

WORKSHEETLOST SPRING

Q) What is Sahib looking for in the garbage dumps?

Ans) Sahib is looking for coins in garbage dumps. They are of so much value to him that he calls it gold.

Q) Where is he?

Ans) He is in Teemapuri, Delhi where the author was.

Q) Where has he come from?

Ans) He has come from Bangladesh. He left his home a long time ago when a storm washed away the fields and homes of his family.

Q) What promise does the author recall?

Ans) The author had jokingly promised Sahib to open a school in the area. This promise is the one the author ~~promised~~ recalls.

Q) Describe the irony of Sahib-e-Alam's name?

Ans) In Urdu 'Sahib-e-Alam' means ruler of the universe. However, in contrast to that, the boy with the strong name was living in abject poverty and scavenging through the garbage dumps for valuables.

Q) Who is Mukesh?

Am) Mukesh is the impoverished boy the author meets in Firozabad. He insists on being his own master.

Q) What is Mukesh's ~~own~~ dream?

Am) Mukesh insists on being his own master. He dreams of becoming a ~~car mechanic~~ motor mechanic and wants to learn how to drive a car.

Q) Why is his dream "a mirage amidst the dust"?

Am) Firozabad is the centre of India's glass-blowing industry where generations after generation have been involved in this business. And Mukesh belonged to one such family. Therefore the author feels that his dream of becoming a motor mechanic feels like a mirage amidst the dirty streets of Firozabad.

Q) What explanation does the author give for the children not wearing footwear?

Am) The explanation that the author provides for children not wearing shoes is that it is a tradition in India.

Q) Which two <sup>distinct</sup> ~~distinct~~ worlds does the author notice among the bangle making industry?

Am) The author finds two distinct worlds in the bangle making industry. One is the exploited family caught in the vortex of poverty and stigma of caste in which they were born. The other world consists of those who ~~are~~ exploit them.