



Deputy Director, Department of Public Instructions
Davanagere District. Davanagere
Get through the lane

II Language English

SSLC: 2018-19

District Resource Team, Davanagere

English

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UNIT-1**Prose: A Hero****I. Multiple Choice Questions****(1Mark)**

1. The place where Swami usually slept: (K)
- a) Office room
b) his own room
c) in granny's room
d) in the passage
2. The interesting news that drew Swami's father's attention was (K)
- a) Five burglars were arrested
b) A girl met with an accident
c) The bravery of a village lad who fought with a tiger
d) A cricket match
3. The news report said that the boy who fought with the tiger stayed on the tree half-a-day. Why did he do so? (C)
- a) He wanted to watch the tiger from the top of the tree
b) He wanted someone to kill the tiger
c) He wanted to take rest for some time.
d) he was very weak
4. The important thing according to Swami's father was (K)
- a) Courage
b) Strength
c) Age
d) confidence
5. Swami always slept beside (K)
- a) His mother
b) his granny
c) his brother
d) his grandfather
6. A frightful proposition according to Swami was (K)
- a) sleeping beside granny
b) fighting with a tiger
c) sleeping in the office room alone
d) challenging his father alone
7. The practice of Swami's grandmother, before she goes/go to bed was _____ (K)
- a) telling stories to Swami
b) singing songs for Swami to sleep
c) singing lullaby to Swami
d) writing her dairy
8. Swami thought the safe, compact and the reassuring place in the office room was, (K)
- a) on the ground
b) under the bench
c) on the cot
d) on the table
9. Swami saw a moving creature in the room, it was (K)
- a) shadow of the burglar
b) a scorpion

- c) man
10. Swami did not want to be a (K)
- a) bus conductor
b) engine driver
- c) police
d) railway guard
11. Father did not like Swami (K)
- a) joining the cricket club
b) sleeping in the office room
- c) sleeping beside his granny
d) biting a burglar's leg.

II. Short answer type questions (2-3 sentences) (2Marks)

1. Though Swami was not courageous, he became a hero overnight why or how? (April 2017) (C)
2. Why did Swami's father want him to sleep alone in the office room? (April 2017) (C)
3. What made Swami's father, his cook and his servant rush up to the office room? (April 2015) (C)
4. What habit of Swami was disgraceful according to Swami's father? (April 2015) (K)
5. How did Swami feel when his father compelled him to sleep alone in his office? (April 2015) (E/C)
6. Congratulations were showered on Swami after the housebreaker was caught. How was he congratulated by the headmaster? (April 2015) (C)
7. In the darkness Swami felt something was moving down. What did he do then? (C)
8. Swami really wanted to join the police!, if not, what did he want to be? (C)
9. How was Swami honoured by his classmates, teacher and the headmaster? (A)

III. Long Answers (4 marks)

1. Narrate how Swami became a hero overnight. (April 2016) (E)
2. Narrate Swami's dreadful experience when he was lying under the bench. (April 2016) (E)
3. "Swami was not really a hero but by chance he became a hero" Justify the statement. (April 2015) (C)
4. What desperate attempts did Swami make to escape from his father? Explain (E)
5. Who do you think was wiser, Swami or father? Justify your answers. (C)

IV. Extract based questions (3 Marks)

1. "Aiyo! Something has bitten me" (K)
- a) Who said this? / Who does 'me' refer to? / Who made this cry?
- b) Who had bitten him?
- c) What was the result of it?
2. "Your office room is very dusty and there may be full of scorpions." (C)

- a) Who said this?
- b) Why did he make this comment?
- c) What does it reveal about his character?

3. **"Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?"** (C)

- a) Who gave this suggestion?
- b) Why did he give this suggestion?
- c) What did the listener actually want to become later in his life?

4. **"Congratulations were showered on Swami next day"** (C / A)

- a) Why was Swami congratulated?
- b) What was the impact on Swami?
- c) How was Swami congratulated by his teacher and the headmaster?

5. **"A frightful proposition", Swami thought**

- a) What was the frightful proposition? (C)
- b) Why was it frightful?
- c) What was "proposition" mean in the context?

6. **"You must sleep alone hereafter"** (K)

- a) Who did he usually sleep with?
- b) Why did Swami's father want him to sleep alone?
- c) Who does 'you' refer to?

7. **"He wished that the tiger had not spared the boy."** (C)

- a) What do the underlined words imply?
- b) Why did Swami have such thoughts?
- c) Who has that wish?

Poem: Grandma Climbs A Tree

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

1. "Ever since childhood, she had this gift' what does the word 'gift' refer to? (June, 2015) (K)
- a) making houses
 - b) running around in gardens
 - c) climbing trees
 - d) taking rest
2. In the poem 'Grandma Climbs a tree' grandma had ____ of climbing trees (K)

- a) the habit
b) the chance
- c) the gift
d) the blessings
3. _____ taught grandma to climb a tree (K)
- a) her father
b) her sister
- c) a trainer
d) her brother
4. How old was granny? (K)
- a) sixty one
b) sixty
- c) sixty two
d) sixty three
5. What was 'different' when she climbed a tree one day? (C)
- a) she could not come down
b) she did not come down
- c) she would not come down
d) she fell down
6. The poet of 'Grandma climbs a tree' is written by..... (K)
- a) R.K Narayan
b) Ruskin Bond
- c) Deven Kanal
d) Joyce Armor
7. Grandma was a genius because (C)
- a) she was skill full
b) she could climb a tree
- c) she was good
d) she loved trees
8. As soon as the doctor recommended 'a quiet week in bed' for granny, all the family members (K)
- a) sighed with relief
b) laughed happily
- c) danced with joy
d) felt very bad
9. "It was like a brief season in hell". The Figure of speech used in this sentence is (K)
- a) simile
b) metaphor
- c) alliteration
d) paradox

II. Short answer type questions (2-3 sentences)**(2Marks)**

1. In the poem "Grandma climbs a tree" the speaker says that his Grandma is not childish. What else is she then? Why is she considered to be so? (June, 2013) (C)
2. What qualities of the grandma do you appreciate? (April, 2015) (A)
3. What is uncommon about the desire or the quality of the grandmother? How does the poet term this uncommon quality or desire? (E)

2. _____ pulled the red chain to help the wounded girl. (K)
 a) A railway employee b) Baleshwar Mishra
 c) Dinesh d) A Passenger
3. Roma Talreja was a 21 year old _____ (K)
 a) call centre executive b) worker in the Mumbai Suburban services
 c) executive in company d) marketing executive.
4. Who helped Baleshwar shift Roma to hospital ? _____ (K)
 a) Motorist b) Policeman
 c) truck driver d) passenger
5. Which language did the tempo truck driver speak? (K)
 a) Bengali b) Marathi
 c) Gujrati d) Hindi
6. Who treated Roma at divine multispecialty hospital and research centre? (K)
 a) Dinesh b) Vijay
 c) Anil Agarwal d) Arun
7. The cop suggested Baleshwar to take Roma to Airoli but Baleshwar disagree because _____ (C)
 a) The hospital was far away b) the hospital didn't have a surgeon
 c) it didn't have sufficient equipment d) it was not a government hospital.
8. Baleshwar was impulsive in taking a decision because..... (C)
 a) he had an urgent work b) he saved his friend
 c) he had seen the injured girl on the track d) It was his everyday habit
9. The other passengers didn't volunteer to help Baleshwar because. (C)
 a) They thought one man was enough b) the train was moving too fast
 c) they were afraid of getting trapped in the court d) they didn't know Baleshwar
10. Roma was astonished because. (C)
 a) The doctor admitted her to ICU
 b) A stranger jumped off a moving train and risked his life to save her
 c) Doctors admitted her without any paper work.
 d) The hospital didn't report the matter to the police.
11. All the following four persons deserve our appreciation. Who stands first among them? (K)
 a) The tempo truck driver b) Baleshwar
 c) the doctor of the small hospital d) the medical director of the divine hospital.
12. Roma Talreja felt that she could never repay Baleshwar because he _____ (C)
 a) informed Dinesh about the accident. b) requested all the motorists to save her
 c) risked his life to save her d) pleaded the passengers to save her.

II. Short answer type questions (2-3 sentences)**(2Marks)**

1. Why did Baleshwar Mishra revisit the spot where Roma had fallen? (C)
2. Who volunteered to help Baleshwar how did he help him? (C)
3. Why is Baleshwar impulsive in taking a decision? (C)
4. Explain how did Roma fallen down from the train. (E)
5. How did Baleshwar rush to help Roma? (C)

6. Why didn't Baleshwar take Roma to nearby hospital? (C)
7. "Baleshwar has good memory" justify it. (E)
8. How did the truck driver help Baleshwar? (C)
9. Express your views on Baleshwar Mishra. (E)
10. Explain, how Baleshwar had kind heart. (E)
11. Explain how the doctor at multispecialty hospital treated Roma. (E)

III. Extract based questions

(3Marks)

1. "There is a girl by the tracks!"

- a) Who is the speaker? (K)
- b) Who is the 'girl' referred here? (K)
- c) Why was she by the tracks? (C)

2. "let's go and help her"

- a) What happened there? (C)
- b) Why did they have to help? (C)
- c) Who should go there? (K)

3. "Take the girl to Airoli, suggested cop, there is a hospital there". But Baleshwar disagreed.

- a) Who is the girl here? (K)
- b) Why did Baleshwar disagree to his suggestions? (C)
- c) What did he do then? (C)

4. "Oh I could not thank him"

- a) Who was not thanked? (K)
- b) Why should he be thankful? (C)
- c) Why could not he thank him? (C)

5. "I think it's astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for me. I can never repay Baleshwar".

- a) Who is the Stranger here? (K)
- b) What was astonishing for the speaker? (C)
- c) Why couldn't she repay him? (C)

6. "I can't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there"

- a. Why was Baleshwar there? (C)
- b. When was this statement made? (K)
- c. What would have happened if he had not come there? (C)

7. " I hope I am not too late"

- a. Who do 'I' refer here? (K)
- b. Why did he hope so? (C)
- c. What did he do? (K)

8. " Chacha can I barrow your mobile"

- a) Who wanted the mobile? (K)

- b) Who is the 'Chacha' here? (K)
 c) Why did he want the mobile? (C)

9. "It's a regular scene"

- a) What is the regular scene referred here? (K)
 b) Where can one find this regular scene? (K)
 c) Why is it regular scene? (C)

10. "There is a girl by the track", the voices cried out

- a) Who is the girl mentioned here? (K)
 b) Who's voices were there? (K)
 c) Why did the voices cry out? (C)

11. "His heart is hammering his chest, Baleshwar shoved off the still-moving train".

- a) Why was his heart hammering his chest? (C)
 b) Why did he shove off the train? (C)
 c) His heart hammering his chest, what does it tell about him? (E)

12. "Please help to take her to a hospital."

- a) Who is the speaker? (K)
 b) Who does 'her' refer to? (K)
 c) Why did he take her to the hospital? (C)

13. "I can never repay Baleshwar."

- a) Who is Baleshwar? (K)
 b) Why can't she repay? (C)
 c) Who is the speaker? (C)

14. "My sister is injured, please help me take her to a hospital but no one stopped"

- a) Who does 'sister' refer to here? (K)
 b) Who requested here? (K)
 c) Why was she taken to a hospital? (C)

15. "Behanji app theek hai"

- a) Who does Behanji refers to here? (K)
 b) Who is the speaker? (K)
 c) Why was there no response? (C)

16. "There's a closer place I know of"

- a) Who is the speaker of the above statement? (K)
 b) Why did he choose that place? (C)
 c) What happened after going to that place? (C)

Poem: Quality of Mercy.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

1. The quality of mercy is not strain'd.
The word 'strain' means. (K)

a) Request	b) willing
c) force	d) beg
2. According to the speaker, a king's mercy is seated in the... (K)

a) Heart	b) head
c) shoulder	d) mouth
3. Mercy drops from _____ (K)

a) Heaven	b) farms
c) earth	d) kings palace
4. Mercy blesses _____ (K)

a) The giver	b) the receiver
c) giver and receiver	d) none of them.
5. The attribute of a king are (K)

a) Awe	b) Majesty
c) Power	d) all of them
6. Mercy is _____ the sceptre sway. (K)

a) Mightier than	b) below
c) Mightiest of	d) All the above

II. Short answer type questions (2-3 sentences)

(2Marks)

1. In the poem 'Quality of Mercy' what is the 'above sceptre sway'? (A/C)
2. The speaker says that mercy is twice blessed. Explain it? (A/E)
3. The poem consists of 14 lines but still it is not sonnet. Justify it. (C/E)
4. Mercy is the mightiest in the mightiest. How does the poet justify this? (C/E)

III. Extract based questions

(3Marks)

1. "The quality of mercy is not strain'd". (C)
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven.
 - a) What is mercy compared to?
 - b) Why does the poet say that mercy is not strain'd.
 - c) What is the meaning of the word strain'd in this context?
2. "It blesseth him that gives and him that takes." (C)
It's mightiest in the mightiest it becomes
 - a) What does 'it' refer to?

- b) How is he blessed?
c) What does 'mighty' mean in the context?

**3. "And earthly power doth then show likest gods.
When mercy seasons justice".**

(A/C)

- a) When does earthly power become like divine power?
b) How should the king's judgement be?
c) What happens when mercy seasons justice?

4. "His sceptre shows the force of temporal power"

(A/C)

- a) What does temporal power mean?
b) What does the sceptre create in the minds of people?
c) What quality does mercy stand for in the contrast to temporal power?

6. "Sceptre shows the force of temporal power."

(A/C)

- a) Who is the speaker?
b) What does 'temporal' mean in the context?
c) How does mercy differ from the sceptre?

Long Answer 4 marks

1. How does Portia describe the quality of mercy?

(E)

UNIT-3

Prose: Gentleman of Rio-en Medio

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

1. These Americans are 'Buena Gente' the underlined word means (K)
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a) Civilized people | b) bad people |
| c) good people | c) sensible people |
2. "I am the oldest man in the village." The oldest man refers to..... (K)
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Juan A.A. Sedillo | b) Don Anselmo |
| c) An American | d) The Mediator |
3. The Word "innumerable kin" means that the old man had a number of (K)
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| a) Relatives | b) Children |
| c) Trees in the orchard | d) followers |
4. 'We have made discovery'. What was that discovery? (C)

- a) the old man owns more than eight acres of land
 b) the old man has less than eight acres of land
 c) the old man has just a little more than eight acres of land
 d) the old man had almost the double the land that he intends to sell
5. The lesson "Gentleman of Rio-en-medio" upholds the value of (K)
 a) humour
 b) diplomacy
 c) Nativity
 d) greed
6. "sobrinos and nietos" means (K)
 a) Brothers and sisters
 b) friends and relatives
 b) Grandparents
 d) nieces and nephews
7. The author offered Don Anselmo almost double amount for the land because (C)
 a) the land was very fertile
 b) there was an old fashioned house in the land
 c) there was an extra land
 d) they were very rich.
8. Don Anselmo did not sell the trees. Why did he do so? (C)
 a) Trees were like children to him
 b) Trees were grown for the children of next generation
 c) He thought they did not belong to him but to the children of Rio-en-medio
 d) He had grown them in memory of his ancestors.
9. Seeing Don Anselmo's old coat green and faded, the author suddenly thought of (K)
 a) Chaplin
 b) Americans
 c) Janitor
 d) Senator Catron.
10. Don Anselmo sold his land but he did not sell (K)
 a) trees
 b) house
 b) farm
 d) jewels.

II. Short answer type questions (2-3 sentences)

(2Marks)

1. What was the reaction of the old man to the mediator's offer? (K)
2. How can you say that Don Anselmo was passionate about his land and the children of Rio? (C)
3. Don Anselmo's appearance and manners were quite unusual. How would you support this statement based on the text book? (C)
4. Don Anselmo and the Americans are generous in their own ways. Comment on this. (expression)
5. How can you say that Don Anselmo was a man of principles? (C)

6. How did the old man greet the people who had been waiting for him? (E)
7. What made the story teller to remember Chaplin in the lesson 'Gentleman of Rio'? (C)
8. What was the discovery made by the story teller about the Don Anselmo? (C)

Extracts**(3 marks)****1. "Friend, I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner."**

- a) Who are meant by 'you' and 'I' here? (K)
- b) What was the speaker's decision? (C)

2. "The trees in the orchard are not mine."

- a) Who is the speaker here? (K)
- b) According to the speaker, who else do the trees belong to? (K)
- c) Why does he feel that the trees don't belong to him? (C)

3. "It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man"

- a) Who does the old man refer to? (K)
- b) What was the 'negotiation' about? (K)
- c) Why did it take months to come to an understanding? (C)

4. "I did not sell the trees in the orchard".

- a) To whom did he say this? (K)
- b) Why didn't he sell the trees? (C)
- c) Who does 'I' refer here? (K)

5. "These Americans are buena gente".

- a) What is the meaning of Buena Gente according to the text? (K)
- b) Why did the speaker call Americans 'buena gente'? (C)
- c) Who is the speaker of the above sentence? (K)

6. "I argued with him but it was useless".

- a) Who is the speaker here? (K)
- b) Who did he speak to? (K)
- c) What was argument about? (C)

7. Behind him walked one of his innumerable kin- a dark young man with eyes like a gazelle.

- a) Who does 'him' refers in this context?

- b) What does 'Gazelle' mean?
c) From which lesson the lines are extracted?

Poem: I Am The Land

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

1. "Chain link necklace chokes me"..... the figure of speech used here is..... (C)

a) Personification	b) simile
c) metaphor	d) synecdoche

2. 'Muddy Holes ' refers to..... (C)

a) Virtual holes is the land	b) intension of the speaker
c) Commotion created by the reader	d) holes

3. "You cannot put a fence, around the planet earth." (C)

Here, expression of the speaker is

a) Self-assertion	b) weakness
c) proud	d) suffocation.

4. "Then someone tickles me, plants life fruit grass trees / children dance / someone sings." It shows that how people (C)

a) use the land properly	b) use the land greedily for their comforts
c) do different works on the land	d) take care of the land.

5. In the line from the poem, 'You say you own me', the terms 'you' and 'me' refer to (K)

a) children and the farmer	b) man and the land
c) soldier and the land	d) buyer and seller of the land.

6. In the poem 'I Am the Land', the statement "YOU CANNOT PUT A FENCE AROUND THE PLANET EARTH" suggests the Land's (C)

a) anger	b) patience
c) self-assertion	d) suffocation.

7. Which line tells that the earth is asserting itself? (C)

a) you shout, I lie patient	b) you say you own me
c) you cannot put a fence around the planet earth	d) you buy me

UNIT-4**Prose: DR.B.R. AMBEDKAR****I. Multiple Choice Questions****(1Mark)**

1. What kind of a reader was Ambedkar? Or. The greatest trait of Ambedkar as a student was _____ **(K)**
 a) rare reader
 b) normal reader
 c) voracious reader
 d) seldom reader
2. Ambedkar spent most of his life by _____ **(K)**
 a) reading books
 b) journey
 c) politics
 d) freedom
3. Ambedkar bought books by _____ **(K)**
 a) getting bribe
 b) curtailing his daily needs
 c) doing extra work
 d) taking money from his father
4. Gandhiji termed the depressed classes as _____ **(K)**
 a) Harijans
 b) developed people
 c) educated people
 d) dominated people
5. Nehru described Dr. Ambedkar as symbol of _____ **(K)**
 a) learned
 b) educated
 c) cultured
 d) revolt
6. Mookanayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samata were _____ **(K)**
 a) weekly magazines
 b) monthly magazines
 c) newspapers
 d) bi-annual magazines.
7. Which amendment of the constitution of USA gave freedom to the black people? **(K)**
 a) fourteenth
 b) fifteenth
 c) sixteenth
 d) tenth
8. According to Ambedkar the constitution is _____ **(K)**
 a) normal document
 b) improper document
 c) useless document
 d) fundamental document
9. Mahatma Phule worked for _____ **(K)**
 a) women's upliftment
 b) national freedom
 c) empowerment of youth
 d) unemployment
10. How many old books did Ambedkar purchase in New York? **(K)**
 a) 3000
 b) 3500
 c) 2500
 d) 2000
11. Ambedkar described civil disobedience, non-cooperation and sathyagraha as _____ **(C)**
 a) grammar of anarchy
 b) grammar of language
 c) grammar of politics
 d) grammar of constitution

12. Baba saheb came to be greatly influenced by the life and work of (K)
 a) Mathma Gandhiji b) Mahatma Phule
 c) Gokak d) Tilak
13. Ambedkar fought against_____ (C)
 a) social injustice b) law and order
 c) British d) Nehru.
14. Dr. Ambedkar spent his money by curtailing his daily needs for (K)
 a) the upliftment of women b) the freedom of the Black Americans
 c) purchasing books d) publishing his newspapers

II. Short answer type questions (2-3 sentences) (2Marks)

1. Explain the traits of Ambedkar as a student. (A)
2. How do you say that Ambedkar had great thirst for books? (A)
3. How can you say that Ambedkar was a voracious reader? (C)
4. Why did Nehru choose Dr.Ambedkar as the law minister? (C)
5. Why Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot of drafting committee.? Give reasons (C)
6. How did the 14th Amendment of US constitution influence Ambedkar? (C)
7. How did Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi try to wipe out caste discrimination from India? (C)
8. What made Ambedkar to describe the method of civil disobedience, Non-cooperation and Sathyagraha as the 'Grammar of Anarchy'? (C)
9. How did Mahatma Phule influence Ambedkar? (C)

Extracts (3 marks)

1. " **Who could have dreamt that one born to a Mahar family would one day become not only a law minister but also a law maker**"
- a) Who is referred to as 'law minister' here? (K)
 b) Who choose him to be the law minister? (K)
 c) Why is he recognised as the law minister? (C)
2. "His flair for legislative work became evident to the whole nation".
- a) Whose flair became evident? (K)
 b) When did it become evident? (K)
 c) Pick out the word from the statement which means a natural talent (C)
3. "He was drawn to the 14h amendment of the constitution of the USA".
- a) Who is 'He' here? (K)
 b) What is the importance of the 14th amendment? (C)
 c) How did it influence him? (C)

4. "He raised brick by brick the magnificent edifice.."

- a) What is the magnificent edifice? (K)
 b) Who raised the edifice? (C)
 c) How did he raise it? (C)

5. "One stressed the duties, the other stressed the rights".

- a) Who stressed the duties? (K)
 b) Who stressed the rights? (K)
 c) What did both of them bring about? (C)

6. "A symbol of revolt"

- a) Who made this statement? (K)
 b) Who is the symbol of revolt? (K)
 c) Why was he described so? (C)

7. "He had an insatiable thirst for books"

- a) Who is the 'he' here? (K)
 b) How can you say that he had an insatiable thirst for books? (E)
 c) What does 'insatiable' mean in the context? (K)

Poem: THE SONG OF FREEDOM**II. Short answer type questions (2-3 sentences)****(2Marks)**

1. Who are the two speakers in the poem? (K)
 2. What does the speaker want to sing about? (K)
 3. What are epics? Why does the poet call the temples as 'epic in stones'? (C)
 4. What according to the poet are the contributions of the seers and prophets? (E)
 5. What do the night, the Sun God and the clear dawn represents? (C)
 6. What does the poet praise India being developed in industry and technology? (A)
 7. What does 'the mother land writing the book of marrow' signifies? (C)
 8. What according to the poet, are the signs of the development of modern India? (E)

UNIT-5**Prose: THE CONCERT****I. Multiple Choice Questions****(1Mark)**

1. Who discouraged Smita when she approached Pandit Ravi Shankar to perform for her brother at home?
 a) Ustad Allah Rakha
 b) The moustachioed man
 c) Aunt Sushila
 d) Smita's mother. (K)
2. 'It's the chance of a life time', said Ananth. What was the chance of a lifetime?
 a) to play sitar
 b) to play with his sister
 c) to attend Pandit Ravishankar's concert
 d) to go to cancer hospital (K)
3. Ananth was suffering from..... (K)
 a) Hypertension
 b) tuberculosis
 c) hepatitis – B
 d) cancer
4. "They did not voice their fears". Who does the word 'they' stand for? (K)
 a) Doctors
 b) friends
 c) family members
 d) neighbours
5. The great wizard of music, who played Tabla with Pandit Ravi Shankar was..... (K)
 a) Ustad Allah Rakha
 b) Zakir Hussain
 c) Amjad Ali Khan
 d) A.R. Rehman
6. "Suddenly a daring thought came to her" What was the daring thought? (K)
 a) ask music maestros to play for her brother in her house
 b) to take Ananth to the music concert
 c) to take Ananth to cancer hospital
 d) to go to the concert with her father
7. 'He actually raised himself without help' she said with a catch in her throat. The underlined phrase shows that (C)
 a) she had cold and cough
 b) someone had caught her by the throat
 c) she was filled with grief
 d) she had tied something round her throat
8. "Take him home. Give him the things he likes" The doctors said this because..... (C)
 a) Anant had been completely cured
 b) they knew he had not many days to live
 c) there were too many patients in the hospital
 d) Anant gave them too much trouble
9. The announcement in the newspaper that excited Smitha was... (K)
 a) There was tennis tournament
 b) there was a running competition
 c) Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert at Shanmukhananda auditorium
 d) Singing Competition
10. The known frightening truth for Smitha was (C)

- a) Her brother's wish to see Pt.Ravishankar b) her wish to attend the Concert
 c) Her brother is going to die of cancer d) Father didn't like her interest to go the concert

11. Smitha wriggled through the crowd, because she wanted to (C)
- a) meet and see Pandit Ravi Shankar
 b) request Pt.Ravishankar to Play/sing for her dying brother at home
 c) it was her brother's wish
 d) meet the music band

II. Short answer type questions (2-3 sentences)

(2Marks)

1. How can you say that Anant was a talented boy? or Anant was a talented boy.' Mention any two of his talents. (C/A)
2. How did Smitha fulfil her brother's wish? (C)
3. What was the intention of Smita's going to the concert? (K)
4. The artists visiting Anant was unusual. Justify. (C)
5. How did Smitha enjoy the concert? (C)
6. I must hear him and see him, "the boy repeated.
 It's the chance of a life time. When did his wish fulfil? (C)
7. Why did Smitha get excited after reading the newspaper? (C)
8. Aunt Sushila was a generous lady, how would you justify this statement? (A)
9. Do you think the response of music maestros was unusual? Justify your answer. (C)
10. They had come with high hopes. What hopes did Anant's parent have? (K)
11. What makes the readers appreciate Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha? (A)
12. Why did Smitha's family move to Bombay? (C)

Extracts questions

- 1. "You must not bother him with such requests."** (K)
- a) Who is the speaker?
 b) What was the request?
 c) How was the request fulfilled?
- 2. They could not believe their eyes. 'It is It's not possible?' they said.** (K)
- a) Why couldn't they believe their eyes?
 b) Who could not believe their eyes?
 c) What was their disbelief?
- 3. "No, how can I? We've always done things together'.** (K)
- a) Why is it not possible now?
 b) What things they did together?
 c) 'We' here refers to..
- 4. "But they did not voice their fears"** (C)

- a) What fear did they have?
- b) How did they behave towards him?
- c) Why they didn't voice their fear?

5. "A walk in the park might make you feel better".

(C)

- a) Why did the speaker suggest this?
- b) How was her mood in the park?
- c) Who is 'you' here referred to?

6. "Tomorrow morning we perform for the boy"

(C)

- a) What are they going to perform?
- b) Why should they perform for the boy?
- c) Who is the 'boy' here referred to?

7. "Take him home. Give him the things he likes, indulge him."

(C)

- a) Who said this?
- b) Why did they say so?
- c) How did the family feel about this suggestion?

Long Answers

(4 Marks)

1. Why do you think that Smitha and Ravi Shankar deserve the appreciation of readers? (C/A)
2. 'Where there is will, there is way'. How is this saying apt for Smita? (C)
3. How did Smita fulfil her brother's wish? (C)
4. How did Smita enjoy the concert? (C)

Poem: Jazz Poem Two

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

1. Who wrote the poem "Jazz Two"? (K)
 - a) Ruskin Bond
 - b) Carl wendall Hines jr.
 - c) John Masefield
 - d) Shakespeare
2. The speaker of the poem Jazz Two looks like.. (K)
 - a) Seaman
 - b) Singer
 - c) Musician
 - d) black Ancient Mariner
3. The Jazz Player is playing (K)
 - a) Flute
 - b) Sitar
 - c) tabla
 - d) Alto saxophone
4. When the Jazz player plays his saxophone, he feels as he is (K)
 - a) poor
 - b) a bird
 - c) old
 - d) an angel.
5. " his wrinkled old face so, (C)

Full of the weariness of living"

These lines shows that the Jazz player was

 - a) an old man full of life
 - b) old but cheerful
 - c) an old man tired of living
 - d) tired of his wrinkles
6. " he is no longer a man, no not even a Black man". What else is he? (K)

- a) a preacher
c) a white man
- b) a bird
d) an ancient mariner

II. Short answer type questions (2-3 sentences)**(2Marks)**

1. Why does the Jazz player keep his head down? When does he feel like a bird? (C)
2. Why do you think the Jazz player keeps his head down? (C)
3. What does each wrinkle on the Jazz players face show? (K)
4. Why do you think the Jazz player has been sent here? (C)
5. Describe the physical appearance of Jazz player. (E)
6. How has the poet described the facial expression of the Jazz player? (E)

Extract based questions**(3 Marks)**

1. **"He is no longer a man. No not even a Black man. But (Yeah!) A Bird"** (K)
 - a) When is he no longer man?
 - b) What do these lines suggest?
 - c) Who is the speaker of this poem?
2. **"There he stands see? Like a black ancient mariner"** (K)
 - a) Who does 'he' refer to?
 - b) Name the figure of speech used here?
 - c) Why is he compared to the ancient mariner?

Long Answers**(4 marks)**

1. Describe the physical appearance of the Jazz player. (E)
2. Describe how the physical appearance of the Jazz player is a contrast to his skill in playing saxophone. (E)

UNIT-6**Prose: DISCOVERY****I. Multiple Choice Questions****(1Mark)**

1. At the beginning of the prose, sailors were singing a song. The tone of the song is _____ (K)
 - a) happy
 - b) angry
 - c) jealous
 - d) weak
2. Why should one man have the lives of fifty in his hands? Here 'one man' refers to _____ (K)
 - a) Pepe
 - b) Columbus
 - c) Pedro
 - d) Diego
3. "A good sailor knows his place", says Columbus to Diego. The statement is _____ (C)
 - a) a piece of advice
 - b) a statement
 - c) an indirect command
 - d) an order
4. "Mutiny is an ugly word, Sir", told by _____ (K)
 - a) Columbus
 - b) Francisco
 - c) Pedro
 - d) Diego

5. Columbus used a ship for sailing. The name of the ship was _____ (K)
 a) St. Mary b) Santa Maria
 c) Titanic d) Arihant
6. According to Columbus, his worst enemy was his _____ (K)
 a) mind b) tongue
 c) thought d) Action
7. "I will perform it myself," says Columbus, What does it mean here _____ (C)
 a) killing Guillermo b) to put Guillermo in irons
 c) avoiding Guillermo d) insulting Guillermo
8. Columbus was a _____ (K)
 a) quick tempered man b) cool man
 c) rude man d) weak man
9. The most trust worthy man among the crew of Columbus was _____ (K)
 a) Diego b) Juan
 c) Pepe d) Guillermo
10. 'The Devils with you, we all know that'. Here 'Devils' refers to _____ (K)
 a) Columbus b) Francisco
 c) Sailors d) Pedro
11. "Captain, I am loyal, I am still obedient". Here 'I' refer to _____ (K)
 a) Pedro b) Pepe
 c) Diego d) Juan
12. The Santa Maria will be lighter for his carcass. Whose words Pepe quoted here? (K)
 a) Diego b) Francisco
 c) Guillermo Iris d) Pedro

II. Short answer type questions (2-3 sentences) (2Marks)

1. Pepe says, "Everybody doubts.. except me". Why do you think he is an exception? (C)
2. 'There are limits to patience', says Diego. What does this suggest about Diego's state of mind? (C)
3. Write about physical appearance of Columbus? (E)
4. How did Pedro try to defend the drunken seamen? Was he right in defending them? (E)
5. Why did Columbus react when he hears the song 'Here's a keg o rum'? (C)

Extract based questions (3 Marks)

1. "Why should one man have the lives of fifty in his hands?"

- a) Who is referred 'one man' here? (K)
 b) Who were fifty? (K)
 c) What made the speaker say so? (C)

2. "What! Does that child stand between me and death?"

- a) Who is referred as a 'child' here? (K)

- b) When did the speaker ask this question? (K)
 c) Who is referred 'me' here? (K)

3. "It is, sir! Glory be to God!"

- a) Who said this? (K)
 b) When was it said? (K)
 c) Why did he praise God? (C)

4. "I am your captain. Your duty is to obey me as mine is to obey the Royal Sovereigns of Spain who sent me"

- a) Who does 'I' refer to? (K)
 b) Who had to obey him? (K)
 c) Why were they disobedient towards Columbus? (C)

5. "Discipline knows no buts".

- a) Who said this? (K)
 b) Whom was it said? (K)
 c) why was this said? (C)

6. "Mutiny is an ugly word, Sir"

- a) The word 'mutiny' is referred here to _____ (C)
 b) Who is the speaker here? (K)
 c) Why does the speaker say so? (C)

7. "A good sailor know his place"

- a) Was it an advice or an indirect command? (K)
 b) Who is the speaker here? (K)
 c) When did he say? (K)

8. "Cowards! Cowards! You will have to kill me first"

- a) Who referred 'You' here? (K)
 b) When did he say this? (K)
 c) Who uttered this?

9. Everybody doubts..... except me.

- a) Who said this? (K)
 b) Who is addressed here? (K)
 c) Why did he say like this? (C)

Long Answers

(4 marks)

1. Illustrate how Columbus and his crew differed in their views in the voyage of the discovery? (E)
 2. Give some instances to show that Pepe was loyal to Columbus till the end. (E)
 3. "Columbus had the will power and had strength to face obstacles". Justify your answer. (E)
 4. Swami Vivekananda says, "Purity, patience and perseverance are the essentials to success. And, above all love", Does Columbus possess all the qualities? Justify. (C)

Poetry – Ballad Of The Tempest

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

1. The captain's daughter had faith that (C)
- a) Winter should soon end b) god would protect them
c) her father could save the ship d) she could stop the storm
2. 'Then we kissed the little maiden'. The sailors kissed because (C)
- a) She was a pretty little girl b) they wanted to say good bye
c) she was the captain's daughter d) she filled their hearts with hope.
3. "We were crowded in the cabin,... Not a soul would dare to sleep", (C)
- Crew here dared not to sleep because
- a) of home sickness b) they were hungry
c) of storm d) of fear of death
4. While the hungry sea was roaring. The figure of speech employed here is (K)
- a) Simile b) metaphor
c) personification d) Synecdoche

II. Short answer type questions (2-3 sentences)

(2Marks)

1. When the captain shouted. 'We are lost'. How did his daughter react? (C)
2. The poet uses the phrase 'the hungry sea'. What can you imagine from this? (C)
3. Why was the little maiden kissed? (C)

Extract based questions

(3 Marks)

1. **"We were crowded in the cabin,**

Not a soul would dare to sleep"

- (a) Who referred 'we' here? (K)
- (b) Who is the speaker of this poem? (K)
- (c) Why did the poet say so? (C)

2. **"It was midnight on the waters,**

And a storm was on deep"

- (a) Who were on the waters? (K)
- (b) The antonym of deep x (K)

(c) What does "a storm was on deep" mean? (C)

3. "It is a fearful thing in winter"

(a) What is a fearful thing? (C)

(b) What is referred 'it'? (K)

(c) How did it affect the crew? (E)

4. "We are lost!"

(a) Who does 'we' refer here? (K)

(b) Who is the speaker of this line? (K)

(c) Why did he say so? (C)

5. "Then we kissed the little maiden and we spoke in better cheer"

(a) Who does 'we' referred here? (K)

(c) What was the effect on sailors? (C)

(e) Why did sailors kiss the little maiden? (C)

Long Answers

(4 marks)

1. Write in your own words the substance of the poem 'Ballad of the Tempest' (E)

UNIT-7

Prose: COLOURS OF SILENCE

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

1. Satish met with an accident when he was crossing a.....

(K)

a) The road at the school

b) rickety bridge over some rapids

c) the mountain path

d) snow covered Himalayas in Kashmir

2. Satish has always been good at

(K)

a) Urdu Calligraphy

b) Photography

c) Drawing

d) Painting

3. Satish couldn't talk freely with anyone because

(C)

a) He was suffering from bouts of fever

b) he was operated on his legs

c) he was unable hear a single word

d) he met with an accident

4. The source of entertainment of Satish was (K)

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) Reading books | b) drawing |
| c) Observing birds | d) Urdu calligraphy |

5. The turning point in Satish's life was (C)

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) his leg was operated | b) he was admitted to a new school |
| c) he watched a bird and drew its sketch | d) his father permitted him to carry on drawing |

6. Satish Gujrara has been honoured with (K)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a) Padma Shree | b) Padma Bhushan |
| c) Padma Vibhushan | d) Bharath Ratna |

7. Satish's father didn't want his son to make a living by (K)

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) acting | b) drawing |
| c) dancing | d) writing |

8. Satish's life achievement is an ample proof that shows his (C)

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Physical disability is a barrier to the success | b) one can make achievement |
| c) Physical disability leads to success | d) Physical disability has no barriers to gain success |

II. Short answer type questions (2-3 sentences) (2Marks)

1. Describe the bird in the garden, which attracted Satish. (A)
2. How can you say that Satish became popular all over the world? (A/C)
3. Satish didn't want to go a new school. What was the reason? (C)
4. How did Satish's brother Inder try to help him? (C)
5. How did the beautiful bird inspire Satish? (C)
6. How did Satish express his gratitude to his father? (E)
7. Why was Satish's father against drawing? (C)
8. What made Avatar Naraian angry? (C)

III. Extract based questions (3 Marks)

1. "This is an idle pass time .. you would do better to read and get some knowledge ".

- a) Who is the speaker of this statement? (K)

- b) What is an idle time pass, according to him? (K)
- c) Why does the speaker give more importance to reading? (C)

2. "Why do you take away his source of entertainment?"

- a) Who is the speaker here? Or who is you here? (K)
- b) Why did the speaker make this statement? (C)
- c) What is the source of entertainment? (C)

3. "You want to do this very badly, don't you?"

- a) Who is the speaker? Or whose statement it is? (K)
- b) What made him say so? (C)
- c) What did the speaker do then? (C)

4. "We will have to look for a new school,"

- a) Who is the speaker? (K)
- b) Why did the speaker decide to look for a new school? (C)
- c) When was it said? (K)

Long Answers

(4 marks)

- 1. "Physical disability is no barrier to success for Satish" Justify (E)
- 2. Explain the incident that forced Satish to stay back at home. How did it affect his formal education?(E)

Poem: The Blind Boy

Quote from the memory (K)

(4 marks)

1. O say.....

blind boy.

2. You talk of.....

or night?

3. My day.....

always day.

4. With heavy

know.

5. Then let.....

blind boy.

UNIT -8

Prose: Science and Hope of survival

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

1. **According to Leo Tolstoy a writer is a person who cannot live without** (K)

a) reading	b) writing
c) listening	d) speaking

2. **Kellis Borok’s research was about** (K)

a) nuclear test ban	b) mutually assured destructions
c) seismic ways	d) nuclear explosion

3. **Which one of the following nations was not possessing nuclear weapons at the time of cold war** (K)

a) UK	b) USSR
c) China	d) USA

4. **Elaborate the form of MAD or expansion of MAD** (K)

a) Mentally alleged department	b) mutually assured destructions
c) man animal domain	d) mutually assured development

5. **A common lore is that immersion in science does not go with** (C)

a) Theoretical sense	b) practical sense
c) self-experience	d) spiritual sense

6. **All new technology new brands of industries from defence to entertainment stem from** (K)

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Fundamental research | b) fundamental rights |
| c) nuclear research | c) agricultural research |

7. Everyone on the Earth lived under the threat of annihilation by (K)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Nuclear Weapons | b) Super Powers |
| c) Natural Calamities | d) Earthquakes |

8. "Immersion in Science does not go with common sense" suggests..... (C)

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) Foolishness of scientists | b) absentmindedness of scientists |
| c) that scientists do not bother about the results of their work | d) that scientists are practical people |

1. According to Keilis-Borok, who cannot enjoy a higher income? (K)

2. Who "A writer is not a writer merely a person who writes: a writer is a person who cannot live without writing". Whose words did Keilis-Borok quote here? (K)

3. From where does the scientists get their reward? (C)

4. What did Keilis-Borok work on? (K)

5. Who summoned Borok? (K)

6. Where was Borok summoned to? (K)

7. Why were all the technical experts summoned to Geneva? (C)

8. Who head hunted the theoretical physicians? (K)

9. "If you are so clever, why are you so poor?" Who is 'you' here? (C)

10. Why did Borok say that "I found myself in Geneva" (he was surprised) (C)

11. What does the line 'immersion in science does not go with common sense', suggest? (C)

12. Which three nations participated in the Geneva meeting? (K)

II. Short answer type questions (2-3 sentences) (2Marks)

1. Why do some people choose to become scientist, despite of the low income, according to Borok? (C)

2. Why were the technical experts summoned to Geneva? (C)

Or . What problems did the super power nations had in banning the nuclear weapons? (C)

3. Why will the theoretical physicians be head hunted? (C)

4. How did Borok prove that the scientist were the most practical people? Explain (C/E)

5. 'MAD' is a paradox, according to Borok? Why? (C)

6. How were the scientists able to work on a solution in spite of political and cultural difference? (C)

7. What did Borok learn at Geneva summit? (K)

or What was the common threat that bond scientist from the opposite sides of the Iron curtain? (C)

8. How does the basic science help? (C)
9. What important political decision was taken by super powers before Geneva? How did it help the humanity? (C)
10. Name the subjects which comes under the topic of basic science (K)
11. Why was the problem of three super powers, directly connected with seismic waves? (C)
12. Give any four man-made disasters, mentioned by Borok that can cause deaths of millions of lives? (C)

III. Extract based questions**(3 Marks)****1. "I found myself in Geneva"**

- a) Who is 'I' referred here? (K)
- b) Why was he there in Geneva? (C)
- c) What expression do you find in the line? (C)

2. "..... every men, women and child on the earth lived under the threat ..."

- a) What was the threat? (K)
- b) Why were all afraid about the threat? (C)
- c) How did they author find solution? (C)

3. "What saved us was a clear and obvious distinction"

- a) Who is the speaker? (K)
- b) What was the clear distinction? (C)
- c) What was they saved from? (C)

4. "If humanly used, science is their indispensable guardian and caretaker"

- a) Who said these words? (K)
- b) Who does 'their' refers to? (C)
- c) How do you think that science can act as 'caretaker'? (A)

Poem: Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning.**I. Multiple Choice Questions****(1Mark)****1. With what feelings is the speaker flying out off earth? (C)**

- a) despair
b) Lack of Confidence
c) fear of failure
d) doubt about his return

2. The expression "winter under lock" means, that in space (C)

- a) there is no change of seasons
b) seasons change frequently
c) capsules are locked in winter
d) there is no hear

3. You can start the count Down; You can take last look; suggests..... (C)

- a) the end of the launching of the rocket
 c) the beginning of the launching of the rocket
- b) the re-entering of the rocket to the earth
 d) failure of the launching of the rocket

4. **You can cross out my name from the telephone book – the poet says this because.....** (C)

- a) he will not be coming back from space
 c) he is lost in space
- b) he is a failure in space
 d) he cannot have any contact with others

II. Short answer type questions (2-3 sentences)

(2Marks)

1. "You can start the Count Down; you can take a last look; you can cross out my name from the telephone book." What could be the reason for the space traveller to have such a feeling? (C)
2. In the poem "Off To Outer Space Tomorrow Morning," why does the speaker feel that he is imprisoned? (C)
3. "The poet is off to outer space tomorrow morning." What does he ask the readers to do? (C)
4. The speaker in 'Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning' is uncertain of his return. How does he express this? (E)
5. Why does the poet say calendar and clocks are useless in space? (C)
6. According to the poet Norman Nicolson outer space is solitary confinement for him why? (C)
7. How would people on the earth watch the astronaut? (E)
8. As the astronaut is flying out of the earth, he has doubts about his return. How does he convey this? (E)
9. What routines did the poet mention in his poem 'off to outer space'? (C)

Extract based questions

(3 Marks)

1. **"You can cross out my name from the telephone book"**

- a) Who does 'my' refer to? (K)
 b) When does the speaker say so? (K)
 c) What could be the reason? (C)

2. **"There won't be any calendar there won't be any clock, day light will be on the switch and winter under lock"**

- a) What does 'winter under lock' mean? (K)
 b) Why will there be no calendar and clocks in space? (C)
 c) When did the speaker say these words? (K)

3. **"I will be writing no letters, I will be posting no mail for with nobody to visit me and not a friend in hail"**

- a) Who is 'I' here? (K)
 b) Why does he say so? (C)
 c) Where would be the speaker? (K)

4. **"In solitary confinement as complete as any gaol"**

- a) What does 'solitary confinement' refer to? (C)
 b) Why does the speaker say so? (C)
 c) Which poem is this statement taken from? (K)

5. **"With the teacups circling round me like the planets round the Sun, I'll be centre of my gravity, a universe of one"**

- a) Where would the speaker experience this? (K)
 b) Why would he feel so? (C)
 c) Who does 'I' refer to? (K)

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Narayanpur Incident

1. How was the student's march unusual? (C)
 2. Why had Patil, the Sub-inspector, come to Mohan's house?
 Who believed his words? What was the result? (C)
 3. How did the student leaders manage the protest? Why did they do so? (E/C)
 4. Why were Babu and Manju bit disappointed with the way the students were marching? (C)

On The Top Of the World

1. What can we learn from Dolma's life? (A)
 2. How has Dolma described her preparedness for the task of scaling Mount Everest? (A/E)
 3. How did the lofty Himalayas inspire Dicky Dolma? (E)
 4. What were the challenges that Dicky Dolma had to face before she was qualified to scale Everest? (E)
 5. How did Dicky Dolma face hardship and challenges in her life? (E/C)
 or What was the biggest headache that Dolma had to face besides her physical and mental problem?
 6. What qualities of Dicky Dolma led her to realize her dream? Briefly explain. (A)

A Great Martyr Ever Cherished

1. The absence of mother from home taught the children something. What was that? (E)
 2. Hanifuddin – 'A Great Martyr' was a talented young man. Describe (E/A)
 3. How was Hanif able to keep himself cheerful throughout? Or (E)
 As a soldier, 'Hanif had various talents and interests in his youth'. Illustrate the statement. (A)

4. Hanif was talented with varied talents and interests. How? (A/E)
5. How did Hema Aziz teach her children the message that "one's duty is the most important thing in life"? (E/C)

A Bird of Happiness

1. What changes came over Wangjia as the Bird of Happiness caressed him? (A/C)
2. How was Wangjia made to suffer by the second monster? (C)
3. How was the last journey of Wangjia different from the previous ones? (E)
4. Describe the difficulties faced by Wangjia in finding the bird of Happiness. (E)
5. Appreciate the qualities of Wangjia? (A)
6. How did the first monster make Wangjia suffer? **OR** "Will I ever make it? Why did Wangjia feel so? (C)

PART B (C)

Fill in the blank with correct form of the word given in brackets:

1. The research student was (Success) in his efforts.
2. Satish is a(paint), who is world famous artist even today.
3. The burglar was caught, while he.....(make) a shrill cry.
4. Baleshwar Mishra has a very (Differ) story
5. The hospital lacked personnel and (equip)
6. It took most of the(follow) winter to buy the trees.
7. Don Anselmo and the Americans were (Generosity) in their own ways
8. Dr. Ambedkar bought books by (Curtail) his daily needs
9. Baba saheb came to be(great) influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule.
10. "I hope we are not entertaining (Mutiny) thoughts"
11. There is hope of (Survive) and wellbeing for all of us.

SYLLABIFICATION (K)

1. **One syllable words:** Ex: eye, eat, tea, zoo, go, shoe, key, moon, greed, friend, grand, car, school, whole.
2. **Two syllable words:** Ex: canteen, daughter, college, father, honest, empty, remain, prepare, people, section, English, ago, tailor, anger, vanish, talent
3. **Three syllable words:** Ex: accident, beautiful, affection, relation, selection, familiar, direction, adventure, continent, and primary, determine.
4. **Four syllable words:** Ex: conversation, legislature, ceremony, agriculture, relaxation

1. Which one of the following words has one syllable?

Enemy, Supreme, School, Beauty.

2. Which word has two syllables?

Ball, car, love, kilo.

3. Which one of the following words has one syllable?

Powder, Blank, Succeed, Enjoy

4. Which one of the following words has one syllable?

Burglar, Hunger, Concert, School.

5. Which one of the following words has one syllable? Father, Cheque, Office, Travel.

GIVE ONE WORD FOR THE FOLLOWING (K)

1. Give one word for 'very eager for knowledge'. (INSATIABLE)
2. An act or event that does not follow the laws of nature and is believed to be caused by God (Miracle)
3. A person who is especially good at some art or achievement. (wizard)
4. Enthusiastic clapping by the audience who stand up from their seats as a sign of their appreciation (Ovation)
5. To make a rapid succession of sharp noises (Rattle)
6. Art of making figures in stone, wood, metal (sculpture)
7. The man that a woman is engaged to. (Fiancé)
8. A person who travels to work place daily (commuter)
9. A piece of land where fruit trees are grown. (Orchard)
10. A person who enters the house in order to steal. (Burglar)

PREFIXES (K)

1. Fill in the blank with the opposite word by adding prefix to the word italicized:

1. Raju is *regular* to school but his friend Raheem is.....
2. Vishal's way was *legal* in all aspects but his friend's was.....
3. Pepe *obeyed* Columbus but seamen.....
4. Parents should *encourage* their children in sports but some of them.....

SOME MORE PREFIXES

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Agree | X disagree |
| 2. Continue | X discontinue |
| 3. Legible | X illegible |
| 4. Modest | X immodest |
| 5. Movable | X immovable |
| 6. Attentive | X inattentive |
| 7. Efficient | X inefficient |
| 8. Regular | X irregular |
| 9. Equal | X unequal |
| 10. Selfish | X unselfish |
| 11. Wise | X unwise |
| 12. Human | X inhuman |
| 13. Sufficient | X insufficient |
| 14. Pure | X impure |
| 15. Necessary | X unnecessary |
| 16. Capable | X incapable |
| 17. Sincere | X insincere |
| 18. Polite | X impolite |
| 19. Logical | X illogical |
| 20. Approve | X disapprove |
| 21. Understand | X misunderstand |
| 22. Judge | X misjudge |

23. Responsible X irresponsible
 24. Usual X unusual
 25. Suitable X unsuitable

Homophones (C)

Homophones are words that sound the same, are spelled differently, and have different meanings

Examples

1. Can I go to the party (to, too, two)?
2. This is my favorite (*pare, pair, pear*) of jeans.
3. I (*sent, scent, cent*) a letter to my aunt in Vietnam.
4. The children got (*bored, board*) during the lecture.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Rodriguez like to work in (*there, they're, their*) garden.
6. Alec is going to (*wear, ware*) his work boots today.
7. Do you think it is going to (*rein, rain, reign*) this afternoon?
8. I saw a restaurant just off the (*rode, road*) about a mile back.
9. David's brother is in a (*band, banned*) which plays Russian music.
10. Juana wants her socks because her (*tows, toes*) are cold.
11. The teacher walked down the (*aisle, isle*) between the rows of desks.
12. Hadil has a (*pane, pain*) in her shoulder.
13. The school (*principal, principle*) spoke to a group of parents.
14. The clerk wants to (*sell, cell*) as many TVs as possible.
15. I don't want to talk about the (passed, past) anymore.
16. Nobody (*knows, nose*) what you are thinking.
17. I have (*for, four, fore*) dollars in my pocket.
18. I need to take a (*break, brake*) from this exercise!
19. Humans have hands. Dogs have (*paws, pause*).
20. (*He'll, Heel, Heal*) be here in a few minutes.

Fill in the blank with the suitable word given in brackets:

1. Mr. Lokesh is the of our college. (Principle / principal)
2. Joseph the horse to the railway station. (Rode / road)
3. The (Not, knot) of the rope was so strong that it could (Knot, not) be removed by us.
4. Ravi thought (Of / off) a plan to solve his problem.
5. Now a days bus has been raised (fair, fare) She is alooking lady.
6. is a cute animal (hare, heir) He is the onlyof that property.
7. Gandhiji is an person (idol, ideal) Indians follow worship.
8. Every day we to god (prey, pray) Lion is waiting for its
9. Ramesh told me an interesting(story, storey) That building has four.....

10. We _____ half an hour for Sahana every day before going to school. (Weight/wait)
11. Suma _____ her cell phone. (Lost/last)
12. The _____ phone is very useful now a days. (Sell/cell)

Collocatives (C)

Combine the word in Column-A with its collocative word in Column-B :

Column-A	Column-B
1. Lay	[attention, emphasis, notice, order]
2. Land	[quake, house, lord, rain]
3. Rustling	[fruits, leaves, waves, vegetables]
4. Land	[quake, house, lord, rain]
5. Brisk	[walk, quick, talk, sleep]
6. Commit	[suicide, crime, success, and mistake]
7. Wavy	[girl, hair, lady, story]
8. Book	[worm, ant, hand, and pen]
9. Speedy	[recovery, damage, task, time]
10. Mouth	[talking, eating, watering, licking]
11. Police	[nurse, conductor, constable, stand]

Unseen passage (C)

1. **Read the passage carefully once and detect its theme.**
2. Note what the questions are about.
3. Your answers should be in complete sentences.
4. Try to write answers in your own language

XII. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:-

1. George Washington was the first President of the United States of America. He was born over two hundred years ago in the state of Virginia on February 22. When George was a boy, he had lots of fun exploring the woods and forests near his home.

He enjoyed hunting, boating, and fishing. He lived on a farm and helped his father with the chores that needed to be done. George went to school until he was 14 years old. His favourite subject was Mathematics. George was good, quiet boy who got along well with others.

George grew up to be a tall and strong man. He joined the military. He was a great leader and helped with many battles. He is best remembered as a leader of the continental army. He helped the Americans win the revolutionary war against Great Britain for independence.

1. What did George enjoy doing?
2. Why is George the best remembered?
3. How did he help the Americans?
4. Young George was fun exploring. How?

2. The great saint Teresa wished to have a torch in her right hand and a vessel of water in her left so that with the one, she might burn the glories of heaven, and with the other, extinguish the fires of hell, and men might learn to serve God from love without fear of hell and without the temptation of heavenly bliss.

1. Who is the paragraph about?
2. Why did she hold a torch in her right hand?
3. There are words which are opposite to each other. Pick and write two pairs of words.
4. What was Saint Teresa's message to humanity?

3. Once there was a man who was blind. He wished to see the whole world with his own eyes. One day his friends took him to Jesus. They said to Jesus, —Lord, this is our friend and he is blind. Please enable him to see. Jesus took the blind man to a quiet place, away from the crowd, and touched his eyes gently. Jesus asked him, —Can you see now? But he could only see a few movements. Jesus gently touched his eyes again. Now he could see everything: flowers, birds, trees, people and all. He shouted in happiness, —Lord, I can see, I can see! He knelt down before Jesus and thanked him heartily.

1. What was the blind man's wish?
2. Who took the blind man to Jesus? What was their request?
3. How did Jesus touch his eyes? What happened then?
4. How did the blind man thank Jesus?
5. With what feeling did the blind man shout?
6. Which word in the passage means the opposite of 'disable'?

4. Once there was a rich man living in a small village. He was a businessman. He earned money with much risk. He went on horseback and did his business. He was returning home, when a heavy rain overtook him in the forest, he was drenched to the skin. He complained to God for such bad weather. Suddenly another man on a horseback came rushing towards him. He had a gun in his hand. "Give me all your money or I will shoot you." He had a lot of money. He knew that he would lose all. Suddenly his horse turned around. The man shot him, but nothing happened. He realized that the gunpowder was wet and would not work. He charged his horse and rode away safely. He thanked God for the rain. If there was no rain he would have certainly lost his wealth. God protected him by sending the rain. So one should know that God will be there even in little things to protect us.

Questions:

1. How did the rich man earn money?
 2. Who attacked the rich man?
 3. Why did the rich man thank God?
 4. What moral do you learn from this story?
5. King Ashoka was a kind, wise and righteous ruler. He spent all his time for thinking of the welfare of his subjects. He had a strong desire to make his subjects happy. His subjects could meet him at any time and in any place. He had trees planted on either side of the roads; he had wells dug by the roadside; he had rest houses built for both men and animals. He was respected by everyone.
1. Pick up a sentence from the passage which shows Ashoka was liberal with his subjects.
 2. How did Ashoka usually spend his time?
 3. What kind of a ruler was Ashoka?
 4. Write any two works of Ashoka which he did for the welfare of his subjects.
6. Once there was a slave. His name was Andracles. His master was very cruel. He treated him badly. So, the slave was sick of him and ran away into a forest. There he saw a lion crying with pain. The lion sat before him and held out its paw. There was a big thorn in it. The slave drew it out and dressed the wound. They became friends. After a few days, the slave was caught. He was ordered to be thrown before a hungry lion. Many people came to see the act of cruelty. A lion was caught for this purpose. It was kept hungry for many days. On the fixed day, the lion was let loose on the slave. It recognised him. It began to lick his feet. All the people were surprised. The slave told the whole story. The master was pleased and set Andracles free.

Questions:

1. What made Andracles go to the forest?
2. How did Andracles help the lion?
3. What act of cruelty did the people go to watch?
4. Why didn't the lion kill Andracles?

LETTER WRITING (E)

LETTER WRITING Letter Writing: There are two types of letters: 1. Informal (Personal) Letters: This is written to father, mother, brother, sister, friends and blood relatives. 2. Formal (Official) Letter: This is written to officials.

1. Informal (Personal) Letters: Parts of a Letter: 1. from address (Sender's address) 2. Salutation (My Dear Father/Friend/Sister/Mother etc....) 3. Body of the letter 4. Complementary close. 5. Signature (Yours affectionately/yours sincerely) 6. To address (Receiver's address)

Formal (Official) Letter: Parts of a Letter: 1. From address 2. To address 3. Salutation (Respected sir/madam) 4. The subject of the letter. 5. Body of the letter 6. Complementary close. 7. Signature (Yours faithfully/Sincerely)

1. Imagine you are Radha / Rakesh studying in Xth Standard, Govt.

High School, Bijapur. Write a letter to your father about your preparation for the external examination. OR

Write a letter to the General Manager of KMF Dairy, Shivamoga, and requesting permission to visit the Dairy.

2. Write a letter to the Editor column of any newspaper focusing the problem of irregularity of buses to your area. Clues are given below: Buses do not come in time — inconvenience to daily commuters — bring it to the notice of the higher authorities.

3. Imagine you are Jeevan / Jyoti studying in JNV Hospet. Write a letter to your friend, using the clues given below: Your school climate — teachers — food — playground — library.

4. Imagine you are Suma / Suman studying in Govt. High School, Durga, Bagalkot. Write a letter to your younger brother advising him to study hard and also participate in sports and games. OR. Write a letter to the General Manager, KSRTC, Bagalkot, requesting him to provide more buses in the morning and evening to your place, giving reasons.

5. Imagine that you are Sunita / Sandeep, studying in Xth Standard, Govt. High School, Kolar. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to attend your sister's marriage.

OR Write an application to the Chairman of your Village Panchayat, requesting him to provide sufficient water supply to your area.

6. Imagine that you are Divya / Dinesh, residing at 'Sai Nivas', #74, I Cross, Vivek Nagar, Hiriyr. Write a letter to your cousin inviting him / her to come to your house to spend summer vacation.

OR Write a letter to the Chief Officer, Town Municipal Council, Hiriyr about the garbage dumped in your locality and request him / her to do the needful.

PROFILE WRITING (E)

1. Given below is a profile of P. T. Usha. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Born:	27th June, 1964
Nationality:	Indian
Other names:	Payyoli Express, Golden Girl
Known for:	Track and field athlete
Employed:	Indian Railways
Awards:	Padmashree

2. Given below is a profile of Dr. Nikhita. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Name:	Dr. Nikhita
Age:	47 years
Qualification:	M.Sc. PhD

Occupation:	Professor in Physics in Delhi University
Hobbies:	Watching birds, Reading magazines.
Reasons for popularity:	Soft spoken, Warm-hearted and love to help students
Academic Achievements:	Paper presentation on 'Waste Management' Author of a book 'Ecological Crisis'

3. Given below is the profile of Rabindranath Tagore. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Known in Bengal as:	Gurudev
Birth:	7th May, 1861
Parents:	Debendranath Tagore and Sarala Devi
Occupation:	Writer, Painter, Singer
Notable works:	Gitanjali, Jana Gana Mana, Rabindra Sangeet, Amar Sonar Bangla etc.
Award:	Nobel Prize for literature in 1913
Death:	7th August, 1941.

4. Given below is a profile of Mahatma Gandhi. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Date of Birth:	02nd Oct 1869
Died :	30 Jan 1948
Cause of Death:	Assassination
Resting Place:	Raj Ghat, Delhi India
Occupation:	Lawyer, politician, activist, Writer
Known for :	Indian independence, non-violence resistance, Gandhism

Paragraph Writing (E)

1. Write a paragraph using the clues given below. You may add some points if necessary:

An Ant pond..... get out of the pond-drown

A dove ant drowning help the dove dropped leaf ... climbed the leaf saved.

Just then a hunter wished dovehis leg dropped the net..... saved.

2. Silly cricket — sang and danced all the summer — didn't store food — winter came — dying of hunger — went to an ant — begged for food — ant refused to help and asked the cricket to dance till winter away — moral.

3. Twelve fools start on a journey — cross a river — count themselves — one man lost — a passer-by offers help — gives each a blow on the back — they count twelve strokes — satisfied — moral

4. student Vasant — irregular — headmaster — advised — not listened — more irregular — failed in examination — realized mistake — regular — passed I class.

5. We — friends — forest — peacocks — elephants — hill — stream flowing— sunset — jumped — joy — danced — returned — evening.

Language Function (C)

1. Read the conversation:

Rajesh: After a long time, I am meeting you.

Sampath: Yes, of course. By the by, I came to know that your daughter's marriage is fixed. When?

Rajesh: On 22nd February.

Sampath: Fine. What can I do for you?

Rajesh: Would you help me by lending Rs. 50,000?

Sampath: With pleasure.

Choose the language function for the underlined sentence from the alternatives given below:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) Permission | b) Instruction |
| c) Ability | d) Request. |

2. Sheetal: *Can* you run 100 metres in 9 seconds?

Lavanya: No, I can't.

The italicized word shows:-

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a) ability | b) suggestion |
| c) order | d) obligation |

3. Visitor: Excuse me, *can you help me in locating the book, 'War And Peace'?*

Librarian: Sure. Go to the sixth row and the book is on the third shelf.

Visitor: Thank you very much.

Choose the language function for the underlined sentence:

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| a) Advice | b) Giving directions |
| c) Order | d) Request. |

4. Class teacher: Who will tell a story?

Students: Sir, Geetha. Class teacher:

Geetha, *please tell a story*. Choose the language function of the italicized sentence:

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a) Order | b) Request |
| c) Obey | d) Advice. |

Some more example

1. Could you please spare some time, sir?
2. You're absolutely right.
3. I'm really grateful to you.
4. If you don't mind could I use your pen?
5. I'm very sorry.
6. You should consult a doctor.
7. Don't worry everything will be alright.
8. Shut the door.
9. Storybooks are on the fifth shelf in the second row from here.
10. Can I help you?

Reported Speech: - (E)

1. Read the following conversation and rewrite into a reported speech:

Raju : Shabil, how are you ?

Shabil : I'm fine, thank you. How about you?

Raju: Fine, thank you.

Shabil. I would like to go abroad. I need your help to get a passport. Will you please help me?

Shabil: Yes, I will help you.

Ans: Raju and Shabil greeted each other.

Raju requested Shabil

Shabil replied

2. Akash: Hi, Sourabh, how are you?

Sourabh: Hi Akash, I am fine.

Akash: Where are you going now?

Sourabh: Going to a medical shop.

Akash and Sourabh greeted each other. Akash asked him

3. Balu: Good morning Mr. Satish, I am meeting you after long time.

Satish: Good morning to you. I feel very happy to be with you.

Balu: Did you buy a Ford car? Satish: My father wants me to buy a Maruti Car.

Balu after greeting Satish asked him

.....

Satish replied.....

4. Father: Son, is it raining outside? Son: Yes, dad, it is.

Father: Where is my umbrella?

Son: It's on the table.

Ans : Father asked his son To which, his son replied positive.....

5. Teacher: Please bring me a duster, Lakshmi

Lakshmi: Madam, will you please teach us reported speech? We find it a little difficult

Teacher: Yes, I will Lakshmi: Thank you madam

The teacher asked Lakshmi _____ the teacher replied positively that

Correct form of the verb (C)

Fill in the blanks choosing the right form of verbs given in brackets:

1. Janaki is my friend. She.... (be + work) in a bank. Every day she.... (Go) to the bank at 9:30 A.M. by bus.

2. I had lent a book to Prasad. He..... (Give) me the book back and..... (Thank) me for lending it to him. He..... (say) that he (Enjoy) reading it.

3. While I (be) in the class, I was (ask) some questions by the students who were known for their (wise) and (regular) .

4. Rajesh (be) a doctor. He (be + work) in a Govt. hospital. He goes to hospital at 9 A.M. He does not expect money from patients. He is always cheerful.

5. Maya is a lively woman. She (love) visiting beaches. Last year, she
..... (have + visit) seven beautiful beaches of Indian islands.

6. One day, I saw a boy who (be + cry). I called him but he (do) not respond me.

7. Her hands _____ (reach) for the steel railings above, but finding only air, Roma _____ (be + throw) out of the coach.

8. You can see him now, see, how he _____ (be + stand) there. His face is _____ (wrinkle)

Prepositions and Articles

(K)

A preposition is a word governing and usually coming in front of noun or pronoun and expressing a relation to word or elements, as in. Eg: 1. She left *before* breakfast. 2. The shop closed at midnight. Common preposition: abroad, across, along, anti, at, about after, amid, above, around, against, among, as, below, beside, but, before, beneath, between, by, behind, beyond, down, during, despite, except, for, from, inside, into, in, minus, near, on, out, of, off, onto, opposite, over, per, past, round, since, to, than, through, toward, under, unlike, until, up, upon, versus, with, within, without.

1. Raghu is intelligent boy. He is studying VIIIth Standard.
2. Rajat bought pen. He gave it his intimate friend. His friend kept pen in his pocket, and thanked him his gift.
3. There are number of newspapers Kannada and English.
4. Don Anselmo wore same faded cutaway, carried the same stick and was accompanied the boy again.
5. Scientific research is exciting venture the great unknown and the token of human mankind
6. There are number of newspapers Kannada and English.

Linkers/conjunctions

(K)

Conjunction is a word which joins two words or two sentences to complete their meaning.

Example: and, also, after, before, because, but, either, else, hence, if, neither-nor, either- or, not only-but also, other, since, soon, still, so, therefore, though, too, which, who, while, yet.

1. Girish was a newcomer, he became very friendly with everyone. He was welcomed introduced to all the students in the class. (And, but, although, till)
2. Sham is an engineer. He earns a lot of money, doesn't save, his wife is upset. (And, so, because, but)
3. Mamata goes to school either by bus on foot. She is very intelligent lazy. (and, so, or, but)
4. All the shops are crowded. if you want to buy anything, you have to stand in a queue. you are given a card. This causes a lot of inconvenience to customers, what can be done ? this system exists in all the cities, you have got to bear with it.
(Also, but, as, so, that)

5.Venkatraman is a rich man, he is not generous.....his wife helps the needy because she was from a poor family and suffered a lot. (Though, because, and, but)
6. I sold them my property _____ I knew they were good people. _____ I did not sell them the trees in the orchard. (but, because, after, and)
7. Do not take food _____ you are watching TV _____ it affects your health. (As, but, so, while)
8. Chandrashekar is poor _____ happy _____ contented. He owns two acres of land which he has inherited from his father. (or, and , but, either)

Finite and non-finite verbs

(K)

1. Read the conversation: Philip: Good morning John. How are you?

John: Very good morning. I am fine, thank you.

Philip: Where are you going?

John: I am going to medical store to bring medicines.

Which one of the following is infinitive?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Going | b) am |
| c) to bring | d) going to |

2. Mother: Sunanda, where are you going now?

Sunanda: I'm going to market to buy books.

Which of the following is infinitive?

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a) Going | b) are |
| c) am | d) to buy. |

3. Read the conversation and identify the finite:

Cook: What shall I cook for dinner tonight, Sir?

Master: Prepare some special items. I am expecting two guests to come for dinner.

Cook: Alright Sir, what about Pulao and Halwa?

Master: Okay, also make some fruit salad.

Cook: Yes Sir.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a) Tonight | b) expecting |
| c) to come | d) make. |

4. Read the following conversation and identify the infinitive:

Manjula: Where are you going?

Latha: I'am going to market to buy vegetables.

Manjula: Is it? I too will come with you.

Latha: Let both of us walk to market.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a) going | b) come |
| c) will | d) to buy. |

5. Read the following sentences and identify the gerund:

Sachin: When do you come, Shruti?

Shruti: I am coming tomorrow.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| a) come | b) coming |
| c) am | d) do. |

6. Suprith: When are you coming?

Lavanya: I'm coming tomorrow to see my mom.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| a) Come | b) to see |
| c) am | d) do |

Wh Questions (K)

1. Sunil is an actor.

The correct 'Wh' question for the above statement is

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a) Which is Sunil? | b) How is Sunil? |
| c) What is Sunil? | d) Where is Sunil? |

2. Choose the question to get the italicized clause as answer:

India won the match because they *had won the toss and chosen batting first.*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) How did India win the match? | b) Why did India win the match? |
| c) When did India win the match? | d) Why does India win the match? |

3. Baleshwar prayed silently

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) How do Baleshwar pray? | b) How does Baleshwar pray? |
| c) How did Baleshwar pray? | d) How is Baleshwar pray? |

4. Shakespeare wrote comedies

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) What will Shakespeare write? | b) What does Shakespeare write? |
| c) What did Shakespeare write? | d) What do Shakespeare write? |

5. Roma was 21 year old girl.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| a) How old was Roma? | b) How old is Roma? |
|----------------------|---------------------|

c) How old has Roma?

d) How old had Roma?

6. Children are playing in the garden

a) Where do children play?

b) Where are the children playing?

c) Where did the children play?

d) Where were the children playing?

EDITING (K/C)

The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite the paragraph in the space provided. Clues are given.

1. Last Sunday, jacky and I went to the beach. When we arrived, we thought it was going to rained. Luckily, the sky cleared up.

Clues: (a) Use capital letters wherever necessary (b) Verbal mistake to be corrected.

2. A cricket uses to sing all through many pleasant month of summer and spring. When winter arrived, he found that there was no food at home. then he said, "What will become of me"

Clues: a) Verbal mistakes to be corrected. b) Noun plural to be used. c) Capital to be used

d) Correct punctuation mark to be used.

3. As soon as geeta received the message, she lefted in a taxi and came on the playground. Her son was playing with some child. She thought her son was not injured.

(a) Capital letter to be used. (b) Verbal mistake to be corrected. (c) Preposition to be corrected.

(d) Correct plural form of noun to be used.

4. What is the meaning of this wild uproar. The men stand transfixed. The first men to move shall spend the rest of the night in irons!

Clues: (a) Use correct punctuation mark (b) Noun plural to be corrected.

5. There had been an accident when he goes hiking with his father and brother inder. They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids.

Clues: (a) Tense form of verb to be corrected (b) Use capital letters wherever necessary.

6. Whales are normally gentle. Many whales exhibit strong family ties. The young ones remain with their parents for up to fifteen years or more. How wonderful it is.

Clues: (a) Spelling mistake to be corrected (b) Use correct punctuation mark.

If clause: - (C)

1. Meena : You look sad. Why are you worried Reena?

Reena : I didn't get a seat. If I had worked hard I..... got a seat in the college of fashion design.

2. If the policeman had seen the thief, he him. (Would catch / would have caught)

3. Neighbour: Hi Ranjith, Did you get a seat in the college you desired?

Ranjith: No uncle, my application was rejected due to my low scores.

Neighbour: I am sorry to hear this. If you had worked harder, you got a seat in the college.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) will have | b) shall have |
| c) would have | d) should have. |

4. A: You may live without food and water for some time.

B: But we not live without air.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) can | b) shall |
| c) could | d) would |

5. If you don't listen in class, you _____ understand.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| a) would | b) will |
| c) wouldn't | d) won't |

6. If I had not studied, I _____ failed.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) Could have | b) should have |
| c) will have | d) would have |

Passive voices (K/E)

1. Ram: Mummy, where is Shobha and Meera?

Mother: *They are playing chess.*

The passive form of the italicized sentence is

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Chess has been playing by them. | b) Chess was being played by them. |
| c) Chess is being played by them. | d) Chess had been played by them. |

2. Manu: When is your sister's marriage?

Tanu: Day after tomorrow, Sir.

Manu: Have you distributed the invitation cards?

Tanu: Yes, *My brother has distributed all the invitation cards.*

The passive form of the italicized portion is...

- | |
|--|
| a) All the invitation cards were distributed by my brother. |
| b) All the invitation cards has been distributed by my brother. |
| c) All the invitation cards are distributed by my brother. |
| d) All the invitation cards have been distributed by my brother. |

3. Teacher: Students, who can give a seminar on pollution?

Students: Sir, it is Laxmi, *she can give a seminar.*

The passive form of the italicized sentence is

- a) A seminar was given by her. b) A seminar is given by her.
c) A seminar can be given by her. d) A seminar has been given by her.

4. Ram: Mummy, where is Shobha and Meera?

Mother: *They are playing chess.*

The passive form of the italicized sentence is

- a) Chess has been playing by them. b) Chess was being played by them.
c) Chess is being played by them. d) Chess had been played by them.

5. A: Have you completed the work?

B: No, not yet, *we are attending to that work now.*

The passive form of the underlined sentence is..... (Choose the right one)

- a) That work was attended to now b) That work is being attended to now
c) That work is attended to now d) That work will be attended to now

6. Lakshmi: Have you written all the answers correctly?

Sharada: Yes, *I have written all the answers correctly.*

- a) All the answers are written correctly by me b) All the answers have been written correctly by me
c) All the answers were written correctly by me d) All the answers are being written correctly by me

7. Teacher : Tell me which writer has invented thousands of words

Anjan : *Shakespeare invented thousands of words.*

The passive form of the underlined sentence is

- a) Thousands of words invented by Shakespeare
b) Thousands of words were invented by Shakespeare
c) Thousands of words have been invented by Shakespeare
d) Thousands of words are invented by Shakespeare

Question Tags (K/E)

1. Satish is not interested in music,

The question tag to be used above is

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) isn't he ? | b) hasn't he ? |
| c) is he ? | d) has he ? |

2. Gopal bought some sweets this morning, The question tag to be used above is

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a) doesn't he ? | b) won't he ? |
| c) didn't he ? | d) can't he ? |

3. Choose the correct question tag:

I am mad at English, ?

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| a) do I | b) don't I |
| c) am I | d) aren't I. |

4. Father never sits in the house, Choose the appropriate question tag:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a) Doesn't he? | b) Isn't he? |
| c) does he ? | d) did he ? |

5. Gopi broke the glass, ?

The question tag to be used for the above statement is

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) did he | b) was he |
| c) wasn't he | d) didn't he |

6. The old man sat under a tree to rest,

The question tag to be used above is

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) did he ? | b) Doesn't he? |
| c) Didn't he? | d) Wasn't he? |

7. Satish is not interested in music,

The question tag to be used above is

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) isn't he ? | b) hasn't he ? |
| c) is he ? | d) has he ? |

8. Shiva has not closed the door.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) hadn't he? | b) didn't he? |
| c) hasn't he? | d) has he? |

9. Shila had gone to school.

- a) hadn't she? b) had she?
- c) hasn't she? d) didn't she?

10. Krishna comes from a poor family.

- a) doesn't he? b) does he?
- c) has he? d) didn't he?

Degrees of comparison (E)

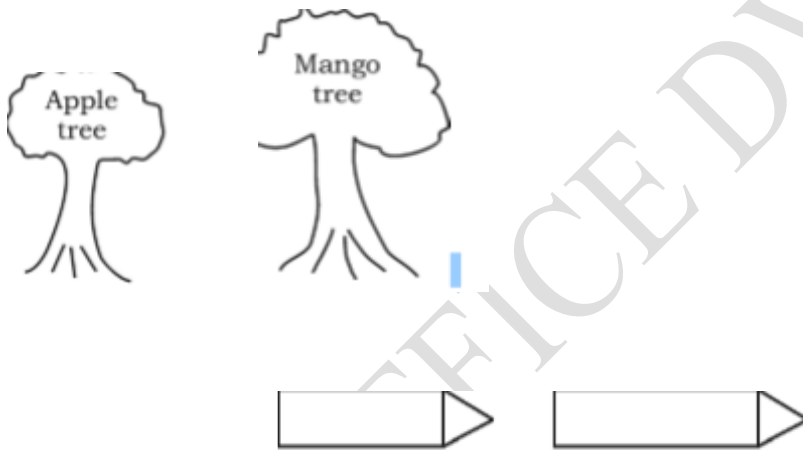
1. Look at the two pictures, write a sentence using

'Brighter than' based on what you see?



2. Look at the two pictures. Write in a sentence using '

'Bigger-than' based on what you see.

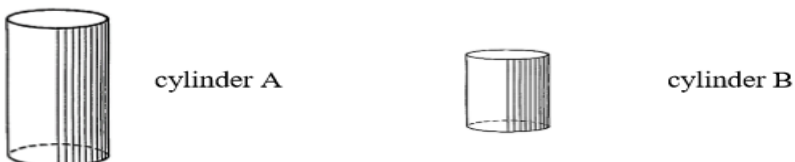


3. Use "longer than"

4. 'Use heavier than'



5. Use 'shorter than'



Reference Skill (C)

1. Arrange the following words in the order in which they are in dictionary:

1. altitude, attitude, alternate, aptitude.
2. Bun, Butter, Bake, Bread.
3. trend, tremor, train, trade.
4. study, stare, stand, stitch.
5. adverb, advocate, advise, advice.
6. beauty, bear, bean, beat.
7. charm, churn, choke, chase
8. prosper, proper, propel, property.

S.M.S Decoding (Normal way) (C)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Try it jst 1s again. | 2. do d hmwrk |
| 3. dis msg is 4u 1ly`. | 4. Hw r u ? |
| 5. my sis gt 80% in mats test | 6. r u drinking t ? |
| 7. v r rdy 2 go | 8. plz w8 4 10 mins |

REFERENCE MATERIALS (Resources) (K)

Reference Books provide you enough information on what you want to get that is reference materials.

1. **Dictionary:** It helps to know the meanings, spellings, pronunciations, and variations of words.
2. **Encyclopaedia:** It gives you basic information on every subject. The information is placed in the alphabetical order.
3. **Thesaurus:** It is a book of synonyms and antonyms.
4. **Atlas:** It is a book of maps. You can find a particular place in the world.
5. **Bibliography:** It is a list of reference books for more information on a subject or topic.
6. **Index:** A list of contents of a book/ reference material.
7. **News Paper:** A periodical published daily with news and happenings, notifications, advertising and covering a day.
8. **Magazines:** A periodical publication containing articles, news, information, entertainment, pass time and stories.

9. Encyclopaedia:- A book or set of books giving information on many subjects or on many aspects of one subject and typically arranged alphabetically

QUESTIONS 1. Which source of information would you refer **to know the synonym of "happiness"**?

(Choose one of the following) Thesaurus, atlas, magazine, encyclopaedia.

2..... is a book of maps in which you **can find a particular place in the world.**

3. To what do we refer to know detail about a "word"?

We refer to a..... . Thesaurus, atlas, magazine, encyclopaedia.

4. Which source of information would you refer to **know the synonym of the word 'pause'**?

Choose one of the following sources: Thesaurus, Grammar book, Newspaper, Atlas.

5. Which source of information would you refer **to know about global warming?**

Choose the correct source: Thesaurus, Encyclopaedia, Atlas, and Dictionary.

6. To **know the spelling of a word 'psychology' one should refer to**

(Choose the correct one and write it) encyclopaedia, newspaper, dictionary.

7. **To know daily events one should read** _____ (Newspaper, Atlas, manual, index)

8. **The place of lot of books for reading and referring..**(Library, Atlas, Globe, index)

NOTE:- THIS QUESTION BANK IS BASED ON BLOOMS FIELD OBJECTIVES

The bracketed alphabet at the end of every questions, like (K) stands for knowledge, (C) for Comprehension, (A) for Appreciation, (E) for Expression.

SSLC MODEL QUESTION PAPER-1 (2018-19)**Class: 10th****Subject: English****Max. Marks: 80****Date : Time : 2 ½ hours****SECTION – A (Prose)****I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete sentence. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 1x3=3**

1. Roma Talareja was _____
- a. Banker b. call centre executive c. an unemployed d. marketing job
2. It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man because _____
- a. he was in no hurry b. he wanted more money
- c. he was not interested d. he was out of town.
3. The one who was more loyal to Colombus than others was _____
- a. Pedro b. Diego c. Pepe d. Francisco

II. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each **4x2=8**

4. Baleshwara had a good memory power. Justify.
5. Don Anselom and the Americans both were generous in their own way. Explain.
6. My son is not dumb sir! His hearing is little bad. What made Satish father say these words.
7. Write a short note on the achievements of Satish Gujral.

III. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follows. **3x3=9****8. "He was drawn to the fourteenth amendment of USA constitution"**

- a. Who is the 'He' here?
- b. Why was he drawn to the fourteenth amendment of US constitution?
- c. How did it influence him?

9. "We're like bats trying to fly by day."

- a. Who do 'We' refer here
- b. Who told these words?
- c. What made him say these words?

10. "And to my great surprise. I found myself in Geneva."

- a. Who is the speaker here?
- b. Why did he find himself in Geneva?
- c. Why was it a surprise to him?

IV. Answer the following questions in about 8-10 sentences. **1x4=4**

11. Narrate, how Swami became a hero?

Or

How did Smita try to fulfil the wish of her brother Anant?

Poetry

V. Choose the appropriate one and write the complete answer with the letter of alphabet in the answer. **1x1=1**

12. The land feels choked in the poem 'I am the land', when _____
- a. the farmer plough it b. the children dance and play
c. man makes boundaries d. people walk and drive vehicles.

VI. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each **2x2=4**

13. How does the poet describe the beauty of "Mother India" in the poem 'Song of India'?
14. State the reasons for the poet to say that calendars and clocks are useless in space.

VII. Read the extracts and answer the question that follows **1x3=3**

15. "Isn't god upon the ocean just the same as on the land"
- a) Who is the speaker? b) When was it said? c) What effect did it have on the listener?

VIII. Quote from memory. **1x4=4**

16. It is enthroned.....

.....himself

An.....

.....justice

Or You talk of.....

.....

.....or night

IX. Answer the following question in eight or ten sentences **1x4=4**

17. According to the poet Ruskin Bond his grandma 'a unique' write a paragraph supporting this statement.
- Or. Describe the physical appearance of the Jazz player

(Supplementary Reading)

X. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences **2x2=4**

18. Why were Babu and Manju disappointed with the students march?

Or

What qualities of Dicky Dolma led her to realise her dream?

19. Hanif was a young man with varied talents and interests. Illustrate this statement with example.

Or

How did the second monster make Wangjia suffer?

(Vocabulary)

IX. Combine the word in column-A with it a collocative word in column-B **1x1=1**

Column-A**Column-B**

20. Table _____ (salt, spoon, plate, rise)

21. Fill in the blanks with suitable word given in the brackets. **1x1=1**

The _____ phone is very useful now-a-days (sell, cell)

22. Which of the following words had 2 syllable **1x1=1**

home, forbid, creation, impressive

23. Give one word for _____ **1x1=1**

The one who travels work place daily.

(Section – B)

XII. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow. **4x1=4**

Charlie Chaplin was born on 16th April at Kennington in London. At an early age, Charlie performed on stage with his father and brother in Sydney. By the age of eight Charlie Chaplin skill as a comedian developed under the guidance of Fred Kanno.

24. Who is the paragraph about?

25. Which sentence in the paragraph suggest that he was born in a family of actors.

26. Charlie Chaplin was a great Comedian (True/false)

27. Who was his tutor in the art of acting?

XIII. Re-arrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence. **1x1=1**

28. milk/good/ is / drinking / for

XIV. Read the conversation and answer the questions that follow.

Manju: Can I have an ice-cream please?

Mom: I am afraid you can't. You are advised to be in diet.

Manju: Any objection to my having a piece of cake?

Mom: That's perfectly OK. Provided there is no icing on it?

29. Why can't mary ; have the ice-cream? **1**

30. Which word in the given conversation mean 'A limited range and amount of food that you eat?' **1**

31. Look at the picture given below. Write a sentence using word 'bigger than' **1**

BOX A

BOX B

(Writing)

32. Given below is the profile of Rahul Dravid. Write a paragraph using the clues given below.

4

Born: 11th January 1975, at Indore, Madhya Pradesh
 Nationality: Indian
 Nick Name: The wall Known for : Test cricket
 Runs scored: 13288 (Test) 10889 (ODI)
 Awards: Padmashree, Padma Bhushan.

Or

write a paragraph using the clues given below.

Two notorious thieves – on the lookout for a prey- consider themselves very clever – enter happy at their unexpected luck – pile up everything – lights come on – man with a gun was a trap.

33. Imagine that you are Avinash / Aishwarya of X std., Gandhi Vidhyalaya, Bellari – Write a letter to you friend about your visit to his/her place during holidays. or

Write a letter to the Bank Manager of Corporation Bank to sanction you an educational loan for higher studies.

4

Editing

34. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite the paragraph in the space provided

2

Thanks to the current internet in fitness health that peoples are talking. In each hoarding we find these days that some centres and clubs is springing up. a. correct plural to be used. b. Verbal mistake to be corrected.

Language use**Grammar**

35. Read the following conversation and choose the language function of the underlined sentence.

1

Suprit: Papa, could you get me lolly pop, please?

Father: Yes of course.

a. Request b. advice c. order d. suggestion.

36. Read the following conversation and rewrite into reported speech.

2

Sahana: I have been to "Delhi last week

Akhila: Did you see the Tajmahal?

Sahana: Yes, what a nice monument it is

MODEL II (2018-19)**Class: 10th****Subject: English****Max. Marks: 80****Date : Time : 2 ½ hours****SECTION – A (Prose)****I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements.****Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 3 x 1 = 3**

1. The author offered Don Anselmo almost double amount for the land because
 - A) the land was very fertile
 - B) there was an old fashioned house in the land
 - C) there was an extra land
 - D) they were very rich.
2. "Suddenly a daring thought came to Smitha, it was
 - A) taking Ananta to a hospital
 - B) going to the concert
 - C) visiting a park
 - D) requesting Pt. Ravishankar to play for Anant.
3. The three super powers were willing to _____
 - A) put a ban on nuclear weapon test
 - B) destroy nuclear weapon
 - C) use nuclear weapon
 - D) sell nuclear weapon to other countries.

II. Answer the following questions in 2 – 3 sentences each: 4 x 2 = 8

4. How can you say that Pepe was loyal to Columbus?
5. Describe the physical appearance of Columbus?
6. Don Anselmo had concerned for the children of Rio en medio. Explain briefly.
7. Scientists are most practical people in the world. Justify?

III. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: 3 x 3 = 9

8. "Chacha can I borrow your mobile?"
 - a) Who does 'Chacha' refer to?
 - b) Who wanted the mobile?
 - c) Why did he want mobile?
9. "He had an insatiable thirst for books."
 - a) Who was 'He' here?
 - b) How can you say that he had an insatiable thirst for books?
 - c) What does 'Insatiable' mean in the context?
10. "Little girl, said the moustachioed man who had made the long speech. Panditaji is a busy man, you must not bother him with such a requests"
 - a) Who is the the moustachioed man?
 - b) Who does 'you' refer to?
 - c) Why did the listener come there?

IV. Answer the following question in about 8 – 10 sentences: 4

11. Narrate Swami's dreadful experiences when he was lying under the bench.

OR

Explain the incident that forced Satish to stay back at home. How did it affect his formal education?

POETRY**V. Multiple Choice Questions: 1**

12. You can't put a fence around the planet earth"

Here, expression of the speaker is:

 - A) self-assertion
 - B) anger
 - C) weakness
 - D) suffocation.

VI. Answer the following questions in 2 – 3 sentences each: 2 x 2 = 4

13. What does 'the Motherland writing the book of the Morrow' signify?
14. The speaker says, "tea cups circling round me like the planets round the sun." Why does it happen only in space and not on the earth?

VII. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: 3 x 1 = 3

15. " it is fearful thing in the winter
To be shattered by the blast"

- a) What is a fearful thing?
 b) How did it affect the sailors?
 c) What does 'shatter' mean in the context?

VIII. Quote from memory:

4

16. It is enthroned **OR** O say

 justice. blind boy.

IX. Answer the following question in 8 – 10 sentences:

4

17. The behavior of Ruskin Bond's grandmother is unusual. Explain.

OR Write the substance of the poem "Jazz poem Two"

Supplementary Reading**X. Answer the following questions in 2 – 3 sentences each:**

2 x 2 = 4

18. Why did Patil, the Sub Inspector come to Mohan's house? What was the result?
 What can we learn from Dicky Dolma's life?
 19. The absence of mother from home taught the children something. What was that?

OR**OR**

What changes came over Wangjia as the bird of happiness caressed him?

Vocabulary**XI. 20. Combine the word in Column- A with its collocative word in Column – B:**

1

Column – A**Column – B**

Walking

(bag, purse, stick, cane)

21. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate words given in brackets:

1

I need a ____ of paper to send the message of _____ (piece, peace)

22. Which one of the following words has one syllable?

1

Mother, School, Beauty, Ago.

23. Give one word for 'A person who is especially good at some art or achievement.'

1

SECTION – B**Reading****XII. Read the following passage and answer the questions:**

Once there was a man who was blind. He wished to see the whole world with his own eyes. One day his friends took him to Jesus. They said to him, "Lord, this is our friend and he is blind. Please enable him to see."

Jesus took the blind man to a quiet place away from the crowd and gently touched his eyes. Jesus asked him, "Can you see now?" But he could only see a few movements. Jesus gently touched his eyes again. Now he could see everything. Flowers, birds, trees, people and all. He shouted in happiness, "Lord, I can see!" He knelt down before Jesus and thanked him heartily.

24. What was the blind man's wish?

1

25. How did Jesus touch his eyes?

1

26. Who took the blind man to Jesus?

1

27. How did the blind man thank Jesus?

1

28. Rearrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence:

1

You / have / your / work / ? / completed

29. Look at the two lines. Write a sentence using 'shorter than' based on what you see: 1



Line A 5 cm



Line B 7 cm

Read the following conversation and answer the questions that follow:

Apoorva : Hello! Pooja, are you coming to the books exhibition?

Pooja : Sorry, I'm not well.

Apoorva : Shall we go tomorrow?

Pooja : Let it be so.

30. Why does Apoorva decide to go to the 'Books Exhibition' the next day? 1

31. Pooja agrees / disagrees with Apoorva's decision in the beginning. 1

Writing

XIII. 32. Given below is the profile of Rabindranath Tagore. Write a paragraph using the clues given below : 4

Known in Bengal as	: Gurudev
Birth	: 7 th May, 1861
Parents	: Debendranath Tagore and Sarala Devi
Occupation	: Writer, Painter, Singer
Notable works	: Geetanjali, Jana GanaMana, RabindraSangeetetc
Award	: Noble prize for literature in 1913
Death	: 7 th August, 1941.

OR

Write a paragraph, using the clues given below. You may add some more points if necessary:

A poor wood cutter ----- cutting wood ----- tree on a river bank ----- axe fell into the river ----- goddess ----- golden axe ----- refused ----- silver axe ----- refused ----- Goddess wooden axe ----- accepted ----- goddess gave golden and silver axes ----- blessing ----- moral.

33. **Imagine you are Sukshma / Sujay, studying in X standard, Govt, High School, Honnali.** 4

Write a letter to your father about your preparation for Summative Assessment-1.

OR

Write a letter to your headmaster requesting him to grant leave for 3 days', giving reasons.

Editing

34. **The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it .Clues are given:** 2

Grany said, "Don't cover your face. Are you really very happy."Swami leant over and whispered.

a) Spelling mistake to be corrected

b) Use correct punctuation mark.

GRAMMAR

XIV. Read the conversation and choose the language function of underlined sentence : 1

35. Dad : where are you going Naveen?

Naveen : school Dad.

Dad : then go with your Mom

- A) Order B) Request C) Obey D) Advice.

36. Mysore is a clean city,..... . **The question tag is used here is** **1**

- A) wasn't it ? B) isn't it ? C) didn't it ? D) Hasn't it?

37. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with correct 'If clause' choosing from the given alternatives: **1**

Ramesh : Hi Ranjith, Did you get a seat in the college you desired ?

Ranjith : No uncle, my application was rejected due to my low scores.

Ramesh : I am sorry to hear this. If you had worked harder, you got a seat in the college.

- A) Should have B) will have C) would have D) shall have.

38. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition and article:** **1**

Ravi was made to wait half hour in the post office.

39. **Fill in the blanks using the suitable linking words given in brackets:** **1**

The flight in which I travelled was delayed the sky was very cloudy.
My parents were much worried about my safety. (But, so, because, that)

40. **Fill in the blanks with the appropriate tense forms of the verbs given in brackets:** **2**

When Don Anselmo came into the office, the people (Be + wait) for him.

He bowed to all of them. Then he (Remove) his hat and gloves.

41. **Read the conversation and identify the infinitive:** **1**

Basava : Good morning Sujata. How are you?

Sujata : Very good morning Basava. I am fine, thank you

Basava : Where are you going?

Sujata : I am going to medical store to bring medicines.

- A) going B) am C) to bring D) going to.

42. Read the conversation and rewrite into a reported form: **2**

Mother : Rahul, where is my ink pen?

Rahul : It is in my instrument box.

Mother: Please, put it in the pen box.

Rahul : O.K. Mom. I'll do it.

Mother asked Rahul

Rahul said.....

XV. Reference Skill

43. Arrange the following words in the order in which they are found in dictionary: **2**

Bright, Bridle, Brisk, Brief.

44. Write it in the normal way: **1**

Vil u cm n c dis project 2n8.

45. Which source of information would you refer to know about global warming?

1

Choose the correct source:

Thesaurus, Encyclopaedia, Atlas, Dictionary

SSLC MODEL QUESTION PAPER-3 (2018-19)

Class: 10th

Subject: English

Max. Marks: 80

Date : Time : 2 ½ hours

SECTION – A (Prose)

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete sentence. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1x3=3

1. Nehru described Dr. Ambedkar as symbol of
a) learned b) educated c) cultured d) revolt
2. The news report said that the boy who fought with the tiger stayed on the tree because.....
a) He wanted to watch the tiger from the top of the tree
b) He wanted someone to kill the tiger
c) He wanted to take rest for some time.
d) He was very weak
3. According to Leo Tolstoy a writer is a person who cannot live without
a) reading b) writing c) listening d) speaking

II. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

4x2=8

4. Why did Smitha's family move to Bombay?
5. Ambedkar had a great thirst for books. Explain.
6. Why was Keillis-Borok summoned to Geneva conference?
7. The artists visiting Anant was unusual. Justify

III. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follows.

3x3=9

8. "Aiyo! Something has bitten me"

- a) Who said this? b) Who had bitten him? c) What was the result of it?

9. "Let's go and help her"

- a) What happened there? b) Why did they have to help? c) Who should go there?

10. "It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man"

- a) Who does the old man refer to?
b) What was the 'negotiation' about?
c) Why did it take months to come to an understanding?

IV. Answer the following questions in about 8-10 sentences.

1x4=4

11. How can you say that Pepe was loyal to Columbus?

Or

"Physical disability is no barrier to success to Satish." Justify.

Poetry

V. Choose the appropriate one and write the complete answer with the letter of alphabet

in the answer.

1x1=1

12. In the line from the poem, 'You say you own me', the terms 'you' and 'me' refer to

- a) children and the farmer
- b) man and the land
- c) soldier and the land
- d) buyer and seller of the land.

VI. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each

2x2=4

13. What are Epics? Why does the poet call the temples as 'Epics in Stones'?

14. The speaker in 'Off to outer space tomorrow Morning' is uncertain of his return. How does he express this?

VII. Read the extracts and answer the question that follows

1x3=3

15. "We were crowded in the cabin,
Not a soul would dare to sleep"

- (a) Who referred 'we' here? (b) Who is the speaker of this poem (c) Why did the poet say so?

VIII. Quote from memory.

1x4=4

16. It is enthroned.....

.....himself

An.....

.....justice

Or

Then let not.....have

.....

.....king

.....boy.

IX. Answer the following question in eight or ten sentences

1x4=4

17. 'My grandmother'a was a genius' says the poet . justify your answer.

OR

Describe the physical appearance of the Jazz player

(Supplementary Reading)

X. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences

2x2=4

18. How the student's march was an unusual march?

OR

How did Hema Aziz teach her children the message that "one's duty is the most important thing in life"?

19 How did Dicky Dolma face hardship and challenges in her life?

OR

What changes came over Wangjia as the bird caressed him?

(Vocabulary)

IX. Combine the word in column-A with it a collocative word in column-B

20. Column-A	Column-B	1x1=1
Book	[worm, ant, hand, pen]	

21. Fill in the blanks with suitable word given in the brackets. **1x1=1**

Suma _____ her cell phone. (Lost/last)

22. Which of the following words had one syllable **1x1=1**

canteen, daughter, college, moon,

23. Give one word for _____ **1x1=1**

A person who enters the house in order to steal.

READING

(Section – B)

XII. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow. **4x1=4**

King Ashoka was a kind, wise and righteous ruler. He spent all his time for thinking of the welfare of his subjects. He had a strong desire to make his subjects happy. His subjects could meet him at any time and in any place. He had trees planted on either side of the roads; he had wells dug by the roadside; he had rest houses built for both men and animals. He was respected by everyone.

24. Pick up a sentence from the passage which shows Ashoka was liberal with his subjects.

25. How did Ashoka usually spend his time?

26. What kind of a ruler was Ashoka?

27. Write any two works of Ashoka which he did for the welfare of his subjects.

XIII Read the following conversation and answer the questions that follow :

Raju: What a wonderful pudding ! The best I've ever tasted.

1x2=2

Manu : Thanks for complement. The recipe is my mom's.

Raju : Could you please give it to me ? I'd like to try it.

Manu : Certainly.

28.Whose recipe were they talking about?

29. Why did Raju ask Manu the recipe?

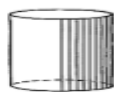
XIII. Re-arrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence. 1x1=1

30. You/have/your/work/?/completed

31. Look at the picture given below. Write a sentence using word 'shorter than'



cylinder A



cylinder B

1x1=1

(Writing)

32. Given below is the profile of Rabindranath Tagore. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

4

Known in Bengal as : Gurudev
 Birth: 7th May, 1861
 Parents: Debendranath Tagore and Sarala Devi
 Occupation: Writer, Painter, Singer
 Notable works: Gitanjali, Jana Gana Mana, Rabindra Sangeet, Amar Sonar Bangla etc.
 A ward: Nobel Prize for literature in 1913
 Death: 7th August, 1941.

Or

write a paragraph using the clues given below.

Outline: farmer has a magi duck – golden eggs – make a lot of money – greedy
 farmer – kills the duck – no eggs.

33. Imagine you are Suma / Suman studying in Govt. High School, Durga, Bagalkot. Write a letter to your younger brother advising him to study hard and also participate in sports and games.

OR.

Write a letter to the General Manager, KSRTC, Bagalkot, requesting him to provide more buses in the morning and evening to your place, giving reasons.

4

Editing

34. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite the paragraph in the space provided

As soon as geeta received the message, she lefted in a taxi and came to the playground. Her son was playing with some children. She thought her son was not injured.
 (a) Capital letter to be used. (b) Verbal mistake to be corrected

2

Language use

Grammar

35. Read the following conversation and choose the language function of the underlined sentence. Sheetal: Can you run 100 metres in 9 seconds?

Lavanya: No, I can't. (The italicized word shows) 1

- a) ability b) suggestion c) order d) obligation

36. Read the conversation.

Mummy, where is Shobha and Mee 1

Mother: *They are playing chess.*

The passive form of the underlined sentence is _____

- a) Chess has been playing by them. b) Chess was being played by them.
c) Chess is being played by them. d) Chess had been played by them.

37. Read the following sentences and identify the infinitive 1

Suprith: When are you coming?

Lavanya: I'm coming tomorrow to see my mom.

- a) Come b) to see c) am d) do

38. 'Sunil is an actor'. 1

The correct 'Wh' question for the above statement is

- a) Which is Sunil? b) How is Sunil?
c) What is Sunil? d) Where is Sunil?

39. Read the following conversation and rewrite into reported speech. 2

Father: Son, is it raining outside? Son: Yes, dad, it is.

Father: Where is my umbrella?

Son: It's on the table.

Ans: Father asked his son To which, his son replied positive.....

40. Fill in the blanks with appropriate article and preposition. 1/2x2=1

Don Anselmo wore..... same faded cutaway, carried the same stick and was accompanied..... the boy again.

41. Fill in the blanks using appropriate linking words 1/2x2=1

I sold them my property _____ I knew they were good people. _____ I did not sell them the trees in the orchard. (but, because, after, and)

42. Fill in the blanks with appropriate verb form. 2x1=2

You can see him now, see, how he _____ (be + stand) there. His face is _____ (wrinkle)

Reference skill

43. Arrange the following words in the order in which they are in dictionary

prosper, proper, propel, property.

1/2x4=2

44. Decode the SMS into normal English Language 1

plz w8 4 10 mins

45. Which source of information would you refer for the following- 1

The place of lot of books for reading and referring..(Library, Atlas, Globe, index)

ZILLA PANCHAYATH



DAVANAGERE DISTRICT

KEYS FOR THE QUESTION BANK

SECOND LANGUAGE ENGLISH



Multiple choice questions and keys

UNIT-1

Prose: A Hero

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

1. The place where Swami usually slept:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Office room | b) his own room |
| c) in granny's room | d) in the passage |

2. The interesting news that drew Swami's father's attention was

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| a) Five burglars were arrested | b) A girl met with an accident |
| c) The bravery of a village lad who fought with a tiger | d) A cricket match |

3. The news report said that the boy who fought with the tiger stayed on the tree half-a-day. Why did he do so?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) He wanted to watch the tiger from the top of the tree | b) He wanted someone to kill the tiger |
| c) He wanted to take rest for some time. | d) He was very weak |

4. The important thing according to Swami's father was

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a) Courage | b) Strength |
| c) Age | d) confidence |

5. Swami always slept beside

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| a) His mother | b) his granny |
| c) his brother | d) his grandfather |

6. A frightful proposition according to Swami was

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| a) sleeping beside granny | b) fighting with a tiger |
| c) sleeping in the office room alone | d) challenging his father alone |

7. Swami's grandmother's practice before she go to bed was _____

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) telling stories to Swami | b) singing songs for Swami to sleep |
| c) singing lullaby to Swami | d) writing her dairy |

8. Swami thought the safe, compact and the reassuring place in the office room was,

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| a) on the ground | b) under the bench |
| c) on the cot | d) on the table |

9. Swami saw a moving creature in the room, it was

a) shadow of the burglar

b) a scorpion

c) a man

d) a devil

10. Swami did not want to be a

a) bus conductor

b) engine driver

c) police

d) railway guard

11. Father did not like Swami

a) joining the cricket club

b) sleeping in the office room

c) sleeping beside his granny

d) biting a burglar's leg.

IV. Extract based questions

(3 Marks)

1. "Aiyo! Something has bitten me"

a) Who said this? / Who does 'me' refer to? / Who made this cry?

Ans:- Burglar said this.

b) Who had bitten him?

Ans:- Swami had bitten him.

c) What was the result of it?

Ans:- Burglar fell down and he was caught later he was handed over to the police

2. "Your office room is very dusty and there may be full of scorpions".

a) Who said this?

Ans:- Swami said this.

b) Why did he make this comment?

Ans:- because he wanted to escape from sleeping alone in his father's office

c) What does it reveal about his character?

Ans:- Escaping nature/cowardness

3. "Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?"

a) Who gave this suggestion?

Ans:- The police Inspector.

b) Why did he give this suggestion?

Ans:- Because Swami caught the most wanted burglar. For this, police thought he was brave and courageous

c) What did the listener actually want to become later in his life?

Ans:- engine driver or conductor

4. "Congratulations were showered on Swami next day"

a) Why was Swami congratulated?

Ans:- Because Swami caught the notorious burglar of the district

b) What was the impact on Swami?

Ans:- Everyone looked at him with respect

c) How was Swami congratulated by his teacher and the headmaster?

Ans:- His teachers patted his back and the Headmaster called him a true scout.

5. "A frightful proposition", Swami thought

a) What was the frightful proposition?

Ans:- Sleeping alone in his father's office room.

b) Why was it frightful?

Ans:- Because he never slept alone

c) What was "proposition" mean in the context?

Ans:- Suggestion

6. "You must sleep alone hereafter"

a) Who did he usually sleep with?

Ans:- Beside his granny

b) Why did Swami's father want him to sleep alone?

Ans:- Swami's father wanted him to be a courageous person

c) Who does 'you' refer to?

Ans:- Swami

7. "He wished that the tiger had not spared the boy."

a) What do the underlined words imply?

Ans:- It implies that tiger had killed the boy

b) Why did Swami have such thoughts?

Ans:- Because his father forced him to sleep alone in his office

c) Who has that wish?

Ans:- Swami

Poem: Grandma Climbs A Tree

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

1. "Ever since childhood, she had this gift' what does the word 'gift' refer to? (June, 2015)

a) making houses

b) running around in gardens

c) climbing trees

d) taking rest

2. Grandma in the poem had ____ of climbing trees

a) the habit

b) the chance

c) the gift

d) the blessings

3. ____ taught grandma to climb a tree

a) her father

b) her sister

c) a trainer

d) her brother

4. How old was granny?

a) sixty one

b) sixty

c) **sixty two**

d) sixty three

5. What was 'different' when she climbed a tree one day?

a) **she could not come down**

b) she did not come down

c) she would not come down

d) she fell down

6. The poet of 'Grandma climbs a tree' is written by.....

a) R.K Narayan

b) **Ruskin Bond**

c) Deven Kanal

d) Joyce Armor

7. Grandma was a genius because

a) she was skill full

b) **she could climb a tree**

c) she was good

d) she loved trees

8. As soon as the doctor recommended 'a quiet week in bed' for granny, all the family members

a) **sighed with relief**

b) laughed happily

c) danced with joy

d) felt very bad

9. "It was like a brief season in hell" The Figure of speech used in this sentence is

a) **simile**

b) metaphor

c) alliteration

d) paradox

IV. Extract based questions**(3 Marks)**1. **My dad knew his duties. He said that's all right you'll have what you want dear.****I'll start work tonight.**

a) What did the poet think his dad's duty was?

Ans:- To be a true son by fulfilling his mother's wish of a house in a tree top

b) What does the episode show?

Ans:- Filial gratitude, unconditional love of son and grandson in fulfilling her wish

c) Was his mother satisfied by her son's duty at last?

Ans:- Yes, I feel mother is satisfied.

2. **The doctor took Granny's temperature.**

a) Why did the doctor take Granny's temperature?

Ans:- Because she had fallen down from the tree.

b) What suggestion did the doctor give her?

Ans:- Advised her to take week bed rest.

c) How did she feel?

Ans:- She felt that, it was a period of a hell.

UNIT-2

Prose: There is a girl by the tracks

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

13. Baleshwar was _____
 b) Post-graduate **b) an high school drop-out**
 c) a graduate d) an illiterate
14. _____ pulled the red chain to help the wounded girl.
 b) A railway employee **b) Baleshwar Mishra**
 c) Dinesh d) A Passenger
15. Roma Talreja was a 21 year old _____
a) call centre executive b) worker in the Mumbai Suburban services
 c) executive in company d) marketing executive.
16. Who helped Baleshwar shift Roma to hospital? _____
 a) Motorist b) Policeman
c) truck driver d) passenger
17. Which language did the tempo truck driver speak?
 a) Bengali b) Marathi
c) Gujarati d) Hindi
18. Who treated Roma at divine multispecialty hospital and research centre?
 a) Dinesh b) Vijay
c) Anil Agarwal d) Arun
19. The cop suggested Baleshwar to take Roma to Airoli but Baleshwar disagree because _____
a) The hospital was far away b) the hospital didn't have a surgeon
 c) it didn't have sufficient equipment d) it was not a government hospital.
20. Baleshwar was impulsive in taking a decision because.....
 a) he had an urgent work b) he saved his friend
c) he had seen the injured girl on the track d) It was his everyday habit
21. The other passengers didn't volunteer to help Baleshwar because.
 a) They thought one man was enough b) the train was moving too fast
c) they were afraid of getting trapped in the court d) they didn't know Baleshwar
22. Roma was astonished because.
 a) The doctor admitted her to ICU
b) A stranger jumped off a moving train and risked his life to save her

- c) Doctors admitted her without any paper work.
- d) The hospital didn't report the matter to the police.

23. All the following four persons deserve our appreciation. Who stands first among them?

- a) The tempo truck driver
- b) **Baleshwar**
- c) the doctor of the small hospital
- d) the medical director of the divine hospital.

24. Roma Talreja felt that she could never repay Baleshwar because he _____

- a) informed Dinesh about the accident.
- b) requested all the motorists to save her
- c) **risked his life to save her**
- d) pleaded the passengers to save her.

III. Extract based questions

(3 Marks)

1. "There is a girl by the tracks!"

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

b) Who is the 'girl' referred here?

Ans:- Roma

c) Why was she by the tracks?

Ans:- Because she fell off the running train/ she met with an accident

2. "Let's go and help her"

a) What happened there?

Ans:- The Girl fell of the running train and was lying on the tracks

b) Why did they have to help?

Ans:- The girl was bleeding and will die if not helped.

c) Who should go there?

Ans:- The commuters

3. "Take the girl to Airoli, suggested cop, there is a hospital there". But Baleshwar disagreed.

a) Who is the girl here?

Ans:- Roma Talreja

b) Why did Baleshwar disagree to his suggestions?

Ans:- Because the hospital was far away

c) What did he do then?

Ans:- He took her to the nearest hospital

4. "Oh I could not thank him"

a) Who was not thanked?

Ans:- Gujarati truck driver

b) Why should be he thankful?

Ans:- He helped Baleshwar to admit the injured girl to the hospital

c) Why could not he thank him?

Ans:-Baleshwar was busy in admitting the injured girl to the hospital

5. "I think it's astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for me. I can never repay Baleshwar".

a) Who is the Stranger here?

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

b) What was astonishing for the speaker?

Ans:- A stranger risked his life to save her life.

c) Why couldn't she repay him?

Ans:- Because he saved her life.

6. "I can't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there?"

a) Why was Baleshwar there?

Ans:- He was travelling in the train.

b) When was this statement made?

Ans:- When Roma made full recovery.

c) What would have happened if he had not come there?

Ans:- She would have died.

7. "I hope I am not too late"

a) Who do 'I' refer here?

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

b) Why did he hope so?

Ans:- He wanted to reach her as early as possible to save her life before she could die./ He knew she was hurt badly and hoped he could help her.

c) What did he do?

Ans:- He took her to the hospital and saved her life.

8. "Chacha can I barrow your mobile"

a) Who wanted the mobile?

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

b) Who is the 'Chacha' here?

Ans:- Truck driver

c) Why did he want the mobile?

Ans:- To inform Roma's brother, Dinesh

9. "It's a regular scene"

a) What is the regular scene referred here?

Ans:- Over crowded train

b) Where can one find this regular scene?

Ans:- In Mumbai

c) Why is it regular scene?

Ans:- Because of over population

10. "There is a girl by the track," the voices cried out

a) Who is the girl mentioned here?

Ans:- Roma Talreja

b) Who's voices were there?

Ans:- Commuters

c) Why did the voices cry out?

Ans:- They saw a girl falling off the running train

11. "His heart is hammering his chest, Baleshwar shoved off the still-moving train".

a) Why was his heart hammering his chest?

Ans:- Because he thought about the condition of the bleeding girl who fell off the moving train.

b) Why did he shove off the train?

Ans:- To pull the red chain of the train to stop in order to help fallen girl.

c) His heart hammering his chest, what does it tell about him?

Ans:- His concern and humanity

12. "Please help to take her to a hospital."

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

b) Who does 'her' refer to?

Ans:- Roma Talreja

c) Why did he take her to the hospital?

Ans:- Because she had fallen off the running train so she was injured and was unconscious.

13. "I can never repay Baleshwar."

a) Who is Baleshwar?

Ans:- A high school dropout and unemployed

b) Why can't she repay?

Ans:- Because he saved her life.

c) Who is the speaker?

Ans:- Roma Talreja.

14. "My sister is injured, please help me take her to a hospital but no one stopped"

a) Who does 'sister' refer to here?

Ans:- Roma Talreja

b) Who requested here?

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

c) Why was she taken to a hospital?

Ans:- She was injured and was unconscious

15. "Behanji app theek hai"

a) Who does Behanji refers to here?

Ans:- Roma Talreja

b) Who is the speaker?

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

c) Why was there no response?

Ans:- She was unconscious

16. "There's a closer place I know of"

a) Who is the speaker of the above statement?

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

b) Why did he choose that places?

Ans:- It's near and he wanted to save injured Roma

c) What happened after going to that place?

Ans:- Roma got only first aid due to lack of facilities

Poem: Quality of Mercy.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

7. The quality of mercy is not strain'd.
The word 'strain' means.
- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| a) Request | b) willing |
| c) force | d) beg |
8. According to the speaker, a kings mercy is seated in the.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| a) Heart | b) head |
| c) shoulder | d) mouth |
9. Mercy drops from _____
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a) Heaven | b) farms |
| c) earth | d) kings palace |
10. Mercy blesses _____
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| a) The giver | b) the receiver |
| c) giver and receiver | d) none of them. |
11. The attribute of a king are
- | | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| a) Awe | b) Majesty |
| c) Power | d) all of them |
12. Mercy is _____ the sceptre sway.
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| a) Mightier than | b) below |
| c) Mightiest of | d) All the above |

III. Extract based questions

(3Marks)

4. "The quality of mercy is not strain'd".

It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven.

d) What is mercy compared to?

Ans:- To gentle rain

e) Why does the poet say that mercy is not strain'd.

Ans:- It should come out spontaneously- given by god

f) What is the meaning of the word strain'd in this context?

Ans:- forced/ compelled

5. "It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

It's mightiest in the mightiest it becomes"

d) What does 'it' refer to?

Ans:- Mercy

e) How is he blessed?

Ans:- He is twice blessed, both giver and the receiver

f) What does 'mighty' mean in the context?

Ans:- Powerful/ mighty/ strong

**6. "And earthly power doth then show likest gods.
When mercy seasons justice.**

a) When does earthly power become like divine power?

Ans:- When earthly power is filled with mercy then it becomes divine.

b) How should the king's judgement be?

Ans:- It should be seasoned with Mercy

c) What happens when mercy seasons justice?

Ans:- King's judgement becomes as the God's

4. "His sceptre shows the force of temporal power"

a) What does temporal power mean?

Ans:- The earthly power

b) What does the sceptre create in the minds of people?

Ans:- Fear/ hatred

c) What quality does mercy stands for in the contrast to temporal power?

Ans:- Divine quality of heaven/ The God's quality

6. "Sceptre shows the force of temporal power."

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans:- The Poet/ William Shakespeare/ Portia

b) What does 'temporal' mean in the context?

Ans:- worldly power

c) How does mercy differ from the sceptre?

Ans:- Sceptre is a symbol of Power whereas mercy is heavenly power

UNIT-3

Prose: Gentleman of Rio-en Medio

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

2. These Americans are 'Buena Gente' the underlined word means

b) Civilized people

b) bad people

c) good people

c) sensible people

2. "I am the oldest man in the village." The oldest man refers to.....

a) Juan A.A. Sedillo

b) Don Anselmo

- c) An American
d) The Mediator
3. The Word "innumerable kin" means that the old man had a number of
a) Relatives
 b) Children
 c) Trees in the orchard
 d) followers
4. 'We have made discovery'. What was that discovery?
 a) the old man owns more than eight acres of land
 b) the old man has less than eight acres of land
 c) the old man has just a little more than eight acres of land
d) the old man had almost the double the land that he intends to sell
5. The lesson "Gentleman of Rio-en-medio" upholds the value of
 a) Humour
c) Nativity
 b) diplomacy
 d) greed
6. "sobrinos and nietos" means
 a) Brothers and sisters
 b) Grandparents
 c) friends and relatives
d) nieces and nephews
7. The author offered Don Anselmo almost double amount for the land because
 a) the land was very fertile
c) there was an extra land
 b) there was an old fashioned house in the land
 d) they were very rich.
8. Don Anselmo did not sell the trees. Why did he do so?
 a) Trees were like children to him
 b) Trees were grown for the children of next generation
c) He thought they did not belong to him but to the children of Rio-en-medio
 d) He had grown them in memory of his ancestors.
9. Seeing Don Anselmo's old coat green and faded, the author suddenly thought of
 a) Chaplin
 c) Janitor
 b) Americans
d) Senator Catron.
10. Don Anselmo sold his land but he did not sell
a) trees
 b) farm
 b) house
 d) jewels.

1. "Friend, I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner."

a) Who are meant by 'you' and 'I' here?

Ans: - 'You' means the mediator and 'I' means the old man/ Don Anselmo

b) What was the speaker's decision?

Ans: - As he had decided earlier to sell his land for 1200 dollars, so he stood by this decision.

c) What made him to say these words?

Ans:- Because the mediator offered double the amount.

2. "The trees in the orchard are not mine."

a) Who is the speaker here?

Ans: - Don Anselmo is the speaker.

b) According to the speaker, who else do the trees belong to?

Ans: - According to the speaker the trees belong to children of Rio-en-medio.

c) Why does he feel that the trees don't belong to him?

Ans: - Because every time a child was born in the village, he planted a tree for that child.

3. "It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man"

a) Who does the old man refer to?

Ans: - Don Anselmo

b) What was the 'negotiation' about?

Ans: - The negotiation was about the land and an old house.

c) Why did it take months to come to an understanding?

Ans: - Because the old man, Don Anselmo was not in hurry to sell his property.

4. "I did not sell the trees in the orchard".

a) To whom did he say this?

Ans: - To the mediator and The American

b) Why didn't he sell the trees?

Ans: - Because every time a child was born in the village, he planted a tree for that child, therefore he thought he is not the owner of these trees.

c) Who does 'I' refer here?

Ans: - Don Anselmo

5. "These Americans are buena gente".

a) What is the meaning of 'Buena Gente' according to the text?

Ans: - The meaning of 'Buena Gente' is 'Good people'.

b) Why did the speaker call Americans 'buena gente'?

Ans: - After the land survey American found that the land is almost the double, so they honestly offered twice the money they had quoted earlier.

c) Who is the speaker of the above sentence?

Ans: - The Mediator/ the speaker of the lesson

6. "I argued with him but it was useless".

a) Who is the speaker here?

Ans: - The Mediator/ the speaker of the lesson

b) Who did he speak to?

Ans: - To Don Anselmo

c) What was argument about?

Ans: - Offering the double amount for his additional land but Don Anselmo was not ready.

7. Behind him walked one of his innumerable kin- a dark young man with eyes like a gazelle.

a) Who does 'him' refers in this context?

Ans: - 'Him' refers to Don Anselmo

b) What does 'Gazelle' mean?

Ans: - Gazelle means a type of small deer having large and beautiful eyes.

c) From which lesson the lines are extracted?

Ans: - From the lesson, 'Gentleman of Rio-en Medio'.

Poem: I Am The Land

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

3. "Chain link necklace chokes me"..... the figure of speech used here is.....

a) Personification

c) metaphor

b) simile

d) synecdoche

4. 'Muddy Holes 'refers to.....

b) **Virtual holes is the land**

c) Commotion created by the reader

b) intension of the speaker

d) holes

3. "You cannot put a fence, around the planet earth."

Here, expression of the speaker is

a) Self-assertion

c) proud

b) weakness

d) suffocation.

4. "Then someone tickles me, plants life fruit grass trees / children dance / someone sings." It shows that how people

a) use the land properly

c) do different works on the land

b) use the land greedily for their comforts

d) take care of the land.

5. In the line from the poem, 'You say you own me', the terms 'you' and 'me' refer to

a) children and the farmer

c) soldier and the land

b) man and the land

d) buyer and seller of the land.

6. In the poem 'I Am the Land', the statement "YOU CANNOT PUT A FENCE AROUND THE PLANET EARTH" suggests the Land's

a) anger

c) self-assertion

b) patience

d) suffocation.

7. Which line tells that the earth is asserting itself?

- a) You shout, I lie patient
c) you cannot put a fence around the planet earth
 b) you say you own me
 d) you buy me

UNIT-4

Prose: DR.B.R. AMBEDKAR

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

1. What kind of a reader was Ambedkar? Or. The greatest trait of Ambedkar as a student was _____
 a) rare reader
c) voracious reader
 b) normal reader
 d) seldom reader
2. Ambedkar spent most of his life by
a) reading books
 c) politics
 b) journey
 d) freedom
3. Ambedkar bought books by
 a) getting bribe
 c) doing extra work
b) curtailing his daily needs
 d) taking money from his father
4. Gandhiji termed the depressed classes as
a) Harijans
 c) educated people
 b) developed people
 d) dominated people
5. Nehru described Dr. Ambedkar as symbol of
 a) learned
 c) cultured
 b) educated
d) revolt
6. Mookanayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samata were
 a) weekly magazines
c) newspapers
 b) monthly magazines
 d) bi-annual magazines.
7. Which amendment of the constitution of USA gave freedom to the black people
a) fourteenth
 c) sixteenth
 b) fifteenth
 d) tenth
8. According to Ambedkar the constitution is _____
 a) normal document
 c) useless document
 b) improper document
d) fundamental document
9. Mahatma Phule worked for
a) women's upliftment
 c) empowerment of youth
 b) national freedom
 d) unemployment

10. How many old books did Ambedkar purchased in New York?
 a) 3000
 b) 3500
 c) 2500
 d) **2000**
11. Ambedkar described civil disobedience, non-cooperation and sathyagraha as_____
 a) **grammar of anarchy**
 b) grammar of language
 c) grammar of politics
 d) grammar of constitution
12. Baba saheb came to be greatly influenced by the life and work of
 a) Mathma Gandhiji
 b) **Mahatma Phule**
 c) Gokak
 d) Tilak
13. Ambedkar fought against_____
 a) **social injustice**
 b) law and order
 c) British
 d) Nehru.
14. Dr. Ambedkar spent his money by curtailing his daily needs for
 a) the upliftment of women
 b) the freedom of the Black Americans
 c) **purchasing books**
 d) publishing his newspapers

Extracts**(3 marks)**

1. " **Who could have dreamt that one born to a Mahar family would one day become not only a law minister but also a law maker**"

a) Who is referred to as 'law minister' here?

Ans: - Law Minister referred here is Dr. BR Ambedkar

b) Who choose him to be the law minister?

Ans: - The First Prime Minister of India, Jawaher Lal Nehru.

c) Why is he recognised as the law minister?

Ans: - Because of his skills in the field of Law and Legislation, and his vision for Social Justice.

2. "His flair for legislative work became evident to the whole nation".

a) Whose flair became evident?

Ans: - Dr. BR Ambedkar's flair

b) When did it become evident?

Ans: - When Dr. BR Ambedkar was elected to Bombay Legislative Assembly, he made effective contributions to the debates in the Assembly

c) Pick out the word from the statement which means a natural talent

Ans: - Flair

3. "He was drawn to the 14th amendment of the constitution of the USA".

a) Who is 'He' here?

Ans: - 'He' is Ambedkar here.

b) What is the importance of the 14th amendment?

Ans: - The fourteenth Amendment of America gave freedom to the Black Americans.

c) How did it influence him?

Ans: - The Plight of the Black Americans were exactly same as depressed classes in India, so he worked for the upliftment of the depressed and underprivileged classes in India

4. "He raised brick by brick the magnificent edifice.."

a) What is the magnificent edifice?

Ans: - The fundamental Rights in India

b) Who raised the edifice?

Ans: - DR. BR Ambedkar raised the edifice

c) How did he raise it?

Ans: - After going through the other nation's constitutions, drawing the experience of other nations, he thought of the distinctive needs of India and its culture. He worked hard and raised brick by brick

5. "One stressed the duties, the other stressed the rights."

a) Who stressed the duties?

Ans: - Gandhiji stressed the duties of higher castes towards the depressed.

b) Who stressed the rights?

Ans: - Ambedkar stressed the rights of the depressed on par with the upper or higher castes.

c) What did both of them bring about?

Ans: - They brought a revolution in social thoughts.

6. "A symbol of revolt"

a) Who made this statement?

Ans: - Jawaher Lal Nehru made this statement.

b) Who is the symbol of revolt?

Ans: - Dr. BR Ambedkar is the symbol of revolt against the hierarchical Indian social stratification.

c) Why was he described so?

Ans: - Because he fought against the discrimination of the caste system

7. "He had an insatiable thirst for books"

a) Who is (the) 'he' here?

Ans:- Ambedkar

b) How can you say that he had an insatiable thirst for books?

Ans: -He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. He bought large numbers of books when he went London and New York.

c) What does 'insatiable' mean in the context?

Ans: - that which cannot be satisfied, 'very eager for knowledge'

Poem: THE SONG OF FREEDOM

II. Short answer type questions (2-3 sentences)

(2Marks)

1. Who are the two speakers in the poem?

Ans:- The two speakers in the poem are, the mother India and the poet, VK Gokak. The speaker wants to sing about the glory of the past and also wishes to sing India's natural beauty.

2. What does the speaker want to sing about?

Ans: - The speaker wants to sing about the glory of the past and also wishes to sing India's natural and scenic beauty.

3. What are epics? Why does the poet call the temples as 'epic in stones'?

Ans: - Epics are long narrative poem in dignified language celebrating the feats of a legend. The poet calls the temples as epics in stone, because the ancient Indian temples are not only temples of god and goddess but they depict the great story of our great ancient tradition, culture and knowledge.

4. What according to the poet are the contributions of the seers and prophets?

Ans: - According to the poet, the seers and prophets chopped the straight path for the man to end all the sufferings. They made the way for rituals very difficult to follow and was restricted to a particular caste.

5. What do the night, the Sun God and the clear dawn represents?

Ans:- The night represents all the sorrows and the sun God represents cancelling all sorrows and clear dawn represents the bright future.

6. What does the poet praise India being developed in industry and technology?

Ans: - The poet praises the developmental works like, dams, lakes, industries, and ship building yards, hardworking Indians are trying to improve technology and to raise India's global position in atomic energy.

7. What does 'the mother land writing the book of marrow' signifies?

Ans: - The mother India writing the book of the morrow signifies the better future of our country. She has to write the book of our destiny which should be bright and prosperous, cancelling all our sorrows and negatives.

8. What according to the poet, are the signs of the development of modern India?

Ans: - Question No 6 is same

UNIT-5

PROSE: THE CONCERT

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(1MARK)

1. Who discouraged Smita when she approached Pandit Ravi Shankar to perform for her brother at home?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Ustad Allah Rakha | b) The moustachioed man |
| c) Aunt Sushila | d) Smita's mother. |

2. 'It's the chance of a life time', said Ananth. What was the chance of a lifetime?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| a) to play sitar | b) to play with his sister |
| c) to attend Pandit Ravishankar's concert | d) to go to cancer hospital |

3. Ananth was suffering from

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) Hypertension | b) tuberculosis |
| c) hepatitis – B | d) cancer |

4. "They did not voice their fears". Who does the word 'they' stand for?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| a) Doctors | b) friends |
| c) family members | d) neighbours |

5. The great wizard of music, who played Tabla with Pandit Ravi Shankar was

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| a) Ustad Allah Rakha | b) Zakir Hussain |
| c) Amjad Ali Khan | d) A.R. Rehman |

6. "Suddenly a daring thought came to her" What was the daring thought?

a) ask music maestros to play for her brother in her house

b) to take Ananth to the music concert

c) to take Ananth to cancer hospital

d) to go to the concert with her father

7. 'He actually raised himself without help' she said with a catch in her throat. The underlined phrase shows that...

a) she had cold and cough

b) someone had caught her by the throat

c) she was filled with grief

d) she had tied something round her throat

8. "Take him home. Give him the things he likes" The doctors said this because

a) Anant had been completely cured

b) they knew he had not many days to live

c) there were too many patients in the hospital

d) Anant gave them too much trouble

9. The announcement in the newspaper that excited Smitha was...

a) There was tennis tournament

b) there was a running competition

c) Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert at Shanmukhananda auditorium

d) Singing Competition

10. The known frightening truth for Smitha was....

a) Her brother's wish to see Pt.Ravishankar

b) her wish to attend the Concert

c) Her brother is going to die of cancer

d) Father didn't like her interest to go the concert

11. Smitha wriggled through the crowd, because she wanted to ...

a) meet and see Pandit Ravi Shankar

b) request Pt.Ravishankar to Play/sing for her dying brother at home

c) it was her brother's wish

d) meet the music band

EXTRACTS QUESTIONS

1. "You must not bother him with such requests."

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans: - The moustached man

b) What was the request?

Ans: - To play for Ananth at his own house.

c) How was the request fulfilled?

Ans: - The maestros accepted the request.

2. They could not believe their eyes. 'It is ... It's not possible?' they said.

a) Why couldn't they believe their eyes?

Ans: - Pt. Ravishankar and his team had come to their area.

b) Who could not believe their eyes?

Ans: - The neighbours.

c) What was their disbelief?

Ans: - They thought that such great personalities will not come to such places to perform

3. "No, how can I? We've always done things together".

a) Why is it not possible now?

Ans: - Smitha and Ananth did everything together.

b) What things they did together?

Ans: - Things like playing, Music classes etc.

c) 'We' here refers to..

Ans: - 'WE' refers to Smitha and Ananth.

4. "But they did not voice their fears"

a) What fear did they have?

Ans :- The fear of Ananth's death.

b) How did they behave towards him?

Ans:- They were very kind to him, they kept him happy.

c) Why didn't they voice their fear?

Ans :- They were afraid Ananth would know the truth.

5. "A walk in the park might make you feel better".

a) Why did the speaker suggest this?

Ans :- Smitha was in a bad mood.

b) How was her mood in the park?

Ans: - She felt alone and was lost in her thoughts.

c) Who is 'you' here referred to?

Ans: - 'you' here is Smitha.

6. "Tomorrow morning we perform for the boy"

a) What are they going to perform?

Ans: - They are going to do a musical concert.

b) Why should they perform for the boy?

Ans: - The boy could not go to the concert by himself.

c) Who is the 'boy' here referred to?

Ans: - The 'boy' here is Ananth.

7. "Take him home. Give him the things he likes, indulge him."

a) Who said this?

Ans :- The doctors said this.

b) Why did they say so?

Ans :- They knew that the boy had not many days.

c) How did the family feel about this suggestion?

Ans :- The family was sad to hear this news

POEM: JAZZ POEM TWO**I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS****(1MARK)**

1. Who wrote the poem "Jazz Two"?

a) Ruskin Bond

c) John Masefield

b) Carl Wendall Hines Jr.

d) Shakespeare

2. The player of the poem Jazz Two looks like..

a) Seaman

c) Musician

b) Singer

d) black Ancient Mariner

3. The Jazz Player is playing
 a) Flute
 c) tabla
 b) Sitar
d) Alto saxophone
4. When the Jazz player plays his saxophone, he feels as he is
 a) poor
 c) old
b) a bird
 d) an angel.
5. " his wrinkled old face so,
 full of the weariness of living"
 These lines shows that the Jazz player was
- a) an old man full of life
c) an old man tired of life's trifles
 b) old but cheerful
 d) tired of his wrinkles
6. " he is no longer a man, no not even a Black man". What else is he?
- a) a preacher
 c) a white man
b) a bird
 d) an ancient mariner

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. "He is no longer a man. No not even a Black man. But (Yeah!) A Bird"

- a) When is he no longer man?
Ans: - When he plays the Jazz music.
- b) What do these lines suggest?
Ans: - The music has the power to transform and he is a great music player.
- c) Who is the speaker of this poem?
Ans: - The poet (Carl Wendall Hines Jr.)

2. "There he stands see? Like a black ancient mariner"

- a) Who does 'he' refer to?
Ans:- The Jazz player
- b) Name the figure of speech used here?
Ans:- Simile
- c) Why is he compared to the ancient mariner?
Ans:- both of these are punished to

UNIT-6

Prose: DISCOVERY

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1MARK)

1. At the beginning of the prose, sailors were singing a song. The tone of the song is _____
- a) happy
 c) jealous
b) angry
 d) weak

2. Why should one man have the lives of fifty in his hands? Here 'one man' refers to _____
 a) Pepe **b) Columbus**
 c) Pedro d) Diego
3. "A good sailor knows his place", says Columbus to Diego. The statement is _____
 a) a piece of advice b) a statement
c) an indirect command d) an order
4. "Mutiny is an ugly word, Sir", told by _____
 a) Columbus b) Francisco
 c) Pedro **d) Diego**
5. Columbus used a ship for sailing. The name of the ship was _____
 a) St. Mary **b) Santa Maria**
 c) Titanic d) Arihant
6. According to Columbus, his worst enemy was his _____
 a) Mind **b) tongue**
 c) thought d) actions
7. "I will perform it myself," says Columbus, What does it mean here _____
 a) killing Guillermo **b) to put Guillermo in irons**
 c) avoiding Guillermo d) insulting Guillermo
8. Columbus was a _____
a) quick tempered man b) cool man
 c) rude man d) weak man
9. The most trust worthy man among the crew of Columbus was _____
 a) Diego b) Juan
c) Pepe d) Guillermo
10. 'The Devils with you, we all know that'. Here 'Devils' refers to _____
a) Columbus b) Francisco
 c) Sailors d) Pedro
11. "Captain, I am loyal, I am still obedient". Here 'I' refer to _____
 a) Pedro **b) Pepe**
 c) Diego d) Juan
12. The Santa Maria will be lighter for his carcass. Whose words Pepe quoted here?
 a) Diego b) Francisco
c) Guillermo Iris d) Pedro

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. "Why should one man have the lives of fifty in his hands?"

a) Who is referred 'one man' here?

Ans:- Columbus

b) Who were fifty?

Ans:- All the seamen in the ship

c) What made the speaker say so?

Ans:- They(are) were tired of following Columbus and wanted to go home.

2. "What! Does that child stand between me and death?"

a) Who is referred as a 'child' here?

Ans:- Pepe

b) When did the speaker ask this question?

Ans:- Pepe came between the angry sailors and Columbus.

c) Who is referred 'me' here?

Ans:- Columbus

3. "It is, sir! Glory be to God!"

a) Who said this?

Ans:- Pedro said this.

b) When was it said?

Ans:- When they found the land.

c) Why did he praise the God?

Ans:- Finally they found the land and that would calm the angry seamen.

4. "I am your captain. Your duty is to obey me as mine is to obey the Royal Sovereigns of Spain who sent me"

a) Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans:- Columbus

b) Who had to obey him?

Ans:- The Seamen

c) Why were they disobedient towards Columbus?

Ans:- The seamen were tired and wanted to go home.

5. "Discipline knows no buts"

a) Who said this?

Ans:- Columbus

b) Whom was this said to?

Ans :- Francisco

c) Why was this said?

Ans:- Francisco hesitated to bring Guillermo.

6. "Mutiny is an ugly word, Sir"

a) The word 'mutiny' is referred here to _____

Ans:- The thoughts of Diego

b) Who is the speaker here?

Ans:- Diego

c) Why does the speaker say so?

Ans:- Diego's words indicate discontent.

7. "A good sailor know his place"

a) Was it an advice or an indirect command?

Ans:- An indirect command

b) Who is the speaker here?

Ans:- Columbus

c) When did he say ?

Ans:- When Diego steps on Quarter – Deck.

8. "Cowards! Cowards! You will have to kill me first"

a) Who referred 'You' here?

Ans:- The rebellious crew of Santa Maria.

b) When did he say this?

Ans:- When the Crew were trying to attack Columbus.

c) Who uttered this?

Ans:- Pepe

9. Everybody doubts..... except me.

a) Who said this?

Ans:- Pepe.

b) Who is addressed here?

Ans:- Columbus.

c) Why did he say like this?

Ans:- Columbus said that Pedro doubts him.

POETRY – BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1MARK)

1. The captain's daughter had faith that ...

a) Winter should soon end

b) god would protect them

c) her father could save the ship

d) she could stop the storm

2. 'Then we kissed the little maiden'. The sailors kissed because...

a) She was a pretty little girl

b) they wanted to say good bye

c) she was the captain's daughter

d) she filled their hearts with hope.

3. "We were crowded in the cabin,... Not a soul would dare to sleep,
Crew here dared not to sleep because...

a) of home sickness

b) they were hungry

c) of storm

d) of fear of death

4. 'While the hungry sea was roaring'. The figure of speech employed here is

a) Simile

b) metaphor

c) personification

d) Synecdoche

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. "**We were crowded in the cabin,
Not a soul would dare to sleep**"

(a) Who referred 'we' here?

Ans:- The sailors

(b) Who is the speaker of this poem?

Ans:- The poet

(c) Why did the poet say so?

Ans:- They were all terrorised by the storm

**2. "It was midnight on the waters,
And a storm was on deep"**

(a) Who were on the waters?

Ans:- The sailors

(b) The antonym of deep x

Ans:- Shallow

(c) What does "a storm was on deep" mean?

Ans:- This means the storm was very strong

3. "It is a fearful thing in winter"

(a) What is a fearful thing?

Ans:- The heavy storm in the winter.

(b) What is referred 'it'?

Ans:- The storm.

(c) How did it affect the crew?

Ans:- They lost the hope of life.

4. "We are lost!"

(a) Who does 'we' referred here?

Ans:- The crew.

(b) Who is the speaker of this line?

Ans:- The captain

(c) Why did he say so?

Ans:- The heavy storm blasted the ship.

5. "Then we kissed the little maiden and we spoke in better cheer"

(a) Who does 'we' referred here?

Ans:- The crew.

(b) What was the effect on sailors?

Ans:- The sailors found their hope and strength.

(c) Why did sailors kiss the little maiden?

Ans:- She said the right words that brought the hope in them.

UNIT-7**Prose: COLOURS OF SILENCE****I. Multiple Choice Questions****(1Mark)****2. Satish met with an accident when he was crossing a.....**

- a) The road at the school
 b) **rickety bridge over some rapids**
 c) the mountain path
 d) snow covered Himalayas in Kashmir

2. Satish has always been good at

- a) **Urdu Calligraphy**
 b) Photography
 c) Drawing
 d) Painting

3. Satish couldn't talk freely with anyone because

- a) He was suffering from bouts of fever
 b) he was operated on his legs
 c) **he was unable to hear a single word**
 d) he met with an accident

4. The source of entertainment of Satish was

- a) Reading books
 b) **drawing**
 c) Observing birds
 d) Urdu calligraphy

5. The turning point in Satish's life was

- a) his leg was operated
 b) he was admitted to a new school
 c) he watched a bird and drew its sketch
 d) **his father permitted him to carry on drawing**

6. Satish Gujrara has been honoured with

- a) Padmashree
 b) Padma Bhushan
 c) **Padma Vibhushan**
 d) Bharath Ratna

7. Satish's father didn't want his son to make a living by

- a) acting
 b) **drawing**
 c) dancing
 d) writing

8. Satish's life achievement is an ample proof that shows his

- a) Physical disability is a barrier to the success
 b) one can make achievement
 c) Physical disability leads to success
 d) **Physical disability has no barriers to gain success**

III. Extract based questions**(3 Marks)**

1. **"This is an idle pass time ... You would do better to read and get some knowledge "**.

a) Who is the speaker of this statement?

Ans:- Avtar Narain (Satish's father)

b) What is the idle time pass, according to him?

Ans:- Filling pages with doodles

c) Why does the speaker give more importance to reading?

Ans:- According to the speaker artists make a pittance and live in poverty

2. **"Why do you take away his source of entertainment?"**

a. Who is the speaker here?

Ans:- Satish's mother

b. Why did the speaker make this statement?

Ans:- Satish's father took away all the notebooks he had drawn.

c. What is his source of entertainment?

Ans:- Fill the pages with drawings

3. **"You want to do this very badly, don't you?"**

a) Who is the speaker? Or whose statement it is?

Ans: - Avtar Narain (Satish's father)

b) What made him say so?

Ans: - In spite of his father's opposition Satish mixing the colours for painting

c) What did the speaker do then?

Ans:- The speaker put his hand on Satish's shoulder

4. **"We will have to look for a new school,"**

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans:- Avtar Narain (Satish' father)

b) Why did the speaker decide to look for a new school?

Ans:- School Head Master informed they couldn't keep Satish in school

c) When was it said?

Ans:- Due to frequent absence and Satish's hearing problem

UNIT -8**Prose: Science and Hope of survival****I. Multiple Choice Questions****(1Mark)**

1. **According to Leo Tolstoy a writer is a person who cannot live without**

- a) reading
b) **writing**
c) listening
d) speaking

2. **Kellis Borok's research was about**

- a) nuclear test ban
b) mutually assured destructions
c) **seismic ways**
d) nuclear explosion

3. **Which one of the following nations was not possessing nuclear weapons at the time of cold war**

- a) UK
b) USSR
c) **China**
d) USA

4. **Elaborate the form of MAD or expansion of MAD**

- a) Mentally alleged department
b) **mutually assured destructions**
c) man animal domain
d) mutually assured development

5. **A common lore is that immersion in science does not go with**

- a) Theoretical sense
b) **practical sense**
c) self-experience
d) spiritual sense

6. **All new technology new brands of industries from defence to entertainment stem from**

- a) **Fundamental research**
b) fundamental rights
c) nuclear research
d) agricultural research

7. **Everyone on the Earth lived under the threat of annihilation by.....**

- a) **Nuclear Weapons**
b) Super Powers
c) Natural Calamities
d) Earthquakes

8. **"Immersion in Science does not go with common sense" suggests.....**

- a) Foolishness of scientists
b) **absentmindedness of scientists**
c) that scientists do not bother about the results of their work
d) that scientists are practical people

III. Extract based questions**(3 Marks)**

1. **"I found myself in Geneva"**

a) Who is 'I' referred here?

Ans: - Keilis Borok

b) Why was he there in Geneva?

Ans: - He was summoned by the president of Russian Academy of Science

c) What expression do you find in the line?

Ans: - He was happy as his research was fruitful

2. **"..... every men, women and child on the earth lived under the threat ..."**

a) What was the threat?

Ans: - Threat of annihilation by Nuclear Weapons

b) Why were all afraid about the threat?

Ans: - Nuclear bombs destroy the others in the first strike

c) How did they find solution?

Ans: - By putting ban on nuclear weapon test

3. **"What saved us was a clear and obvious distinction"**

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans: - Kellis Borok

b) What was the clear distinction?

Ans: - They were all scientists

c) What was they saved from?

Ans: - Political tension hanging over them and had different cultural background

4. **"If humanly used, science is their indispensable guardian and caretaker"**

a) Who said these words?

Ans: - Kellis Borok

b) Who does 'their' refers to?

Ans: - People / Human being

c) How do you think that science can act as 'caretaker'?

Ans: - It blessed in all the ways

Poem: Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

1. **With what feelings is the speaker flying out off earth?**

a) despair

b) Lack of Confidence

c) fear of failure

d) doubt about his return

2. **The expression "winter under lock" means, that in space**

a) there is no change of seasons

b) seasons change frequently

c) capsules are locked in winter

d) there is no hear

3. **You can start the count down; you can take last look; suggests.....**

a) the end of the launching of the rocket

b) the re-entering of the rocket to the earth

c) the beginning of the launching of the rocket

d) failure of the launching of the rocket

4. **You can cross out my name from the telephone book – the poet says this because.....**

a) he will not be coming back from space

c) he is lost in space

b) he is a failure in space

d) he cannot have any contact with others

Extract based questions

(3 Marks)

1. **"You can cross out my name from the telephone book"**

a) Who does 'my' refer to?

Ans: - The poet Norman Nicholson

b) When does the speaker say so?

Ans: - When he was get ready go to space

c) What could be the reason?

Ans: - It was no guaranty of his return

2. **"There won't be any calendar there won't be any clock, day light will be on the switch and winter under lock"**

a) What does winter under lock mean?

Ans: - There is no season, it is space

b) Why will there be no calendar and clocks in space?

Ans: - There is no day or light so no use of it

c) When did the speaker say these words?

Ans: - When he was ready to go to space

3. **"I will be writing no letters, I will be posting no mail for with nobody to visit me and not a friend in hail"**

a) Who is 'I' here?

Ans: - The poet Norman Nicholson

b) Why does he say so?

Ans: - He was going to space

c) Where would be the speaker?

Ans: - In the space

4. **"In solitary confinement as complete as any gaol"**

a) What does 'solitary confinement' refer to?

Ans: - Alone in imprisonment

b) Why does the speaker say so?

Ans: - He was alone in space having no touch with earth

c) Which poem is this statement taken from?

Ans: - Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning

5. **"With the teacups circling round me like the planets round the Sun, I'll be centre of my gravity, a universe of one"**

a) Where would the speaker experience this?

Ans: - In the space

b) Why would he feel so?

Ans: - no gravity is there

c) Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans: - The poet Norman Nicholson

SUPPLEMENTARY READING (4Marks)

Narayanpur Incident

1. How the student's march unusual march?

Ans:- The student's march was uncommon/ unusual, because they walked silently without shouting any slogans or behaving in a violent manner. Even though there were policemen, they marched as if the policemen didn't exist.

2. Why had Patil, the Sub-inspector, come to Mohan's house? Who believed his words? What was the result?

Ans: - Patil, the sub-inspector came to Mohan's house warn about the raid of his department. As he was a close friend of Mohan's father, he asked Mohan to give him the cyclostyle machine and the material pertaining to the agitation against the British. Mohan's mother believed him and allowed him to take away all these things.

3. How did the student leaders manage the protest? Why did they do so?

Ans:- The students leaders and others walked silently without shouting slogans or behaving violently because, they did not want police to arrest them. Therefore, they marched back silently.

4. Why were Babu and Manju bit disappointed with the way the students were marching?

Ans: - The students marched back to their homes silently. Manju and Babu thought that the students would be scared of the police and there would be shouts and slogans against the British. But no such things happened. Hence, they were disappointed.

On The Top Of the World

1. What can we learn from Dolma's life?

Ans: - We can learn determination, overcoming of hurdles in life and hard work and if sustained it can bring laurels.

2. How has Dolma described her preparedness for the task of scaling Mount Everest?

Ans: - Before scaling The Mount Everest Dolma got training in the mountaineering institute at Manali. She was determined and worked hard which helped her to secure 'A' grades. She believed that success always follow dedication, determination and hard work. She used to practice four hours every day before the task of scaling Mount Everest.

3. How did the lofty Himalayas inspire Dicky Dolma?

Ans:- Her home, in Palchan was surrounded by beautiful mountain peaks. From her childhood, Dolma had been fascinated by the grandeur of the snow clad peaks of the Himalayas.

4. What were the challenges that Dicky Dolma had to face before she was qualified to scale Everest?

Ans: - The challenges and the problems that Dolma faced before scaling Mount Everest were, father was bedridden. She was not financially sound and she needed a lot of money for her father's treatment, so the family had very little to offer her.

5. How did Dicky Dolma face hardship and challenges in her life?

Ans:- Dicky Dolma's hardship and challenges were, her father was bedridden. She was not financially sound and she needed a lot of money for her father's treatment, so the family had very little to offer her.

6. What qualities of Dicky Dolma led her to realize her dream? Briefly explain.

Ans: - Dolma's zeal to work hard, and quest to scale the mountains of Himalaya and her determination to go to any length to achieve her goal, led her to realise her dream.

A Great Martyr Ever Cherished

1. The absence of mother from home taught the children something. What was that?

Ans: - Hanif's mother a vocal artiste, she often had to leave the children alone as she travelled with the performance wing. This led the kids to become very responsible getting up and getting ready for school without her having told them and learnt that one's duty is the most important thing in life.

2. Hanifuddin – 'A Great Martyr' was a talented young man. Describe

Ans: - Hanif was a young soldier. He gave up his life at the age of 25. He was interested in art, sketched very well. He made beautiful cards out of waste material. He read books. He loved playing drums.

3. How was Hanif able to keep himself cheerful throughout?

Ans: - Hanif, a young soldier, He was interested in art, sketched very well. He made beautiful cards out of waste material. He read books. He loved playing drums. Thus he was able to keep himself cheerful through his life

4. Hanif was talented with varied talents and interests. How? Or. As a soldier, 'Hanif had various talents and interests in his youth'. Illustrate the statement.

Ans: - Haniff dabbled in art, sketched very well. He made beautiful cards out of waste material. He read books and loved playing drums

5. How did Hema Aziz teach her children the message that "one's duty is the most important thing in life"?

Ans: - Hanif's mother Hema Aziz had a touring job. Frequent absence of mother from home taught Hanif and his brothers to do their work independently. They learned get up early on their own and get ready for school. They learnt that one's duty is very important to come up in life.

A Bird of Happiness

1. What changes came over Wangjia as the Bird of Happiness caressed him?

Ans: - Wangjia's eyeballs flew back to their sockets. Now, he saw much more brightly than before. His wounds were healed. He was stronger than ever.

2. How was Wangjia made to suffer by the second monster?

Ans:- The monster starved Wangjia. It blew away his bread bag. It turned the mountains and rivers into desert he suffered hunger and stomach pain

3. How was the last journey of Wangjia different from the previous ones?

Ans: - The previous journey was full of sufferings. The three monsters tortured Wangjia, he lost everything like, cloths, food and eyes and almost starved to death. But the last one was fruit bearing as he met the bird of happiness and got back what he lost for himself and for his people from the bird of happiness.

4. Describe the difficulties faced by Wangjia in finding the bird of Happiness.

Ans: - Wangjia came across three monsters on his way. Each of them made him suffer because he disobeyed their orders. The first monster made him walk nine hundred miles, boots were ripped apart, and feet were cut into pieces. The second monster made him almost starve to death. The third monster made him blind.

5. Appreciate the qualities of Wangjia.

Ans: - Wangjia was kind, honest, sincere his efforts. He sacrificed everything for the sake happiness of people of his village.

6. How did the first monster make Wangjia suffer? OR "Will I ever make it? Why did Wangjia feel so?"

Ans: - The first monster made him walk nine hundred miles, boots were ripped apart, and feet were cut into pieces. He turned the smooth road into a vast scree. His hands were torn to shreds. So, Wangjia said to himself if he would ever make it.

PART B (C)

Fill in the blank with correct form of the word given in brackets:

1. The research student was..... (Success) in his efforts.

Ans: successful

2. Satish is a (Paint), who is world famous artist even today.

Ans: painter

3. The burglar was caught, while he..... (Make) a shrill cry.

Ans: made

4. Baleshwar Mishra has a very... (Differ) story

Ans: different

5. The hospital lacked personnel and ... (equip)

Ans: equipment

6. It took most of the (Follow) winter to buy the trees.

Ans: following

7. Don Anselmo and the Americans were (Generosity) in their own ways

Ans: generous

8. Dr. Ambedkar bought books by (Curtail) his daily needs

Ans: curtailing

9. Baba saheb came to be (Great) influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule.

Ans: greatly

10. "I hope we are not entertaining (Mutiny) thoughts"

Ans: mutinous

11. There is hope of (Survive) and wellbeing for all of us.

Ans: survival

SYLLABIFICATION (K)

1. Separate prefixes and suffixes from root words. o examples : pre- view, work -ing , re- do, end -less , & out -ing

2. Are two (or more) consonants next to each other? o Divide between the 1st and 2nd consonants. examples : bu f-f et, de s-s ert, o b-j ect, be r-r y, & pi l-gr im

Never split 2 consonants that make only 1 sound when pronounced together and aren't the same letter (i.e., 'ff'). examples : th , sh , ph , th , ch , & wh

3. Is the consonant surrounded by vowels? o Does the vowel have a long sound? (Like the 'i' in line) Divide before the consonant. Examples: b a -by, r e -sult, i -vy, fr o -zen, & C u -pid

Does the vowel have a short sound? (Like the 'i' in mill) Divide after the consonant. Examples: m e t-al, r i v-er, m o d-el, v a l-ue , & rav-age

4. Does the word end with 'ckle'? o Divide right before the 'le.' o examples : tack -le , freck -le , tick -le , & buck -le

5. Does the word end with 'le' (not 'ckle')? o Is the letter before the 'le' a consonant? Divide 1 letter before the 'le.' Examples: ap -ple , rum -ble , fa -ble , & ta -ble

o Is the letter before the 'le' a vowel? Do nothing. Examples: a le, sc a le, s a le, f i le, & t i le

1. **One syllable words:** Ex: eye, eat, tea, zoo, go, shoe, key, moon, greed, friend, grand, car, school, whole.

2. **Two syllable words:** Ex: canteen, daughter, college, father, honest, empty, remain, prepare people, section, English, ago, idea, tailor, anger, vanish, talent

3. **Three syllable words:** Ex: accident, beautiful, affection, relation, selection, familiar, direction, adventure, continent, and primary, determine.

4. **Four syllable words:** Ex: conversation, legislature, ceremony, agriculture, relaxation

1. Which one of the following words has one syllable? Write it in the space provided:

Enemy, Supreme, School, Beauty.

Ans: school

2. Which word has two syllables?

Ball, car, love, kilo.

Ans: kilo

3. Which one of the following words has one syllable?

Powder, Blank, Succeed, Enjoy

Ans: Blank

4. Which one of the following words has one syllable? Write it in the space provided:

Burglar, Hunger, Concert, Book

Ans: Book

5. Which one of the following words has one syllable?

Father, Cheque, Office, Travel.

Ans: Cheque

GIVE ONE WORD FOR THE FOLLOWING (K)

1. Give one word for 'very eager for knowledge'. (INSATIABLE)
2. An act or event that does not follow the laws of nature and is believed to be caused by God (Miracle)
3. A person who is especially good at some art or achievement. (Wizard)
4. Enthusiastic clapping by the audience who stand up from their seats as a sign of their appreciation (Ovation)
5. To make a rapid succession of sharp noises (Rattle)

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 6. Art of making figures in stone, wood, metal | (sculpture) |
| 7. The man that a woman is engaged to. | (Fiancé) |
| 8. A person who travels to work place daily | (commuter) |
| 9. A piece of land where fruit trees are grown. | (Orchard) |
| 10. A person who enters the house in order to steal. | (Burglar) |

PREFIXES (K)

1. Fill in the blank with the opposite word by adding prefix to the word italicized:

1. Raju is *regular* to school but his friend Raheem is.....

Ans: irregular

2. Vishal's way was *legal* in all aspects but his friend's was.....

Ans: illegal

3. Pepe obeyed Columbus but seamen.....

Ans: disobeyed

4. Parents should *encourage* their children in sports but some of them.....

Ans: discourage

SOME MORE PREFIXES

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Agree | X disagree |
| 2. Continue | X discontinue |
| 3. Legible | X illegible |
| 4. Modest | X immodest |
| 5. Movable | X immovable |
| 6. Attentive | X inattentive |
| 7. Efficient | X inefficient |
| 8. Regular | X irregular |
| 9. Equal | X unequal |
| 10. Selfish | X unselfish |
| 11. Wise | X unwise |
| 12. Human | X inhuman |
| 13. Sufficient | X insufficient |

14. Pure	X impure
15. Necessary	X unnecessary
16. Capable	X incapable
17. Sincere	X insincere
18. Polite	X impolite
19. Logical	X illogical
20. Approve	X disapprove
21. Understand	X misunderstand
22. Judge	X misjudge
23. Responsible	X irresponsible
24. Usual	X unusual
25. Suitable	X unsuitable

Homophones (C)

Homophones are words that sound the same, are spelled differently, and have different meanings

Examples

1. Can I go to the party (to, too, two)?	Ans: too
2. This is my favorite (<i>pare, pair, pear</i>) of jeans.	Ans: pair
3. I (<i>sent, scent, cent</i>) a letter to my aunt in Vietnam.	Ans: sent
4. The children got (<i>bored, board</i>) during the lecture.	Ans: bored
5. Mr. and Mrs. Rodriguez like to work in (<i>there, they're, their</i>) garden.	Ans: their
6. Alec is going to (<i>wear, ware</i>) his work boots today.	Ans: wear
7. Do you think it is going to (<i>rein, rain, reign</i>) this afternoon?	Ans: rain
8. I saw a restaurant just off the (<i>rode, road</i>) about a mile back.	Ans: road
9. David's brother is in a (<i>band, banned</i>) which plays Russian music.	Ans: band
10. Juana wants her socks because her (<i>tows, toes</i>) are cold.	Ans: toes
11. The teacher walked down the (<i>aisle, isle</i>) between the rows of desks.	Ans: aisle
12. Hadil has a (<i>pane, pain</i>) in her shoulder.	Ans: pain
13. The school (<i>principal, principle</i>) spoke to a group of parents.	Ans: principal
14. The clerk wants to (<i>sell, cell</i>) as many TVs as possible.	Ans: sell
15. I don't want to talk about the (passed, past) anymore.	Ans: past
16. Nobody (<i>knows, nose</i>) what you are thinking.	Ans: knows
17. I have (<i>for, four, fore</i>) dollars in my pocket.	Ans: four
18. I need to take a (<i>break, brake</i>) from this exercise!	Ans: break
19. Humans have hands. Dogs have (<i>paws, pause</i>).	Ans: paws
20. (<i>He'll, Heel, Heal</i>) be here in a few minutes.	Ans: he'll

Fill in the blank with the suitable word given in brackets:

1. Mr. Lokesh is the..... of our college. (Principle / principal)

Ans: principal

2. Joseph the horse to the railway station. (Rode / road)

Ans: Rode

3. The..... (Not, knot) of the rope was so strong that it could..... (Knot, not) be removed by us.

Ans: knot

4. Ravi thought..... (Of / off) a plan to solve his problem.

Ans: off

5. Now a days bus has been raised .She is alooking lady. (fair, fare)

Ans: fare, fair

6. is a cute animal. He is the onlyof that property. (Hare, heir)

Ans: hare, heir

7. Gandhiji is an person. Indians follow worship. (idol, ideal)

Ans: ideal, idol

8. Every day we to god. Lion is waiting for it's (Prey, pray)

Ans: pray, prey

9. Ramesh told me an interestingThat building has four..... (Story, storey)

Ans: story, storey

10. We _____ half an hour for Sahana every day before going to school. (Weight/wait)

Ans: wait

11. Suma _____ her cell phone. (Lost/last)

Ans: lost

12. The _____ phone is very useful now a days. (Sell/cell)

Ans: cell

Collocatives (C)

A collocation is a group of words that usually go together. For example, in **English**, we usually say 'heavy rain'. It's correct grammatically to say 'strong rain' or 'big rain', but both of these sound completely strange. A native **English** speaker would never say 'big rain'. ... **Collocatives** are very, very important.

Sample Collocations

There are several different types of collocation. Collocations can be adjective + adverb, noun + noun, verb + noun and so on. Below you can see seven main types of collocation in sample sentences.

1. adverb + adjective

- Invading that country was an **utterly stupid** thing to do.
- We entered a **richly decorated** room.
- Are you **fully aware** of the implications of your action?

2. adjective + noun

- The doctor ordered him to take **regular exercise**.
- The Titanic sank on its **maiden voyage**.
- He was writhing on the ground in **excruciating pain**.

3. noun + noun

- Let's give Mr Jones a **round of applause**.
- The **ceasefire agreement** came into effect at 11am.
- I'd like to buy two **bars of soap** please.

4. noun + verb

- The **lion** started **to roar** when it heard the **dog barking**.
- **Snow was falling** as our **plane took off**.
- The **bomb went off** when he started the car engine.

5. verb + noun

- The prisoner was hanged for **committing murder**.
- I always try to **do my homework** in the morning, after **making my bed**.
- He has been asked to **give a presentation** about his work.

6. verb + expression with preposition

- We had to return home because we **had run out of money**.
- At first her eyes **filled with horror**, and then she **burst into tears**.
- Their behaviour was enough to **drive anybody to crime**.

7. verb + adverb

- She **placed** her keys **gently** on the table and sat down.
- Mary **whispered softly** in John's ear.
- I **vaguely remember** that it was growing dark when we left.

Combine the word in Column-A with its collocative word in Column-B :

Column-A

Column-B

1. Lay [attention, emphasis, notice, order]

Ans: Lay-emphasis

2. Land [quake, house, lord, rain]

Ans: Land- lord

3. Rustling [fruits, leaves, waves, vegetables]

Ans: Rustling - leaves

4. Earth [quake, house, lord, rain]

Ans: Earth - quake

5. Brisk [walk, quick, talk, sleep]

Ans: Brisk - walk

6. Commit [wrong, crime, success, mistake]

Ans: Commit – mistake

7. Wavy [girl, hair, lady, story]

Ans: Wavy - hair

8. Book [worm, ant, hand, pen]

Ans: Book - worm

9. Speedy [recovery, damage, task, time]

Ans: Speedy - recovery

10. Mouth [talking, eating, watering, licking]

Ans: Mouth – watering

11. Police [nurse, conductor, constable, stand]

Ans: Police – constable

Unseen passage (C)

1. Read the passage carefully once and detect its theme.

It means a complete & thorough understanding of a passage. It helps the student to grasp the meaning of the passage. It intends to test the understanding ability of the student & to express what they have grasped in their own words

The following points should be kept in mind while answering questions on unseen passage

First you have to read the passage twice, try to understand the main ideas given in the passage.

Then read the questions based on the passage find out their answers in the passage.

Now write the answers in your own words, don't write actual passage (words) of the given passage.

Answer should be brief & clear & avoid unnecessary details

Tense, while answering should be in which they are asked.

Avoid spelling and grammatical errors.

Example:

One-day Sardar Patel was arguing a case before the judge with utmost concentration. He still on his feet when an urgent telegram was handed over to him. He glanced at the contents folded it and put it in his pocket. It was only after he concluded his argument and sat down that those who were near him learnt about the content. It stated that his wife was dead.

Answer the following questions based upon the above passage.

1. What was Sardar Patel doing when he received the telegram?

Ans: Sardar Patel was arguing a case before the judge when he received a telegram.

2. What did he do after glancing through the telegram?

Ans: He folded it and kept it in his pocket and went on arguing his case.

3. What does this incident show about Sardar Patel?

Ans: The content of the telegram was that his wife was dead.

4. What does this incident show about Sardar Patel?

Ans; It shows Sardar Patel strength of mind and dedication for his duty even in the face of personal tragedy.

XII. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:-

1. George Washington was the first President of the United States of America. He was born over two hundred years ago in the state of Virginia on February 22. When George was a boy, he had lots of fun exploring the woods and forests near his home.

He enjoyed hunting, boating, and fishing. He lived on a farm and helped his father with the chores that needed to be done. George went to school until he was 14 years old. His favourite subject was Mathematics. George was good, quiet boy who got along well with others.

George grew up to be a tall and strong man. He joined the military. He was a great leader and helped with many battles. He is best remembered as a leader of the continental army. He helped the Americans win the revolutionary war against Great Britain for independence.

1. What did George enjoy doing?

Ans: George enjoyed hunting, boating, and fishing.

2. Why is George the best remembered?

Ans: George is best remembered as a leader of the continental army.

3. How did he help the Americans?

Ans: He helped the Americans by winning the revolutionary war against Great Britain for independence.

4. Young George was fun exploring. How?

Ans: Young George had lots of fun exploring the woods and forests near his home.

2. The great saint Teresa wished to have a torch in her right hand and a vessel of water in her left so that with the one, she might burn the glories of heaven, and with the other, extinguish the fires of hell, and men might learn to serve God from love without fear of hell and without the temptation of heavenly bliss.

1. Who is the paragraph about?

2. Why did she hold a torch in her right hand?

3. There are words which are opposite to each other. Pick and write two pairs of words.

4. What was Saint Teresa's message to humanity?

3. Once there was a man who was blind. He wished to see the whole world with his own eyes. One day his friends took him to Jesus. They said to Jesus, —Lord, this is our friend and he is blind. Please enable him to see. Jesus took the blind man to a quiet place, away from the crowd, and touched his eyes gently. Jesus asked him, —Can you see now? But he could only see a few movements. Jesus gently touched his eyes again. Now he could see everything: flowers, birds, trees, people and all. He shouted in happiness, —Lord, I can see, I can see! He knelt down before Jesus and thanked him heartily.

1. What was the blind man's wish?

2. Who took the blind man to Jesus? What was their request?

3. How did Jesus touch his eyes? What happened then?

4. How did the blind man thank Jesus?

5. With what feeling did the blind man shout?

6. Which word in the passage means the opposite of 'disable'?

4. Once there was a rich man living in a small village. He was a businessman. He earned money with much risk. He went on horseback and did his business. He was returning home, when a heavy rain overtook him in the forest, he was drenched to the skin. He complained to God for such bad weather. Suddenly another man on a horseback came rushing towards him. He had a gun in his hand. "Give me all your money or I will shoot you." He had a lot of money. He knew that he would lose all. Suddenly his horse turned around. The man shot him, but nothing happened. He realized that the gunpowder was wet and would not work. He charged his horse and rode away safely. He thanked God for the rain. If there was no rain he would have certainly lost his wealth. God protected him by sending the rain. So one should know that God will be there even in little things to protect us.

Questions:

1. How did the rich man earn money?
2. Who attacked the rich man?
3. Why did the rich man thank God?
4. What moral do you learn from this story?
5. King Ashoka was a kind, wise and righteous ruler. He spent all his time for thinking of the welfare of his subjects. He had a strong desire to make his subjects happy. His subjects could meet him at any time and in any place. He had trees planted on either side of the roads; he had wells dug by the roadside; he had rest houses built for both men and animals. He was respected by everyone.

1. Pick up a sentence from the passage which shows Ashoka was liberal with his subjects.
2. How did Ashoka usually spend his time?
3. What kind of a ruler was Ashoka?
4. Write any two works of Ashoka which he did for the welfare of his subjects.

6. Once there was a slave. His name was Andracles. His master was very cruel. He treated him badly. So, the slave was sick of him and ran away into a forest. There he saw a lion crying with pain. The lion sat before him and held out its paw. There was a big thorn in it. The slave drew it out and dressed the wound. They became friends. After a few days, the slave was caught. He was ordered to be thrown before a hungry lion. Many people came to see the act of cruelty. A lion was caught for this purpose. It was kept hungry for many days. On the fixed day, the lion was let loose on the slave. It recognised him. It began to lick his feet. All the people were surprised. The slave told the whole story. The master was pleased and set Andracles free.

Questions:

1. What made Andracles go to the forest?
2. How did Andracles help the lion?
3. What act of cruelty did the people go to watch?
4. Why didn't the lion kill Andracles?

LETTER WRITING (E)

LETTER WRITING Letter Writing: There are two types of letters: 1. Informal (Personal) Letters: This is written to father, mother, brother, sister, friends and blood relatives. 2. Formal (Official) Letter: This is written to officials.

1. Informal (Personal) Letters: Parts of a Letter: 1. from address (Sender's address) 2. Salutation (My Dear Father/Friend/Sister/Mother etc....) 3. Body of the letter 4. Complementary close. 5. Signature (Yours affectionately/yours sincerely) 6. To address (Receiver's address)

1.From address

2.salutation

3. Body of the letter

4. Complementary close

5.Subscription &
Signature

6.To address

Formal (Official) Letter: Parts of a Letter: 1. From address 2. To address 3. Salutation (Respected sir/madam) 4. The subject of the letter. 5. Body of the letter 6. Complementary close. 7. Signature (Yours faithful/Sincere)

1.From address

2. To address

3.Salutation

4. subject

5. Body of the letter

6. Complementary close.

Subscription and
signature

1. Imagine you are Radha / Rakesh studying in Xth Standard, Govt.

High School, Bijapur. Write a letter to your father about your preparation for the external examination. OR

Write a letter to the General Manager of KMF Dairy, Shivamoga, and requesting permission to visit the Dairy.

2. Write a letter to the Editor column of any newspaper focusing the problem of irregularity of buses to your area. Clues are given below: Buses do not come in time — inconvenience to daily commuters — bring it to the notice of the higher authorities.

3. Imagine you are Jeevan / Jyoti studying in JNV Hospet. Write a letter to your friend, using the clues given below: Your school climate — teachers — food — playground — library.

4. Imagine you are Suma / Suman studying in Govt. High School, Durga, Bagalkot. Write a letter to your younger brother advising him to study hard and also participate in sports and games. OR. Write a letter to the General Manager, KSRTC, Bagalkot, requesting him to provide more buses in the morning and evening to your place, giving reasons.

5. Imagine that you are Sunita / Sandeep, studying in Xth Standard, Govt. High School, Kolar. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to attend your sister's marriage.

OR Write an application to the Chairman of your Village Panchayat, requesting him to provide sufficient water supply to your area.

6. Imagine that you are Divya / Dinesh, residing at 'Sai Nivas', #74, I Cross, Vivek Nagar, Hiriya. Write a letter to your cousin inviting him / her to come to your house to spend summer vacation.

OR Write a letter to the Chief Officer, Town Municipal Council, Hiriya about the garbage dumped in your locality and request him / her to do the needful.

PROFILE WRITING (E)

1. Given below is a profile of Dr. Nikhita. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Name:	Dr. Nikhita
Age:	47 years
Qualification:	M.Sc. PhD
Occupation:	Professor in Physics in Delhi University
Hobbies:	Watching birds, Reading magazines.
Reasons for popularity:	Soft spoken, Warm-hearted and love to help students
Academic Achievements:	Paper presentation on 'Waste Management' Author of a book 'Ecological Crisis'

Ans: Dr. Nikhita, aged 47 years, she completed her M.Sc. in physics. She was awarded Ph.D also. She is working as a professor of physics in Delhi University. Her hobbies are watching birds, reading magazines. She is very popular among the students. She is soft spoken, warm hearted and

love to help students. She presented a paper on 'Waste Management. She also wrote a book 'Ecological crises.

2. Given below is a profile of P. T. Usha. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Born:	27th June, 1964
Nationality:	Indian
Other names:	Payyoli Express, Golden Girl
Known for:	Track and field athlete
Employed:	Indian Railways
Awards:	Padmashree

3. Given below is the profile of Rabindranath Tagore. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Known in Bengal as	: Gurudev
Birth:	7th May, 1861
Parents:	Debendranath Tagore and Sarala Devi
Occupation:	Writer, Painter, Singer
Notable works: etc.	Gitanjali, Jana Gana Mana, Rabindra Sangeet, Amar Sonar Bangla
Award:	Nobel Prize for literature in 1913
Death:	7th August, 1941.

4. Given below is a profile of Mahatma Gandhi. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Date of Birth:	02nd Oct 1869
Died :	30 Jan 1948
Cause of Death:	Assassination
Resting Place:	Raj Ghat, Delhi India
Occupation:	Lawyer, politician, activist, Writer
Known for :	Indian independence, non-violence resistance, Gandhism

Paragraph Writing (E)

Story/paragraph writing is *an art*. It expresses your ability of writing. As a piece of composition, story – writing is to test your ability in free and imaginative writing. As a rule, you will be given an outline of a story, which you have to develop into a readable story.

The following points will be of helpful to you in writing a good story from an outline.

1. First you have to read the given outline twice or thrice and try to understand the story. You have to fill the gap by using your imagination and inventiveness (creativity).
2. A good beginning is half done; create an interest by using simple and clear language. Beginning and end should be interesting.
3. If possible try to use anecdotes, jokes proverb to create enthusing.
4. If possible try to give names to characters; name should be short and striking.
5. It should be short and well knit.
6. Suitable titles should be given based upon the characters, events, proverbs and maxims of any.
7. Revise your writing and remove all errors of grammar, spelling, and punctuation.
8. The story should be written in the past tense, even if the outline is given the present tense.

Model paragraph/story Writing:

Outline: It is hot summer -a thirsty crow – searching water – sees a pot – little water – not able to reach the water. A plan – put stone into the pot – finally drinks water.

Title of the story is – **Thirsty Crow**

It was a hot summer afternoon. A crow was thirsty. It searched for water everywhere but did not get it. After sometime it saw pot. The pot had very little water at the bottom. The crow was not able to reach the water. It did not know what to do. At lasts it through of a clever plan. It flew around, picked some small stones and put them into the pot one by one. The water came up the crow drank the water and flew happily.

Exercise: -

Develop a paragraph/story based on the following the outline.

1. Outline: farmer has a magi duck – golden eggs – make a lot of money – greedy farmer – kills the duck – no eggs.
2. A fox sees grapes – attractive out then jumped to catch – failed – no use of attempt – tells grapes are sour.
3. Cap seller – hot summer sleep – under a tree – monkey take up bundle wear it.
Cap seller gets up – looks monkeys with caps – he throws his caps– monkeys- throw the cap – collected them.
4. Flock of sparrows – old sparrow advice the hunters net – grains – catch in the net – old sparrow plan – fly away – removes net.

1. Write a paragraph using the clues given below. You may add some points if necessary:

An Ant pond..... get out of the pond-drown

A dove ant drowning help the dove dropped leaf ... climbed the leaf saved.

Just then a hunter wished dovehis leg dropped the net..... saved.

2. Silly cricket — sang and danced all the summer — didn't store food — winter came — dying of hunger — went to an ant — begged for food — ant refused to help and asked the cricket to dance till winter away — moral.

3. Twelve fools start on a journey — cross a river — count themselves — one man lost — a passer-by offers help — gives each a blow on the back — they count twelve strokes — satisfied — moral

4. student Vasant — irregular — headmaster — advised — not listened — more irregular — failed in examination — realized mistake — regular — passed I class.

5. We — friends — forest — peacocks — elephants — hill — stream flowing— sunset — jumped — joy — danced — returned — evening.

Language Function (C)

Auxiliary Verbs: are called helping verbs which creates the tense and voices etc.

Use of Will

1. 'Will', used to indicate 'Simple future' with II and III person.

As: He will go tomorrow.

2. 'Will' is used to make an 'announcements'

As: Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam 'will' be our candidate

3. 'Will' is used to show 'determination' with 1st person

As: I will help you.

We will win freedom

I will not forgive him.

4. Will – to indicate 'Willingness'

As: She 'will' help you, I will wait for him.

5. Will – to indicate prediction (foretelling)

As: It will rain in a week.

He will not recover in two days.

6. 'Will' also used to show habitual action

As: A religious man will never tell a lie.

Monsoon *will* come and the rivers *will* be flooded.

7. '*Will*' to indicate request and
As: *Will* you please lend me your book for a day?

Will you please give me your pen?

8. *Will* to indicate invitation.
As: '*Will*' you join me on the occasion?

Use of 'Shall'

1. 'Shall' With 1st person to express 'simple future'
As: We *shall* come tomorrow.

I *shall* meet him soon.

2. To indicate make an 'announcement'
As: We *shall* not participate in the strike.

3. '*Shall*' is used with 2nd & 3rd persons to express 'Determination'.
As: He '*shall*' wait till she comes.

You '*shall*' not continue in office

4. '*Shall*' to express suggestions, offer (in question)
Shall we give her another chance?

Shall I drop you at the college?

Shall we go for a walk?

What *shall* we do after the class?

5. "*Shall*" in 2nd & 3rd person is used to express commands.
As:- You *shall* go.

He *shall* not meet her again.

Use of 'can'

1. *Ability*: - You *can* drive
I *can* climb that hill, (be able to) can you?

Are you able, I *can*, you *can*?

2. To express permission or seeking permission:
Viz: *Can* I go there?

Can I borrow your pen?

You *can* play.

You *can* go home.

3. To express possibility.
Such thing '*can*' happen to anybody.

With this, you *can* write faster.

Use of 'could'

1. Used to express past ability.
As: She *could* recite the Gita when she was five.

I *could* climb the hill in 5 minutes when I was five.

Use of 'would'

1. To express determination.
AS: I '*would*' have my own home.

I *would* do it with or without permission.

I '*would*' not care anybody.
2. To express 'request'
As: '*would*' you lend me your watch?

I wish you '*would*' be quiet.
3. To express 'Wish'
As: I *would* like to join you.

I *would* like to tell you something.
4. To express suggestion or polite wish.
As: *Would* you please close the window?

Would you mind coming with me to the doctor's clinic.
5. To express 'habitual action'
As: My mother / friend '*would*' wait for me patiently

He 'would' never go late
6. To express 'Preference' (used with 'rather' and 'better')
As: I '*would*' rather listen to music than watch this movie.

She '*would*' rather resign her job than obey such instruction.

He *'would'* better resign the job.

I *'would'* rather not meet her.

Use of 'Should'

1. To express (2nd and 3rd persons) *duty and obligations*.

As: You *should* get up early in the morning

He *should* learn better behavior.

(Obligation) they *should* come before the arrival of the guest.

(Duty): you *should* respect your elder.

(Advice): you *should* see a doctor immediately.

(Duty): you *should* report the accident to the police.

2. To express *'probability'*.

As: He *should* have reached home by now.

You *should* have gone by this time?

3. *'Should'* with 'have' points out that some duty has not been discharged.

You *should have* gone to the station to receive them.

I *'should' have* kicked him out earlier.

He *'should' have* told the truth.

- 1 The Models used to express *'Request'* are

"Will" • E.g.: *Will* you please give me your pen?

Will you please lend me your book?

"Would" • E.g. s: *Would* you lend me your watch?

I wish you *would* be quiet.

"Could" • E.g. s: *Could* you post these letters, please?

- 2 The Models used to express *'Ability'* are

"Can" • E.g. s: You can drive.

I *can* climb that hill.

I *can*, you *can*, he *can* etc.

"**Could**" • E.g. s: She *'could'* recite the Gita when she was five.

- 3 The Models used to show determination are

"**Will**" • E.g. s: We *will* win the match,

I *will* not forgive him.

"Would" • E.g. s: I *would* never go late.

I *would* not care for anybody.

"Must" • E.g.: I *must* get first class.

- 4 The Models used to express "**Wish**" are
"Would" • E.g. s: I *would* like to join you.

I *would* like to tell something.

"May" • E.g. s: *May* God bless you.

May she remain happy?

"Will" • I *will* wait for him.

- 5 The Models used to show or make *an announcements* are
"Will" • E.g.: Mr. Naidu *will* be our candidate.

"Shall" • E.g.: We *shall* not participate in the strike?

1. Read the conversation:

Rajesh: After a long time, I am meeting you.

Sampath: Yes, of course. By the by, I came to know that your daughter's marriage is fixed. When?

Rajesh: On 22nd February.

Sampath: Fine. What can I do for you?

Rajesh: Would you help me by lending Rs. 50,000?

Sampath: With pleasure.

Choose the language function for the underlined sentence from the alternatives given below:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) Permission | b) Instruction |
| c) Ability | d) Request. |

Ans: d) Request.

2. Sheetal: *Can* you run 100 metres in 9 seconds?

Lavanya: No, I can't.

The italicized word shows:-

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a) ability | b) suggestion |
| c) order | d) obligation |

Ans: a) ability

3. Visitor: Excuse me, can you help me in locating the book, 'War And Peace'?

Librarian: Sure. Go to the sixth row and the book is on the third shelf.

Visitor: Thank you very much.

Choose the language function for the underlined sentence:

- a) Advice b) Giving directions
c) Order d) Request.

Ans: d) Request

4. Class teacher: Who will tell a story?

Students: Sir, Geetha.

Class teacher: Geetha, *please tell a story.* Choose the language function of the italicized sentence:

- a) Order b) Request
c) Obey d) Advice.

Ans: d) Request.

5. You're absolutely right

- a) Expressing agreement b) expressing disagreement c) Complimenting d) Wishing

Ans: a) expressing agreement

6. If you don't mind could I use your pen?

- a) questioning b) seeking information c) seeking help d) seeking permission

Ans: d) seeking permission

Some more example

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Could you please spare some time, sir? | (Request) |
| 2. You're absolutely right. | (Expressing agreement) |
| 3. I'm really grateful to you. | (Expressing gratitude) |
| 4. If you don't mind could I use your pen? | (Seeking permission) |
| 5. I'm very sorry. | (Apologizing) |
| 6. You should consult a doctor. | (Advice/suggestion) |
| 7. Don't worry everything will be alright. | (Sympathising) |
| 8. Shut the door. | (Order) |
| 9. Storybooks are on the fifth shelf in the second row from here. | (Giving direction) |
| 10. Can I help you? | (Offering help) |

Reported Speech: - (E)

There are two ways to report what people say:

One is '**Direct Speech**' we use direct speech to quote the *actual words* used by another person, in communication. In writing, we indicate direct speech by using of quotation marks and other punctuation marks.

The other is '**Indirect Speech**'. We use indirect speech to report what another person says or said. While using indirect speech we may make changes in pronouns, tense etc.

Example:

The author said, "I am writing a novel". (Direct Speech)

You can report, what another said in his own words, which is called *indirect speech*.

The author said (that) he was writing a novel.

Changes that occur while changing Direct to Indirect Speech.

1 First person pronouns (I, my, me, ours, us) are changed according to who the speaker is:

Direct: - Sheila said, "I have given to him my book".

Indirect: - Sheila said that she had given him her book.

Direct you said: -"I am by buying a Rolls Royce.

Indirect: -You said that you were by buying a Rolls Royce.

2 Second person pronouns (you, your) are changed to the listener or the person who is addressed.

Direct: - Sheila told me said to me. "Your car is parked next to your scooter".

Indirect: - Sheila told me that my car was parked next to my Scooter.

3 Third person pronouns (She/ he/ it/ they / him / her / them / his / their) remained unchanged.

Direct: Our English teacher said, "All students must bring their books"

Indirect: Our English teacher told that all students must bring their books.

4 If the *reporting verb* is in the *present* tense, the tenses and adverbials of the reported speech are usually the same as those used in the original statement.

Direct: Sheila says, "I am going to college tomorrow".

Indirect: Sheila says that she's going to college tomorrow.

5 If *Direct Speech* is in *interrogative* we use asked, enquired, we use *if or whether* after reporting verb.

The inversion of subject – auxiliary in "yes – no" questions changes to the state word – order.

Direct: He told me, "Did you meet Rahul at the station?"

Indirect: He wanted to know if / whether I had met Rahul at the station. We may use asked, required or wanted to know as the reported,

6 The *wh* – word (What, why, how etc) is used as a link between the reporting verbs and the reported *wh* – questions.

7 The inversion of sub – auxiliary in the *Wh* question changes to statement word order. E.g.

She said to me, "When are you teaching us Byron?"

She asked me when I was teaching them Byron.

1 We report the *imperative* with a suitable *verb + to infinite*. The reporting verb may match the function of the imperative (asking, thanking, requesting, commanding, advising etc)

Direct: "Please open the door", she said to me.

Indirect: She requested me to open the door.

Adverbial changes in direct speech.

Direct Speech

This / that

Here

Today

Tonight

Yesterday

Tomorrow

Last week / year

Indirect Speech.

these / those

there

that day

that night

the previous day/ the day before

the next day/ the following day

the previous week / year.

If the *reporting verb is in the past*, we usually move the reported clauses 'one tense back', as a general rule, we should follow these rules.

Direct Speech

Works

Is working

Has/ have worked

Indirect Speech

worked

was working

had worked

Shall / will work

should / would work

Could / should/ would work

could / should / would have work.

1. Read the following conversation and rewrite into a reported speech:

Raju : Shabil, how are you ?

Shabil : I'm fine, thank you. How about you?

Raju: Fine, thank you.

Shabil. I would like to go abroad. I need your help to get a passport. Will you please help me?

Shabil: Yes, I will help you.

Ans: Raju and Shabil greeted each other.

Raju requested Shabil

Shabil replied

Ans: Raju requested Shabil that he would like to go abroad. He needed his help to get a passport.

Shabil replied that he would help him.

2. Akash: Hi, Sourabh, how are you?

Sourabh: Hi Akash, I am fine.

Akash: Where are you going now?

Sourabh: Going to a medical shop.

Akash and Sourabh greeted each other. Akash asked him..... .

Ans: Akash asked him where he was going then.

3. Balu: Good morning Mr. Satish, I am meeting you after long time.

Satish: Good morning to you. I feel very happy to be with you.

Balu: Did you buy a Ford car? Satish: My father wants me to buy a Maruti Car.

Balu after greeting Satish asked him.....

Satish replied.....

Ans: Balu asked Satish did he buy a ford car

Satish replied that his father wanted him to buy a Maruti car.

4. Father: Son, is it raining outside? Son: Yes, dad, it is.

Father: Where is my umbrella?

Son: It's on the table.

Ans : Father asked his son To which, his son replied positive.....

Ans: Father asked his son where was his umbrella.

Son replied positively that it was on the table.

5. Teacher: Please bring me a duster, Lakshmi

Lakshmi: Madam, will you please teach us reported speech? We find it a little difficult

Teacher: Yes, I will Lakshmi: Thank you madam

The teacher asked Lakshmi _____

Ans: The teacher asked Lakshmi to bring a duster.

Correct form of the verb (C)

Correct form of verbs

The position of the verbs in a sentence has a major impact on their forms.

In general, but not a rule, the verb 'spend' is followed by a verb with -ing form.

He spent his day listening to music.

So I will try to give a brief list of verb forms.

a) verbs in the infinitive with to are used after:

try, promise, agree, choose, forget, learn, want etc.

can't afford.., to be able...,etc.

b) verbs with -ing form are used after:

hate, dislike, avoid, enjoy, finish, spend, etc.

do/ would you mind..., can't help...,etc.

up, in, of, with/out, etc.

c) both, gerund(-ing form) or to are used after certain verbs:

begin, start, continue, like, love, prefer, etc.

Fill in the blanks choosing the right form of verbs given in brackets:

1. Janaki is my friend. She.... (Be + work) in a bank. Every day she.... (Go) to the bank at 9:30 A.M. by bus.

Ans: is working, goes

2. I had lent a book to Prasad. He..... (Give) me the book back and..... (Thank) me for lending it to him. He..... (say) that he (Enjoy) reading it.

Ans: gave, thanked, said, enjoyed

3. While I..... (be) in the class, I was (ask) some questions by the students who were known for their (wise) and (regular).

Ans: was, asked, wisdom, regularity

4. Rajesh..... (be) a doctor. He..... (be + work) in a Govt. hospital. He goes to hospital at 9 A.M. He does not expect money from patients. He is always cheerful.

Ans: is, is working

5. Maya is a lively woman. She..... (love) visiting beaches. Last year, she (have + visit) seven beautiful beaches of Indian islands.

Ans: loves, has visited

6. One day, I saw a boy who (be + cry). I called him but he..... (do) not respond me.

Ans: was crying, did

7. Her hands _____ (reach) for the steel railings above, but finding only air, Roma _____ (be + throw) out of the coach.

Ans: reached, was thrown

8. You can see him now, see, how he _____ (be + stand) there. His face is _____ (wrinkle)

Ans: is standing, wrinkled.

Prepositions and Articles

(K)

It is a word that is placed before noun or pronoun. It indicates the relationship of noun or a pronoun with the remaining parts of the sentence.

Examples: - at, in, on, to, by, of, into, upon, with, over.

Use of 'in'; we use 'in' before the name of a continent, a state, a town or city or village, before the names of roads, a street, a room, time, date.

Examples:

1. Sheila was born in Davanagere.
2. Shankara was born in Keladi.
3. Daksha lives in Delhi.
4. Suchitra lives in Victoria Street.
5. Vikram Sarabhai was born in 1919.
6. Ravi is sleeping in the garden.
7. It's very dark in the room.

8. He is at his home in the evening.
9. Sundar lal Bahuguna was born in 1927.
10. Vikram Sarabhai was born in 1919.

Use of '**At**': - To describe a position, address, time, and quality,

Examples:

1. He lives at 32, Hudson circle road.
2. Narendra was good at studies.
3. She was waiting at the door.
4. We are at home in evening
5. We will have a meeting at 5 'O' Clock.

Use of '**on**': - means 'on the surface', on days, dates and things.

Examples:

1. We pasted the notice on the board.
2. The T.V set is on the table.
3. He gave us test on Wednesday.
4. Giraffes browse on a wide variety of trees.
5. Vikram Sarabhai was born on 12th August 1919.

Use of '**to**': To indicate movements towards.

Examples:

1. I am going to my native.
2. I have been to Nepal twice.
3. Moropant moved to a place called Bittur.

'**Into**' indicates movement into a room, into a building, into a river.

Examples:

1. She ran into the room.
2. He dived into the river.

'**For**' is used describe, reason, destination. We use 'for' to express a period of time for a day, a week, a year, reason.

Examples:

1. They lived in Bangalore for five year,
2. They are going for a trip.
3. We played football for two hours.
4. He was awarded for he was an honest boy.
5. Vikram went to England for higher, studies.

Of: is used to tell origin, reason, relation, quantity, measurement.

Examples:

1. The people of India are kind and affectionate.
2. Bahadur Shastri died of heart attack.
3. William words worth was a lover of the nature.
4. A piece of Chalk, a piece of paper, lot of water. Etc.

With: It is used to indicate, association, way.

Come with me/ I lived with my friends/with knife, with spoon.

He ate the sweet with spoon.

By: It is used for mean of transport, communication and time.

1. He went to Lucknow by car. (Transport).
2. I informed him by phone. (communication)
3. You should get up by 5.30 in the morning. (Time).

Behind: is a preposition, which means at the back of something and by or beside means by the side of.

Examples:

1. He left the car behind the garage.
2. Bandit leader was sitting by the fire.

Over / above / under / below:

'Over' means vertically above and thus indicates nearness, fined.

Example:

1. We hang our clothes over the fireplace.
2. He had a cut over his lips.

'Above', on the other hand means 'higher than'.

Examples:

1. They live in a flat above ours.
2. Above all he was an honest man.

'Under' means vertically below and thus indicate nearness.

Examples:

1. He had a mark under his lips.
2. Our cat sleeps under my bed.

'Below' means lower than.

Examples:

1. I saw small houses below us from the plane.
2. They fall below poverty line.

'After' is used to denote the end of a period.

Examples: She came after a week.

'Before' is used to denote a point of future time.

Example: I shall be there before '6' o'clock.

Between: is used in speaking of two persons, place or thing.

Example, Sheila is standing between Suchitra and Mangala.

'Among'; is used to refer more than two person or things.

Example:

1. One among them.
2. She is sitting among them.

'Since': to denote a particular point of time, it can be used only to refer the past time.

Example: Sheila is ill since Friday.

'Beside': Actually means 'By the side of'.

Example: He is standing beside the board.

'Besides' means in addition to.

Example: Besides helping him, I gave him money.

The words like 'a' or 'an' and the, are called the articles, they are adjectives. The above mentioned articles are classified into two groups

- 1) Indefinite articles:
- 2) Definite.

Indefinite articles: 'a' or 'an' is an indefinite article. Usage

- a) The article **a** is used before a word beginning with a consonant sound (to indicate 'one' or singular)

Egs: *a* girl, *a* student, *a* pen etc.

- b) The article 'an' is used before a word which begins with a 'Vowel' sound. Egs: *an* orange, *an* apple.

Note: Sometimes 'an' is also used before the words which begin with 'h' preceded by a vowel.

Egs: *an* hour, *an* honourable etc.

- c) The indefinite article **'the'** is used when we speak of

- (i) The unique thing, planets, books, place, river
E.g. s: *the sun, the earth, the Quran, the bible, the Taj, the Ganga,*
The Indian oceans, the Atlantic
- (ii) Before the direction
E.g. s: *the East, the North* etc
- (iii) Before the names of the communities, nation.
E.g. s: *The Hindus, the Muslims, the English, etc.*
- (iv) Before the adjective in the Superlative Degree and ordinals.
E.g. s; *Goa is the smallest state in India.*
January is the first month of the year.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition and article:

1. Raghu is intelligent boy. He is studying VIIIth Standard.

Ans: an, in

2. Rajat bought pen. He gave it his intimate friend. His friend kept pen in his pocket, and thanked him his gift.

Ans: a, to, the, for

3. There are number of newspapers Kannada and English.

Ans: many, in

4. Don Anselmo wore same faded cutaway, carried the same stick and was accompanied the boy again.

Ans: the, by

5. Scientific research is exciting venture the great unknown and the token of human mankind

Ans: an, for

Linkers/conjunctions

(K)

Conjunction/linker is a word, which merely *joins together two words, or clause or sentence.*

There are two main kinds of conjunction i.e.

a) Coordinating conjunction

b) Subordinating conjunction.

a) **Co – ordinating** conjunction joins two clause or statement of equal rank.

The commonest coordinating are, and, 'but', 'or', 'also', 'nor', 'either. Or', 'neither ... nor', 'so, 'not only', but, both... and.

b) **Sub ordinating** conjunction joins two clause, one of where is dependent (or sub ordinate) other for expressing its full meaning.

The commonest sub-ordinating conjunction are 'because', 'when', 'where', 'while', 'before', 'though', 'although', 'if', 'that', 'till', 'until', 'unless', as 'than', 'since', 'as if', 'as long as', 'how, 'in order to', 'so that'. Yet.

Conjunctions or relative conjunction or correlatives. The conjunctions, which are used only in pairs, are called correlatives.

Egs: "Either", or; "neither", nor; 'only'; 'but', 'though' 'yet', 'whether', or as

'Either' you or he will have to leave the school.

Zac is 'neither' intelligent 'nor' strong.

Not only does he tell lies 'but also' misbehaves with everyone.

Though he has never been to the school.

Yet he has done a lot of have study.

I don't know whether he has joined the school or not.

Compound conjunctions: the phrases, which are used as conjunction, are called compound conjunctions.

Egs: 'as – as', 'as – if', 'as soon as', 'so that', 'even if', as

He *as well as* sham to be blamed.

He talks *as if* he were a scholar.

He saw Shanmukha *as soon as* he opened the door.

He worked hard *so that* he could achieve good works.

Asha patel went to England *'in order to'* got higher education.

You will not get cent percent marks *'even if'* you work hard.

Fill in the blanks using the appropriate linking words given in brackets:

1. Girish was a newcomer, he became very friendly with everyone. He was welcomed introduced to all the students in the class. (And, but, although, till)

Ans: although, and

2. Sham is an engineer. He earns a lot of money..... doesn't save his wife is upset. (And, so, because, but)

Ans: but, so

3. Mamata goes to school either by bus..... on foot. She is very intelligent..... lazy. (and, so, or, but)

Ans: or, but

4. All the shops are crowded. if you want to buy anything, you have to stand in a queue. you are given a card. This causes a lot of inconvenience to customers..... what can be done ? this system exists in all the cities, you have got to bear with it.

(also, but, as, so, that)

Ans: that, so, but, also

5.Venkatraman is a rich man, he is not generous.....his wife helps the needy because she was from a poor family and suffered a lot. (Though, because, and, but)

Ans: Though, but,

6. I sold them my property _____ I knew they were good people. _____ I did not sell them the trees in the orchard. (but, because, after, and)

Ans: because, but

7. Do not take food _____ you are watching TV _____ it affects your health. (As, but, so, while)

Ans: while, as

8. Chandrashekar is poor _____ happy _____ contented. He owns two acres of land which he has inherited from his father. (or, and , but, either)

Ans: but, and

Finite and non-finite verbs

(K)

Main **Difference – Finite vs. Non-finite Verbs.** The main **difference between finite and non-finite verbs** is that **finite verbs** act as the main **verb** whereas **non-finite verbs** or verbals don't act as a **verb in a sentence**. Since **finite verbs** act as the main **verb** of a sentence, they indicate person, number, and tense.

Finite verb: A verb which shows time.

EX: She writes a letter, She wrote a letter.

Non-finite Verb: A verb which does not show time.

Ex: She tries to write, She is writing

Kinds of non-finite verbs:**1. Infinitive (Ex: to write)****2. Gerund (Ex: writing)**

1. Read the conversation: Philip: Good morning John. How are you?

John: Very good morning. I'm fine, thank you.

Philip: Where are you going?

John: I am going to medical store to bring medicines.

Which one of the following is infinitive?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Going | b) am |
| c) to bring | d) going to |

Ans: c) to bring

2. Mother: Sunanda, where are you going now?

Sunanda: I'm going to market to buy books.

Which of the following is infinitive?

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a) Going | b) are |
| c) am | d) to buy. |

Ans: d) to buy

3. Read the conversation and identify the finite:

Cook: What shall I cook for dinner tonight, Sir?

Master: Prepare some special items. I am expecting two guests to come for dinner.

Cook: Alright Sir, what about Pulao and Halwa?

Master: Okay, also make some fruit salad.

Cook: Yes Sir.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a) Tonight | b) expecting |
| c) to come | d) make. |

Ans: d) make

4. Read the following conversation and identify the infinitive:

Manjula: Where are you going?

Latha: I'm going to market to buy vegetables.

Manjula: Is it? I too will come with you.

Latha: Let both of us walk to market.

- a) going b) come
c) will d) to buy.

Ans: d) to buy

5. Read the following sentences and identify the gerund:

Sachin: When do you come, Shruti?

Shruti: I am coming tomorrow.

- a) come b) coming
c) am d) do.

Ans: b) coming

6. Suprith: When are you coming?

Lavanya: I'm coming tomorrow to see my mom.

- a) Come b) to see
c) am d) do

Ans: b) to see

Wh Questions (K)

A *WH question* may question the subject, object, complement, etc of a sentence.

We use WH word at the beginning followed by the auxiliary before the subject. If there no auxiliary in the positive sentence we use do, does, and did.

E.g.: She is going to Delhi tomorrow.

Where is she going tomorrow?

He goes to office by car.

How does he go to office?

1 We use, who, what, which, whose, as the WH words to question a subject. A subject question asks for the identity of the subject.

E.g.: Who opened the door? I did.

Who will water the plants? Rita will.

2 We use who, whom, what which and whose to question an object.

E.g.: Who did you meet at the party?

What did you eat at lunch?

Which book have you written recently?

Whose book have you reviewed recently?

3 **Adverbial question.**

We use Whom, Where, Why, and How to question the adverbial elements of a statement, (i.e. place, time, reason, means).

E.g. s:

1. They will reach Mumbai in the morning.
When will they reach Mumbai?
2. I met her at the airport.
Where did you meet her?
3. The district collector asked Kashibai car because his senior is visiting Bijapur.
Why did the D.C ask Kashibai car?
4. I go to college by bus.
How do you go to college?

1. Sunil is an actor.

The correct 'Wh' question for the above statement is

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a) Which is Sunil? | b) How is Sunil? |
| c) What is Sunil? | d) Where is Sunil? |

Ans: c) What is Sunil?

2. Choose the question to get the italicized clause as answer:

India won the match because they *had won the toss and chosen batting first*.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) How did India win the match? | b) Why did India win the match? |
| c) When did India win the match? | c) Why does India win the match? |

Ans: b) Why did India win the match?

3. Baleshwar prayed silently

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) How do Baleshwar pray? | b) How does Baleshwar pray? |
| c) How did Baleshwar pray? | d) How is Baleshwar pray? |

Ans: c) How did Baleshwar pray?

4. Shakespeare wrote comedies

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) What will Shakespeare write? | b) What does Shakespeare write? |
| c. What did Shakespeare write? | d) What do Shakespeare write? |

Ans: c. What did Shakespeare write?

5. Roma was 21 year old girl.

- a) How old was Roma?
- b) How old is Roma?
- c) How old has Roma?
- d) How old had Roma?

Ans: a) How old was Roma?

6. Children are playing in the garden

- a) Where do children play?
- b) Where are the children playing?
- c) Where did the children play?
- d) Where were the children playing?

Ans: a) Where do children play?

EDITING (K/C)

Punctuation means a *proper use of full stop, comma, inverted comma, question mark, exclamatory mark* etc.

According to Morison Margate, "Punctuation is more important than spelling".

Capital Alphabets: A, B, C, and DZ

- a) The first letter of the sentence: as,
Irrigation is popular in India.
- b) For countries, India, Saudi Arabia etc.
- c) Nationalities; as, Indian, Russian etc.
- d) Religions: Muslims, Hindus, etc.
- e) Names of the people, as Mohsin Abdul Bari, Govinda, Kanthappa, Sir C.V. Raman.
- f) Places: Bangalore, Mysore etc.
- g) Events: the International Film Festival, the World Trade Fair.
- h) Organizations: as, Indian Space Research Organization
- i) Days: as, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday etc.
- j) Abbreviations: as, U.N.O, M.L.A, the PM, WWF etc.
- k) Titles of the book and films: as, Wings of the fire, Titanic.

Full Stop (.)

At the end of a sentence; as,

Abdul Kalam is the President of India.

Vikram Sarabhai established a laboratory at Ahamedabad.

Kanthappa had a powerful mind of concentration.

For abbreviations as,

Mr., Dr., etc.

Question Mark (?)

After a direct question,

Who is Dr. Man Mohan Singh?

Are you coming?

Exclamation Mark:

To indicate sudden feeling of joy, sorrow, surprise, etc as

What a brilliant stroke!

Alas! She is dead!

Hurray! Joythi won the match.

What powerful mind of concentration Vishwanath and shashi have!

How brilliant Asha is!

To indicate a loud sound as,

Ouch! Oh! Wow! Etc

Comma (,):

Used between items in a list as, I need some carrot, ginger, beetroot, and eggs.

To show, *a pause in a long sentence.*

They do not want to eat before my arrival, but I am an hour late.

When you want to add extra information as,

The girl, whom I met last week, waved as she went past.

Apostrophe

For missing letters; as,

It's, I'll, don't, and I'd, for possessives as Mohsin's car.

Along with Marks of Punctuations, there are editing of correct form of the word/verb based on subject and verb agreement.

Noun number, preposition, linkers and articles corrections are to be done in this editing section.

The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite the paragraph in the space provided. Clues are given.

1. Last Sunday, jacky and I went to the beach. When we arrives, we thought it was going to rained. Luckily, the sky cleared up.

Clues: (a) Use capital letters wherever necessary (b) Verbal mistake to be corrected.

a) As in the first clue, the proper noun 'jacky' is punctuated wrongly, as a rule, all proper nouns, like names of persons, places should begin with capital letters. Therefore instead of small 'j' write capital 'J' in 'Jacky'

b) clue 'b' is about the verbal mistake, the word 'arrives' should be corrected.

Note:- Rewrite the paragraph by correcting the mistakes

Ans: Last Sunday, **Jacky** and I went to the beach. When we **arrived**, we thought it was going to rained. Luckily, the sky cleared up.

2. A cricket uses to sing all through many pleasant month of summer and spring. When winter arrived, he found that there was no food at home. then he said, "What will become of me"

Clues: a) Verbal mistakes to be corrected. b) Noun plural to be used. c) Capital to be used

d) Correct punctuation mark to be used.

Ans: A cricket **used** to sing all through many pleasant **months** of summer and spring. When winter arrived, he found that there was no food at home. **Then** he said, "What will become of me? "

3. As soon as geeta received the message, she lefted in a taxi and came on the playground. Her son was playing with some childs. She thought her son was not injured.

(a) Capital letter to be used. (b) Verbal mistake to be corrected. (c) Preposition to be corrected. (d) Correct plural form of noun to be used.

Ans: As soon as **Geeta** received the message, she **left** in a taxi and came **to** the playground. Her son was playing with some **children**. She thought her son was not injured

4. What is the meaning of this wild uproar. The men stand transfixed. The first men to move shall spend the rest of the night in irons!

Clues: (a) Use correct punctuation mark (b) Noun plural to be corrected.

Ans: What is the meaning of this wild uproar? The men stand transfixed. The first **man** to move shall spend the rest of the night in irons!

5. There had been an accident when he goes hiking with his father and brother inder. They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids.

Clues: (a) Tense form of verb to be corrected (b) Use capital letters wherever necessary.

Ans: There had been an accident when he **went** hiking with his father and brother **Inder**. They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids.

6. Whales are normally gentle. Many whales exhibit strong family ties. The young ones remain with their parents for up to fifteen years or more. How wonderful it is.

Clues: (a) Spelling mistake to be corrected (b) Use correct punctuation mark.

Ans: Whales are normally gentle. Many whales **exhibit** strong family ties. The young ones remain with their parents for up to fifteen years or more. How wonderful it is!

If clause: - (C)

Form

if + **Simple Present, will-Future**

Example: If I find her address, I will send her an invitation.

The main clause can also be at the beginning of the sentence. In this case, don't use a comma.

Example: I will send her an invitation if I find her address.

Note: Main clause and / or if clause might be negative.

Example: If I don't see him this afternoon, I will phone him in the evening.

Use

Conditional Sentences Type I refer to the future. An action in the future will only happen if a certain condition is fulfilled by that time. We don't know for sure whether the condition actually will be fulfilled or not, but the conditions seems rather realistic – so we think it is likely to happen.

Example: If I find her address, I'll send her an invitation.

I want to send an invitation to a friend. I just have to find her address. I am quite sure, however, that I will find it.

Example: If John has the money, he will buy a Ferrari.

I know John very well and I know that he earns a lot of money and that he loves Ferraris. So I think it is very likely that sooner or later he will have the money to buy a Ferrari.

If Clause Type 2

Form 1

if + Simple Past, main clause with Conditional I (= would + Infinitive)

Example: If I found her address, I would send her an invitation.

The main clause can also be at the beginning of the sentence. In this case, don't use a comma.

Example: I would send her an invitation if I found her address.

Note: Main clause and / or if clause might be negative.

Example: If I had a lot of money, I wouldn't stay here.

Were instead of Was

In IF Clauses Type II, we usually use 'were' – even if the pronoun is *I, he, she* or *it*–.

Example: If I **were** you, I would not do this.

Use

Conditional Sentences Type II refer to situations in the present. An action could happen if the present situation were different. I don't really expect the situation to change, however. I just imagine „*what would happen if ...*“

Example: If I found her address, I would send her an invitation.

I would like to send an invitation to a friend. I have looked everywhere for her address, but I cannot find it. So now I think it is rather unlikely that I will eventually find her address.

Example: If John had the money, he would buy a Ferrari.

I know John very well and I know that he doesn't have much money, but he loves Ferraris. He would like to own a Ferrari (in his dreams). But I think it is very unlikely that he will have the money to buy one in the near future.

If Clause Type 3

Form

if + Past Perfect, main clause with Conditional II

Example: If I had found her address, I would have sent her an invitation.

The main clause can also be at the beginning of the sentence. In this case, don't use a comma.

Example: I would have sent her an invitation if I had found her address.

Note: Main clause and / or if clause might be negative.

Example: If I hadn't studied, I wouldn't have passed my exams.

Use

Conditional Sentences Type III refer to situations in the past. An action could have happened in the past if a certain condition had been fulfilled. Things were different then, however. We just imagine, what would have happened if the situation had been fulfilled.

Example: If I had found her address, I would have sent her an invitation.

Sometime in the past, I wanted to send an invitation to a friend. I didn't find her address, however. So in the end I didn't send her an invitation.

Example: If John had had the money, he would have bought a Ferrari.

I knew John very well and I know that he never had much money, but he loved Ferraris. He would have loved to own a Ferrari, but he never had the money to buy one.

1. Meena: You look sad. Why are you worried Reena?

Reena: I didn't get a seat. If I had worked hard I..... got a seat in the college of fashion design.

2. If the policeman had seen the thief, he him. (Would catch / would have caught)

3. Neighbour: Hi Ranjith, Did you get a seat in the college you desired?

Ranjith: No uncle, my application was rejected due to my low scores.

Neighbour: I am sorry to hear this. If you had worked harder, you got a seat in the college.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) will have | b) shall have |
| c) would have | d) should have. |

Ans: c) would have

4. A: You may live without food and water for some time.

B: But we not live without air.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) can | b) shall |
| c) could | d) would |

Ans: c) could

5. If you don't listen in class, you _____ understand.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| a) would | b) will |
| c) wouldn't | d) won't |

Ans: Won't

6. If I had not studied, I _____ failed.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) Could have | b) should have |
| c) will have | d) would have |

Ans: d) would have

Passive voices (K/E)

A **verb** is said to be in the active voice when *its subject is doing the action*.

Example:

The boy ate the mango. (Active)

Sub verb object

A verb is said to be in the passive when its subject is being acted upon.

Example: The mango was eaten by the boy (Passive)

Subject verb object

Note: *We can only change transitive verb into the passive form.* Intransitive and linking verbs cannot be changed into passive voice.

Example:

1. It's raining outside. (Rain *is* an intransitive. So it cannot be changed)
2. My sister is a doctor. (Be *is* a linking verb. So it cannot be changed)

While transforming the active to passive voice the following changes take place.

1. The *subject* and the *object* are interchanged i.e. the subject of Active Voice takes the position of the subject in Passive voice.
2. The *past participle* of the verb is used.
3. The preposition *by* is used before the object in passive voice.
4. The *tense* in the given sentence is retained.
5. If the given sentence is the *present continuous* and the *past continuous*, the *present continuous* be (is/ am/ are + being + the past participle. Past continuous be (was/ were) + being + the Past participle.

Egs: I am writing a letter (present continuous). Active voice.

A letter is being written by me. – Passive voice.

I was writing a letter. (Past continuous) Active voice.

A letter was being written by me. – Passive Voice

6. If the given sentence is *present perfect* and *past perfect*, We follow this pattern.

The present perfect: have / has + been + the p.p

The past perfect: had + been + the p.p

Eg: Ghalib has written the Dewan-e- Ghalib. The Dewan-E- Ghalib has been written by Krishna.

Ghalib had written the Dewab-e-Ghalib.

The Dewan-e-Ghalib had been written by Ghalib.

7. If the given sentence is *interrogative* they. We follow this pattern it begins with *is, as, are + but* when active construction.
Starts with *who or where*, the passive will start with 'by whom' or 'by whose'.

Eg:

- 1) Is the hunter hunting the wild animals? (Active)
Are the wild animals being hunted by them? (Passive)
 - 2) Who is waiting for you? (Active)
By whom are you being waited for? (Passive)
8. Sentence expressing *request, orders, advice, suggestion* etc are called imperative sentence such sentences are changed into passive voice in the following manner.
- a. Please lend me your book. (Active)

You are requested to fetch me a glass of water. (Passive Voice)
 - b. Fetch me a glass of water (Active)

You are ordered to fetch me a glass of water (Passive Voice).

Questions

1. Ram: Mummy, where is Shobha and Meera?

Mother: *They are playing chess.*

The passive form of the italicized sentence is

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Chess has been playing by them. | b) Chess was being played by them. |
| c) Chess is being played by them. | d) Chess had been played by them. |

Ans: c) Chess is being played by them

2. Manu: When is your sister's marriage?

Tanu: Day after tomorrow, Sir.

Manu: Have you distributed the invitation cards?

Tanu: Yes, ***My brother has distributed all the invitation cards.***

The passive form of the italicized portion is...

- a) All the invitation cards were distributed by my brother.
- b) All the invitation cards has been distributed by my brother.
- c) All the invitation cards are distributed by my brother.

d) All the invitation cards have been distributed by my brother.

Ans: d) All the invitation cards have been distributed by my brother.

3. Teacher: Students, who can give a seminar on pollution?

Students: Sir, it is Laxmi, *she can give a seminar.*

The passive form of the italicized sentence is

- a) A seminar was given by her. b) A seminar is given by her.
c) A seminar can be given by her. d) A seminar has been given by her.

Ans: c) A seminar can be given by her.

4. A: Have you completed the work?

B: No, not yet, we are attending to that work now.

The passive form of the underlined sentence is..... (Choose the right one)

- a) That work was attended to now b) That work is being attended to now
c) That work is attended to now d) That work will be attended to now

Ans: b) That work is being attended to now

6. Lakshmi: Have you written all the answers correctly?

Sharada: Yes, *I have written all the answers correctly.*

- a) All the answers are written correctly by me b) All the answers have been written correctly by me
c) All the answers were written correctly by me d) All the answers are being written correctly by me

Ans: b) All the answers have been written correctly by me.

7. Teacher : Tell me which writer has invented thousands of words

Anjan : Shakespeare invented thousands of words.

The passive form of the underlined sentence is

- a) Thousands of words invented by Shakespeare
b) Thousands of words were invented by Shakespeare
c) Thousands of words have been invented by Shakespeare
d) Thousands of words are invented by Shakespeare

Ans: b) Thousands of words were invented by Shakespeare.

Question Tags (K/E)

A question tag is a short question such as 'is she?' or 'isn't she?'

It is usually used at the end of a statement to confirm the validity of the said statement.

There are two forms of questions tags.

1. *Positive Tag*: - If the statement is negative the tag is positive. I.e., Aux +Subject
E.g.: Sheila isn't very tall, is she? (Used aux+ not + subject- usually pronoun, like she for Sheila+?)

They don't study in the school, do they?

2. *Negative Tag*: - If the statement is positive the tag is Negative. (Used aux+ not + subject- usually pronoun, like she for Sheila+?)
E.g.: Sheila is very tall, isn't she?

They study in the school, don't they? If there is no auxiliary verb then take 'do' support

(Negatives: not, never, nor, neither... nor, nothing, none, nobody etc.,)

* Find out any helping verbs are there in the sentence.

Do, Does, Did.

Am, Is, Are, Was, And Were.

Has, Had, Have.

Can, Could, May, Might, Will, Would, Shall, Should, Must.

Ex: He **can** pass the exam, **can't he?**

They **should** come early, **shouldn't they?**

She **cannot** help others, **can she?**

* If there is no helping verbs - Use Do forms. (do, does, did)

	Present tense	Past tense
Singular	Do	Did
Plural	Does	Did

1. Satish is not interested in music,

The question tag to be used above is

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) isn't he ? | b) hasn't he ? |
| c) is he ? | d) has he ? |

Ans: C) is he?

2. Gopal bought some sweets this morning, The question tag to be used above is

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a) doesn't he ? | b) won't he ? |
| c) didn't he ? | d) can't he ? |

Ans: c) didn't he?

3. Choose the correct question tag:

I am mad at English, ?

- a) do I b) don't I
c) am I d) aren't I.

Ans: d) aren't I

4. Father never sits in the house, Choose the appropriate question tag:

- a) Doesn't he? b) Isn't he?
c) does he ? d) did he ?

Ans: c) does he?

5. Gopi broke the glass, ?

The question tag to be used for the above statement is

- a) did he b) was he
c) wasn't he d) didn't he

Ans: d) didn't he?

6. The old man sat under a tree to rest,

The question tag to be used above is

- a) did he ? b) Doesn't he?
c) Didn't he? d) Wasn't he?

Ans: c) Didn't he?

7. Satish is not interested in music,

The question tag to be used above is

- a) isn't he ? b) hasn't he ?
c) is he ? d) has he ?

Ans: c) is he?

8. Shiva has not closed the door.

- a) hadn't he? b) didn't he?
c) hasn't he? d) has he?

Ans: d) has he?

9. Shila had gone to school.

- a) hadn't she? b) had she?
c) hasn't she? d) didn't she?

Ans: a) hadn't she?

10. Krishna comes from a poor family.

- a) doesn't he? b) does he?
c) has he? d) didn't he?

Ans: a) doesn't he?

Degrees of comparison (E)

1. Look at the two pictures, write a sentence using

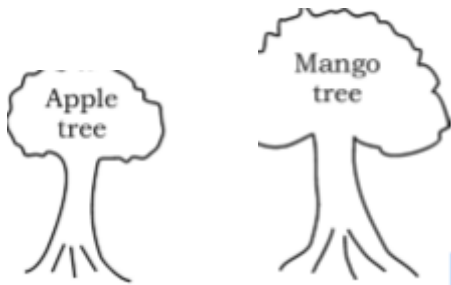
'Brighter than' based on what you see?



Ans: The Sun is brighter than the Moon.

2. Look at the two pictures. Write in a sentence using '

'Bigger-than' based on what you see.



Ans: Mango tree is bigger than apple tree.



3. Use "longer than"

Ans: Pencil 'A' is longer than pencil 'B'.

4. 'Use heavier than'



stone



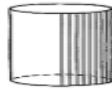
chair

Ans: Stone is heavier than the chair.

5. Use 'shorter than'



cylinder A



cylinder B

Ans: Cylinder 'B' is shorter than cylinder 'A'

Reference Skill (C)

1. Arrange the following words in the order in which they are in dictionary:

1. altitude, attitude, alternate, aptitude.

Ans: alternate, altitude, aptitude, attitude.

2. Bun, Butter, Bake, Bread.

Ans: Bake, bread, bun, butter.

3. trend, tremor, train, trade.

Ans: Trade, train, tremor, trend.

4. study, stare, stand, stitch.

Ans: Stand, stare, stitch, study.

5. adverb, advocate, advise, advice.

Ans: Adverb, advice, advise, advocate.

6. beauty, bear, bean, beat.

Ans: Bean, bear, beat, beauty.

7. charm, churn, choke, chase

Ans: Charm, chase, choke, churn.

8. prosper, proper, propel, property.

Ans: Propel, proper, property, prosper.

S.M.S Decoding (Normal way) (C)

1. Try it jst 1s again.

Ans: Try it just once again.

2. do d hmwrk

Ans: Do the homework.

3. dis msg is 4u 1ly'.

Ans: This message is for you only.

4. Hw r u?

Ans: How are you?

5. my sis gt 80% in mats test

Ans: My sister got 80% in maths test.

6. r u drinking t ?

Ans: Are you drinking tea?

7. v r rdy 2 go

Ans: We are ready to go.

8. plz w8 4 10 mins

Ans: Please wait for ten minutes.

REFERENCE MATERIALS (Resources) (K)

Reference Books provide you enough information on what you want to get that is reference materials.

1. **Dictionary:** It helps to know the meanings, spellings, pronunciations, and variations of words.
2. **Encyclopaedia:** It gives you basic information on every subject. The information is placed in the alphabetical order.
3. **Thesaurus:** It is a book of synonyms and antonyms.
4. **Atlas:** It is a book of maps. You can find a particular place in the world.
5. **Bibliography:** It is a list of reference books for more information on a subject or topic.
6. **Index:** A list of contents of a book/ reference material.
7. **News Paper:** A periodical published daily with news and happenings, notifications, advertising and covering a day.
8. **Magazines:** A periodical publication containing articles, news, information, entertainment, pass time and stories.
9. **Encyclopaedia:-** A book or set of books giving information on many subjects or on many aspects of one subject and typically arranged alphabetically

QUESTIONS 1. Which source of information would you refer **to know the synonym of "happiness"**?

(Choose one of the following) Thesaurus, atlas, magazine, encyclopaedia.

Ans: **Thesaurus**

2..... is a book of maps in which you **can find a particular place in the world.**

Ans: **Atlas**

3. To what do we refer to know detail about a "word"?

We refer to a..... . Thesaurus, atlas, magazine, encyclopaedia.

Ans: **Encyclopaedia**

4. Which source of information would you refer to **know the synonym of the word 'pause'**?

Choose one of the following sources: Thesaurus, Grammar book, Newspaper, Atlas.

Ans: **Thesaurus**

5. Which source of information would you refer **to know about global warming**?

Choose the correct source: Thesaurus, Encyclopaedia, Atlas, and Dictionary.

Ans: **Encyclopaedia**

6. To **know the spelling of a word 'psychology' one should refer to**

(Choose the correct one and write it) encyclopaedia, newspaper, dictionary.

Ans: Dictionary

7. **To know daily events one should read**_____ (Newspaper, Atlas, manual, index)

Ans: Newspaper

8. **The place of lot of books for reading and referring..**(Library, Atlas, Globe, index)

Ans: Library

DDPI, OFFICE DVG - 2018-19

DDPI OFFICE DAVANAGERE
Get through the lane

II Language English

SSLC: 2018-19



District Resource Team, Davanagere



CONTENT

SLN	NAME OF THE LESSON	PROPABLE TYPE OF QUESTIONS	MAR KS
1	A HERO	MCQ/2MARKS/RC/LONG ANS	4
2	GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN-MEDIO	MCQ/2MARKS/RC	3
3	THE CONCERT	MCQ/2MARKS/RC/LONG ANS	4
4	COLOURS OF SILENCE	MCQ/2MARKS/RC/LONG ANS	4
1	GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE	MCQ/2MARKS/RC/LONG ANS	4*
2	QUALITY OF MERCY	QOUTE/LONG ANS?.....	4*
3	I AM THE LAND	MCQ	1
4	JAZZ POEM II	LONG ANS	4
5	BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST	RC	3
6	THE BLIND BOY	QOUTE	4
7	OFF TO THE OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING	SHORT ANS	2
1	NARAYANPUR INCIDENT	SHORT ANS	2
2	A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED	SHORT ANS	2
1	LETTER WRITING	LONG ANS	4
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3.	READING PASSAGE	4 ONE MARK QS	4
4	QUESTION TAG	VSA/MCQ	1
5	HOMOPHONES	VSA/FILL IN THE BLANK	1
6	COLLOCATIVE WORDS	MATCHING	1
7	SYLLABIFICATION	SELECTING ONE OF MANY	1
8	DICTIONARY ARRANGEMENT	ARRANGING	2
9	SMS	WRITING A SENTENCE	1
10	REFERENCE		1

A Hero

4 MARKS

1. News Paper report / unexpected event.

It is about a boy who had fought against a tiger.

It was an unexpected event for Swami because Swami was a young boy. He used to sleep with his granny. He was afraid that he is too small to show courage like that boy.

2. Swami and his father's thought about the courage of the boy

Or

Swami's father disappointed with Swami's answer

Or

Comment on the newspaper report

Swami thought that he must have been strong, grown up and not a boy. To father courage was everything and strength and age were not important.

3. Father asked Swami to prove his courage/ disgraceful/to stop the Practice of sleeping with granny and Swami before going to bed.

Swami had the habit of sleeping with his granny. Swami's father did not like it. Granny used to tell a story to Swami. Father told him to sleep alone in the office room.

4. Father's proposition was frightful/Swami made desperate attempt to escape from his father and pretended to be a sleep.

Swami had a habit of sleeping with his granny. Father wanted him to sleep alone. He tried to convince his father by telling him that a young boy cannot fight a tiger. He was pretending to be asleep. The father pulled the blanket and started dragging. He looked at his granny and mother for help.

5. Silence in room/night advanced/ Swami felt something terrible would happen.

He heard ticking of clock, rustle of leaves and insects humming. He remembered the stories of devils. He remembered the story of Muniswamy's father and the devil on the banyan tree.

6. Swami curled under the bench.

He saw a moving creature. He thought it was the devil.

Actually it was a burglar.

Swami bit the burglar.

Burglar cried out loudly and said, "Aiyo !' Something has bitten me."

Father, the cook and the servant stumbled upon the burglar.

7. Swami's dreadful experience under the bench.

He had nightmares.

His feet were stuck to ground.

A tiger was at his back.

He heard a loud thud.

8. Congratulations showered on Swami /Swami honoured by his classmates, teacher and headmaster.

He caught the burglar.

His classmates looked at him with respect.

His teacher patted his back.

Head Master told that he was a true scout.

9. Swami didn't want to become a police as he didn't have courage.

He wanted to become a driver, railway guard or a bus conductor.

10. Father gave up on Swami and let him sleep where he wanted. Swami's father described him as a clever/wise boy.

11. **The following night swami went to sleep early beside his granny.**

He did so, to trick his father.

This shows that Swami is wiser.

12. When father come to find Swami, mother lost her temper.

Mother and granny were on the side of swami.

They told the father to let swami to sleep where he likes.

Prose: A Hero

I. Multiple Choice Questions

(1Mark)

1. The place where Swami usually slept:

a) Office room

b) his own room

c) in granny's room

d) in the passage

2. The interesting news that drew Swami's father's attention was

a) Five burglars were arrested

b) A girl met with an accident

c) The bravery of a village lad who fought with a tiger

d) A cricket match

3. The news report said that the boy who fought with the tiger stayed on the tree half-a-day. Why did he do so?

a) He wanted to watch the tiger from the top of the tree

b) He wanted someone to kill the tiger

c) He wanted to take rest for some time.

d) He was very weak

4. The important thing according to Swami's father was

a) Courage

b) Strength

c) Age

d) confidence

5. Swami always slept beside

a) His mother

b) his granny

c) his brother

d) his grandfather

6. A frightful proposition according to Swami was

a) sleeping beside granny

b) fighting with a tiger

c) sleeping in the office room alone

d) challenging his father alone

7. Swami's grandmother's practice before she go to bed was _____

a) telling stories to Swami

b) singing songs for Swami to sleep

c) singing lullaby to Swami

d) writing her dairy

8. Swami thought the safe, compact and the reassuring place in the office room was,

a) on the ground

b) under the bench

c) on the cot

d) on the table

9. Swami saw a moving creature in the room, it was

a) shadow of the burglar

b) a scorpion

c) a man

d) a devil

10. Swami did not want to be a

a) bus conductor

b) engine driver

c) police

d) railway guard

11. Father did not like Swami

a) joining the cricket club

b) sleeping in the office room

c) sleeping beside his granny

d) biting a burglar's leg.

IV. Extract based questions

(3 Marks)

1. "Aiyo! Something has bitten me"

a) Who said this? / Who does 'me' refer to? / Who made this cry?

Ans:- Burglar said this.

b) Who had bitten him?

Ans:- Swami had bitten him.

c) What was the result of it?

Ans:- Burglar fell down and he was caught later he was handed over to the police

2. "Your office room is very dusty and there may be full of scorpions".

a) Who said this?

Ans:- Swami said this.

b) Why did he make this comment?

Ans:- because he wanted to escape from sleeping alone in his father's office

c) What does it reveal about his character?

Ans:- Escaping nature/cowardness

3. "Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?"

a) Who gave this suggestion?

Ans:- The police Inspector.

b) Why did he give this suggestion?

Ans:- Because Swami caught the most wanted burglar. For this, police thought he was brave and courageous

c) What did the listener actually want to become later in his life?

Ans:- engine driver or conductor

4. "Congratulations were showered on Swami next day"

a) Why was Swami congratulated?

Ans:- Because Swami caught the notorious burglar of the district

b) What was the impact on Swami?

Ans:- Everyone looked at him with respect

c) How was Swami congratulated by his teacher and the headmaster?

Ans:- His teachers patted his back and the Headmaster called him a true scout.

5. "A frightful proposition", Swami thought

a) What was the frightful proposition?

Ans:- Sleeping alone in his father's office room.

b) Why was it frightful?

Ans:- Because he never slept alone

c) What was "proposition" mean in the context?

Ans:- Suggestion

6. "You must sleep alone hereafter"

a) Who did he usually sleep with?

Ans:- Beside his granny

b) Why did Swami's father want him to sleep alone?

Ans:- Swami's father wanted him to be a courageous person

c) Who does 'you' refer to?

Ans:- Swami

7. "He wished that the tiger had not spared the boy."

a) What do the underlined words imply?

Ans:- It implies that tiger had killed the boy

b) Why did Swami have such thoughts?

Ans:- Because his father forced him to sleep alone in his office

c) Who has that wish?

Ans:- Swami

THE CONCERT

4 MARKS

1. Smita had forgotten something / the manner of the girl (Smita) when she saw the newspaper the mother caution the girl (Smita)

- Smita read the newspaper
- It spoke about the concert by Pandit Ravi Shankar in their town
- She forgot for a moment that Anant dying of cancer
- The mother cautioned the girl by saying sh-sh as the news might disturb Anant.

2. Smita was spell bound / was the concert entertaining to Smita? / in concert hall / Smita's thought in concert hall.

- Smita listened to the music spellbound
- She was thinking of Anant's words the '*chance of lifetime*'.
- Smita was thinking of requesting the Pandit to come her home and play for her dying brother.

3. **The response of the artists (Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha) unusual because the artists** (PRS and UAR) agreed to perform for the boy / the neighbours could not believe their eyes.
- The artists performed in Anant's house, the neighbour could not believe their eyes. They saw Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha.
 - This is unusual because they were famous and busy
 - The artists are not known to visit the common people but Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha agreed to play for Anant and fulfilled his last wish.
4. **Smita wriggled or moved quickly to them / Smita's nervousness / Smita told what she had in her mind.**
- The daring thought was to request Pandit Ravi Shankar to come to her home and play for her dying brother
 - She wriggled through the crowds to meet Pandit Ravi Shankar.
 - her knees felt weak and her tongue dry
 - She requested Pandit Ravi Shankar, he promised her.
5. **Like the story / ending of the story**
- I like the ending of the story
 - It makes me sad
 - I appreciate the kindness of the artists
 - I like the love of sister for her brother.
6. **We must not miss the chance/ Anant raised himself up without any help / the mother murmured with a catch in her throat**
- Anant didn't want to miss the chance of listening to Pandit Ravi Shankar
 - He was dying of cancer and it was a chance of his lifetime
 - The mother feared worst for her son
 - Anant raised up without any help it shows his interest in Pandit Ravi Shankar's music
7. **In what way was the truth frightening to Smita / her eyes filled with tears.**
- Smita feared that Anant may die anytime as he was suffering from cancer
 - Her eyes filled with tears she was sad because Anant wanted to listen to Pandit Ravi Shankar and it was not possible for him.
8. **They had come with high hopes/ doctors said something to parents / they did not voice their fears/**
- The high hopes means to the miracles of modern science they believed that Anant would be cured at the hospital
 - The doctors told the parents to take Anant home and fulfil his all wishes.
 - They (Anant's family members) pretended to be happy in front of him to make him to believe that all is well.
9. **Who is more worried Anant or Smita?**
- Smita is more worried
 - She made plan to bring musicians to her home for her brother. So that her brother's wish could be fulfilled.

I. Multiple Choice Questions**(1Mark)**

25. Baleshwar was _____
 a) Post-graduate **b) an high school drop-out**
 c) a graduate d) an illiterate
26. _____ pulled the red chain to help the wounded girl.
 a) A railway employee **b) Baleshwar Mishra**
 c) Dinesh d) A Passenger
27. Roma Talreja was a 21 year old _____
 a) **call centre executive** b) worker in the Mumbai Suburban services
 c) executive in company d) marketing executive.
28. Who helped Baleshwar shift Roma to hospital? _____
 a) Motorist b) Policeman
 c) **truck driver** d) passenger
29. Which language did the tempo truck driver speak?
 a) Bengali b) Marathi
 c) **Gujarati** d) Hindi
30. Who treated Roma at divine multispecialty hospital and research centre?
 a) Dinesh b) Vijay
 c) **Anil Agarwal** d) Arun
31. The cop suggested Baleshwar to take Roma to Airoli but Baleshwar disagree because _____
 a) **The hospital was far away** b) the hospital didn't have a surgeon
 c) it didn't have sufficient equipment d) it was not a government hospital.
32. Baleshwar was impulsive in taking a decision because.....
 a) he had an urgent work b) he saved his friend
 c) **he had seen the injured girl on the track** d) It was his everyday habit
33. The other passengers didn't volunteer to help Baleshwar because.
 a) They thought one man was enough b) the train was moving too fast
 c) **they were afraid of getting trapped in the court** d) they didn't know Baleshwar
34. Roma was astonished because.
 a) The doctor admitted her to ICU
 b) **A stranger jumped off a moving train and risked his life to save her**
 c) Doctors admitted her without any paper work.
 d) The hospital didn't report the matter to the police.
35. All the following four persons deserve our appreciation. Who stands first among them?

- a) The tempo truck driver
 c) the doctor of the small hospital
- 36. Roma Talreja felt that she could never repay Baleshwar because he _____**
- a) informed Dinesh about the accident.
c) risked his life to save her
- b) Baleshwar**
 d) the medical director of the divine hospital.
 b) requested all the motorists to save her
 d) pleaded the passengers to save her.

III. Extract based questions**(3 Marks)****1. "There is a girl by the tracks!"****a) Who is the speaker?**

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

b) Who is the 'girl' referred here?

Ans:- Roma

c) Why was she by the tracks?

Ans:- Because she fell off the running train/ she met with an accident.

2. "Let's go and help her"**a) What happened there?**

Ans:- The Girl fell of the running train and was lying on the tracks.

b) Why did they have to help?

Ans:- The girl was bleeding and will die if not helped.

c) Who should go there?

Ans:- The commuters

3. "Take the girl to Airoli, suggested cop, there is a hospital there". But Baleshwar disagreed.**a) Who is the girl here?**

Ans:- Roma Talreja

b) Why did Baleshwar disagree to his suggestions?

Ans:- Because the hospital was far away.

c) What did he do then?

Ans:- He took her to the nearest hospital.

4. "Oh I could not thank him"**a) Who was not thanked?**

Ans:- Gujarati truck driver.

b) Why should be he thankful?

Ans:- He helped Baleshwar to admit the injured girl to the hospital.

c) Why could not he thank him?

Ans:-Baleshwar was busy in admitting the injured girl to the hospital.

5. "I think it's astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for me. I can never repay Baleshwar".**a) Who is the Stranger here?**

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

b) What was astonishing for the speaker?

Ans:- A stranger risked his life to save her life.

c) Why couldn't she repay him?

Ans:- Because he saved her life.

6. "I can't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there?"

a) Why was Baleshwar there?

Ans:- He was travelling in the train.

b) When was this statement made?

Ans:- When Roma made full recovery.

c) What would have happened if he had not come there?

Ans:- She would have died.

7. "I hope I am not too late"

a) Who do 'I' refer here?

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

b) Why did he hope so?

Ans:- He wanted to reach her as early as possible to save her life before she could die./ He knew she was hurt badly and hoped he could help her.

c) What did he do?

Ans:- He took her to the hospital and saved her life.

8. "Chacha can I borrow your mobile"

a) Who wanted the mobile?

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

b) Who is the 'Chacha' here?

Ans:- Truck driver

c) Why did he want the mobile?

Ans:- To inform Roma's brother, Dinesh.

9. "It's a regular scene"

a) What is the regular scene referred here?

Ans:- Over crowded train

b) Where can one find this regular scene?

Ans:- In Mumbai

c) Why is it regular scene?

Ans:- Because of over population.

10. "There is a girl by the track," the voices cried out

a) Who is the girl mentioned here?

Ans:- Roma Talreja

b) Who's voices were there?

Ans:- Commuters

c) Why did the voices cry out?

Ans:- They saw a girl falling off the running train.

11. "His heart is hammering his chest, Baleshwar shoved off the still-moving train".

a) Why was his heart hammering his chest?

Ans:- Because he thought about the condition of the bleeding girl who fell off the moving train.

b) Why did he shove off the train?

Ans:- To pull the red chain of the train to stop in order to help fallen girl.

c) His heart hammering his chest, what does it tell about him?

Ans:- His concern and humanity.

12. "Please help to take her to a hospital."

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

b) Who does 'her' refer to?

Ans:- Roma Talreja

c) Why did he take her to the hospital?

Ans:- Because she had fallen off the running train so she was injured and was unconscious.

13. "I can never repay Baleshwar."

a) Who is Baleshwar?

Ans:- A high school dropout and unemployed.

b) Why can't she repay?

Ans:- Because he saved her life.

c) Who is the speaker?

Ans:- Roma Talreja.

14. "My sister is injured, please help me take her to a hospital but no one stopped"

a) Who does 'sister' refer to here?

Ans:- Roma Talreja

b) Who requested here?

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

c) Why was she taken to a hospital?

Ans:- She was injured and was unconscious.

15. "Behanji app theek hai"

a) Who does Behanji refers to here?

Ans:- Roma Talreja

b) Who is the speaker?

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

c) Why was there no response?

Ans:- She was unconscious.

16. "There's a closer place I know of"

a) Who is the speaker of the above statement?

Ans:- Baleshwar Mishra

b) Why did he choose that places?

Ans:- It's near and he wanted to save injured Roma

c) What happened after going to that place?

Ans:- Roma got only first aid due to lack of facilities.

Colours of silence

4 MARKS

1. A friend came to Satish to visit him/ Satish's weakness / Satish confined to bed / the feelings of Satish after Surendra left/ Satish met with an accident / effects of accident.

- Satish fell down from a rickety bridge.
- After operation he lost his hearing ability.
- Getting bouts of fever he, become silent and sad
- Surendra came to meet him. Satish asked Surendra to speak loudly

2. The school or the Head master informed Satish's father of something / Satish didn't want to go to new school.

- The school told Satish's father that they couldn't keep Satish as he had lost his hearing ability.
- Satish didn't want to go to new school where his friends made fun of his deafness.

3. Avtar Narain was angry / Satish was not accepted at the new school.

- Avtar Narain was angry because the school didn't accept Satish as he had lost his hearing ability.

4. Father mother and brother (Inder) to help Satish

Father - Caring for his future, finding an arts school for him

Mother – caring for his present state

Brother – teaching him pronunciation giving Satish company.

5. Satish saw a beautiful bird that was inspiring

- The bird attracted him
- The bird had restless energy

6. Satish's parents were well-wishers but they cared for him in a different way

- Satish's mother wanted him to enjoy his little pleasure she wanted him to be comfortable
- Satish's father did not want him to give up his study so he criticized him for painting

7. Satish's action changed his father's attitude

- Satish continued his painting
- Father came to know that painting had become more important to Satish.

8. Satish was unable (not able) to believe/ Satish expressed his gratitude to his father.

- Satish's father had accepted Satish love for painting, this was unbelievable.
- Satish hugged his father and showed his gratitude.

9. Satis Gujral became famous (popular) all over the world / three fields in which Satish had made his name

- he had made his name in painting, sculpture and architecture,

- his works were displayed in museums all over the world like 'Modern Art Museum', New York, the Hiroshima Collections, Washington, National Art Gallery at New Delhi
He was awarded with order of crown, for the best design of Belgium embassy in New Delhi and Padma Vibhushana awards.

I. Multiple Choice Questions**(1Mark)****3. Satish met with an accident when he was crossing a.....**

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| a) The road at the school | b) rickety bridge over some rapids |
| c) the mountain path | d) snow covered Himalayas in Kashmir |

2. Satish has always been good at

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| a) Urdu Calligraphy | b) Photography |
| c) Drawing | d) Painting |

3. Satish couldn't talk freely with anyone because

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| a) He was suffering from bouts of fever | b) he was operated on his legs |
| c) he was unable to hear a single word | d) he met with an accident |

4. The source of entertainment of Satish was

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) Reading books | b) drawing |
| c) Observing birds | d) Urdu calligraphy |

5. The turning point in Satish's life was

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) his leg was operated | b) he was admitted to a new school |
| c) he watched a bird and drew it's sketch | d) his father permitted him to carry on drawing |

6. Satish Gujrara has been honoured with

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| a) Padmashree | b) Padma Bhushan |
| c) Padma Vibhushan | d) Bharath Ratna |

7. Satish's father didn't want his son to make a living by

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| a) acting | b) drawing |
| c) dancing | d) writing |

8. Satish's life achievement is an ample proof that shows his

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) Physical disability is a barrier to the success | b) one can make achievement |
| c) Physical disability leads to success | d) Physical disability has no barriers to gain success |

III. Extract based questions**(3 Marks)**

1. **"This is an idle pass time ... You would do better to read and get some knowledge".**

a) Who is the speaker of this statement?

Ans:- Avtar Narain (Satish's father)

b) What is the idle time pass, according to him?

Ans:- Filling pages with doodles

c) Why does the speaker give more importance to reading?

Ans:- According to the speaker artists make a pittance and live in poverty

2. **"Why do you take away his source of entertainment?"**

a. Who is the speaker here?

Ans:- Satish's mother

b. Why did the speaker make this statement?

Ans:- Satish's father took away all the notebooks he had drawn.

c. What is his source of entertainment?

Ans:- Fill the pages with drawings

3. **"You want to do this very badly, don't you?"**

a) Who is the speaker? Or whose statement it is?

Ans: - Avtar Narain (Satish's father)

b) What made him say so?

Ans: - In spite of his father's opposition Satish mixing the colours for painting

c) What did the speaker do then?

Ans:- The speaker put his hand on Satish's shoulder

4. **"We will have to look for a new school,"**

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans:- Avtar Narain (Satish' father)

b) Why did the speaker decide to look for a new school?

Ans:- School Head Master informed they couldn't keep Satish in school

c) When was it said?

Ans:- Due to frequent absence and Satish's hearing problem

Grandma climbs a Tree**4 MARKS**

- Grandma had a gift to climb trees. She had learnt it in her childhood by her brother. So the poet calls her genius. She had this gift for being happier than a lift

Everyone feared that one day she would fall and hurt herself

- One day when she was 62 she climbed a tree but she couldn't come down
 - She was rescued. Then the doctor told grandma to take rest for a week
 - Granny told her son that she wanted a tree house
 - Ruskin Bond's father built her a tree house with windows and doors Ruskin Bond also helped him
 - She lived in tree house Ruskin bond climbed the tree every day to have sherry with her
- The poem is about the gratitude of a son towards the parent, as the poet's obeys her mom by building the tree house.

Quality of mercy

- The poet tells us that a man can't be forced to show mercy
- Mercy is gentle. It drops like a gentle rain from heaven
- Mercy is twice blessed. It blesses him who shows mercy and who receives it
- Mercy is powerful than the power of kings crown and sceptre
- It makes *king as attribute to God*, because mercy is the quality of God also Mercy is a divine quality of God. It should be shared.

POEMS FOR MEMORISATION

QUALITY OF MERCY 4 MARKS

**The quality of mercy is not strain'd.
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown.
His scepter shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this scepter'd sway;
It is enthroned in the heart of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.**

By:- William Shakespeare

I AM THE LAND**1 MARK****MCQ**

1. The speaker uses the phrase "I wait" in the poem to show her _____
A. disgust B. annoyance **C. patience** D. anger
2. The earth stares with _____
A. car lot eyes B. dark eyes C. angry eyes D. merciful eyes
3. Then 'someone tickles me' says the earth refer to
A. mining of the earth B. digging the earth for selfish activities
C. Joking the earth **D. the farmers ploughing the earth.**
4. Man has fenced between the countries. But the earth feels at the fence between the countries as _____
A. a beautiful garland to her B. Protection to her property
C. mischief of man **D. chain link necklace choking her**
5. The line from the poem "I am the land" which expresses the self-assertion of the earth is.....
A. I am the land; I wait B. You come with guns
C. you can put a fence around the earth D. I lie patient
6. Who does 'you' refer to in the poem 'I m The Land'?
A. people B. farmers C. Children D. living beings
7. "chain link necklace chokes me"- The figure of speech employed here is
A. personification **B. metaphor** C. simile D. synecdoche
8. "Muddy holes" refers to
A. virtual holes in the land B. intention of the
C. commotion created by the reader D. holes full of mud
9. In the poem I am The Land 'the line' 'car lot eyes' refer to
A. ploughing of the earth
B. light reflected by the earth
C. Moon light reflected by the earth
D. Perception as if the earth were staring with the lights of the car parked on it
10. The speaker in the poem 'I am the Land' is
A. The sun B. The moon C. A woman **D. The earth**

EXTRACTS FROM - BALLAD OF TEMPEST (poem)**3 MARK****1. We were crowded in the cabin, Not a soul would dare to sleep,**

a) Who are 'we' here?

The sailors in the boat are 'we' here.

b) Why couldn't they dare to sleep?

They couldn't dare to sleep because there was tempest and their boat was about to sink in the sea.

c) Who is the poet of the poem?

The poet of the poem is 'James T. Fields'

2. *It was midnight on the waters, And a storm was on the deep.*

a) Which poem are the lines taken from?

The lines are taken from the poem, 'BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST'

b) What does the 'water' mean here?

The 'water' means, sea on which the sailors were going, is here.

c) What was the problem there?

The sailors were about to die of tempest.

3. *Tis a fearful thing in winter,*

a) Why was it a fearful thing in winter?

It was a fearful thing in winter because there was severe cold wind on the sea.

b) Who are the speakers of the above line?

The speakers of the above line are the sailors or seamen.

c) Who is the poet of the poem?

The poet of the poem is 'James T. Fields'

4. *And to hear the rattling trumpet Thunder, "Cut away the mast!"*

a) Who heard this rattling trumpet Thunder?

The seamen heard this rattling trumpet of thunder.

b) Why was there the rattling trumpet?

Because of tempest, there was the rattling trumpet.

c) What is the mast?

A mast is a vertical spar for supporting sails.

5. *So we shuddered there in silence, For the stoutest held his breath,*

a) Who are the 'WE' here?

The sailors in the boat are 'we' here.

b) Why were they shuddered in silence?

They were shuddered in silence because there was tempest and they were about to die soon.

c) What does 'the stoutest held his breath' mean?

They held their breath tight by fear of death.

6. *While the hungry sea was roaring, And the breakers talked with death.*

a) Why was the sea roaring?

Because of the tempest, the sea was roaring.

b) What is the meaning of 'the breakers talked with death'?

The breakers like tempest, thunder and winter talked with death to take away the lives of the sailors.

c) Which poem are the lines taken from?

The lines are taken from the poem 'BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST'

7. *As thus we sat in darkness, Each one busy with his prayers,*

a) Who are the 'we' here?

'We' are the sailors or seamen here.

b) Why were they busy with prayers?

Because of tempest, the sailors were about to die soon. So, they were praying god.

d) Why was there darkness?

There was darkness because it was midnight.

8. *"We are lost!" the captain shouted, As he staggered down the stairs.*

a) Who are 'we'?

'We' are the sailors in the boat.

b) Why did the captain say so?

The captain said so because there was tempest

c) Why was he staggered?

I think the boat was shaking by storm. So he couldn't walk steadily.

9. "Isn't God upon the ocean, Just the same as on the land?"

a) Who said it?

The captain's little daughter said this.

b) Why did she say so?

All the seamen lost hope of life due to the tempest.

c) What do her words mean?

The God is Omnipresent. He is on the land as well as on the sea.

10. "Then we kissed the little maiden, And we spoke in better cheer"

a) Who are 'we' here?

'We' are the sailors in the boat.

b) Why did they kiss her?

She brought back their hope of life by saying God is there to save them.

c) Who was the little maiden?

She was captain's daughter.

11. And we anchored safe in harbour, When the morn was shining clear.

a) Who are 'we' here?

'We' are the sailors in the boat.

b) Why did they say so?

They had lost hope of life just before as there was tempest.

c) Who helped them to come out of fear of death?

Captain's daughter helped them to come out of fear of death.

The Blind Boy

4 MARKS

O say what is that thing call'd light,
Which I must ne'er enjoy,
What are the blessings of the sight,
O tell your poor blind boy.

You talk of wondrous things you see,
You say sun shines bright;
I feel him warm, but how can he
Or make it day or night?

My day or night myself I make,
When'er I sleep or play;
And could ever keep awake
With me 'twere always day

With heavy sighs I often hear
You mourn my hapless woe;
But sure with patience I can bear
A loss I ne'er can know.
Then let not what I cannot have
My cheer of mind destroy;
Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,

Although a poor blind boy.

By:- Colley Cibber
Jazz Poem Two

4 MARKS

- This poem is about the sadness of the black street singers.
- The Jazz singer is sad and worried.
- His head is down.
- His face is wrinkled full of pain and unshaven.
- His eyes are closed.
- His blue shirt is faded and dusty.
- His necktie is undone.
- His stomach is sagging.
- His shoes are worn out and have paper in them.
- He is alone and held saxophone.
- He is proud of his race and believed that he is sent to preach black gospel jazz music.
- He starts to sing loudly then he doesn't appear to be even black man but a bird flying higher.
- Where the song is done he discovers that he is the same old black man.

Off to the outer Space tomorrow morning 2 MARKS

- This poem is a story of an astronaut who is about to go to outer space.
- He tells his friends to look at him before he leaves.
- He requests to take off his name from telephone book.
- In outer space there is no difference between day and nights so calendars and clocks are useless there.
- He will not write or post any letter and mail.
- Nobody will visit him and he feels as if he would be a prisoner.
- There will be no gravitation so the tea cups will circle round him. Like planets round the sun.
- The people can watch him through television and telescope.
- When the rocket moves across the galaxies everyone would envy him. As they didn't get a chance to go to space.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

1. NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

2 MARKS

I. Answer the following in about 4-6 sentences each

1. How the student's march unusual march?

Ans:- The student's march was uncommon/ unusual, because they walked silently without shouting any

slogans or behaving in a violent manner. Even though there were policemen, they marched as if the policemen didn't exist.

2. Why had Patil, the Sub-inspector, come to Mohan's house? Who believed his words? What was the result?

Ans: - Patil, the sub-inspector came to Mohan's house warn about the raid of his department. As he was a close friend of Mohan's father, he asked Mohan to give him the cyclostyle machine and the material pertaining to the agitation against the British. Mohan's mother believed him and allowed him to take away all these things.

3. How did the student leaders manage the protest? Why did they do so?

Ans:- The students leaders and others walked silently without shouting slogans or behaving violently because, they did not want police to arrest them. Therefore, they marched back silently.

4. Why were Babu and Manju bit disappointed with the way the students were marching?

Ans: - The students marched back to their homes silently. Manju and Babu thought that the students would be scared of the police and there would be shouts and slogans against the British. But no such things happened. Hence, they were disappointed.

A Great Martyr Ever Cherished

1. The absence of mother from home taught the children something. What was that?

Ans: - Hanif's mother a vocal artiste, she often had to leave the children alone as she travelled with the performance wing. This led the kids to become very responsible getting up and getting ready for school without her having told them and learnt that one's duty is the most important thing in life.

2. Hanifuddin – 'A Great Martyr' was a talented young man. Describe

Ans: - Hanif was a young soldier. He gave up his life at the age of 25. He was interested in art, sketched very well. He made beautiful cards out of waste material. He read books. He loved playing drums.

3. How was Hanif able to keep himself cheerful throughout?

Ans: - Hanif, a young soldier, He was interested in art, sketched very well. He made beautiful cards out of waste material. He read books. He loved playing drums. Thus he was able to keep himself cheerful through his life

4. Hanif was talented with varied talents and interests. How? Or. As a soldier, 'Hanif had various talents and interests in his youth'. Illustrate the statement.

Ans: - Haniff dabbled in art, sketched very well. He made beautiful cards out of waste material. He read books and loved playing drums

5. How did Hema Aziz teach her children the message that "one's duty is the most important thing in life"?

Ans: - Hanif's mother Hema Aziz had a touring job. Frequent absence of mother from home taught Hanif and his brothers to do their work independently. They learned get up early on their own and get ready for school. They learnt that one's duty is very important to come up in life.

A Bird of Happiness

1. What changes came over Wangjia as the Bird of Happiness caressed him?

Ans: - Wangjia's eyeballs flew back to their sockets. Now, he saw much more brightly than before. His wounds were healed. He was stronger than ever.

2. How was Wangjia made to suffer by the second monster?

Ans:- The monster starved Wangjia. It blew away his bread bag. It turned the mountains and rivers into desert he suffered hunger and stomach pain

3. How was the last journey of Wangjia different from the previous ones?

Ans: - The previous journey was full of sufferings. The three monsters tortured Wangjia, he lost everything like, cloths, food and eyes and almost starved to death. But the last one was fruit bearing as he met the bird of happiness and got back what he lost for himself and for his people from the bird of happiness.

4. Describe the difficulties faced by Wangjia in finding the bird of Happiness.

Ans: - Wangjia came across three monsters on his way. Each of them made him suffer because he disobeyed their orders. The first monster made him walk nine hundred miles, boots were ripped apart, and feet were cut into pieces. The second monster made him almost starve to death. The third monster made him blind.

5. Appreciate the qualities of Wangjia.

Ans: - Wangjia was kind, honest, sincere his efforts. He sacrificed everything for the sake happiness of people of his village.

6. How did the first monster make Wangjia suffer? OR "Will I ever make it? Why did Wangjia feel so?"

Ans: - The first monster made him walk nine hundred miles, boots were ripped apart, and feet were cut into pieces. He turned the smooth road into a vast scree. His hands were torn to shreds. So, Wangjia said to himself if he would ever make it.

LETTER WRITING.**4 MARKS**

Letter Writing is an art. Every educated person must know this skill. In our day today life we have to write letters to a friend, a relative, and an official a businessman.

There are many kinds of letters.

Example

1. Personal Letter: We usually write letters to friends, relatives. In general a letter has the following parts:
 - 1) *The Heading:* It gives the address of the writer and date; it is written on the top right hand side of the letter.
 - 2) *The Salutation:* Write it on the left hand side, suppose if you are writing to your family members write "My dear (father, mother, parents, brother, sister uncle etc) if you have to write to your friend, write,

My dear.... (Joseph, Mohsin, Baari, Friend).

- 3) *The body*: In this part you have to write the subject matter or your message. The message should be clear and logical.
- 4) *The Subscription*: It is usually written at the right hand side at the end of the letter, to relatives we write "Yours affectionately", to a friend, "Yours true friend" or "Yours Sincerely", or just yours + your name put comma after the subscription, with Signature of the writer at the end.

Note: Name and address should be written with some complementary word E.g.: Mr. / Mrs. / Ms / at the beginning of the name.

Imagine that you are Shiela / Suresh Studying in 10th Standard, Government High School Davanagere.

Write a letter to your friend inviting him to spend holidays at your home.

Shiela/ Suresh,
Govt High School Tiptur.
Date

Dear friend,

I am doing well here by the grace of God I hope you are also doing well there.

Friend, our mid-term exams are over. I did it well. Hope that I will get 74% Or more than 70%. What about your exam?

As you know that mid-term examinations are over. Now I want you to join me during the forthcoming holidays. You have a seabird project, and shipyard and many other places of historical importance. We, together enjoy the vocations. I hope that you will reply me

Soon.

Please convey my namaskar to your mother and father.

Yours Lovely/ dear friend

Shiela/ Suresh

TO,

Mr. Ganesh

#37. 2nd 4th crossMain Road, Durgigudi

Shivamoga

OFFICIAL LETTERS

In our day today life we have to be in touch with the government organization or business world. Therefore we should need to know the format the official or business letters.

- 5) In official letter you can write the address of the write (from address) on the top right hand and on the left hand side and date is written at the foot of writer's address is the from address.
- 6) The salutation; is written on the left hand side, at a lower level than the writer's address or from address. The form of salutation or greeting depends on the relationship between the writer and the addressee. The various types of salutations. Are, Sir, or Dear Sir, Respected Sir etc.
- 7) The body of the letter is the aim or the message. It should have a beginning, the middle and the end. It should be divided into distinct separate paragraph. There should be a continuity of thought in these paragraphs. The content should be brief and relevant to the subject matter.
- 8) The Subscription is written last on the left side, like, with high regards thanking you. Then the complimentary close, it should be yours faithfully for the officials and yours obediently for the teachers.

Write a letter to your principal | the head of the institution to issue your T.C and marks cards.

From: -

X.Y.Z

Date: -

To,

The principal,

A.B.C College

R.T.S Nagar

Sir,

Sub: - Request to issue my T.C and marks cards.

Referring to the above, I the under signed write to state that, I was a student of this institution from 1999-2003- 04. During 2003-04 I have passed S.S.L.C in first class by securing 74.88/. I am grateful for the teachers who have guided me to get this result. Now I want to continue my studies, hence kindly issue my T.C and marks cards.

Thanking you,

*Yours faithful
X.Y.Z*

Profile writing:-

4MARKS

In this section some hints are given, using these hints you have to build a paragraph.. Simply construct sentences using each hints or clues. One example is done her

Given below is a profile of Dr. Nikhita. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Name	: Dr. Nikhita
Age	: 47 years
Qualification	: M.Sc. PhD
Occupation	: Professor in Physics in Delhi University
Hobbies	: Watching birds, Reading magazines.
Reasons for popularity	: Soft spoken, Warm-hearted and love to help students
Academic Achievements	: Paper presentation on 'Waste Management' Author of a book 'Ecological Crisis'

Nikhita is aged about 47.

She has done an M.Sc., later she completed her PhD.

She is working as a professor in Physics at Delhi University.

Her hobbies are watching birds, reading magazines.

She is soft spoken, warm-hearted and she love to help her students, because this she is very popular.

She presented a paper on 'Waste Management'.

And she has authored a book on 'Ecological Crisis'. Or she has written a book on "Ecological Crisis"

Given below is a profile of P. T. Usha. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Born	: 27th June, 1964
Nationality	: Indian
Other names	: Payyoli Express, Golden Girl

Known for	: Track and field athlete
Employed	: Indian Railways
Awards	: Padmashree

Unseen passage

4MARKS

The following points should be kept in mind while answering questions on unseen passage

First you have to read the passage twice, try to understand the main ideas given in the passage.

Then read the questions based on the passage find out their answers in the passage.

Now write the answers in your own words, don't write actual passage (words) of the given passage.

Answer should be brief & clear & avoid unnecessary details

Tense, while answering should be in which they are asked.

Avoid spelling and grammatical errors.

Example

King Ashoka was a kind, wise and righteous ruler. He spent all his time for thinking of the welfare of his subjects. He had a strong desire to make his subjects happy. His subjects could meet him at any time and in any place. He had trees planted on either side of the roads; he had wells dug by the roadside; he had rest houses built for both men and animals. He was respected by everyone.

1) Pick up a sentence from the passage which shows Ashoka was liberal with his subjects.

Answer: - His subjects could meet him at any time and in any place.

2) How did Ashoka usually spend his time?

Answer: - King Ashoka spent his time just for thinking of the welfare of his subjects

3) What kind of a ruler was Ashoka?

Answer: - He was very kind, wise and righteous king.

4) Write any two works of Ashoka which he did for the welfare of his subjects.

Answer: - a) he had built rest houses for Humans and animals as well. b) Planted trees on either side of the road

Example 2

George Washington was the first President of the United States of America. He was born over two hundred years ago in the state of Virginia on February 22. When George was a boy, he had lots of fun exploring the woods and forests near his home.

He enjoyed hunting, boating, and fishing. He lived on a farm and helped his father with the chores that needed to be done. George went to school until he was 14 years old. His favourite subject was Mathematics. George was good, quiet boy who got along well with others.

George grew up to be a tall and strong man. He joined the military. He was a great leader and helped with many battles. He is best remembered as a leader of the continental army. He helped the Americans win the revolutionary war against Great Britain for independence

- 1) What did George enjoy doing?
- 2) Why is George best remembered?
- 3) How did he help the Americans?
- 4) Young George was fun exploring. How?

QUESTION TAG

1 MARK

A question tag is a short question such as 'is she?' or 'isn't she?'

It is usually used at the end of a statement to confirm the validity of the said statement.

There are two forms of question tags.

2. *Positive Tag:* - If the statement is negative the tag is positive. I.e., Aux +Subject
E.g.: Sheila isn't very tall, is she? (Used aux+ not + subject- usually pronoun, like she for Sheila+?)

They don't study in the school, do they?

3. *Negative Tag:* - If the statement is positive the tag is Negative. (Used aux+ not + subject- usually pronoun, like she for Sheila+?)
E.g.: Sheila is very tall, isn't she?

They study in the school, don't they? If there is no auxiliary verb then take 'do' support

1. Satish is not interested in music,

The question tag to be used above is

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) isn't he ? | b) hasn't he ? |
| c) is he ? | d) has he ? |

Ans: C) is he?

2. Gopal bought some sweets this morning, The question tag to be used above is

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a) doesn't he ? | b) won't he ? |
| c) didn't he ? | d) can't he ? |

Ans: c) didn't he?

3. Choose the correct question tag:

I am mad at English, ?

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| a) do I | b) don't I |
| c) am I | d) aren't I. |

Ans: d) aren't I

4. Father never sits in the house,..... Choose the appropriate question tag:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a) Doesn't he? | b) Isn't he? |
| c) does he ? | d) did he ? |

Ans: c) does he?

5. Gopi broke the glass,.....?

The question tag to be used for the above statement is

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) did he | b) was he |
| c) wasn't he | d) didn't he |

Ans: d) didn't he?

6. The old man sat under a tree to rest,

The question tag to be used above is

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) did he ? | b) Doesn't he? |
| c) Didn't he? | d) Wasn't he? |

Ans: c) Didn't he?

7. Satish is not interested in music,

The question tag to be used above is

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) isn't he ? | b) hasn't he ? |
| c) is he ? | d) has he ? |

Ans: c) is he?

8. Shiva has not closed the door.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) hadn't he? | b) didn't he? |
| c) hasn't he? | d) has he? |

Ans: d) has he?

9. Shila had gone to school.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) hadn't she? | b) had she? |
| c) hasn't she? | d) didn't she? |

Ans: a) hadn't she?

10. Krishna comes from a poor family.

- a) doesn't he? b) does he?
c) has he? d) didn't he?

Ans: a) doesn't he?

HOMOPHONES

1 MARK

A homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as another word but differs in meaning. A homophone may also differ in spelling. The two words may be spelled the same, such as rose and rose, or differently, such as carat, caret, and carrot, or to, two, and too.

EXAMPLES FROM PREVIOUS QUESTION PAPERS

1. Fill in the blank with the suitable word given in brackets:

Mr. Lokesh is the..... of our college. (Principle / principal)

2. Joseph the horse to the railway station. (Rode / road)

3. Ravi thought a plan to solve his problem. (of / off)

Some more homophones

Weak, week; site, sight; right, rite; sea, see; son, sun; throw, through; thrown, throne; etc.

Collocations

1 MARK

What is a collocation?

A collocation is made up of two or more words that are commonly used together in English. Think of collocations as words that usually go together. Like hard work, brisk walk

Combine the word in Column-A with its collocative word in Column-B :

Column-A

Column-B

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Lay | [attention, emphasis, notice, order] |
| 2. Land | [quake, house, lord, rain] |
| 3. Rustling | [fruits, leaves, waves, vegetables] |
| 4. Earth | [quake, house, lord, rain] |
| 5. Brisk | [walk, quick, talk, sleep] |

SYLLABLES**1 MARK**

1. Separate prefixes and suffixes from root words. o examples : pre- view, work -ing , re- do, end -less , & out -ing

2. Are two (or more) consonants next to each other? o Divide between the 1st and 2nd consonants. examples : bu f-f et, de s-s ert, o b-j ect, be r-r y, & pi l-gr im

Never split 2 consonants that make only 1 sound when pronounced together and aren't the same letter (i.e., ' ff '). examples : th , sh , ph , th , ch , & wh

3. Is the consonant surrounded by vowels? o Does the vowel have a long sound? (Like the 'i' in line) Divide before the consonant. Examples: b a -by, r e -sult, i -vy, fr o -zen, & C u -pid

Does the vowel have a short sound? (Like the 'i' in mill) Divide after the consonant. Examples: m e t-al, r i v-er, m o d-el, v a l-ue , & rav-age

4. Does the word end with 'ckle'? o Divide right before the 'le.' o examples : tack -le , freck -le , tick -le , & buck -le

5. Does the word end with 'le' (not 'ckle')? o Is the letter before the 'le' a consonant? Divide 1 letter before the 'le.' Examples: ap -ple , rum -ble , fa -ble , & ta -ble

o Is the letter before the 'le' a vowel? Do nothing. Examples: a le, sc a le, s a le, f i le, & t i le

1. Which one of the following words has one syllable? Write it in the space provided:

Enemy, Supreme, School, Beauty.

Ans: school

2. Which word has two syllables?

Ball, car, love, kilo.

Ans: kilo

3. Which one of the following words has one syllable?

Powder, Blank, Succeed, Enjoy

Ans: Blank

4. Which one of the following words has one syllable? Write it in the space provided:

Burglar, Hunger, Concert, Book

Ans: Book

5. Which one of the following words has one syllable?

Father, Cheque, Office, Travel.

Ans: Cheque

REFERENCE PART

4 MARKS

Arrange words in the order in which they are in dictionary:

2 MARKS

accept, accord, access, account :-

Ans.: accept, access, accord, account

decompose, December, Declaim, decorate

Ans.: December, declaim, decompose, decorate

comrade, complaint, complex, comfort

Ans.: comfort, complaint, complex, comrade

altitude, attitude, alternate, aptitude.

Ans:-

Bun, Butter, Bake, Bread.

Ans:-

study, stare, stand, stitch.

Ans:-

beauty, bear, bean, beat.

Ans:-

SMS DECODING

1 MARK

In this section you will be given abridged words or just letter, which represent words. You have to write this in a complete sentence. Follow marks of punctuation.

1. Write it in the normal way:

r u drinking t?

Are you drinking tea?

2. :- do d hmwrk

Do the homework.

3. :- dis msg is 4u 1ly'.

This message is for you only

REFERENCE MATERIALS (Resources)

1 MARK

Reference Books provide you enough information on what you want to get that is reference materials.

1. Dictionary: It helps to know the meanings, spellings, pronunciations, and variations of words.

2. Encyclopaedia: It gives you basic information on every subject. The information is placed in the alphabetical order.

3. Thesaurus: It is a book of synonyms and antonyms.

4. Atlas: it is a book of maps. You can find a particular place in the world.

5. Bibliography: It is a list of reference books for more information on a subject or topic.

6. Index: A list of contents of a book/ reference material.

7. News Paper: A periodical published daily with news and happenings, notifications, advertising and covering a day.

8. Magazines: A periodical publication containing articles, news, information, entertainment, pass time and stories.

9. Encyclopaedia:- A book or set of books giving information on many subjects or on many aspects of one subject and typically arranged alphabetically.

1. Which source of information would you refer to know the synonym of "happiness"?

(Choose one of the following)

Thesaurus, atlas, magazine, encyclopaedia.

2. is a book of maps in which you can find a particular place in the world.

3. To what do we refer to know detail about a "word"?

We refer to a Thesaurus, Encyclopaedia, Atlas, **Dictionary**.

4. Which source of information would you refer to know the synonym of the word 'pause'? Choose one of the following sources:

Thesaurus, Grammar book, Newspaper, Atlas.

5. Which source of information would you refer to know about global warming? Choose the correct source:

Thesaurus, **Encyclopaedia**, Atlas, Dictionary.

6. To know the spelling of a word 'psychology' one should refer to

(Choose the correct one and write it) encyclopaedia, newspaper, **dictionary**.

7. To know daily events one should read_____ (**Newspaper**, Atlas, manual, index)

8. The place of lot of books for reading and referring...(**Library**, Atlas, Globe, index)

★ **DO NOT GO GENTLE INTO THAT GOODNIGHT** ★

-THOMAS DYLE