# SAINIK SCHOOL GOPALGANJ SUB – ENGLISH

**CLASS – XII**

**Assignment 4: Deep Water**

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

A. Why did Douglas’ mother recommend that he should learn swimming at the Y. M.C.A swimming pool?  
(a) Because it was local  
(b) Because it was safe  
(c) Because it was shallow  
(d) Because it was shallow and safe

B. Where did the writer go when he was 3 or 4 years old in the story?  
(a) Washington  
(b) New Zealand  
(c) California  
(d) Canada

C. What were the series of emotions and fears that Douglas experienced when he was thrown into the pool?  
(a) Fear  
(b) Confidence  
(c) Overconfidence  
(d) Mixed feelings of confidence and fear

D. What does Douglas do to save himself in the pool?  
(a) Used his mind and pushed himself up  
(b) Shouted aloud  
(c) Called people  
(d) Shouted help help

E. Why did Douglas hate to walk with bare legs?  
(a) Ugly looking legs  
(b) Fat legs  
(c) Because of skin color  
(d) Because of skinny legs

F. ow did Douglas make sure that he had conquered the old terror?  
(a) By visiting California  
(b) By jumping into the waters  
(c) By taking a lesson from the instructor  
(d) By swimming into the lake Wentworth

G. The writer decided to learn to swim when he was about  
(a) ten or eleven years old  
(b) fifteen or sixteen years old  
(c) twenty years old  
(d) eighteen years old

H. The incident in childhood had taken place at the beach in  
(a) Florida  
(b) Washington  
(c) New York  
(d) California

I. When Douglas tried to yell  
(a) everyone came to his rescue  
(b) no sound came out  
(c) his father arrived  
(d) the lifeguard dived to save him up, they hung as

J. When the narrator regained his consciousness, he  
(a) laughed at his experience  
(b) had 104° F fever  
(c) shook and cried and didn’t eat anything  
(d) told his mother about his misadventure

**Answer the following questions:**

Q2. Why was Douglas determined to get over the fear of water?

Q3. How did the instructor ‘build a swimmer’ out of Douglas?

Q4. “All we have to fear is fear itself”. Have you had a fear that you have now overcome? Narrate your experience.

Q5. When Douglas realised that he was sinking, how did he plan to save himself?

Q6. Which factors led Douglas to decide in favour of Y.M.C.A. pool?

Q7. What efforts did Douglas make to get over his fear of water?

Q8. How did the instructor turn Douglas into a swimmer?

Q9. What was the author’s early childhood fear of the water? How did it affect him the rest of his life?

Q10. Why did Douglas’ mother recommend that he should learn swimming at the Y.M.C.A. swimming pool?

Q11. ‘All we have to fear is fear itself’. When did Douglas learn this lesson?

Q12. If someone else had narrated Dougla’s experience, how would it have affected from this account? Write a paragraph from the point of view of a third person to find which style of narration would you consider to be more effective? Why?

Q13. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Sportsmanship can be conceptualized as an enduring and relatively stable characteristic or disposition such that individuals differ in the way they are generally expected to behave in sports situations. In general, sportsmanship refers to virtues such as fairness, self-control, courage, and persistence, and has been associated with interpersonal concepts of treating others and being treated fairly, maintaining self-control if dealing with others, and respect for both authority and opponents. Sportsmanship is also looked at as being the way one reacts to a sport/game/player.

The four elements of sportsmanship are often shown being good form, the will to win, equity and fairness. All four elements are critical and a balance must be found among all four for true sportsmanship to be illustrated. These elements may also cause conflict, as a person may desire to win more than play in equity and fairness and thus resulting in a clash within the aspects of sportsmanship. This will cause problems as the person believes they are being a good sportsman, but they are defeating the purpose of this idea as they are ignoring two key components of being sportsman like. When athletes become too self-centred, the idea of sportsmanship is dismissed.

Today's sporting culture, in particular the base of elite sport, places great importance on the idea of competition and winning and thus sportsmanship takes a back seat as a result. In most, if not all sports, sportsmen at the elite level make the standards on sportsmanship and no matter whether they like it or not, they are seen as leaders and role models in society.

Since every sport is rule driven, the most common offence of bad sportsmanship is the act of cheating or breaking the rules to gain an unfair advantage. A competitor who exhibits poor sportsmanship after losing a game or contest is often called a "sore loser", while a competitor who exhibits poor sportsmanship after winning is typically called a "bad winner". Sore loser behavior includes blaming others for the loss, not accepting responsibility for personal actions that contributed to the defeat, reacting to the loss in an immature or improper fashion, making excuses for the defeat, and citing unfavourable conditions or other petty issues as reasons for the defeat.

A bad winner acts in a shallow fashion after his or her victory, such as by gloating about his or her win, rubbing the win in the face(s) of the opponent(s), and lowering the opponent(s)'s [self-esteem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-esteem) by constantly reminding the opponent(s) of "poor" performance in comparison (even if the opponent(s) competed well). Not showing respect to the other team is considered to being a bad sportsman and could lead to demoralizing effects; as Leslie Howe describes: "If a pitcher in baseball decides to pitch not to his maximum ability suggest that the batter is not at an adequate level, [it] could lead to the batter to have low self-confidence or worth.

13.1 is is necessary to strike a balance between all the four elements of sportsmanship?

A. No

B. Yes

C. Any 2 can be balanced

D. Only 1 is sufficient

13.2 Why has sportsmanship taken a backseat today?

A. Due to lack of balance between the elements

B. Due to the emphasis on winning

C. Due to drug abuse

D. None of the above

13.3 If one does not accept responsibility for one’s defeat, one is called a:

A. Sore loser

B. Bad winner

C. Good sportsman

D. Prudent sportsman

13.4 From the last paragraph, give the opposite of the word ‘deep’:

A. Competitor

B. Pitch

C. Immature

D. Shallow

13.5 When does the spirit of sportsmanship die?

A. When the sportsman becomes too self-centred

B. When the player loses the will to play

C. When the sportsman behaves badly

D. None of the above

Q14. You are Aman/Aditi studying in Bharat School, Lucknow. The road leading to your school is very congested and full of potholes. Students and parents are often caught in a traffic jam. In spite of several representations, the government has not done anything to improve the condition of the road. Write a letter to the Editor of The Times of India, drawing the attention of the government to this problem.

Q15. You are a resident of Mahalakshmi Apartments, Patparganj, Delhi. Your residential area is flooded with roadside dwellers who are deprived of the basic civic amenities like light, public toilets and bathrooms. Write a letter to the Editor of The Hindustan Times, highlighting the problems of these roadside dwellers, and also the problems posed by them to the public. Give suggestions for improvement.

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