**1. The name of the book written by Abdul Kalam is—**

   (A) Wings of Fire                                                           (B) My Childhood

   (C) My Autobiography                                                    (D) Wings of Science

   **Ans**. (A) Wings of Fire

**2. How old was Abdul Kalam when the Second World War broke out in 1939.**

    (A) eight years                                                              (B) nine years

    (C) ten years                                                                  (D) eleven years

**Ans.** (A) eight years

**3. Who of the following was not Abdul Kalam’s close friends At school?**

     (A) Ramanadha Sastry. (B) Aravindan

     (C) Sivaprakasan (D) Samsuddin

      Ans. (D) Samsuddin

**4.The first that earned money for Abdul Kalam was**

     (A) collecting and selling tamarind seeds          (B) collecting and selling newspapers

     (C) Both (a) and (b)                                                   (D) none of the above

**Ans.** (A) collecting and selling tamarind seeds

**5. Which symbol represented Abdul Kalam as a Muslim boy?**

     (A) ‘he spoke Urdu                                                     (B) he wore black clothes

     (C) he wore a cap                                                        (D) all of the above

**Ans**. (C) he wore a cap

**6. Abdul Kalam became the 11th of India.**

       (A) President (B) Prime Minister

       (C) Chief Justice (D) Army Chief

**Ans**. (A) President

**Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow in one or two lines each.**

In fact, I would say mine was a very secure childhood, both materially and emotionally.

**(a) In what way was Kalam’s childhood ‘secure’?**

**Ans:** Kalam was provided with all the necessities in terms of food, medicine and clothes. Apart from it, his parents loved him a lot and took good care of him. They also encouraged him to grow in life.

**(b) What does Kalam mean by ‘material security’?**

**Ans:** By material security, Kalam means all the necessities of life that one needs while growing up.

**(c) What is ’emotional security’, according to Kalam?**

 **Ans:**‘Emotional security’, according to Kalam, is the love and care that one needs to lead a stress-free life.

**(d) Who provided Kalam with material and emotional security?**

**Ans:** Kalam’s parents provided him with material and emotional security. They gave him a relaxed environment at home and arranged all the necessities of life for him.

**Q1.What is the message in the lesson“My Childhood”**

“My Childhood” gives the message that tolerance, acceptance, broadmindedness and brotherhood are essential for an all-round growth. In order to reform social systems that are infected by prejudices of caste and status, one must be ready to confront obstacles without losing one’s cool. Mutual trust and ease of communication help resolve all the hindrances.

**Q2. Who were Kalam’s school friends? What did they become later?**

**Ans:**Kalam’s three close childhood friends were Ramanad Sastry, Aravindan and Sivaprakasan. All three of them settled well in life. Ramanadha inherited priesthood of Rameswaram temple from his father, Aravindan took up the business of arranging transport for visiting pilgrims and Sivaprakasan became a catering contractor for the Southern Railways.

**Q3. What kind of a person was Kalam’s father?**

**Ans:** Tall and handsome, Kalam’s father – Jainulabdeen, did not have much of formal education. He didn’t even have much wealth. However, he was a very practical man with a vast store of wisdom. He was generous and never obstructed the progressive ways of his children. As a responsible head of the family, he provided both material and emotional security.

**Answer the following in about 100 -150 words each**

**Q.1 How does Abdul Kalam describe his three close friends?**

**Ans.** Abdul Kalam says that in his childhood, he had three close friends. Their names were Ramanadha Sastry, Aravindan and Sivaprakasan. All these boys were from orthodox Hindu Brahmin families. Ramanadha Sastri was the son of Pakshi Lakshmana Sastry. He was the high priest of the Rameswaram temple. When Ramanadha grew up, he took over the priesthood of the temple from his father. Aravindan went into the business of arranging transport for the pilgrims who visited Rameswaram. The third friend, Sivaprakasan became a catering contractor for the Southern Railways. Abdul Kalam says that although they were from different refigOts, none of them ever felt any difference among themselves because of different religious backgrounds. Their parents were also liberal and generous. Ramanathan’s father rebuked the new teacher for spreading the poison of social inequality in the minds of innocent children.