



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

ENGLISH REVISION Indigo

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: XII

Extract 1

They thought he would demand repayment in full of the money which they had illegally and deceitfully extorted from the sharecroppers. He asked only 50 per cent. "There he seemed adamant," writes Reverend J. Z. Hodge, a British missionary in Champaran who observed the entire episode at close range. "Thinking probably that he would not give way, the representative of the planters offered to refund to the extent of 25 per cent, and to his amazement Mr. Gandhi took him at his word, thus breaking the deadlock." This settlement was adopted unanimously by the commission.

1 Gandhi knew that he would not get an agreement on the demand for 50% repayment. Choose the option that offers the correct justification for the assumption made above.

- A) He had anticipated the negotiating tactics of the planter's representative.
- B) He had been informed about the depleting funds of the planters.
- C) He had taken the advice of the Reverend on board.
- D) He had evaluated the commission's attitude towards Indians

2 Given below are four real-life situations. Choose the option that perfectly describes a deadlock.

- A) Situation 1
- B) Situation 2
- C) Situation 3
- D) Situation 4

3 Based on the given context; choose the option that exemplifies a deceitful extortion, out of the examples given below.

- 1. The artisans demonstrated for their rights, peacefully, on the streets.
- 2. The head of the artisan union pretended to address all the problems faced by them.
- 3. The head of the artisan union came with goons and took all the assets of the poor artisans.
- 4. The artisans in Hafr Gunj decided to sell their wares directly to the government outlets

- A) Option 1
- B) Option 2
- C) Option 3
- D) Option 4

4 The deadlock broke because

- A) Gandhi's settlement offer was worth considering.
- B) All commission members agreed to adopt the representative's offer.
- C) Reverend J. Z. Hodge's intervention brought both parties together.
- D) The sharecroppers refused to be convinced by the commission.

Answers:

- 1. A) He had anticipated the negotiating tactics of the planter's representative.
- 2. B) Situation 2



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3. C) Option 3
4. B) All commission members agreed to adopt the representative's offer.

Extract 2

But Champaran did not begin as an act of defiance. It grew out of an attempt to alleviate the distress of large numbers of poor peasants. This was the typical Gandhi pattern — his politics were intertwined with the practical, day-to-day problems of the millions. His was not a loyalty to abstractions; it was a loyalty to living, human beings. In everything Gandhi did, moreover, he tried to mould a new free Indian who could stand on his own feet and thus make India free.

1 Choose the option listing the sentence that is the most appropriate example of an 'act of defiance', from the following:

- A) She picked up the telephone terrified of what was about to come. She could hear nobody on the other side.
- B) Meanwhile, there was a thud at the door loud enough to scare her.
- C) Curious as she was, she wanted to open it as soon as possible.
- D) Her mother tried to stop her several times but she went ahead nevertheless.

2 Choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

Statement 1: His was not a loyalty to abstractions; it was a loyalty to living, human beings.

Statement 2: Gandhi was a humanitarian at heart.

- A) Statement 1 is the cause of Statement 2.
- B) Statement 2 is the effect of Statement 1.
- C) Statement 2 can be inferred from Statement 1.
- D) Statement 1 and Statement 2 are independent of each other.

3 The given extract DOES NOT talk about

- A) details of the daily problems faced by human beings.
- B) efforts to relieve suffering of the common people.
- C) the reason for the occurrence of Champaran.
- D) Gandhi's principles in the field of politics.

4 Which option showcases an example of action (A) -result (R), from the passage?

- (1) A= defiance R= poor peasants
 - (2) A= free Indians R= free India
 - (3) A= free India R= defiance
 - (4) A= defiance R= free Indians
- A) Option 1
 - B) Option 2
 - C) Option 3
 - D) Option 4

Answers:

1. D) Her mother tried to stop her several times but she went ahead nevertheless.
2. C) Statement 2 can be inferred from Statement 1.
3. A) details of the daily problems faced by human beings.
4. D) Option 4

Extract 3

There Shukla led him to the house of a lawyer named Rajendra Prasad who later became President of the Congress party and of India. Rajendra Prasad was out of town, but the servants knew Shukla as a



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poor yeoman who pestered their master to help the indigo sharecroppers. So they let him stay on the grounds with his companion, Gandhi, whom they took to be another peasant. But Gandhi was not permitted to draw water from the well lest some drops from his bucket pollute the entire source; how did they know that he was not an untouchable?

1 What does the word 'Yeoman' mean?

- A. Man holding and cultivating a small land
- B. Man who looks at others repulsively
- C. Man who bothers everyone
- D. None of these

2 Name the author of this chapter.

- A Louis Updike
- B Louis Fishing
- C Louis Fischer
- D Louis Fisherman

3 Why was Gandhi not permitted to draw water from the well?

- A For he was considered as a touchable
- B For he was considered as an untouchable
- C For he was accompanied by Shukla
- D None of these

4 Whom was Gandhi accompanied by?

- A Louis Updike
- B Raj Kumawat Shukla
- C Raj Kumar Shukla
- D Kasturbai Gandhi

Answers:

- 1. A) Man holding and cultivating a small land
- 2. C) Louis Fischer
- 3. B) For he was considered as an untouchable
- 4. C) Raj Kumar Shukla