

QUESTION BANK PAPER -1

Q.1.(A) Answer any two of the following in (10) about- 10 lines each.

(1) What is meant- by good character?

(2) How does M.G.K. Menon pay tribute to Vikram Sarabhai the great scientist of Modern India?

(3) What- does Tagore want- to convey to the readers through the story?

(B) Explain with reference to context (4) any two of the following.

(1) 'It is disgrace to die rich'.

(2) 'The sad fact is, it cured me of trying to cure her'.

(3) 'A golden chain is as much a chain as an iron one'.

(C) Answer any one of the following in (4) about ten lines

(1) Show how the title 'The Diamond Necklace' is ironical.

(2) What- were the peculiarities of Indian culture?

(D) Give the meanings of any two of the (2)

following idioms and use them in the sentences of your own.

- (1) To keep early hours.
- (2) To get into a rut.
- (3) To have a flair for.

Q2(A) Answer any two in about ten lines (10) each.

(1) What does Blake lament about in 'London'?

(2) ~~Describe the logical structure~~
Write a note on the symbolism of the poem 'Fire And Ice'.

(3) Explain the significance of the title, 'Crossing the bar'.

(B) Explain with reference to context, (4) any two of the following.

(1) Earth has nothing to show more fair.

(2) He made the world to be a grassy road
Before her wandering feet.

(3) Let my heart be,
Fresh, changeful constant
Upward like thee.

(C) Name and explain the figures of (6) speech in any three of the following.

1. Mighty hearts are held in slender chains.

(2) All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.

(3) Upward or downward Motion thy rest.

(4) And made a sweet-moan.

Q.3(A) Write an essay on about- 200 words on any one of the following (10)

1. National Unity

2. The world of tomorrow

(B) Write a letter to the editor of a (5) news paper complaining about- the poor street lighting in your locality

(C) Read the following passage and (5) answer the questions given below it.

Education is in great demand today in India; and since independence it has spread to those classes of society which were backward and uneducated before.

Those people were accustomed to applying their native intelligence to the profession of their fathers and they had no idea that they could train themselves to follow any other profession. Besides this training, they had little book-learning, and those who

could read and write and knew their multiplication tables were regarded as very educated indeed. Today, when the number of schools and colleges has increased and admission is easy, not only for the promising students but also for the average one, everyone has an opportunity to qualify for the profession of his choice. An undergraduate studies many subjects besides those which will qualify him for a profession and so has a wider and more general knowledge. There have been a lot of changes in the educational system. Ways of teaching have changed and we have a large number of students every year coming out of schools and colleges.

But we read letters in newspapers about the falling of standards. Such letters talk of the number of failures or incorrect answers in a test. However it is interesting to note that many teachers think that this is due not to the falling standards but to the rising numbers of average students being admitted to the universities.

Questions:

1. What change has education brought about in today's society?
2. Who were considered as educated people in those days?
3. Why is an average graduate able to get more knowledge today than his counterpart in the past?

(4) What do educationists think that falling standards are due to ?

(5) What changes are brought about in the present education system ?

Q.4(A) Paraphrase the following poem. (5)

My heart-leaps up when I behold
 A rainbow in the sky,
 So was it when my life began,
 So is it now I am a man,
 So be it when I shall grow old
 Or let-me die!
 And I could wish my days to be
 Bound each to each by natural piety.

William Wordsworth

(B) Expand the idea contained in any (5) one of the following

(1) Great talkers are never great doers.

(2) Time and Tide wait for no man.

(C) Do as directed:

(1) Give adjectives of: (2)

Compel, Heritage, Energy, Prophecy.

(2) Give Nouns of: (2)

Ample, Complain, Desperate, Dime

(3) Give Antonyms of: (2)

Benevolent, attract, clumsy, compose

(D) Rewrite from memory: (4)

Freeze, heigh ho!

Q 5(A) Analyse the following sentences into (6) clauses and point out their relations.

1. 'Know, then,' said her father, that by means of this storm my enemies, are cast ashore upon this island.
2. If Mars and Jupiter were both inhabited, which inhabitants do you think would be the best looking?

(B) Transform any six of the following (6) as directed.

1. Oh, come on now, be serious, will you?
(Make assertive)
2. If you are ill for a year, I'll stay a year.
(Use 'Unless')
3. Every act of love brings happiness.
(Make it negative)
4. On seeing him his wife smirked.
(Use No...sooner)
5. With boundless enthusiasm he became an ironmaster.
(Make it compound)
6. That was as much as they could judge that night.
(Change the degree)
7. Sheela's father had got his transfer order.
(Change the voice)
8. I am a creditor. (Add a question tag.)

(C) Combine the following groups of sentences into a single sentence (4)

(1) The man in the doorway struck a match. Then lit his cigar. The policeman had a chance to look at the face of the man.

(2) Ranga went home. At that time his wife and mother-in-law were at the door. This was usual

(D) Rewrite into indirect form of speech. (4)

My wife inquired, "What do you suppose the cat did today?"

"Read the first two chapters of 'A Tale of Two Cities', I replied.

"Very funny," said Virginia. "Very, very funny."

"You can't say I don't try," I reminded her. Then she said, "Peggy Saunders took me out to lunch today. Guess what we had for lunch?"

"Bear's paw soup" I said.

A.1 (A) Answer any two of the following in (10) about- 10 lines each

(1) Swami Vivekanand defines character as the sum total of all the impressions of a person's past life. It is said in 'Gita' that every work we do, every movement of the body, every thought of ours leaves its respective impression on the mind. Sometimes these impressions work in the subconscious region of mind and are not obvious on the surface. If good impressions prevail good character is formed. If a man thinks good thoughts and does good work the sum total of their impressions will be good. These will force him to do good things even in spite of himself. This is how a good character is formed.

(2) Dr. M.G.K. Menon a brilliant and distinguished Scientist had the opportunity of working with Vikram Sarabhai. He had watched him very closely. He paid him glowing tribute. He has made a beautiful comparison of Vikram Sarabhai and Homi Bhabha's life. He has pointed out and highlighted the best qualities and invaluable contribution to the field of space science and technology.

According to him Vikram Sarabhai a warm and human personality was modest and deeply simple in his ways. He was soft spoken and courteous. He

worked against time upto the end with urgency, as if he knew, that- he had so much to accomplish in a short period of his life. His passing away was a grievous loss to India, and to those who held him affection and respect. He had a shining vision of an India that- would leap frog in the future through the proper use of Science and technology.

(3) Tagore has very tenderly treated in this story, a universal problem of teenagers. Phatik is a boy of fourteen. Who got love neither from his mother nor from his maternal aunt. The mother who was widowed and not in a position to look after the boy, instead of loving begins to dislike and despise Phatik.

Tagore wants to convey that- the age is such that- he is neither ornamental nor useful. It is this very age when in his hearts of hearts a young lad longs for love and affection. He becomes a devoted slave of anyone who shows his consideration. Therefore his own home is the only paradise. It is a torture for him to live away from his parents in a strange atmosphere and living with strange people give him lots of pain. Such a boy longs for warmth of heart and tender care.

(B) Explain with reference to context (4) any one of the following.

(1) It is disgrace to die rich. This statement is taken from 'Andrew Carnegie' written by E.H. Carter.

Andrew Carnegie who gave away seventy million pounds as donation wrote these words as 'Gospel of Wealth'. Though he was a son of a poor Scottish weaver he became world's richest person by his foresight, intelligence and many other good qualities that he inherited from his parents. He wished not to earn beyond 50,000 dollars per annum and make no efforts to increase his fortune but spend the surplus for benevolent purposes.

About being rich he believed that he would consider it disgraceful to die a rich man. He believed that a rich man's life should be divided into two parts, the first making money and second giving it away. He desired to use his wealth for benevolent work.

(2) "The sad fact is, it cured me of trying to cure her."

Park Cummings uttered these words in the lesson "Questions | Questions!" when he realised that he had failed in trying to cure his wife.

The writer's wife used to ask him the out-of-the-blue type of questions. He was puzzled by such questions. He decided to cure her of it. He tried his ridiculous answer device. He gave a silly answer to one of her questions.

She was annoyed. So, instead of asking another question she made a statement. The author felt that he had succeeded in his efforts. But soon he was disappointed because instead of a statement she posed a question. To this silly question he gave a silly reply. Hearing the silly answer she walked out of the room. Just the other day she asked a question about Ed. Carter and why the doctor came to his place. The author wanted to give a ridiculous answer but instead he just mumbled, "what?"

There upon the writer confessed that instead of curing her he himself was cured of giving ridiculous answers.

(3) 'A golden chain is as much a chain as an iron one!'

The above statement is quoted from 'Swami Vivekanand's 'The Secret of Work' an extract from Karma Yoga.

Swami Vivekanand tries to explain the principle of attachment to work. There is a state higher than having a good character. That is a desire for liberation, which means full freedom. The bondage of good is compared to a golden chain. No doubt gold is precious and gold is good but yet it is a bondage. Hence a chain of gold is also as much a bondage as that of iron. The iron chain stands for bondage of evil.

According to the author both are equally bad and we must free ourselves from them to be fully unattached.

(C) Answer any one of the following (4) in about-10 lines.

(1) The title 'Diamond Necklace' is ironical because the diamond necklace symbolises wealth, riches and affluence, but in this particular story, the author uses it as an instrument of evil fate. How Mrs. Loisel revels in joy at the party because of diamond necklace and how after the party her life becomes a nightmare of misery, when she has lost it. In a clever manipulation of events this is a classic example of irony of fate. Usually a diamond necklace is a thing of joy which brings happiness and pleasure. But here it is wonderful, how the author converts it in an event which brings a great deal of suffering and sorrow. All things which she imagines in the beginning of the story, of a rich life, is changed into the one in which all her beauty ~~and~~ is lost and she becomes in ten years more aged. This irony is shown when her own intimate friend Madame Forestier does not recognise her. All this due to that fateful diamond necklace. Hence the irony of the title.

(*) Our Indian culture is more than 8000 years old. It is one of the oldest cultures in the world. Our culture is unique. Though invaders from Persia (Iran), Greece and Central Asia occupied and ruled parts of India, our Indian culture was unaffected by them.

Our culture had its links with the past and it continued to develop with the influence and inspiration of the past. Mr. Nehru says that exclusive character of our culture had its dark side also. Things which grew out of our culture became like octopus with their grip on everything. We see this in the caste-system of our modern times. It has developed into prison for social order and for the mind of man. It has come in the way of ultimate progress. We are still in the grip of the caste system.

(D) Give the meanings of any two of (2) the following idioms

(1) to keep early hours: to start or to stop work early or late.

In big cities many restaurants keep early hours.

(2) to get into a rut: get into a dull routine. He has got into the rut of going to office in the morning and returning in the evening.

(3) to have a flair for. to have natural ability.
 He has a flair for music and painting.

A.2.(A) Answer any two in about-10 lines (10) each.

The imperfections of the human society and the sensitive poet's reaction to it is the theme of the poem. Blake laments over the three great evils of the society, cruelty, war and lust. As the poet wanders through the streets of London he notices sorrow in the eyes of the people. He notices the evils in the society. There is no freedom. People suffer from the bondages created by mind. Hence there is suffering and fear.

The life of the poor chimney sweepers who are small boys, is full of misery. The cry of their suffering fills with fear and shocks the people in the old churches. In the same way those living a life of luxury in the palaces do so because of the death and suffering of the unlucky soldiers. The greatest evil ~~of the~~ which the poet laments is lust. It is a curse for the family. The happiness of the children is shattered and the married life becomes as good as dead.

(2) 'Fire and Ice' by Robert Frost is simple but-symbolic poem. It is

also a logical poem before a statement is proved or supported by logical agreement. This is the special craft of the poet. Fire is a symbol of human desire or passions and Ice stands for hatred. The poet says that according to some people the world will be destroyed in fire and others say that ice will bring about the destruction of the world. The poet knows enough of these two and their capacity for destruction that he agrees with the predictions fully. A look at the history of the world will show that wars have been responsible for death and destruction of life and property. The two world wars of our century are a proof of this. Hence the poet's message for establishment of lasting peace and happiness in this world is that we should control our passions and desires and give up hatred. Contentment and love only will save the world.

(3) In the poem 'Crossing the Bar' the poet deals with the theme of death. For him it is a voyage from this world to our real home in the next world. The poem is a beautiful lyric by Tennyson. Crossing the Bar means passing through the boundary into the other world. Death is nothing but crossing the Bar. The poet considers death to be the dear call from God which comes at the sunset of our life.

The poet describes death as a homeward journey. A journey from this life to another which is our true home. Hence he does not want anyone to weep or mourn when he embarks. He does not want any sad and tearful farewell. After he crosses the bar he looks forward to meet his Pilot-God-face to face. He has led his life according to God's will so he can hope for reward and happiness.

(B) Explain with reference to context (47) any two of the following.

(1) 'Earth has nothing to show more fair'

The above lines are taken from Wordsworth's beautiful sonnet 'Upon Westminster Bridge'.

The poet admires the beautiful sight of London from the Westminster Bridge in the morning just before sunrise. The city is asleep. There are neither vehicles nor people moving about in the city. There is peace all around. The peace and silence of the city has its own beauty and majesty. It makes a powerful impression on any one who sees it. Hence the poet is justified in calling the sight the most beautiful and the person unaffected by it as dull of soul. The poet here reminds us of peace of early morning and its effect on us.

P.T.O.

(2) He made the world to be a grassy road
Before her wandering feet-

With the words quoted above the poet- Y. B. Yeats pays the highest-tribute to the divine beauty in this beautiful poem 'The Rose of the World'.

The theme of the poem is beauty which is symbolised by the Rose. First is the ^{physical} beauty of women like Helen of Troy which brought about the death & destruction. The second beauty is the ideal one which lives in the souls of human beings. This beauty is not affected by time and age. The last beauty is the divine beauty which has existed before the creation of the universe. According to the poet- Even the archangels in heaven have to bow to it as it is higher than the angels. It remained before the throne of God. God then gave the entire world of human experience for her to roam. Human beings can pursue and experience Divine Beauty. It can lift man up to God.

(3) Let my heart be
fresh, changeful constant-
upward like thee.

These beautiful lines are written by the poet- Rowell in his poem 'The Fountain'. The poet in his simple but inspiring poem has a message for us. He notices certain

admirable qualities in the fountain and so he wants to become like it. The poet has personified the fountain.

The fountain is not only beautiful but also cheerful. It is never idle but always in motion in all kinds of weather during day and night. It is always at its best. Its another quality is that it is always changeful. In other words it always changes with changing times and situations. Hence it is always new and up-to-date. Thus fascinated and overimpressed by the qualities of the fountain, the poet desires his heart to be fresh, changeful, constant and upward like fountain.

(C) Name and explain the figures of (6) speech in any three of the following

(1) Mighty hearts are held in slender chains

The figures of speech are (1) Synecdoche and (2) Metaphor.

Explanation:

(1) Synecdoche:

As the 'heart' a part of a person's body represents the whole body. i.e. person.

(2) Metaphor:

Because Belinda's locks are not only compared with slender chains but both are taken to be one and the same.

(2) Upward or downward
Motion thy rest.

The figures of speech are (1) Antithesis and
(2) Paradox.

Explanation:

(1) Antithesis: Because the words 'upward' and 'downward' which are opposite to each other in meaning are used in sharp contrast.

(2) Paradox: because 'motion being the rest' appears absurd and yet it is true because motion means constant change and change in itself is rest.

(3) And made a sweet moan

The figure of speech is Oxymoron.

Explanation: because the words sweet and moan which are two contradictory words are used for one and the same thing i.e. her expression was both sweet and sad.

A. 3(A) Write an essay on about 200 words on any one of the following. (10)

National Unity

United we stand and divided we fall is a universal saying. Whenever a country has been united it has become strong and

prosperous. If there is any country that needs unity badly it is our own dear motherland India.

Ours is a country where people speak hundreds of different languages and dialects. We follow different religions. We have different life-style. We have manners and customs which differ from religion to religion. Then we have the caste system. There are four main castes but hundreds of sub-castes. Then there are the rich and the poor, the have's and the have not's. All these things have played a role in dividing us. Divisions of castes and creed, divisions of race and regions have all come in the way of our unity. In other words we have factors favourable for dividing us in groups often hostile to one another.

We have paid dearly for our disunity. The brave Rajputs could not protect India from the invaders only because they were divided. Pride and petty jealousies kept us not only divided but made us weak. The British came here only as traders but they became our rulers and made us their subjects. This was because our rulers were all fighting among themselves, they could not unite to fight their common enemy. During our freedom struggle our National leaders under Gandhiji succeeded in uniting people. Our unity became a force for the British to reckon with.

They had to yield and leave India.

During the past few years there have been so many riots and disturbances. So much of violence and untold destruction to life and property, we have witnessed. This is because our unity has been shattered. The selfish politicians whose aim is to seek power has been responsible for this sorry state of affairs.

Yet it is possible to make national unity a reality. Though there is diversity there is fundamental unity. We have same goals and aspirations as Indians. We are the children of the same mother India. We have to live and work here. We must live as the children of the same mother in mutual love and co-operation. We must forget the minor differences of caste and creed. If we sincerely do this national unity can be achieved.

If we are united we will become a world power. We are blessed with rich natural resources. We have men power. We believe in working hard. We have to make up our minds to be united. If we do so 'Mera Bharat - Mahan' will become a reality.

(2) The World Of Tomorrow

Our world is changing fast. Ten or fifteen years ago who would have dreamt of watching international programmes on T.V.? Who would have thought that computers are commonly used in every walk of life? The pace at which the world is changing one may wonder. What the world of tomorrow will be? Tomorrow's world promises to be a better place for man to live in.

Man's wisdom and goodness will ultimately prevail. This will do away with mutual suspicion and distrust between nations. All the nations of the world would come under one roof. Since there would be no need for army and armaments, huge expenditure incurred on them will be saved. This amount will be utilized for the welfare of the people of the world. Everyone will be properly ~~fed~~ fed, decently clothed and comfortably sheltered. Poverty will be abolished.

Every able-bodied man and woman will get work best suited to his or her aptitude. The work will therefore contribute not only to the welfare of the people but also to the development of personality. Education will be free for all.

It will turn out broad-minded gentleman of refined tastes and interests and good manners. Their minds will be free from all superstitions, blind beliefs and narrow loyalties. ~~The~~ They will be the citizens of the world and not of any particular country.

Since all the people will be educated and enlightened, growth of population will be checked. Moreover being under the rule of one world government, people will be free to move to any part of the world and settle there. Hence there will be a far better distribution of the world population. There will be equal opportunities for all. Everyone will have the opportunity to choose the time of education, profession and activity on one's own liking. There will be no distinctions of castes, colour, creed or status between man and man.

Pollution will become a thing of the past. There will be pure air and water. Rivers and seas will be clean and clear.

There will be less noise. Man will have tapped the solar energy, the energy of wind and water and the energy of the waves of the sea.

There will be peace, plenty and prosperity for one and all. Advance technology, new electronic devices and man-made satellites will be utilized for the purpose of man's happiness.

comfort and health. As many of fatal diseases will have been wiped off from the surface of the earth, man will enjoy a healthier and longer life. Medical science will have made many a breakthrough. Aids would no longer cause a panic as drugs for cure of aids will be available. People suffering from cancer will have a better chance for effective treatment and permanent cure. Painless and effective surgery will be available with the help of electronics.

In the field of communication the world will have taken the great strides. Video phones will have become common. Talking from a flying bus or train will be a reality. The world will be thus brought closer.

Thus there is a ray of hope for a bright tomorrow's world with the help of scientific inventions and technological advancements. Let us hope for the world where everyone stays happily, peacefully and comfortably.

(B)

letter

(5)

125, Gautam Vihar,
Udmanpura,
Ahmedabad-13.
16th Feb. 2004

To,
The Editor,
The Gujarat Samachar,
Khanpur, Ahmedabad. |

Sir,

A recent accident in which a local resident was knocked down and seriously injured, should serve to open the eyes of municipal authorities to the poor lighting in our locality.

There is a great danger to life because the roads are dug up and there are many pits to be avoided by the pedestrian, poor lighting makes it impossible to see these pits so it is likely to land in one of them.

Poor lighting also creates trouble for the motorists to drive in the dark, so accidents frequently take place.

Again poor lighting poses a danger to the unsuspecting citizen who might be way-laid by criminals and forced to part with his hard-earned money at knife-point.

Considering all these hardships faced by the people in our area, we hope that the municipality will provide us with better lighting and thus make life easier and safer for us.

Yours faithfully,

X. Y. Z.

(C) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. (5)
Answers:

(1) The change that education has brought about in society is that in old days the choice of the person's profession was limited to his father's. Now he can educate and train himself for the profession of his own choice and liking. Moreover today's education being broad based is wider and with more general knowledge, bringing more awareness.

(2) People who could apply their brains to their father's business, and those who could read and write a little and knew arithmetic tables were called educated people even though they had almost no book knowledge.

(3) This is so because an undergraduate today has to study a variety of subjects even and above those related to his business, and so has wider and more general perspective, whilst his counterpart in old days got to know and had training in his father's business only.

(4) The educationists believe that low standard in education is not due to wrong answers in a test

but - due to greater number of ordinary students taking admission in the universities.

(5) The first striking change brought is that now the book world and formerly illiterate class can take education. Now the education is broad based and many subjects apart from strictly professional are taught. There are now a greater number of schools and colleges, and has a wider and more general knowledge based, along with ways of teaching.

A.4(A) Paraphrase (5)

I feel very happy when I notice a rainbow in the sky. This used to be the case when I was a child. Now I have grown up to be a man and yet - the joy at the sight - of rainbow is the same, and this will be so even in my old age. I wish that the remaining days of my life should continue to have the same devotion for nature.

(B) Expand the idea. (5)

(1) 'Great talkers are never great-doers'
Talkative people lose their energy

in talking about- trifling things. Some people like to boast of their ambitions to do certain things but- they only talk to please the listeners for the time being. They waste so much time in idle talk that they have little time for action. There is a proverb that- 'An empty vessel makes the most sound'. These talkers are like empty vessels making noise without doing any useful activity. Present- politicians give big talks and promises to people, but- once elected, they turn their faces from the people.

(2) 'Time and Tide wait for no man'

This saying means that we must- seize an opportunity as it comes to us, because after it has slipped by we can never hope to grasp it again. We must make the most of our opportunities as and when they actually occur, for, once gone, they may never recur. Time flies swiftly and the lost minute cannot be recovered. Similarly the sea tide ebbs and flows and waits for no man. We must, therefore, always be alert- to make the most of our time and grab every opportunity as it presents itself to us. If you

allow the opportunity to pass by without availing ourselves of it, we will live to ~~the~~ regret it and all our yesterdays will reproach us for not having achieved anything.

(c) Do as directed.

1) Give adjectives of. (2)

Compel - compulsory

Heritage - Hereditary

Energy - Energetic.

Prophecy - prophetic.

2) Give Nouns of. (2)

Ample - amplitude,

Complain - complaint-

Desperate - Despair.

Dine - Dinner.

3) Give antonyms of. (2)

Benevolent - Malevolent-

Attract - Repel.

clumsy - graceful.

Compose - decompose.

(D.) Rewrite from memory (4)

Freeze, Freeze, thou bitter sky,
 That dost not bite so high,
 As benefits forgot:
 Thou thou the waters wasp,
 Thy sting is not so sharp.
 As friend remembered not.
 Hleigh-ho! sing Hleigh-ho! —

A.5(A) Analyse : (6)

1. (i) Said her father Pr. cl.
 (ii) know, them, Noun cl. used as an object of the verb 'know' in pr. cl. (1).
 (iii) that by means of this storm my enemies are cast ashore upon this island. Noun cl. used as an object of the verb 'know' in clause (ii).

This is a complex sentence.

2. (i) which inhabitant- Pr. cl.
 would be the best looking?
 (ii) If Mars and Jupiter were both inhabited Adv. cl. of condition modifying the verb 'would be' in Pr. cl.
 (iii) Do you think parenthetical cl.

This is a complex sentence.

(B) Transformation.

(6)

(1) I wish you become serious now.

(2) Unless you are ill for a year, I will not stay a year.

(3) No act of love brings misery. (or unhappiness)

(4) No sooner did his wife see him than she snarled.

(5) He had boundless enthusiasm and therefore he became an ironmaster

(6) They could not judge more than that, that night.

(7) Sheela's father's transfer order had been got by him.

(8) Ain't I?

(C) Combine into one.

(4)

(1) When the man in the doorway struck a match and lit his cigar, the policeman had a chance to look at his face.

(2) When Ranga went home, his wife and mother-in-law were at the door as usual.

(D.) Direct - Indirect.

(4)

My wife inquired what I suppose the cat had done on that day.

I replied that she had read the first two chapters of "A Tale of Two Cities". Virginia retorted that my reply was very funny.

I reminded her that she couldn't say that I didn't toy.

Then she informed me that Peggy Saunders had taken her out for lunch that day, and asked me to guess what they had for lunch.

I replied that they had 'Bear's Paw Soup'.