

CBSE TEST PAPER-04
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.
-

1. What was the narrator doing at the school?
2. Why did she start crying instead of eating?
3. What changes did she see in the dress of the girls already at school?
4. Why didn't she surrender immediately when the pale face woman came to take her for cutting her hair?
5. Where did she hide and how was she caught?
6. Did Jewwin show same resistance as was shown by the narrator? Why or why not?
7. What did Zitkala feel when her long hair was cut?
8. Describe the activities at the Carlisle Indian School.
9. Why was there a slavish attitude of the people towards Native Americans?
10. Both the writers were subjected to humiliation in their childhood. How did they resist the oppression?

CBSE TEST PAPER-04
Class 12 English Core (Memories of Childhood)
Answers

1. The narrator was captured and brought to school to learn and get educated so as to work independently. They were trained there to learn and join the main stream American on equal basis.
2. She was ignorant of the method to be adhered to when a person was taking his meals. When the first bell rang, she thought that she was to pull a chair and sit but it was only meant to pull the chair. When she was about to get up as the second bell rang, and everyone took their seat. Since she had committed mistake she started crying.
3. The girls already at school were in stiff shoes and closely clinging dresses. The small girls wore sleeved aprons and shingled hair. Indian girls, who seemed not to care that they were even more immodestly dressed in their tightly fitting clothes.
4. She didn't surrender immediately when the pale face woman came to take her for cutting her hair because she was taught that shingled hair was worn by cowards. Moreover, she loved her hair and getting them cut short was beyond her imagination. So, she rebelled.
5. She tiptoed to the upper floor and hid under the bed in dark room. People kept calling her name including Judewin. Then they went upstairs. One of them drew the curtains and the room was filled with light. Then they looked under the bed and dragged her out.
6. Unlike Zitkala-Sa, Judewin didn't show any resistance. She was not as strong and bold as the narrator. The narrator kept fighting till one of blades of the scissor gnawed off one of her braids. But this was not the case with Judewin. She surrendered meekly.
7. Zitkala felt like a puppet in the hands of hostel authorities when hair was cut. She felt pained and anguished. She was also distressed by the fact that nobody came to comfort her like her mother did. She missed her mother very much and felt like an animal driven by a herder.
8. Founded in 1879 under U. S. governmental authority Carlisle was the first federally-funded off-reservation Indian boarding school. Consistent with the belief that Native Americans were 'equal' to European-Americans, the School strove to immerse its students into mainstream Euro-American culture, believing they might thus become able to advance themselves and thrive in the dominant society.at the Carlisle Indian School. However, Carlisle school remained deeply controversial. Many Native Americans say

they forced children to leave their families at young ages, giving up their indigenous cultures, languages, religious and spiritual beliefs, and even their names, thus doing untold psychological damage to generations of Native people. There even eating was a formula. A large bell rang for breakfast, its loud metallic voice crashing through the belfry overhead. In the dining hall, a small bell was tapped, and each of the pupils was to draw a chair from under the table. Then, a second bell was sounded. All were to be seated. Then a prayer was recited by one of the preachers and then a third bell was tapped. It was a signal for everyone to start eating.

9. Native Americans were the original inhabitants of North America or the USA. When Columbus discovered America, he thought he had reached India and thus called the people living there as Indians. This is how the name Red Indians was given to native Americans as they were colored unlike the white Europeans. Since the natives were not as advanced as the Europeans, they were subjected to humiliation and discrimination and treated badly. They were not given rights by law and no facilities were provided to them by various governments. Even today, this discrimination exists, and the humiliation continues despite law enactment and enforcement.
10. 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.