took out steel mesh and placed them together to make a runway for the truck on the sand. In this way, they crossed the desert with its soft sand.

**Q. 6: What did the driver of the truck tell Christopher about three Englishmen who had attempted to cross the desert?**

Ans: The driver told the story to him about three English people who tried to cross the part of the desert in a car. Their car was stuck in a sand dune and thus they died of thirst.

**Q. 7: Give an account of the little town, named El Golea, and compare it with In Salah.**

Ans: El Golea was a true oasis with plenty of water. In El Golea, Christopher took bath in a little pool. The pool was shaded by palm-trees. He also enjoyed lying on the cool grass beside the pool. On the other hand, In Salah was fighting a battle for its survival. The sand was encroaching it.

**Q. 8: What do you know of Professor Claude Balanguernon? How did he save the hero's life towards the end of hitch-hike?**

Ans: Professor Claude Balanguernon was a Frenchman who devoted his life to educate the Tuareg people. He was well-aware of the features and routes of the Sahara. He saved Christopher's life by helping him in time when he missed his route and might die of thirst.

**Q.9: Describe the events leading to the killing of a camel? What sort of water did they get from its stomach?**

Ans: When they had dire shortage of water and they might die of thirst, they killed a camel. They obtained a tick yellowish green liquid from its stomach and drank that to save their lives.



**Q.10: Describe the journey through 'The land of Thirst and death'.**

Ans: The area where they killed a camel for water was known as "The land of Thirst and Death". It was notorious for sand storms and dry wells of water. They also saw a snake and vultures there.

**Q.11: Describe the stay at In Abbangarit . How did Christopher manage to get water there?**

Ans. Christopher with a boy reached in Abbangarit at nightfall. There was mudroom with a well at the distance of 275 metres. He made the rope of wire in the recorder and succeeded in getting water.

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### **13- SIR ALEXANDER FLEMING**

**Q. 1: What are antiseptics?**

Ans: Germs can be killed or destroyed or poisoned by using some chemicals known as antiseptics.

**Q. 1A: What is the antiseptics method?**

Ans: Anti-septic are the substances when are entered the body they kill the germs of diseases theta are harmful for the body.

**Q. 2: What was the chief defect of antiseptic method?**

Ans: The chief defect of anti-septic method was that it not only destroyed the germs but also the white blood cells of body, which are very important in the human body.

**Q. 3: What part is played by the white cells in the blood of a human body?**

Ans: The white blood cells of the body are to protect the body against disease.

**Q.4: Give an account of the early life of Fleming.**

Ans. Alexander Fleming, born in 1881, was a youngest of a family of eight. He studied at, Darvel School, Kilmarnock Academy and the Regent Street Polytechnic. He worked in Leaden Hall Street for four years and at twenty, he joined a medical college. He worked in Wright Laboratory for eight years and in 1914, he joined R.A.M.C. In 1928, he was appointed professor of Bacteriology in the University of London.

**Q. 5: Describe how Fleming discovered penicillin?**

Ans: In 1922, Fleming was suffering from catarrh. He examined his own nasal secretions. He found a natural antiseptic produced by the body itself.

**Q. 6: In what respect is penicillin better than the chemical antiseptics?**

Ans: Penicillin is better than other chemical antiseptics as it destroys only germs of disease and is harmless to the white cells of the blood.

**Q.7: What do you know of Oxford Team?**

Ans. The Oxford Team included trained Chemists and Bacteriologists, they worked together and struggled very hard to give Fleming's discovery of practical shape. In 1941, they succeeded in producing a practical concentration of Penicillin.

**Q.8. How did they make Penicillin more effective?**

Ans. The oxford team of doctors applied this new antiseptic in human cases in 1943 for the Eighth Army in Egypt. It proved very useful and saved a countless lives. It became a strongest weapon In the fight against disease.

**Q.9: Write a note on Penicillin as a wonder-drug.**

Ans. Penicillin proved itself a wonder-drug. It was found very useful in wound infection. It not only killed the germs but also strengthened the while cells of the blood.

**Q.10: Was Fleming proud of his discovery?**

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Ans: Fleming was humble and not proud of his discovery. He said, "Nature makes penicillin, I just found it".

**Q. 11: Why couldn't penicillin have been discovered in the research laboratories of America?**

Ans: Penicillin could not have been discovered in laboratories of America as these were very neat, clean and covered from all sides and spore of penicillin could not reach inside them.

**Q. 12: Fleming's achievement paved the way for other discoveries in the medical field. What are they?**

Ans: Penicillin had many advantages. Firstly, it was a blessing in the world of medicine. Secondly, it had stimulated other scientist to discover new antibiotics.

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## **14-LOUIS PASTURE**

**Q. 1: Describe the early life of Pasteur?**

Ans: Pasteur belonged to a humble family. He lived in a village from where he got early education. Then he moved to city and became a famous scientist in history.

**Q. 2: Give some instances of Pasteur's patriotism?**

Ans: Pasteur was a great patriot. He offered himself to serve in the army. He worked for France in the field for science. He saved the wine and silk industry of France. Once, He donated all his savings to the welfare of France.

**Q. 3: What do we mean by 'spontaneous generation'?**

Ans: Spontaneous generation means that things change without the external influence.

**Q. 4: How did Pasteur prove that "spontaneous generation was not a fact?"**

Ans: Pasteur proved that things change because of bacteria. Things do not change without external influence.

**Q. 5: Describe the importance and popularity of the Silkworm Industry in France. What help did Pasteur render in curing the "silkworm" disease in his country?**

Ans: Silkworm industry was a very popular industry. Once the worms began to die and the industry flopped. Pasteur advised the rearers of silkworm to avoid over-crowding, over-heating and unhealthy conditions because these things weakened them to get disease.

**Q.6: How did Pasteur discover the treatment for the cattle disease, Anthrax?**

Ans: Pasteur cultivated the germs in such a way that they were weakened. When these germs were inoculated into the healthy animals, they produced a mild type of illness. This protects them from different diseases.

**Q. 7: How did Pasteur discover the method of making vaccines?**

Ans: Pasteur cultivated the germ in such a way that they were weakened. When these germs were inoculated into the healthy animals, they produced a mild type of illness. This protects them from different diseases.

**Q.8: Give an account of Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia and how he cured the first patient suffering from it?**

Ans: A child bitten by a mad dog was brought to him. He inoculated him with the vaccine of hydrophobia for ten days and he was completely cured.

**Q. 9: How did Pasteur show the way to other scientists? Give an account of the discoveries.**

Ans: Pasteur's great discoveries paved the way for the still greater discoveries. Scientists between 1880 and 1890 succeeded in discovering the germs of consumption, diphtheria, typhoid, lock-jaw, cholera, and Malta fever.





## 15. MUSTAFA KAMAL

**Q. 1: What was the attitude of the Turkish government towards the allies after world war I?**

Ans: Padsha and old liberals and old liberals wanted to form a government in collaboration with the allies.

**Q.2: Why was Mustafa Kamal sent to Anatolia?**

Ans: Mustafa Kamal was sent to Anatolia to put down the rebels who were not obeying Padsha.

**Q. 3: What was the reaction of the Turkish patriots to the intentions of the allies to partition the Ottoman Empire?**

Ans: They planned to wage a war against the Greeks through guerillas. They wanted to build up the national army and temporary government in Anatolia.

**Q. 4: Write a note on Mustafa Kamal's activities in Anatolia?**

Ans: After reaching at Anatolia, Mustafa kamal realized that rebels were on right . He accompanied them and started a compaign in favour of them. He provided them a leadership and went village to village with the new message of freedom.

**Q. 5: Why did Mehmet order Mustafa Kamal to return to Constantinople?**

Ans: Mehmet felt that he was working against the interest of his government. So he ordered him to come back at once.

**Q. 6: What was Mustafa Kamal's reply?**

Ans: In reply to the order of the sultan of turkey, Mustafa Kamal said. "I shall stay in Anatolia until the nation has won its independence"

**Q.7: How did Mehmet try to regain Anatolia for him self?**

Ans: .The Turkish king tried to regain the province of Anatolia by conspiracy. He asked the patriots to shift their activities to Istanbul. Many were entrapped but Mustafa Kamal continued his resistance movement.

**Q.8: Why did the plan of Mehmet fail?**

Ans. Turkish king's plan failed because very few people mostly the talkers were entrapped by the idea of the National Assembly at Istanbul.

**Q.9: What were the terms offered to Turkey by the Allies?**

Ans. In May 1920, the Allies published the terms of peace that the Arab territories would become mandated territories. The eastern Anatolia would go to Greek, Cecile to be a part of France and Istanbul would be under the control of Britain, Italy and France.



**Q.10: Give an account of the Greek attack and its defeat.**

Ans: The attack of Greek infuriated the people and they stood up under Mustafa Kamal. On one hand, the guerillas held up the Greeks and on the other hand, they built up the National Army. At last, this adventure ended in the defeat of the Greeks.

**Q. 11: Give an account of the departure of Mehmet from Istanbul.**

Ans: On 17<sup>th</sup> of November, 1922, a British ambulance reached the door of the palace and Mehmet alongwith some baggage was placed in it. The door was closed when a British Officer took King's umbrella in his hand and the ambulance drove away. Thus the last Ottoman Sultan was on his way to exile.

**Q. 12: What were Mustafa views about women of the country?**

Ans: Mustafa was of the opinion that woman should have equal rights. They should be educated. They should be encouraged to take part in nation progress.

**Q. 13: What were Mustafa Kamal economic reforms?**

Ans: For economic reform, new roads and railways were constructed. New factories were opened. He encouraged heavy industry. The banking system was organized. He did all this without borrowing from outside.

**Q. 14: What were his social reforms in the country?**

Ans: Mustafa Kamal finished old title. The people used to wear Fez: now wearing of hat was compulsory. Veil was also abolished. Women were allowed to get higher education. Moreover, he simplified the language and adopted the Roman Script.

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