

**HEROES (ENGLISH TEXT BOOK PART-II)**  
**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**HEROES**

**FIRST YEAR AT HARROW**  
**(Sir. Winston S. Churchill)**

- Q1. The writer says that examiners ask questioners which students cannot answer and not those which can answer, is the compliant just?  
Ans. No this compliant is not just. Students should hard work to answer all the questions.
- Q2. What sorts of questions are asked by your examiner?  
Ans. Our examiner asks easy as well as difficult questions so they can distinguish between brilliant and dull students.
- Q3. Why did not Churchill do well in the examination?  
Ans. Churchill didn't like Latin and Mathematics, so he didn't do well in the examination.
- Q4. How did he do his Latin paper?  
Ans. In Latin paper, Churchill wrote his name, question no '1' and put a bracket around it thus (1) and left the remaining paper blank.
- Q5. Churchill was taught English at Harrow and not Latin and Greek. Was It a gain or loss?  
Ans. Yes it was gain that Churchill was taught English at Harrow because students of Latin and Greek had also learnt to English.
- Q6. What good did his three years stay at Harrow do him?  
Ans. He learnt basic rules of English again and again and in this way he learnt English well.
- Q7. In after years how did the knowledge of English stand him in good stead?  
Ans. He faced no difficulties in his practical life. The knowledge of English helped Churchill to become a successful politician.
- Q8. Write an appreciation or criticism of Churchill's views in regard to study of Latin, Greek and English and their value in earning a living?  
Ans. English is an international language and enables us to understand international issues and help us to earn everywhere in the world.
- Q9. At which age Churchill sit for his first examination?  
Ans. At the age of twelve, he sat for his first examination.
- Q10. Why does he call examination an inhospitable region?  
Ans. He calls examination an inhospitable region because they were a great trial to him.
- Q11. In which subject, Churchill want to be examined?  
Ans. Churchill wanted to be examined in history, poetry and essay writing.

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- Q12. In which subjects were the examiners interested?  
Ans. The examiners were interested in Latin and Mathematics.
- Q13. Who was the headmaster of Harrow school?  
Ans. Mr. Welldone was the headmaster of Harrow school.
- Q14. To which class was Churchill admitted OR where was the writer placed?  
Ans. Churchill was admitted in the lowest division of Fourth class.
- Q15. Why were the students of this class taught English only?  
Ans. The students of this class were taught English only because they were considered dull and fool.
- Q16. How did Somervell teach them English writing?  
Ans. Somervell took a long sentence and broke it up into its components by means of black, blue, red and green ink.
- Q17. What did he learn in his English class?  
Ans. In his English class, he learnt English parsing and English analysis.
- Q18. Why does writer prefer English over Latin and Greek?  
Ans. The writer prefers English over Latin and Greek because he loves his national language.

**HITCH-HIKING ACROSS SAHARA**  
**(G.F. Lamb)**

- Q1. Give an idea of size of Sahara. How does it compare with England?  
Ans. Writer compares Sahara with England by telling that it would be difficult to find out England if placed in middle of Sahara.
- Q2. What did Christopher foster's mother do with his desire to see distant places?  
Ans. His foster mother used to threaten him to send him Timbuktu which aroused in him a desire to visit distant places.
- Q3. How did he manage to get a seat in weapon carrier?  
Ans. Christopher managed to sit in weapon carrier by producing a permit from War Ministry.
- Q4. What was the noticeable feature of desert city, named Ghardaia?  
Ans. The most noticeable feature of Ghardaia was plenty of flies. The flies had covered food and even the faces of children.
- Q5. How did they manage to drive the heavy truck in the trackless desert with its soft sand?  
Ans. They placed steel mesh before the wheels to make the truck move.

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- Q6. What did the driver of truck tell to Christopher about three Englishmen who had attempted to cross the desert?  
Ans. The driver told that three Englishmen died of thirst. They drank radiator one of them drank oil.
- Q7. Give an account of little town named El Golea and compare it with In Salah, bringing out the differences between the two.  
Ans. El Golea was the true oasis with plenty of water, palm and fruit trees while In Salah was barren place and fighting for its survival.
- Q8. What do you know of professor Claude Balanguernon? How did he save the hero's life towards the end of hitch hike?  
Ans. Professor Claude Balanguernon was a Frenchman living in Tamanrasset. He was teaching Tuareg people. At the end he saved hero's life by connecting desert patrol.
- Q9. Describe the events leading to killing of a camel. What sort of water did they get from its stomach?  
Ans. Christopher and his friends went to a well and found it dry, so they killed a camel to get water from its stomach. The water they got was greenish fluid.
- Q10. Describe the journey through the land of thirst and death.  
Ans. In the land of thirst and death they saw twenty big vultures, faced a sand storm and a snake also attacked Christopher.
- Q11. Describe the stay at In-Abbagarit. How did Christopher manage to get water from there?  
Ans. At In-Abbagarit he stayed in a small mud structure called Bordj. Christopher tied the wire of his recording machine with teapot to get water from well.
- Q12. Where is Timbuktu?  
Ans. Timbuktu is an ancient city in heart of French America.
- Q13. What does hitch-hiking mean?  
Ans. Hitch hiking means to travel in other's vehicle.
- Q14. Why/How did Christopher learn camel riding?  
Ans. He learnt camel riding to visit Tuareg king. He learnt camel riding with great difficulty. He was thrown onto ground four times.
- Q15. Why did Christopher and his companions kill a camel?  
Ans. They killed a camel to get water from its stomach because they found water nowhere else.
- Q16. How did Christopher try to fetch water from the well?  
Ans. He used wire of his recording machine as a line to fetch water from the well.

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**SIR ALEXANDER FLEMING**  
**(Patrick Pringle)**

- Q1. What are antiseptics and what is the antiseptic method?  
Ans. The chemical substance that kills germs is called antiseptic and usage of antiseptic is called antiseptic method.
- Q2. What was the chief defect of antiseptic method?  
Ans. The chief defect of antiseptic method was that it also destroyed cells of body.
- Q3. What part is played by white cells in the blood of human body?  
Ans. The white cells play a part of body armor against germs and disease.
- Q4. Give an account of early life of Fleming.  
Ans. Fleming was born in Ayrshire on August 6, 1881. After receiving his early education in his village, he went to Darvel School at the age of ten. At the age of fourteen he studied at the Regent Street Polytechnic. At the age of twenty he received a share in legacy and joined St. Mary medical school.
- Q5. Describe how Fleming discovered penicillin?  
Ans. Fleming was growing germs on cultural plates that piece of fungus dropped on the plate. This fungus began to grow and Fleming called it penicillin.
- Q6. In what respect is penicillin is better than chemical antiseptic?  
Ans. Chemical antiseptics harm the white cells while penicillin has no harm to them.
- Q7. What do you know of Oxford team?  
Ans. Oxford team headed by Professor Florey and Doctor E.B. Chain including trained chemists and bacteriologist worked for the concentration of penicillin.
- Q8. How did they make penicillin more effective?  
Ans. They made penicillin more effective by concentrating it.
- Q9. Write a note on penicillin a wonder drug.  
Ans. Penicillin revolutionized the healing of war wound and saved countless lives and called a wonder drug.
- Q10. Was Fleming proud of his discovery?  
Ans. No, Fleming was not proud of his discovery because he said that, "I didn't do anything, nature made penicillin".
- Q11. Why could not penicillin has been discovered in the research laboratories of America?  
Ans. Penicillin could not have been discovered in research laboratories of America because these laboratories were gleaming and dustless.

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- Q12. Fleming's achievements paved the way for other discoveries in the medical field. What are they?  
Ans. Fleming achievements simulated new research and many new drugs were discovered later on.
- Q13. What is Lysozyme and how was it discovered by Fleming?  
Ans. Lysozyme is the natural antiseptic. Fleming discovered it while examining his own nasal secretions.
- Q14. How did Lister kill germs?  
Ans. Lister killed germs by sterilizing his instruments with carbolic acid.
- Q15. What are leucocytes and who discovered them?  
Ans. Leucocytes are natural armour against disease and Metchnikoff discovered them.
- Q16. When and where was Fleming born?  
Ans. Fleming was born in Ayrshire on August 6, 1881.
- Q17. What is aseptic method?  
Ans. Aseptic method is the use of heat to kill germs.
- Q18. How did a man in Italy express his thanks for Fleming?  
Ans. He thanked Fleming by saying that his children owed their lives to him.
- Q19. How did Fleming show his modesty?  
Ans. Fleming showed his modesty by saying that he discovered penicillin by chance.
- Q20. What was the condition of Fleming laboratory?  
Ans. It was like a dirty backroom of a drug-store having no facilities of modern laboratories.
- Q21. When was penicillin first used in human case?  
Ans. Penicillin was first used in human case in 1941.
- Q22. When did Fleming die?  
Ans. He died in 1955 at the age of seventy three.

**LOUIS PASTEUR**  
**(Margaret Avery)**

- Q1. Describe the early life of Louis Pasteur.  
Ans. Louis Pasteur was born at Dole in 1822. He graduated from Besancon. In 1848 he became Deputy Professor of Chemistry in University of Strasburg.
- Q2. Give some instances of Pasteur's patriotism.  
Ans. Pasteur was so patriot that he enrolled himself in National Guard and returned the degree of Doctor of Medicine to University of Bonn as German had war with France.

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- Q3. What do you mean by spontaneous generation?  
Ans. Spontaneous generation means that life can come into being from the nonliving materials.
- Q4. How did Pasteur prove that spontaneous generation was not a fact?  
Ans. Pasteur proved that by doing an experiment that if a substance is heated and air is contacted with it, substance doesn't alter.
- Q5. Describe the importance and popularity of silk worm industry in France. What help did Pasteur rendered in curing silk worm disease in his country?  
Ans. In France common greeting is "how our silkworms are doing?" Every family had a room for rearing silkworms. Pasteur asked the people to keep those eggs laid by healthy worms.
- Q6. How did Pasteur discover the treatment of cattle disease Anthrax?  
Ans. He grew Anthrax weekend germs and proved that these germs saved animals from the disease.
- Q7. How did Pasteur discover the method of making vaccine?  
Ans. Pasteur cultivated germs which died and he inoculated the birds with these germs and birds started to recover from illness.
- Q8. Give an account of hydrophobia and how he cured the first patient suffering from it?  
Ans. Pasteur exposed spinal cord of rabbit to dry air and used it into dogs. Pasteur cured first patient by inoculating him for ten days.
- Q9. Who was Louis Pasteur and what did he discover?  
Ans. Pasteur was a French Chemist and he discovered that disease was caused by living organisms.
- Q10. Why was Pasteur rejected from the army?  
Ans. He was rejected from the army because he was half paralyzed man.
- Q11. Why did Pasteur forget his wedding ceremony?  
Ans. He forgot his wedding ceremony because he was busy in his experimental work.
- Q12. What did French Government force Pasteur to do?  
Ans. The French Government forced Pasteur to find out the remedy to the epidemic of silk worm disease.
- Q13. What is Hydrophobia or Rabies?  
Ans. It is a disease caused by bite of mad dog.
- Q14. What is tsetse-fly and what disease it causes?  
Ans. It is two winged biting fly found in Central Asia. It can cause several diseases including sleeping sickness.

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- Q15. How did Pasteur simulate other scientist OR How did Pasteur show the way to other scientist?  
Ans. Pasteur's work simulated other scientists to work on other human diseases.
- Q16. What is vaccination?  
Ans. Vaccination is inoculation of weekend germs in human body to cure the disease.
- Q17. When was Pasteur's institute built and why?  
Ans. The Pasteur's institute was built in 1888 to show the world gratitude for Pasteur's work on disease.
- Q18. When did Pasteur die?  
Ans. Pasteur died in 1895 at the age of seventy three.

**MUSTAFA KAMAL**  
**(Wilfrid F. Castle)**

- Q1. What was the attitude of Turkish toward the allied after World War I?  
Ans. The attitude of Turkish government was slavish. The public of Anatolia was against allies. The king of Turkey was a puppet in hands of allies.
- Q2. When was Mustafa Kamal sent to Anatolia?  
Ans. He was sent to Anatolia to put down the revolt. He was sent to Anatolia to crush the Turk rebels who were not ready to surrender before the allied forces.
- Q3. What was the reaction of Turkish patriots to the intension of allies to partition to Ottoman Empire?  
Ans. The Turks were angry. A flame of anger burnt in the heart of men and women.
- Q4. Write a note on Mustafa Kamal's activities in Anatolia.  
Ans. In Anatolia Mustafa Kamal arranged a secret meeting with commander of the rebel army. He formed a National Government in Anatolia. He also started a tour to the villages to raise the National array.
- Q5. Why did Mehmat order Mustafa Kamal to return to Constantinople?  
Ans. When Mehmat heard of the rebellious activities of Mustafa Kamal, he at once ordered him to return to Constantinople.
- Q6. What was Mustafa Kamal's reply?  
Ans. He said, "I shall stay in Anatolia until the nation has won its independence".
- Q7. How did Mehmat try to regain Anatolia for himself?  
Ans. He played a dirty trick to regain Anatolia. He showed his willingness to make a government. Some patriots fell a prey to his trap.

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Q8. Why did his plan fail?

Ans. Mustafa Kamal knew the plot of Mehmat. He did not trust his promises. He stayed in Anatolia and continued his work.

Q9. What were the terms offered to the Turkey by the allies?

Ans. The terms offered to Turkey were as under:

- a. Around Izmir there would be a large Greek district.
- b. Cecilia would go to French.
- c. The capital would remain under the control of Britain, French and Italy.

Q10. Why were guerilla bands formed?

Ans. Guerilla bands were formed to stop the advancement of Greek forces.

Q11. What happened when Padishah signed the terms of peace?

Ans. When Padishah signed the terms of peace, a fight started between Greeks and Turkish patriots.

Q12. How was Turkish script simplified?

Ans. The old script was replaced by the Roman script and thus the Turkish script was simplified.

Q13. How did Mustafa Kamal simplify the Turkish language?

Ans. Mustafa Kamal discarded the use of all the words of other languages to simplify Turkish language.

Q14. What were Mustafa Kamal's economic reforms?

Ans. He started construction in railways, motor roads and also encouraged heavy industry and banking system.

Q15. What were the main achievements of Mustafa Kamal?

Ans. The democratization and awakening of people were the main achievements of Mustafa Kamal.

Q16. What did he decide about old titles and nobilities?

Ans. He decided to abolish all the old titles and nobilities.

Q17. When was the Turkish Republic founded?

Ans. The Turkish Republic was founded on October 29, 1923.

Q18. What revolutionary steps did he take to modernize Turkey?

Ans. Fez, the head dress was abolished and replaced by hats and abolition of veil for women was revolutionary step taken by Mustafa Kamal.



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Q19. Describe the social reforms of Mustafa Kamal and what did he say about women's rights?

Ans. He educated the people and introduced Roman script. He said that women should be educated in every field of science.

Q20. What were the old titles of Sultan?

Ans. He was called 'the emperor of powerful emperors, Distributor of crowns to the king of the earth, Master of Europe, Asia and Africa, High king of the two seas.....'