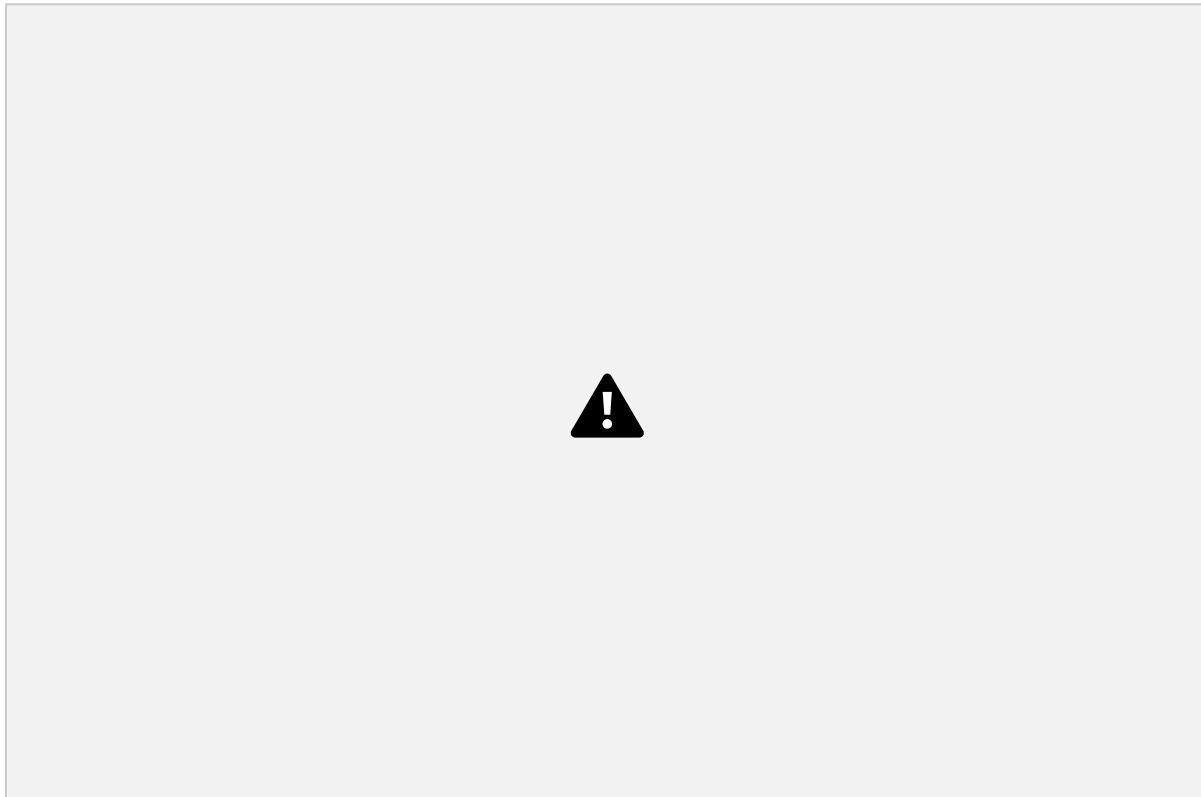


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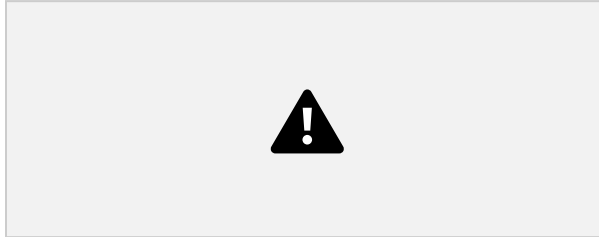
Lost Spring Summary to Solve CBSE Sure-Shot Questions

Lost Spring Summary Part-1 Complete NCERT Solution Class 12 English Flamingo

The summary of Lost Spring explains the stories of stolen childhood in two parts. In Lost Spring, the author, Anees Jung, analyses the grinding poverty and traditions responsible for children's exploitation. The summary of Lost Spring will be discussed in two parts: **"Sometimes I find a rupee in the garbage"** and **"I want to drive a car."** Both Saheb and Mukesh's stories have the same message: that children are taken advantage of because of poverty and old ways. The

summary, which serves as the narrative's framework, is produced by an eminent specialist teacher.

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NCERT FLAMINGO: LOST SPRING[/caption]

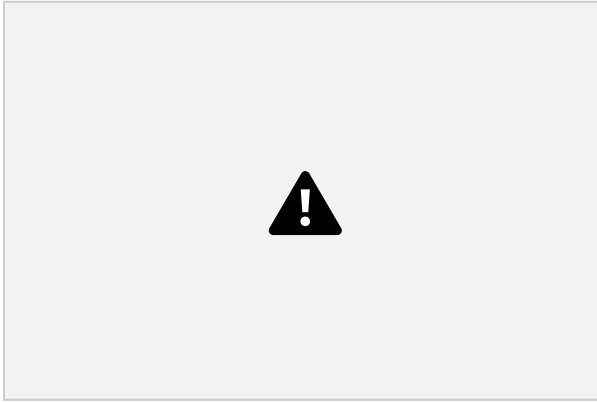
"Sometimes I find a rupee in the garbage"

The first part of the summary of Lost Spring explains the grim poverty of Saheb, who was compelled to leave his country, Bangladesh, due to excessive floods that spoiled their crops. Anees Jung asks the question, "Why do you do this?" Saheb. She meets Saheb every morning, who collects garbage in her neighborhood. Storms spoil their crops and homes in Dhaka. Therefore, they were compelled to leave their country in the hope of finding "gold" in the big city. She comes to know that he doesn't go to school as there is no school in the neighborhood. His full name is 'Saheb-e-Alam', and he doesn't know the meaning of his name. He roams the streets collecting garbage with his friends.

Anees Jung goes to Seemapuri, situated on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it. People came to Seemapuri in 1971, and the Saheb family was one of them. 10,000 ragpickers are living in Seemapuri. Seemapuri is devoid of all facilities like sewage, drainage, and sanitation. There is no drinking water in the colony. She further asks about the reason for leaving their country. "Garbage to them is gold". They make both ends meet by collecting garbage. Children had a different angle for collecting garbage. "I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten-rupee note." Saheb was fond of tennis, and he used to go to the club to watch the playing boys. After some time, Saheb starts working at a tea stall where he was earning 800 rupees, but he was not happy as he was no longer his own master.

[Lost Spring Summary Part-2 Complete NCERT Solution Class 12 English Flamingo](#)

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"I want to drive a car"

Anees Jung sets the second part of Lost Spring in Ferozabad, India, a center for bangle-making. Mukesh is the main character in this section. In this section, she explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. They didn't make any headway. Ferozabad has the same living conditions as Seemapuri. Mukesh lives in a house with crumbling walls, shaky doors, and no windows. The bangle makers live in houses with low lighting, and most people lose their eyesight as a result of the furnace's excessive heat and low lighting. Anees Jung goes on to explain the pitiful state of humans in Ferozabad, where they are entangled in a web of poverty and the stigma of caste into which they are born. They are exploited by sahu-kars, middlemen, cops, and bureaucrats.

Conclusion of Lost Spring

Anees Jung explains how poverty affects children regardless of what they do. She explains that Saheb and Mukesh, like the other children, wanted to work according to their desires, but circumstances prevented them from doing so. Both Seemapuri and Ferozabad suffer from a lack of amenities. As a result, we can conclude that the title, Lost Spring, is appropriate in both parts of the story.

Lost Spring Important Questions CBSE Class 12 English Flamingo

CBSE Sure-Shot Questions The Lost Spring Class 12 English. Questions and Answers of Lost Spring NCERT Class 12 English will include questions and answers with PDFs that are very short (less than 40-50 words), textual, long, and from previous years. There will be no need for the students to consult any additional books or guides. They will receive 100 percent marks in the CBSE and HBSE examinations for class 12 English if they do

these with enthusiasm. Designed and written by a professional English teacher with 25 years of experience teaching class 12 across multiple boards.

Lost Spring Textual Questions Complete NCERT Solution Class 12 English Flamingo

Think as you read

Short Answer Type Questions(2-3 Marks, 40-50 words)

Question.1. What is Saheb looking for in the garbage dumps? Where is he and where has he come from? (HBSE 2014: 2018: SAT 2019)

Answer. "Garbage to them is gold". They make both ends meet by collecting garbage. Saheb had a different angel for collecting garbage. "I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten-rupee note." Lost Spring explains the grim poverty of Saheb, who was compelled to leave his country, Bangladesh, due to excessive floods that spoiled their crops

Lost Spring explains the grim poverty of Saheb, who was compelled to leave his country, Bangladesh, due to excessive floods that spoiled their crops. Anees Jung asks the question, "Why do you do this?" Saheb. She meets Saheb every morning, who collects garbage in her neighborhood. Storms spoil their crops and homes in Dhaka. Therefore, they were compelled to leave their country in the hope of finding "gold" in the big city.

Question.2. What explanation does the author offer for the children not wearing footwear? (HBSE. 2012)

Answer. The author finds children in the street without shoes. The ragpickers don't have shoes to wear. The author explains that it is the tradition in villages to stay barefoot. This shows their perpetual state of poverty, not their tradition of remaining barefoot.

Question.3. Is Saheb happy working at the tea stall? Explain. (HBSE. 2010)

Answer. Saheb was fond of tennis, and he used to go to the club to watch the playing boys. After some time, Saheb starts working at a tea stall where he was earning 800 rupees, but he was not happy as he was no longer his own master.

Question.4. What makes the city of Ferozabad famous? (HBSE. 2014: 2018; SAT JULY 2019)

Answer. Anees Jung sets the second part of Lost Spring in Ferozabad, India, a center for bangle-making. Mukesh is the main character in this section. In this section, she explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen.

Question.5. Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangles industry. (HBSE. 2010; 2012; 2013)

Answer. Anees Jung explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. The bangle makers live in houses with low lighting, and most people lose their eyesight as a result of the furnace's excessive heat and low lighting.

Question.6. How is Mukesh's attitude to his situation different from that of his family? (HBSE. 2019)

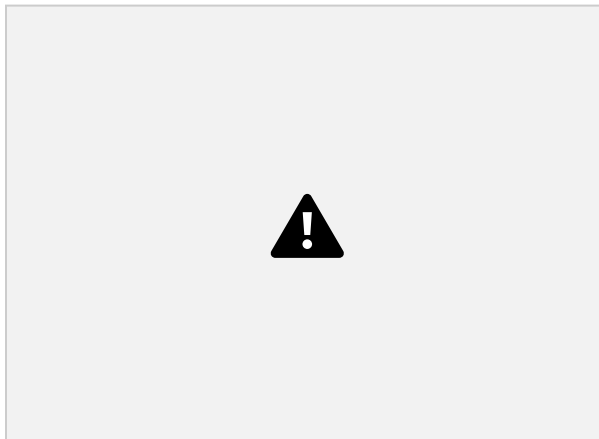
Answer. Anees Jung explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. He didn't lose his heart till the end of the story and his determination of becoming very strong.

Question.7. How did Saheb get a pair of shoes? (HBSE. 2018)

Answer. Saheb was fond of tennis, and he used to go to the club to watch the playing boys. He got a pair of shoes from a player due to a minor fault in the shoes. Someone gave shoes to Saheb. He was wearing the discarded shoes of some rich people, as there was a small hole in the shoes.

Lost Spring Questions and Answers: Understanding the text

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pexels[/caption]

Question.1. What could be some of the reasons for the migration of people from villages to cities?

Answer. In villages, there are fewer chances of employment as the landholdings are decreasing day by day. So, people are compelled to move to towns and cities for employment and better

education for their kids. The same thing happened in the case of Saheb. Lost Spring explains the grim poverty of Saheb, who was compelled to leave his country, Bangladesh, due to excessive floods that spoiled their crops. Storms spoil their crops and homes in Dhaka. Therefore, they were compelled to leave their country in the hope of finding "gold" in the big city.

Question.2. Would you agree that promises made to poor children are rarely kept? Why do you think this happens in the incidents narrated in the text?

Answer. The promises made to the children are never fulfilled. The author just asked Saheb to join her school in a light mood, but her intention was clear that promises are never fulfilled in the case of children. The same thing happened in the case of Saheb.

Question.3. What forces conspire to keep the workers in the bangle industry of Ferozabad in poverty? (HBSE. 2012; 2019)

Answer. Anees Jung sets the second part of Lost Spring in Ferozabad, India, a center for bangle-making. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. The vicious circle of sahu-kars, middlemen, and policemen has always put a burden on the heads of the children and families that they are unable to come out of that burden in their life and may their many generations live in peace.

Question.4. Write a brief note on the town of Ferozabad.

Answer. Anees Jung sets the second part of Lost Spring in Ferozabad, India, a center for bangle-making. Mukesh is the main character in this section. In this section, she explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. They didn't make any headway. Ferozabad has the same living conditions as Seemapuri. Mukesh lives in a house with crumbling walls, shaky doors, and no windows. The bangle makers live in houses with low lighting, and most people lose their eyesight as a result of the furnace's excessive heat and low lighting. Anees Jung goes on to explain the pitiful state of humans in Ferozabad, where they are entangled in a web of poverty and the stigma of caste into which they are born. They are exploited by sahu-kars, middlemen, cops, and bureaucrats.

Lost Spring Questions and Answers: Talking about the text CBSE Sure-Shot Questions The Lost Spring Class 12 English

Question.1. How, in your opinion, can Mukesh realize his dream?

Answer. Anees Jung explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. He didn't lose his heart till the end of the story and his determination of becoming very strong.

Question.2. Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangles industry.

Answer. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. The bangle makers live in houses with low lighting, and most people lose their eyesight as a result of the furnace's excessive heat and low lighting.

Thinking about language

Literary devices in Lost Spring Complete NCERT Solution Class 12 English Flamingo

Although this text speaks of factual events and situations of misery it transforms these situations with almost poetical prose into a literary experience. How does it do so? Here are

some literary devices:

- **Hyperbole** is a way of speaking or writing that makes something sound better or more exciting than it is.

For example, Garbage to them is gold.

- A **Metaphor**, as you may know, compares two things or ideas that are not very similar. A metaphor describes a thing in terms of a single quality or feature of some other thing; we can say that a metaphor “transfers” the quality of one thing to another. For example, **The road was a ribbon of light.**

- **Simile** is a word or phrase that compares one thing with another using the words “like” or “as”. For example: **As white as snow.**

Lost Spring Most Important Questions CBSE Class 12 English Flamingo

Question.1. To which country did Saheb's parents originally belong? Why did they come to India? (Compartment 2014)

or

Q. Why did Saheb's parents leave Dhaka and migrate to India? (Compartment 2014)

or

Q. Why had ragpickers come to live in Seemapuri? (2014)

Answer. The first part of the story of Lost Spring explains the grim poverty of Saheb, who was compelled to leave his country, Bangladesh, due to excessive floods that spoiled their crops. Anees Jung asks the question, "Why do you do this?" Saheb. She meets Saheb every morning,

who collects garbage in her neighborhood. Storms spoil their crops and homes in Dhaka. Therefore, they were compelled to leave their country in the hope of finding "gold" in the big city. He roams the streets collecting garbage with his friends.

Question.2. What job did Saheb take up? Was he happy? (HBSE 2014)

Answer. "Garbage to them is gold". They make both ends meet by collecting garbage. Children had a different angle for collecting garbage. "I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten-rupee note." Saheb was fond of tennis, and he used to go to the club to watch the playing boys. After some time, Saheb starts working at a tea stall where he was earning 800 rupees, but he was not happy as he was no longer his own master. He was not happy.

Question.3. In what sense is garbage gold to the ragpickers? (2014)

or

Q. Garbage to them is gold: why does the author say so about ragpickers?

Answer. "Garbage to them is gold". They make both ends meet by collecting garbage. Children had a different angle for collecting garbage. "I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten-rupee note." The ragpickers of Seemapuri collect garbage to earn their livelihood, as they don't have any other option to earn money.

Question.4. How is Mukesh different from the other bangle makers of Firozabad? (Delhi 2014; Modified)

Answer. Anees Jung explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. He didn't lose his heart till the end of the story and his determination of becoming very strong. He was not like others as he wanted a change in his life.

Question.5. Who does Anees Jung blame for the sorry plight of the bangle makers? (Compartment 2014)

Answer. Anees Jung blames the system of sahu-kars, policemen, and officers of the area for the pathetic situation of bangle makers, as they don't get what they deserve. They are always beaten and threatened.

Question.6. What is Mukesh's dream? Do you think he will be able to fulfill his dream? Why? Why not? (Compartment 2014)

or

What was Mukesh's dream? In your opinion, did he achieve his dream? (Foreign 2009)

or

Is it possible for Mukesh to realize his dream? Justify your answer. (All India 2009)

Answer. "I want to drive a car." These words were spoken by Mukesh. He lived in Ferozabad with his family, and he wanted something different to improve his family's condition. Mukesh struggles and never loses his heart. His determination is absolutely clear and practical as he straightforwardly denies the author's views on airplanes. He said he wanted to start from scratch.

Question.7. Despite despair and disease pervading the lives of the slum children, they are not devoid of hope. How far do you agree? (Delhi 2013)

Answer. Anees Jung explains how poverty affects children regardless of what they do. She explains that Saheb and Mukesh, like the other children, wanted to work according to their desires, but circumstances prevented them from doing so. Mukesh is strongly determined. He wants to be a mechanic irrespective of all the hurdles he faces in his locality.

Question.8. Who is Mukesh? What is his dream? (Delhi 2012)(HBSE 2013; 2014)

Answer. He wants to be a mechanic irrespective of all the hurdles he faces in his locality."I want to drive a car." These words were spoken by Mukesh. He lived in Ferozabad with his family, and he wanted something different to improve his family's condition. Mukesh struggles and never loses his heart. His determination is absolutely clear and practical as he straightforwardly denies the author's views on airplanes. He said he wanted to start from scratch.

Question.9. Why could the bangle makers not organize themselves into a cooperative? (All India 2012)

Answer. The author asks the people to organize a cooperative who have fallen into the vicious circle of middlemen who have trapped their generations. They are helpless and are beaten and dragged by the local police. Nobody comes forward to help them. Therefore, they are unable to form cooperatives to sell the bangles.

Question.10. Mention any two hazards of working in the bangle industry. (Foreign 2011)

Answer. People in Ferozabad are exposed to hot furnaces and dim light in their homes. So, they lose their sight. They also go blind due to the heat. They work in dingy cells without air and light. This way, they lose their sight.

Question.11. Why does the author say that the bangle makers are caught in a vicious web? (All India 2010)

Answer. The author asks the people to organize a cooperative who have fallen into the vicious circle of middlemen who have trapped their generations. They are helpless and are beaten and dragged by the local police. They have always been poor and are caught in a web of poverty, burdened by the stigma of caste.

Question.12. Is Saheb happy working at the tea stall? How do you know? (Foreign 2010, All India 2009)

Answer. "Garbage to them is gold". They make both ends meet by collecting garbage. Children had a different angle for collecting garbage. "I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten-rupee note." After some time, Saheb starts working at a tea stall where he was earning 800 rupees, but he was not happy as he was no longer his own master. The tin was very heavy, and he was not the master of his will and was compelled to work at fixed hours.

Lost Spring Most Important Long Answer Type Questions Class 12 English Flamingo

Lost Spring Most Important Questions: Long Answer Type Questions (5 Marks,125-150 words)

Question.1. Give a brief account of the life and activities of the people like Saheb-e-Alam settled in Seemapuri. (Delhi 2011)

Answer. The first part of the story of Lost Spring explains the grim poverty of Saheb, who was compelled to leave his country, Bangladesh, due to excessive floods that spoiled their crops. Anees Jung asks the question, "Why do you do this?" Saheb. She meets Saheb every morning, who collects garbage in her neighborhood. Storms spoil their crops and homes in Dhaka. Therefore, they were compelled to leave their country in the hope of finding "gold" in the big city. She comes to know that he doesn't go to school as there is no school in the neighborhood. His full name is 'Saheb-e-Alam', and he doesn't know the meaning of his name. He roams the streets collecting garbage with his friends.

Anees Jung goes to Seemapuri, situated on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it. People came to Seemapuri in 1971, and the Saheb family was one of them. 10,000 ragpickers are living in Seemapuri. Seemapuri is devoid of all facilities like sewage, drainage, and sanitation. There is no drinking water in the colony. She further asks about the reason for leaving their country. "Garbage to them is gold". They make both ends meet by collecting garbage. Children had a different angle for collecting garbage. "I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten-rupee note." Saheb was fond of tennis, and he used to go to the club to watch the playing boys. After some time, Saheb starts working at a tea stall where he was earning 800 rupees, but he was not happy as he was no longer his own master. **"Sometimes I find a rupee in the garbage"**

Question.2.'Lost Spring' explains the grinding poverty and traditions that condemn thousands of people to a life of abject poverty. Do you agree? Why/Why not? (All India 2011)

Answer. The first section of Lost Spring tells the story of Saheb, who was forced to flee his home country of Bangladesh due to floods that ruined their crops. Every morning, she meets

Saheb, the garbage collector in her neighborhood. Storms ruined their crops and destroyed their homes in Dhaka. As a result, they were forced to flee their homeland in the hope of finding "gold" in the big city. Anees Jung travels to Seemapuri, which is on the outskirts of Delhi but miles away. The Saheb family was among those who arrived in Seemapuri in 1971. Seemapuri is home to 10,000 ragpickers. Seemapuri lacks all amenities such as sewage, drainage, and sanitation.

Anees Jung sets the second part of Lost Spring in Ferozabad, India, a center for bangle-making. Mukesh is the main character in this section. In this section, she explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy.

Anees Jung explains how poverty affects children regardless of what they do. She explains that Saheb and Mukesh, like the other children, wanted to work according to their desires, but circumstances prevented them from doing so. Both Seemapuri and Ferozabad suffer from a lack of amenities. The author explains that they have always been poor and are caught in a web of poverty, burdened by the stigma of caste.

Question.3. The bangle makers of Firozabad make beautiful bangles and make everyone happy but they live and die in squalor. Elaborate. (Delhi 2010)

Answer. Anees Jung sets the second part of Lost Spring in Ferozabad, India, a center for bangle-making. Mukesh is the main character in this section. In this section, she explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. They didn't make any headway. Ferozabad has the same living conditions as Seemapuri. Mukesh lives in a house with crumbling walls, shaky doors, and no windows. The bangle makers live in houses with low lighting, and most people lose their eyesight as a result of the furnace's excessive heat and low lighting. Anees Jung goes on to explain the pitiful state of humans in Ferozabad, where they are entangled in a web of poverty and the stigma of caste into which they are born. They are exploited by sahurars, middlemen, cops, and bureaucrats.

Question.4. How does the writer describe Seemapuri, a place on the periphery of Delhi? (HBSE 2020)

Answer. Anees Jung goes to Seemapuri, situated on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it. People came to Seemapuri in 1971, and the Saheb family was one of them. 10,000 ragpickers are living in Seemapuri. Seemapuri is devoid of all facilities like sewage, drainage, and sanitation. There is no drinking water in the colony. She further asks about the reason for leaving their country. "Garbage to them is gold". They make both ends meet by collecting garbage. Children had a different angle for collecting garbage. "I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten-rupee note." Saheb was fond of tennis, and he used to go to the club to watch the playing boys. After some time, Saheb starts working at a tea stall where he was earning 800 rupees, but he was not happy as he was no longer his own master.

Question.5. "It is his karma, his destiny that made Mukesh's grandfather go blind". How did Mukesh disapprove of this belief by choosing a new vocation and making his destiny? (HBSE 2018)

Answer. Anees Jung sets the second installment of Lost Spring in Ferozabad, India, a bangle-making center. In this section, Mukesh is the main character. In this section, she explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, a normal family boy who aspires to be a car mechanic. For many generations, his entire family has worked in the glass industry and has always been exploited by middlemen. They didn't make any progress. Ferozabad and Seemapuri have the same living conditions. Mukesh lives in a house with shaky doors, crumbling walls, and no windows.

The bangle makers live in homes with poor lighting, and most people lose their sight as a result of the furnace's high temperatures and inadequate lighting. Anees Jung then goes on to describe the pitiful condition of humans in Ferozabad, where they are entangled in a web of poverty and the stigma of caste into which they are born. They are taken advantage of by sahuikars, middlemen, cops, and bureaucrats. Mahesh is adamant about going against what his grandmother said.

Question.6. What did the author see when Mukesh took her to his home? (HBSE 2010, 2013, 2019, 2020)

Answer. Anees Jung explains in the second part of Lost Spring in Ferozabad, India, a hub for bangle production. Mukesh is the primary character in this segment. She discusses how our traditions contribute to our poverty and illiteracy in this section using the example of Mukesh, a typical household lad who wants to become a mechanic. His entire family has been exploited by intermediaries while working in the glass industry for many generations. They didn't advance at all. The standard of living is the same in Ferozabad and Seemapuri. Mukesh resides in a home with flimsy walls, unsteady doors, and no windows.

The furnace's high temperatures and limited illumination cause the majority of people to lose their sight, while the bangle manufacturers live in dark dwellings. The miserable state of people in Ferozabad, where they are caught in a web of poverty and the stigma of the caste into which they are born, is then described by Anees Jung in further detail. They are exploited by sahuikars, middlemen, law enforcement, and officials. Mahesh insists on disobeying what his grandmother stated.

Lost Spring Reading Comprehension

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Savita, a young girl in a drab pink dress, sits alongside an elderly woman, soldering pieces of glass. As her hands move mechanically like the tongs of a machine, I wonder if she knows the

sanctity of the bangles she helps make. It symbolizes an Indian woman's suhag, auspiciousness in marriage. It will dawn on her suddenly one day when her head is draped with a red veil, her hands dyed red with henna, and the red bangles rolled onto her wrists. She will then become a bride.

Questions : 1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the chapter from which the above lines have been taken.
- (ii) Name the author of the chapter.
- (iii) What is Savita wearing?
- (iv) What sanctity is attached to bangles?
- (v) What job is Savita doing?

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

I remember a story a man from Udipi once told me. As a young boy, he would go to school past an old temple, where his father was a priest. He would stop briefly at the temple and pray for a pair of shoes. Thirty years later I visited his town and the temple, which was now drowned in an air of desolation. In the backyard, where lived the new priest, there were red and white plastic chairs. A young boy dressed in a grey uniform, wearing socks and shoes, arrived panting and threw his school bag on a folding bed. Looking at the boy, I remembered the

prayer another boy had made to the goddess when he had finally got a pair of shoes to let me never lose them" The goddess had granted his prayer. Young boys like the son of the priest now wore shoes. But many others like the ragpickers in my neighborhood remain shoeless.

Questions : 1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the chapter and its author.
- (ii) What was the young boy's father?
- (iii) Who is "I" in the first line of the passage?
- (iv) What did the boy pray for?
- (v) Find words from the passage which mean the same as :
 - (a) Ruin

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Saheb too is wearing tennis shoes that look strange over his discolored shirt and shorts. "Someone gave them to me," he says in the manner of an explanation. The fact that they are discarded shoes of some rich boy, who perhaps refused to wear them because of a hole in one of them, does not bother him. For one who had walked barefoot, even shoes with a hole are a dream come true. But the game he is watching so intently is out of his reach.

Questions : 1 × 5 = 5

Q. (i) Name the chapter from which the above lines have been taken.

Ans. Lost Spring

Q. (ii) Name the author of the chapter.

Ans. Anees Jung

Q. (iii) What looks strange?

Ans. Tennis shoes look strange.

Q. (iv) Why did some rich boy discard the shoes?

Ans. The rich boy discarded the shoes due to a minor hole.

Q. (v) What does a dream come true for Saheb?

Ans. A dream became the truth when Saheb got shoes.