

## 1. Prose Section- A

### 1.1 Multiple Choice Questions:

#### Prose – 4 DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

I. Four alternatives are given below for each statement. Choose correct one.

1. The word 'hegemony' means -----  
a) distinction    b) **control**    c) strength    d) energy.
2. Ambedkar spent most of his life by \_\_\_\_  
a) purchasing books    b) attending conferences    c) **reading books**    d) importing books
3. Pick out the word which means 'a quality that makes a person or thing different from another.'  
a) voracious reader    b) reader    c) writer    d) journalist
4. Mookanayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samata were  
a) Voice mails    b) **Newspapers**    c) Political parties    d) institutions.
5. The pilot of the various provisions of the Indian Constitution is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) B.N Rao    b) K. M. Munshi.    c) Dr. B.R Ambedkar.    d ] none

II. Some other important statements:

1. Ambedkar spent most of his life by **reading books**
2. What was the major influence on Ambedkar to look condition of depressed class?  
**The 14th amendment of USA**
3. The 14th amendment of American constitution helped its black people **to get freedom**
4. After returned to india Ambedkar was influence **by Mahatma Phule**
5. Mooknaya, Bahishakrit Bharat and Samata were **News paper**
6. Gandhiji termed the depressed classes **as Harijans**
7. Dr.Ambedkar was made the chairman of drafting committee **because of Indian Congress' farsighted objective and leadership**
8. The first law minister of independent india was....**Dr. B R Ambedkar**
9. The British Rulers exaggerated caste distinction and divided people of India **by divide and Rule**
10. Ambedkar's dream of getting social equality will be fulfilled when **social discrimination is completely eliminated from our society.**
11. Nehru described Ambedkar as **a symbol of Revolt**
12. According to Bhudda Indian caste systems are divided between **the people of noble and ignoble**
13. Gandhiji worked to repudiate caste system **by reminding higher caste duties towards lower caste.**
14. Abmedkar tried to repudiate caste system **by reminding of their right to equality with higher caste.**

#### Prose – 5 THE CONCERT

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Write the correct

or the most appropriate answer.

- 1) Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert was arranged at  
A. Shanmukhananda Auditorium    B Gangapur    C. Pune    D. Cricket Stadium
- 2) Pandit Ravi Shankar is the maestro in playing\_.  
A. tabla    B. **sitar**    C. violin    D. drum
- 3) The chance of life time for Anant was\_.  
A. To talk to Ravi Shankar    B. to welcome Ravi shankar his home  
C. to be a part of concert    **D. To hear and see Pandit Ravi Shankar**
- 4) The announcement in the newspaper that excited Smitha was\_.  
A. there was a cricket match at wanede stadium  
B. Five men were killed in an accident  
C. flower show had been arranged at the nearby park  
**D. Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert was arranged at shanmukhananda auditorium.**
- 5) The known frightening truth to Smitha was  
**A. her brother Anant was going to die of cancer**    B. She would be failed in exam.  
C. The doctors would visit her home frequently    D. She would go to concern with her father
- 6) The native place of Smitha's family was  
A. Bombay    B. Delhi    **C. Gaganpur**    D. Kolkata
- 7) Smitha's family used to stay in Bombay at \_\_\_\_  
A. the hospital    **B. Aunt Sushila's apartment in Bombay**  
C. Resort in Bombay    D. their rented house
- 8) The suggestion given by Aunt Sushila to Smitha to feel better was \_.  
**A. to walk in the park**    B. watch a movie    C. play sitar    D. play table

- 9) The audience respected the Great master Pandit Ravi Shankar by \_\_\_\_  
 A. clapping loudly    B. shouting slogan on him    C. a standing ovation    D. praying silently
- 10) The person who made a long boring speech at the concert was\_  
 A. the singer    B. Ravishankar    C. Allah Rakha    D. A large mustachioed man
- 11) Smitha wriggled through the crowd. Because she wanted to  
 A. meet and see Pandit RaviShankar    B. Meet the music band  
 C. congratulate Ravi Shankar    D. Invite Ravi Shankar home
- 12) Who was a frequent accompanist to Pandit Ravi Shankar  
 A. Ustad Bismilla Khan    B. Ustad Allah Rakha    C. his friend    D. His guruji
- 13) Who discouraged Smitha to when she requested Ravishankar?  
 A. large moustachioed man    B. Alla Rakha    C. The audience    D. Ravishankar
- 14) Anant wanted to become a great  
 A. flutist    B. singer    C. musician    D. sitarist
- 15) Anant raised himself and his eyes were shining even in his sick bed because \_\_\_\_  
 A. he was ill    B. he knew the truth about his death  
 C. he saw a nightmare    D. he heard the name of Pandit Ravi Shankar
- 16) Smitha and her family had come to Bombay so that  
 A. the children get good education    B. Anant could be treated at the cancer Hospital in the city  
 C. to attend music programme    D. to spend holiday

### Prose - 8 SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL

I Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternatives.

1. According to Keilis-Borok The following cannot enjoy a higher income\_  
 A. doctors    B. businessmen    C. lawyers    D. scientists
2. "A writer is not a writer merely a person who writes: a writer is a person who cannot live without writing." -this is a saying by  
 A. Keilis-Borok    B. Rabindranath Tagore    C. Leo Tolstoy    D. A scientist
3. Science is an exciting adventure where major reward comes from\_  
 A. society    B. scientists    C. discovery itself    D. every one
4. By science a Scientist cannot get  
 A. camaraderie    B. independence    C. money    D. freedom
5. The scientist Keilis-Borok worked on  
 A. cold war    B. nuclear weapons    C. seismic waves    D. biotechnology
6. The scientist Keilis-Borok was summoned by  
 A. the President of Russian Academy of Sciences    B. the palace of Nations in Geneva  
 C. the President of America    D. the President of United Kingdom.
7. In 1960, every man and child on the earth lived under the threat of annihilation by  
 A. cold war    B. bombs    C. great countries    D. nuclear weapon
8. The technical experts were summoned to the Palace of Nations in Geneva to solve the problem of  
 A. nuclear weapon test ban    B. nuclear test    C. power politics    D. annihilation
9. People trained in theoretical physics are head hunted by\_  
 A. scientific institutions    B. financial institutions  
 C. mathematical institutions    D. educational institutions
10. Those who trained in biological research become founders and directors in  
 A. electronics industry    B. Pharmaceutical industry    C. large scale industry    D. bio industry
11. According to Keilis-Borok The indispensable guardian and care taker of humanity, is  
 A. nuclear energy    B. bio technology    C. science    D. industrial growth
12. If you are so clever, why are you so poor? -The professional addressed as 'you' in the statement refers more than others to a\_  
 A. lawyer    B. scientist    C. doctor    D. businessman
13. The writer says, "I found myself in Geneva." It expresses ,more than anything else, the writer's  
 A. pleasure    B. surprise    C. anxiety    D. annoyance
14. "immersion in science does not go with common sense," suggests\_ absentmindedness of scientists.  
 Which of the following qualities help the scientists to come up with a solution the problem?  
 A. self-assessment    B. self-praise    C. popularity    D. self-discipline

## 1.2. Two marks questions:

### Prose- 1 A HERO

Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:

**1. Swami's father drew his attention to a report in the newspaper. What was the report about? OR What was the special news about the bravery of a village lad?**

**Ans.:** The newspaper carried a report about the bravery of a village boy who had come face to face with a tiger while returning home by the village path.

**2. What comment did Swami make when he heard the newspaper report? How did his view differ from that of his father?**

**Ans.:** Swami felt that it was not possible for a boy to fight a tiger and it must have been a strong and grown up person who had done this. His father disagreed saying that strength and age were not so important. What really needed was courage.

**3. What challenge did Swami's father put to him?**

**Ans.:** Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone in his office room that night which was a frightful proposition. Swami always slept beside his grandmother so any change in this arrangement made him frightful.

**4. In which part of the office did Swami decide to sleep. Why did he select this place?**

**Ans.:** Swami spread his bed under the bench in the office and crept in there to sleep. It seemed to be a much safer place more compact and reassuring.

**5. As the night advanced Swami felt that something terrible would happen to him. What would it be? How would it happen?**

**Ans.:** As the night advanced Swami remembered all the stories of devil and ghost. He expected the devils to come up and carry him away.

**6. What did Swami feel when he saw something moving in the darkness? What did he do?**

**Ans.:** When Swami saw something moving in the room he imagined that it was the devil. He crawled out of the bench, caught hold of it and dug his teeth into it.

**7. Why were congratulations showered on Swami?**

**Ans.:** Swami had bitten the most wanted notorious burglar of the district. The police were grateful to him for it. So congratulations were showered on Swami.

**8. Why did Swami feel relieved at the end?**

**Ans.:** The next day Swami slept beside his granny. His father did not protect much. Swami felt relieved.

**9. How was Swami honoured by his classmates, teacher and the headmaster?**

**Ans.:** Congratulations were showered on Swami. His classmates looked at him with respect and his teacher patted on his back. The headmaster said that he was a tree scout.

**10. Do you think Swami really wanted to join the police? If not, what did he want to be?**

**Ans.:** No, Swami was not interested to join the police. He wanted to become an engine driver, railway guard or a bus conductor.

**11. "You must sleep alone hereafter", said Swami's father. By doing so, what was Swami supposed to prove?**

**Ans.:** By sleeping alone, Swami was supposed to prove his courage. He was expected to show that even he has courage.

**12. What were the excuses given by Swami in order to escape from sleeping alone?**

**Ans.:** Swami said that he would sleep alone from the first of next month. He also said that the office was dusty and full of scorpions.

**13. What was disgraceful according to Swami's father?**

**Ans. :** Swami sleeping beside his granny or mother was disgraceful. He wanted Swami to learn not to be afraid of darkness.

**14. What ways did Swami think of to escape from his father?**

**Ans.:** Swami tried to change the subject while his father was talking to him. He told his father that he would sleep alone from next month. He went to bed very early that day to avoid his father.

**15. Why did father want Swami to sleep alone in the office room?**

**Ans. :** It would be disgraceful for Swami to sleep beside his granny. Because, he was in the second form and his father wanted him to be independent and brave.

### Prose - 4 DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

**1. Ambedkar had a great thirst for books when he was a student. Explain.**

**Ans.** Throughout his life Dr. Ambedkar was a voracious reader. He had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. In New York he purchased about 2,000 books and that they to be sent to India in 32 boxes.

## **2. How did the fourteenth amendment to the US Constitution and Mahatma Phule influence on Ambedkar?**

Ans. While in U.S.A. Ambedkar was drawn to the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the U.S.A. which gave freedom to the Black Americans. He was at once the parallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India. On returning India he was greatly influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule, the votary of a classless society and women's upliftment. This made him to devote all his time and talents for the betterment of his underprivileged brethren.

## **3. There were great luminaries on the Drafting Committee Dr. Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot. Give reasons.**

Ans. Dr. Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee. He was tactful, frank and had utmost patience. He explained clearly the meaning and scope of the different provisions of the Draft constitution. He explained the most complicated legal concepts which could be easily understood even by a layman.

## **4. Write a short note on Dr. Ambedkar's idea/perception of the three pillars of state.**

Ans. Dr. Ambedkar had a clear idea about mutuality of the legislature, the Executive and the judiciary. He said that the jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled. He had a sense of the importance of the sole of citizens.

## **5. What are the significant observations of Dr. Ambedkar on the constitution?**

Ans. The constitution is a fundamental document which defines the position and power of the three organs of the state - the executive, the judiciary and the legislature. It also defines the powers of the executive and legislature as against the citizens. The other purpose of constitution to limit their authority to avoid tyranny and oppression by the legislature and the Executive.

## **6. How did Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi try to wipe out caste discrimination from India?**

Ans. Gandhiji reminded the higher castes their duty towards the depressed classes. Babasaheb Ambedkar did the same by reminding them of their inherent rights to equality with the higher and more powerful castes. One stressed the duties, the other stressed the rights.

## **7. What made Dr. Ambedkar describe the methods of civil disobedience, Non-cooperation and Satyagraha as the "Grammar of Anarchy"?**

Ans. According to Ambedkar, methods of civil disobedience non-cooperation and Satyagraha are necessary in a state which is ruled by foreigners. But in a democratic country, these methods should not be used. If they are used there would be loss of lives and public property

## **8. Dr. Ambedkar was not in the congress party yet he was made the chairman of drafting committee?**

Ans: Ambedkar was a good social philosopher and dignity of human beings. He made effective contribution to the debates in the assembly on the variety of subjects; his flair for legislative work impressed everyone in the whole nation. Indian Congress' farsighted and objective leadership selected him as chairman.

## **9. Constitution is a fundamental document to the ruler and ruled. How?**

Ans. It defines the position and power of three organs of state-the executive, legislative and judiciary. it also provide the limit their authority to avoid tyranny and oppression by the legislature and the Executive.

## **10. Nehru chose Ambedkar as law minister for three reasons. What are they?**

Ans. Nehru chose Ambedkar as Law minister of India for his skills in the field of law and legislation, for his vision of social justice which was sought to be infused into the new Indian policy. Thirdly his own campaigns against social injustice.

## **11. What were the opinion of Bhudda and Avvai regarding the caste division?**

Ans. Bhudda said 'caste division of India are the divisions between those who are noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome. Avvai said there were only two castes in the world, namely charitable who give are superior and misers who don't give are inferior.

### **Prose - 8 SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL**

## **1. according to the author, why do some people choose to become scientists though they may not earn much money?**

Ans.: According to the author, some people choose to be scientists because they cannot live without science. To them science is an adventure and the discovery made is the reward. Instead of money they enjoy freedom, friendship and the joy of uncovering one of the mysteries of nature.

## **2. Technical experts were summoned by the then Soviet Academy of sciences solve the problem. What was the problem OR**

**What was the 'problem' that the nuclear powers had faced? Was it a violation of the agreement or was it the detection of violation? Explain briefly?**

Ans.: The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test. But there was a possibility that one of the participants could secretly make an underground nuclear explosion. The problem was how the other powers could detect this violation

**3. Technical experts from the super power nations met in Geneva. Why?/What was the purpose?**

**Ans.:** The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test. And also to discuss the problems that could arise as a result.

**4. Who will be head hunted by financial institution and pharmaceutical industries? Why?**

**Ans.:** The people trained in theoretical physics are head hunted by financial institutions; those trained in frontiers of biological research became founders and directors in the pharmaceutical industry.

**5. Give a few examples which illustrate the writer's stand that scientists are the most practical people in the world.**

**Ans.:** All new technologies, all new brands of industry are the results of research by scientists. It is through their work that we have medicines, electronics, synthetic fibres, modes of transport and the green revolution. This proves that scientists are the most practical people.

**6. "A paradox may refer to a person, a thing or a situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strange". In the light of this definition how is MAD a paradox?**

**Ans.:** The agreed nations had the nuclear pact signed to stop the nuclear weapons. But if any country violated the agreement and how it could be detected is the paradox.

**7. Make a list of lessons that the writer learnt at the Geneva Summit.**

**Ans.:** As a scientist, the author had people like him all over the world, who could think and interact as the author, when he is abroad, he need not feel lonely. Science gives us hope of survival and well-being for the whole mankind.

**8. What did Borok learn at the Geneva Summit?**

**Ans.:** He learnt that there were people all over the world, who thought and acted the way he did. So he never felt lonely abroad. He also realized that while there was science there was hope for the survival of mankind.

**9. According to the authors why do some people choose to become Scientists?**

**Ans.:** Some people choose to be scientists because they cannot live without science. Discovery is their reward. They enjoy teamwork, independence and the joy of uncovering one of the mysteries of nature.

**10. Why did the super powers meet in Geneva?**

**Ans.:** The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement, to put a ban on the nuclear weapon test. They also wanted to discuss the problems that could arise as a result.

**11. How could Kelis Borok help to solve the problem?**

**Ans.:** The scientist was doing research on the theory of seismic waves. It turned out that the problem had a direct connection with the theory of seismic waves.

**12. What was the common thread that bound scientists from the opposite sides of the Iron Curtain?**

**Ans.:** The scientists are able to work out a common language, based on respect to hard evidence, indisputable ranking by expertise only and persistent self-criticism.

**13. How does basic science help one's career?**

**Ans.:** The knowledge of basic science give us new sources of energy, mineral deposits, efficient defence from terrorism, cure from cancer and new forms of transportation .

**14. What reward do the scientists get? How are they different from lawyers, doctors and businessmen?**

**Ans:** The discovery itself is the reward of the scientists. The scientists get lesser money than the lawyers, doctors and businessmen. But they enjoy freedom, camaraderie and independence.

**15. Which are the two factors that cause Earth tremors?**

**Ans:** The earth tremors are caused by two factors.

1. by the seismic waves during the earthquake
2. by the underground nuclear explosion

**16. Write the subjects that come under the category of basic (fundamental) sciences.**

**Ans:** The subjects that come under the category of basic (fundamental) sciences are: Antibiotics, electronics, biotechnology, synthetic fibres, green revolution and genetic forensic diagnosis.

**17. What did the writer learn at the Geneva summit?**

**Ans:**the writer at Geneva summit learnt that the scientists have people for them all over the world. While there is science there is hope for survival and well-being of humanity.

**18. Give a few examples to illustrate that scientists are the most practical people in the world?**

**Ans:** All new technologies, all new brands of industry from defence to environment came from fundamental science. For example antibiotics, electronics, biotechnology, synthetic fibres, green revolution and genetic forensic diagnosis are all the gifts of basic science.

**19. What was the problem that the 'nuclear powers' faced?**

**Ans:** The nuclear powers signed the agreement to stop the test of nuclear weapons. But the problem was that if any one violates the agreement by secret underground testing, then how to detect that was not known.

**20. What was the important decision taken by the politicians before the Geneva Summit? How does it help for the survival of humanity?**

Ans: The important decision taken by the politicians before the Geneva Summit was the Ban on nuclear weapon test. This would a hope for the survival of humanity as there will be no competition for developing nuclear weapons.

**1.3. Three Marks Questions:**

**Prose – 2 THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS**

**Read each of the following extracts and answer the questions given below:**

**1. "There's a girl by the tracks!"**

- A. Who is the speaker? Ans.: traveller's voice
- B. Who is the 'girl' referred here? Ans.: Roma Talreja
- C. Why was she by the tracks? Ans- she was pulled down from train

**2. Let's go and help her.**

- a. What happened there? Ans. There was a girl by the tracks.
- b. Why did they have to help? Ans. She had fallen from the train.
- c. Who should go there? Ans- People of the train

**3. "Take girl to Airoli", suggested the cop, "there's a hospital there".But Baleshwardisagreed.**

- A. Who is the girl here? Ans: Roma Talreja.
- B) Why did Baleshwar disagree to his suggestion?  
Ans: Because Airoli was at least 10 kilo meters away and he knew a nearer hospital than that. She needed treatment immediately.
- C) What did he do then? Ans. He took her to a nearby hospital to give first aid

**4. "Oh, I couldn't thank him," Baleshwar thought.**

- A) Who was not thanked?  
Ans: Baleshwar Mishra could not thank the tempo-truck driver.
- B) Why should he thank him?  
Ans: Because the tempo-truck driver helped Baleshwar to take Roma Talreja to the hospital when nobody was ready to help him. He did all the necessary help to rescue Roma.
- C) Why couldn't he thank him?  
Ans: Because the tempo-truck driver slipped from the hospital having done all he could.

**5. "I can never repay Baleshwar".**

- A) Who is Baleshwar? Ans : Baleshwar is a young man who helped Roma.
- B) Why can't she repay? Ans : He has done a great deed. He saved her life from dying.
- C. When did the speaker make the statement? Ans : when she came to know about Baleshwar's help

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

- A. Why was Baleshwar there? Ans : to help Roma
- B. When was this statement made? Ans.: When she was recovered and knowing about help
- C. What would have happened if he had not come there?  
Ans : If Baleshwar had not come forward to help Roma, She would have bled to death.

**7. I hope I am not too late**

- A) Who does 'I' refer here? Ans : Baleshwar
- B) Why did he hope so? Ans : He knew she was hurt badly and hoped he could help her
- C) What did he do? Ans.: He carried her to the roadside and shifted her to the nearby hospital.

**8. 'Chacha, can I borrow your mobile?'**

- A) Who wanted the mobile? Ans. Baleshwar
- B) Who is the chacha here Ans. Truck driver
- C) Why did he want the mobile? Ans : To inform Roma's brother, Dinesh about her accident.

**9. "It's a regular scene"**

- A) Which is the regular scene referred here?  
Ans: The people swarming into the train and getting down hurriedly in populated Metropolis.
- B) Where can one find this regular scene? Ans: In populated Metropolis.
- C) Do you think is this necessary? If not, why?  
Ans: No, It is not necessary. Because if the people rush like that the children, women or aged or Handicapped may fall down the tracks.

**10. "There is a girl by the tracks" the voices cried out.**

- A) Who is the girl mentioned here? Ans: Roma Talreja is the girl referred here.
- B) Whose voices were these? Ans: These were the voices of the people in the opposite train.
- C) Why did the voices cry out? Ans: The people saw Roma Talreja falling from the train on the tracks.

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

A) Why was his heart hammering his chest?

Ans: Because he saw Roma Talreja on the tracks. But nobody came forward to help her.

B) Why did he shove off the train?

Ans: Because he saw if anybody was ready to help her. But nobody came forward .So he volunteered to help her.

C) "His heart hammering his chest". What does it tell about him?

Ans- He was filled with fear for the girl who was on the track.

**12. Please help me 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.:** She was unconscious due to the fall and badly hurt. So he took her to the hospital.

**12. "My sister is injured, Please help me take her to a hospital, But no onestopped.**

A) Who does 'sister' refer to here? Ans: 'sister' refers to Roma Talreja

B) Who requested here so? Ans :Baleshwar Mishra

C) Who does 'no one' refers to here? Ans: 'No one' refers to the motorists on the road.

D) Why was she taken to a hospital? What happened to her?

Ans: She fell down on the tracks and seriously injured..So Baleshwar took her in his hands and requested the motorists to help him to take her to the hospital.

**13. "Behanji aap theek hai?" he asked.**

a. Who does behanji refer to here? Ans: Behanji refers to Roma Talreja.

b. Who is the speaker? Ans.: Baleswar

c. Why was there no response ?

Ans: Because Roma was injured seriously and fell on the tracks unconsciously.

d. How did he help her?

Ans -he took her to nearby hospital where she got first aid and shifted to bigger hospital due to lack of facility there

**14. Whom can I call? He asked quickly, fearing that she would black out once more.**

a. Who does I refer to? Ans : Baleshwar Mishra

b. What did the listener answer? Ans: Dinesh Telraja

c. What do you mean by black out here? Ans: become unconscious

**Prose - 3 GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO**

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

a. Who is the old men referred here? Ans- Don Anselmo

b. What was the negotiation about? Ans.: The negotiation was about the selling of the old man's land.

c. Why do you think it took months to come to an understanding?

Ans.: It took months to come to an understanding because the old man was inno hurry to sell

**2. "We have made a discovery"**

a. Who is we referred here? Ans- Americans

b. What did they discover? Ans.: They discovered that Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land

c. What was the result of the discovery?

Ans.: As a result, they offered Don Anselmo double the price of what they had quoted earlier

**3. "These Americans are Buena gente"**

a. What is the meaning of Buena gente according to the context?

Ans.: Buena gente means good people.

b. Why did the speaker called Americans Buena gente?

Ans.: The speaker called Americans Buena gente because after the survey, they did not cheat Don Anselmo and were ready to pay twice the money they hadq uoted earlier for the additional land.

c. Who is the speaker? Ans : Narrator

**4. He said, "I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner"**

a. who is I? Ans - Don Anselmo

b. What is the mood of the speaker? Ans.: The speaker felt that he was being insulted.

c. What made him to react so?

Ans.: He said these words when the Americans offered him twice the money they had quoted earlier for his land.

**5. "I have agreed to sell my house and land for twelve hundred dollars andthat is the price?"**

a. When did the speaker say this?

Ans.: The old man said this when the Americans offered him double the price that had been quoted

earlier for his land.

b. What does this statement tell about the speaker?

Ans.: This statement tells that the speaker was not greedy and he was a man of principles.

c. Why did speaker agree to sell the land to Americans? Ans. They were Good People

**6. "I did not sell them the trees in the Orchard".**

a. Why didn't he sell the trees in the orchard?

Ans.: According to Don Anselmo he didn't sell the trees because the trees belong to the children of Rio-en-Medio .:

b. How did Don Anselmo defend his statement?

Ans.: Don Anselmo defended that when a child was born in the village, a tree was planted and so the trees belonged to the children of the village.

c. Was Don Anselmo right in saying this? Ans :Yes.

**7. "He lived up in Rio en Medio where his ancestors lived. He tilled the same land they had tilled"**

a. Who does "he" and "they" refer to?

Ans: "He" refers to the old man,Anselmo. "They" refers to His ancestors.

b. What does the statement convey?

Ans: The statement conveys that Anselmo was the oldest man in the village Rio en Medio.

C . What was the profession of the Old man? Ans- Former

**8. "The trees in that Orchard are not mine".**

a. According to Don Anselmo, who did the trees belong to?

Ans.: the tree belonged to the children of Rio-en-Medio.

b. Why did he feel so?

Ans.: He felt so because every time a child was born in the village, he had planted a tree for that child.

c. When did speaker make the statement?

Ans- When Americans complained about the children's disturbances in the orchard

**9. "It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man. He was in no hurry. What, he had the most of was time".**

a. Who is the old man here? Ans : Don Anselmo

b. Who did the old man negotiated with? Ans: The old man negotiated with the Americans.

c. What were the terms of negotiation?

Ans: The old man had agreed to sell his house and land to the Americans for twelve hundred dollars.

d. Why did the negotiation take long time?

Ans: Because the old man had a lot time and he was in no hurry.

**10. "They are good people and they are willing to pay you for the additional land as well. You will get almost twice as much"**

a. Who are the good people referred here? Ans: The Americans are referred to as good people.

b. Why are they offering twice the amount?

Ans: The Americans found that Anselmo owned more than eight acres of land almost double of what was mentioned in the deed.

c. Did the owner accept double amount? Ans- No, he didn't accept

**11. "When you sold them you signed a document, a deed and in that deed you agreed to several things. One such thing was that they were to have the complete possession of the property."**

a. Who sold the property? To whom? Ans: Don Anselmo sold his property to the Americans.

b. Why could not they have the complete possession of the property?

Ans: Because the children of Rio en Medio were over running into their orchard.

c. How did they get complete possession?

Ans- they consulted every child of the village and paid read value for the each tree.

**12. "I know these Americans are good people, and that is why I have agreed to sell to them,but I do not care to be insulted price."**

a. Who is the speaker? and why does he call them good people?

Ans: Don Anselmo is the speaker and he calls the Americans good people as he was a gentle man.

b. What did he sell them and how much did he offer?

Ans: The old man Anselmo sold them his house and land for twelve hundred dollars.

c. Why did he feel insulted? Who insulted him?

Ans: The author and the Americans offered twice the amount as in the deed .But Anselmo was an honest and a gentleman. He did not want more than the deed amount. So he felt insulted.

**13. "I argued with him but it was useless. Finally he signed the deed and took the money but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon."**

a. Who argued with whom? Ans: the author argued with the old man Don Anselmo.



b. What was argued with him?

Ans: He argued with him to take the extra amount for the extra land possessed by Anselmo.

c. Why did he refuse to take the extra amount?

Ans: Anselmo was an honest and a gentle man of Rio en Medio. He was a man of principles.

**14. "One day they came back to the office to complain. The children of the village were over running their property"**

a. Who complained to the office?

Ans: The Americans complained to the office.

b. What was their complaint?

Ans. Their complaint was that the Children of Rio en Medio were over running their property.

c. is the property referred here?

Ans: The property refers to the land purchased by the Americans.

**15. "They are good people and want to be your good neighbours always."**

a. Who spoke these words? Who are called good people here?

Ans: The author called the Americans good people.

b. Who is he speaking to? Why does he speak so?

Ans: He is speaking to Anselmo. Because he wants Anselmo to avoid the children of Rio en Medio over running into their orchard.

c. Who are the neighbours referred here?

Ans: The Americans

### Prose -5 The Concert

**1. "You'll wake him up. You know he needs all the sleep and rest he can get"**

a. Who was sleeping? **Ans.:** Anant

b. Why does he need rest?

**Ans.:**Anant was suffering from cancer and had become very weak. So he needed rest.

**2. "We mustn't miss the chance"**

a. What chance did the boy not like to miss?

**Ans.:** The boy did not like to miss the chance of attending Pandit Ravishankar's music concert.

b. Why is he so eager to make use of it?

**Ans.:**The boy was suffering from Cancer and was very ill. He thought he might not get another chance.

c. Why would the boy, not get a chance in the future?

**Ans.:** The boy was suffering from cancer.

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

a. Who said the above statement?

**Ans.:** Doctors who were treating Anant.

b. Why did they say so?

**Ans.:** Anant's condition grew worse with each passing day and the doctors knew that the boy had not many days to live. This made them to say so.

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

a. Who suggested a walk in the park?

**Ans.:** Aunt Sushila suggested a walk in the park.

b. How was her mood in the park?

**Ans.:** Smita felt alone in the midst of people who were walking, running, playing etc. She was lost in her thoughts.

**5. 'But they did not voice their fears'**

a. What did Anant's parents fear?

**Ans.:** Anant's parents feared that the boy had not many days to live.

b. Why did they not show fear?

**Ans.:** They did not want Anant to know about his sickness and his chances of survival were very less.

c. How did they behave towards him?

**Ans.:** They laughed, talked and surrounded Anant with whatever made him happy

**16. 'Panditji is a busy man. You must not bother him with such requests'**

a. Who was bothering Panditji? **Ans. :** Smitha

b. What was the request made?

**Ans.:** The request was made to Pandit Ravishankar to come to the house and play for Anant.

**17. They could not believe their eyes. 'It is ..... It's not possible?' they said.**

a. Who could not believe their eyes? **Ans.:** Neighbours could not believe their eyes

b. Why couldn't they believe their eyes?

**Ans.:** Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha came to Aunt Sushila's house to play for Anant.

**18. 'Enjoy yourself, lucky you!'**

a. Who is considered as lucky? **Ans.:** Smitha is considered as lucky

b. Why is she lucky?

**Ans.:** She was going to attend the music concert of Pandit Ravi Shankar, with her father. But Ananth could not go because of his ill health.

**19. "No, how can I? We've always done things together".**

a. Who has done the things together? **Ans.:** Anant and Smitha

b. Why is it not possible now?

**Ans.:** It was not possible now because Anant had cancer and was confined to bed. He could not go anywhere with Smitha.

**20. "I must hear him and see him"**

a) Who is „I“ referred here? **Ans.:** Anant

b) What did he want to hear and see? **Ans.:** The concert of Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha.

c) When did he get a chance to hear?

**Ans.:**When Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha performed for the boy in his house.

**21. It is a chance of a life time**

a. For whom was it a chance of life time? **Ans.:** Anant and Smitha

b. What is a chance of a life time?

**Ans.:** Listening to the concert of Pandit Ravi Shankar was a chance of a life time.

c. Why did he feel so?

**Ans.:** He was sick and so he could not attend the concert. He thought it is difficult to get another chance.

**22. "Tomorrow morning we perform for the boy".**

a. Who would perform? **Ans.:** Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha

b. Why would they perform for the boy?

**Ans.:** They would perform for the boy because he was on his death – bed and seeing their performance was one of his wishes.

c. What was the result? **Ans.:** The boy enjoyed the performance and breathed his last.

**1.4. Four Marks Questions:**

**Prose – 6 THE DISCOVERY**

**Answer the following questions in a paragraph of 8-10 sentences.**

**1. "Columbus had the will power and had the strength to face obstacles" Justify your answer.**

**Ans.:** Columbus and his crew left Spain to discover the new world. He and his men sailed for a long time but did not come across the trace of any land. The sailors were fed up. They wanted to go back to their places. They asked Columbus to turn the ship back to their country. When Columbus asked them to wait for a few days, the crew became angry. The sailors thought of revolting and even murdering Columbus. One of the sailors rushed towards Columbus to murder him, Pepe another sailor interviewed him and saved the life of Columbus. Columbus had a lot of patience and encouraged his sailors not to become desperate. After a few days Columbus saw a light faintly flickering rising up and down. The land he discovered was West Indies. The crew jumped with joy.

**2. Give some instances show that Pepe was loyal to Columbus till the end.**

**Ans.** Pepe was the only person who had faith in Columbus and tries to warn him out how desperate other had become. When seamen rushed to kill Columbus, Pepe stopped them with his arms spread out and told that they would have to kill him first. His loyalty put others to shame. He hated the seamen as they drank too much. He liked Columbus because he had a vision; he was a man of principals. He gave much importance to the duty, discipline and loyalty. He was also an eminent leader. So he always wanted to be in the company of Columbus.

**2. Swami Vivekananda says, "Purity Patience and Perseverance are the essentials to success – And above all Love". Does Columbus possess all these qualities? Justify.**

**Ans.:** Columbus wanted to discover a new world which would make his country, king and queen rich. He had faith in God and there was purity in his intentions. All his men wanted to give up, but he had patience and he persevered till he reached his goal. He did not lose heart. Columbus had love – love for his country. Love for God. His good qualities finally lead him to success.

**3. How was the excitement of finding a new land expressed by different characters at the end of the play?**

**Ans.:** Columbus pointed out a light, faintly flickering, which rises up and down. Then Pedro, with a wild shout said Glory by to God and the sea men with joy and excitement cried a light, land! Land! And blessed mother God.

## Prose – 7 COLOURS OF SILENCE

1. "Satish Gujral became a great artist", support this statement mentioning a few of his achievements.  
OR

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

Ans.: Satish Gujral is accomplished in several art forms like painting, sculpture, architecture and writing. Exhibitions of his works were held in prestigious museums like Museum of modern Art, New York, the Hiroshima collection, Washington and the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi. He has published four books of his works in the various arts. He was awarded the order of the crown for the best architectural design of the 20th century for his design of the Belgian Embassy in New Delhi. He has also been honoured with the Padma Vibushan.

3. Narrate the circumstances of Satish's staying at home. Or

Everything seemed like scenes from some pantomime show to Satish? Why?

Ans. One holiday Satish was hiking with his father and brother. They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids. Satish looked down at swirling water below him. His foot slipped. He lost his balance and fell in the rapids. As a result of this his legs and ear were injured. His legs became weak. He suffered frequently from bouts of fever and infectious. He could never hear properly. The teacher did not allow him to come to school because he was weak in hearing and frequently absented for the class. His father tried to get admission to him in some other school but in vain. When he went outside to play with children they teased him. Therefore he was compelled to stay at home

2. Describe the incident that changed the lonely and desperate life of Satish?

4. Ans. One day he was looking gloomy in to the far corner of the garden, he saw a bird that was unlike any he had ever seen before it had a longish tail and black crest. But most interesting thing of a bird was its restless energy. For a long moment he stared at the bird. When it flew away he jumped down from his bed and took out his notebook and pencil he sketched the bird from his memory with a few deft strokes. he liked the picture and set against the stack of books on his bedside table. His father did not like panting initially but later supported well.

## 2. Poetry

### 2.1. Multiple choice questions

#### Poem – 3 I AM THE LAND

Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative and write in the space provided.

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**

6. 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

7. Who does 'you' refer to in the poem 'I m The Land'?

A. **people** B. farmers C. soldiers D. living beings

8. "chain link necklace chokes me"- The figure of speech employed here is

A. **personification** B. metaphor C. simile D. synecdoche

9. "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

10. 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**

11. The speaker in the poem 'I am the Land' is

A. The sun B. The moon C. A woman D. **The earth**

## 2.2. Two marks questions:

**Poem – 4 The Song of India :** Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences

**1. Identify the two speakers in the poem. What does the poet want to sing about?**

Ans. The two speakers in the poem are the poet and the mother India. The poet wants to sing about wonderful culture, heritage, and richness of India.

**2. What are the epics? Why does the poet call the temples as 'epics in stone'?**

Ans. Epics are the stories narrating deeds and adventures of heroic or legendary characters of past or past history of nation. In India temples are called the cradle of Indian heritage and culture. The every temple which was built by great kings tells about Indian great stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata.

**3. What does the poet mean by 'of your children that died to call you their own'?**

Ans. The poet calls our Freedom fighters as children that died to call you their own. Many freedom fighters who fought against British to get freedom. Innumerable children of India sacrificed their lives for mother India

**4. Why is the poet querulous? What does he want to do?**

Ans. The poet didn't get any songs to sing for Mother India. So he is querulous. He wants to sing a song about great culture, heritage, tradition and all its richness.

**5. How does the poet describe the Mother's anger? Name the figure of speech mentioned in stanza 2?**

Ans. He describes Mothers anger by saying that the path that the seers and prophets followed beat into her ears like going because they have flown about her as pitiful thing. The figure of speech is 'Simile'

**6. How was the nature of India described by the poet?**

Ans. The ranges of Himalayan Mountains are covered with snow all the time. The country is surrounded by the three sees and every morning there should be clear with golden rays which washes palm of mother India.

**7. Explain the lines 'A song bathed in the stain less blue Unvapouring in the void?'**

Ans. The poet worried whether he wouldn't get any pure song to sing. He feels that a song should be pure and permanent without being vapoured like water in the sky. He wants a song that without affecting our motherland Like Poverty disease, environmental degradation, ignorance, illiteracy, unemployment, caste, and class conflicts and a hundred forms of exploitation.

**8. What does 'the Motherland writing the book of the morrow' signify?**

Ans. As poet said our mother India has to write the book of our destiny, cancelling all our sorrow. Tomorrow should be clear dawn. Our nightmare should fled in the night. We have to write our bright future

**9. Write in brief your vision of the future of India.**

Ans. The future of India should be like fresh and clear morning. All our social evils of country should be fled in over a night as nightmare. There should be no poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, castes am and unemployment.

## Poem – 8 OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING

**1. State the reason for the poet to say 'Calendars and clocks are useless in space?'**

Ans.: The poet says this because there are no seasons and no day and night.

**2. The speaker has the feeling that he is imprisoned. What might have been the reason for him to have such a feeling?**

Ans.: The speaker is alone and he feels lonely. He cannot have contact with anybody. No one can visit him.

**3. Give some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem 'Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning'?**

Ans.: Writing letters, people visiting, knocking at the door phone contact. The speaker cannot do all these things because he is in space.

**4. The speaker in the poem 'off To Outer Space Tomorrow Morning' says, "Tea cups circling round me like the planets round the sun." Why does it happen only in space and not on the earth?**

Ans:On the earth, each object is bound to earth surface by its gravity. They rest or move keeping balance on the centre of gravity. But in space the objects lose weight and the gravitational power of the earth. Then they move freely around some object of more weight. So the Tea cups circling round me like the planets round the sun.

**5. What does the astronaut deprive off in the space?**

Ans: The astronaut is deprived of many things in space. There will be no calendars or clock. There will be no bond of friendship or relation. They are just confined to the capsule door of the space sealed.

**6. How has the poet described the life in space?**

Ans.: He has mentioned that there is absence of gravitation pull in space. Everything keeps on swirling inside the rocket. The concept of day and night doesn't apply in space. There will be no communication in the form of letters and emails with the outer world. Calendars and clocks are useless in space. Totally, we can say that life in space is totally in contrast to life on earth.

### 2.3. Three marks questions

#### Poem – 6 BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST (3 Marks)

Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.

**1. 'We were crowded in the cabin, Not a soul would dare to sleep'**

a. Who does the word 'we' refer to here?

Ans.: 'We' refer to the sailors.

b. Not a soul would dare to sleep-why was it so ?

Ans.: Because the sailors were afraid that the storm would destroy the ship and their lives.

c. What does the word 'cabin' mean? Ans- Shelter for sleep

**7. 'tis a fearful thing in the winter to be shattered by the blast**

a. What is to as a 'fearful thing'?

Ans.: To be caught in a fierce storm at sea in winter is the fearful thing.

b. How did it affect the sailors?

Ans : The sailors lay awake saying a silent prayer in the dark.

d. Where did the fearful thing appear? What did it shatter?

Ans: The fearful thing appeared in the mid sea. It shattered the mast of the ship.

**8. "We are lost!" The captain shouted**

a. Who does 'we' referable ? Ans:'We' refers to the captain of the ship and his crewmates.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans: The storm was very fierce and the captain feared that the ship would be torn apart any moment.

c. How did his daughter react to the situation?

Ans : His daughter remained calm. Holding her father's hand she asked if God could protect them on land would he not protect them on sea

**9. "Then we kissed the little maiden And we spoke in better cheer"**

a. Who was the little maiden? Ans.: The little maiden was the captain's daughter.

b. Why did they kiss her?

Ans.: The little girl brought back hope to the sailors by saying that God would protect them. So, they kissed her.

c. Who do we refer to? Ans :sail2ers

**10. "Isn't God upon the ocean, Just the same as on the land?"**

a. Who said this? Ans: the captain's daughter.

b. When did the speaker say these words?

Ans.: When the captain feared the ship was caught in the storm, he shouted 'we are lost!' then the captain's daughter said these words.

c. What do these words show the attitude of the speaker? Ans.: Faith in God.

### 2.4. Four marks questions:

#### Poem – 1 GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

**1. Comment on the poem 'Grandma climbs a Tree'**

Ans: The poem 'Grandma Climbs a Tree' is written by Ruskin Bond. The poet calls his grandma a genius for she could climb trees. Ever since her childhood till she became 62, she could climb trees. She did not accept people's advice to stop climbing trees. She learnt to climb trees from her brother. One day in a town she climbed a tree but was unable to get down. After her rescue the doctor advised to take bed rest for a week. But she felt terrible.

One day she requested her son to make a house on tree top. He fulfilled her wish. She moved and stayed happily in the house. The poet also visited her and enjoyed with her.

#### **Poem – 5 JAZZ POEM TWO**

**1. Write the substance of the poem 'Jazz Poem Two'.**

Ans: An old Jazz musician is standing like a Black Ancient mariner. His old face is wrinkled and weary. He wore faded blue shirt. His stomach is hanging loosely. His jacket is worn out and his necktie is undone. His shoes are torn and are stuffed with paper to cover the holes. His rough unshaven face shows pain. He stands alone head down, eyes closed and ears perked. An old saxophone hangs across his chest supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger. He gently lifts the saxophone to the parted lips. But once he starts playing music he is no longer a Black man but a bird which gathers his wings and flies high and higher. He seems to be spreading the message of God through his music.

## 2.5. Memorization: (4 Marks)

### Poem – 2 QUALITY OF MERCY

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 bless eth him that gives, and him that takes.  
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes  
The throned monarch better than his crown.  
His sceptre 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 sceptred sway; 10  
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. 14

OR

### Poem – 7 THE BLIND BOY

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! 4  
You talk of wondrous things you see,  
You say the sun shines bright;  
I feel him warm, but how can he  
Or make it day or night? 8  
My day or night myself I make,  
When'er I sleep or play;  
And could I ever keep awake  
With me 'twere always day. 12  
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. 16  
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. 20

## 3. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

### Two marks questions

#### S.R. 1. NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

Answer the following in about 2-3 sentences each

#### **1. Why were the students marching in the street? Why was it termed uncommon?**

**Ans.:** The students were marching to give a notice to the collector, for the British to quit India. It was uncommon because they walked silently without shouting slogans or behaving in a violent manner. Even though there were policemen, they marched as if the policemen didn't exist.

#### **2. Can you guess what the police officer had been talking to the student leaders?**

**Ans. :** The students met the D.S.P. and one of them handed him a piece of paper. The Police Officer didn't even glance at it. This shows that he might have advised them to go back. He might have told them to stop their agitation.

#### **3. Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way students were marching. What was the reason?**

**Ans.:** The students marched back to their homes silently and Manju and Babu thought that the students were scared of the police. According to them, the students should have protested. Hence, they were disappointed.

#### **4. What had the police expected about the way of protest? How did the student leaders manage the protest?**

**Ans.:** The police expected the students to shout slogans and cause violence. This would make the police to arrest them, beat them up and imprison them. But the student's leaders did not want to be arrested then, as they had a lot more to do. Therefore, they marched back silently.

#### **5. What was there in the 'mysterious parcel'? What suspicion did the police have about that?**

**Ans.:** The 'mysterious parcel' contained a 'cyclostyle machine'. The police suspected that Mohan and his family were making copies of Mahatma's speech. They also suspected that some people were hiding these.

#### **6. Why had Patil, the sub – inspector come to Mohan's house? Who believed him? What was the result?**

**Ans.:** Patil the sub-inspector came to Mohan's house to give a warning about the raid of his wife. As he was a close friend of Mohan's father, he asked Mohan to give him the cyclostyle machine and all proof pertaining to the agitation against the British. Mohan's mother believed him and allowed him to take away all these things.

#### **7. How do you know that Mohan's mother was supportive of their struggle?**

**Ans.:** When Suman and their friend brought the cyclostyle machine, she asked them to keep it in the puja room. When the sub Inspector came in initially, she acted as if everything was normal and nothing revolutionary took place at their home.

### **8. What do you think is the writer of the incident trying to impress upon the readers?**

**Ans.:** People wanted to fight against the British and get freedom. Some Indians were working for the British but they were waiting for them to quit India. These people helped the freedom fighters secretly. The sub-Inspector Patil also indirectly helped Mohan's family.

### **S.R. 2. ON TOP OF THE WORLD**

#### **1. What makes you think that Dicky Dolma's life as a girl was sorrowful?**

**Ans.:** Dicky Dolma lost her mother when she was 11. She lost her elder brother too.

#### **2. What factors encouraged Dolma to take up basic mountaineering course?**

**Ans.:** Dolma came to know that a mountaineering institute was set up at Manali and it would give training to those who were interested in climbing mountains. Her friends and her family members also encouraged her to join this course.

#### **3. Dolma says, "It is not a difficult decision for me to take up the challenge of the lofty mountains"**

##### **Why does she say so?**

**Ans.:** From her childhood, Dolma had been fascinated by the grandeur of the snow clad peaks of the Himalayas. Her home, in Palchan was surrounded by beautiful mountain peaks.

#### **4. How has Dolma described her preparedness for the task of scaling Mount Everest?**

**Ans.:** Dolma got training in the mountaineering institute at Manali. Her determination and hard work 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

#### **5. What was the biggest headache that Dolma had to face besides her physical and mental problem?**

**Ans.:** Dolma's 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 does Dolma say about mountaineering after she returns from Mount Everest?**

**Ans.:** "Mountaineering" is a tough sport. This thought never comes to me. It is my zeal for the work. Seeing peaks is a second nature to me. I have never been scared when it comes to hard work", says Dolma.

#### **7. What does Dolma say about the view from the top of Mount Everest?**

**Ans.:** Dolma said that an Everest can feel and understand but cannot be described in words. It was much breath taking that she could ever be imagined. The awards that she had bestowed stand very low before the view from the above.

#### **8. What can we learn from Dolma's life?**

**Ans.:** Whenever hurdles come, we must face them boldly. Dolma's determination and hard work, Zeal for the work is emulating.

### **S.R. 3. A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED**

#### **1. The writer speaks of the 'smile' that welcomes anyone who enters Hanif's house. What more do we know about this 'smile'?**

**Ans.:** Hanifudding was a soldier. He participated in the Kargil war in 1999 and sacrificed his life for the sake of the country. He was then 25 years old.

#### **2. What did Hanif chose as his mission? Why did he do so?**

**Ans.:** Hanif knew that life for him was short; he wanted to serve the nation. Therefore he joined Indian Army as a soldier. He believed that a person working for the nation could change lives.

#### **3. Life for Hanif in the beginning was never a smooth sail. Why was it so?**

**Ans.:** Hanif lost his father when he was just eight years old. His mother a vocal artiste was out very often with the performance wing. Therefore he became very responsible at a tender age.

#### **4. The absence of mother from home taught the children something. What was that?**

**Ans.:** Hanif's mother a vocal artiste would often have to leave the children alone as she travelled with the performance wing. The kids became 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.

#### **5. Share your thoughts and impression of Hanif with your classmates.**

**Ans.:** Hanif even though he lived only for 25 years, continues to live forever in our hearts. In his short life span he became a hero by sacrificing himself in the Kargil war. Because of the hardships from a tender age, he learnt that one's duty is the most important thing in life. He often went out of his way to help people and this gave him happiness. He was a young man of varied talents and interest. Life for Hanif was always 'ekdam bindas'

#### **6. How does the writer describe the 'introvert' Hanif?**

**Ans.:** Hanif began to make friends at his fourteenth year of age. He often went out of his way to help people. By doing so, he derived joy.

#### **7. Hanif was a young man with varied talents and interest. Illustrate this statement drawing support from the text.**

**Ans.:** Haniff dabbled in art, sketched very well. He made beautiful cards out of waste material. He read

books and loved playing drums.

**8. What were the dreams of Hanif? Do you think they were fulfilled?**

**Ans.:** Haniff had dreamt that he would rise up the ranks. This dream could not be fulfilled because he was killed in the Kargil war. His dream was that a post be named after him. Those dreams came true when the sub-sector was named after him.

**S.R. 4. THE BIRD OF HAPPINESS**

**Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each.**

**9. 1. What did the people in the poor area in Tibet suffer from OR**

**How can you say that the people in the poor area of Tibet were unhappy?**

**Ans.:** The poor area had no rivers or good land, no warmth or fresh flowers, no trees or green grass. The people suffered from hunger and cold all year round. So they were unhappy.

**2. What did the old folk of Tibet say about happiness?**

**Ans.:** The old folk used to say that happiness was a beautiful bird. It lived far away, on a snowy mountain in the east. Wherever the bird flew happiness went with it.

**3. "Will I ever make it?" Why did Wangjia feel so?**

**Ans.:** The first monster turned the smooth road into a vast scree, his boots got torn, his feet got cut and his hands torn to shreds. So he said to himself if he would ever make it.

**4. How was Wangjia made to suffer by the second monster?**

**Ans.:** The second monster blew through his beard. His bread bag flew into the sky. Blue mountains and green rivers turned into a desert. Wangjia suffered with no food. At first his stomach rumbled with hunger, his head swam and got sharp pain in his guts.

**5. What changes came over Wangjia as the Bind of Happiness caressed him?**

**Ans.:** As the bind of Happiness caressed Wangjia, his eyeballs flew back to their sockets, he saw much more brightly than before. All his wounds were healed and he was stronger than ever.

**6. Why did Wangjia decide not to go back?**

**Ans.:** Though the journey was very tough, Wangjia decided not to go back. He knew that the people at home were waiting for him to bring back happiness.

**7. What did the third monster warn Wangjia?**

**Ans.:** The third monster warned Wangjia that if he wanted to see the bind of Happiness, he must bring Bhima's eye balls. If he failed, the monster, would gouge out Wangjia's eye balls.

**8. How was the last journey of Wangjia different from the previous ones?**

**Ans.:** In the previous journey, Wangjia had his eyesight and was able to see his path. But in the last journey, he did not have eyesight. His eyeballs were gouged out by the third monster. He had to move groping his way with his hands on the ground.

**9. Why did the people offer Wangjia a number of things?**

**Ans.:** The girls of the village offered him barley wine. The mothers spread barley grains on his head. It was Tibetan custom to wish him a good journey.

**10. What brought hope to Wangjia's life?**

**Ans.:** Wangjia climbed up the peak of a snow covered mountain. There he heard the voice of the Bird of Happiness. Wangjia was filled with joy.

**11. Where could bird of happiness be found? Why was it difficult to find the bird?**

**Ans:** The old folk used to tell that happiness was a beautiful bird living on a snowy mountain far, far away in the east. Where ever the bird flew, happiness went with it. It was very difficult to find the bird because it was guarded by three old monsters, who could kill a man by simply blowing through their long beards.

**12. How did the first monster threaten Wangjia?**

**Ans:** The first monster warned Wangjia that if he wanted to see the bind of Happiness, he must kill Lousang's mother. If he failed, the monster, he would Wangjia will be punished.

**13. How did the second monster threaten Wangjia?**

**Ans:** The second monster warned Wangjia that if he wanted to see the bind of Happiness, he must poison old gaffer Silong. If Wangji wouldn't do it, he would starve him to death.

**14. What does the lesson, "The Bird of Happiness" teach us?**

**Ans:** We learn from Wangjia that we should work hard for the sake of people and we should not lose hope though we face difficulties.

**15. What pleased the bird of happiness?**

**Ans:**The bird of happiness was pleased because he was determined to meet the bird though he faced a lot of difficulties and reached the mountain where the bird lived.

**16. What changes came over Wangjia as the Bind of Happiness caressed him?**

**Ans.:** As the bind of Happiness caressed Wangjia, his eyeballs flew back to their sockets, he saw much more brightly than before. All his wounds were healed and he was stronger than ever.



## **4. VOCABULARY**

### **4.1. Antonyms (Opposite words) (1 Mark)**

1. Accept X Reject / Refuse
4. Active X Passive
7. Always X Never
10. Aristocrat X poor
13. Attack X Defend
16. Begin X End
19. Big X Small
22. Bright X Dim
25. Buy X Sell
28. Certain X Uncertain
31. Civilized X Barbarous
34. Cool X Hot
37. Difficult X Easy
40. Dry X Wet
43. Encourage X Discourage
46. Expand X Contract
49. Fastest X Slowest
52. Foolish X Wise
55. Frown X Smile
58. Generosity X Miserliness
61. Glad X Grieve/ Sad
64. Grieving X Enjoying
67. Heavy X Light
70. Highest X Lowest
73. Increase X Decrease
76. Interesting X Boring
79. Large X Small
82. Lenient X Strict
85. Light X Shadow
88. Master X Servant/ Student
91. Mighty X Weak/ Feeble
94. More X Less
97. Never X Always
100. Oblige X Refuse
103. Outer X Inner
106. Permanent X Temporary
109. Powerful X Powerless
112. Professional X Amateur
115. Proud X Humble
118. Quiet X Noisy
121. Remember X Forget
124. Reward X Insult
127. Right X Left/ Wrong
130. Same X Different
133. Shut X Open
136. Slavery X Freedom
139. Special X Ordinary
142. Strict X Lenient
145. Success X Failure
148. Superior X Inferior
151. Tell X Ask
154. Tough X Smooth
157. True X False
160. Vanish X Appear
163. Wise X Foolish
2. Achievement X Failure
5. Affluent X Poor
8. Ancient X Modern
11. Arrival X departure
14. Beautiful X Ugly
17. below X Above
20. Bold X Timid (coward)
23. Broad X Narrow
26. Careful X Careless
29. Charming/ Attractive X Ugly
32. Clever X fool/ Foolish
35. Defeat X Victory (win)
38. Dirty X Clean
41. Easy X Difficult
44. Enter X Exit
47. Famous X Notorious
50. Feat X Failure
53. Former X Later
56. Full X Empty
59. Generous X Miser
62. Good X Bad
65. Happy X Unhappy
68. Help X Hinder
71. Hot X Cold
74. Initially X Finally
77. Kind X Cruel / Unkind
80. Laugh X Weep (cry)
83. Less X More
86. Long X Short
89. Mean X Great
92. Miser X Generous
95. Native X Foreign
98. New X Old
101. Open X Close
104. Painful X Painless
107. Phenomenal X Ordinary
110. Presence X absence
113. Profit X Loss
116. Quick X Slow
119. Quit X Join
122. Reprimand X Praise
125. Reward X Punishment
128. Sad X Happy
131. Save X Spend
134. Silent X Aggressive
137. Slow X Fast
140. Stop X Allow
143. Strong X Weak (feeble)
146. Suffer X Enjoy
149. Superiority X Inferiority
152. Thankful X Thankless
155. Tragedy X Comedy
158. Unique X Common
161. War X Peace
164. Won X Lost
3. Acknowledge X Reject
6. Alive X Dead
9. Appeal X Command
12. Arrive X Depart
15. Before X After
18. Best X Worst
21. Brave X Timid / Coward
24. Bud X Flower
27. Celebrate X Mourn
30. Civilization X Barbarism
33. Come X Go
36. Demolish X Construct
39. Dream X Realize
42. Empty X Full
45. Ever X Never
48. Fast X Slow
51. First X Last
54. Friend X Enemy
57. Gay X Sad
60. Give X Take
63. Great X Silly
66. Hard X Soft
69. High X Low
72. Ignorant X Intelligent
75. Intelligent X Dull
78. Lady X Gentleman
81. Leader X Follower
84. Life X Death
87. Lose X Gain
90. Merciful X Merciless
93. More X Less
96. Near X Far
99. Notice X Ignore
102. Order X Request
105. Patriot X Traitor
108. Poverty X Richness
111. Present X Absent
114. Prolific X Barren
117. Quickly X Slowly
120. Remember X Forget
123. Request X Order
126. Rich X poor
129. Safe X Unsafe / Dangerous
132. Serious X Casual
135. Silly X Great
138. Soft X Hard
141. Strength X Weakness
144. Stronger X Weaker
147. Sunrise X Sunset
150. Sweet X bitter
153. Together X Singly
156. Triumph X Defeat
159. Useful X Useless
162. Widow X Widower
165. Young X old

#### 4.2. Prefixes and suffixes

Use the suitable prefixes. ( un, in, dis, ir, mis, non, im, il, ig )

- |                        |                          |                        |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ----- accurate,     | 2. ----- active,         | 3. ----- advantage,    |
| 4. ----- agree,        | 5. ----- appear,         | 6. ----- beliefs       |
| 7. ----- believe,      | 8. ----- capable,        | 9. ----- civilized,    |
| 10. ----- close        | 11. ----- comfortable    | 12. ----- complete     |
| 13. ----- continue,    | 14. ----- controversial, | 15. ----- co-operation |
| 16. ----- correct      | 17. ----- courage        | 18. ----- culture      |
| 19. ----- decent       | 20. ----- different,     | 21. ----- direct,      |
| 22. ----- disciplined, | 23. ----- do             | 24. ----- efficient    |
| 25. ----- expensive,   | 26. ----- forgettable    | 27. ----- fortunate,   |
| 28. ----- fortune,     | 29. ----- glorious,      | 30. ----- healthy      |
| 31. ----- heard        | 32. ----- honour,        | 33. ----- important    |
| 34. ----- integration, | 35. ----- interest       | 36. ----- interesting, |
| 37. ----- justice,     | 38. ----- kind           | 39. ----- known,       |
| 40. ----- legal        | 41. ----- liberal,       | 42. ----- like,        |
| 43. ----- literate     | 44. ----- mortal,        | 45. ----- noble        |
| 46. ----- obey,        | 47. ----- patients       | 48. ----- patriotic    |
| 49. ----- pertinent,   | 50. ----- pleasant,      | 51. ----- polite,      |
| 52. ----- popular,     | 53. ----- practical      | 54. ----- predict,     |
| 55. ----- pure,        | 56. ----- real,          | 57. ----- regular,     |
| 58. ----- relevant,    | 59. ----- religious      | 60. ----- respect,     |
| 61. ----- responsible, | 62. ----- safe           | 63. ----- seen         |
| 64. ----- selfish,     | 65. ----- sincere        | 66. ----- spelt        |
| 67. ----- Stop         | 68. ----- successful,    | 69. ----- true,        |
| 70. ----- uncover      | 71. ----- understand,    | 72. ----- use          |
| 73. ----- usual,       | 74. ----- usually        | 75. ----- violence     |
| 76. ----- wise,        | 77. ----- worthy         |                        |

#### 4.3. Homophones -

Choose the correct word: (1 Mark)

1. Ravi has a ----- in his pocket. Deepa has ----- to Mysore. (been, bean)
2. ----- are many children playing in the park. ----- schools are closed for three days (there, their)
3. I go --- school everyday. Don't drive --- fast. (to, too)
4. Faded clothes can be ..... The dog ..... of hunger (died, dyed)
5. The company suffered heavy ---- last year. We have to respect the ----- of our state (laws, loss)
6. You are ---- late. I have ---- eyes. (too, two)
7. This ----- leads to Mysore. I ---- a car. (rode, road)
8. We are fond ---- sweets. The flight has taken ---- (of, off)
9. Now a days bus --- has been raised. She is a ----looking lady (fair, fare)
10. He is walking with ---- foot. It is too sensitive to ---- (bear, bare)
11. In that film ----- is not good. We should eradicate ----- system. (caste, cast)
12. She has a very good eye ----- . I purchased a ---- in Mysore. (site, sight)
13. Farmers go to ---- to give the milk. I have a habit of writing ----- (dairy, diary)
14. ---- is a cute animal. He is the only ---- of that property (hare, heir)
15. Gandhiji is an ----- person. Indians follow ----- worship. (idol, ideal)
16. Every day we ---- to god. Lion is waiting for its ---- (prey, pray)
17. Ramesh told me an interesting ----- . That building has four ----- (story, storey)

#### 4.4. Collective word

Combine the word in Column A with its collective word in B (1 Mark)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Authoritative- character, run, manner        | 2. blood – post, water, book, bank        |
| 3. Book – worm, ant, hand, pen                  | 4. break – lunch, dinner, fast, last      |
| 5. bright-boy, cloud, book                      | 6. brisk – run walk, sing, dance          |
| 7. charming – girl, hot, answer, book           | 8. crawl-behind, above, forward           |
| 9. earth – land, water, quake, sun              | 10. emergence- road, train, chain         |
| 11. freedom – fighter, boxer, wrestler, swimmer | 12. frightening- truth, fear, joy.        |
| 13. hand – pants, sari, socks, kerchief         | 14. heading -front, home, place           |
| 15. honey – moon, sun, star, earth              | 16. ladies- train, compartment, penthouse |
| 17. leave – answer, question, letter, box       | 18. little-sea, desert, creek             |
| 19. long – small, hen, run, food                | 20. Modern- traffic, logic, science.      |

21. money – coins, letter, stamps, order
23. Mutinous- mechanic, scientists, sailors.
25. nuclear – land, weapon, bottle, bolt
27. patched-leak, language, fence
29. police – nurse, conductor, constable, stand
31. post – book, box, paper, table
33. Quick- temper, sight, vision,
35. railway – station, chair, run, stop
37. renovated-house, square, market
39. self – discipline, myself, mother, stars
41. small-temper, apartment, sward
43. steel -railing, seat, platform
45. twinkling – stars, moon, sun, earth
47. unexpected- turn, chair, dance
49. wary -faces, pictures, soldiers
51. young- man, giant, set

22. mouth – talking, eating, watering, licking
24. nearby- signal, hospital , train
26. packed -rooms, cars, coaches
28. photo – studio, table, lady, man
30. pondered -future, past, looks
32. pruned-cupboard, table, trees
34. ragged-gloves, work, cupboard
36. reckless-joker, fool, singer
38. replastered-doors, windows, walls
40. shake – leg, mouth, hands, eye
42. speedy – recovery, damage, task, time
44. tenuous- catch, cradle, hold
46. Unbridled- nose, tongue, eyes.
48. wall – door, table, clock, journey
50. wheel – stool, paper, book, chair
52. take - race, chance, walk, haircut

**Others:**

1. arm [chair, bench, table, desk]
3. break [record, climbing, lunch, supper]
5. commit [answer, homework, mistake, wrong]
7. fast [bus, train, ship, jet]
9. make [money, business, homework, house]
11. quick [cure, walk, sleep, cry]
13. strong [water, milk, honey, coffee]

2. board [bus, seat, bed, bike]
4. catch [electricity flood, fire, storm]
6. do [homework, food, money, noise]
8. loud [voice, whisper, blink, simile]
10. pay [attention, exam, development, donation]
12. speed [walk, cooking, recovery, reading]
14. sweet [growth, moment, design, colour]

**4.5. Jumbled letters. (1 MARK)**

**The spelling of a word is jumbled write the word**

- |                           |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. amrtsoe (mastreo)      | 2. areg – rage            | 3. areg – rage               |
| 4. baoed – abode          | 5. beonck – beckon        | 6. dede – deed               |
| 7. egare – eager          | 8. fare – fear            | 9. flitre – trifle           |
| 10. ggrade – ragged       | 11. gola – goal           | 12. gposle (gospel)          |
| 13. irlecam (miracle)     | 14. lasoce – solace       | 15. lbssening – blessing     |
| 16. lgaem – gleam         | 17. lgisetn – glisten     | 18. llepbsonud -(spellbound) |
| 19. maitbion – ambition   | 20. natmuoni (mountain)   | 21. nmotsre (monster)        |
| 22. now – own             | 23. obthre – bother       | 24. odutb – doubt            |
| 25. olyla – loyal         | 26. ppluora (popular)     | 27. rcawl – crawl            |
| 28. rcrhoad (orchard)     | 29. reaemgnet (agreement) | 30. rftalret – flatter       |
| 31. rpeytt – pretty       | 32. rreor – error         | 33. rrppeoyt (property)      |
| 34. sdiocevyr (discovery) | 35. sotaliry – solitary   | 36. stpudi – stupid          |
| 37. suonmm – summon       | 38. trmcou – tremor       | 39. ulbrgra (burglar)        |
| 40. wazdri (wizard)       | 41. xelopinso (explosion) | 42. zoed – doz               |

**4.6. Syllabification. (1 MARK)**

It's the sound of a vowel (A, E, I, O, U) that is created when pronouncing the letters A, E, I, O, U, or Y.

**The number of times you hear the sound of a vowel is the number of syllables in a word.**

**Ways to count Syllables.**

**2. The Chin Method.**

- a. Put Your hand under your Chin.
- b. Say the word
- c. How many times does your chin touch your hand?
- d. This is the number of syllables.

**Look at the following words given below. The words are split. Read them aloud.**

- |                                     |                                 |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. accept ac-cept                   | 2. again a-gain                 | 3. beautiful beau-ti-ful        |
| 4. canteen can-teen                 | 5. college col-lege             | 6. conscience con-science       |
| 7. consonant con-so-nant            | 8. conversation con-ver-sa-tion | 9. idea i-de-a                  |
| 10. determination de-ter-min-a-tion | 11. father fa-ther              | 12. intelligent in-tel-li-gent  |
| 13. Little lit-tle                  | 14. paper pa-per                | 15. probability prob-a-bil-i-ty |
| 16. reflection re-flec-tion         |                                 |                                 |

**How many syllables do the following words contain?**

**One syllable words:** Eye, eat, tea, zoo, go, shoe, key, moon, greed, friend,

**Two syllable words:** Canteen, daughter, college, father, honest, empty, remain

**Three syllable words:**

Accident, affection, relation, selection, familiar

**Four syllable words:**

Conversation, legislature, ceremony, agriculture, relaxation, traditional

- |                                     |                                |  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. accept – ac-cept =2              | 2. adventure – ad-ven-ture = 3 | 3. again – a-gain =2                   |
| 4. ago – a – go – 2                 | 5. anger – an-ger = 2          | 6. canteen – can-teen = 2              |
| 7. conscience – con-sci-ence=3      | 8. continent – con-ti-ment = 3 | 9. determination – de-ter-mi-na-tion=5 |
| 10. determine – de-ter-mine =3      | 11. direction – di-rec-tion=3  | 12. English – eng-lish = 2             |
| 13. idea – i-dea = 2                | 14. people – peo-ple-2         | 15. primary – pri-ma-ry = 3            |
| 16. probability – pro-ba-bi-li-ty=5 | 17. quiz – quiz – 1            | 18. reflection – re-flec-tion=3        |
| 19. school – school = 1             | 20. section – sec-tion =2      | 21. taller – tal-ler = 2               |
| 22. vanish – va-nish = 2            | 23. whole – whole – 1          | 24. wide – wide = 1                    |

### **5. READING - SECTION - B**

#### **5.1. Identify the language function (1 MARK)**

1. Could you please spare some time, sir? a. **request** b. apology c. order d. Questioning
2. You're absolutely right. a. **expressing agreement** b. expressing disagreement c. Complimenting d. Wishing
3. If you don't mind could I use your pen?  
a. questioning b. seeking information c. seeking help **d. seeking permission**
4. I'm really grateful to you. a. Complimenting b. Wishing c. requesting **d. expressing gratitude**
5. I'm very sorry. a. **apologizing** b. ordering c. complimenting d. expressing gratitude
6. You should consult a doctor. a. ordering b. expressing agreement **c. seeking information** **d. Suggesting**
7. Don't worry everything will be all right. a. **sympathising** b. giving direction c. suggesting d. Requesting
8. Shut the door. a. suggesting b. requesting c. **ordering** d. giving direction
9. Story books are on fifth shelf in second row from here.  
**a. giving direction** b. seeking information c. ordering d. Requesting

#### **5.2. Re-arrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence.(1 MARK)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Radha/Does/film/?/sings/songs         | Ans: Does Radha sings film songs?         |
| 2. sight/what/beautiful/a!/              | Ans: What a beautiful sight!              |
| 3. your/how/treat/parent s/do/you/?      | Ans: How do you treat your patients?      |
| 4. snakes/afraid of/you/are              | Ans: Are you afraid of snakes?            |
| 5. the/took/he/deed/the/signed/and/money | Ans: He took the money and signed deed    |
| 6. with/?/do/argument/whose/with/agree   | Ans: Whose argument do you agree with?    |
| 7. the/agree/price/you/with/Do?          | Ans: Do you agree with the price?         |
| 8. poor/Tibet/was/very/area/there/a/in   | Ans: There was a poor area in Tibet       |
| 9. so/special/music/about/?/What's       | Ans: What's so special about music?       |
| 10. walking/a/bridge/he/along/was/narrow | Ans: He was walking along a narrow bridge |

#### **5.3 Comparative Degree**

Look at the pictures. Write a sentence using the correct form of word on what you read. (1 Mark)

1. Frame a sentence using 'bigger than'

**O o**

**A B** Ans: Ball A is bigger than ball B

2. Frame a sentence using 'longer than'

**A B**

\_\_\_\_\_ Ans: Line B is longer than line A

#### **(LANGUAGE USE)**

#### **6.1. Model verb (1 mark multiple choice question)**

Read the conversation and use the most appropriate model verb in the blank.

**1. Syed : Come and play cricket with us. I'm on my way to the field**

**Salim : Sorry Syed, I ... I promised to get the vegetables for my mother. It's getting late. See you later.**

( will, might , can't , won't) Ans. " **c. can't** **6. GRAMMAR**

**2. Father advised his son, you ..... watch T.V. more during exam time.**

(can't, won't, shouldn't, didn't) Ans.: **shouldn't**

**3. Tomorrow is my best friend's marriage, I ..... go.**

(should, must, don't will) Ans. : **must**

**4. Take this umbrella with you. It ..... rain**

(will, can, might, could) Ans. : **might**

#### **6.2. VOICE (PASSIVE FORM) (1 mark Multiple choice question)**

**1. Read the conversation**

**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 .....

Ans. : b. That work is being attended now.

**2. Read the conversation. Choose the correct passive voice for each of the underlined sentences.**

Lakshmi : Have you written all the answers correctly?

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

Ans. b. All the answers have been correctly written by me

**3. I kept a mango here, where is it?**

**B : He had eaten a mango.**

**The Passive form of the underlined sentence is**

a. A mango had been eaten by him

b. A mango have been eaten by I

c. A mango had been eaten by he

d. A mango has been eaten by him

### **6.3. QUESTION TAGS (1 mark multiple choice question)**

**Add suitable question tags.**

**1. He could play very confidently.**

Ans.: Couldn't he?

**2. You cannot help others.**

Ans.: a. Can he?

**3. She is Nishchitha.**

Ans.: a. isn't she?

**4. Raghav is singing a song.**

Ans.: a. isn't he?

**5. Latha is not reading.**

Ans.: a. is she?

**6. I work hard.**

Ans.: Don't I?

**7. We worked hard.**

Ans.: c. Didn't we?

**8. They have two books.**

Ans.: a. don't they?

**9. She has written in.**

Ans.: a. hasn't she?

**10. He will tell us truth.**

Ans.: a. won't he?

**11. Let's start, now, .....?**

**The question tag to be used above is.**

Ans.: b. Shall we?

**12. Read the conversation and fill in the question tag.**

Officer : Good morning, Madam

Lady : Ah, Good morning Sir

Nice day, ..... ?

(is it, isn't it, doesn't it, wasn't it)

Ans.: isn't it

**13. The officer drives the car.**

**The question tag to be used for the above is**

a. does he? b. doesn't he?

c. is he? d. isn't he?

Ans.: doesn't he

### **6.4. 'WH' QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) (1 mark )**

**Frame a 'wh' question .**

**1. They see the P.M. in the parliament?**

a. Where do they see in the P.M.? b. Were did they see the P.M.?

c. Where did he see the P.M.? d. Who is the P.M.?

Ans.: a. Where do they see in the P.M.?

**2. Sujay and Supriya are Radha's Cousins.**

a. Who are Radha's Cousins? b. Who were Radha's Cousins?

c. Who do Radha's Cousins? d. Who Radha's Cousins' are?

Ans.: a. Who are Radha's Cousins?

**3. Yoga keeps the body fit and healthy.**

Ans.: How does Yoga keeps body?

**4. Jashmi took class for two hours.**

Ans. How long Jashmi took the class?

**6.5. Finite and non-finite verbs. (1 mark Multiple choice question)**

**Finite verbs Non-finite verbs Finite verbs or Non-finite verbs**

**The underlined verb is ---**

**1. She walks home Ans.: finite**

**2. She walked home. Ans.: finite**

3. He loves camping in the woods **Ans.: non-finite**  
 4. I need to go to sleep. **Ans.: non-finite**  
 5. The sleeping dog caused a delay **Ans.: non-finite**  
 6. I hate camping **Ans.: non-finite**  
 7. I want to go there. **Ans.: non-finite**  
 8. We ate our roasted marshmallows **Ans.: non-finite**  
 9. **I live in Germany**  
 a. finite b. non-finite c. gerund d. infinitive  
**Ans.: a. finite**  
 10. **We went to school at 9 a.m.**  
 a. finite b. non-finite c. gerund d. infinitive  
**Ans.: a. finite**

**6.6. 'IF CLAUSE' (THIRD CONDITION) (1 mark Multiple choice question)**

**Complete the following statements:**

1. **I would like to buy the house. But it is costly. If the house had been cheap I would.....**  
**Ans. : have bought it.**
2. **Monsoon rains failed. Farmers couldn't grow crops. Newspaper reported: If it had rained the farmers.....**  
**Ans.: could (would) have grown crops.**
3. **Shashi scored less marks in 10th Standard. So he couldn't get seat in the college. His father said If he had scored good marks .....**  
**Ans.: he would have got seat in the college.**
4. **It is raining heavily. If it had not rained.....**  
**Ans.: we would have gone for a week.**
5. **There is a function in the college. They did not invite us. If we had been invited .....**  
**Ans.: we would have attended the function**
6. **She has annual examination in the next month. She is not working hard. If she had worked hard .....**  
**Ans.: She would have passed in the exam.**
7. **they do not have money. They need it very baelly. If you had asked me .....**  
**Ans.: I would have given you.**
8. **Ram is very slow in getting ready. He has to catch the train. If Ram had not hurried.....**  
**Ans.: he would have missed the train.**
9. **Ashoka was a wise king. Now - a - days also people remember him If the kind had ruled wisely.....**  
 The people would have praised him.
10. **One should have better guidance to achieve something in life. If we had better guidance.....**  
**Ans.: We would have achieved our goal.**

**7. WRITING.**

**7.1 LETTER WRITING. (4 MARKS)**

**1. Imagine that you are Shanthi / Prasad Studying in 10th Std, Government High School Tiptur.**

**Write a letter to Your father requesting him to send Rs. 500/- buy stationary things.**

From,  
 Shanthi,  
 Govt High School  
 Tiptur.  
 Date:

**My dear father,**

I am fine; I expect the same of you. I am studying well. The teacher has informed us to buy 10- two hundred page notebooks and 8- hundred page notebooks. I need Rs. 500/- will you send the amount to enable me to buy notebooks.

**Yours lovingly,**

Shanthi

**TO,**

Ananda,  
 Kallappashetty garden,  
 Tiptur - 572201

**2. Imagine that you are Ramya /Ranjith Studied in Government High School, Vidyanagar, Bengaluru.**

**Write a letter to Your Head Master requesting to issue Transfer Certificate.**

**From,**

Ramya  
D/o Mohan,  
Vidyanagar,  
Bengaluru.

**Date**

**To,**

The Head Master,  
Govt High School,  
Vidyanagar,  
Bengaluru.

**Respected Sir/ Madam,**

**Sub:- Requesting to issue T.C.**

I have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination in April this year, in first class, with Register No- F1578736. I wish to continue my studies at Vivekananda College, Bangalore, I request you to kindly issue me the Transfer certificate..

Thanking You,

**Yours Faithfully,**

Ramya

**Place: Vidyanagar**

**Date: 01-01-2016**

**3. Imagine that you are Poornima / Prakash Govt. high school Hubli, Write a letter to your friend to invite for your birthday function.**

**From,**

Poornima / Prakash  
Govt. high school  
Hubli

**Date: 05.01.201**

My dear friend,

I feel very happy to write a letter to you. I am fine here with my studies. I am going to celebrate my birthday on February 14, 2016 at Samudaya Bhavana in Hubli. So I request you to come and join that function and make me happy. Come two days before I arranged for staying. So come soon.

Your loving friend

Poornima / Prakash

To

Mamata/Mallikarjun

KALABURGI

**4. Imagine that you are Kusuma / Kumar 10th class Government High school Biral B. Write a letter to your head master to issue your character certificate.**

From, Date: - 12/01/2016

Kusuma /Kumar

10th class

Govt.High School Biral B

To,

The Head Master,

Govt.High School

Biral B

Respected sir,

Subject: - Regarding to issue of character certificate.

As per the above subject I am Kusuma / Kumar 10th class student of your school. Presently I am applying NGO scholarship which will be given to good and talented students. So I wish to apply to this. So I require character certificate. Please issue my character certificate.

Thanking you,

Yours obediently

Kusuma /Kumar

Place: Biral B.

Date: 12/01/2016

**7.2. Profile Writing: 4 marks**

**1) Based on the information given in the table, write a biographical Sketch**

**Name :** P.T. Usha

**Nick Name :** Payyoli Express

**Date of Birth :** 27th July, 1964

**Place of Birth :** Payyoli, Kerala

**Field of Sports :** Athletics running

**Awards and Medals:** 1) 4 gold medals and One silver medal in 1986 Asian Games

2) Padmashri and the Arjuna Award by Government of India

**Ans.:** P.T. Usha, also known as Payyoli Express was born on 27th July, 1964 at Payyoli in Kerala. She was famous athlete and had won many medals in running. She won 4 gold medals and one silver medal in 1986 Asian Games. She was conferred with Padmashree and Arjuna Award by Government of India.

**2. Below is a profile of Mr. Ramakrishna the school clerk. Write the information in the form of a paragraph.**

**Age :** around 40 years

**Height and weight :** 6 feet, solid built

**Family :** small – one male and a female-college –going

**Reason for his popularity :** helpful, best gardener

**Education ;** B.Com graduate

**Hobbies :** gardening, bee keeping, coin collection

**Ans:** Mr. Ramakrishna is 40 years old. He is a school clerk. He has solid built physique and six feet tall. He is happy with

his small family –wife, a son and a daughter. Both his children are college going .He is a commerce graduate. Gardening,

bee keeping and coin collection are some of his hobbies. He is a very popular person in his locality because; he is helpful

and soft spoken. He is not only a loving father but also an ideal gentleman among his neighbours.

**OR**

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

An old man – greedy – a goose in her house – golden egg –everyday – sold – her living – becoming very rich – thought –hundreds of golden eggs – its stomach. Killed – only one golden egg – lost what she had – moral.

2.. Cap seller - going to market - felt tired - slept under a tree - a basket - caps for sale - monkeys on the tree - came down - opened the basket - took the caps - wore them - started making noise - Cap seller woke up - no cap in the basket - looked up in wonder - monkeys wearing caps - tried several methods to collect the caps - failed - out of frustration threw his cap - monkeys also threw the caps - Cap seller collected the caps and went always happily.

**Practice here**

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## 8. REFERENCE SKILL

### 8.1. Dictionary Work

Arrange the following words in the order in which they are put in a dictionary (2 Marks)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. advocate, advice, advert, adverb       | Ans.: adverb, advert, advice, advocate       |
| 2. accept, accord, access, account        | Ans.: accept, access, accord, account        |
| 3. Benzene, bend, benefit, beach          | Ans.: beach, bend, benefit, benzene          |
| 4. comrade, complaint, complex, comfort   | Ans.: comfort, complaint, complex, comrade   |
| 5. Cancer, candle, canteen, cancel        | Ans.: Cancel, Cancer, Candle, Canteen        |
| 6. Certify, Cerebral, Certain, Cereal     | Ans.: Cereal, Cerebral, Certain, Certify     |
| 7. decompose, December, Declaim, decorate | Ans.: December, declaim, decompose, decorate |
| 8. early, earnest, earth, earn            | Ans.: early, earn, earnest, earth            |
| 9. genices, gentle, general, genuine      | Ans.: general, genius, gentle, genuine       |
| 10. hero, hermit, herself, herbs          | Ans.: herbs, hermit, hero, herself           |

### 8.2 Decode the sms (1 Mark)

### How to teach SMS coding and decoding

We have to teach them with a single letters. We write as:

|                  |                  |                 |                   |                    |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| S – Yes          | Dt – That        | Dts – That is   | Jst – Just        | R – Are            |
| Gt – Got         | Gud- Good        | 1s – Once       | U – You           | Tst – Test         |
| Wud – Would      | B4 – Before      | Evng –Evening   | Wt – What         | Pipl – People      |
| Bk – Back        | Y – Why          | Hw – How        | Plz – Please      | Bcz – Because      |
| Gnt – Good night | Cum – Come       | Skl – School    | D – The           | 4 – For            |
| N – And          | Wr – Where       | 2 – To,Two      | Hmwrk – HomeWork  | Sday – Yesterday   |
| % - Percentage   | 2day – Today     | B/w – Between   | Gm – Good morning | slpwel – Sleepwell |
| Tnk u- Thank you | Satdy – Saturday | 2nite – Tonight | 2Moro – Tomorrow  | Cnt – Cannot       |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. 2 n 2 makes : Two and Two makes four             | 2. c u l8r: See you later                                     |
| 3. dis msg s 4 u lly : This message is for you only | 4. Do d hmewrk quikly? : Do homework quickly?                 |
| 5. do d wrk n go home : Do the work and go home     | 6. How r u? : How are you?                                    |
| 7. Hw r u? : How are you?                           | 8. I 8 rice 4 lnh : I ate rice for lunch                      |
| 9. I cnot c d t pot : I cannot see the tea pot      | 10. I m lte bcoz f rain: I am late because of raining         |
| 11. lk b4 u leap : Look before you leap             | 12. pls come b4 its 2 la8 : Please come before it is too late |
| 13. r u bsy? : Are you busy?                        | 14. R v Gng 2day : Are we going today                         |
| 15. v 1 d match : we won the match                  | 16. v r la8 2 day : We are late today                         |
| 17. v r rdy 2 go : We are ready to go               | 18. Wh r u? : Where are you?                                  |
| 19. y day v rot d sa : Yesterday we wrote the essay | 20. y r u sad? : Why are you sad?                             |
| 21. y r v here? : Why are we here?                  | 22. zzz well gud n8 : Sleep well good night                   |

### 8.3. Reference source (1 Mark)

1. **Dictionary:** Meanings, opposites, pronunciation, the other forms of the words.
2. **Atlas:** Continents, latitudes, longitudes, rivers, mountains, peaks, valleys, seas, oceans, boundaries.
3. **Thesaurus:** Synonyms of words and phrases.
4. **Encyclopaedia:** It gives basic information on every subject in alphabetical order.
5. **Globe:** Locations of places.

**Examples: Which reference material would you refer to find out the information on the following?**

- 1) Information on nuclear weapons (**Encyclopaedia**)
- 2) Pronunciation of the word, "exemplification." (**Dictionary**)
- 3) Synonym of the word, "natural." (**Thesaurus**)
- 4) The place where first nuclear bombs exploded. (**Encyclopaedia**)
- 5) Variations of the word, "inspire." (**Dictionary**)
- 6) To know the spelling of the word, "approximately." (**Dictionary**)
- 7) To collect the information about the things that the scientists need for their research. (**Encyclopaedia**)
- 8) To find out the phrases that means, "to continue." (**Dictionary**)
- 9) To know basic information about great personalities like Mahatma Gandhi, Lincoln, Sir C.V.Raman. you have to read (**Encyclopaedia**)
- 10) To know daily events. (**Newspaper**)
- 11) Details about the rivers of a country : **Atlas**
- 12) To know who won world cup match which was played the previous day : **Newspaper**
- 13) Variations of the word 'Compose' : **Thesaurus**
- 14) To know the spelling of the word "encyclopaedia" : **Thesaurus**

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