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Descriptive writing

Q 1. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (known as Mahatma Gandhi) was not only a great politician but also a great social and religious leader. He declared that the highest form of service of the great mother ^{was} ~~to~~ social service. He gave (1) (B) the message of peace to the whole world and believed in humanity. He ~~for~~ loved his countrymen very much. So, the nation called

him Bapu (2) (A) the father of the Nation. Gandhiji's main principles were truth and non-violence. He believed in (3) (D) universal brotherhood and love. He was of the opinion that if we had conflict with Englishmen, let us not hate the Englishmen because both Englishmen and Indians are (4) (A) offspring of the same Divinity. He respected all religions equally because he said essence of all religions is Truth. He advocated universal brotherhood over and above wavering loyalties to nations and religions. (5) On January 30, 1948, he was shot dead by Nathuram Vinayak Godse in a prayer assembly at Birla House, Delhi.

Q.2. Indian history is full of the heroic deeds of great heroes and heroines. Rani Laxmi Bai is one of them. She was

a great freedom fighter.

- (1) (D) She was the first woman to sacrifice her life for the freedom of the country. She sacrificed her life but did not bow down before the English rulers. This star of heroism was born on November 1, 1835 in a noble family in Banaras. Her father was ~~Mr~~ Moropant Tambe and her mother was Bhagirathi Sapre. Her parents named her Manikarnika (2) after the river Ganga. In her childhood, she was called Manu. She was fond of horse riding and shooting. Once she jumped from her own horse and saved the life of Nana Sahib. She was married to Gangadhar Rao, the ruler of Jhansi, and became Maharani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.
- (3) (B) Her husband was a sick ruler who died after three months. During her married life, she took

keen interest in military training.
(4) (B) When Raja Gangadhar Rao died, the English rulers wanted to capture Thansi but Rani ruined their plans to capture Thansi.

She fought bravely and defended her state from the Britishers.

She was a great patriot, fearless and brave. She took an active

part (5) (B) in the struggle for freedom in 1857 and sacrificed her life in the battle. She was only twenty-three then. No doubt, Rani Lakshmi Bai is one of the most famous Indian woman.

Q3 Indian history abounds with the heroic deeds of heroes like Shivaji and Rana Pratap. Shivaji is one such hero. He lived and died for the glory of the country. Shivaji was born in 1627 in the hill fort of Shivneri in Maharashtra. His father was a

Jagirdar. (A) (B) His mother Jijabai was a religious lady. She told him stories of great heroes from the Mahabharat and the Ramayana. She made him (C) 'the great'. Jijabai also influenced his life. In his boyhood he learnt horse riding, swimming and the use of various arms and weapons. At the early age of seventeen, (B) (C) he collected a small army of loyal Marathas and trained them in guerrilla war-fare.

With their help, he began to conquer one fort after another. First of all, he won the fort of Torna. There he got much wealth and weapons. Then he built a strong fort of his own at Durg. Shivaji started attacking the Mughal territories. The Sultan of Bijapur sent a large army against him under the guidance of Afzal Khan but he killed

Azad Khan tactfully with his claws of steel. Aurangzeb also sent Shaista Khan against him with a large army but he also lost the battle. Shivaji was always

(4) (B) a sore in the eyes of

Aurangzeb. In the later years, Shivaji became an independent king. No doubt this (5) (A) 'divisor of the Hindu religion' will always be a source of inspiration for the people of India.