

I. A Baker From Goa*-Lucio Rodrigues***NCERT Solutions:-**

Q1. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?

Ans- The elders in Goa are much fond of loaves of bread. These were the Portuguese days and the people liked the breads of different types very much.

Q2. What is the baker called in Goa?

Ans- Baker is called 'Pader' in Goa.

Q3. What does a 'Jackfruit- like appearance' mean?

Ans- It means having a plump physique like a jackfruit.

Very Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. How did the baker greet the lady of the house?

Ans- The baker greeted the lady of the house by saying "good morning".

Q2. What position baker held in Goan's life?

Ans- The baker was the friend, companion and guide to the people in Goan's life.

Q3. What is the name of the dress worn by the baker in olden days?

Ans- It was known as "Kabai".

Q4. What is Kabai ?

Ans- A Kabai is a type of frock, made out of a single piece of cloth.

Q5. Why is the baker's physical appearance compared with Jackfruit?

Ans- Baker's physical appearance is compared with jackfruit because bakers had a plump physique which meant they were happy and prosperous.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. Give a pen-portrait of a baker in Goa.

Ans- A baker had an important place in the village life of Goa. Marriage gifts were meaningless without 'bol' or sweet bread. Cakes and bolinhas are a must in Christmas and other festivals. In the old days, the bakers used to wear a peculiar dress Kabai - a single piece long frock reaching down the knees. They used to be prosperous. Their family and servants never starved. Their plump physique was a testimony of their prosperity and good income. The baker used to be a good friend, companion and guide for the author. He would come twice a day and then, the children of the house would crowd around his basket to choose the bread bangles. Even today, baking and bakers are famous in Goa. They still use traditional furnaces to bake bread and cakes. These bakers are known as 'Paders' in Goa.

Q2. Bread and Cakes were essential of Goan life in olden days. Describe memories that the author recollects about good old Portuguese days and their loaves of bread.

Ans- In olden days, baking was considered an essential and profitable profession in a traditional Goan village. Baking was the traditional family work in Portuguese culture and was famous for preparing the loaves of bread. Marriage gifts were meaningless without the sweet bread known as 'bol'. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of his daughter's engagement. Cakes and bolinhas are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Therefore, bread and cakes were an essential part of Goan life in olden days.

Comprehension Questions:-

- A. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

During our childhood in Goa, the baker used to be our friend, companion and guide. He used to come at least twice a day. Once, when he set out in the morning on his selling round, and then again, when he returned after emptying his huge basket. The jingling thud of his bamboo woke us up from sleep and we ran to meet and greet him. Why was it so? Was it for the love of the loaf? Not at all. The loaves were bought by some Paskine or Bastine, the maid-servant of the house! What we longed for were those bread-bangles which we chose carefully. Sometimes it was sweet bread of special make.

- Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- A Baker From Goa.

- Q2. Who is the writer of 'A Baker From Goa'?

Ans- Lucio Rodrigues

- Q3. When did the baker come daily ?

Ans- Once in the morning when he set out for his selling and the other time after selling the bread.

- Q4. Who purchased the leaves ?

Ans- The loaves were purchased by some Paskine or Bastine, the maid - Servant of the house.

- Q5. Pick out a word from the passage that means the same as 'very big'?

Ans- Huge

- B. Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol, just as a party or a feast loses its charm without bread. Not enough can be said to show how important a baker can be for a village. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement. Cakes and bolinhas are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the

village is absolutely essential.

- Q1. What is "bol" ?

Ans- Bol is a sweet bread prepared for marriage ceremonies.

- Q2. What does the lady of the house must prepare for the daughter's engagement'?

Ans- The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches for the daughter's engagement.

- Q3. For which festival cakes and bolinhas are baked?

Ans - Christmas festival

- Q4. Who bakes sandwiches?

Ans- The lady of the house.

- Q5. Pick out a word from the passage that means opposite to 'sour or bitter'?

Ans- Sweet

- C. The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month. Monthly accounts used to be recorded on some wall in pencil. Baking was indeed a profitable profession in the old days. The baker and his family never starved. He, his family and his servants always looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique was an open testimony to this. Even today any person with a jackfruit-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.

- Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- A Baker From Goa.

- Q2. Which profession was profitable in the olden days'?

Ans- Baking was a profitable profession in the old days.

- Q3. When did the baker collect his bills ?

Ans- The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month

- Q4. With which vegetable a baker's physical appearance is compared even today ?

Ans- Even today a baker's physical appearance is compared to a Jackfruit.

- Q5. Where was the monthly accounts used to be recorded'?

Ans- Monthly accounts used to be recorded on some wall in pencil.

- c. on a board with pencil
- d. in a calendar with pencil

MCQ

- Q1. In the olden days baker in Goa was known as:**
a. baker b. Pader
c. bolinhas d. Kabai
- Q2. What did the children like to buy ?**
a. bread b. bread bangle
c. bol d. cake
- Q3. Who was identified as a friend, guide and companion in the chapter A Baker From Goa'?**
a. baker b. sweet maker
c. neighbour d. matchmaker
- Q4. What were the Portuguese famous for?**
a. dancing
b. housing designs
c. traditional dress
d. preparing loaves of bread
- Q5. What produces the traditional baker's sound ?**
a. flute b. banjo
c. whistle d. bamboo
- Q6. What are the bakers known in Goa?**
a. parker b. pader
c. baker d. matchmaker
- Q7. How many times did the baker come everyday?**
a. once a day b. twice a day
c. thrice a day d. five times a day
- Q8. What was called Kabai?**
a. baker's dress b. baker's song
c. baker's bamboo d. baker's basket
- Q9. What are compulsorily prepared during Christmas in Goa?**
a. bol b. bolinhas
c. loaves d. bread bangles
- Q10. Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?**
a. in a copy with pencil
b. on a wall with pencil

Answer Key

- 1. b. Pader
- 2. b. bread bangle
- 3. a. baker
- 4. d. preparing loaves of bread
- 5. d. bamboo
- 6. b. pader
- 7. b. twice a day
- 8. a. baker's dress
- 9. b. bolinhas
- 10. b. on a wall with pencil

II. Coorg

-Lokesh Abrol

NCERT Solutions:-

Q1. Where is Coorg?

Ans- Coorg or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka. Which is home to evergreen rainforest, spices and coffee plantations.

Q2. What is the story about the Kodavu people's descent?

Ans- According to the Coorg historians, the fiercely independent people of Coorg are descendants of Greeks or Arabs. As folktale goes, a part of Alexander's army moved south along the coast and settled there when they were unable to move back. These people married amongst the locals and their culture which is still alive today and followed by the locals.

Q3. What are some of the things you know about?

- The people of Coorg?
- The main crop of Coorg?
- The sports it offers to tourists?
- The animals you are likely to see in Coorg?
- Its distance from Bangalore, and how to get there?

Ans-

- The people of Coorg are fiercely dependent people.
- Coffee is the main crop of Coorg.
- River rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountain biking are the major sports that Coorg offers to tourists.
- Malabar squirrels, langurs, slenders, elephants.
- Coorg is located at a distance of nearly 250 kilometres from Bangalore.

State buses as well as their transports can be hired from the nearby cities like Mysore, Bangalore and Mangalore to reach coorg.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Describe the natural beauty of Coorg?

Ans- Coorg is situated midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore in Karnataka state. The state is a beautiful region of rolling hills and lush green rainforest.

Q2. What is Coorg famous for? What is the best season to visit Coorg?

Ans- Coorg is famous for its coffee plantations, evergreen rainforests and spices. The best season to visit this place is from September to March.

Q3. What supports the theory that the people of Coorg originated from the Arabs?

Ans- The people of Coorg originated from the Arabs. This can be proved by their dress that they wear i.e. long black coat worn by them. This outfit is known as kuffia which is worn by the Arabs and the kurds.

Q4. How has the tradition of courage and bravery been celebrated in Coorg? Explain and give examples from the text.

Ans- The people of Coorg are known for their fiercely independent, brave and courageous. So a number of tales of valor are connected with the people of Coorg. The Coorg Regiment is one of the most decorated regiments in the Indian Army. The first Chief of the Indian Army, general Cariappa, was a Coorgi. The Coorgis are the only people in India who are permitted to carry firearms without a licence.

Q5. Describe the largest Buddhist settlement in Coorg?

Ans- In Coorg below the rolling hills lie the largest Tibetan settlement. The Buddhist temple at Bylakuppe is famous for its grandeur and beauty. The monks in their red, ochre and yellow robes represent the heart and soul of India.

Long Answer questions :-

Q1. What does the writer Lokesh Abrol say about the natural beauty of coorg?

Ans- Coorg is situated in Karnataka midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore. It looks like a piece of heaven which must have drifted from the kingdom of God. Coorg is famous for its rolling hills, evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen forests cover thirty percent of Coorg district. The river Kaveri flows through coorg. The altitude of Brahmagiri hills brings the visitor into a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of coorg. Therefore, the people who are searching for the heart and soul of an Indian can visit coorg.

Comprehension Questions:-

A. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Coorg, or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty percent of this district. During the monsoons, it pours enough to keep many visitors away. The season of joy commences from September and continues till March. The weather is perfect, with some showers thrown in for good measure. The air breathes invigorating coffee. Coffee estates and colonial bungalows stand tucked under tree canopies in prime corners.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- Coorg

Q2. What is Coorg or Kodagu?

Ans- Coorg, or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka

Q3. Why is Coorg famous for?

Ans - Coorg is famous for evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations.

Q4. How much area of this district is covered by Evergreen rainforests?

Ans- Evergreen rainforests cover thirty percent of this district.

Q5. When does the season of joy commence and how long does it continue?

Ans- The season of joy commences from September and continues till March.

B. Coorgi homes have a tradition of hospitality, and they are more than willing to recount numerous tales of valour related to their sons and fathers. The Coorg Regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army, and the first Chief of the Indian Army General Cariappa, was a Coorgi. Even now, Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a licence.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- Coorg

Q2. Which Regiment is the most decorated in the Indian army?

Ans- The Coorg Regiment is the most decorated in the Indian army.

Q3. Who was General Cariappa and which place did he belong to?

Ans- General Cariappa was the first Chief of the Indian Army and he belonged to Coorg.

Q4. Who are the only people to carry firearms without a licence?

Ans- Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a licence.

Q5. Who was the first Chief of the Indian Army?

Ans- General Cariappa was the first Chief of the Indian Army

MCQ

Q1. Coorgs are descents of:

- a. Greeks
- b. Arabs
- c. Hindus
- d. both a and b

Q2. The best season to visit Coorg is:

- a. September to March
- b. April to June
- c. July to August
- d. October to January

Q3. From which river do Coorgs get water?

- a. Krishna b. Cavary
- c. Narmada d. Tapti

Q4. Who was General Cariappa?

- a. the first chief of indian army
- b. a great political leader
- c. a great Coffee planter
- d. a british officer

Q5. Coorg is famous for

- a. coffee plantation
- b. evergreen rainforests
- c. spices
- d. all of the above

Q6. There is a -----island of nisargadhama near coorg, which can be reached through a rope bridge

- a. sixty-four-acre b. fifty-six-acre
- c. forty-Six-acre d. eighty-five-acre

Q7. What are Coorgi homes known for?

- a. their hospitality
- b. their traditional cuisine
- c. Their traditional dresses
- d. all of the above

Q8. Who was the first Chief of the Indian Army?

- a. General Cariappa
- b. General Hariappa
- c. General Jaggiappa
- d. General Kodiappa

Q9. In which state of India is 'Coorg' Situated?

- a. Delhi b. Kerala
- c. Karnataka d. Gujrat

Q10. How much area of Coorg is covered by evergreen forest?

- a. ten percent b. twenty percent
- c. thirty percent d. forty percent

Answer Key		
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| 1. | d. | both a and b |
| 2. | a. | September to March. |
| 3. | b. | Cavery |
| 4. | a. | the first chief of indian army |
| 5. | d. | all of the above |
| 6. | a. | sixty-four-acre |
| 7. | a. | their hospitality |
| 8. | a. | General Cariappa |
| 9. | c. | Karnataka |
| 10. | c. | thirty percent |

III. Tea From Assam

-Arup Kumar Datta

Short Answer Questions:-

- Q1.** What is the history of tea in China?
or
What is the Chinese legend about the origin of tea- drinking?
- Ans-** The Chinese legend about the origin of tea- drinking is that once there was a Chinese Emperor who always drank boiled water. While boiling the water some leaves of the burning twigs fall into the pot. When the water boils it gives a delicious and exotic flavour.
- Q2.** Where was Rajvir going and why?
- Ans-** Pranjol invited Rajvir to spend the summer vacations with him at his house in Assam. As Rajvir was very much interested to know about the tea garden in Assam so, he was going to Assam.
- Q3.** Why was Rajvir excited to see the tea gardens?
- Ans-** Rajvir was excited to see the tea-gardens because he had never seen the tea-garden. So the sight of the tea bushes excited him. He saw that against the densely wooded hills, a sea of tea bushes spread over a vast area. Over the tiny tea plants, were tall sturdy shade trees. The orderly tea bushes gave a majestic view so, Rajvir was greatly excited to see them for the first time.
- Q4.** What did Mr. Barun, Pranjol's father tell about tea Plantation?
- Ans-** Mr. Baruan received both Rajvir and Pranjol at the cottage. He told Rajvir and Pranjol that the sprouting period lasted from May to July which gave the best tea.
- Q5.** In what ways is China related to tea?
- Ans-** Tea was first drunk in China. The words chai and 'chini' are from Chinese origin.

Long Answer questions :-

- Q1.** 'This is a tea country now' Explain this with reference to Tea from Assam?
- Ans-** In India, some of the best plantations like tea and coffee are grown in huge quantities. Coorg is home to Coffee then Assam is home to tea. Assam has the world's largest concentration of tea plantations in the world. A large number of the gardens can be found here and most of it is supplied all over the world.
- Q2.** What is the folktale behind the discovery of tea? Explain.
- Ans-** The folk tale behind the discovery of tea is about a Buddhist monk who was busy in his meditation and suddenly he fell asleep and his meditation broke. As a result, he became angry and cut his eyelids and threw them on the earth. There appeared tea plants out of these eyelids. Then he boiled these leaves in hot water and served it hot to the people, which vanished their drowsiness. Earlier it was drunk as a meditation rather than a beverage.

Comprehension Questions:-

- A.** Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:
- Tea was first drunk in China", Rajvir added, "as far back as 2700 B.C In fact words such as tea chai and chini are from Chinese. Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century and was drunk more as medicine than a beverage" The train clattered into Mariani junction. The boys collected their luggage and pushed their way to the crowded platform. Pranjol's parents were waiting for them. Soon they were driving towards Dhekiabari, the tea-garden managed by Pranjol's father.
- Q1.** Where was tea first drunk?
- Ans-** Tea was first drunk in China.

Q2. How was tea looked at in Europe?

Ans- It was looked at as medicine rather than a beverage in Europe.

Q3. Where was Pranjol's father working?

Ans- Pranjol's father was working as a Manager of Dhekiabari Tea Estate.

Q4. When did the tea come to Europe?

Ans- Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century.

Q5. Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'period of 100 years'.

Ans- Century

B. On both sides of the gravel-road were acres of tea-bushes, all neatly pruned to the same height. Groups of women pluckers, with bamboo baskets on their backs, wearing plastic aprons, were plucking the newly sprouted leaves. Pranjol's father slowed down to allow a tractor, pulling a trailer-load of tea-leaves, to pass : "This is the second-flush or sprouting period, isn't it, Mr. Barua ?" Rajvir asked. "It lasts from May to July and yields the best tea." "You seem to have done your homework before coming", Pranjol's father said in surprise. "Yes, Mr. Barua", Rajvir admitted. "But I hope to learn much more while I'm here."

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- Tea from Assam

Q2. How were the groups of women plucking the newly sprouted leaves?

Ans- Groups of women pluckers, with bamboo baskets on their backs, wearing plastic aprons, were plucking the newly sprouted leaves

Q3. Why did Pranjol's father slow down?

Ans- Pranjol's father slowed down to allow a tractor, pulling a trailer-load of tea-leaves, to pass.

Q4. What is flush ? When does the second flush start?

Ans- Flush is a sprouting period. The second flush begins in May and ends in July.

Q5. Who is Mr. Barua ? Why is he impressed with Rajvir ?

Ans- Mr. Barua is Pranjol's father. He is the manager of the tea estate. He is impressed with Rajvir because he is well-informed about tea.

C. It was a magnificent view. Against the backdrop of densely wooded hills a sea of tea-bushes stretched as far as the eye could see. Dwarfing the tiny tea plants were tall sturdy shade-trees and amidst the orderly rows of bushes busily moved doll-like figures. In the distance was an ugly building with smoke billowing out of tall chimneys. "Hey, a tea-garden !" Rajvir cried excitedly. Pranjol, who had been born and brought up on a plantation, didn't share Rajvir's excitement.

Q1. From which lesson this passage has been taken?

Ans- Tea from Assam

Q2. How far the tea bushes were stretched?
Ans- tea-bushes were stretched as far as the eye could see.

Q3. What was seen in the distance?

Ans- In the distance was an ugly building with smoke billowing out of tall chimneys.

Q4. Why did Rajvir cry excitedly?

Ans- Rajvir cried excitedly to see a tea garden.

Q5. Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'very beautiful'.

Ans- Magnificent

MCQ

Q1. How many tea plants grew out of the eyelids of Buddhist monk ?

- a. five tea plants b. ten tea plants
c. twenty tea plants d. thirty tea plants

Q2. Which plantation is popular in Assam ?

- a. tea plantation b. coffee Plantation
c. wheat plantation d. cotton plantation

Q3. Where did Rajvir and Pranjol study ?

- a. Assam b. Coorg
- c. Goa d. Delhi

Q4. What is the duration of the second flush or sprouting period ?

- a. June-August b. October-December
- c. May-July d. August-November

Q5. Where were Rajvir and Pranjol going?

- a. Assam b. Coorg
- c. Goa d. Delhi

Q6. How many cups of tea are drunk everyday throughout the world?

- a. 100 crore b. 80 thousands
- c. 80 crore d. 90 lakhs

Q7. Pranjol was travelling with his friend, named.....

- a. Rahul b. Rajvir
- c. Rishi d. Ranvir

Q8. Pranjol was busy reading

- a. poem b. novel
- c. Travelogue d. detective book

Q9. Which tea estate was managed by Pranjol's father?

- a. Dhekiabari tea estate
- b. Dhanabari tea estate
- c. Pakarabari tea estate
- d. none of these

Q10. Bodhidharma cut off hisbecause it was creating disturbance during meditations?

- a. ear b. eyelids
- c. hair d. thumbs

<i>Answer Key</i>

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|-----|----|-----------------------|
| 1. | b. | ten tea plants. |
| 2. | a. | tea Plantation |
| 3. | d. | Delhi |
| 4. | c. | May-July |
| 5. | a. | Assam |
| 6. | c. | 80 crore |
| 7. | b. | Rajvir |
| 8. | d. | detective book |
| 9. | a. | Dhekiabari tea estate |
| 10. | b. | eyelids |

The Tree

-Adrienne Rich

NCERT Solutions:

Q1. Where are the trees in the poem? What do their roots, their leaves and their twigs do?

Ans- The trees are in the poet's house. The tree's roots work all night to disengage themselves from the cracks on the veranda floor. The leaves make efforts to move towards the glass, while the small twigs get stiff with exertion.

Q2. What does the poet compare their branches to?

Ans- The poet compares the branches to patients who were newly discharged from the hospital.

Q3. What happens to the house when the trees move out of it?

Ans- There is complete silence in the house after the trees move out of it.

Short Answer Questions:-

Q1. Write the three things that cannot happen in a treeless forest?

Ans- The three things that cannot happen in a treeless forest are the sitting of a bird on trees, the hiding of insects and the sun burying its feet in the shadow of the forest.

Q2. How do the trees rebel against their imprisonment at the hand of the Man?

Ans- Man has imprisoned the trees of the forest in his houses in cities, so they rebel against it. The roots came out of the floors by breaking them and leaves by breaking the glasses. Thus, the trees moved out into the forest.

Q3. What kind of whispers can the poet hear? Why will they be silent tomorrow?

Ans- The poet can hear the voices of the trees talking to each other, asserting their right to be free and the sounds of their movement as they are moving out.

Q4. How does 'The Tree' present a conflict between Man and Nature?

Ans- The poem 'The Tree' presents the rebellion of the tree against the human oppression and imprisonment within walls.

Q5. What is the central idea of the poem 'The Trees'?

Ans- The poem 'The Trees' by Adrienne Rich, shows the conflict between man and nature. With the growth and development of society, human beings have used nature for their own benefits and caused a lot of harm to it.

Reference to context questions:-

A. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow each:-

The smell of leaves and lichen
Still reaches like a voice into the rooms.
My head is full of whispers
which tomorrow will be silent.

Q1. Name the poem from which this extract has been taken?

Ans- The Tree

Q2. Who has written these lines?

Ans- Adrienne Rich

Q3. Whose head is full of whispers?

Ans- The poet's head is full of whispers.

Q4. What reaches like a voice into the room?

Ans- The smell of leaves and lichen.

Q5. What will be silent tomorrow?

Ans- The whispering of plants will be silent tomorrow.

B. The trees inside are moving out into the forest

the forest that was empty all these days
where no bird could sit
no insect hide
no sun bury its feet in shadow.

Q1. Where are these trees?

Ans- These trees are in paintings or pictures.

Q2. Why can't birds sit on their branches?

Ans- Birds can't sit on their branches because they do not exist physically, as they are painted.

Q3. What things do not happen in the empty forest?

Ans- There are no birds, no insects and no sun in the shadow.

Q4. Find a word from the stanza that means 'having nothing inside'?

Ans- Empty.

C. The glass is breaking

The trees are stumbling forward into the night. Wind rush to meet them
The moon is broken like a mirror,
its pieces flash now in the cation
of the tallest oak.

Q1. Why is glass breaking?

Ans- The glass is breaking because the roots of the trees which are stumbling forward to move out of the house.

Q2. Why are the trees stumbling forward into the night?

Ans- The trees are stumbling forward into the night for getting oxygen.

Q3. Why does the wind rush?

Ans- It rushes to greet the trees.

Q4. Find a word from the stanza that means 'shine'.

Ans- Flash.

MCQ

Q1. Who has written the Poem 'The Trees' ?

- a. Robert Frost b. Adrienne Rich
c. John Berryman d. Robin Klein

Q2. What is the poetess doing?

- a. reading b. sleeping
c. writing a long letter d. eating

Q3. By morning, the forest will be full of

- a. trees b. sun
c. birds d. animal

Q4. What rushes out to meet the trees?

- a. wind b. man
c. water d. fire

Q5. What does the poetess compare the tree branches to?

- a. a doctor
b. a nurse
c. a newly discharged patient
d. an old patient

Q6. Where are the decorative plants kept?

- a. in playground b. in houses
c. in garden d. in forest

Q7. The pieces of the moon can be seen in the crown of which tree ?

- a. hemlock tree b. oak tree
c. apple tree d. mango tree

Q8. What had been empty?

- a. trees b. forest
c. house d. garden

Q9. All night the _____ work.

- a. plants b. woman
c. branches d. roots

Q10. What is the meaning of "bough?"

- a. branch b. plant
c. root d. tree

Answer Key

1. b. Adrienne Rich
2. c. writing a long letter
3. a. trees
4. a. wind
5. c. a newly discharged patient
6. b. in houses
7. b. oak tree
8. b. forest
9. d. roots
10. a. branch