	This is how you set a table for dinner with an important guest;
	This is how you set a table for lunch;
	This is how you set a table for breakfast;
	This is how to behave in the presence of men who don't know you very well, and this way
	they won't recognize immediately the slut I have warned you against becoming;
	(i) Name the title and the writer of the lesson from which the lines have been
	taken.
	(ii) Who is the speaker talking to?
	(iii) Why is the speaker giving such instructions?
(c)	In her country not every night a white woman could be nonchalantly approached by a
	black man. There was enough novelty in all this to intrigue her.
	(i) Identify the lesson and its author.
	(ii) The approach of the young man intrigues her. Why?
	(iii) Do you think that the girl has a typical racist attitude towards the young
	man?
(d)	"If you could hear, at every jolt, the blood
	Come gargling from the froth-corrupted lungs,
	Bitter as the cud
	Of vile, incurable sores on innocent tongues

My friend, you would not tell with such high zest

To children ardent for some desperate glory,

The old lie: Dulce et Decorum est

Pro Patria mori".

(i) Name the poem and the poet.

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- (ii) Whose lungs is the poet talking about and what has damaged them?
- (iii) Explain the statement: 'Dulce et decorum est/pro patria mori'. Why does the poet call it a lie?
- 2. Answer any one of the following:

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(a) For those fighting caste oppression history is an important site for struggle. Discuss with reference to the essays by Jotirao Phule and B.R. Ambedkar.

Or

- (b) Analyse how the attitudes of Omprakash Valmiki's father and Dukhi represent two opposite reactions to caste oppression.
- 3. Answer one of the following:

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- (a) What is the 'First Political Act' that the poem begins with? Why is it called the 'First Political Act'?
- (b) Do you agree that Eunice De Souza's poem "Marriages are Made" is a comment on the way society treats women?

P.T.O.

- 4. Write short notes on any *three* of the following in about 250 words: $3\times5=15$
 - (a) The use of abusive words in Joothan.
 - (b) The Bawas in "The Ghosts of Mrs Gandhi".
 - (c) Personification of Death in "The Conscientious Objector".
 - (d) W.B. Yeats' view on beauty and courtesy in women in "A Prayer for my Daughter".
 - (e) The use of animal imagery in "A chronicle of Peacocks".