

Name: _____ Roll No: _____ Division: _____

Commercial Communication - IV, Semester IV - (2019-20)

University paper style: (2.30 hours, four questions, 70 marks)

Text: <i>Colours of Life</i> - Section Two (1) <i>Three Questions</i> - Leo Tolstoy, (2) <i>Laxmibai - the Brave Rani of Jhansi</i> - O L Henderson and Richard Ward (3) <i>Speech of Subhas Chandra Bose</i> , (4) <i>Playing the Game</i> - Arthur Mee, (5) <i>Sweets for Angels</i> - R K Narayan		
Topics.	Units and Questions	Marks
Text	Unit I - Colours of Life	
	Q. 1 (a) Answer in brief: 3/5 questions (b) Write a short note: 1/3 short notes	09 08
Business Letters	Unit II Corporate Social Responsibility Letters: Q. 2 1/2 letters (i) an MNC for a Children Park (ii) a Private Company for a library for poor students, (iii) a Private University for a seminar for awareness of RTI Act, (iv) a Corporate Bank for a programme for awareness of Digital banking, (v) a Corporate Hospital to organize a free medical check-up camp	17
Business Letters	Unit III Agency Correspondence: Q. 3 1/2 letters Application for an agency, Offering terms and conditions for agency, Negotiations for better terms and conditions at initial stage, Appointment of an agent, Reprimand for a decline in sales, Explanation for a decline in sales, Termination of an agency	17
Vocabulary: 1 to 25 idioms, 26 to 50 phrasal verbs	Unit IV (b) Vocabulary:	
	Q. 4 (a) Match the following (three idioms and three phrasal verbs)	06
	(b) Give Meanings (three idioms)	03
	(c) Choose appropriate options (five MCQs with 3 options- Unit I)	05
	(d) True or false (5 items- Unit- I)	05

Text: *Colours of Life*

Three Questions (1903) by Leo Tolstoy (1828 - 1910)

Summary:

A king wanted to have answers to three questions. These questions were:

- the right time to do something
- the right person to deal with
- the right thing to do

The king thought that if he knew the answers to these questions he would never fail in any undertaking. He proclaimed a great reward for the answers to these three questions. Learned men gave different answers and the king agreed with none of them. He gave reward to no one. The king then decided to consult a hermit known for his wisdom.

One summer day before sunset the king set out to meet the hermit. The hermit lived in a wood and never left his place. He met only common, ordinary people. The king put on ordinary clothes. He left his horse and bodyguard behind and walked alone to the hermit's hut.

The hermit was digging the ground outside his hut when the king arrived. He greeted the king but continued his work. The king asked him his three questions but the hermit made no response. When the hermit was tired, the king took the spade and dug the ground. After the king had dug two beds, he repeated his questions. Again he got no response from the hermit.

When the sun began to set, the king lost his patience and asked his questions the third time. At the very moment, a bearded man came running towards the hut. He was pressing his hands against his stomach. Blood was flowing from a wound in the stomach. The man fainted as he reached the king. The king washed and bandaged his wound many times. The blood stopped flowing. The man revived. The king gave him water. Then he carried the man into the hut and laid him on a bed. The sun had already set. The man lay quiet. The king had been tired and fell asleep. When the king awoke in the morning, the man asked for his forgiveness. The king did not know the man and so could not understand what he was saying.

The bearded man was an enemy of the king. The king had executed the man's brother and seized his property. The man wanted to take his revenge. The previous evening he followed the king. The king's bodyguard wounded the man but he escaped from them. The king saved the man's life. The man now asked for the king's forgiveness. He wanted to serve the king as his most faithful slave. It was time for the king to go home. He promised to send his own physician to care for the man. He also promised to restore the man's property.

As the king was preparing to leave, he saw the hermit sowing the seeds outside the hut. The king did not expect to get answers but he asked the hermit his questions for the last time. The hermit replied that he had already answered the king's three questions.

The hermit said that the events of the previous evening had the answers that the king was seeking. He explained that 'now' is the only important time because it is the only time when we can do something. The most important man is the one with whom we are dealing. The most important thing in life is to do good to the person who is with us at any particular moment. God has given us life with only one purpose - to do good to others.

The previous evening the king had stayed back to help the hermit dig the ground. That time the bearded man was lying in wait for the king. If the king had returned to his horse, the man would have got his chance to kill the king. So the most important thing for the king at that moment was to dig the ground and the hermit was the most important man for him then. And that saved the king's life.

When the bearded man came to the king with a wound in the stomach, he was the most important man. The right thing at the moment for the king to do was to care for the man. He might have died if the king had not saved him. The man survived and made peace with the king.

Answer the following questions in brief: Three Questions - Leo Tolstoy

1. **Why did the king want to know the answers to the three questions?**

Or

What announcement did the king make to find out answers to his three questions?

Or

Why did the king decide to consult a hermit known for his wisdom?

A king wanted to have answers to three questions: the right time to do something, the right person to deal with and the right thing to do. The king thought that if he knew the answers to these questions he would never fail in any undertaking. He proclaimed a great reward for the answers to these questions. Learned men gave different answers and the king agreed with none of them. He gave reward to no one. The king then decided to consult a hermit known for his wisdom.

2. **Where did the hermit live? What was he known for?**

Or

Where does the king go to seek answers to his three questions?

Or

Why did the king decide to wear simple clothes when he went to meet the hermit?

A certain king wanted to have answers to three questions: the right time to do something, the right person to deal with and the right thing to do. Learned men gave different answers and the king agreed with none of them. He then decided to consult a hermit known for his wisdom. The hermit lived in a wood and never left his place. He met only common, ordinary people. One summer day before sunset the king set out to meet the hermit. He put on ordinary clothes. The king left his horse and bodyguard behind and walked alone to the hermit's hut.

3. **How did the hermit receive the king?**

Or

What was the hermit doing when the king reached his hut?

The hermit was known for his wisdom. He lived in a wood and never left his place. The hermit met only common, ordinary people. One summer day before sunset the king put on ordinary clothes and set out to meet the hermit. The hermit was digging the ground outside his hut when the king arrived. He greeted the king but continued his work. The king asked him his three questions but the hermit made no response.

4. **Describe how the king took care of the wounded man.**

Or

Who was the bearded man? Why did he want to kill the king?

Or

Why did the bearded man ask for the king's forgiveness?

The king was digging the ground outside the hermit's hut. That time a bearded man came running in his direction. The man was pressing his hands against his stomach. Blood was flowing from a wound in the stomach. The man fainted. The king washed and bandaged his wound many times.

The blood stopped flowing. The man revived. The king gave him water. Then he carried the man into the hut and laid him on a bed. The man lay quiet. The king also fell asleep. In the morning, the man asked for the king's forgiveness. He said that he had wanted to kill the king to take his revenge. But the king saved his life. The man made his peace with the king.

5. How did the king get the answers to his three questions?

Or

How did the hermit explain the answers to the king's three questions?

As the king was preparing to leave, he asked the hermit his three questions for the last time. The hermit said that the events of the previous evening had the answers that the king was seeking. The hermit explained that 'now' is the only important time because it is the only time when we can do something. The most important man is the one with whom we are dealing. The most important thing in life is to do good to the person who is with us at any particular moment. God has given us life with only one purpose - to do good to others.

Short Note/s: **Three Questions** - Leo Tolstoy

The king's quest for the answers to his questions or the hermit's answers to the king's questions

A king wanted to have answers to three questions: the right time to do something, the right person to deal with and the right thing to do. He proclaimed a great reward for the answers to these questions. Learned men gave different answers and the king agreed with none of them. He gave reward to no one. The king then decided to consult a hermit known for his wisdom. The hermit lived in a wood and never left his place. He met only common, ordinary people.

One summer day before sunset the king set out to meet the hermit. He put on ordinary clothes. The king left his horse and bodyguard behind and walked alone to the hermit's hut. The hermit was digging the ground outside his hut when the king arrived. He greeted the king but continued his work. The king asked him his three questions but the hermit made no response. When the hermit was tired, the king took the spade and dug the ground. A bearded man came running in the king's direction. Blood was flowing from a wound in the stomach. The man fainted.

The king saved the bearded man's life. In the morning, the man asked for the king's forgiveness. He said that he had wanted to kill the king to take his revenge. The hermit said that these events had the answers that the king was seeking. He explained that 'now' is the only important time because it is the only time when we can do something. The most important man is the one with whom we are dealing. The most important thing in life is to do good to the person who is with us at any particular moment. The purpose of our life is to do good to others.

Points for true or false and MCQs: Three Questions - Leo Tolstoy

1. The king proclaimed a great reward for the answers to his three questions.
2. Learned men answered the king's questions differently.
3. The king did not give reward to anyone.
4. The hermit lived in a wood.
5. The hermit received only the common people.
6. The king put on simple clothes when he went to meet the hermit.
7. The king left his horse and bodyguard behind and walked alone to the hermit's hut.

8. The hermit was digging the ground outside his hut when the king reached his place.
9. The hermit did not answer the king's questions at once.
10. The king had asked the hermit his questions three times before the bearded man came.
11. The bearded man had a wound in the stomach.
12. The king's bodyguard had wounded the bearded man.
13. The king washed and bandaged the bearded man's wound.
14. The bearded man asked for the king's forgiveness.
15. The king restored the bearded man's property.
16. The bearded man made his peace with the king.
17. The hermit said that the most important time is "now".
18. According to the hermit, the most important person is the one who is with us.
19. The hermit said that the most important thing was to do good to the man who is with us.
20. The hermit said that God has sent man into the world to do good to others.

Laxmibai - the Brave Rani of Jhansi by O L Henderson and Richard Ward

Summary:

Rani Laxmibai was born in the holy city of Varanasi on November 21, 1835. Her childhood name was Manikarnika. That was one of the bathing ghats in Varanasi. Laxmibai's mother called her Manu. Her father was a courtier in the court of the Maratha ruler, Peshwa Bajji Rao II (1775-1851). Little Manu was a favourite of the old Peshwa. Manu was a brave girl. One day a large cobra appeared in the Peshwa's court. It frightened everyone. Manu observed this and said that she too liked to put fear into everyone.

Laxmibai never dreamed to become a queen. Jhansi was a small state in Uttar Pradesh. Gangadhar Rao, the ruler of Jhansi lost his queen. His priest, Tantia Dikshit saw Manu and proposed that she would be a good queen for the king. Manu was less than eight and the Maharaja was twenty-nine. The priest also made a prophecy that the family of Manu's husband will become famous because of her deeds. At the time of the wedding, Manu got a new name - Laxmibai.

Laxmibai cooked delicious dishes for her husband. She looked after an excellent library in the palace. In 1853, the Maharaja died of a serious illness. He had no child of his own. The East India Company had declared that any Indian state whose ruler died without a child would come under their rule.

The Maharaja did not want Jhansi to come under the British rule. A day before his death, he adopted a six-year old boy as his son and called him Damodar Rao. The British refused to accept Damodar Rao as the new ruler of Jhansi because they wanted to take over the state.

Lord Dalhousie was the Governor-General of India in 1854. Major Ellis was his agent in Jhansi. Dalhousie instructed Major Ellis to take over the state. He came to the Rani's court to read out the Governor General's order but Laxmibai (from behind the curtain) said that "Meri Jhansi nahi dungii" (I will not give up my Jhansi). But the British took over Jhansi. Rani Laxmibai lived in the palace for the next three years. She got a small pension. Everything appeared normal in Jhansi.

The Indian soldiers of the East India Company were not happy with their service. They had many complaints. They got much less salary. They could not rise to higher posts in the army. Their service rules forced them to break the rules of their religion. Whenever they protested, they got severe punishment.

In 1857, the British Company introduced a new rifle in the army. Its cartridges had a greased paper cover. The soldiers had to bite off the end of the paper cover. The grease was made of beef and pork (pig fat). The Hindus would never taste beef. Pork was prohibited for the Muslims. Ninety Hindu and Muslim soldiers refused to use the new cartridges at Meerut. They were put in chains or dismissed. This was the immediate reason for the revolt of the Indian soldiers against their British masters.

Other soldiers released their fellow soldiers from chains. They killed their British officers. These soldiers march to Delhi. They chose the old Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah as their leader. Their desire was to drive the British from Delhi and India. The revolt spread all over northern and central India.

In June 1857, the soldiers in Jhansi revolted. They killed the British officers and captured the fort. In March 1858, the British attacked Jhansi. Rani Laxmibai defended the fort. People of Jhansi fought bravely but the British won. They captured the fort and killed the people mercilessly.

Rani Laxmibai escaped from the fort under the cover of the night. She dressed as a man. She took her adopted son with her. A small band of soldiers accompanied her. In one night, Laxmibai covered twenty-one miles on her horse. The British cavalry chased and overtook her. Her brave soldiers fought the British and many of them lost their lives.

Rani Laxmibai joined another rebel. His name was Tantia Tope. They captured Gwalior. The ruler of Gwalior was a supporter of the British. On June 17, 1858 Rani Laxmibai came face to face with the enemy. The Rani and her soldiers were dressed in blue uniforms and white turbans. Mandarbai, a Muslim girl, was Laxmibai's life long companion. She was with the Rani all the time. They rode towards the Sonerkha Nulla.

It was a hot day. The Rani had been fighting for ten hours. She was about to cross the nullah when a British soldier killed Mandarbai. Rani Laxmibai killed that soldier with one stroke of her sword. But another soldier struck her on the head. Her horse was frightened and refused to move. Another British soldier shot the Rani in the chest. The horse now crossed the nullah.

Rani Laxmibai's soldiers were already on the other side. Before her death, Laxmibai said to them: "Don't let the British touch my body." Her soldiers lighted a fire and put her body on it. When the British came, they only got the ashes of the brave Rani of Jhansi.

Answer the following questions in brief: Laxmibai - the Brave Rani of Jhansi

1. Who was Rani Laxmibai? What was her real name? Why was she given that name?

Or

Which incident from Laxmibai's childhood is presented by the authors?

Rani Laxmibai was born in Varanasi on November 21, 1835. Her childhood name was Manikarnika. That was one of the bathing ghats in Varanasi. Her father was a courtier in the court of the Maratha ruler, Peshwa Baji Rao II. Manikarnika (Manu) was a brave girl. One day a large cobra appeared in the Peshwa's court. It frightened everyone. Manu observed this and said that she too liked to put fear into everyone. Manu became the Rani of Jhansi when she married the Maharaja of that state. At the time of the wedding, Manu got a new name - Laxmibai.

2. What did the priest say about Manu's horoscope?

Manikarnika (Manu)'s father was a courtier in the court of the Maratha ruler, Peshwa Baji Rao II. Manu never dreamed to become a queen. Gangadhar Rao, the ruler of Jhansi lost his queen. His priest, Tantia Dikshit saw Manu and proposed that she would be a good queen for the king. Manu was less than eight and the Maharaja was twenty-nine. The priest also made a prophecy that the family of Manu's husband will become famous because of her deeds. At the time of the wedding, Manu got a new name - Laxmibai.

3. How did Rani Laxmibai's husband die? Why did the British not allow her to adopt a son?

In 1853, Gangadhar Rao, the Maharaja of Jhansi, died of a serious illness. He had no child of his own. The East India Company had declared that any Indian state whose ruler died without a child would come under their rule. The Maharaja did not want Jhansi to come under the British rule. A day before his death, he adopted a six-year old boy as his son and called him Damodar Rao. The British refused to accept Damodar Rao as the new ruler of Jhansi because they wanted to take over the state.

4. Why did the Indian soldiers rise in revolt against the British masters?

The Indian soldiers of the East India Company got much less salary. They could not rise to higher posts. Their service rules forced them to break the rules of their religion. In 1857, the British Company introduced a new rifle in the army. Its cartridges had a greased paper cover. The grease was made of beef and pig fat. The Hindus would never taste beef. Pork was prohibited for the Muslims. Ninety Hindu and Muslim soldiers refused to use the new cartridges at Meerut. They were put in chains or dismissed. This was the immediate reason for the revolt of the Indian soldiers.

5. How did Rani Laxmibai die? What did she command her followers before her death?

On June 17, 1858 Rani Laxmibai came face to face with the enemy. Mandarbai, a Muslim girl, was Laxmibai's life long companion. She was with the Rani all the time. The Rani was about to cross the Sonerkha Nulla when a British soldier killed Mandarbai. Rani Laxmibai killed that soldier. But another soldier struck her on the head. Another British soldier shot the Rani in the chest. The horse now crossed the nullah. Rani Laxmibai said to her soldiers: "Don't let the British touch my body." Her soldiers lighted a fire and put her body on it.

Short Note/s: *Laxmibai - the Brave Rani of Jhansi* by O L Henderson and Richard Ward

The Brave Rani of Jhansi - Laxmibai

Rani Laxmibai was born in Varanasi on November 21, 1835. Her childhood name was Manikarnika. That was one of the bathing ghats in Varanasi. Laxmibai's mother called her Manu. Her father was a courtier in the court of the Maratha ruler, Peshwa Baji Rao II. One day a large cobra appeared in the Peshwa's court. It frightened everyone. Manu observed this and said that she too liked to put fear into everyone. Manu never dreamed to become a queen. Maharaja Gangadhar Rao, the ruler of Jhansi lost his queen. When Manu was less than eight, she married the Maharaja. At the time of the wedding, Manu got a new name - Laxmibai.

In 1853, the Maharaja died of a serious illness. He had no child of his own. A day before his death, he adopted a six-year old boy as his son and called him Damodar Rao. The British refused to accept Damodar Rao as the new ruler of Jhansi because they wanted to take over the state. But the British took over Jhansi. Rani Laxmibai lived in the palace for the next three

years. She got a small pension. Everything appeared normal in Jhansi. In 1857, the Indian soldiers against their British masters. The revolt spread all over northern and central India.

In March 1858, the British attacked Jhansi. Rani Laxmibai escaped from the fort under the cover of the night. She dressed as a man. She took her adopted son with her. Rani Laxmibai joined another rebel. His name was Tantia Tope. Rani Laxmibai came face to face with the enemy. A British shot the Rani in the chest. Before her death, Laxmibai said to her soldiers: "Don't let the British touch my body." They lighted a fire and put her body on it.

Points for true or false and MCQs: Laxmibai - the Brave Rani of Jhansi

1. Manikarnika (Manu) was born on November 21, 1835 in Varanasi.
2. Manikarnika was the name of one of the bathing ghats in Varanasi.
3. Manikarnika's father was a courtier in the court of the Maratha ruler Peshwa Bajji Rao II.
4. Maharaja Gangadhar Rao was the ruler of Jhansi.
5. Manu was less than eight years old when she married Gangadhar Rao.
6. Manikarnika was given a new name - Laxmibai - at the time of her wedding.
7. Gangadhar Rao adopted a son one day before his death.
8. Major Ellis was the agent of the East India Company in the state of Jhansi.
9. Lord Dalhousie was the Governor-General of India in 1854.
10. The British took over the state of Jhansi in 1854.
11. Ninety Hindu and Muslim soldiers at Meerut refused to use the new cartridge on religious grounds.
12. In May 1857, the Indian soldiers of the East India Company revolted.
13. The rebellious Indian soldiers made the old Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah their leader.
14. The soldiers in Jhansi revolted against the British in June 1857.
15. The British attacked Jhansi in March 1858.
16. Mandarbai was a Muslim companion of Rani Laxmibai.
17. Rani Laxmibai covered 21 miles in one night after her escape from the fort of Jhansi.
18. The ruler of Gwalior was an ally (supporter) of the British.
19. Rani Laxmibai captured Gwalior with the help of Tantia Tope.
20. Rani Laxmibai lost her life on June 17, 1858.

Speech of Subhas Chandra Bose (1897-1945)

Summary:

Subhas Chandra Bose commences his speech to the soldiers of the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauz) by addressing them as "Brave soldiers." These soldiers had taken an oath under the national tricolour to fight the enemy (the British) till their last breath.

The soldiers of the Indian National Army had volunteered to fight for the freedom of India. Thus they took responsibility of the forty crores (the entire population of the country then) of the Indians. Bose said that the soldiers' mind, might and money belonged to India and the friends of India. He told the soldiers that in the history of free India their names would be written in golden letters. The fight for the country's freedom was a holy war. The soldier who lost his life in the fight would be a martyr. Each martyr would have a monument in free India. Generations of Indians would shower flowers on the martyrs' monuments. Bose added that it was a valuable opportunity for the soldiers to give their lives for their motherland.

Although Subhas Chandra Bose was making his speech at the ceremony in a foreign land, the soldiers' heads and hearts were in the country. Though India was not free, the military and political responsibilities of the soldiers of the Indian National Army were increasing day by day. The soldiers should shoulder their responsibilities as well as they could.

Subhas Chandra Bose said that the drum of the Indian independence had already been sounded. He added that the time was not far when the soldiers would have to use their military skills in the service of India.

Bose said that, at the time of the ceremony, the soldiers of the Indian National Army were taking an oath under the national flag. But the day was not far when they would salute the flag in the Red Fort. Bose asked the soldiers to remember that they had to pay the price of the freedom. We cannot gain freedom by begging. It has to be got by force. Its price is blood. The soldiers of the Indian National Army should not mind paying any price for India's freedom.

Subhas Chandra Bose assured the soldiers that he would personally lead the army when they marched to India (which was under the British rule then). The news of the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauz) had already reached India. Back home the Indian patriots were fighting empty-handed against the British. The news of the Indian National Army would encourage the patriots in India. Bose said that it was his lifelong ambition to raise an army to capture freedom from the enemy.

Finally, Bose congratulated the soldiers of the Indian National Army for being a part of the fight for the nation's freedom. He hoped that God would give them the strength to fulfill the pledge they had taken voluntarily. The speech ended with the slogans - Inquilab Zindabad! (Long live the revolution!) and Jai Hind! (Victory to India!).

Answer the following questions in brief: Speech of Subhas Chandra Bose

1. What was the occasion for Subhas Chandra Bose's speech?

Or

What oath was taken voluntarily by the soldiers of the Indian National Army?

Or

Why did Bose say that the soldiers of the Indian National Army were fortunate to serve the motherland?

Subhas Chandra Bose was delivering his speech to the soldiers of the Indian National Army in a foreign land. India was under the British rule then. These soldiers had taken an oath to fight the enemy (the British) till their last breath. They volunteered to fight for the freedom of India. Bose told the soldiers that the fight for the country's freedom was a holy war. Each martyr would have a monument in free India. Generations of Indians would shower flowers on the martyrs' monuments. Bose added that it was a valuable opportunity for the soldiers of the Indian National Army to give their lives for their motherland.

2. What preparations should the soldiers of the Indian National Army make for the Indian independence?

Although Subhas Chandra Bose was making his speech at the ceremony in a foreign land, the heads and hearts of the soldiers of the Indian National Army were in the country. Though India

was not free, the soldiers' military and political responsibilities were increasing day by day. The soldiers should shoulder their responsibilities as well as they could. The drum of the Indian independence had already been sounded. Bose said that the time was not far when the soldiers would have to use their military skills in the service of India.

3. What, according to Bose, is the ultimate price of freedom?

Or

How, according to Bose, can freedom be achieved?

Subhas Chandra Bose told the soldiers of the Indian National Army that they had taken an oath under the tricolour or the national flag to fight the enemy (the British) till their last breath. India was under the British rule then. But the day was not far when the soldiers would salute the national flag in the Red Fort. Bose asked them to remember that they had to pay the price of the freedom. He explained that the price of freedom is blood. The soldiers of the Indian National Army should not mind paying any price for India's freedom.

4. What was Subhas Chandra Bose' lifelong ambition?

Subhas Chandra Bose was delivering his speech to the soldiers of the Indian National Army in a foreign land. But he assured them that he would personally lead the army when they marched to India (which was under the British rule then). The news of the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauz) had already reached India. This news would encourage the patriots in India. Bose said that it was his lifelong ambition to raise an army to capture freedom from the enemy.

Short Note/s: *Speech of Subhas Chandra Bose*

Bose's Message to the Indian National Army

Subhas Chandra Bose was delivering his speech to the soldiers of the Indian National Army in a foreign land. India was under the British rule then. These soldiers had taken an oath to fight the enemy (the British) till their last breath. They volunteered to fight for the freedom of India. Bose told the soldiers that the fight for the country's freedom was a holy war. Each martyr would have a monument in free India. Generations of Indians would shower flowers on the martyrs' monuments. Bose added that it was a valuable opportunity for the soldiers of the Indian National Army to give their lives for their motherland.

Bose told the soldiers of the Indian National Army that, though India not free, their military and political responsibilities were increasing day by day. The soldiers should shoulder their responsibilities as well as they could. The drum of the Indian independence had already been sounded. Bose said that the time was not far when the soldiers would have to use their military skills in the service of India. The day was not far when the soldiers would salute the national flag in the Red Fort. Bose asked them to remember that they had to pay the price of the freedom. He explained that the price of freedom is blood.

Subhas Chandra Bose assured the soldiers that he would personally lead the army when they marched to India (which was under the British rule then). He said that it was his lifelong ambition to raise an army to capture freedom from the enemy. Finally Bose congratulated the

soldiers of the Indian National Army for being a part of the fight for the nation's freedom. He hoped that God would give them the strength to fulfill the pledge they had taken voluntarily. The speech ended with the slogans - Inquilab Zindabad! (Long live the revolution!) and Jai Hind! (Victory to India!).

Points for true or false and MCQs: Speech of Subhas Chandra Bose

1. The soldiers of the Indian National Army took an oath under the national tricolour to fight the enemy to the last breath.
2. The soldiers of the Indian National Army took an oath under the national tricolour.
3. The Indian National Army is the English name for Azad Hind Fauz.
4. The soldiers of the Indian National Army took responsibility for forty crores of Indians.
5. Bose said that the fight for India's freedom was a holy war.
6. Bose made his speech in a foreign land.
7. Bose desired to salute the national flag in the Red Fort.
8. The price of freedom, according to Bose, is blood.
9. The Indian patriots were fighting the British empty-handed.
10. It was Bose's lifelong ambition to raise an army to free the country from the British.

***Playing the Game* by Arthur Mee (1875-1943)**

Summary:

Alan was a school boy. He was proud that he was selected to play in the school cricket match. For weeks he practised bowling with his father. The father was happy to see that his son was shaping well as a player. He promised Alan a bicycle if his team won the match. The father was as excited as the son over the cricket match.

On the day of the match Alan was excited. He was going to the sports ground. On the way he saw a very old man. The man was leaning on his stick. In a weak voice, he called Alan to him. The road was hilly. There was too much wind. The old man needed help to climb the road. Alan instantly offered his help. The old man leaned on the boy's arm and tottered along the road. Alan knew he would lose time but thought that he would run and reach the sports ground on time. In five minutes, the old man covered only half the road. He did not seem to hear Alan's suggestion that he would be late for the match.

The old man requested Alan to lead him to his home. The home was yet a long way off. Then the old man stumbled on the ground. Alan sat beside him. Those minutes seemed like hours to him. A policeman came along the road. Alan told him that he had to reach on time for the cricket match. The policeman agreed to take the old man home. Alan ran as fast as he could to the sports ground. But the game had already started.

Alan was late for the cricket match because he had stayed to help an old man to reach home. The teacher informed Alan that Harold Banks had taken his place. Alan was disappointed and returned slowly home. The policeman had already informed Alan's father about the son's kindness to the old man. Alan's parents were proud of his kind act. His father said that Alan was playing the game though he was not present on the ground. He had already bought a bicycle for Alan. Next morning, the school boys also gave Alan three loud cheers for his kind act. Thus, everyone appreciated his kind act at the cost of the cricket match.

Answer the following questions in brief: *Playing the Game* - Arthur Mee

1. Why was Alan excited about the school cricket match?

Or

How did Alan's parents support him?

Or

What promise did Alan's father make to him?

Alan was a school boy. He was proud that he was selected to play in the school cricket match. For weeks he practised bowling with his father. The father was happy to see that his son was shaping well as a player. He promised Alan a bicycle if his team won the match. The father was as excited as the son over the cricket match.

2. **How did Alan help the old man?**

On the way to the sports ground, Alan saw a very old man. The man was leaning on his stick. In a weak voice, he called Alan to him. The road was hilly. There was too much wind. The old man needed help to climb the road. Alan instantly offered his help. The old man leaned on the boy's arm and tottered along the road. In five minutes, he covered only half the road. The old man did not seem to hear Alan's suggestion that he would be late for the match.

3. How did Alan get the bicycle though he had not played the cricket match?

Or

How was Alan's kind act appreciated?

Alan was late for the cricket match because he had stayed to help an old man to reach home. The policeman had already informed Alan's father about the son's kindness to the old man. Alan's parents were proud of his kind act. His father said that Alan was playing the game though he was not present on the ground. He had already bought a bicycle for Alan. Next morning, the school boys also gave Alan three loud cheers for his kind act. Thus, everyone appreciated his kind act at the cost of the cricket match.

Short Note/s: ***Playing the Game*** - Arthur Mee

The appreciation of Alan's kind act

Alan was a school boy. He was selected to play in the school cricket match. For weeks he practised bowling with his father. The father was happy to see that his son was shaping well as a player. He promised Alan a bicycle if his team won the match. On the way to the sports ground, Alan saw a very old man. The road was hilly. There was too much wind. The old man needed help to climb the road. Alan instantly offered his help. He knew he would lose time but thought that he would run and reach the sports ground on time.

The old man requested Alan to lead him to his home. The home was yet a long way off. Then the old man stumbled on the ground. Alan sat beside him. Those minutes seemed like hours to him. A policeman came along the road. Alan told him that he had to reach on time for the cricket match. The policeman agreed to take the old man home. Alan ran as fast as he could to the sports ground. But the game had already started.

Alan was late for the cricket match because he had stayed to help an old man to reach home. The teacher informed Alan that Harold Banks had taken his place. Alan was disappointed and returned slowly home. The policeman had already informed Alan's father about the son's kindness to the old man. Alan's parents were proud of his kind act. His father said that Alan was playing the game though he was not present on the ground. He had already bought a bicycle for Alan. Next morning, the school boys also gave Alan three loud cheers for his kind act. Thus, everyone appreciated his kind act at the cost of the cricket match.

Points for true or false and MCQs: Playing the Game - Arthur Mee

1. Alan practiced bowling with his father for weeks.
2. The father was as excited as Alan over the cricket match.
3. Alan's father promised him a bicycle if his team won the cricket match.
4. Alan met a very old man on the way to the sports ground.
5. The old man wanted to go home.
6. Alan helped the old man climb the hilly road.
7. A policeman agreed to take the old man home and made Alan free.
8. Alan was late for the cricket match.
9. The policeman told Alan's father about his son's kind act to the old man.
10. Alan's father gave him a bicycle though he had not played the cricket match.

***Sweets for Angels* by R K Narayan (1906-2001)**

Summary:

Kali worked as a labourer at the grain market in Royapuram. He had no home or family. A pyol in a deserted house served as his home. Kuppan, the rickshaw-puller and Pachai, the 'blind' beggar were his companions. They too had no family and shared the pyol with Kali.

Kali hauled bags of rice from the lorry to the grain store. He earned a rupee a day. That much money was sufficient for him. He was satisfied with his life. There was a school nearby the house where Kali had his pyol. When Kali was free, he sat on his pyol and watched the children. He was delighted to watch them going to the school. He almost worshipped the children. Sometimes Kali walked behind them and stood at the school gate. The hum from the school building was music to his ears.

Kali's love for children cannot be explained. He considered them angels. But one day his love for the children resulted in a traumatic experience. That day Kali had taken a day off from work and would not go near the market. The previous evening he had earned more money than usual and his purse was filled with coins. Kali did not want his companions to know about his money. He hid it in an old pillow. Kali knew that Kuppan would take him to a grog shop for a drink if he came to know about the money. And Pachai would ask him for a loan. The money was safe if Kali's friends did not know about it.

That day at eleven o'clock in the morning Kali felt hungry. He took a bath at the public tap. Then he went to the Great Maratha Hotel, a smoke-stained shack, in a nearby lane. After taking a meal there, Kali returned to his pyol and slept till four o'clock in the afternoon. Then he went to the coffee shop on the main road. Kali felt refreshed after having two cups of coffee. At the time he heard the school bell. His eyes fell on sweets and edibles of different shapes and

colours. He bought a packet of sweets and stood down the road from the school. Kali opened and held up the packet of sweets. Children soon surrounded him. They shouted and scrambled. There was a chaos. The traffic came to a standstill.

Kali was a bearded man. People thought he was a kidnapper of children. The crowd said all sorts of things - five children had been missing from the school, ten had died of poisoned sweets and so on. Somebody said Kali was a member of a sect from the Himalayas. This sect sacrificed children. The crowd began to attack Kali. They pushed him down and sat on his chest. They beat him mercilessly. The police removed the crowd with some difficulty.

Even after two weeks Kali was in the hospital. His beard and hair on the head were shaved. No one would recognize him now. Kuppan and Pachai visited Kali. They advised him to keep off the children. Kali agreed with them. He said if he saw even a tiny tot in the street he would run as if a tiger chased him.

Answer the following questions in brief: Sweets for Angels - R K Narayan

1. Who was Kali? Where did he live? Who were his companions?

Or

How did Kali make his living? What did he usually do in his free time?

Kali worked as a labourer at the grain market in Royapuram. He hauled bags of rice from the lorry to the grain store. He earned a rupee a day. That much money was sufficient for him. Kali had no home or family. A pyol in a deserted house served as his home. Kuppan, the rickshaw-puller and Pachai, the 'blind' beggar were his companions. They too had no family and shared the pyol with Kali. There was a school nearby the house where Kali had his pyol. When he was free, Kali sat on his pyol and watched the children.

2. Why did Kali hide his money from his friends?

Or

What did Kali do when he earned more money than usual?

The previous evening Kali had earned more money than usual and his money purse was filled with coins. He took a day off from work. Kali did not want his companions to know about his money. He hid it in an old pillow. Kali knew that Kuppan would take him to a grog shop for a drink if he came to know about the money. And Pachai would ask him for a loan. The money was safe if Kali's friends did not know about it.

3. What happened when Kali distributed sweets to the school children?

Or

What did Kali tell his friends he would do on seeing children in future?

One day Kali distributed sweets to the school children. There was a chaos on the road. The traffic came to a standstill. Kali was a bearded man. People thought he was a kidnapper of children. The crowd began to attack Kali. They pushed him down and sat on his chest. They beat him mercilessly. For two weeks Kali was in the hospital. His beard and hair on the head were shaved. Kuppan and Pachai visited Kali. They advised him to keep off the children. Kali agreed with them. He said if he saw even a tiny tot in the street he would run as if a tiger chased him.

Short Note/s: *Sweets for Angels* - R K Narayan

Kali's traumatic experience on the title - *Sweets for Angels*

Kali worked as a labourer at the grain market in Royapuram. He had no home or family. A pyol in a deserted house served as his home. Kali hauled bags of rice from the lorry to the grain store. He earned a rupee a day. There was a school nearby the house where Kali had his pyol. When Kali was free, he sat on his pyol and watched the children. He almost worshipped the children. Sometimes Kali walked behind them and stood at the school gate. The hum from the school building was music to his ears.

But one day Kali's love for the children resulted in a traumatic experience. The previous evening he had earned more money than usual. He took a day off from work. That day he bought sweets and distributed them to the school children. There was a chaos. The traffic came to a standstill. Kali was a bearded man. People thought he was a kidnapper of children. The crowd began to attack Kali. They pushed him down and sat on his chest. They beat him mercilessly. The police removed the crowd with some difficulty.

Even after two weeks Kali was in the hospital. His beard and hair on the head were shaved. No one would recognize him now. Kuppan and Pachai visited Kali. They advised him to keep off the children. Kali agreed with them. He said if he saw even a tiny tot in the street he would run as if a tiger chased him. Thus, Kali's love for the children resulted in a traumatic experience.

Points for true or false and MCQs: *Sweets for Angels* - R K Narayan

1. Kali lived in Royapuram.
2. The brick pyol in a deserted house served as Kali's home.
3. Kuppan and Pachai were fellow occupants of Kali's pyol.
4. Kuppan was a ricksaw-puller.
5. Pachai pretended to be blind for the purpose of begging.
6. Kali and his companions had no family.
7. Kali worked as a labourer in the grain market.
8. Kali earned about a rupee a day for hauling bags of rice.
9. In his free time, Kali sat on his pyol and watched the school children.
10. Kali took a day off from work because he had earned more the previous evening.
11. Kuppan was fond of grog (spirits).
12. Pachai was in habit of borrowing money from Kali.
13. Children created a commotion on the road when Kali distributed the sweets.
14. People thought Kali was a kidnapper of children.
15. Kali remained in the hospital for more than two weeks because the crowd had beaten him.

Commercial Communication - IV - Model Question Paper

Text: *Colours of Life*

1. (a) Answer any **three** of the following questions in brief. (09)

- (i) Who was the bearded man? How did the king save his life?
- (ii) Which incident from Rani Laxmibai's childhood is presented by the authors?
- (iii) What was Subhas Chandra Bose's lifelong ambition?

- (iv) How was Alan's kind act appreciated?
(v) Why did Kali hide money from his friends?

(b) Write a short note on any **one** of the following. (08)

- (i) The hermit's answers to the king's questions
(ii) The Brave Rani of Laxmibai
(iii) Bose's message to the Indian National Army

2. Write a letter on behalf of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad to the KFC International, Chennai to sponsor a Children Park in your area. (17)

Or

Write a letter to the Patanjali Medi Care Hospital, Haridwar to organize a free medical check-up camp in the Baba Balaknath area of the town.

3. As the principal, write a letter to reprimand the agent for a decline in sales. (17)

Or

As a prospective agent, write a tactful letter to demand better terms and conditions than those offered by the principal.

4. (a) Match the words given in column "A" with their meanings in column "B": (06)

A	B
(i) child's play	- to get control of
(ii) a blessing in disguise	- to begin something
(iii) in a nut shell	- to reconcile
(iv) to make up	- an easy task
(v) to set off	- very briefly
(vi) to take over	- a good outcome from an unfortunate event

(b) Give meanings: (03)

heaven knows, born with a silver spoon, as busy as a bee

(c) Choose the correct option: (05)

1. The king decided to consult a hermit known for his -----.

(a) piety (b) miracles (c) wisdom

2. The British had taken over the state of Jhansi in -----.

(a) 1857 (b) 1855 (c) 1854

3. Alan's father had promised him a -----.

(a) bat (b) tablet (c) bicycle

4. The price of freedom, according to Subhas Chandra Bose, was -----.

(a) blood (b) imprisonment (c) hunger

5. ----- were angels for Kali.

(a) Beggars (b) Children (c) Sadhus

(d) State whether the following statements are true or false:

(05)

6. Subhas Chandra Bose was delivering his speech from the Red Fort of Delhi.
7. Manikarnika was called Manu by her mother.
8. Kali's friend Pachai pretended to be blind but he was not really blind.
9. The king had executed the breaded man's father.
10. Alan was going to the sports ground when he met a very old man on the way.

----- X --- X --- X --- X --- X -----