**SAINIK SCHOOL GOPALGANJ**

**SUB: ENGLISH**

**CLASS - XI**

**Ch: 3 – Summer of the Beautiful White Horse**

**Q1. Given below are four options against each question. Choose the option which you consider the most appropriate as your answer.**

(i) John Byro said, “A suspicious man would believe his eyes instead of his heart.” What does it tell about him?

(a) He believed in the honesty of Garoghlanian family  
(b) He was impractical  
(c) He was foolish  
(d) None of the above

(ii) Who is the narrator of the story “The Summer of a Beautiful White Horse”?

(a) William Saroyan  
(b) Aram  
(c) John Byro  
(d) Mourad

(iii) **Why couldn’t Aram believe when he saw Mourad with the horse?**

(a)  Because Mourad was crazy  
(b)  Because they were poor to afford a horse  
(c)  Because he was sleepy  
(d)  Because he was dreaming

(v) **When Aram rode the horse alone, it ran down the road to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

(a)  vineyard  
(b)  irrigation ditch   
(c)  field  
(d)  countryside house

(vi) “This was the part that wouldn’t permit me to believe what I saw.” What part does the narrator hint at?

(a) Poverty of Garoghlanian family

(b) white horse

(c) Mourad’s presence in the morning

(d) The beautiful morning

(vii) **For how long did Mourad have the horse before Aram got to know about it?**(a)  One day  
(b)  One year  
(c)  One month  
(d)  One week

(viii) **Why did the horse's owner refuse to believe that the boys had stolen his horse?**(a)  Because he didn’t examine the horse carefully  
(b)  Because their family was known for honesty  
(b)  Because he had found his horse elsewhere  
(d)  Because his horse had a twin

(ix) Capricious means

(a) Changeable

(b) Unpredictable

(c) Overconfidence

(d) Both A and B

(x) ‘Vagrant’ indicates to a person

(a) who is brilliant

(b) who is strong enough to face any danger

(c) wilful

(d) who has no home or job

**Q2. In the question below, there is a sentence with jumbled up parts. Rearrange these parts, which are labelled A, B, C and D to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence.**

2.1 It is possible that he thinks his …..

a. job is to be a clerk

b. and to read the results out loud as he stands at the cash register

c. to keep people from stealing things

d. to type letters into a computer

(i) abcd (ii) adbc (iii) acbd (iv) bcda

2.2 Once reluctant to be …….

a. seems to have

b. Congress vice president Rahul Gandhi

c. seen with Lalu Yadav

d. turned the page

(i) cbad (ii) abdc (iii) dbac (iv) bad

2.3 Stung by years of criticism that it has coddled …..

a. Wall Street criminals, the Justice Department issued new policies

b. to turn over evidence against their executives

c. on Wednesday that prioritize the prosecution of individual employees

d. not just their companies, and put pressure on corporations

(i) cbad (ii) acdb (iii) dbac (iv) bada

2.4 One cannot recall any movement……

a. which has gripped the imagination of the entire human race

b. in world history

c. which started nearly twenty-five years ago

d. so completely and so rapidly as the Green Movement

(i) cbad (ii) abdc (iii) dbac (iv) badc

2.5 I would like to express…….

a. my deep acknowledgement

b. towards editing the manuscript into a visual learning tool

c. who dedicated a lot of time and effort

d. to the copy editor and the technical editor (

i) bdac (ii) adcb (iii) dbac (iv) badc

**Answer the following questions**

Q.3 To which tribe did Mourad and Aram belong? Which traits of the tribe are highlighted in the story ‘The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse’?

Q.4 What are the unique traits of the Garoghlanian tribe?

Q.5 Why was Aram delighted and frightened at the same time when he saw his cousin Mourad on a beautiful white horse?

Q.6 How can we say that Aram and Mourad were very fond of riding?

Q.7 Describe Uncle Khosrove in your own words.

Q.8 What did John Byro say to the boys when he found them walking with it one morning?

Q.9 How did little Aram define stealing when he had to decide whether or not to ride the horse?

Q.10 What was the narrator’s immediate action when he saw his cousin Mourad was on a beautiful white horse?

Q.11 Why did Aram run over to his cousin’s house soon after John Byro had gone? What promise did he extract from Mourad?

Q.12 Mourad claimed he had a way with a dog as well. How did he support his claim?

Q.13 Compare and contrast the characters between Mourad and Aram.

Q.14 The narrator mentioned ‘a crazy streak’ running in his family. Which two characters showed this streak in their behaviour and words? Write briefly about them showing how they could be called crazy.

**Q.15 Read the passage given billow and answer the following questions.**

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

15.1 What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?

(a) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned

(b) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning

(c) There was no difference

(d) Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science

15.2 Why do educationists consider philosophy a ‘weak and woolly’ field?

(a) It is not practically applicable

(b) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood

(c) It is irrelevant for education

(d) None of the above

15.3 What do you understand by the term ‘Perennialism’, in the context of the given comprehension passage?

(a) It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance

(b) It refers to something which is quite unnecessary

(c) It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical

(d) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now

15.4 Were Plato’s beliefs about education democratic?

(a)He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education

(b)Yes

(c)He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools

(d) He believed that all pupils are not talented

15.5 Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?

(a)Facts are not important

(b)Facts do not lead to holistic education

(c)Facts change with the changing times

(d)Facts are frozen in time

Q. 16 Your sister has just passed the All India Secondary School Examination of CBSE. She is keen on joining some institute which may help her in her personality development. She consults her language teacher on the subject who advises her to join the Centre for Creativity and Development for this purpose. Now write a letter to the Director of the Centre, seeking necessary information about her admission to their 8-week summer course in leadership.

Q. 17 You have realized the necessity of education and financial independence of women for their family, society and in turn for the nation. Write a letter to the Editor, ‘The National Times’ highlighting your ideas bn the importance of education of women leading to a better status for them. You are Tarun/Taruna, B – 7/9, Mall Road, Delhi. (100 – 125 words)

Q. 18 Poorva University, Pune offers a correspondence course leading to Diploma in Waste Water Management after plus two. You are Deepak /Deepti Sinha. Write to the Director, Correspondence Course, Poorva University for the brochure and prospectus and enquiring about the job opportunities after completing this course.

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