

CASE STUDY 1**[7×1=7]**

Emperor Akbar was greatly respected by the rulers and people of other countries.

Ambassadors visited his kingdom, and he too sent his ministers on foreign missions. Once the Shah of Persia requested Akbar to send Birbal, the wise and witty minister in Akbar's court to him. This pleased Akbar, and he sent Birbal. The Shah of Persia had heard a lot about the wisdom of Birbal, and he decided to test him.

When Birbal reached Persia, he was given a splendid reception. A meeting was fixed with the Shah. On the appointed day Birbal was escorted to the palace. He noticed a strange sight and realized that he was being tested. He saw that there was not one throne but five. On these sat five Shahs in great style. Their faces were similar and they were all wearing similar clothes. He walked confidently to where the Shahs sat. As he walked he observed them carefully. He reached the thrones and bowed before one of them. Everyone was amazed. The man before whom Birbal had bowed was indeed the real Shah.

Nobody had a clue as to how Birbal had been able to arrive at the truth. So he was asked to explain. He replied that he had observed that the other four men appeared nervous. They kept looking at the Shah and tried to imitate his moves. The Shah, on the other hand, looked relaxed. Thus, Birbal won everyone's admiration with his wisdom.

Answer the following:

i. In the passage, the word "splendid" means:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Simple and quiet. | B. Grand and impressive |
| C. Slow and boring. | D. Hidden and secret |

ii. Assertion (A): Birbal was able to identify the real Shah among the five men.

Reason (R): The real Shah was wearing more expensive clothes than the other four men.

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|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Both A and R are true. | B. Both A and R are false |
| C. A is true but R is false. | D. A is false but R is true. |

iii. Statement I: The Shah of Persia sent Birbal to test Akbar.

Statement II: Birbal noticed the fake Shahs looking at the real Shah to imitate him.

- A. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
B. Statement II is correct, but Statement I is incorrect.
C. Both the statements are correct.
D. Both the statements are incorrect.

iv. Identify the INCORRECT sentence based on the passage:

- I. Birbal walked nervously towards the five thrones.
II. There were a total of five thrones in the palace room.
III. The Shah of Persia wanted to test Birbal's wisdom.
A. Only I. B. Only II
C. Only III. D. I and II

v. State the reason Birbal was invited to the court of the Shah of Persia.

Ans: _____

vi. Identify the specific observation that helped Birbal pick out the real Shah from the four unreal Shahs.

Ans: _____

vii. Name the quality of Birbal that earned him the admiration of everyone in the Persian court.

Ans: _____

CASE STUDY 2

[8×1=8]

Bhagat Singh, the great revolutionary and martyr, was only 23 when in 1931 he was hanged in the Lahore jail for having thrown a bomb in the Legislative Assembly Hall in Delhi on April 8, 1929. Bhagat Singh dreamt of an India where there would be respect for every religion and where all Indians would get the basic necessities of life. Bhagat Singh was born in 1907 in a well-to-do Sikh family of Punjab. As a child, his ideal was his uncle Ajit Singh, who was a great freedom fighter.

Two incidents played a major role in shaping Bhagat Singh's life. In Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar on 13th April 1919, a peaceful gathering of unarmed people was subjected to random firing at the orders of General Dyer. Bhagat Singh ran away from school to visit the site. He was greatly moved by the bullet marks in the walls of the Jallianwala Bagh. He brought back with him some blood-soaked mud in a little bottle to remind him of British cruelty.

The second incident was Lala Lajpat Rai's death in 1928. Lala Lajpat Rai was also Bhagat Singh's ideal. He was leading a protest march when he was beaten up with lathis, and he died soon after. Bhagat Singh felt highly upset and he wanted to raise a strong protest. Bhagat Singh thought of throwing a bomb in the Assembly Hall as a means of protest. The idea of so many Englishmen getting killed delighted his friend Chandra Shekhar Azad. But Bhagat Singh said that he did not want to kill anybody, he only wanted to make the British rulers hear. Bhagat Singh and his friends did not try to run away after throwing the bomb.

Answer the following:

i. In the passage, the word "martyr" refers to a person who:

- A. Travels different countries. B. Runs away from home to visit new sites.
C. Builds large buildings and halls. D. Gives up their life for a great cause or their country.

ii. Identify the meaning of the word "ideal" as used in the passage.

- A. A person who is very funny. B. A person who is seen as a perfect example to follow.
C. A person who likes to travel. D. A person who is very rich and wealthy.

iii. Which of the following sentences is CORRECT according to the passage?

- I. Bhagat Singh was 25 years old when he was hanged.
II. The Jallianwala Bagh incident involved random firing at a peaceful gathering.
III. Bhagat Singh brought back a piece of a wall from Jallianwala Bagh.
A. Only I. B. Only II
C. Only III. D. I and II

iv. Assertion (A): Bhagat Singh threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly Hall.

Reason (R): He wanted to kill as many Englishmen as possible to delight his friends.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true. B. Both (A) and (R) are false.
C. (A) is true, but (R) is false. D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

v. Name the family member who served as Bhagat Singh's first ideal during his childhood.

Ans: _____

vi. State the year in which the death of Lala Lajpat Rai occurred.

Ans: _____

vii. On whose order and when was a peaceful gathering in Jallianwala Bagh subjected to random firing.

Ans: _____

viii. Mention one dream that Bhagat Singh dreamt for India.

Ans: _____

