

**1. What was the first thing the narrator did to overcome his fear of Red ?**

**Ans.** The first thing that the narrator did to overcome his fear of Red was to write a poem about him.

**2. How did the people in the street respond to the poem ?**

**Ans.** The people in the street learnt the poem by heart. They were filled with great joy and excitement. Their hatred for Red ruled the roost.

**3. Explain the expression 'triumphant hatred'.**

**Ans.** The narrator's poem about Red filled the people in the street with great joy and excitement. They gave up their fear of Red and expressed their hatred for him with great satisfaction.

**4. How did Red sneer the narrator ?**

**Ans.** Red addressed the narrator as a poet slowly with a mischievous smile on his face. He commented sarcastically that at last he wrote verses and asked if they rhymed.

**5. What was the result of his first encounter with Red ?**

**Ans.** Red struck the narrator's head with a metal covering for the knuckles. As a result, he fell down with blood gushing out of his head and lost consciousness. He was confined to bed for several days. This was the result of his first encounter with Red.

**1. How did the narrator train himself to grow stronger ?**

**Ans.** To grow stronger, the narrator trained himself with a pair of parallel bars meant for gymnastic exercises. Besides, he resorted to weights.

**2. How did he get a textbook on ju-jitsu ?**

**Ans.** He got a text-book on ju-jitsu in exchange of a week's ration card.

**3. How long did he train himself before the final encounter with Red ?**

**Ans.** He trained himself for three weeks before the final encounter with Red.

**4. Where did the final encounter take place ? What was Red doing then ?**

**Ans.** The final encounter took place on the lawn in their yard, when Red was lost in playing a card game called vingt-et-un with his hangers-on.

**5. How did the narrator attack Red ?**

**Ans.** The narrator kicked and scattered cards played by Red and his lieutenants.

**6. How did Red react to the narrator's attack ?**

**Ans.** Red reacted to the narrator's attack in a state of surprise and asked him mockingly if he was looking for more.

**7. How did the narrator tackle Red ?**

**Ans.** The narrator tackled Red by making a fast sudden blow to him. Confused, he came towards the former furiously. The narrator cut him to size by catching his wrist and squeezed slowly.

**8. How did Red suffer at the hands of the narrator ?**

**Ans.** Crying loudly in pain, Red rolled on the ground. His fingers suffered injuries. The narrator made him sob and rub the tears over his small-pox-marked face with his dirty fist.



**1. How does the poet describe the Inchcape Rock ?**

**Ans.** The poet states that the Inchcape Rock was a few inches high above the surface of the sea in low tide and was completely covered by the sea in high tide or when the sea was rough.

**2. Was the Inchcape Rock dangerous ? Give your reasons ?**

**Ans.** The Inchcape Rock was quite dangerous, because during sunny days the huge stone could be easily noticed, but it was completely covered by the sea in a high tide or when the sea swelled. As a result, many ships had been wrecked.

**3. Why did the Abbot place a bell on the Inchcape Rock ?**

**Ans.** The Abbot placed a bell on the Inchcape Rock to warn the sailors of the presence of this fatal rock nearby.

**4. When did the Inchcape bell ring ?**

**Ans.** The Inchcape bell rang during a storm or when the sea swelled.

**2. How did Ralph come across the Inchcape Bell ?**

**Ans.** Ralph came across the Inchcape Bell by walking his deck and focusing his attention on it when spring set in and it surfaced on the calm sea.

**3. What was effect of 'the cheering power of spring' on Ralph ?**

**Ans.** The cheering power of spring made Ralph whistle and sing, and filled his heart with great delight.

**4. What kind of a person was Ralph ? Which line tells you so ?**

**Ans.** Ralph was a wicked person to the backbone. The line 'His heart was mirthful to excess' tells us so.

**5. What act of wickedness did he do ?**

**Ans.** He committed a wicked deed by cutting the bell that the Abbot of Aberbrothok had placed on the dangerous Inchcape Rock.

**6. Why did he do the wicked act ?**

**Ans.** He did the wicked act because the sailors would not bless the Abbot of Aberbrothok.

1. **How did Ralph become rich ?**

**Ans.** Ralph became rich by plundering the ships that met with wrecks.

2. **Why did the ship lose its way in the sea while it was heading towards Scotland ?**

**Ans.** The ship lost its way in the sea while it was heading towards Scotland because of a dense fog and a strong gale. Besides, it was nearing night time.

3. **Why did a mariner think that they were near the shore ?**

**Ans.** A mariner thought that they were near the shore.

4. **'Oh Christ ! it is the Inchcape Rock' – why did the mariners exclaim so ?**

**Ans.** The mariners exclaimed so in their stale hoplessness. To their stunned disbelief, they feel the presence of the dangerous Inchcape Rock and consequently think of their imminent death. In Christ, they see their saviour.

5. **Why did Sir Ralph curse himself ?**

**Ans.** Sir Ralph cursed himself, because he realized that his notorious act of cutting the bell to tarnish the image of the Abbot of Aberbrothok paved the way for the sinking of his own ship in the roaring waves of the sea. *bad work*

6. **'The Devil below was ringing his knell.' – what does this expression mean ?**

**Ans.** The expression 'The Devil below was ringing his knell' means the death of the notorious Ralph the Rover. Even as he was dying, he could hear one fearful sound as if it was the warning sound of the Inchcape bell. It was as if the Devil was ringing the sound of his disaster.



1. **What does the poet pray for ?**

Ans. The poet prays for keeping their friendship in tact for all time to come. In other words, she prays for their never-ending friendship.

2. **How did the friend encourage the poet ?**

✓ Ans. The friend encouraged the poet to keep her going when she was passing through a difficult time.

3. **How did the friend reassure her ?**

Ans. The friend reassured her by telling her to get rid of sorrow and infusing in her mind the hope of a better tomorrow that will bring her joy and happiness.

4. **Why did the poet trust her friend ?**

Ans. The poet trusted her friend, because she was always there to advise and encourage when she found herself in a fix.

5. **How did the friend inspire self-confidence in the poet ?**

Ans. The friend inspired self-confidence in the poet by telling her that she was capable of doing anything she concentrated on.

6. **How does the poet cherish the memory of her friend ?**

Ans. The poet deeply cherishes the memory of her friend. She wants to treasure her ready smile with great love.

7. **Are the friends staying close to each other ? Quote the line in support of your answer.**

Ans. The friends are not staying close to each other. The line "*We are separated by many miles*" is a case in point.

8. **How does the poet value her friendship ?**

Ans. In the poet's view, her friendship is of great value to her. She hopes it grows and prospers and survives for ever.

9. **Why does she call her friend extra-special ?**

Ans. She calls her friend extra-special, because she is her only genuine friend, her guide and protector.

10. **What is the poet's final wish ?**

Ans. The poet's final wish is that they should stick to their friendship and they cannot allow such friendship that brings the pure joy to vanish. The reason is not far to seek. There will never be another friendship like her.

1. **Is the narrator a child or an adult narrating his childhood experiences ?**

**Ans.** The narrator is an adult narrating his childhood experiences.

2. **Does the narrator have happy experiences in his childhood ? Why/Why not ?**

**Ans.** The narrator has both happy and unhappy experiences in his childhood. His parents were divorced. His mother left him. These circumstances made him lonely. The street became his teacher. He cultivated all bad habits. Another good habit he developed was the spirit of fearlessness which he has kept in tact till today.

3. **What was his relationship with his father ?**

**Ans.** The narrator's father lived somewhere in Kazakhstan with his new wife and hardly he got letters from his father. In short, there was no genuine relationship between father and son.

4. **How did his mother spend his time ?**

**Ans.** His mother spent his time in singing and giving entertainments for the troops.

5. **What does 'my education was left to the street' mean here ?**

**Ans.** After divorce, his father lived with his new wife and his mother spent time in singing and giving entertainment for the troops. As a result, he became lonely and the street became his master. It taught him both good and bad habits.

6. **What were two habits that remained with him all his life ?**

**Ans.** The two habits that remained with him all his life were his preparedness to face the battle of life any moment and the spirit of fearlessness.



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- One word substitute

Answer in one word -

- ① A Person who always looks at the bright side of things - Optimist
- ② A Person who always looks at the dark side of things - Pessimist
- ③ A Person who walks on foot - (especially in an area where vehicle go) - Pedestrian
- ④ A Person who drives a car or other road vehicle - Motorist
- ⑤ A woman whose husband is dead - widow
- ⑥ A man whose wife is dead - Widower
- ⑦ A Person who believes that God exists - Theist
- ⑧ A Person who believes there is no God - Atheist
- ⑨ One who knows everything - Omniscient (PS)
- ⑩ A Person who speaks on behalf of an individual or a group - Spokes person (18)
- ⑪ A Person who has had a lot of experience of something - Veteran (Long experience)
- ⑫ A Person who helps the poor, especially by giving them money - Philanthropist
- ⑬ A child whose Parents are dead - Orphan
- ⑭ A Person who enters another Country to live there Permanently - Immigrant
- ⑮ A Person who visits a Place for Pleasure, especially on holiday - Tourist
- ⑯ A Person who travels a long way to a holy Place for religious reasons - Pilgrim
- ⑰ A woman having more than one alive husband - Polyandry
- ⑱ Spoken or done without any Preparation or Practice - Extempore



- (19) A decision or an opinion in which all the people involved agree - unanimous (एकमत)
- (20) Done, made or given willingly, without being forced or paid to do - voluntary
- (21) The act of killing yourself - Suicide
- (22) Something that is certain to happen - Inevitable
- (23) Something that is clean and safe to drink - Potable
- (24) One who teaches dancing - Choreographer
- (25) One who runs away from justice or the law - Fugitive (व्यभिक्त)
- (26) A religious war - Crusade
- (27) One who can neither read or write - Illiterate
- (28) A person having deep study in a language - Philologist (व्याकरणवेत्ता)
- (29) A period of ten years - Decade
- (30) One who has strange habits - Eccentric (अपेक्षित)
- (31) An animal who preys on other animals - Predator
- (32) The scientific study of plants - Botany (वृक्षशास्त्र)
- (33) One who is skilled in foreign languages - Linguist
- (34) One who studies the stars - Astronomer (नक्षत्रवेत्ता)
- (35) One who foretells things by the stars - Astrologer
- (36) One who treats diseases by performing operations - Surgeon
- (37) One who attends to the teeth - Dentist
- (38) The person in charge of a ship - Captain
- (39) One who writes for the newspapers - Journalist
- (40) A place where books are kept - Library
- (41) One who loves books - Bibliophile
- (42) Causing or ending in death - Fatal
- (43) Belief that war and violence are unjustified - Pacifism (अहिंसावाद)
- (44) One who walks in sleep - Somnambulism (सपनाचलन)



## Synonyms -

Conceal	- To hide
Concise	- short, brief
Confuse	Perplex
Connect	Join
Consider	Think
Cruel	Fierce
Damage	Loss, harm
Deadly	Fatal
Decay	Decline
Disturbance	Interruption
Eager	Curious
Liberty	Freedom
Joy	Delight, Pleasure
Lament	Mourn
Liberty	Freedom
Loyal	Faithful / devoted
Tender	Soft
Thin	Slender
Thankful	Grateful / obliged
Tragic	Sorrowful



# Antonyms. Opposite words

Ability - Inability  
 Abolish - Uphold (To support, continue)  
 Abrupt (Sudden) - Gradual (Slowly)  
 Absent - Present  
 Accept - Reject  
 Admire - Dislike  
 Admit - Refuse  
 Adore - Disrespect  
 Advantages - Disadvantages  
 Affection - Hate  
 Agree - Disagree  
 Alive - Dead  
 Ambition - Aimlessness  
 Ample - Lack - Insufficient  
 Ancient - Modern  
 Appear - Vanish  
 Arrogant - Humble  
 Artificial - Natural  
 Attack - Defend  
 Attract - Distract

(B) Base (Lowest) - Apex (Highest)  
 Base (Disrespectful) - Noble - (Respectable)  
 Big - Small | Blunt (Dull) - Sharp  
 Birth - Death | Bold - Timid  
 Bitter - Sweet | Breed - Murder  
 Bless - Curse | Bright - Dull  
 Begin - End | Broad - Narrow  
 Before - After | Brutality - Humanity  
 Beauty - Ugliness | Busy - Lazy  
 Bliss - Sorrow | Care - Neglect  
 Block - Open | Certain - Uncertain  
 Body - Soul | Cheap - Costly

Cheerful - Gloomy

Clever - Stupid

Cloudy - Clear

Cold - Hot

Comic - Tragic

Common - Rare

Complex - Simple

Compulsory - Voluntary

Conceal - Reveal

Confine - Release

Congratulate - Abuse

Correct - Incorrect

Create - Destroy

Creative - Destructive

Example - Credit (GAI) Debit - out

Danger - Protection

Dawn - Dusk

Day - Night

Decrease - Increase

Delay - Hurry

Doctor - Patient

Dry - Wet

Earth - Sea

East - West

Easy - Difficult

Empty - Full

Enjoy - Suffer

Enter - Exit

Evil - Good

Exact - Inaccurate

Expand - Reduce

Faith - Doubt

Fence - Cause



# Synonyms -

Different words - Meaning Same -

Abandon - (leave)	Relinquish - (छोड़कर)
Abnormal -	unusual
Abundant - (बहुत)	Plentiful
Accurate -	Exact
Achieve - (प्राप्त करना)	Accomplish (सफल करना)
Admiration -	Appreciation
Adoration -	Love, worship
Adult -	Grown up
Advantage -	Benefit
Adversity - (दुर्भाग्य)	Misfortune
Affection -	Love
Alternate -	Substitute
Ambition -	Purpose
Argue -	Discuss
Assist -	Help
Astonish -	Amaze
Attack -	Assault
Audacious -	True / Genuine
Autobiography -	Story of one's life
Autonomy -	Self Government
Awake -	Attentive
Barbarians -	Impolite
Belated -	Too late
Belong -	attached to
Bind -	Tie
Blame -	Accuse
Boot -	Kick
Brutal -	Savage, cruel
Calm -	quite
Capable -	Fit
Catch -	Hold