

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 5

Communicative English (101)

Class IX (2024-25)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper has 10 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper contains three sections: Section A: Reading Skills, Section B: Writing Skills Section C: Grammar Section D: Literature Textbook
3. Attempt all questions based on specific instructions for each part. Write the correct question number and part thereof in your answer sheet.
4. Separate instructions are given with each question/part, wherever necessary.
5. Adhere to the prescribed word limit while answering the questions

SECTION A : READING SKILLS (20 marks)

1. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** **[10]**

When I heard the learn'd astronomer,
When the proofs, the figures, were ranged in columns before me,
When I was shown the charts and diagrams, to add, divide, and measure them,
When I, sitting, heard the astronomer where he lectured with much applause in the
lecture room, How soon unaccountable I became tired and sick,
Till rising and gliding out I wander'd off by myself,
In the mystical moist night air, and from time to time,
Look'd up in perfect silence at the stars.

-Walt Whitman

- (i) Which of the following statements represents the main theme of the poem?
- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Technology causes more problems than it solves. | b) Nature is one's best source of recreation. |
| c) Science cannot fully express the wonder of the world. | d) Learning causes one to become ill and fatigued. |
- (ii) In line 5, what is conveyed by the phrase, **tired and sick**?
- (iii) What is the main purpose of the phrase, **perfect silence** in the last line of the poem?

- a) to convey a sense of loneliness and sorrow
- b) to contrast with the sounds in the lecture room
- c) to explain why he has to leave the lecture room
- d) to highlight the pleasure of science and learning

(iv) What do the last three lines of the poem suggest?

- a) the importance of learning about astronomy
- b) the dangers of losing track of time
- c) the importance of personal experience with nature
- d) the dangers of wandering off alone

(v) Which of the following is the best synonym for the word, **learn'd** as it is used in line 1?

- a) remembered
- b) knowledgeable
- c) aware
- d) invented

(vi) In line 5, which of the following poetic device is used in **much applause**?

- a) Imagery
- b) Simile
- c) Alliteration
- d) Repetition

(vii) The rhyming scheme of the poem is _____.

- a) ababa
- b) Free verse
- c) abca
- d) aabbc

(viii) What does the astronomer symbolize in the poem?

- a) knowledge of nature
- b) scientific knowledge and humanity's desire to understand nature through the means of science
- c) a person well-versed in mathematics and science
- d) humanity's desire to understand spiritual arts

(ix) What does the line 2 and 3, tell us about the astronomer?

a) He has a vast knowledge of nature.

b) He is very famous and entertaining.

c) He is well-versed in spiritual arts.

d) He is well-versed in mathematics and science.

(x) What was the astronomer lecturing on?

2. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[10]

Nothing spells extravagance like silk does. Producing silk is a lengthy process and demands close attention. First, quality feed for silkworms needs to be cultivated. Then the worms need to be carefully hand-reared in controlled environmental conditions till the pupae spin the silk cocoons. The silk is extracted by human hand and then woven into fabric.

India's southern region specialises in the production of rich silk yarns that are used in combination with other yarns that are then transformed into awe-inspiring fabrics. India prides itself as the only country that produces all types of natural silk, made from various types of silk-spinning worms. Mulberry, tussar, eri and munga are special to India. The silk yarn of south India is recognised as authentic and elegant not only in the country, but globally. Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are among the leading states producing silk yarn in India. South India is the leading silk-producing area of the country, and is also known for its famous silk-weaving enclaves like Kanchipuram, Dharmavaram and Arni. The traditional handloom silk always scores over the power loom ones in the richness of their textures and design, in their individuality, character and classic beauty. Handloom weaving remains a symbol of the versatility and creativity of living craft. Today, Indian silks, especially the handloom product remains the most beautiful and cherished product in the world over.

It is estimated that almost 85 per cent of the price of silk in the market goes back to communities that are engaged in sericulture and silk industry as the entire families are involved in production rather than one breadwinner.

It plays a huge role in the upliftment of communities from poverty to prosperity. If the consumption of silk increases, the entire village tends to prosper. The final part of silk production is the weaving of the fabric which is considered more of an art than an act. These communities depend solely on weaving silk for their livelihood and the distinct regions have developed their own character of weaving silk to establish indelible identities for themselves.

Silk has been intermingled with the life and culture of the Indians. Though India is

producing all the varieties of silk, i.e., dress materials, scarves/stoles, readymade garments, etc., the silk sarees are unique. The saree is almost synonymous with the word silk. It has been the traditional costume of Indian women since time immemorial. There are innumerable references in Indian literature about this draped garment and the style of wearing differs from time to time, region to region and people to people. The silk sarees of India are among the excellent living examples of the craftsmanship of the weavers of the country. Though India has earned a predominant position in the world with rising silk demand, it still lags behind China in silk production. India contributes around 15 per cent of the world's total silk production while China contributes more than 80 per cent of global production. In India, the cost of imported silk yarn is approximately ₹ 4,500 per kg while domestic yarn is sold between ₹ 3,500 and ₹ 3,800 per kg.

- (i) How does the silk production help in the upliftment of communities?
- a) The entire families are involved in production. b) All of the above
- c) The entire village tends to prosper. d) Almost 85% of the price of silk in the market goes back to communities.
- (ii) What is the traditional costume of the Indian women?
- a) Both scarves and kurta b) scarves
- c) Kurta d) saree
- (iii) Which is the final part of silk-production?
- a) silk extraction b) the weaving of the fabric
- c) textures and designs d) silk-weaving
- (iv) Find the word from the passage which means the same as **use up**.
- a) remains b) consumption
- c) indelible d) materials
- (v) What is the cost of imported silk yam in India?
- a) ₹ 4500 per kg b) ₹ 3500 per kg

c) ₹ 3800 per kg

d) ₹ 3,400 per kg

- (vi) What is the first step in silk production?
- (vii) How are the worms taken care of?
- (viii) Which is the most famous silk?
- (ix) Name a few famous South Indian silk-producing centres.
- (x) Name the three states leading in the production of silk yarn in India?

SECTION B : WRITING SKILLS (24 marks)

3. You are Santosh/Sujata. As President of the Excursion Club you have organized an excursion to Kathmandu (Nepal) during the summer vacation for the senior students of your school. Write a notice in about 50 words, informing the students about the proposed excursion. [4]
4. Write a dialogue between Father and Son regarding the career of the son after passing his Sr. Secondary examination. The opening sentences have been given below. [5]
- Father :** Splendid performance in the Board. What options have you for higher studies?
- Son :** Thanks. With your blessings, I've got 98 percent.
5. A friend of yours has been out of station for a month and there was an important event/ function held in the school while he/she was away. Write him/her a letter describing of the event/ function, and your role in it, and why your friend was missed. [7]

OR

You are Manjunatha/Manglesh living at 220, GK Road, Bengaluru. Your uncle couldn't be a part of your birthday party but he sent you a book **Life and Ideas of Vivekananda** on your birthday. Write a letter to your uncle telling him that you missed him badly but were more than compensated for getting this valuable gift.

6. Write a paragraph on My Grandmother in about 100-150 words. [8]

OR

Today we see a number of students with cell phones in school. Do you think that they should have cell phones at school? Write a paragraph expressing your opinion about it.

SECTION C : GRAMMAR (10 marks)

7. **Complete the tasks, as directed.** **[10]**

(i) Fill in the blanks (a)-(c) with the appropriate option from those in the brackets. **[3]**

William Shakespeare is considered to be (a) _____ (an/a/the) unparalleled literary genius of the Elizabethan Age. He wrote (b) _____ (in/at/for) the contemporary Elizabethan stage (c) _____ (for/on/in) simple, lyrical language which the court and public could enjoy.

(ii) The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. **[4]**

Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided against the correct blank number:

		Error	Correction
Overeating is one of the more wonderful	e.g.	more	<u>most</u>
practices among those which think that they	(a)	_____	_____
can afford it. In fact, that is said that	(b)	_____	_____
near all those who can get as much	(c)	_____	_____
as he desire, overeat to their disadvantage.	(d)	_____	_____

(iii) **Do as directed.**

i. Rearrange the following jumbled words/phrases in the given dialogue to create a meaningful sentence. **[1]**

They still had all their classroom in bright condition. They have gone to see a match. The sick and the suffering found the love and affection of a real mother in Mother Teresa.

that it/its knowledge/of our civilisation/does not know/with/the great defect/is/what to do

ii. Read the conversation given below. Based on your reading, fill in the blanks appropriately. **[2]**

Harshit: How long have you been living in Delhi?

Vipin: I have been living here for the last three years. My parents and I shall be leaving for Mumbai soon as my father is posted there.

Harshit: When will you all be leaving?

Vipin: We will be leaving by the first week of next month.

Harshit asked Vipin how long he had been living in Delhi. Vipin replied (a) _____ He further added that his parents and he would be leaving

for Mumbai soon as his father was posted there. Harshit asked him (b) _____ . Vipin replied that they would be leaving by the first week of the following month.

SECTION D : LITERATURE TEXTBOOK (26 marks)

8. **Read the given excerpts and answer the questions briefly, for ANY TWO excerpts, of the three, given.** [8]

(i) Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow: [4]

No nightingale did ever chant
More welcome notes to weary bands
Of Travellers in some shady haunt.
Among Arabian Sands
A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
In spring-time from the cuckoo-bird.
Breaking the silence of the seas
Among the farthest Hebrides.

- In which season does the cuckoo-bird sing?
- What is the effect of the cuckoo-bird's singing on its listeners?
- Pick out the word from the stanza which is the synonym of **exciting**.

(ii) Read the extract given below and answer the questions/complete the sentences that follow: [4]

... if someone had bought it on the very day I placed it for sale, then I might have felt sorry because I would have wondered if I hadn't been a fool to sell at all.

- What has been placed for sale?
- The speaker would have considered herself fool if someone had bought it at the beginning of the sale because _____.
- The verb form of **fool** is _____.

(iii) Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow: [4]

He was already a hard-charging zone sales manager for a chemical company. Everything was going for him.

- Who does **He** refer to here?
- What happened to the sales manager?
- What does the expression **Everything was going for him** mean here?

d. What did the hard-charging salesman work for?

9. **Answer ANY SIX of the following seven questions in about 30- 40 words each** [12]
- (i) What does the poet regret about her mother's teeth? Answer to the context of the poem **Oh I Wish Id Looked After Me Teeth.** [2]
 - (ii) The journey of a brook is eternal and forever. Explain. [2]
 - (iii) Describe the ending of the poem. How does the rain associate itself with various objects of nature and emotions of human beings? [2]
 - (iv) What kind of life did Bill wish to lead after his retirement? [2]
 - (v) **My father is a lineal descendant of belted earls.** Jessie makes this remark believing that this fact was an obstacle in the fulfilment of her relationship with John A. Pescud Why? [2]
 - (vi) How did the Professor irritate his colleagues with his **horrible heartiness**? Answer to the context of the chapter **The Man Who Knew Too Much.** [2]
 - (vii) Why did the Bishop sell the silver salt-cellars? [2]
10. **Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions in about 120 words** [6]
- (i) Why is Bishop harsh to his sister but soft in his approach to the convict? [6]
 - (ii) Give a character-sketch of the grandmother. Answer to the context of the chapter **How I Taught My Grandmother to Read.** [6]

Solution
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Class IX (2024-25)

SECTION A : READING SKILLS (20 marks)

1. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

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room, How soon unaccountable I became tired and sick,
Till rising and gliding out I wander'd off by myself,
In the mystical moist night air, and from time to time,
Look'd up in perfect silence at the stars.

-Walt Whitman

- (i) (c) Science cannot fully express the wonder of the world.

Explanation:

The poem shows how even after becoming an astronomer, the poet could not express the wonders of the world.

- (ii) the speaker's boredom and disappointment

The poet is bored of the astronomer's lecture. Hence, he uses the words tired and sick.

- (iii)(b) to contrast with the sounds in the lecture room

Explanation:

The poet looks at the stars and he is so mesmerized by them that he falls into silence. On the other hand, the lecturer receives a loud round of applause.

- (iv)(c) the importance of personal experience with nature

Explanation:

The poet wants to share that personally looking up at the stars is a better experience than listening to an astronomer lecturing.

- (v) (b) knowledgeable

Explanation:

A learned person is someone who has knowledge of the subject.

- (vi)(a) Imagery

Explanation:

The image of an applause shows that the lecturer received a lot of praise.

- (vii)(b) Free verse

Explanation:

The poem does not have any rhyme scheme. It is a free verse.

(vii)(b) scientific knowledge and humanity's desire to understand nature through the means of science

Explanation:

The astronomer is a symbol of scientific knowledge in contrast with natural experience.

(ix)(d) He is well-versed in mathematics and science.

Explanation:

The poet is shown figures and charts and diagrams by the astronomer. This shows that he is a mathematician.

(x) The astronomer was talking about stars.

2. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

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India's southern region specialises in the production of rich silk yarns that are used in combination with other yarns that are then transformed into awe-inspiring fabrics. India prides itself as the only country that produces all types of natural silk, made from various types of silk-spinning worms. Mulberry, tussar, eri and munga are special to India. The silk yarn of south India is recognised as authentic and elegant not only in the country, but globally. Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are among the leading states producing silk yarn in India. South India is the leading silk-producing area of the country, and is also known for its famous silk-weaving enclaves like Kanchipuram, Dharmavaram and Arni. The traditional handloom silk always scores over the power loom ones in the richness of their textures and design, in their individuality, character and classic beauty. Handloom weaving remains a symbol of the versatility and creativity of living craft. Today, Indian silks, especially the handloom product remains the most beautiful and cherished product in the world over.

It is estimated that almost 85 per cent of the price of silk in the market goes back to communities that are engaged in sericulture and silk industry as the entire families are involved in production rather than one breadwinner.

It plays a huge role in the upliftment of communities from poverty to prosperity. If the consumption of silk increases, the entire village tends to prosper. The final part of silk production is the weaving of the fabric which is considered more of an art than an act. These communities depend solely on weaving silk for their livelihood and the distinct regions have developed their own character of weaving silk to establish indelible identities

for themselves.

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(i) **(d)** Almost 85% of the price of silk in the market goes back to communities.

Explanation:

The silk sold becomes a source of income for the communities. This helps in getting them out of poverty.

(ii) **(d)** saree

Explanation:

Saree is the traditional costume of Indian women. It is draped in different ways.

(iii) **(b)** the weaving of the fabric

Explanation:

Weaving the threads into fabric is the final part of silk production.

(iv) **(b)** consumption

Explanation:

Consumption means using up a resource.

(v) **(a)** ₹ 4500 per kg

Explanation:

Imported silk yarn is 4500 rupees and domestic silk yarn is 3500 to 3800 rupees.

(vi) The first step in silk production is the cultivation of quality feed for the silkworms.

(vii) The worms are reared in controlled environmental conditions.

(viii) The traditional handloom silk is the most famous silk.

(ix) A few famous South Indian silk-producing centers are Kanchipuram, Dharmavaram and Arni.

(x) Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are the three states leading in the production of silk yarn in India.

SECTION B : WRITING SKILLS (24 marks)

Excursion Club

St. COLUMBIA SCHOOL, KARNAL

10 April 20XX

NOTICE

EXCURSION

All students of Class IX and X are invited to join an excursion to Kathmandu (Nepal).

Duration : a fortnight

Dates : 15 May to 29 May

Expenses : ₹ 5000-per person

Itinerary : Available with the undersigned

Those interested may contact the undersigned before 17th April.

Santosh/Sujata

President

3. Excursion Club

4. **Father** : I know it is a splendid performance. I also know that engineering is your first choice. Isn't it?

Son : I'm happy that you know my choice.

Father : Your first choice should be to crack the IIT test.

Son : That's my dream. Your blessings are with me.

Father : God is great. He will reward your efforts.

Son : Let's hope so. But I have an alternative plan too.

Father : What's that son?

Son : I have applied for all the leading engineering colleges. Computer Science is my first choice.

Father : That's quite sensible. It will fetch you a good job in any MNCs.

Son : That's my dream, dad.

Father : God'll make your dreams come true.

Son : With your blessing, I hope to accomplish it.

5. 75, Kirti Nagar

Delhi

16th November 20XX

Dear Govind

Hope your trip to Hong Kong was full of fun. While you were away on your vacation, our school celebrated 14th November Children's Day as a school fete. All the children along with their class teachers were very excited. We started planning about one week in advance. Each section of the class had to plan out one food stall and one game stall. This

way, from classes Nursery to XII, all had to compulsorily participate in the fete. The active children of our class were given duties at the stalls. Our class-teacher, Juhi ma'am, decided to keep the Lucky draw and Bhelpuri stall. For Bhelpuri, boys had to bring Murmura and green chutney and girls were asked to bring boiled potatoes, tomatoes and onions cut from home and also chaat masala. Juhi ma'am taught us how to make Bhelpuri in our S.U.E W. period well in advance. And for the lucky draw, we collected ₹ 15/- per member and wrote their names, phone number along with their addresses. We had planned 3 gift hampers containing lots of cold drink cans, wafer biscuits, chocolates, juices, chips, kurkure, etc. Each hamper had ₹ 999/- worth items. The lucky draw was taken out towards the end of the day. Juhi ma'am made me the cashier to collect money for the lucky draw. I had collected nearly ₹ 9699/- and our Bhelpuri stall was also a great success. We were selling each plate for ₹ 15/-. This way we made a collection of ₹ 5999/- from Bhelpuri too

Overall, we collected ₹ 19999/- the highest among all sections. This amount was then kept for the donation to Shishu Bhawan, for a good cause. I wish you were here. We all enjoyed a lot on that busy day, playing a lot of games and eating lots of food. I missed you a lot. Hoping to see you soon.

Yours lovingly

Rajni

OR

220, GK Road

Bengaluru

28th May, 20XX

Dear Uncle

My eyes were searching for someone in the crowd of well-wishers celebrating my birthday. Really, I missed you on that auspicious occasion. However, when the courier brought a parcel, I felt relieved. You didn't forget my birthday. What a pleasant surprise! It was really a wonderful gift that I could have ever had on my birthday. 'Life and Ideas of Vivekananda' is a great book. You know that Swami Vivekananda is my ideal. That great saint and thinker of India gave the message of Vedantism to the USA and the Western world in the late 19th century. The book will be a source of inspiration for me in my life. Thank you again for sending me this wonderful gift on my birthday. Pay my respect to Aunty and love to young Kushal.

With Love

Yours Affectionately

Manjunatha/Manglesh

6. Unfortunately I lost my grandfather when I was just a child. So I don't know anything about my grandfather. However, I am lucky that my grandmother is still alive. She is eighty but looks quite younger. My grandmother has a long association with me. She used to wake me up early in the morning. She prepared me for school. She even accompanied me to my school. Now I am a student of class IX. My grandmother can't help me in preparing my lessons. But she keeps sitting while I study. We share the same room. She is a very religious lady. She is mentally alert and physically active. She says prayers in the morning but never disturbs others. She is a graceful and grand old lady. She generally wears spotless white clothes. She knows so many stories. Sometimes she grows humorous. I am proud of my grandmother. May she live long!

OR

Should Students be Allowed Cell Phones at School

There is no doubt that cell phones are regarded as one of the most common means of communication. Young generation nowadays uses cell phones like an indispensable commodity that goes along with them at any pace of life, even at schools or in classrooms. Although cell phones bring everyone many benefits and conveniences, in my opinion, the use of cell phones at school is unacceptable for some following reasons. Firstly, the use of cell phones in class can make students lazy in brainstorming and making use of creativity in the case they deal with difficult problems. Secondly, it impacts detrimentally on student's process of attention. Sometimes due to small problems, students easily take action without thinking carefully, such as fighting, gathering into small gangs, bullying each other. Students often use cell phones to call the assistance of outsiders which leads to the serious effects later Kids are always under pressure to do well in school. As a result, the occasional student may cheat on a test. Mobile phones are capable of more than just calling and texting. Students can easily gain Internet access through their phones during an exam. Additionally, they can listen to recorded information. Allowing cell phones in schools invites the risk of theft. Many cell phones, and especially smartphones, can be particularly appealing targets to criminals who can remove or extract user data and then resell the phones. Keeping students' phones out of the school eliminates the risk of theft, and prevents the need for costly replacement of the phones.

SECTION C : GRAMMAR (10 marks)

7. Complete the tasks, as directed.

(i) (a) an, (b) for, (c) in

(ii)	Error	Correction
(a)	which	<u>who</u>
(b)	that	<u>it</u>

(c)	near	<u>nearly</u>
(d)	he	<u>they</u>

(iii) Do as directed.

i. The great defect of our civilisation is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge.

ii. (a) that he had been living there for the last three years, (b) when they all would be leaving

SECTION D : LITERATURE TEXTBOOK (26 marks)

8. Read the given excerpts and answer the questions briefly, for ANY TWO excerpts, of the three, given.

(i) a. The cuckoo-bird sings in spring season.

b. The listeners are thrilled at the cuckoo-bird's song.

c. It is 'thrilling'.

(ii) a. 'Villa' has been placed for sale.

b. _____ it went very cheap.

c. It is 'befool'.

(iii) a. Chuck Charles Hooper is referred to here.

b. He had a terrible accident.

c. Everything was going on well with him, with his job and the family.

d. The hard-charging salesman worked for a chemical company.

9. Answer ANY SIX of the following seven questions in about 30- 40 words each

(i) The poet regretted that she had made fun of her mother's false teeth. Now she herself was on the path of getting false teeth by not taking care of her teeth.

(ii) The brook has a constant and an eternal journey. It moves on incessantly, overcoming all the difficulties that it faces on its way. Though it merges into the sea, it remains ever-flowing from its origin to the point of merger. It is immortal. It goes on forever.

(iii) Kahlil Gibran gives a philosophical and emotional overtone while ending the poem.

The rain becomes 'the sigh' of the sea, 'the laughter' of the field and 'the tears' of heaven. It sighs from the deep sea of love and affection. It makes the spirit of man rejoice and laugh. The poet calls it the tears that come down from the 'endless heaven of memories'.

(iv) Bill wished to lead a simple and honest life after his retirement. He would give up boxing. He would try to get a job as an instructor in some school and would do full

justice to the job. He would lead a normal life and hoped that everything shall run smoothly.

- (v) Jessie makes the above remark because she felt that her father would disapprove of her marriage with John A. Pescud as there was a major disparity between the socio-economic status of the two.
- (vi) Private Quelch was a big show-off. He always drilled with enthusiasm and even after a thirty miles march, seemed to be untired and asked the others-'what about a song, chaps'? This horrible heartiness irritated his colleagues.
- (vii) The Bishop was a kind, selfless and generous man. He was always ready to help others. When he came to know that Mere Gringoire was unable to pay her rent, he sold his silver salt cellars and sent the amount to Mere Gringoire so that she could pay the rent.

10. Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions in about 120 words

- (i) Persome, a pragmatic and perceptive individual, was driven by practicality and a worldly outlook. She finds herself at odds with her brother's unwavering dedication to acts of boundless charity, perceiving it as excessive. In contrast, the Bishop stands as a paragon of an exemplary priest, believing that his sister should possess a deeper comprehension of his motives. However, discontent pervades Persome's being upon witnessing the Bishop's intervention to save the convict. While the Bishop demonstrates remarkable emotional control, his sister's dissatisfaction remains unabated. Aware of the complexities at hand, the Bishop endeavors to navigate the situation with a blend of understanding and compassion, for he intimately identifies with the plight of the convict. Consequently, he assumes a stern demeanor towards Persome while adopting a gentler and more empathetic approach in his dealings with the transformed individual.
- (ii) The grandmother was an elderly lady of sixty-two in the plot. She lacked education as she had never attended school. She lamented her lack of literacy when her granddaughter went to participate in a wedding ceremony. At that moment, she felt powerless and reliant as she couldn't read 'Kashi Yatre' on her own. This incident sparked a transformation in her life. She resolved to learn how to read in order to attain independence. Her determination aided her and she successfully acquired the skill of reading. She believed that 'age is never a hindrance to learning' and she validated that notion. She was a conventional lady who believed in paying respect by touching the feet of God, elders, and teachers. Consequently, during the Dussehra festival, she respectfully touched the feet of her granddaughter, acknowledging her as a teacher. In conclusion, she was a loving lady with immense determination and firm willpower.