

Mijbil the Otter

इस अध्याय के सभी महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न – उत्तर सहित। पहले खुद हल करने की कोशिश करो, फिर उत्तर मिलाओ।

अभ्यास प्रश्न-उत्तर (हर टॉपिक से)

- » Reading Comprehension – Baby Bhakat, a Rescued Civet Cat
- » Reading Comprehension – Human-Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence
- » Reading Comprehension – Understanding Animal Rights
- » Vocabulary – Synonyms and Finding the Odd One Out
- » Grammar – Noun Modifiers and Correct Word Forms
- » Editing and Writing – Punctuation and the Story of Gangaram the Crocodile

हल किए हुए उदाहरण (step-by-step)

उदाहरण 1. Why does the writer choose to narrate the passage about Bhakat in the first person ('I am a baby Civet cat...') instead of the third person ('Bhakat is a baby civet cat...')?

- › Consider what first-person narration does for a reader – it creates a direct, personal voice
- › Bhakat describes his own feelings ('I secretly think she loves me the most') which would feel less personal in third person

› This choice builds greater emotional connection and makes the animal feel relatable, almost human

उत्तर – The first-person narration makes Bhakat's personality and feelings come alive directly for the reader, creating a stronger emotional connection than a third-person, purely factual account would.

उदाहरण 2. Explain why planting a barrier of chilli crops is considered a 'creative and simple' solution to human-elephant conflict.

- › Identify the problem – elephants eating farmers' crops causes loss of income and conflict
- › Identify the solution – chilli plants, which elephants dislike, planted as a barrier
- › Identify the added benefit – farmers can also sell the chilli, gaining extra income, making it mutually beneficial

उत्तर – It is creative and simple because it uses a natural deterrent (chilli, which elephants dislike) instead of harming the animals, and it is mutually beneficial since farmers gain an additional source of income by selling the chilli.

उदाहरण 3. According to the passage, why is it 'logically and morally' inconsistent to treat pets and farm animals differently?

- › Recall the passage's key claim – all animals are individuals with the same capacity to feel pain and fear
- › If pain and fear are felt equally by both pets and farm animals, there is no logical basis for treating one group with more care than the other
- › The moral inconsistency lies in choosing affection for one group only based on its role, not its capacity to suffer

उत्तर – It is inconsistent because both pets and farm animals are capable of feeling pain and fear equally, so treating them differently is based on their usefulness to humans rather than any real, fair

difference between them.

उदाहरण 4. Find the odd one out: 'hostile, unfriendly, averse, agree'.

- › Check the meaning of each word – hostile means unfriendly/opposed, unfriendly is self-explanatory, averse means strongly disliking or opposed to something
- › 'Agree' means to accept or be in harmony with something – the opposite feeling of the other three
- › So 'agree' is the odd one out

उत्तर – 'Agree' is the odd one out, because 'hostile', 'unfriendly', and 'averse' all describe opposition or dislike, while 'agree' means acceptance or harmony.

उदाहरण 5. Combine into one sentence using a noun modifier: 'I bought a Maruti car. The car was second-hand.'

- › Identify the noun being described – 'car'
- › Identify the descriptive information – 'Maruti' and 'second-hand'
- › Combine both descriptors before the noun in a natural word order

उत्तर – I bought a second-hand Maruti car.

उदाहरण 6. Add correct punctuation to: 'the land of the bishnois in rajasthan is known for conservation of wildlife'

- › Capitalise the first word of the sentence – 'The'
- › Capitalise proper nouns – 'Bishnois' and 'Rajasthan'
- › Add a full stop at the end of the sentence

उत्तर – The land of the Bishnois in Rajasthan is known for conservation of wildlife.

बोर्ड परीक्षा के लिए खास

- When asked about narrative technique or point of view, always explain the EFFECT it creates on the reader, not just name the technique.
- For 'explain the solution' type questions, always mention BOTH what the solution does AND why it benefits both sides – half answers only describing one side lose marks.
- For argumentative passages, questions often ask you to identify the 'main claim' or 'these principles' – always trace the pronoun back to the exact sentence defining it.
- In synonym-based questions, quickly form a mental 'theme' for the group (e.g., 'seriousness' or 'suitability') – the word that doesn't fit that theme is your answer.
- Sentence-combining questions are scored on BOTH correctness and smoothness – avoid just joining sentences with 'and'; use adjective phrases instead for full marks.
- In punctuation-editing questions, read the WHOLE unpunctuated passage once first to understand its meaning before placing any marks – this avoids incorrect sentence breaks.

एक नज़र में रिवीज़न

- › First-person animal narration builds emotional connection; omnivorous means eating both plant and animal matter.
- › Human-wildlife conflict arises from competition for space/food; creative, mutually beneficial solutions (like chilli barriers) work better than simple separation.

- › Animal rights argument: all animals have inherent worth and equal capacity for pain/fear, so treating pets and farm animals differently is inconsistent.
- › Finding the odd one out requires comparing MEANING, not sound or length – always check what each word truly conveys.
- › Noun modifiers combine descriptive sentences into one smooth sentence; distinguish -ing (cause) and -ed (experiencer) word forms carefully.
- › Editing checklist: capitals (names/sentence starts), full stops, list commas, inverted commas for quotes; Gangaram's story exemplifies real-life human-animal coexistence.