

CBSE TEST PAPER-05
Class 12 English Core (Memories of Childhood)

General Instructions:-

- All questions are compulsory.
 - Question No.1 to 7 carries 3 marks each.
 - Question No. 8 to 10 carries 6 marks each.
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1. Bama was a victim of caste system. How did she fight against it?
2. Who was Anna? What advice did he give to Bama?
3. Why was there a change of tone in one of landlord's men when he came to know the name of Anna?
4. Why was an elder carrying a packet in a typical style?
5. What did the narrator want to do after Anna told her the reason why the elder was carrying the parcel in that fashion?
6. What were the proceedings that the landlord was watching?
7. What activities of people would Bama keenly watch in the bazaar?
8. Both the writers were subjected to humiliation in their childhood. How did they resist the oppression?
9. The story talks about the caste discrimination. Do you think this discrimination still exists? Explain.
10. When did Bama first come to know about the social discrimination faced by the people of her community?

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Answers

1. Bama was a victim of caste system. She was advised by her brother that to study hard and secure good position in the class so that the caste stigma could be thrown off. She did it with all her might and stood first in the class and put off the indignities.
2. Anna was the narrator's elder brother. He advised her to work hard and achieve success in studies. If she stands out in studies, people would forget her caste and they would befriend her.
3. There was a change of tone in one of landlord's men when he came to know the name of Anna because with the name he could understand that he was from a low caste.
4. The elder was carrying a packet in a typical style, holding it by its string so that he wouldn't touch the parcel else the food kept in the packet would get polluted. as he belonged to a low caste.
5. The narrator became very angry to know the reason why the elder was carrying the parcel in that fashion and wanted to touch the vadai kept in the packet.
6. The landlord was seated on a piece of sacking spread over a stone ledge and watching the people drive cattle in pairs to tread out grain from the straw.
7. The buzzing bazaar fell on the way of the home of Bama. It was full of activities like – snake charmer, street plays, puppet shows and stunt performances. Bama was attracted towards these interesting things and loved watching them
8. The first writer was subjected to racial discrimination. Zitkala-Sa was a native American woman. She was dragged away from her house to be admitted to Carlisle Indian School on the pretext of providing native Americans equality vis-à-vis European Americans. However, their dress, their hair style and even their names were changed. They were considered inferior to the Europeans and were discriminated and humiliated. The second writer Bama was subjected to caste discrimination and humiliated. Zitkala resisted oppression by fighting against the system and took up the battle. Bama studied hard and fought against the casteism by educated herself and joined the mainstream.
9. The stories talk about the discrimination. Racial discrimination existed not only in Europe or America but in Africa too. South Africa was the last to lift apartheid. However, even now Europeans discriminate against the non-whites and call them colored. Racial

slur is splashed off and on non-whites. In India, caste discrimination is punishable by Law, but the discrimination still exists in villages and small towns. Our politicians, rather than eliminating the caste differences, are propagating it to boost their vote bank. This discrimination can be eliminated only if people take it out of their mind and live like brothers. Law can be enacted and enforced, but till such time we cleanse our minds, it cannot be eliminated permanently.

10. Bama first came to know about social discrimination faced by the people of her community when she was a student of class three. She belonged to an Indian Tamil Dalit community. One day on her way back from school, she observed that an elderly man was carrying a small packet containing some eatable with a string without touching it. She found it very funny. But when she came to know about the real reason behind it from her brother she was shocked. Her brother told her that the bag was for the landlord and the man carrying it belonged to a Dalit community. In order to not touch the eatable inside it, which was for an upper caste man, he was carrying it in that peculiar manner.