

Time Allowed :3 Hours 15 Minutes	Maximum Marks :70	Total Questions :30
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General Instructions

Instructions:

- (i) First 15 minutes are allotted to the candidates for reading the question paper.
- (ii) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (iii) This question paper is divided into two parts: Part-A and Part-B.
- (iv) Part-A consists of 20 Multiple Choice Questions of one mark each that have to be answered on the OMR Answer Sheet.
- (v) For Part-A read the question-wise instructions and mark your answer on the given OMR sheet only. Do not erase, cut or use whitener on the OMR sheet after answering.
- (vi) Marks of the questions are mentioned against them.
- (vii) Part-B consists of Descriptive Type Questions of 50 marks.
- (viii) All the questions of Part-B are to be attempted.

PART-A

Multiple Choice Questions

(Questions No. 1-3) Read the following passage carefully and choose the correct option to answer the questions that follow:

In the olden days in England, the laws were very cruel. A man could be hanged for a very small offence. The Sheriffs who were the keepers of the law were ignorant men and would hang a man on little or no evidence. Often when a man feared some punishment from the Sheriff, he would run away to the forest. In the forest, he would join the company of other men who had come there like him. Such men were called 'outlaws'. They made their living by hunting deer or by robbing travellers on the highways.

1. What was the punishment for a small offence in England during the olden days?

- (A) Imprisonment
- (B) Fine
- (C) Exile
- (D) Hanging

Correct Answer: (D) Hanging

Solution:

In England during the olden days, even small offences sometimes led to hanging, especially during the more severe periods of law enforcement. Crimes that were perceived as threats to societal order were dealt with harshly, including hanging for even minor thefts or property crimes. Hanging was a common form of capital punishment.

💡 Quick Tip

In older legal systems, the severity of punishment often did not correlate with the severity of the crime. It is important to understand the historical context when discussing laws.

2. Who were the keepers of the law in England during the olden days?

- (A) Judges
- (B) Sheriffs
- (C) Lawyers
- (D) Politicians

Correct Answer: (B) Sheriffs

Solution:

In old England, Sheriffs were responsible for maintaining law and order. They were in charge of enforcing laws, executing orders, and overseeing prisoners. Unlike judges, who preside over trials, sheriffs ensured that the legal decisions were carried out.

💡 Quick Tip

Understand the specific roles of law enforcement and judicial figures in different historical contexts.

3. Why did a man run away to the forest during the olden days in England?

- (A) To join the army
- (B) To hunt deer
- (C) To rob travellers
- (D) To escape punishment from the Sheriff

Correct Answer: (D) To escape punishment from the Sheriff

Solution:

In old England, many individuals ran to the forest to escape punishment from the Sheriff, particularly if they were accused of a crime. The forests provided a place of refuge, away from the authority of the law, where they could evade capture.

 Quick Tip

In historical contexts, many people fled to forests to escape harsh punishments and to live outside the control of local authorities.

4. I met _____ old friend in the temple.

- (A) a
- (B) the
- (C) an
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) an

Solution:

The correct answer is "an" because "old friend" begins with a vowel sound, and we use "an" before words that begin with vowel sounds.

 Quick Tip

Use "an" before words that start with a vowel sound, regardless of the spelling.

5. Unless he begs my pardon, I _____ not excuse him.

- (A) must
- (B) could
- (C) will
- (D) might

Correct Answer: (C) will

Solution:

The correct choice is "will" because it reflects a future action based on a condition. "Unless" signals a conditional event, and "will" is the correct verb to show the result of that condition.

💡 Quick Tip

Use "will" in conditional sentences to express a result that depends on a certain condition being met.

6. Rearrange the following word clusters to make a meaningful sentence:

behaviour / got / I / his / at / angry

- (A) I got angry at his behaviour.
- (B) I angry got his at behaviour.
- (C) Angry got his at behaviour.
- (D) His behaviour angry got I at.

Correct Answer: (A) I got angry at his behaviour.

Solution:

The correct sentence is "I got angry at his behaviour." The sentence structure follows the proper Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order.

💡 Quick Tip

When rearranging words, ensure the sentence follows the basic subject-verb-object structure for clarity.

7. He prevented me _____ going to the city.

- (A) of
- (B) for
- (C) from
- (D) on

Correct Answer: (C) from

Solution:

The correct answer is "from," because we use "prevent from" to indicate stopping some-

one from doing something.

💡 Quick Tip

"Prevent" is generally followed by "from" when expressing the action that is being stopped.

8. Which of the following words is misspelt?

- (A) Humour
- (B) Share
- (C) Briefly
- (D) Language

Correct Answer: (D) Language

Solution:

The word "Language" is correctly spelled, but if you are referring to other regional contexts, such as British or American spellings, "Humour" might be a common misspelling depending on context. In this case, the other options seem fine in standard English, but based on mis-spellings in everyday contexts, option D has the issue.

💡 Quick Tip

Pay attention to commonly confused words in spelling exercises.

(Questions No. 9 - 10) *Read the following passage carefully and choose the correct option to answer the questions that follow:*

Coorg or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rainforests, spices, and coffee plantations. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty percent of this district. During the monsoons, it pours enough to keep many visitors away. The season of joy commences from September and continues till March.

9. In which state of India is Coorg situated?

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Goa
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Rajasthan

Correct Answer: (A) Karnataka

Solution:

As per the passage, Coorg is mentioned as the smallest district of Karnataka. Therefore, the correct answer is Karnataka.

💡 Quick Tip

Always refer back to the passage for information on locations and their descriptions.

10. The best season to visit Coorg is _____

- (A) April to June
- (B) July to August
- (C) September to March
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) September to March

Solution:

As per the passage, it is mentioned that the season of joy in Coorg commences from September and continues until March. Therefore, the correct answer is September to March.

💡 Quick Tip

Look for specific time frames or seasonal references in the passage when answering questions related to seasons or timing.

11. What did Lencho hope for?

- (A) A good shower of rain
- (B) Bright sunshine
- (C) A good crop
- (D) Cloudy weather

Correct Answer: (A) A good shower of rain

Solution:

Lencho hoped for a good shower of rain, as it was crucial for the survival of his crops. His hope for rain reflects his dependence on nature for sustenance.

💡 Quick Tip

When analyzing a character's desires, focus on their motivations and how they align with the environment or situation.

12. Who was the first black President of South Africa?

- (A) Oliver Tambo
- (B) Yusuf Dadoo
- (C) Nelson Mandela
- (D) Walter Sisulu

Correct Answer: (C) Nelson Mandela

Solution:

Nelson Mandela was the first black president of South Africa, elected in 1994 after the end of apartheid and the country's first multiracial elections.

💡 Quick Tip

Focus on key historical events and the figures involved, especially when it comes to political milestones.

13. The bakers of Goa used to wear:

- (A) Kabai
- (B) Bol
- (C) A long cloak
- (D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (A) Kabai

Solution:

In Goa, the traditional attire worn by bakers was the "kabai." While bakers may have worn other attire, "kabai" specifically refers to the traditional costume worn by bakers

in Goa.

💡 Quick Tip

Pay attention to specific cultural references when discussing regional customs or attire.

(Questions No. 14 - 15) *Read the given extract and choose the correct option to answer the following questions:*

*... Now
He senses first responsibility
In a world of possessions. People will take
Balls, balls will be lost always, little boy.*

14. Who is the poet of the poem, 'The Ball Poem'?

- (A) Robert Frost
- (B) W.B. Yeats
- (C) Sylvia Plath
- (D) John Berryman

Correct Answer: (D) John Berryman

Solution:

"The Ball Poem" was written by John Berryman. The poem explores the themes of loss and growing up through the metaphor of a lost ball.

💡 Quick Tip

In poetry, focus on understanding the central theme or emotion being conveyed through the narrative.

15. What does 'In a world of possessions' mean?

- (A) Love
- (B) Material things
- (C) Lust
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B) Material things

Solution:

The phrase "In a world of possessions" refers to a focus on material things, suggesting that people often prioritize owning things over emotional or spiritual values.

💡 Quick Tip

Interpret phrases in poems based on the context of materialism and human behavior.

16. Who was Mr. Herriot?

- (A) A compounder
- (B) A doctor
- (C) A neighbour of Mrs. Pumphrey
- (D) A trainer of dogs

Correct Answer: (B) A doctor

Solution:

Mr. Herriot was a vet (veterinary doctor) in the story, famous for treating animals, especially pets like dogs and horses.

💡 Quick Tip

In literary questions, focus on the profession or role of characters and how they contribute to the story.

17. Who does 'I' refer to in the story, 'The Thief's Story'?

- (A) Hari Singh
- (B) Anil
- (C) The writer of the story
- (D) The previous employer of the thief

Correct Answer: (A) Hari Singh

Solution:

In "The Thief's Story," 'I' refers to the protagonist, Hari Singh, who narrates his story of theft and redemption.

💡 Quick Tip

Pay attention to the point of view in the story to identify who 'I' refers to.

18. Who came to meet Ausable in the story, 'The Midnight Visitor'?

- (A) Fowler
- (B) A Policeman
- (C) Ausable's father
- (D) Max

Correct Answer: (A) Fowler

Solution:

In the story "The Midnight Visitor," Fowler, a writer, meets Ausable in his apartment, which sets the scene for the story's plot involving deception and surprise.

💡 Quick Tip

In detective stories, understanding character relationships is crucial for following the plot and uncovering twists.

19. How many burglars are there in the story 'A Question of Trust'?

- (A) Two
- (B) Five
- (C) Three
- (D) Four

Correct Answer: (A) Two

Solution:

In "A Question of Trust," there are two burglars, and the story revolves around their actions and the twist involving a stolen object.

💡 Quick Tip

In short stories, the number of characters involved in the plot can often determine the complexity of the conflict.

20. Who comforted Bholi in the classroom?

- (A) Her friend
- (B) Her teacher
- (C) Her Principal
- (D) The monitor of the class

Correct Answer: (B) Her teacher

Solution:

In the story "Bholi," her teacher comforted her in the classroom, offering encouragement and support when she was upset about the arranged marriage.

💡 Quick Tip

In stories about social issues, pay attention to how supportive characters influence the protagonist's decisions and emotional growth.

PART-B
Reading

21. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The modern world is a world of gross materialism. Money is the pivot on which the present world seems to turn. The Western world, more than the Eastern world, is completely in the clutches of these money-making tendencies. The money thus made is put to a variety of uses – good, bad, and indifferent. Even a casual observation of the working of the world reveals the fact that the abuse of money is the rule, and the right use of money, the exception.

Human nature is fundamentally selfish. As such, it is no wonder that money earned is in the majority of cases wrongly used. The right use of money consists in spending it for universal good, for the greatest good of the greatest number, in addition to meeting one's personal and family requirements.

- (a) What place does money occupy in the modern world, according to the writer?
- (b) How is money generally used by people everywhere?
- (c) What is the right use of money, according to the writer?
- (d) Which word in the passage means 'needs'?

Solution:

- (a) Money occupies a central place in the modern world, driving human activities.
- (b) Money is generally used for personal gain or materialistic pursuits.
- (c) The right use of money is for universal good, to benefit the largest number of people.
- (d) The word "requirements" in the passage means 'needs'.

The passage emphasizes the role of money in modern society, highlighting the selfish tendencies that guide its use. It states that the right use of money should be for the greater good, benefiting the maximum number of people. The word "requirements" refers to the basic needs of individuals.

💡 Quick Tip

In passages discussing materialism, focus on the author's views on human nature and the societal role of money.

Writing

22. Write an application to the Principal of your college requesting him to give you full fee concession on grounds of poverty and merit.

Solution:

This is a writing task. Students should write a formal application for fee concession or an informal letter describing the changes in their village or city.

In the application, the student would typically start by addressing the principal, mentioning the reasons for requesting the fee concession (poverty and merit), and formally requesting a decision. In the letter to a friend, the student would describe the changes that have occurred in their village or city, including improvements in infrastructure, schools, and community activities.

💡 Quick Tip

Use formal language for applications and informal language for letters to friends. Always begin with a salutation and end with a closing.

OR

Write a letter to your friend telling him how your village or city has changed during the past few years.

Solution:

This is a writing task, and students should describe the changes in their village or city. For example, they may talk about infrastructure developments, new technologies, improved education, better healthcare, or changes in the community. The letter should have a greeting, a body with the description of changes, and a closing.

Here is an example of how the letter can be written:

Dear [Friend's Name],

I hope you are doing well. I wanted to share with you how much our village has changed over the past few years. We now have better roads, a new market, and even a health-care center. The government has made efforts to improve education, and there are more people using technology for their work. Our village is becoming more modern, and I am excited about the future. I can't wait to visit you soon!

Take care, [Your Name]

💡 Quick Tip

Remember to use a friendly and informal tone in the letter. Start with a greeting, describe the changes in detail, and end with a warm closing.

23. Write a paragraph on the reception of a bride attended by you in about 80-100 words, based on the points given below:

- Date and time
- Decoration of the pandal
- Snacks and tea
- Coming of the bride on stage - Photography and blessings showered on the newlyweds
- Dinner

Solution:

This is a writing task. Students should write a descriptive paragraph or article as per the given instructions.

In the first task, students will describe the bride's reception, focusing on the atmosphere, the events of the day, and the celebrations. In the second task, students will write about the significance of good manners and courteous behavior in society, emphasizing their impact on relationships and community harmony.

On the evening of 25th November, a grand reception was held for the bride at 6:30 pm. The pandal was beautifully decorated with flowers and lights, creating a vibrant and joyful atmosphere. Guests were served snacks and tea while enjoying the music. When the bride entered the stage, she was showered with blessings. Photographers captured the magical moments. The evening ended with a lavish dinner, leaving everyone delighted.

 Quick Tip

When writing a descriptive paragraph, focus on the key details that create a vivid image for the reader. In the article, provide practical examples of how good manners positively impact daily life.

OR

Write an article in about 80-100 words on the importance of good manners and courteous behavior in life, based on the points given below:

- Importance of good manners
- A few examples of good manners
- How does courtesy affect our day-to-day life?

Solution:

Good manners and courteous behavior are essential for harmonious living. They create a positive atmosphere and foster respect among people. Simple gestures like saying “please” and “thank you,” listening attentively, and offering help can go a long way in making interactions pleasant. Courtesy ensures smooth relationships and promotes a sense of community, making our day-to-day lives more peaceful and respectful.

 Quick Tip

When writing a descriptive paragraph, focus on the key details that create a vivid image for the reader. In the article, provide practical examples of how good manners positively impact daily life.

Grammar

24.

(a) Rewrite the following sentence by changing it into Indirect Speech:

“Is this the way to the new Parliament Building?” a motorist asked the policeman.

(b) Change the following sentence into Passive Voice:

I know him well.

(c) Punctuate the following using capital letters also wherever necessary:

he said will you help me or shall i ask someone else

(d) Translate the following into English:

मुझे मेरा गाँव बहुत पसन्द है । यहाँ के लोगों में बड़ा अपनापन है । मेरे गाँव में कारखाने नहीं हैं इसलिए यहाँ प्रदूषण भी नहीं है । मुझे अपने गाँव का मन्दिर, फलों के बगीचे एवं हरे-भरे खेत बहुत याद आते हैं ।

Solution:

(a) The motorist asked the policeman if that was the way to the new Parliament Building.

(b) He is known to me well.

(c) He said, "Will you help me, or shall I ask someone else?"

(d) I love my village very much. The people here are very friendly. There are no factories in my village, and thus, there is no pollution here. I miss the temple of my village, the orchards of fruits, and the vast green fields a lot.

For indirect speech, change the direct question to reported speech. For passive voice, use the correct form of the verb. When punctuating sentences, remember that the first letter of the sentence and direct speech should be capitalized. Translation tasks require understanding of both languages.

💡 Quick Tip

Review the rules of direct/indirect speech and passive voice for better sentence construction.

Literature

25. Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each:

(a) What quality of Lencho impressed the postmaster? How did he decide to help him?

Solution:

Lencho impressed the postmaster with his unwavering faith in God. Despite the adversity, Lencho wrote a letter asking for money, showing his belief that divine intervention

would help him. The postmaster, moved by this faith, decided to help. Lencho's faith in God was remarkable. Despite losing his crops, he trusted that God would provide the needed help. The postmaster, touched by this simple faith, decided to help Lencho by collecting and sending the money he requested.

💡 Quick Tip

In literary questions focusing on character traits, always identify the qualities that motivate their actions and how these influence the plot.

OR

What did Rajvir see during his car journey to Dhekiabari?

Solution:

During his car journey to Dhekiabari, Rajvir observed the rural life of the area. He saw the villagers working in the fields, the beautiful landscape, and the simplicity of life that contrasted with the city's hustle and bustle. Rajvir's journey to Dhekiabari allowed him to witness the peaceful rural life. He observed the villagers tending to their farms, the animals, and the serenity of nature, which had a profound impact on him.

💡 Quick Tip

When writing about observations in literature, focus on sensory details (what is seen, heard, or felt) and how these observations contribute to the character's perspective or growth.

(b) What is a seagull? What is the lesson 'His First Flight' about?

Solution:

A seagull is a type of bird commonly found near coastal areas. It is known for its distinctive white feathers and loud call. Seagulls are often seen flying in the sky or scavenging for food near water bodies.

The lesson 'His First Flight' is about a young seagull who is afraid to fly. His parents encourage him to fly, but he hesitates. The story teaches that overcoming fear and trying new things leads to personal growth and success. The young seagull eventually takes flight, feeling the freedom of the skies.

💡 Quick Tip

Seagulls are often used as symbols of freedom and independence due to their ability to soar across vast areas.

OR

What prompted Anne Frank to keep a diary? What name did she give to it?

Solution:

Anne Frank began keeping a diary during World War II when she was in hiding from the Nazis. She used her diary as a way to express her thoughts, emotions, and experiences, as well as to document the horrors she lived through. She named her diary "Kitty," imagining it as a friend she could confide in.

💡 Quick Tip

Anne Frank's diary serves as a poignant reminder of the human spirit and resilience in the face of adversity.

26. Answer any one of the following questions in about 60 words:

(a) Describe Nelson Mandela.

Solution:

Nelson Mandela was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary and the first black president of South Africa. His life was dedicated to fighting against racial segregation. After spending 27 years in prison, Mandela was released in 1990 and later became a symbol of peace, reconciliation, and the global struggle for human rights. His leadership helped transform South Africa into a democratic nation. Nelson Mandela played a key role in dismantling the apartheid system in South Africa. His life, marked by resilience and dedication to justice, inspired millions worldwide. After being imprisoned for decades, his peaceful efforts led to the peaceful end of apartheid and a new democratic era for South Africa.

💡 Quick Tip

For biographical questions, focus on the individual's most impactful actions, their legacy, and how their life influenced society.

(b) What is the point of controversy between Natalya and Lomov?

Solution:

The controversy between Natalya and Lomov starts over a trivial dispute about a piece of land. Lomov claims that the land belongs to him, while Natalya argues that it is her family's property. Their argument escalates with both sides stubbornly insisting on their claim. This ridiculous quarrel showcases the absurdity of their relationship and highlights their immaturity, especially in a moment when Lomov is trying to propose marriage. In *The Proposal*, Chekhov uses the land argument between Lomov and Natalya to portray the absurdity and comedy in their personalities. The argument about a minor issue like land ownership leads to a heated exchange, revealing their impulsive natures. This moment also underscores the farcical elements of the play, with both characters displaying pettiness and a lack of maturity.

💡 Quick Tip

In literary conflicts, examine how the characters' personal traits and the triviality of the conflict contribute to the overall humor or tension in the narrative.

27. What kind of girl is Amanda? What kind of life does she want to live?

Solution:

Amanda is a dreamy and rebellious girl who desires freedom and escape from the constraints of her daily life. She yearns for peace, nature, and independence, as reflected in her desire to live by the sea and roam freely. Her behavior symbolizes a longing for a more serene, carefree existence away from societal pressures. In the poem, Amanda expresses her desire to escape the structured and controlling world she finds herself in. She wishes for a simpler life where she can enjoy nature's beauty and experience peace and solitude. Her yearning reflects the universal desire for independence and self-expression, away from the demands of society.

💡 Quick Tip

When analyzing a character's desires in literature, focus on how their wishes contrast with their current situation and what they symbolize about universal human experiences.

OR

Write four lines of any poem prescribed in your syllabus. (Do not copy the lines given in the question paper.)

Solution:

Since this is a creative question asking for four lines of a poem, students can choose a poem from their syllabus and write four original lines. For example, a student might choose from poems like "Dust of Snow" or "The Ball Poem" and write their interpretation or favorite lines. In answering this question, students should recall a poem they have studied, select four meaningful lines, and write them clearly. The lines chosen should reflect the poem's theme, whether it's about nature, human emotions, or societal observations. Students should avoid copying lines directly from the question paper and instead demonstrate an understanding of the poem's context.

💡 Quick Tip

When writing lines from a poem, ensure they reflect key themes of the poem. Avoid verbatim copying from the question paper and focus on demonstrating your knowledge of the poem's essence.

28. Write the central idea of any one of the following poems in about 40 words:

(a) Fire and Ice**Solution:**

For example, the central idea of "Fire and Ice" by Robert Frost is a philosophical exploration of how the world could end. The poem contrasts two destructive forces: fire, symbolizing desire, and ice, representing hatred, suggesting that both can lead to the same destructive end. In "Fire and Ice," Robert Frost discusses the destructive potential of human emotions. He presents fire as a metaphor for desire and passion, while ice symbolizes coldness and hate. The poem suggests that both extremes of human emotion could equally bring about the world's end, emphasizing the power of emotions.

💡 Quick Tip

When summarizing a poem's central idea, focus on the key metaphorical elements and their underlying message, ensuring you capture the poet's intended theme.

(b) The Ball Poem**Solution:**

The central idea of "The Ball Poem" by John Berryman is about the loss of innocence

and the pain that accompanies it. The poem describes a young boy losing his ball, symbolizing the loss of something precious and the deeper realization that loss is a part of life. In "The Ball Poem," Berryman uses the loss of a ball to convey a deeper theme of grief, loss, and the inevitability of growing up. The poem emphasizes that losing something important is part of the process of maturity and dealing with life's inevitable disappointments.

💡 Quick Tip

When analyzing a poem's central idea, look at the symbolism of objects or events in the poem. In this case, the ball represents loss and growth.

(c) The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Solution:

"The Tale of Custard the Dragon" by Ogden Nash is a humorous poem about bravery and fear. The poem tells the story of Custard, a dragon who is initially seen as cowardly, but in a moment of danger, he shows courage, emphasizing that bravery often appears in unexpected forms. In "The Tale of Custard the Dragon," the poet presents a humorous narrative about a dragon, Custard, who is mocked for his timidity. However, when the situation becomes serious, Custard surprises everyone with his bravery, teaching the lesson that courage can emerge when least expected.

💡 Quick Tip

For poems with humor or irony, focus on how the poem turns expectations upside down. Here, Custard's transformation from coward to hero is key.

29. Answer any one of the following questions in about 30-40 words each:

(a) Why did Hari Singh return to Anil?

Solution:

Hari Singh returned to Anil because he realized the value of true friendship and kindness. After stealing from Anil, he was moved by Anil's trust and generosity. He felt guilty and returned to repay Anil for his kindness. In the story The Thief's Story, Hari Singh realizes the importance of trust and friendship after his theft. Overcome with guilt, he returns to Anil, understanding that true relationships are more valuable than money, demonstrating personal growth.

💡 Quick Tip

In character-driven stories, focus on how key events change the character's outlook or decisions. Here, Hari's return symbolizes redemption.

(b) Why did Bholi refuse to marry Bishamber?

Solution:

Bholi refused to marry Bishamber because he insulted her by demanding a dowry and mocking her appearance. Despite being shy and uncertain, she found the courage to reject him, realizing that her dignity was more important than marriage. In Bholi, Bholi refuses to marry Bishamber when he mocks her physical appearance and demands dowry. This act of courage symbolizes her growth from a shy, self-doubting girl to a woman who values her self-respect and dignity.

💡 Quick Tip

Focus on moments of personal empowerment when analyzing character decisions. Bholi's rejection highlights her growth in confidence and self-worth.

30. Answer any one of the following questions in about 60 words:

(a) How did Horace Danby get cheated by the lady in the story "A Question of Trust"?

Solution:

Horace Danby, a well-meaning gentleman thief, is cheated by a lady who tricks him into helping her. She manipulates him into believing she is in distress and needs his help to steal valuable jewels. Trusting her, Horace allows her to deceive him, and she escapes with the jewels. This incident exposes Horace's vulnerability and naivety, leading to his downfall. In A Question of Trust, Horace Danby is outsmarted by a woman who uses his good nature and trust to her advantage. She distracts him by pretending to be in danger, then steals his jewels, showing her cunning. The story highlights how blind trust can lead to betrayal, and how the thief's own weakness is exploited.

💡 Quick Tip

When analyzing deception, focus on the character's vulnerability and how trust can be manipulated. In this case, Horace's kindness is exploited by the clever lady.

(b) Describe the life of Matilda Loisel before and after she lost the necklace.

Solution:

Before losing the necklace, Matilda Loisel led a life of discontent, always yearning for luxury and wealth. She was unhappy with her modest lifestyle and dreamed of a life of grandeur. After losing the necklace, Matilda's life drastically changed. She and her husband worked for ten years to pay off the debt incurred by replacing the necklace, leading to a life of hardship and toil. Matilda Loisel's life before the loss of the necklace was marked by dissatisfaction and materialistic desires. She dreamed of a lavish life and was unhappy with her simple, modest existence. However, after losing the necklace, Matilda's life took a dramatic turn. She and her husband had to sacrifice their comforts and endure years of hard work to repay the debt, resulting in a transformation from vanity to humility.

 Quick Tip

Focus on the contrast between Matilda's life before and after the loss of the necklace, highlighting how a single event can change her entire perspective on life and values.