

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
ZILLA PANCHAYATH , RAMANAGARA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, RAMANAGARA



A step to success.....

A BUNCH OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR SSLC STUDENTS

SUBJECT: ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 mark)

A HERO

1) The interesting news that Swami's father drew his attention was

- a) five burglars were arrested b) a girl met with an accident
c) **the bravery of a village lad fought with a tiger** d) a burglar was caught by a little boy

2) The report said that the boy who fought with a tiger stayed on the tree for half-a-day, he did it because,

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

3) The important thing according to Swami's father was

- a) **Courage** b) strength c) aged) all of them

4) A frightful proposition according to Swami was

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

5) Swami always slept beside

- a) his mother **b) his granny** c) his brother d) his grand father

6) "From a challenge it had become a command". What does the word 'command' refer here?

- a) killing the tiger **b) sleeping in the office room alone one night**
c) prove the newspaper report wrong d) catching the burglar

7) The disgraceful thing according to Swami's father was_

- a) **sleeping beside his granny like a baby** b) arguing with his father
c) being coward d) sleeping alone in the office room

8) Swami's grandmother's practice before she went to bed was

- a) **telling stories to Swami** b) singing songs for Swami to sleep
c) eating fruits singing lullaby to Swami d) writing her diary

9) When Swami's father pulled away Swami's blanket, for Swami he looked like

- a) **an apparition** b) a brave man c) burglar d) a head master

10) Swami was supported most by his

- a) father **b) granny** c) headmaster d) mother

11) Swami thought the safe, compact and the reassuring place in the office room was

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

12) Swami saw a moving creature in the room. It was

- a) his shadow b) a scorpion c) a mand d) a devil

13) Swami said that there were scorpions behind the law books because

- a. He saw the scorpions behind the books before b. the room was dusty
c. he was afraid of scorpions d. he wanted to escape from his father's command

14) Swami's father wanted Swami to sleep alone in the office room to

- a) be brave b) test his courage c) he disliked him d) develop good habit

15) Swami was appreciated as a true scout by his

- a) class teacher b) friends c) father d) head master

THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS.!

1) Roma Talreja was a

- a) marketing executive b) call centre executive c) unemployed d) house wife

2) "There's a girl by the tracks," these were the voices of-

- a) Dinesh Talreja b) Baleshwar Mishra c) People in the opposite train
d) the stationmaster

3) When Roma met with an accident, the callous behavior was exhibited by _

- a) Dinesh Talreja b) the people watching the accident c) Baleshwar Mishra
d) tempotruck driver

4) When Roma met with an accident no one volunteered because_

- a) They were afraid of getting involved in courts or police
b) They were strangers to Roma
c) they were busy in their works d) they were callous

5) When Roma fell on the tracks, no one was ready to save her except _

- a) Dinesh Talreja b) Baleshwar Mishra c) People in the opposite train
d) station master

6) Roma met with the accident in _____ district.

- a) Thane b) Mumbai c) Pune d) Mirzapur

7) Roma loved her job because

- a) the job fetched a handsome salary
b) she could talk to many people and making new friends
c) it was a respectful job d) she worked for her livelihood

8) There's a girl by the tracks is a _____

- a) story b) an article in the news paper c) An Essay d) a real incident.

9) Baleshwar Mishra was an unemployee because

- a) He was from U.P
- b) He was a high- school dropout**
- c) He was looking for good jobs
- d) He had to look after his parents at home

10) When Baleshwar pleaded for help from the motorists, nobody helped him except

- a) a railway guard
- b) a doctor
- c) a tempo- truck driver**
- d) an on duty physician

11) "Take the girl to Airoli", suggested the cop. But Baleshwar did not agree with him. Because

- a) There was no good hospital.
- b) It was 10 kilometers away**
- c) There were no equipments.
- d) he did not like Airoli

12) The physician in the small hospital gave only first aid to Roma because

- a) She was very serious
- b) she could not pay her medical expenses
- c) There were lack of personnel and equipment**
- d) there were no nurses

13) The only person who volunteered to help Baleshwar was

- a) railway guard
- b) doctor
- c) tempo- truck driver**
- d) on duty Physician

14) Baleshwar had a good memory. The line which suggest this statement is_

- a) He memorized Dinesh's cell phone number**
- b) He remembered the nearest hospital
- c) He asked her relatives phone number
- d) He brought Roma to the hospital in time

15) Roma's brother Dinesh Talreja was a

- a) Soft ware engineer
- b) doctor
- c) marketing executive**
- d) shop keeper

16) Finally Roma was given treatment in the_____ hospital.

- a) Small hospital
- b) Airoli Hospital
- c) government hospital
- d) Divine Multi-Speciality Hospital, Ghansoli.**

17) The doctor at Divine hospital admitted Roma without any paper work because_

- a) She was injured seriously**
- b) he was a good doctor
- c) It was a private hospital
- d) he feared that she may die

18) Baleshwar could not thank the tempo truck driver because

- a) It was just his duty to help him
- b) Roma was his relative
- c) Baleshwar did not know how to thank him
- d) he slipped away with his truck after having done all the help**

19) Baleshar revisited the spot where Roma had fallen to

- a) complain the railway police
- b) look for his belongings
- c) look for Roma's belongings**
- d) inspect how the accident happened

20) Roma said "I think it's astonishing". What was astonishing?

- a) she was survived
- b) a stranger Baleshwar jumped off a train and risked his life for her**
- c) she could never thank Baleshwar
- d) The doctor had done a miracle by saving her

21) According to Baleshwar the people of Mumbai could help at the time of accidents because

- a) They were very busy. b) they were callous to others
- c) They were afraid of getting trapped in courts or with the police**
- d) they don't help strangers.

GENTLEMAN OF RIO-EN-MEDIO

1) It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man. This shows that the old man was

- a) understanding b) quick **c) unhurried** d) witty

2) The old man came to the office to

- a) meet the lawyer b) meet the Americans **c) sign the sale deed**
- d) argue that he was the owner of the land

3) The old man was accompanied by

- a) his friends b) parents c) people **d) a dark young man**

4) Behind him walked one of his "innumerable kin". The word "innumerable kin" means that the old man had a number of

- a) children b) trees in his orchard **c. relatives** d. followers

5) The old man in his coat looked like

- a. Senator Catron** b. lawyer c. an America d. Spanish

6) The old man removed his hat and gloves slowly and carefully. This action is compared to

- a. Hero b. an old man c. land lord **d. Charlie Chaplin.**

7) The young man who accompanied the old man had eyes like

- a. lotus **b. gazelle** c. fish d. clear sky

8) The old man carried a cane which was actually

- a. stick b. steel rod **c. a skeleton of a worn-out umbrella** d. stylish stick

9) The old man wore a coat named

- a. Farmer's coat b. Spanish coat c. rain coat **d. Prince Alberts**

10) Which of the following statement suggests that the old man was a farmer?

- a. he loved trees b. he planted trees for children
- c. He tilled the same land they had tilled** d. He loved his people

11) How did the old man greet the people who had been waiting for him?

- a. saluted them b. removed his hat c. shook hands with all of them
- d. bowed to all of them**

12) The old man removed his hat and gloves carefully to

- a. he was afraid that they would be torn. b. it was his usual style
c. he was old and weak **d. respect all who assembled**

13) In the first meeting of the old man and the Americans, they talked about rain and the old man's large family. It was

- a. to mock his large family b. a custom of the Americans
c. to prepare every one for the main talk
d. to make everyone know that it had not rained in that area

14) The old man had agreed to sell house and land for

- a. twelve hundred dollars** b. three hundred dollars
c. five hundred dollars d. eleven hundred dollars

15) The story teller respected the old man by saying

- a. good morning **b. Don Anselmo** c. Hello d. Sir Anselmo

16) According to the engineer the old man owned the land

- a. four acres b. eight hectares **c. more than eight acres** d. eight acres exactly

17) It took a week to arrange another meeting because the old man

- a. deliberately delayed b. **was not in hurry** c. was not in the station d. was ill

18) Don Anselmo says, "The Americans are good people". Because he wanted to_

- a. appreciate them. b mock at them **c. express his sincere feelings** d. flatter them

19) Why did the old man sell his house and land to the Americans?

- a. the Americans were good people** b. he needed money
c. he did not like the land d. his house was old

20) Don Anselmo sold his land but he didn't sell his

- a. house b. land **c. trees in the orchard** d. fruits in the orchard

21) The children of Rio En Medio were Don Anselmo's

- a. Sobrinos and nietos.** b. grandchildren c. Friends d. enemies

22) Don Anselmo inherited the house from

- a. his granny b. relatives **c. his mother** d. his father

23) According to Don Anselmo, The real owners of the trees were

- a) Don Anselmo himself b) the Americans c) The story teller
d) the children of Rio En Medio

24). Don Anselmo did not sell the trees as

- a. Trees were like children to him b. They were grown for the children of next generation
c. He had grown them in memory for every child born in his village
d. He wanted his surroundings to be green

25). Legally saying, the trees should belong to

- a. Don Anselmo
- b.the Americans**
- c. the children of Rio en Medio
- d. The story teller

26). What did Don Anselmo do as he left the place with money?He_____

- a. shook hands all around**
- b.said goodbye
- c. thanked them for purchasing his land
- d.offered them dinner

28. The Gentle man Don Anselmo was very fond of

- a. children**
- b. money
- c. the land
- d. dress

DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

1. This lesson is an extract from the message written by

- A. Sudarshan Agarwal
- B. Dr. Ambedkar
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D.Sri. R. Venkataraman**

2. In New York, Ambedkar bought many books, numbering

- A. 1000
- B. 2000**
- C. 1500
- D.2500

3. The Second Round Table Conference took place in

- A. New York
- B. New Delhi
- C.London**
- D.Mumbai

4. The fourteenth amendment of US Constitution gave

- A. Freedom to Dalits
- B. Freedom to Black Americans**
- C. Equal rights to SC's
- D. Granting Independence to India

5. Babasaheb was greatly influenced by

- A. K.M. Munshi
- B.Mahatama Phule**
- C. Martin Luther King Jr.
- d.Mahatma Candhi

6. The newspaper started by Babasaheb was

- A.Mooknayak**
- B.Hitakarani Sabha
- C. Bharat
- D.India

7.Dr. B.R Ambedkar started a new political party called

- A.Samata Party
- B. Marxist Party
- C. Independent labour party**
- D.Swaraj Party

8. Gandhiji called depressed classes as

- A.Harineta
- B.Harijan**
- C.Untouchables
- D.Downtrodden

9. On passing away of Ambedkar, tribute was paid by calling him symbol of revolt. This was said by

- A.Mahatama Gandhi
- B.Mahatama Phule
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru**
- D. Rau

THE CONCERT

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 Wankhede 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 tabla

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 Ravi Shankar 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. Allah 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 program meD. to spend holiday

THE DISCOVERY

1. "The Santa Maria will be lighter for his carcass". These words were said by

- a. Diego b. Francisco c. Pedro d. **Guillermo Ires**

2. "A good sailor knows his place", says Columbus to Diego. This statement is

- a. a piece of advice **b. an indirect command** c. an expression of sorrow
d. a cry of horror

3. Columbus feels that his worst enemy is

- a. the angry sea b. his vision c. **his uncontrolled tongued.** the sailors song

4. Pepe is always eager to say that he is ever..... to Columbus

- a. loyal** b. disobedient c. disloyal d. unfaithful

5. 'Who's to put him in irons?' challenges Guillermo. The person meant by 'him' in this context is:

- a. Guillermo b. The first man to move towards Columbus
c. Columbus **d. The first man who challenged Columbus**

6. Columbus set out from Spain

- a. for a long holiday b. to become a new world
c. **to discover a new world** d. to make new friends

7. Columbus said that he had discovered one thing. It was

- a. there were no buts to discipline b. a good sailor knows his place
c. God's will was his will **d. a man with a vision has to follow it alone.**

8. "Everybody doubts except me" says.....

- a. Pedro b. **Pepe** c. Diego d. Juan Patio

9. "Your best cannot be bettered", says Columbus. This implies that
a. No one is perfect at anytime **b. There is always scope for improvement**
c. Once we reach the best, we cannot improve
d. Columbus is not totally happy with Francisco
10. 'I will perform it myself, says Columbus. What does 'it' mean here?
a. **To navigate the ship forward** b. To out Guillermo Iris in irons.
c. To turn back the helps towards Spain d. To stop the seamen singing
11. After 'a perceptible pause', who grows more mutinous than others?
a. Pedro b. **Guillermoc**. Diego d. Francisco
12. Columbus says, "Would God implant desire to solve mystery and he doesn't provide solutions? The mood of Columbus in saying this.
a. Desperate b. **Trust/Faith in God** c. Angry d. Helplessness
13. The seamen were desperate because
a. they were tired and wanted to return to their homes and families
b. there was a storm in the sea c. they were tortured by the captain
d. the food in the ship was exhausted.
14. The seamen, when they drink too much, turned
A. weak B. excited C. strong **D. horrible**
15. The name of the ship that took Columbus to discover the new world
A. Santa Maria B. Spainia C. Titanic D. Britannica
16. The seamen were singing the song to
A. keep up their spirits B. to get rid of tiresome
c. enjoy their voyage D. find the new World
17. The word which was considered ugly by Diego was
A. irons B. ship C. Spain D. **mutiny**
18. What was Columbus' worst enemy? It was his_
A. **unbridled tongue** B. Will C. song of sailors D. ship in Storm
19. Who preferred the company of Columbus?
A. Diego Garcia B. Columbus C. Francisco D. **Pepe**
20. "Santa Maria will be the lighter for his carcass". whose words is Pepe quoting here?
A. Diego Garcia B. **Guillermo leis** C. Francisco D. Pedro Gutierrez
21. "What! Does that child stand between me and death?" who is the 'child' referred?
A. Diego Garcia B. Columbus C. Francisco D. **Pepe**

22. What does Columbus compare loyalty to?

- A. seaweed on an outgoing tide B. a mast hollowed by worms
C. bubbles that burst at the first contact D. Storm against deep a ship

23. What does Columbus compare friendship to? _____

- A. seaweed on an outgoing tide B. **a mast hollowed by worms**
C. bubbles that burst at the first contact D. storm against a ship

28. What does Columbus compare discipline, duty and obedience to?

- A. seaweed on an outgoing tide B. a mast hollowed by warms
C. **bubbles that burst at the first contact** D. storm against a ship

SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL

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. A Scientist cannot get more,

- A. camaraderie B. honour 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. largescale 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

- A. **absent mindedness of scientists** B. Foolishness of scientists C. The scientist donot bother about the results D. they bother about money.

15. 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

2 MARK QUESTIONS.

A HERO

1. What was the newspaper report, which drew Swami's father's attention? / What was the specialty of the village lad?

The newspaper report was about a brave village lad who fought with a tiger. He stayed on a tree until some people came to his rescue.

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

Swami's father wanted Swami to prove courage by sleeping alone in the office room. He wanted swami to be independent and develop courage.

3. What was disgraceful according to Swami's father?

Being in the second form, Swami was not independent and was sleeping beside his granny. This was disgraceful according to Swami's father.

4. Why do you think swami looked at his granny any mother while walking behind his father?

Swami looked at his granny and his mother expecting help from them so that he could escape from sleeping alone in the officeroom.

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

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.

6. How was Swami honored?

Swami was looked with respect by is classmates, his teacher patted his back. The headmaster said he was a true scout.

7. How was Swami's view differ from that of his father?

According to Swami, age and strength were important. But his father told that courage was more important.

8. The inspector suggested Swami to join the police when he grew up. Why?/ Why was Swami congratulated?

Swami was responsible to catch the notorious burglar of the town and the police were grateful to him. So he was congratulated.

9. Why did Swami feel relieved at the end?

Swami felt relieved at the end because his father gave up the idea of making him sleep in the office room thereafter.

10. What was the challenge given by Swami's father? / Why did Swami think his father's proposition was frightful?

Swami's father challenged Swami to prove courage by sleeping alone in the office room. As Swami always slept beside his granny, he thought that was a frightful proposition.

11. As night advanced, Swami felt something terrible would happen to him. What was that?

Swami remembered all the stories he had heard about ghosts and devils. Every moment he expected the devils to come up to carry him away.

12. What comment did Swami make when he heard the newspaper report?

Swami commented that only a strong and grown up person could fight a tiger. He questioned how a boy could face a tiger.

13. How did Swami feel when his father compelled him to sleep alone in the office room?

Swami felt hurt and angry. He thought he was cut off from the rest of humanity and felt helpless. He was angry over the newspaper, which had come up with story of a brave village lad.

14. In which part of the office room did Swami decide to sleep? Why?

Swami decided to sleep under the bench because it seemed to be a much safer, compact and reassuring place.

15. Why did Swami say there were scorpions behind the law books?

As Swami did not have courage to sleep alone in the office room, he wanted to escape from his father. Therefore, he said there were scorpions behind his law books.

16. Narrate briefly Swami's experiences while lying under the bench? /How did swami become a hero overnight?

Swami slept under the bench and was troubled by nightmares. A tiger was chasing him, he tried to open his eyes and saw something moving. He caught it and bit it. But that was the most wanted burglar of the town. Swami helped the police and became a hero overnight?

DR.B.R. AMBEDKAR

1. How can you say that Dr. Ambedkar was a voracious reader? /Ambedkar had a great thirst for books. Give examples.

Dr. Ambedkar bought books by curtailing his daily needs as he had insatiable thirst for books. In New York he is said to have purchased about 2000 old books.

2. What was Dr. Ambedkar's idea/perception of the three pillars of state?

Dr. Ambedkar had a clear idea about the mutuality of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. He said that the jurisdiction of each should be untrammelled.

3. What is the significant observation of Dr. Ambedkar on Constitution?

Ambedkar observed that the constitution is a fundamental document which defines the position and power of the three organs of the state-the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. Its purpose is to limit the authority of the three organs to avoid tyranny and oppression.

4. How did Mahatma Gandhi and Ambedkar try to wipe out caste discrimination in India?

Gandhiji reminded the higher castes of their duty towards the depressed classes. Ambedkar reminded the depressed classes of their rights to equality with the higher classes.

5. How did the 14th Amendment of the US Constitution and Mahatma Phule influence Dr. Ambedkar?

The fourteenth amendment of the US constitution gave freedom to the black Americans. Ambedkar realised similar situation of the depressed classes in India. He was impressed with Mahatma Phule's work for women's upliftment and for a classless society.

6. Nehru chose Ambedkar as the law minister. Why?

Nehru recognised Ambedkar's skills in the field of law and legislation and his vision of social justice which was needed for new Indian polity. So he chose Ambedkar as the law minister.

7. What made Dr. Ambedkar describe the method of civil disobedience, nonco-operation and satyagraha as the 'grammar of anarchy'?

Ambedkar opposed the idea of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and Satyagraha and called them as 'Grammar of anarchy'. Such means of protest were against democracy and such methods only lead to loss of property and human lives.

8. There were great luminaries on the drafting committee, Dr. Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot. Give reasons.

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 and explained the most complicated legal concepts which could be easily understood by a layman.

9. Why did Nehru describe Ambedkar as 'a symbol of revolt'?

Nehru described Ambedkar as a 'symbol of revolt' as he kept the people's mind awake and did not allow them to become satisfied about matters which could not be forgotten. He helped in rousing up those groups in India which had suffered for so long in the past.

10. What is the opinion of Buddha and Avvai regarding caste division?

According to Buddha, the valid caste divisions are the one who are noble and wholesome and the others who are ignoble and unwholesome. Avvai opined that the two castes in the world are the charitable who give and the misers who do not give.

THE CONCERT

1. What was Smitha's intention to go the concert?

Smitha intended to go to the concert to fulfil her brother's wish of listening to Pandit Ravishankar playing sitar. She decided to request him to play for her sick brother.

2. How did Smitha fulfil her brother's wish?/Why did Smitha request Pandit Ravishankar to visit her home?

Smitha requested the maestros Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha to play for her sick brother. They were touched by the story and played for him.

3. What admirable qualities do you find in Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha?

Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha were moved by the story of Ananth's critical condition. They showed their humanity and feelings of compassion by performing for the boy.

4. "They had come with high hopes". What hopes did Ananth's parents have?

Ananth's parents had high hopes that Ananth would be cured at the Bombay cancer hospital and would lead a normal life again. He would play sitar and take part in the forthcoming table tennis tournament.

5. 'Suddenly came to her'. What a daring thought was the thought?

Smitha knew that her brother Ananth was dying of cancer. She wanted to fulfil his wish. So she thought of going to the concert and request the maestro to perform for her brother.

6. The neighbours were surprised. Why?

The neighbours could not believe their eyes because they saw Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha, the great maestros coming to Smitha's house.

7. What made Smitha excited when she read the newspaper?

The announcement in the newspaper about Pandit Ravishankar, the sitar maestro performing at the Shamukhananda Auditorium made Smita excited.

8. The artists visiting Ananth was unusual. Justify.

Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha were great artists who were always busy. In spite of their busy schedule and high profile, they came to Ananth's house and performed for him.

9. Ananth was a talented boy. Justify.

Ananth was the best table tennis player in the school and the fastest runner. He was learning to play sitar and was able to compose his own tunes.

10. How did Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha keep their promise?

The next day of Smitha's request Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha arrived at Smitha's house. They sat on the divan by the window and played for Ananth.

SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL**1. According to Borok, why do some people choose to become scientists?**

Scientists cannot live without science because they think science is an adventure and the discovery made is the reward. They enjoy freedom, friendship and the joy of uncovering one of the mysteries of nature.

2. Why did the superpowers meet in Geneva?

The three superpowers met at Geneva to come to an agreement to put a ban on the nuclear weapon test. Also, they met to discuss the problems that could arise as a result.

3. Scientists are the most practical people in the world, Justify.

All new technologies, all-new brands of industry from defence to environment are the results of science. It is through their work that we have medicines, electronics, modes of transport and the green revolution. This proves that scientists are the most practical people in the world.

4. Why did every child live under the threat of annihilation?

The three super nations had enough nuclear weapons to destroy their enemies. To protect themselves, they were willing to come to an agreement to face this threat.

5. What did Borok learn at the Geneva summit?

At the Geneva summit, Borok learnt that the scientists have people like them all over the world with same interests. As long as there is science, there is hope of survival and well-being of humanity.

6. How does basic science help one's career?

The knowledge of basic science gives us new sources of energy, mineral deposits, and efficient defence from terrorism, and cure from diseases and new forms of transportation.

7. How can science best ensure the safety of the world?

It is only science and scientific research that can best ensure our safety in the world. Without science, we stand nowhere. It is our indispensable guardian and caretaker.

8. How can you say that MAD is a paradox?

MAD means mutually assured destruction. It is paradoxical because the super powers argue that they have nuclear weapons for self-defence. Still they sign the nuclear weapon test ban but if any country violated the agreement, how could it be detected.

9. How could the scientist able to work on a solution in spite of the political and cultural differences? OR What was the common thread that bound scientists from the opposite side of the Iron Curtain?

The scientists were able to work out a common language, based on respect to hard evidence and persistent self-criticism.

10. How could Borok's knowledge of seismic waves help the super powers?

As Borok was working on the theory of seismic waves, it turned out to be the problem had a direct link with the theory of seismic waves and Borok could easily make out the difference between natural earthquakes and tremors caused by underground nuclear explosions.

11. Technical experts were summoned by the Soviet Academy of Sciences to solve the problem. What was the problem? OR Explain the 'problem' that the nuclear powers had faced?

The powers wanted to sign an agreement, to put a ban on the nuclear weapon test. They were summoned to discuss the problems that could arise as a result, that is, how to detect if someone violated the agreement secretly.

12. What was the important decision that politicians took before Geneva conference? Why did they take such a decision?

People on the earth lived under the threat of nuclear weapons that the super powers had. The politicians decided to put a ban on the nuclear weapon test.

13. List out the threats of the survival on the earth and civilization?

The survival of our civilization is threatened by natural and man-made disasters such as earthquakes, self-inflicted destruction of megacities, environmental catastrophes, economic and social crisis.

EXTRACTS (3 marks)**A HERO**

Read the following extracts and answer that follows:

1) "What do you say to that?"

- a) **Who is the speaker?**- Swami's father
- b) **What does 'that' refer to?**
- c) - the bravery of a village boy in the newspaper report
- d) **What reply did he get for this?**

He thought the boy must have been a very strong and grown up person, not a boy at all.

2) 'A frightful proposition, he thought.'

a) **What was the frightful proposition?**

Swami was asked to sleep alone in the officer room

b) **Why did he regard it as frightful?**

Swami used to sleep with his granny and any change in this, left him trembling and awake all night.

c) **What is the meaning of the word 'proposition' in the context?**- Suggestion

3) 'You must sleep alone here after.'

a) **Who does 'You' refer here?** Swami

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

Swami's father wanted his son to prove courage.

c) **What was the result?**

Swami slept alone in the office room, caught the burglar and became a hero.

4) 'Your office room is very dusty and there may be scorpions behind your law books.'

a) **Who does 'your' refer here?**-Swami's father

b) **Why did the speaker make this remark?**

He wanted to escape from sleeping in the office room

c) **What does it reveal about the speaker?**

He was afraid to sleep alone.

5) 'Aiyo! Something has bitten me.'

a) **What does 'something' refer to here is the speaker?** -Swami

b) **Why had the 'something' bitten him?**

Swami thought that it was a devil that had come to attack him. So he bit him to save.

c) **What was the result?**

Swami became a hero.

6) 'Congratulations were showered.'

a) **Who was congratulated?**-Swami

b) **Why was he congratulated?**-He had caught the notorious burglar of the town

c) **Do you think he deserved the praise?**

Swami had bitten the burglar out of fright. He was not really hero.

7) 'No, you must do it now'.

a) **Who does 'you' refer here?**-Swami.

b) **What does he need to do then?**

Swami had to sleep alone in the office room.

c) **What mood of the speaker does this statement reflect?**

It is commanding and authoritative.

8) "Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?"

a) **Who gave this suggestion?** The inspector

b) **Why did he give this suggestion?**

Swami helped the police by catching a burglar.

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

An engine driver, a railway guard or a bus conductor.

9) "Alright molly coddle and spoil him."

a) **Who does him refer to?** -Swami

b) **When does the speaker say so?**

When Swami slept in the passage before his father came home the next day

c) **What does 'molly coddle' mean?**

A person who is protected too much from anything unpleasant

10] "Why do you look at me while you say it"?

a) **Who does 'you' refer to ?**- Swami's father

b) **What did he say while looking at her/him.**

He did not like the way Swami being brought up

c) **What mood of the speaker does it show?**

She is annoyed with the remark made by Swami's father

11] "We 'll see about that later."

a) **Who made this statement?**- Swami's father

b) **What does 'that' refer to?**-Buying the brand new bats and balls.

c) **Why does he want to do that later?**

He insisted Swami to sleep alone in the office room, then to think about new bats and balls

THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS

Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below:

1) 'Take the girl to Airoli'

- a) **Who suggested this ?-** The cop
- b) **Who had to be taken to Airoli ?-** Roma Talreja
- c) **Why was the suggestion rejected?**

Airoli was far away and he felt that a lot of time would be wasted.

d) What did he do instead?

He took Roma to a smaller hospital which was much closer.

2) " Please help me to take her to the hospital."

- a) **Who does 'me' refer here?-** Baleshwar Mishra
- b) **Who did he plead for help?-**The motorists
- c) **Why did he need to take her to the hospital?**

She fell off a moving train, was unconscious and badly hurt..

3) 'Oh, I couldn't thank him.'

- a. **Who could not be thanked?**The tempo truck driver
- b. **Why was the speaker unable to thank him?**

The truck driver helped him and he quietly slipped away with his truck.

c.What does it reveal about the truck driver?

The truck driver was a good man. He did not expect anything in return.

4) 'They fear getting trapped.'

- a. **Who fear getting trapped? -** People of Mumbai
- b. **What would they be trapped in?-** In the courts or with the police
- c. **Who said these words?-** Baleshwar said these words
- d. **What was the result of that fear? -**They didn't help Baleshwar to take Roma to the hospital

5) "There's a girl by the Tracks"

- a. **Who is the speaker?-** The commuters

- b. **Who is the 'girl' referred here?**-Roma Talreja
- c. **Why was she by the tracks?**-She had fallen off the moving train.

6) **"I hope I'm not too late"**

- a. **Who said this?**-Baleshwar Mishra
- b. **Why did he hope so?** - He saw a girl by the tracks, he hurried to save her.
- c. **What did he do?** -He carried her to the roadside and shifted her to the nearby hospital.

7) **"I think it's astonishing a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for me"**

- a. **Who is the speaker?**-Baleshwar Mishra
- b. **Why did jump off the train?**-To save the life of the girl who had fallen of the tracks
- c. **What was the result of it?** - He saved Roma's life by shifting her to the Hospital.

8) **"I can't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there"**

- a. **Who is the speaker?**-Roma Talreja
- b. **Who was Baleshwar?**-He was unemployed youth who saved Roma.
- c. **What would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there?**
Roma would have bled to death.

9) **"Let's go and help her"**

- a. **Who made this cry?**Baleshwar
- b. **Why did she need help?**-She had fallen off the train and knocked senseless.
- c. **Nobody volunteered to help her, why? –**
Afraid of getting involved in courts and police.

10] **"Chacha, can I borrow your mobile?"**

- a. **Who does 'chacaha' refer here?** Tempo truck driver
- b. **Who wanted the mobile?**Baleshwar
- c. **Why did he want the mobile?** -To inform Roma's brother Dinesh about her accident.

11] **"Whom can I call?"**

- a. **Who is 'I' here?** - Baleshwar
- b. **Who does he want to call?** - Roma's family members
- c. **Why does he need to call?** -To inform Roma's family members about her accident

12. "So why did he do it?"

- a. Who does 'he' refer to? - Baleshwar Mishra
- b. What did he do? - He had saved Roma's life
- c. Why did he do that? - Out of compassion and humanity.

GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO

1) 'It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man.'

a. What was the negotiation about?

It was the sale of the old man's land to an American family.

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

The old man was in no hurry.

c. What does the 'negotiate' mean in the context? - to reach an agreement.

2) "We have made a discovery."

a. Who said this to whom? Story teller said to Don Anselmo

b. What was the discovery?

It was discovered that old man's land extended to eight more acres.

c. What did the speaker offer as a result of this discovery?

The speaker offered the old man double the price of what he had quoted earlier.

3) 'I have agreed to sell my house and land for twelve hundred dollars and that is the price.'

a. Who is the speaker here? Don Anselmo

b. When did the old man say this?

When he was offered almost double the price that had been fixed for the land.

c. What does this statement tell us about his character?

He was a man of principles. He was not greedy.

4) 'The trees in that orchard are not mine.'

a. According to the speaker, who did the trees belong to?

The trees belonged to the children of the village

b. Why did he feel so?

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

c. What does the word 'orchard' mean?

A piece of land which fruit trees are grown.

5) "Finally he signed the deed and took the money but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon"

a. Who refused to take more money? - Don Anselmo

b. Why did he refuse to take more money? - He was a man of principles, and not greedy

c. What does the word 'deed' mean? - Agreement

6) " I do not like to have you speak me in that manner"

a. **Who does ' I ' refer here?** -Don Anselmo

b. **What is the mood of the speaker?**

The speaker felt that he was being insulted.

c. **What made him to react so?**

The Americans offered him twice the money they had quoted earlier for his land.

7) "I argued with him but it was useless"

a. **Who argued with him?**- The story teller

b. **Who does 'him' refer to?** -Don Anselmo

c. **What was the argument about?**

The Americans offered double amount to Don Anselmo which he refused to take.

8) "One day they came back to the office to complain"

a. **Who does the word ' they' refer to?**-The Americans

b. **Who did they complain?** -They complained about the children.

c. **What was their complaint?**

The children over run their property and played under the trees and took blossoms.

9. "We have learnt to love these Americans."

a. **Who does the word 'we' refer to?** The natives of Rio En Medio

b. **Who made this remark?** - Don Anselmo

c. **Why have they learnt to love the Americans?**

The Americans became their new neighbours

Dr. B. R. AMBEDKAR

1) " He had an insatiable thirst for books"

a) **Who does' he' refer to?**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b) **What does this suggest us?**-Ambedkar was a voracious reader.

c) **What does 'insatiable' mean in the context?**-

That which cannot be satisfied.

2) "I have no doubt whether we agree with him or not in many matters"

a) **Who said this?**-Jawaharalal Nehru

b) **Who does 'him' refer to?**- B.R. Ambedkar

c) **When did the speaker say these words?** -At the time of Ambedkar's death.

3) **"There are only two castes in the world, according to Avvai."**

a) **Who was Avvai?**- The Tamil poetess

b) **Which are the two castes according to the speaker?**

The charitable (superior) and other one is miser (inferior)

c) **Why does the speaker call one superior and the other inferior?**

Charitable are superior as they have good soul and misers are inferior as they are greedy.

4) **"The man who took such an important part in our activities has passed away"**

a) **Who said this?**-Jawaharalal Nehru

b) **Who passed away?**-Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

c) **What is the meaning of the phrase 'passedaway'?**-It means 'dead'.

5) **"They brought about a veritable revolution in social thought"**

a) **Who are 'they'?** -Dr.B.R.Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi

b) **What 'revolution' is referred here?**

To abolish the discrimination of the underprevilized people

c) **How did they bring out revolution?**

Gandhiji reminded the higher caste of their duty towards the depressed classes.Babasaheb did the same by reminding the depressed class about their inherent right to equality.

6) **"The only valid division are the division between those who are noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome"**

a) **Who said these words?**Buddha

b) **When did he say these words?**About 2500 years ago.

c) **What does the word 'division' refer here?** The caste division.

7) **"A symbol of revolt" he said**

a) **Who made this statement?**- Jawaharalal Nehru

b) **Who is the symbol of revolt?**Dr.B.R .Ambedkar

c) **Why is he described so?**

Because he fought against the discrimination of the people in the name of caste.

8) **"His flair for legislative work became evident to the whole nation"**

a) **Whose flair becomes evident?**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b) **When did it become evident?**

When he contributed to the debates in the Bombay Legislative assembly.

c) **Pick out the word from the given statement which means 'a natural ability to do something well'-Flair**

9) **"Who could have dreamt that one born to a Mahar family would one day become not only a Law Minister but a Law-maker ?"**

a) **Who is referred to as 'Law Minister' here?**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b) **Who chose him to be the 'Law Minister'?**-Jawaharalal Nehru

c) **Why is he recognised as the Law-maker?**

Ambedkar had a great skill in Law and Legislation.

THE CONCERT

1) **'We mustn't miss the chance.'**

a. **Who does 'we' refer here?** -Anant and his sister Smitha

b. **What chance did the boy not want to miss?**

The boy did not want to miss the chance of listening to the maestro.

c. **When did he say so ?**

When Smita read article in the newspaper which was PandithRavishankar was going to play Sitara at Shanmukhananda Auditorium.

2) **' But they did not voice their fears'**

a. **Who does 'they 'refer here?** -Anant's parents

b. **What did Anant's parents fear?**

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

c. **How did they behave towards him?**

They fulfilled his every need.

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

a. **Who is the speaker?**

The programme organizer of the concert.

b. **Who was panditji?**

Panditji Ravi Shankar, the great satirist

c. **What was her request?**

She requested Pandit RaviShankar to visit her house and give a concert for him.

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

a. **Who does 'you' refer here?**-Smitha

b. **Who was sleeping?**-Anant

c. **Why does he need rest?**

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

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

a. **Who said the above statement?**

Doctors who were treating Anant.

b. **What does this mean?**

Anant was going to die in few days.

c. **Why did they say so?**

Anant's condition grew worse with each passing day.

6) **"They had come with high hopes"**

a. **Who does 'they' refer here?**

They refer to Smita's parents.

b. **What were their high hopes?**

Anant would be recovered of cancer.

c. **Why were their hopes not fulfilled?**

Ananta's condition grew very worse. The doctors advised his parents to take him to home and give him what he likes.

7) **"They couldn't believe their eyes. 'it is .. not possible'. They said"**

a. **Who does 'they' refer to?**

The neighbors

b. **What was not possible according to them?**

The arrival of Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad AllahRakha to Smita's house and to play for the boy.

c. **Why did they think so?**

PanditRavishankar and Ustad aregreat artists. They would be very busy and no time to come to Smita's house and play.

8) **"What shall we do Ustad Sahib?"**

a. **Who asked this?**PanditRavishankar

b. **Who was Ustad Sahib?**Ustad Sahib was the tabla player.

c. **When did the speaker say these words?**

When Smita requested Pandit and Ustad to play for her brother.

9) **"I spoke to him and he will come tomorrow morning"**

a. **Who does 'I'?**Smita

b.**Who did she speak to?**

She spoke to Pandith Ravishankar

c. **What did she speak to him?**

The condition of her brother and his longing to hear his music and requested him to play for her brother.

10. "It is the chance of a life time"**a. Who said this?**Ananth said this**b. What was the chance?**

The chance was to listen to Pandith Ravishankar's sitar.

c. Why was he not able to get the chance on that day?

He was suffering from cancer and not able to get up.

10) "Tomorrow morning we perform for the boy"**a. Who said this?** Ustad Sahib**b. Who is the boy here?** Anant**c. Why should they perform for the boy?**

They played for the boy because to make him happy as he was suffering from cancer.

d. What quality of the speaker is reflected here?-Compassion towards Ananth**11) "Enjoy yourself, lucky you."****a. Who is the speaker?** –Anant**b. Who is considered as lucky?** – Smita**c. Why is she lucky?**

She is lucky because she is going to attend the music concert of Pandith Ravishankar, but Anant couldn't go as he is suffering from cancer.

d. Why is the speaker not lucky?

He was suffering from cancer and had not many days to live.

THE DISCOVERY*Read the following extracts and answer that follows:***1) "I set out discover a new world, A radiant land beyond unknown seas to find new wealth, and domination of our Sovereign king"****a) Who is the speaker?**Columbus**b) Who is the king here?** The Emperor of Spain**c) Was the speaker successful in his mission? How?**

Yes, the speaker succeeded in his efforts. By discovering a new land.

2) "Cowards! Cowards! You will have to kill me first"**a) Who is the speaker and whom did he call cowards?**

Pepe is the speaker, Guillermo and seamen.

b) Who do you refer to? You refer to seamen**c) When did the speaker say these words?**

When Guillermo and seamen tried to attack Columbus.

3) **"There are limits to patience, sir"**

- a) **Who lost his patience?**- Diego
- b) **Who is he speaking to?**-He is speaking to Don Pedro
- c) **Why did he speak so?** -He lost his patience and go back to Spain.

4) **'A good sailor knows his place'**

- a) **When did the speaker make this statement?**
When Columbus saw Diego on the quarter deck.
- b) **Was Columbus giving him a piece of advice? Give the reason for your choice.**
Columbus wanted to point out to Diego that he had no right to be on the quarter deck.
- c) **What was Diego's reaction?**
Diego tried to suppress his anger and with a scowl went off from there.

5) **'The Santa Maria will be the lighter for his carcass'**

- a) **Whose words were Pepe quoting here?**
Pepe was quoting the words of one of the seamen.(Guillermo)
- b) **What do the words reveal about the person who said them?**
These words show that the speaker was so upset with Columbus that he wished he was dead.
- c) **What does the words' carcass' mean in the content?** - dead body.

6) **"Your duty isobeyme as mine is to obey the royal Sovereigns of Spain who sent me."**

- a) **Who is the speaker?**-Columbus
- b) **When did Columbus say these words to Guillermo?**
Guillermo rebelled against Columbus and demanded that they should give up their search for a new land.
- c) **What do these words prove?**
These words prove that Columbus was not only a strong leader but was also loyal and obedient towards his King and Queen.

7) **"Discipline knows no buts"**

- a) **Who is the speaker here?**- Columbus
- b) **What did the speaker mean to say these words?**
The speaker meant that one should not hesitate to enforce discipline.
- c) **To what does the word discipline here refer to?**
The rules and regulations that the seamen and others to follow on the ship.

8) **"I do not claim your confidence, sir"**

- a) **Who do 'I' refer to?** - Irefer to Don Pedro
- b) **What was his confident in?**
He was confident in his discovery
- c) **What was the reason for his not being confidence?**
Seamen were have become desperate want to go back to Spain.

9) 'You're young enough to have faith. Thank you, boy'

a) Who is the speaker?- Columbus

b) Who was young enough?-Pepe

c) What was the faith that he had? -He had faith that they would find land.

10] 'We are like bats trying to fly by day'

a) Who said this?Diego

b) Who was it said to?Pedro

c) Why did he say so?He had lost patience when they had not found land.

11] "What! Does that child stand between me and death"?

a) Who is the speaker here? - Columbus

b) Who is referred to as 'child' here?—Pepe, the page boy

c) When did the speaker ask this question?

When the sailors rushed to kill him (Columbus)

12] "Mutiny is an ugly word, Sir"

a) Who is the speaker?- Diego

b) Why does the speaker say that mutiny is an ugly word?

Mutiny would result in loss of property and lives.

c) What does 'mutiny' mean?-revolting against authority.

13] "Why should one man have the lives of fifty in his hands"

a) Who are fifty?-They are the seamen

b) In whose hands are they?-In the hands of the captain Columbus.

c) What made the speaker so?

The sailors were impatient because they had been sailing for long without seeing land.They wanted return home, but Columbus was not ready.

14] "Have him down,Pitch him overhead! Put him in the irons, devils tool!"

a) Who is the speaker?- Sailors

b) Who is the devils tool?- Columbus

c) What mood of the speaker expressed here? -Angry and desperate.

15] "Dark deeds are better in the dark"

a) Who does this statement refer?-Guillermo

b) When did the speaker say so?

When Guillermo told that Santa Maria should turn back To Spain, otherwise they would do whatever they liked.

c) What does the statement mean?

Dark deeds mean bad deeds. Guillermo and other sailors wanted to kill Columbus.

4 MARK QUESTIONS

PROSE: COLOURS OF SILENCE

1. "Physical disability is no barrier to success". Justify this statement with reference to the life of Satish Gujral. OR Satish met with an accident which changed his destiny. Explain.

- Satish met with an accident and became deaf at the age of 8.
- As he had hearing problem and frequently absent to school, the school he was attending informed his father that they couldn't keep Satish.
- Other schools also refused to admit him.
- His father and his brother spent more time with him and provided books for him.
- Instead of having interest in reading, he developed an interest in painting.
- Initially, his father was against this, but later he was convinced that his son's destiny lay in canvas and painting.
- His father encouraged him by admitting him to one of the best art schools to make his life in the chosen field.
- Today Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists of India as his physical disability did become a barrier to his success.

2. Narrate the circumstances that compelled Satish to stay at home.

OR

Everything seemed like scenes from some Pantomime show to Satish. Explain.

- Satish had been to hiking with his father and brother in Kashmir.
- They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids.
- When Satish was looking down the swirling water below him, his foot slipped and he fell in the rapids.
- As a result of injury, his legs became weak and he lost his hearing.
- He suffered frequently from bouts of fever and infections.
- The teacher did not allow him to come to school because he was frequently absent to school and could not hear properly.
- Even he did not get admissions in other schools.
- He could not play with other children of his age as they teased them and he could not understand what they said.
- Thus the circumstances compelled Satish to stay at home.

3. Describe the incident that changed the lonely and despairful life of Satish.

- Satish saw a beautiful bird through the window and was very much attracted by it.
- It had a long tail and a black crest. Its restless energy attracted Satish.
- He recalled the picture of the bird from his memory and drew its picture.
- He developed interest in painting which his father did not approve.
- But later his father was convinced that his son's destiny lay in canvas and paint.
- He arranged the materials for painting and admitted Satish to one of the best art schools, thus encouraging and nurturing his talent.
- Satish accomplished in painting, sculpture, architecture as well as writing.
- Thus the incident paved way for Satish to become one of the foremost artists of India.

4. How do you say that Satish Gujral is popular all over the world?

OR

SatishGujral is a great artist.Support this statement mentioning his achievements.

- Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists of India.
- He is accomplished in various art forms like painting, sculpture, architecture and writing.
- His works are exhibited all over the world.
- His paintings are displayed Museum of Modern Art, New Delhi, the Hiroshima collection, Washington and the National Gallery of Modern Art, New York.
- He has published books on various arts.
- He was awarded the Order of the Crown for the best architectural design of 20th century for his design of the Belgian Embassy in New Delhi.
- He has been conferred Padma Vibhushan.
- He is a person who did not accept defeat in his life despite his disability and struggled to emerge as the one of the top artists of our country.

POETRY

I AM THE LAND

MCQ'S :

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. **chainlink necklace choking her**

5. The line from the poem "I am the land" which expresses the self assertion of the earth is.....

A. I am the land, I wait B. You come with guns

C. **you can put a fence around the earth** D. I lie patient

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

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

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

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

8. "muddy holes" refers to

A. **virtual holes in the land** B. intention of the

C. commotion created by the reader D. holes full of mud

9. In the poem I am The Land, the line 'car lot eyes' refers to

A. ploughing of the earth B. light reflected by the earth

C. Moon light reflected by the earth

D. **Perception as if the earth were staring with the lights of the car parked on it**

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

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

TWO MARK QUESTIONS**THE SONG OF INDIA**

- 1. What does Gokak want say about the glorious past of his country?**
The poet wants to say about the beautiful temples which tell the stories with stories, sacrificed soldiers, the wise men, sages and the prophets who showed right path of life.
- 2. How does the poet describe the mother's anger?**
The poet describes the mother's anger by saying that the mother talked to him in indignant words which beat into his ears like gong. She wanted the poet to sing about the poor, ignorant and aged people.
- 3. The poet wishes to sing about the natural beauty of India. What does he want to describe?**
The poet wishes to sing about the beauty of the Himalayas, the three oceans that touch our shores. He wants to describe the dirt all around us and the way we have destroyed our environment and forests.
- 4. What does Gokak want to sing about? Who is he speaking to?**
The poet Gokak wants to sing about the wonderful culture, heritage and richness of India. The poet is speaking to Mother India.
- 5. What are epics? Why does the poet call the temples as 'epics in stones'?**
Epics are long poems or stories telling about the heroic deeds of kings, great warriors. The poet calls the temples as 'epics in stones' because on every temple wall there are numerous sculptures narrating stories of the heroes of history.
- 6. What according to the poet is the contribution of the seers and the prophets?**
The seers and prophets guide the people to follow the right path with their teachings and preachings. They offer spiritual guidance.
- 7. Why is the poet 'querulous'? What does he want to do?**
As the motherland objects to each subject of praise considered by the poet, he grows querulous. He questions the m
Motherland if he could sing any song in her praise.
- 8. How do Gokak and mother India's opinions differ?**
The poet wishes to praise the physical beauty, the glorious and the industrial progress of the country. The mother on the other hand wants him sing about the unsung heroes, helpless children, old people etc.

9. How does the poet wish to describe the individual progress made by his country?

The poet wishes to sing about the great dams, the steel mills, the ship building yards of his country and about the men who had helped India to enter the atomic age.

10. How did the mother feel when the poet sang spoke about the industrial progress?

The mother advised the poet not only to sing about the industrial progress but also about strikes which were the result of this, the way in which people were exploited and the division between the rich and the poor.

11. What is the message of the poem 'The Song of India'?

We must be proud of our country's natural beauty, its rich cultural heritage, and the industrial progress and progress in science and technology. But at the same time, we must be aware of our country's poverty, ignorance, the class conflicts, and the exploitation of people and therefore work towards needed aspect to build a bright future for our country.

12. What does 'the motherland writing the book of the morrow' mean?

The poet visualizes the motherland rising from the sky and sitting on a throne waves. She appeared to be writing the destiny of our nation.

OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING**1. State the reason for the poet to say 'calendars and clocks' are useless in space.**

As there would be neither a change of day and night nor a change of seasons, the poet says that calendars and clocks are useless in spaces.

2. The speaker has the feeling that he is imprisoned. What could be the reason for this? /Why does the poet call the space flight 'a solitary confinement'?

As the poet would be alone in his capsule, nobody to visit him, he would not write any letters or receive mails, he feels that he is imprisoned.

3. The speaker says 'tea sups circling round me like the planets round the sun'. Why does it happen only in space and not on the earth?

In space, objects fly around as there is no force of gravity but on earth it doesn't happen due to earth's gravitational pull.

4. As the astronaut is flying out of the earth, he doubts about his return. How does he convey that? OR "You can start the countdown; you can take a last look."What could be the reason for the space traveller to have such feeling?

The astronaut suggests people around him to start count down and take a last look at him. Even they could cross out his name from their telephone book. This shows that he has doubt about his return.

5. How would people on earth watch the astronaut? What would be his response?

People would watch the astronaut on television or track him through their telescope. But the astronaut would not care about any of this as he would be in space.

6. Give some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem.

Writing letters, posting mails, people visiting others, milkman knocking the door in the morning is some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem.

BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST**1) *'We were crowded in the cabin***

Not a soul would dare to sleep'

a. **Who does the word 'we' refer to here?** The sailors on the sea

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

The sailors were afraid that the storm would destroy the ship and their lives.

c. **Find out the word which means 'Private room on a ship or boat' in above lines.- Cabin**

2) *'Tis a fearful thing in winter*

To be shattered by the blast"

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

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

b. **How did it affect the sailors?**

They crowded together and lay awake saying a silent prayer in the dark.

c. **Who is the speaker here?** - The poet himself as a sailor

3) *"We are lost!" the captain shouted.*

a. **Who cried this?**

The sailors on the sea

b. **Why did the captain say this?**

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

c. **How did his daughter react to the situation?**

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

4) *"Then we kissed the little maiden*

And we spoke in better cheer"

a. **Who do 'we' refer to?**The sailors on the sea

b. Who was the little maiden?

The little maiden was the captain's daughter.

c. Why did they kiss her? What made them kiss the little maiden?

The little girl brought back hope to the sailors by saying that God would protect them.

d. Why were they back in cheer?

Because they were filled with hope of survival and faith in God.

5) "Isn't god upon the Ocean

Just as the same as on the Land"

a. Who made this statement?

The little maiden / the captain's daughter

b. When did speaker say these words?

When the captain feared the ship was caught in the storm.

c. What do these words show the attitude of the speaker?

Faith in God

d. What was the result of these words?

The sailors regained faith and confidence, reached the shore safely.

FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

- Ruskin Bond calls his grandmother genius.
- She could climb any type of trees even at the age of 62.
- She learnt it from her brother at the age of 6.
- Her neighbours wanted her to live gracefully, but she was ready to live disgracefully.
- One day she climbed a tree, got struck and could not come down.
- Then she was rescued with great difficulty.
- The doctor advised her bed rest for a week.
- The moment she felt strong, demanded her son a house on the tree top.
- Her wish was fulfilled and then lived like a queen there.
- Often the poet also enjoyed her company drink sherry.

JAZZ POEM TWO

- The Jazz player is a poor old black man.
- His face is unshaven, wrinkled and weary.
- He wears a faded blue shirt, loose neck tie, old jacket and torn shoes.
- His face shows pain and tiredness of living.
- He stands alone head down and eyes closed.
- An old saxophone hangs across his chest supported by a wire coat hanger.
- He gently lifts the instrument to his parted lips and starts playing music.
- Through his music he spreads the gospel of God.

- Once he starts playing music, he is no longer a poor old black man but a bird which flies high, high and higher, totally lost in the beautiful music he had produced.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

ON TOP OF THE WORLD

1. Taking up mountaineering was not a difficult decision for Dicky Dolma. Justify. / Dicky Dolma says, "It is not difficult decision for her to take up the challenge of the lofty mountains." Why does she so? / How did the lofty Himalayas inspire Dolma?

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

2. What can we learn from Dolma's life?

Whenever hurdles come, we must face them boldly. Dolma's determination, hard work and zeal for the work are emulating.

3. What qualities of Dicky Dolma led her to realise her dream? / What qualities in Dolma helped her in achieving her feat?

Dolma's urge to climb the peaks of Himalayas, her hard work, determination, zeal for work, sincerity and willing to go to any lengths to achieve her goal.

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

Dolma got training in the mountaineering institute at Manali securing high grades. She used to practice four hours every day with determination and hard work before the task of scaling Mount Everest.

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

Dolma lost her mother when she was 11. She lost her elder brother too.

6. What does say about the view from the top of Mount Everest?

Dolma said that an Everester can feel and understand but cannot be described in words. It was much breathtaking than she could ever be imagined. The awards that had been bestowed are nothing compared to the experience of seeing the view.

7. What factors encouraged Dolma to take up basic mountaineering course?

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 in climbing mountains. Her friends and her family members also encouraged her to join the course.

A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED**1. The absence of mother from home taught the children something. What was that? /In what way did the absence of mother make Haneef and his brother responsible? /How did Hema Aziz teach her children that 'one's duty is the most important thing in life'?**

Haneef's mother was a vocal artist and had to tour with the performance wing. Haneef and his brother became more responsible getting up and getting ready themselves for school and thus learnt that one's duty is the most important thing in life.

2. How does the writer describe the 'introvert' Haneef?

An introvert, Haneef began to make friends only by the time he was 14 years of age. He would often go out his way to help people which derived him joy.

3. Haneef was a young man with varied talents and interests. Justify. /How was life for 'ekdambindaas'?

Haneef dabbled in art, sketched very well, made beautiful cards out of waste material, read a great deal and loved playing the drums.

4. Life for Haneef in the beginning was never a smooth sail. Why?

Haneef lost his father when he was just eight years old. His mother had a touring job, so he himself had to become very responsible at a tender age.

5. What did Haneef choose as his mission? Why?

Haneef's mission was to serve the nation. Therefore he joined Indian Army as a soldier. He believed that a person working for the nation could change lives.

6. How did the army pay its tribute to Haneef?

The army paid its tribute to Haneef by naming a sub-sector after him-the Nana sing Post.

7. What were the dreams of Haneef? Were they fulfilled?

Haneef had dreamt that he would rise up the rank. 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.

VOCABULARY
PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

Prefixes		
Prefix	Meaning	Examples
a-	not, without	atypical
ab-	away from	absent
anti-	against	anti-government
co-, con-	with, together	co-operate
de-	down, away from	descend
dis-	not, opposite of	disagree
en-	to give, provide	encourage
ex-	out of, away from	exclude
extra-	outside, beyond	extra-terrestrial
im-, in-, ir	not	impossible
inter-	between	international
mid-	middle	Mid-Autumn
mis-	not, wrongly, badly	mistrust
non-	not, against	nonsense
pre-	before	predict
re-	back, again	return
semi-	half	semifinal
sub-	under, less	subzero
super-	over, more than	superhero
trans-	across, through	transport

un-	not, reverse of	unhappy
under-	below, beneath	underground
Suffixes: nouns		
Suffix	Meaning	Examples
-ance, -ence	act or state of being	independence
-ant	person or thing that does an action	attendant
-ee	a person who ised	employee
-er, -or, -ar	a thing or person who does an action	monitor
-ion	a process	investigation
-ism	support for or belief in an idea	Buddhism
-ist	a person who makes or does something	journalist
-ness	the quality of being...	happiness
Suffixes: verbs		
Suffix	Meaning	Examples
-ate		congratulate
-en		brighten
-ify		identify
-ise, -yse		analyse
Suffixes: adjectives		
Suffix	Meaning	Examples
-al	like, having the quality of	historical

-ful	full of	hopeful
-ible	able to	edible
-less	without	hopeless
-ous	full of, having	joyous
-y	Covered in, somewhat like...	tasty, muddy
-ary	connected to, related to	imaginary

IN	IM	UN
1. ability X inability	1. balance X imbalance	1. known X unknown
2. accurate X inaccurate	2. material X immaterial	2. certain X uncertain
3. active X inactive	3. mature X immature	3. clean X unclean
4. adequate X inadequate	4. measurable X immeasurable	4. comfortable X uncomfortable
5. animate X inanimate	5. memorial X immemorial	5. common X uncommon
6. applicable X inapplicable	6. mobile X immobile	6. employment X unemployment
7. appropriate X inappropriate	7. mobilize X immobilize	7. even X uneven
8. capable X in capable	8. mortal X immortal	8. fit X unfit
9. comparable X incomparable	9. modest X immodest	9. faithful X unfaithful
10. complete X incomplete	10. moral X immoral	10. fortunate X unfortunate
11. consistent X inconsistent	11. movable X immovable	11. grateful X ungrateful
12. convenienceX inconvenience	12. mutable X immutable	12. happy X unhappy
13. correct X incorrect	13. partial X impartial	13. healthy X unhealthy
14. decent X indecent	14. patient X impatient	14. important X unimportant
15. discipline X indiscipline	15. perfect X imperfect	15. lucky X unlucky
16. definite X indefinite	16. perfection X imperfection	16. pleasant X unpleasant
17. direct X indirect	17. permanent X impermanent	17. reliable X unreliable
18. divisible X indivisible	18. personal X impersonal	18. satisfactory X unsatisfactory
19. effective X ineffective	19. possible X impossible	19. popular X unpopular
20. equal X inequal	20. polite X impolite	20. load X unload
21. expensive X inexpensive	21. probable X improbable	21. heard X unheard
22. sufficient X insufficient	22. precise X imprecise	22. successful X unsuccessful
23. valid X invalid	23. proper X improper	23. natural X unnatural
24. visible X invisible	24. pure X impure	24. necessary X unnecessary
25. glorious X inglorious		25. selfish X unselfish
26. gratitude X ingratitude	IR	26. touchable X untouchable
27. human X inhuman	1. rational X irrational	27. worthy X unworthy
28. justice X injustice	2. regular X irregular	28. tidy X untidy

<p>29. secure X insecure 30. separable X inseparable 31. significant X insignificant 32. sincere X insincere 33. soluble X insoluble 34. experience X inexperience</p> <p>MIS</p> <p>1. behave X misbehave 2. calculate X miscalculate 3. chance X mischance 4. conduct X misconduct 5. fortune X misfortune 6. guide X misguide 7. handle X mishandle 8. judge X misjudge 9. lead X mislead 10. place X misplace 11. spell X misspell 12. spelt X misspelt 13. manage X mismanage 14. print X misprint 15. understand X misunderstand 16. trust X mistrust 17. use X misuse</p>	<p>3. repairable X irreparable 4. relevant X irrelevant 5. resolute X irresolute 6. responsible X irresponsible 7. reversible X irreversible 8. religious X irreligious</p> <p>IL</p> <p>1. health X ill health 2. favour X illfavour 3. legal X illegal 4. legible X illegible 5. liberal X illiberal 6. literate X illiterate 7. logical X illogical</p> <p>Non</p> <p>1. sense X nonsense 2. stick X nonstick 3. stop X nonstop 4. flammable X nonflammable 5. vegetarian X nonvegetarian 6. controversial X noncontroversial</p>	<p>29. usual X unusual</p> <p>DIS</p> <p>1. advantage X disadvantage 2. agree X disagree 3. allow X disallow 4. appear X disappear 5. approve X disapprove 6. believe X disbelieve 7. comfort X discomfort 8. connect X disconnect 9. continue X discontinue 10. count X discount 11. harmony X disharmony 12. honest X dishonest 13. honour X dishonour 14. interest X disinterest 15. like X dislike 16. loyal X disloyal 17. obedient X disobedient 18. obey X disobey 19. place X displace 20. integrate X disintegrate 21. please X displease 22. respect X disrespect 23. satisfy X dissatisfy 24. similar X dissimilar</p>
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OPPOSITES

<p>A HERO</p> <p>Expected X unexpected. Kill X saves. Strong X weak. Strength X weakness. Coward X brave. cowardice X bravery, Attack X defend. Buy X sell. Cut X join. Whisper X shouts. Light X dark. Question X answer. Appear X disappear.</p>	<p>arrive X depart. connect X disconnect. forward X back ward. employed X un future X present. help X hinder. numerable X innumerable. conscious X un conscious. deep X shallow. morning X evening. full X half/empty. today X tomorrow <u>Quality of Mercy</u> Gentle X harsh.</p>	<p>The Concert</p> <p>Catch X drop. lucky X unlucky. painful X painless. master X servant. fold X un fold. exit X entrance. carry X miscarry. kind X un kind. possible X impossible</p> <p>Jazz Poem Two</p> <p>Living X dead. close X open.</p>	<p>Science and Hope of Survival</p> <p>Freedom X slavery. promotion X demotion. balance X imbalance thin X thick. secretly X openly. difference X similarity. respect X disrespect. efficient X in efficient. civilization X barbarism. release X arrest.</p>
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<p>remember X forget, true X false, cruelty X kindness, Important X unimportant. Late X early. Silence X noise. Continue X discontinues. presence X absence now X then touched X untouched mortal X immortal, Near X far. heavy X light, true X false, notorious X famous, Grateful X ungrateful. Usual X unusual. Clever X fool.</p> <p><u>Grandma Climbs A Tree</u></p> <p>Happy X unhappy, old X new/young, laugh X weep, better X worse, agree X disagree, all X none, hell X heaven, peace X war, wanted X un wanted, daunted X un daunted. start X end.</p> <p><u>There's A Girl By The Tracks</u> Regular X ir regular. believe X disbelieve. silent X noisy.</p>	<p>give X take. god X devil. justice X In justice. mightiest X weakest</p> <p><u>The Gentle Man of Rio en Medio</u> fresh X faded/stale. careful X careless. obedient X disobedient. finally X initially. refuse X accept. complete X in complete. generous X miser</p> <p><u>I am the Land</u> Own X disown. patient X impatient</p> <p><u>Laugh And Be Merry</u></p> <p>Wrong X right. length X width. friend X enemy. proud X humble</p> <p><u>Dr .B.R Ambedkar</u></p> <p>Major X minor permanent X temporary. Legal X illegal. obedience X disobedience. Public X private. direct X in direct. Creative X destructive. powerful X powerless. Inferior X superior. noble X ignoble. Dream X reality..</p>	<p>done X un done. shaven X un shaven. trained X un trained. high X low. black X white</p> <p><u>The Discovery</u></p> <p>Furious X patient. quickly X slowly. enough X plenty. content X dis content. ignore X consider. discipline X in discipline. bitter X sweet. wild X mild. common X un common. clear X un clear. known X un know. bless X curse</p> <p><u>Balled of the Tempest</u></p> <p>Fearful X fearless. clear X un clear. silence X nuisance Colours of Silence Before after. certain X uncertain. same X different. normal X abnormal. able X unable. ready X unready. natural X un natural. knowledge X ignorance. hopeful X hopeless.</p>	<p>responsibility X irresponsibility. wisdom X stupidity. humanly X cruelly</p> <p><u>Off to Outer Space</u> Last X first. pass X fail. inner X outer</p> <p><u>Narayanpura Incident</u> Include X exclude. different X same. outside X in side. dressed X undressed. dare X scare. hide X seek. believable X unbelievable</p> <p><u>On the Top of the World</u> ncourage X in encourage. successful X un successful. willing X un willing</p> <p><u>A Great Martyr Ever Cherished</u> patriot X traitor. memory X forget. pride X humbleness</p> <p><u>The Bird of Happiness</u> Ancient X modern. poor X rich. suffer X enjoy. long X short. covered X un covered. end X beginning. death X birth/life. sharp X blunt. plenty X scanty. destroy X create. hardship X happiness.</p>
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Collocations

Combine the word in column 'A' with its collective word in 'B':

1. speedy [walk, cooking, recovery, reading] Ans: recovery
2. quick [cure, walk, sleep, cry] Ans: cure
3. fast [bus, train, ship, jet] Ans: train
4. commit [answer, homework, mistake, wrong] Ans: mistake
5. do [homework, food, money, noise] Ans: homework
6. strong [water, milk, honey, coffee] Ans: coffee
7. break [record, climbing, lunch, supper] Ans: record
8. take [race, chance, walk, haircut] Ans: chance
9. catch [electricity flood, fire, storm] Ans: fire
10. make [money, business, homework, house] Ans: money
11. arm [chair, bench, table, desk] Ans: chair
12. pay [attention, exam, development, donation] Ans: attention
13. board [bus, seat, bed, bike] Ans: bus
14. loud [voice, whisper, blink, simile] Ans: voice

1. Book – worm, ant, hand, pen	26. heading - front, home, place
2. long – small, hen, run, food	27. wary - faces, pictures, soldiers
3. earth – land, water, quake, sun	28. tenuous- catch, cradle, hold
4. railway – station, chair, run, stop	29. pondered - future, past, looks
5. post – book, box, paper, table	30. nearby- signal, hospital , train
6. honey – bee, bay, paper, bird	31. unexpected- turn, chair, dance
7. wall – door, table, clock, journey	32. packed - rooms, cars, coaches
8. blood – post, water, book, bank	33. steel - railing, seat, platform
9. photo – studio, table, lady, man	34. ladies- train, compartment, penthouse
10. money – coins, letter, stamps, order	35. young- man, giant, set
11. charming – girl, hot, answer, book	36. little- sea, desert, creek
12. self – discipline, myself, mother, stars	37. ragged- gloves, work, cupboard
13. wheel – stool, paper, book, chair	38. re-plastered- doors, windows, walls
14. hand – pants, sari, socks, kerchief	39. pruned- cupboard, table, trees
15. Mutinous- mechanic, scientists, sailors, things	40. patched- leak, language, fence
16. twinkling – stars, moon, sun, earth	41. renovated- house, square, market
17. break – lunch, dinner, fast, last	42. bright- boy, cloud, book
18. freedom – fighter, boxer, wrestler, swimmer	43. crawl- behind, above, forward
19. leave – answer, question, letter, box	44. reckless- joker, fool, singer
20. brisk – run walk, sing, dance	45. small- temper, apartment, sward
21. shake – leg, mouth, hands, eye	46. frightening- truth, fear, joy.
22. mouth – talking, eating, watering,	47. Modern- traffic, logic, science.
	48. Unbridled- nose, tongue, eyes.
	49. Quick- temper, sight, vision,

licking 23. nuclear – land, weapon, bottle, bolt 24. speedy – recovery, damage, task, time 25. emergence- road, train, chain	50. Authoritative- character, run, manner
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SYLLABLES

1syllable words	2syllable words	3syllable words
quiz , whole, school, wide, bus little, cake, light, dress, peace world, match, pump, roar, old that, mourn, home, lawn, lame tank, new, shine, pour, state now, day, man, same, time, war floor, bird, sad, ban, clean.	Accept, again, people, section Anger, English, freedom, ago Idea, vanish, forbid, marine, remain, canteen, relate, erase Behind, induce, forget, impress Contain, arrange, table, apple Common, concert, slogan	Conscience, reflection, direction, continent, adventure Determine, primary,

“FOR PRACTICE”

Ancient	college	awake	attribute	Epic
Poor	paper	captain	negotiation	Leper
Warmth	conversation	command	orchard	Toil
suffer	probability	moment	deed	Face
year	idea	alone	preliminary	Index
round	Ocean	spoil	departure	Steel
exist	conscience	car	scree	Wake
world	accept	groaned	puny	Heart
beautiful	canteen	office	overwhelm	Whole
mountain	again	cultivate	excite	Iron
extreme	reflection	humanity	astonishment	War
departure	quiz	advance	wizard	Answer
journey	whole	ball	mystery	Poem
little	continent	remember	poop	Picture
rage	adventure	teacher	omnious	Academy
first	wide	love	renegade	Ideal
mile	school	kilo	radiant	Receive
happy	primary	notorious	deliberation	Elbow
hungry	Section	urban	tempest	Chance
plenty	taller	impulsive	shatter	Large
immediate	English	suburban	harbour	Apartment
direction	ago	implore	tremour	Prayer
hundred	anger	fiance	row	Cancer
people	vanish	suture	sense	Traffic
consonant	describe	sceptre	period	Speech
		rainbow	debate	
		incident	attend	
		know		

warmth father salt paoer cot free delete enter hero enjoy artist good pride same	courage prove dew moral curse village dance inspector who fight public private crore	suggest London right no low sell read line	party campaign fundamental modern caste noble beggar dawn pure	Music Stomach Across Limit Relax Quick Roar Rush Clear Discovery victory
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HOMO PHONES

Two or more words having similar pronunciation but different spelling and meaning are called Homophones.

<p>1) To = I go to Mysore. Too = I eat sweets. I eat fruits too. Two = I have two eyes.</p> <p>2) Right = This is my right hand. / My answer is right. Write = I write poems. Rite = We perform final rites.</p> <p>3) Principal = Chandrashekar is our principal. Principle = He has good principles.</p> <p>4) Pray = I pray God everyday. Prey = He lion got its prey.</p> <p>5) Week = Seven days make a week. Weak = You are very weak.</p> <p>6) Adopt = Lakshmibai adopted a child. Adapt = Birds are adapted for flying. Adept = Sachin is an adept in batting</p> <p>7) Rome = Rome is a city. Roam = Don't roam in the city.</p>	<p>15) Brake = Please apply the brake. Break = Don't break benches.</p> <p>16) Bear = The bear is an animal. Beer = Don't drink beer.</p> <p>17) Blue = The sky is blue. Blew (past form of blow) = Krishna blew his flute.</p> <p>18) Knew (past of know) = I knew English. New = This is a new car.</p> <p>19) Idol = This is an idol. Idle = Don't sit idle. Ideal = I am an ideal student.</p> <p>20) Bridal = The bridal dress is costly. Bridle = The bridle is soft.</p> <p>21) Buy = I buy a scooter. By (prep) = Ravana was killed by Rama.</p> <p>22) Cell = The cell is the unit of life. Sell = Sell your car</p>
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<p>8) Accept = Vivekananda accepted Sri Rama Krishna as his guru. Except = I like all fruits except orange. 9) Advice = It is a good advice. Advise =The docter advised not to eat oily food.</p> <p>10) Practice =Praclice makes one perfect. Practise= Practice well for exams.</p> <p>11) Effect = The effect of the flood was very bad. Affect = The flood affected the people of Karnataka.</p> <p>12) Hair=My hair is black. Heir =Tippusultan was the heir of Hyderali. Hare =The hare lives in the forest.</p> <p>13) Been =(Be- participle from) I had been to Mysore. Bean = I eat beans.</p> <p>14) Be (verb – is)= I want to be a doctor. Bee = The bee is an insect.</p>	<p>Shell = The sea shell is beautiful.</p> <p>23) Cereals =We eat cereals. Serial = I watch serials. / My serial number is 25.</p> <p>24) Dairy = We buy milk in the dairy. Diary =I write my diary.</p> <p>25) Deer =This is a dear. Dear =You are my dear brother</p> <p>26) Die =The dove died. Dye =Dye the white shirt.</p> <p>27) Fair =This is a fair. / This is not fair. Fare =The bus fare is costly. Fire = Don't fire crackers.</p> <p>28) Feat =It is a great feat. Feet (plural of foot) I am five feet</p>
<p>29) Won =India won the match. One =I need one day leave.</p> <p>30) Wait = Don't wait for me. Weight =My weight is 60 kgs.</p> <p>31) Waist = Don't touch my waist. Waste = It is waste.</p> <p>32) Here = Come here. Hear= I can hear. / I hear with my ears.</p> <p>33) Hole = The snake lives in holes. Whole = The whole India like Gandhiji.</p> <p>34) Hour = I read four hours. Our = our state is Karnataka.</p> <p>35) Knight = He is a knight. Night We sleep at night.</p>	<p>45) Rain = It is a heavy rain. Rein = Hold the reins lightly. Reign = Tippu reigned Mysore kingdom.</p> <p>46) Site = The sites are costly. Sight = It is a beautiful sight.</p> <p>47) Sail =I sail in boat / Boats sail on the river. Sale= There is a saree sale.</p> <p>48) Scene = It is a beautiful scene. Seen (past, participle of see) = I have seen cobra.</p> <p>49) Sea = This is a sea. See = I see with eyes.</p> <p>50) Root =The roots of plant are useful. Route =I know the route to Bangalore.</p>

<p>36) Knot = I knot with thread Not = I am not a doctor.</p> <p>37) Loose = My shirt is loose. Lose = Don't lose your heart.</p> <p>38) Made = This is made in India. Maid = She is a beggar maid.</p> <p>39) Mail = It is a mail bus. Male = It is a male's toilet.</p> <p>40) Mean = You are mean. / I mean good bye. Mien (face) = Your mien is charming.</p> <p>41) Meet = I meet my friends. Meat = I eat only meat.</p> <p>42) None (no one) = None is in the classroom. Nun (femal of monk) = She is a nun.</p> <p>43) Peace = I want peace. Piece = This is a piece of chalk.</p> <p>44) Praise = The lords praised the beggar maid. Prize = I won first prize. Price = The price of the pen is Rs. 5.</p>	<p>51) Son = He is my son. Sun = The sun gives light.</p> <p>52) Tail = The monkey has a tail. Tale = I like folk tales.</p> <p>53) Story = I listen to the story. Storey= The building has three storeys.</p> <p>54) Lost = I lost my pen. Last= I am sitting in the last bench.</p> <p>55) Mission = This is Ramakrishns a mission. Machine = This is a washing machine.</p> <p>56) Wonder = It is no wonder. / It is wonder ful. Wander = Don't wander without work.</p> <p>57) Steel = This is a steel glass. Steal = Don't steal anything.</p> <p>58) New = This is a new year. Knew = I knew the story.</p> <p>59) Whole = The whole India loves Gandhiji Hole = The snakes live in the hole. 60) Farmer= He is a farmer. Former = S.M. Krishna is our former C.M (Chief Minister</p>
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ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

1. Who travels to work place daily	1) Commuter
2. Person who enters a building in order to steal.	2) Burglar
3. person without money and food.	3) Destitute
4. Person who makes Sound in pain.	4) Groan
5. Person who is imprisoned.	5) Prisoner
6. A person who predicts the future.	6) Astrologist
7. A person who loves his country.	7) Patriot
8. One who designs the building.	8) Architect
9. One who does something for the first time.	9) Debut
10. A building in which monks live.	10) Monastery
11. A person one who is disloyal to his motherland.	11) Traitor
12. A person trained travel in a space.	12) Astronaut
13. One who collects, Writes and distributes news and other information	13) Journalist
14. Art or making figures in stone, wood, metal.	14) Sculptor
15. A piece of land Which fruit trees are grown.	15) Orchard
16. A small narrow stream or river.	16) Creek
17. Someone whose job is to look after a school or a large building,	17) Janitor
18. A type of religious music in which religious songs are sung	18) Gospel
19. A narrative composition in rhythmic verse suitable for singing,	19) Ballad
20. A private room on a ship or boat.	20) Cabin
21. Public performance of music.	21) Concert

READING

PASSAGES:

1. Vallabhbhai was studying in his uncle's house at Nadiad. An incident happened in school is to be quoted. He was studying in high school then. One day a teacher Mr. Agarwala did not turn up on time for his class. One of Vallabhbhai's classmates started singing the others followed him. Hearing the sounds, Agarwala who had been chatting with a colleague, marched in and scolded the song leader. After listening for a while Vallabh stood up and said: "Why are you scolding him? We sang because you did not appear on time? Would you have liked us to cry?"

Enraged Agarwala ordered Vallabh to quit the classroom. Vallabhbhai collected his books, threw a glance at the class, and walked out. The others followed him. Agarwala went to the headmaster Mr. Bharucha, who asked Vallabh to apologise. "Sir", said Vallabh, "you are asking the wrong person to apologise. What do we do after waiting for some time? Did we play a racket? We merely sang". Agarwala had to take the class without receiving an apology.

1. Pick out the meaning from the passage which means 'very angry'.
2. Why do you think Agarwala took the class without getting an apology?
3. When wouldn't have the boys sung in the class?
4. "Why are you scolding him?"
5. Who does 'him' refer to?
6. Why did he scold him?
7. Why did Vallabh leave the classroom?

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

1. Who is the paragraph about?
2. Why did she hold a torch in her right hand?
3. There are words which are opposite to each other. Pick and write two pairs of words.
4. What was saint Teresa's message to humanity?
5. Re-arrange the given jumbled words into a meaningful sentence.
Man/ a/ long/ boring/ a/ speech/ made/ large/ mustachioed.

3. Many years ago there lived a cunning farmer. He had never made any use of a certain little hill which stood on his land, and one day he made up his mind to plough its grassy slopes to make anew field.

No sooner had he begun to work, then a dwarf appeared and in a very angry voice, demanded to know why the farmer was ploughing up the roof of his house.

The farmer explained that he wished to plough the ground in order to grow crops, and tried hard to persuade the little man to allow him to go on peacefully with his work. "No!" said the dwarf. "I will not have my roof broken up, and my sleep disturbed."

"don't you see?" said the farmer, "that if I grow food on this land we shall both be better off? Look here. Let me use the ground. I will do all the work, and I promise that you shall have share of the crops I grow."

"The first year you shall have all that grows below the ground, and I will have what grows above it. The next year you shall have all that grows above and I will take what grows below."

This seemed quite fair to the dwarf, and he allowed the farmer to plough the ground. But the artful farmer grew wheat on the land the first year and carrots the next.

1. What did the farmer assure the dwarf?
2. Whose roof was it?
3. Why did the dwarf object to ploughing of the hill?
4. Why did the farmer want to plough the ground?
5. What did the dwarf demand the farmer?
6. What kind of a man was the farmer?

4. Once there lived a carpenter. He used to make benches, tables, cots etc. he used to bring wood from the nearby forest. One day, while chopping a tree, he heard it speak. He thought he was imagining things and proceeded to chop the enchanted tree. With its wood, he made a cot. The king bought the cot and slept upon, that very night. At midnight, the king heard voices. One of the legs was telling the others "While strolling in the palace, I heard the wicked minister plotting to kill the king". Another leg said, "when I went for stroll, I saw the treasury guard steal some gold". The king was amazed and the next morning, he ordered his men to keep the minister and the treasury guard in the prison.

Thanks to the cot, the king's life was saved. In gratitude, the king made him the royal carpenter.

1. Pick out the sentence from the passage which means "the carpenter thought that the tree was not speaking".
2. Why did the king imprison the minister and the treasury guard?
3. "The carpenter did not tell the king about the minister and the treasury guard. But the king made the carpenter the royal carpenter" why?
4. Whose voices did the king hear while he was sleeping?

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

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

1. What was the blind man's wish?
2. Who took the blind man to Jesus? What was their request?
3. How did Jesus touch his eyes? What happened then?
4. How did the blind man thank Jesus?

6. Clara Monica was a nurse who contributed to the research on yellow fever at the turn of century. She was working as a civilian nurse in Cuba, where army Majors William George and Walter Benjamin were conducting experiments to isolate the cause of the disease. Tests ruled out dirt and poor sanitation as causes of yellow fever, and a mosquito was the suspected carrier. Clara was among the group who volunteered to be bitten by insect. She contracted the disease and died on August 24, 1901. She was the only woman participate in the experiment and among the few volunteers to die from it. With her death, the study ended; however the results of the experiment provided conclusive evidence that mosquitoes were the source of the disease.

1. Why did Monica go to Cuba?
2. Where had the two majors looked for the cause of the yellow fever?
3. Why did the study end with Clara's death?
4. Which of the following words, best describe Clara?
a) Ambitious b) inexperienced c) dedicated d) overworked.

7. Every year we celebrate Mahatma Gandhi Jayanthi on October 2 with great devotion. It is on the same day, thirty five years after the birth of Mahatma Gandhi, another great son of India, was born. Lal Bahaddur was born on October 2, 1904 in an ordinary family known to be Kayasth family at Mughalsarai in Uttar Pradesh state, the heart of Hindustan. His father Sharada Prasad who believed in simplicity and honesty never accepted any bribe. Lal Bahaddur's mother, Ram Dulari, was noble lady, devoted to her family.

Lal Bahaddur's childhood was spent in want and great poverty. He lost his father while he was just eighteen months old. His mother moved with him and his two sisters to her father's house seeking shelter. But to her bad luck, though her father was a compassionate man, he too passed away leaving the family in distress. However, her brothers looked after their sister and her children very well. Lal Bahaddur's life, thus was not a bed of roses. Lal Bahaddur started his school career in mughalsarai where he spent eight years. He was known in the family as well as outside, Nanhe, meaning the little one. He was called by other name also –Ganganputra which meant son of the Ganga.

His school career was full of joy. His schoolmates were very friendly towards him. Nobody including elderly students did harass him any time. They were all together.

1. What is the importance of 2nd October?
2. What were the other names of Lal Bahaddur?
3. How did his schoolmates took upon Lal Bahaddur?
4. How can you say that Lal Bahaddur's father was honest?

5. What kind of a lady was Lal Bahaddur's mother?

6. What made Ram Dulari go to her father's house with her children?

8. In Japan the whole year is a time of fun and festivals for children. In the spring the countryside and the hills are full of small streams. The young boys love fishing in them. Summer brings many festivals. One festival is Tanahata. On this day children decorate bamboo branches with coloured paper and pray for a good handwriting. Autumn brings the festivals of thanks – giving for good crops. People make small shrines called "Mikoshi" and take them in a procession through the streets. Children enjoy carrying the shrines turn by turn. They believe that this would bring good luck to homes and shops. In Northern Japan, where there is snow all round in winter, the Japanese celebrate the festival of 'Kamakura'. They make snow huts. Children invite their friends and offer them oranges and glasses of warm sweet rice wine.

1. What is summer festival?
2. How do children celebrate winter festival?
3. What are the special features of festival autumn?
4. What belief do children have about festival?

9. Once there was a very greedy man named Midas. He constantly prayed to god and wished for a miracle that whatsoever he touched would turn into gold. One day god granted his wish. He touched a wall, it turned into gold. He touched furniture. His furniture turned into gold. He was happy that now he was a rich man. He felt hungry and asked his daughter to serve food. But alas! When he touched food, it turned into gold. He became sad. When he touched his daughter, she too turned into a golden idol. He was shocked and wept a lot. He prayed to god but all in vain. The miracle he had been blessed with, remained as it is. He realized that it was not a blessing but a curse. Happiness does not depend on riches or gold. Avarice and greed make man's life miserable as in the case of Midas. One should be contented with what he has.

1. What did Midas pray god for?
2. List out the things that were turned as gold by Midas touch
3. When did Midas become sad?
4. Why was Midas shocked?
5. What makes man's life miserable?

10. On 18 May 1974, India exploded its first nuclear device code named operation Smiling Buddha. After about a quarter century on 11th May 1998, operation Shakti was carried out. Shakti was code name of thermo-nuclear device that was exploded in Pokhran as a part of Pokhran-2 served as a test site. A total of five nuclear weapons obtained during operation. Shakti measurement confirmed that there was no release of Radio activity.

1. When did India explode its first nuclear device?
2. How many nuclear weapons were detonated during operation Shakti?
3. What was the code name of thermo-nuclear device that was exploded in Pokhran?
4. Find out the equivalent word for 'a hundred years' in the passage.

11. There once lived two eagle brothers. They were born among the cliffs of the Himalayas. They used to mount the air higher and higher. They often raced each other. One day they wanted to reach the Sun. they went on and on, till the Sun's rays could not be borne. One of them Jatayu merely fainted under the fierce heat, Sampathi full of pity spread his wings between his brother and fierce orb. Jatayu was saved, but sampathi's wings were burnt and his eyes nearly lost their sight. He could never fly again, then he fell on the Vindhya mountains and landed there for a long time. When he came to the senses, he dragged himself to the cave of holy man, when he reached there, he told the holyman his story and asked for death.

1. How did sampathi save his brother?
2. Where were the eagle brothers born?
3. What were the names of two eagle brothers?
4. Why did Jatayu nearly faint?

12. Ravi moved into a new house. His neighbors were blacksmiths. One lived in a hut, on his left and the other in a hut on his right. They were source of great annoyance, to him as the blows of their hammers had never stopped the whole day. Finally he could bear to no longer and calling in Kengu, the blacksmith to his left, he offered him fifty rupees if he could move to another hut. Kengu to do so and took the money.

When Pengu, the other blacksmith was offered the similar sum, he too agreed to move. When was quite please placed with himself for they left a 100rs was not to much for some peace and quiet.

The next morning, he woke upto the sound of hammer. He rushed out of the house to ask the blacksmiths, why they had not kept their word. But he found that Kengu had moved into Pengu's hut and Pengu into Kengu's.

1. Who were Ravi's neighbours?
2. Why were the neighbours a great source of annoyance?
3. Pick out the word from the passage which means 'to feel happy'?
4. Why did ravi offer Rs50 to each of the blacksmiths?

DIALOUGES (2Marks)

I Read the given passages and answer the questions that follow :

1. Anitha : Hello, Can I speak to Suman ?

Arun : I'm afraid, Arun is not at home. May I know who is speaking?

Anitha : I'm Anitha. Please tell Suman to meet me near Gandhi Square bus stop at 5 pm

- a) Who did Anitha want to speak to?
- b) What message did Anitha leave for Suman?

2. Warden :Gowramma, What do you plan to give for dinner tonight ?

Gowramma : I'm making rive and Sambar. Sir.I've also planned to fry some papads

Warden : Could you please make two chapathis for me? Today being Monday,I do not eat rice.

- a) What does Gowramma plan to cook?
- b) Why does the warden ask for chapathis?

3. Mr. Rao : Abhinav, there is a letter for you ?

Abhinav : I'm busy packing. Can you please read it for me?

Mr. Rao : Sure. It says that you are required to report in the Gangotri Stadium at 10 a.m. for the Senior tennis trials to be held on 14th November 2015.

- a) Who should go to the Gangotri Stadium on 14th November 2015?
- b) Why was he asked to go there?

4. Manasa : Please inform mom that I'll be late today.

Manoj : Why ?

Manasa : I'm going to Varsha's house to complete my project work.

- a) What message did Manasa leave for her mom?
- b) Why did Manasa go to Varsha's house?

5. Sita : I would like to borrow an Encyclopedia

Librarian: I am sorry, you can't do that.

Sita : Are you sure? I really need to use it.

Librarian: It is a reference book. You'll have to use it in the library itself.

Sita : (with a sigh) I suppose I don't have a choice.

- a) Sita was happy/ disappointed with the choice.(pick the correct answer)
- b) Which word in the conversation means to take something for a short time?

6. Mohan : Let's go to see a film in the evening.

Rama : I'd love to, but.....

Mohan : But what?

Rama : I have an appointment with the dentist

Mohan : Oh I see, you can't miss that

- a) Rama did not like/liked going to the film.(pick the correct answer)
b) Which words in the conversation means..... 'a doctor who takes care of our teeth?

7. Meera : It's very kind of you, aunt Sushila to let us stay in your house for so long

Aunt Sushila: Stay as long as you like. I only want your father to recover.

Meera : (has a sad look on her face) He seems to be getting weaker and weaker.....

Aunt Sushila: Let's hope for the best.

- a) Meera was welcome/unwelcome in Aunt Sushila's house.(pick the correct answer)
b) Pick out the word which means 'become well again'?

8. Ashok : excuse me, could you tell me the way to the Town hall.

Sathish : Are you going to the Concert there?

Ashok : Yes.....

Sathish : I'm going there too. Come with me.

Ashok : (hesitating) Ii'm new here. I don't know you.

- a) Ashok trusted/ did not trust Sathish (pick the correct answer)
b) Pick out the word which means 'a musical performance'

9. Reporter: Sir, you are going into space tomorrow. How do you feel?

Rakesh : I'm really excited.

Reporter: You must tell me about your experience when you return.

Rakesh : Return.....(becomes serious) I don't know.....will I return? Who knows?

- a) Rakesh was sure/ unsure of his return (pick the correct answer)
b) Which word in the conversation means 'Something that happened'?

10. Ravi : Good evening sir.

Teacher: Good evening, Ravi, How do you find your classes?

Ravi : Interesting. Thank you sir.

Teacher: You may not find all the books you need in this library. Why don't you join British Library?

Ravi : I am planning to do so. Will you please introduce me to the librarian please.

a) Which word in the given conversation means 'A place where books are available for people to use or borrow?'

b) Why did the teacher suggest Ravi to join the British library?

REARRANGE THE JUMBLED WORDS INTO A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE

1. Radha/Does/film/?/sings/songs
Ans: Does Radha sing 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

Rearrange the following words into meaningful sentences.

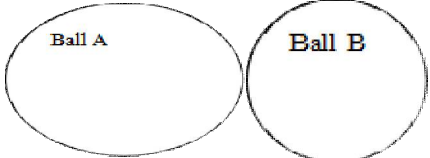
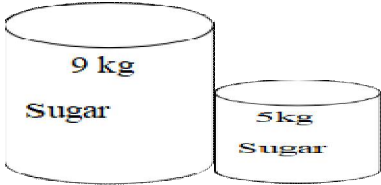
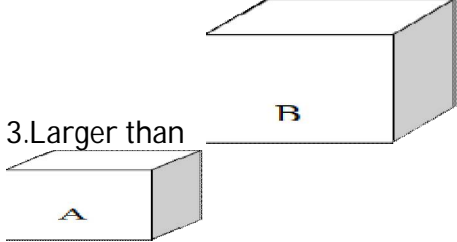

1. whom/to/you/are/letter/a/writing
2. the/bird/sketched/strokes/he/deft/with
3. you/basic/information/subject/every/on gives/Encyclopedia
4. knew/was/that/Hanif/life/him/for/short
5. beautiful bird/stared at/he/for a/moment/long



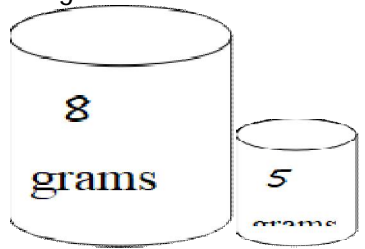

6. exiting/venture/is an/research/scientific
7. wriggled/Smitha/way/through/her/crowds/the
8. as the/night/deepened/in the house/the silence/and/advanced
9. man/a long/boring/a large/speech/moustachioed/made
10. do/students/not/a noise/make
11. worried/you/looking/why/so/are?
12. distributed/the/not/she/cards/has/invitation
13. waste/let's/our/not/time
14. mother/but/helped/raju/small/was a/he/boy/his
15. company/you/this/in/are/working?
16. wriggled/smitha/way/through/the/her/crowds
17. once/it/can/try/you/again
18. maths/eighty/sister/got/percent/in/my
19. climbed/she/pluck/tree/the/to/flowers
20. whom/to/you/are/letter/a/writing?
21. alone/hereafter/must/sleep/you
22. you/to/that/do/say/what?
23. a boy/fight/how/a tiger/could?
24. ran/the tittle/his land/through/creek
25. gnarled/his/was/and beautiful/orchard
26. overrunning/the children/village/were/their/of the/property
27. in the/man/the/village/I am/oldest
28. trees/sell/I did not/the/not/I could/because
29. bird/the/with it/wherever/flew/went/happiness
30. you/here/how/come/dare?
31. fool/dared/here/has/to come/what/reckless?
32. here/you/me/for/come/have?
33. her/in/Smitha/bit/lip/self-reproach
34. ability/are/confident/they/of their/always
35. Friday/are/late on/many/how/students?
36. god/the/devil/is/laughs/but/dumb

- 37. speaking/are/softly/but/so/why/you
- 38. come/will/tomorrow/to/you/school?
- 39. ship/violently/the storm/rocked/the
- 40. gift/free/a dad/offered/firm/by the/was
- 41. the/storm/shed/damaged/the/was/during
- 42. are/going/to Bengaluru/we/tomorrow.
- 43. my/is/a lecturer/father
- 44. is/the/runner/cheetah/fastest
- 45.the/very/is/tajmahal/beautiful.
- 46. is/Suprith/watching/circus.
- 47. Son/studying/is/my/in LKG.
- 48.lives/lion/the/in/den.
- 49. breakfast/i/my/had.
- 50.Sun/rises/the/east/the/in.

Picture Comparison

Look at the pictures, write a sentence using the correct form of word on what you see.

<p>1. Bigger than :-</p>  <p>Ans:- Ball A is bigger than ball B</p>	<p>2.Heavier than :-</p>  <p>Ans:- bag B is heavier than bag A</p>
<p>3.Larger than</p>  <p>3.Larger than :- Ans :- Box B is larger than Box A</p>	<p>4.Taller than :-</p>  <p>Ans :- Mango tree is taller than Neem tree</p>
<p>5.Shorter than :-</p>	<p>6. Smaller than :-</p>

 <p>Sita Geetha</p> <p>Ans :- Geetha is shorter than Sita</p>	 <p>Square y</p> <p>Square x</p> <p>ANS:-Squire X is smaller than Squire Y</p>
<p>7.Lighter than</p>  <p>Pot A Pot B</p> <p>ANS:- Pot A is lighter than Pot B</p>	<p>8.Thicker than</p>  <p>stick A 3 cm stick B 8cm</p> <p>ANS:- Stick B is thicker than stick A</p>

PROFILE WRITING

Born: He/She is/was born on.....

Age: His/her age is/was.....

Education: His/Her educational qualification/s is/are.....

Hobbies: His/Her hobbies are.....

Awards: He/She is/was awarded with.....

Known for: He/she is/was known for.....

Achievements: His/Her achievements are.....

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

Born :11th January, 1973 at Indore, Madya Pradesh

Nationality :Indian

Nick names : The wall, Jammy, Mr.Dependable

Known for : Test cricket

Run scored : 13288(Test) 10889(ODI)

Awards :Padmashree, Padmabhushana.

Ans: This Profile is about Rahul Dravid the former Indian cricketer. He was born on 11th January 1973 at Indore, in Madhya Pradesh. His nick names are; The wall, Jammy, Mr. Dependable. Rahul Dravid is known for test cricket matches. He scored 13288 runs in test matches and 10889 runs in ODI's. He has been honoured with Padma Shree and Padma Bhushana by the Indian Government.

2. Given below is a profile of William Shakespeare. Write a paragraph using the clues given below.

Born : 26th April 1564. Stratford-upon-Avon, England.

Career : Playwriter, poet, Actor

Famous plays : Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello etc.

Era : Elizabethan era

Spouse (wife) : Anne Hathway (1582)

Known as : National poet of England

Died : 23rd April 1616

William Shakespeare was born on 26th April 1564. Stratford-upon-Avon in England. He was the greatest Playwright, poet, an actor. His famous plays are Hamlet, Macbeth and Othello etc.. And he belongs to Elizabethan period. Shakespeare married to Anne Hathway in 1582 and he led a happy life. He was well known as National poet of England. Such a great writer was passed away on 23rd April 1616.

3. Given below is a profile of Mr. Vijay Soorya, the school Principal. Write a paragraph using the clues given below.

Age: 45 years

Height and weight: 5.6 feet, well-built 65 KG

Family : 2 male and a female. College going students.

Known for : Creative teacher and helpful

Education : M.A (Eng), M.Ed

Hobbies : Gardening, writing poetry

Mr. Vijay Soorya is 45 years old. He is the Principal of school. He has a well-built physique and 5.6 feet tall and 65 Kg. He is happy with his family – wife, 2 sons, and a daughter. All of them are college-going children. He is an M.A in English and M.Ed. Gardening and writing poems are his hobbies. He is a very well-known teacher and helpful for poor children.

4. Given below is a profile of Dr. Srinidhi Gowda. Write a paragraph based on the information.

Age :35 years

Place of work :Ayush Multi Speciality Hospital

Specialization :Child Specialist

Achievement : Performed surgeries for new born kids

Future plans :To conduct free medical camps in every Taluk head quarters

5.Given below is a profile of Dr. Govindappa. Write a paragraph based on the information.

Age: 45 years

Qualification: M.B.B.S

Designation: Head of the department, medicine

Place of work :Victoria Hospital, Bengaluru

Specialization :Medicines & Diabetes

Length of Service :18 years

Reasons for his popularity : Works round the clock- special attention to poor- always cheerful-tablets,powder, medicines available- hospital-clean handed-liked by the patients.

6. Given below is a profile of P.T Usha. Write a paragraph based on the information.

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 own : 1. Four gold medals one silver medal in 1986 asian games.
2. Padmashree and the Arjuna Award by Government of India.**

7. Given below is a profile of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam. Write a paragraph based on the information.

Place of birth: Rameswaram, Tamilnadu

Date of Birth :15th October 1931

Education :Aeronautical Engineering from Madras Institute of technology

Achievement :Project Director-Satellite Launch Vehicle III

Books Written :Wings of fire, India 2020: A vision for the millennium, My journey, Ignited

Minds Awards and Rewards :1. 30 honorary doctorates. 2. Padma Bhushan (1981)

3. Padma Vibhushan (1990) 4. Bharat Ratna (1997) 5. 11th president of Indian in 2002.

8. Given below is a profile of Mr.Venkatesh the school teacher. Write a paragraph based on the information.

Age :Around 35 years

Height and weight:6.8 feet, 67kg

Achievement :2014 State level best teacher

Education :M.A, M,Ed

Hobbies :Gardening, writing short story

9. Given below is a profile of Mr. Ramakrishna the school Clerk. Write a paragraph based on the information.

Age :around 40 years

Education :B.com graduate

Height and weight :6 feet solid built

Family :small, one male and a female-college going

Reason for his popularity :helpful, best gardener.

Hobbies :gardening, bee keeping, coin collection

10. Given below is a profile of Sachin Tendulkar. Write a paragraph based on the information.

Date of Birth and place : 24th April 1973 in Mumbai

Qualification :10th standard

Career :Cricketer-world famous batsman

Achievements : The highest scorer in inter school competition, Highest scorer in one day international match, Highest century scorer in the world

Qualities :peaceful, kind hearted, incontestable, patiently played in the ground

Hobbies :watching cricket matches, cooking, meditation.

11. Given below is a profile of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Write a paragraph based on the information.

Date of Birth :02-10-1904

Birth place :Mughal Sarai Uttar Pradesh

Achievements:played leading role in Indian freedom struggle, his Political foot prints: prime minister of independent India, C.M of Uttar Pradesh, Railway and transport minister, In 1928 join Congress, Rajya sabha member in 1995.

Qualities :very simple, disciplined, promptness, truthful.

12. Given below is a profile of Amar the grocer. Write a short biographical sketch of Amar. Take the help of the clues given below.

Age :45 years,

Height/weight : 6 feet, well built.

Residence :Naganahalli, Bengaluru.

Family :large family, three daughters, two sons.

Education :high school dropout

Reason for his popularity: courteous, kind and honest.

13. Given below is a profile of Shruthi, a teacher in Don Bosco High School. Write a short biographical sketch of Shruthi with the help of the clues given below.

Age : 24 years

Height/weight :5 feet, 52kg slim

Appearance : fair, curly hair

Education :MA (English) Med

Behaviour : always smiling, punctual, well dressed, loved by students.

14. Given below is a profile of Kalpana Chawla. Write a paragraph based on the information.

Date of Birth :10-07-1961

Birth Place :Karnal, small town in Hariyana

Died:1February 2003, Texas United States.

Education : Early education- Tagore public school, Karnal, graduation-Aeronautical engineering, - Punjab engineering college, University of Colorado Boulder.

Selection:1994 NASA Group

Awards:Congressional Space Medal of Honor , NASA Distinguished service medal.

15. Given below is a profile of Raja Ramanna. Write a paragraph based on the information.

Name : Raja Ramanna

Born : January 28th 1925

Birth Place :Tumkur

Died :September 24th 2004

Career :Nuclear scientist Nuclear Physicist

Education :B.Sc and MSc Madras Christian college Ph.D., King's college, London

Posts held :Chairman I I SC President, Indian National Science Academy Secretary, Defence Research

Awards :Shanthi Swaroop Bhatnagar Award Padma Vibhushan,Padma Bhushan Padma Sri, MeghanadSaha Medal.

EDITING(2M)

The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and correct them and re-write the paragraph in the space provided. Clues are given

1. In a fury the old monster blew through his long beard and Wangjia bread-bag flew into the sky. Before his eyes, the blue mountain and green rivers were turned into a boundless desrt with not a scrap of food to be found.

Clues

- a. Apostrophe to be used
- b. noun plural to be used

Ans: a. Wangjia- Wangjia's b. mountain- mountains

- 2.Swami hurriedly got up and spread his bed under the bench and crouch there. It seemed to be a much safer place, more compact and reassuring.

Clues

- a. Capital letter to be used
- b. Verbal mistake to be corrected

Ans: a. swami- Swami b. crouch- crouched

3. Baleshwar Mishra has a very different story. The lanky youngster from Mirzapur, UP, is unemployed high-school dropout who'd recently come to Mumbai.

Clues

- a. use Capital letter wherever necessary.
- b. article mistake to be corrected
- a. Mumbai- Mumbai b. unemployed- an employed

4. But this school didn't want him for the same reason. "This is a school for normal boys. Why don't you take your son to the school for deaf and dumb children.

Clues

Ans: a. children- children? b. took- take

5. In the atmosphere of the on going cold wars with political tensions hanging over our heads, scientists and engineers from the opposite sides the Iron Curtain had to find a solution.

Clues

- a. Plural mistake to be corrected.
- b. Verbal mistake to be corrected.
- Ans a. wars-war b. hanging-hanging

6. Don Anselmo came in. He bowed to all of us. Then he removed his hat and glove. He handed his thanks to the boy who stood behind the old man's chair.

Clues

- a. Plural mistake to be corrected.
- b. Spelling mistake to be corrected.
- Ans: a. glove- gloves b. thanks- things

1. Congratulations were showered on Swami next day. His classmates looked at him with respect and his teacher pat his back.

Clues

- 1. Capital letter to be used
- 2. Verbal mistake to be corrected

2. Baleshwar showed himself to the door, and jump off the still-moving trains.

Clues

- 1. Capital letter to be used
- 2. Verbal mistake to be corrected

3. "Who goes there", he cried like a crow. "How dare you come here? What are you after?"

Clues

- 1. Capital letter to be used
- 2. noun plural to be corrected

4. We've stood too much. We've run duped day in, day out, we're men with the common feelings of man.

Clues

1. Apostrophe to be used
2. noun plural to be used

5. The old man came in.He bow to all of us.Then he removed his hat and glove.He handed over his things for the boy.The boy stood behind the old mans chair.

Clues

a.verbal mistake to be corrected.

b.noun plural to be used

c.preposition to be corrected

d.apostrophe to be used

Ans; The old man came in.He bowed to all of us.Then he removed his hat and gloves.He handed over his things to the boy.The boy stood behind the old man'schair.

LETTER WRITING

OFFICIAL LETTER

Imagine you are Rashmitha/Sumitha studying in Navodaya School, K.M. Doddi, Mandya

Write an application to your principal to issue Transfer Certificate to continue your Education

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Fill in the boxes using the following information:

1. From address
2. Date
3. To address
4. Salutation(Respected/Dear Sir,)
5. Subject
6. Body of the letter/matter
7. Subscription + Signature(Yours faithfully)

Topics for formal letter :

Letters to the editor / or any other government official :

- * **Garbage disposal**
- * **Bad roads**
- * **Power supply**
- * **Providing bus facilities**
- * **Change of address**
- * **Opening account in a bank**

PERSONAL LETTER

Sagar/Smitha

Govt. High School

Hospet.

28th March 2018.

Dear Father,

I am fine here with my studies and health. I hope the same from you. As the annual Examination is around the corner, I have been studying well. At least 6-8 hours a day. I have secured more marks in each subject in all the formative assessment. My teachers have very good opinion about me. They expect my results will be in the top ranks. Now I am studying as per their plans and suggestions. I am confident that I will do very well in the exam.

Please convey my best regards to sister, brother and mother.

Your loving son/ daughter

Sagar/ Smitha

Topics for formal letter : Write a letter to your,

- * preparation for external examination/public examination
- *to send you Rs 5000 to provide food for 100 orphans on your birth day
- *about your school climate, teachers, and infrastructures.
- *to visit your school to see Science exhibition
- *about educational excursion arranged by your school
- *inviting him/her to your birthday
- * about your school annual day celebration/school level sports

GRAMMAR

ACTIVE VOICE TO PASSIVE VOICE (1mark)

- # Identify the Subject, the verb and the Object
- #Change the Object into Subject.
- # Put the suitable helping verb or auxiliary verb.
- #Change the verb into their past participle form.
- #Add the preposition "by"
- #Change the subject into object.

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
A.V SIMPLE P.V	S+V1+O	S+V2+O	S+ shall /will+V1+O
	O+(am/is/are)+V3+by+S	O+ (was/were)+V3+by+S	O+ shall be/willbe+V3+by+S
A.V CONTINUOUS P.V	S+ (am/is/are)+Ving+ O	S+ was / were + Ving+ O	S+ shall be/willbe+Ving+O
	O+(am/is/are)being+V3+by+S	O+(was/were)being+V3+by+S	No passive voice
A.V PERFECT P.V	S+ has/have+V3+O	S+had+V3+O	S+ shall have/will have+V3+O
	O+ has been/have been+ V3+ by+ S	O+had been+V3+by+S	O+ shall have been/will have been+V3+by+S

A.V PERFECT CONTINUOUS P.V	S+ has been/have been+ Ving +O	S+ had been + Ving+ O	S+ shall have been/will have been+ Ving+O
	No passive voice	No passive voice	No passive voice

A.V-P.V(EXAMPLES)**SIMPLE PRESENT**

A.V- Ram writes a letter-P.V- A letter is written by Ram.

A.V- They write letters-P.V- Letters are written by them

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

A.V-I am writing a letter P.V- A letter is being written by me

A.V- They are writing letters -P.V-Letters are being written by them

PRESENT PERFECT

A.V- Kala has written a letters -P.V- Letters have been written by Kala.

A.V- Shiva and Giri have written a letter- P.V- A letter has been written by Shiva and Giri.

SIMPLE PAST

A.V- Rahim wrote a letter- P.V- A letter was written by Rahim.

A.V- She wrote the addresses- P.V- The addresses were written by her.

PAST CONTINUOUS.

A.V- He was writing a book -P.V- A book was being written by him.

P.V- They were writing answers-P.V- Answers were being written by them.

PAST PERFECT

A.V- Latha had written questions -P.V- Questions had been written by Latha.

EXAMPLES**1.He makes pots.**

Ans: Pots are made by him.

2. They have published a new travelogue.

Ans: A new travelogue has been published by them.

3.He asked them to write a letter of apology.

Ans: They were asked to write a letter of apology by him.

4. The police have finally arrested the owner of the club.

Ans: The owner of the club has been arrested by the police finally.

5. The peon brought a circular to my class.

Ans: A circular was brought by the peon to my class.

6. Close the windows.

Ans: Let the windows be closed.

7. Throw it.

Ans: Let it thrown.

8. The president distributed the awards to the winners.

Ans: The awards were distributed to the winners by the president.

9. The chief minister gave compensation to the victims.

Ans: The victims were given compensation by the chief minister.

10. Suma presented me a pocket radio

Ans: I was presented apocket radio by suma.

11. does he bring flowers?

Ans: Are flowers bought by him?

12. Did she tell his name?

Ans: Was his name told by her?

13. Who wrote shakuntala?

Ans: By whom was Shakuntala written?

14. will you write a story?

Ans: Will astory be written by you?

15. When did Ravi give the photo?

Ans: when was the photo given by Ravi?

16. Who killed Ravana?

Ans: By whom was Ravana killed?

17. He is typing a letter.

Ans: A letter is being typed by him.

18. Rekha is plying chess.

Ans: Chess is being played by Rekha

19. Savitha can present the paper.

Ans : The paper can be presented by savitha

20. why did you bring it?

Ans: Why was it brought by you?

21. He writes a letter.

Ans: A letter is written by him.

22. The advocate won the Gopal's case in the high court.

Ans: Gopal's case was won by the advocate in the high court.

23. They can learn English.

Ans: English can be learnt by them.

24. The teacher had guided the pupils well.

Ans: pupils have been guided by the teacher well.

25. They showed the audience two films.

Ans: Two films were shown to the audience by them.

Read the conversation

Choose the best alternatives which is in the passive form

A : Have you completed the work?

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

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

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

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

1. The chief guest distributed the prizes

- a. The prizes were distributed by the Chief Guest
- b. The prizes are distributed by the Chief Guest
- c. The prizes will be distributed by the Chief Guest
- d. The prizes are being distributed by the Chief Guest

Ans.: The prizes were distributed by the Chief Guest

2. Leela has written a book

- a. A book is written by Leela
- b. A book had been written by Leela
- c. A book has been written by Leela

d. A book will be written by Leela

Ans. : b. A book has been written by Leela

3. Do the work

a. Work is done by you

b. Work was done by him

c. Let me do the work

d. Let the work be done

Ans. : d. Let the work be done

c. 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.

a. All the answers are written correctly by me

b. All the answers have been written correctly by me

c. All the answers were written correctly by me

d. All the answers are being written correctly by me

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

1. The government has been decided to change the pattern of question paper.

It has hoped, The students will like the new pattern.

The passive form of the underlined sentence is

a. The new pattern will be liked by the students

b. The new pattern would be liked by the students

c. The new pattern can be liked by the students

d. The new pattern will is liked by the students

2. **Mr. Jain is a rich gold merchant. Last night some thieves broke into the house of Mr. Jain.**

The thieves planned the robbery very carefully.

a. The robbery was planned by the thieves very carefully

b. The robbery will be planned by the thieves carefully

c. The robbery is planned by the thieves very carefully

d. The robbery is being planned by the thieves very carefully

3. **A : Is there Nisha in the house**

B : She is cooking food in the kitchen

The Passive form of the underlined sentence is

a. The food is being cooked by her

- b. The food was cooked by her.
- c. The food are being cooked by her
- d. The food has been cooked by her

4. A : 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

5. A. did you attend the programme?

B. Yes, I have attended the programme.

The passive form of the underlined sentence is

- a. The programme has been attended by me
- b. The programme has being attended by me
- c. The programme have been attended by me
- d. The programme is being attended by her.

IF CLAUSE

1st Condition, (V1-will)

Ex: If I work hard, ***I will score good marks***

2nd Condition, (V2-would)

Ex: If I worked hard, ***I would score good marks.***

3rd Condition, (had+V3-would have)

Ex: If I had worked hard, ***I would have scored good marks.***

Read the following conversations and fill in the blanks by choosing the correct 'If Clauses'

1. Rashmi: Hi, sagar, what about your result?
Sagar: Sorry Rashmi, I couldn't get good marks.
Rashmi: If you had worked hard, youmore marks.
 - a. would getb.would have got
 - c. will getd.shall have got

2. Basavaraj :Did you buy a car for me, papa?
Rudrappa :Oh! My son, I were millionare Icar for you
Basavaraj :It's ok papa.
 - a. will buyb. should have bought
 - c. would buyd. would have bought

3. Abhishek:it's been too hot, will you put on the fan, Ankush?
Ankush:Yes of course, If we plant more and more trees, it.....not be too hot
Abhishek:Yes, you are right.
 - a. couldb. would
 - c. willd. would have

4. Ravi:Where is your smart phone, Ramya?
Ramya :oh! My father took it back.
Ravi:If you had bought smart phone we.....watched games on it.
 - a. would haveb. will have
 - c. couldd. would

5. Doctor:Can you meet me tomorrow, Mr.Santhosh?
Santhosh:Yes, but I would not take much time sir.
Doctor:Had you come a little earlier, Ispent some time with you.
 - a. canb. will have
 - c. might d. would have

6. Husband:What a beautiful bird it is!
 Wife:Yes, it is a lovely bird
 Husband:If I were bird you.....fly like that higher and higher
- shall
 - will
 - would
 - can
7. Suprith:Sagar, did you bring your bike?
 Sagar:oh! Sorry.
 Suprith:it's ok.
 Sagar:If I had bought my bike, we.....gone on long ride.
- Shall have
 - would have
 - would
 - should
8. Rajesh:Why can't you go with her Shyam?
 Shyam:I feel shy sir.
 Rajesh:Is it? If you had told me earlier, Isent someone with her.
- can have
 - would have
 - could
 - would
9. Ramesh:Why can't you come with me Ravi?
 Ravi:No, I have some urgent work now.
 Ramesh:May I know the correct reason Ravi?
 Ravi:I don't have vehicle to take my dad to the hospital, that's it.
 Ramesh:Is it? If you had told me earlier, Ia vehicle.
- Will arrange
 - would have arranged
 - would arrange
 - shall arrange
10. Mahesh:Santhosh, can you fly in the air without any support?
 Santhosh:How can I fly? I have no wings If I were a bird.....
- I will fly
 - I would fly
 - I can fly
 - I shall fly

11. Malini:Padmini, you said on the other day that you would buy a diamond necklace.

Did you buy it?

Padmini:Yes, I wanted to buy. I asked my mother to give me money. But she didn't give. If mother had given me money.....

- a. I would buy itb. I could buy it
- c. I can buy itd. I would have bought it.

12. Suresh:Father, I would like to score 100% marks in S.S.L.C public Examination. Is it possible?

Father:It is possible.

Suresh:How?

Father:Study well. Have concentration while you are reading and writing.

If you do so.....

- a. You will score 100%b. You could have scored 100%
- c. You may score 100%d. You might score100%

13. Amaravathi:Bhanumathi, you look very pale and you have become very weak. What Is the reason?

Bhanumathi:I had severe headache and fever instead of medical shop, when there was no improvement, I consulted the doctor. If I had consulted the doctor in the beginning.....

- a. I will not become weak
- b. I would not have become weak
- c. I shall not have become weak
- d. I was not going to become weak

FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERBS

A finite verb has a specific tense, person and number.(1st verb of a sentence) They changes accordingly.

Ex: 1. The lion **is**the king of the forest. 2. Mohan **works** in a company

3. People **respect** honest politicians. 4. Sujatha **taught** us how to draw the map of India.

V1- give Vs-gives V2- gave

Non-finite verbs do not have specific tense, person and number. They are not change in sub+verb concord system.

Ex: 1. Kumar wants **to become** a doctor. 2. Kumar and Gopal want **to become** doctors

3. I want **to become** a doctor. 4. Kumar has decided **to become** a doctor.

Ving- giving V3-given to+V- to give

There are 3 kinds of non-finite verbs. They are (PIG) PARTICIPLE, INFINITIVE, and GERUND

#PARTICIPLES

If the verb is used as an adjective it is called a participle

*Present Participle- (ends with 'ing' Action is going on)

*Past Participles- (ends in 'ed' , 'd' , 'en' Action is completed)

*Perfect Participles-(ends with 'having+ V3. An action completed at some past time)

1. The hunter shot a **flying** bird. 2. A **broken** jug never holds water.

The words fly and break are basically verbs. Here they are adjectives. If the verb is used as an adjective it is called a participle. Here flying-present participle and broken- past participle.

Four alternatives are suggested to each of the following statements. Pick out the correct alternative.

1. Gopal gets up early in the morning. He goes to the park and walks. Walking is good for health. The gerund is,

a. walks b. walking c. gets d. goes

2. Suma has bought a number of books. She reads books to improve her knowledge. Reading really improves our knowledge. One of the following is a infinitive.

a. to improve b. improves c. has d. reads

3. Sitting under the tree, the hunter shot an arrow at the bird. The bird fell down. The hunter took it home. One of the following is a participle.

a. shot b. fellc. tookd. sitting

4. Suresh was going in the forest. A person was cutting a big tree. Suresh stood for few minutes. He saw the tree fall. Finite verb is,

a. going b. cuttingc. falld. stood

5. Columbus asked Fransisco to bring Guillermo to him. But Fransisco refused to carry out his order. Fransisco ought to have obeyed the order of Columbus. One of the following is an infinitive.

a. ought b. refusedc. askedd. to carry out.

6. Students come to school to learn. They study a number of subjects. English is one of them. learning English is not difficult. Which one of the following words is a gerund?

a. learning b. to learn c. comed. study

7. Mahesh is working in a govt. school. He teaches English to 10th std students. One day he took special class on Sunday. He made the students sit for 3 hours. Finite verb is,

a. sit b. workingc. maded. teaches

8. Reddy is a retired teacher. He is running a tutorial institute. He works there for 5 hours every day. Teaching is his breath. Which one of the following is a participle?

a. teaching b. retiredc. worksd. has

9. Savithri lives a simple life. She is living in a small house. She goes to the market to buy vegetables. Though the market is 1Km. from her house, she goes on foot. Which one of the following is an infinitive?

a. to buy b. livesc. livingd. goes

10. Santhosh tells us interesting stories. We sit with him and listen to the stories with concentration. Sometimes, he makes us laugh. Which one of the following is infinitive?

a. tells b. interestingc. laughd. listen.

11. Arjun: Where are you going Raju?

Raju: I am going to market to buy vegetables and fruits. Here Infinitive is,

a. to buy b. going toc. am d. doing

12. Mother: Why is she anxious, Appu?

Son: She is anxious to know her result Amma. Here Infinitive is,

a. is b. anxiousc. to knowd. result

13. Sujatha: Why are you late, Supriya?

Supriya: I went to post office to post a letter. Here Infinitive is,

a. are b. wentc. lated. to post

14. Ashok: Did you miss bus?

Akshay: Yes, I'd better not to be late. Here Infinitive is,

a. to be b. hadc. didd. miss

15. Rakesh: Would you like to dance with me.

Rani: Yes, of course. Here Infinitive is,

a. would b. to dancec. liked. me

16. Sujan: Shall we go and play cricket, Chandan?

Chandan: Yes, but why Akhil has not come?

Sujan: I heard him coughing yesterday. He may not be well. Here Infinitive is,

a. play b. come. heard. coughing

17. Ganesh: Thank you very much for your help.

Venkatesh: It's ok. You need not say thanks in friendship. Here Infinitive is,

a. help b. needc. sayd. is

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Read the following conversation and choose the language function of the italicized sentence

1. Suprit: Pappa *could you get me lolly pop please?*

Father: Yes, of course.

a. Requestb. advicec. Orderd. Suggestion

2. Student: May I come in, Sir?

Teacher: Yes, *you shouldn't be late nexttime.*

3. Stranger: Excuse me sir, could you tell me the way to ' Unique International School?

Mahesh: Yes, *you go straight and take left turn* walk for about ½ K.m you will find the school on your left.

- a. Giving information
- b. Giving direction
- c. Seeking information
- d. Offering help

4. Old lady: Excuse me,

Boy: Yes, *what can I do for you?*

Old lady: Could you help me to cross the road?

Boy: Yes, of course

- a. Offering help
- b. Offering information
- c. Seeking information
- d. Taking help

5. Patient: Good evening sir,

Doctor: Very good evening. What's wrong with you?

Patient: I have lots of chest burning sensation.

Doctor Yes, *you will have to give up smoking now onwards.*

- a. Order
- b. Advice
- c. suggestion
- d. Instruction

6. Aveena: Excuse me Samhitha, *Shall I have your pen?*

Samhitha: Yes, by all means.

- a. Seeking information
- b. Seeking suggestion
- c. Seeking permission
- d. Seeking help

7. Bindu: You're stepping on my saree.

Passenger: Oh, *I'm really sorry.*

Bindu: That's O.K

- a. Regretting
- b. Abusing
- c. Suggesting
- d. Apologising

8. Principal: sir we are planning to organize a workshop for the teachers of English.

Resource person: That's a good idea. Butwhat can I do for you?

Principal: *We would be delighted if you could come and spare some time with our teachers.*

- a. Invitation
- b. Permission
- c. Direction
- d. Suggestion

9. Anil: *could you drop me at the railway station?*

Rahul: Yes, of course.

Anil: Thank you very much.

- Rahul: You are welcome.
 a. Expressing sympathy b. Expressing gratitude
 c. Offering help d. Seeking help
10. Chaithanya: Why were you absent yesterday?
 Dhanya: My brother met with an accident.
 Chaithanya: *Oh, I'm really sorry. Don't be upset. He shall be all right soon*
 a. Expressing condolence b. Expressing help
 c. Expressing sympathy d. Expressing gratitude.
11. Don't copy from your neighbor.
 a. request b. instruction c. command d. wish
12. There is bleeding in your eyes. Consult an eye specialist.
 a. order b. instruction c. suggestion d. information
13. Would you allow me to use your dictionary?
 a. seeking permission b. seeking help c. enquiring d. seeking advice.
14. You have helped me a lot. I'm highly grateful to you.
 a. offering b. suggesting c. expressing gratitude d. complimenting
15. The RTO said to the driver, "you must drive carefully".
 a. order b. request c. suggestion d. threat
16. Get down at KR circle. Walk a few yards. On to your left, you find CPI's office.
 a. instruction b. order c. giving direction d. suggesting
17. The clouds are black and thick. It is going to rain tonight.
 a. doubt b. probability c. wish d. suggestion
18. You must not smoke in public places.
 a. threat b. anger c. suggestion d. prohibition
19. May you live long!
 a. advice b. wish c. request d. certainty
20. Raju, I'm wrong. You are absolutely right.
 a. confirmation b. expressing desire c. expressing agreement d. surprise
21. Could you please spare some time, sir?
 a. request b. apologize c. order d. Questioning Ans:a
22. You're absolutely right
 a. expressing agreement b. expressing disagreement c. Complimenting d. Wishing Ans:a

23. If you don't mind could I use your pen?

a. questioning b. seeking information c. seeking help d. seeking permission Ans:d

24. I'm really grateful to you

a. Complimenting b. Wishing c. requesting d. expressing gratitude Ans:d

25. I'm very sorry

a. apologizing b. ordering c. complimenting d. expressing gratitude Ans:a

26. You should consult a doctor

a. ordering b. expressing agreement c. seeking information d. Suggesting Ans:d

27. Don't worry everything will be all right.

a. sympathizing b. giving direction c. suggesting d. Requesting Ans:a

28. Shut the door

a. suggesting b. requesting c. ordering d. giving direction Ans:c

29. Story books are on fifth shelf in second row from here.

a. giving direction b. seeking information c. ordering d. Requesting Ans:a

30. Suprit: papa, *could you get me lolly pop please?*

Father: yes, of course.

a. Request b. Advice c. Order d. suggestion.

31. Student: Mat I come in, sir?

Teacher: yes, *you shouldn't be late next time.*

32. Stranger: Excuse me sir, could you tell me the way to 'Unique International School?'

Mahesh: yes, *you go straight and take left turn* walk for about ½ K.M you will find the school on your left.

a. Giving information b. Giving direction c. Seeking information d. Offering help.

33. Old lady : excuse me,

Boy: Yes, *what can I do for you?*

Old lady: Could you help me to cross the road?

Boy: Yes, of course.

a. Offering help b. Offering information c. Seeking information d. Taking help.

34. Patient: Good evening sir.

Doctor: Very good evening. What's wrong with you?

Patient: I have lots of chest burning sensation.

Doctor: Yes, *you will have to give up smoking now onwards.*

a. Order b. Advice c. Suggestion d. Instruction

35. Aaveena: Excuse me Samhitha, *shall I have your pen?*

Samhitha : Yes, by all means.

- a. Seeking information b. seeking suggestion c. seeking permission d. seeking help

36. Bindu : You're stepping on my saree.

Passenger: oh, *I'm really sorry.*

Bindu: That's O.K

- a. Regretting b. Abusing c. suggesting d. Apologising

37. Principal : Sir, we are planning to organize a workshop for the teachers of English.

Resource Permission: that's a good idea. But.... What can I do for you?

Principal: We would be delighted if you could come and spare some time with our teachers.

- a. Invitation b. permission c. Direction d. Suggestion

38. Anil: *Could you drop me at the railway station?*

Rahul: Yes, of course.

Anil: thank you very much.

Rahul: You are welcome.

- a. Expressing sympathy b. expressing gratitude c. Offering help d. Seeking help.

39. Chaitanya : why were you absent yesterday?

Dhanya : My brother met with an accident.

Chaitanya : *Oh, I'm really sorry. Don't be upset. He shall be all right soon.*

- a. Expressing condolence b. Expressing help c. Expressing sympathy
d. Expressing gratitude.

REPORTED SPEECH

I Read the conversation. Based on it, Complete the reported form given below.

1. Teacher: please, bring me a duster, Lakshmi.

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

Teacher: Yes, I will

Lakshmi: Thank you.

Ans: The teacher asked Lakshmi to bring a duster. Lakshmi then requested her teacher to teach Reported speech as she found that a little difficult. The teacher replied positively that she would, and then the student thanked her teacher.

2. Athmanand: Did you have your dinner?

Basavaraju: Yes, just a while ago and my tummy is full

Athmanand: so, can I eat that chocolate I've brought for you?

Basavaraju: Oh! No there's always room for chocolates.

Ans: Athmanand asked Basavaraj whether he had his dinner. Basavaraj replied that he

had it just a while ago and added that his tummy was full. Then Atmanand commented that in that case he could eat the chocolate that he had bought for Basavaraj . Basavaraj immediately responded negatively and said that there was always room for chocolates.

3.Jane:Good morning, Robert.

Robert: very good morning, Jane.

Jane: Let's not waste time, shall we begin?

Robert: Sure, I am rather glad you raised the subject.

Ans: Jane and Robert exchanged pleasantries. Jane was eager to get into the business. She asked him if they should begin their talks. Robert accepted and told her that he was glad as she had raised the subject.

4. Santhosh: Good morning, Sachin.

Sachin:Very good morning.

Santhosh:Where did you go yesterday?

Sachin:I went to bengaluru to meet my friend.

Ans: Santhosh and Sachin greeted each other. Santhosh asked Sachin where he had gone the previous day. Sachin replied that he had gone to bengaluru to meet his friend.

5.Sahana: I have been to delhi last week.

Akila:Did you see theTaj?

Sahana:Yes, what a nice monument it is!

Ans: Sahana told Akila that she had gone to Delhi the previous week. Akila asked if she had seen the Taj, sahana replied positively and exclaimed with joy that it was a very nice monument.

6.Father :Why aren't you doing your homework, Joseph?

Joseph :They didn't give us any home work today Daddy.

Joseph's father asked him why

a.

Joseph replied that they hand n't

b.

Ans.: a. he wasn't doing his home work

b. given them any home work that day.

II Read the passage. Report the questions given in the box and complete the story :

Bhola asked his friends They said they had heard the world would come to an end the next

evening. Bhola asked them They said, 'The priest'.

Ans. : Why they were so serious

Who had told them

Read the conversation. Based on it complete the reported form given below:

1.Rajeev : How are you?

Rakesh : I'm fine, you?

Rajeev : I'm fine, thank you. Why did you go to Delhi last week?

Rakesh : I went to Delhi to see the minister.

Rajeev asked Rakesh why Rakesh replied that

2. Preethi : Will you please help me to cross the road?

Bharathi : I will help you to cross the road.

Preethi asked Bharathi whether Bharathi replied that

3.Chand : Hello, Prashant

Prashant : How are you?

Chand : I'm fine. Thank you. Are you working in this company?

Prashant : Yes, I am. I joined this firm last year.

Chand and Prashant greeted each other. Chand asked Prashant Prashanth replied he was and

he

4. Child: I want a balloon, which I can release into the air.

Balloon man : Which colour balloon do you want?

A child told a balloon man that

The balloon man

5. Son : Why are they asking for money, mummy?

Mother : It is because they are poor, darling

On seeing the beggars the son

When the mother replied that

6.Husband : Did you talk to the doctor?

Wife: Yes, It is important for you to rest.

Tom was admitted in a hospital with a complaint of tumour. He was resting. A few minutes later, he asked his wife

She

7. Captain : Do you know how to play cricket?

Laksh : Never had a chance to learn it.

The captain asked Laksh

Laksh replied

8. Nishchu : Hi Lakshya how are you?

Lakshya : Life's rather tough. I need a job.

Nishchu on meeting Lakshya asked

Lakshya replied

9. Mother : I have washed the car for you today

Daughter : Thank you, Mom

The mother told the daughter that

The daughter

10. Boss : Are there any more files?

Peon : Yes sir

Boss asked the peon

The Peon

11. Wife : Please stop this work immediately

Husband : I have to meet the deadline or the editor will give the work to somebody else.

The wife requested

Her Husband requested

12. Astrologer : Will you give me five rupees. If you find my answers satisfactory

Customer : No

The astrologer asked the customer

The customer

LINKING WORDS (CONJUNCTIONS)

WORDS THAT SHOW....

***Addition :- and, also, another, first of all, second, third, finally, too, besides, in addition, further more.**

***Contrast:- but, yet, instead, still, inspite of, despite, on the other hand, in contrast, however, while, whereas, eventhough, although.**

***Choice:- or, either...or**

***Reason &Result :- because, since, for,so, so that, if..., then, therefore.**

***Condition:- if, unless, as long as.**

***Location /Place:- next to in front of, below, between, inside, outside, opposite, on top of,across, beneath, in the middle of, on the other side, at the end of, ahead of,over, under, behind, near, far.**

***Time:- until, then, often, since, next, before, after, as, soon, while, when, as soon as, now, during, immediately, frequently.**

***Comparision:- like, as, just like, just as, in like manner, equally, similarly, in a similar, in the same way.**

***Illustration:- for example, for instance, such as, including, to illustrate.**

***Order of importance:-hoever, furthermore, as a result, in fact, yet.**

***Chronological order:- first, meanwhile, later, afterwards, finally.**

***Summarise/Conclude:- all in all, in brief, in other words, on the whole, to sum up, in summary, in conclusion, to conclude.**

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate linking words choosing from the brackets:

.Vinutha her sister entered the house,___ there was no electricity they took out a box of matches and lit a lamp. they couldn't see anything.

(still, but, and, so) Ans:and,but,so,still

2..... Venkatram is a rich man, he is not generous. his wife helps the needy she was from a poor family....suffered a lot..

(though,because,and,but) Ans:though,but,because,and

Suresh Mahesh went to the bus station they missed the bus. they entered the station, the bus left.they could not board the bus.

(but, as soon as, and, so) Ans:and,but,as soon as,so

Ramanna is rich saddiscontented. He owns hundred acres of land which he has inherited from his ancestors. He does not possesswife children.

(or, but, and, either) Ans:but,and,either,or

Abdul Kalam was a disciplined person he was from a poor family, he became popular. He made a name as a scientistas a states man he was service dedicative.

(not only, though, but also, because) Ans:though,notonly,butalso,because

Radhakrishnan was a teacher. Everybody liked him he had lot of patience while teaching. any student didn't have money to pay fees, he would give him money, he was kind service minded.

(If, and, because, as)

7.The people did not help Roma___ they were afraid of being involved.___Baleshwar alone had to take Roma.He requested the passerby to help him___,no one heeded him.A tempo truck driver stopped ___ took Roma to the hospital.

(so,but,and,because)

The people of Tibet suffered from coldhunger. They decided to send Wangjia to find bird of happiness..... he was a smart boy he was a small boy, he was determined the others hesitated to go

(because, and, though, while)

Ram Raju are twin brothers. Ram is hard working Raju is lazyhe is lazy

he is smart. His father knows he would achieve a lot in his life.
(that, but, and, though)

10. All the shops are crowded ____ if you want to buy anything, you have to stand in a queue. Also you are given a card. This causes a lot of inconvenience to customers, ____ what can be done? ____ this system exists in all the cities, you have got to bear with it. [also, but, as, so, that]

The summons came from the Soviet president ____ I had to go there. At the meeting, I was shown a letter from the American president ____ to my surprise, ____ a few days, I was called to Geneva. The meeting was held. So ____ we could hold talks. (and, that, after, so)

Ramya ____ Rashmi are friends. Ramya is very weak in studies. ____ Rashmi helped her in reading and writing _____. Their parents are enemies _____. Rashmi goes to Ramya's house, they get angry on her. Anyhow they are continuing as friends. (and, so, if, but)

Once a student by name Shekhar came to the class late. The teacher asked him the reason for late. He said ____ he was not well. ____ the teacher did not believe him. ____ the student was standing outside the class ____ two hours. (for, so, that, but)

Animal life ____ plant life are completely depending on the climatic condition. Even the geographical condition plays a very important role on it. ____ they are always inter linked. Every human being has curiosity of all the changes in the nature. ____ the nature doesn't wait for him for any purpose. ____ he tries to play with the nature, it teaches him a big lesson. (if, so, and, but)

CORRECT FORMS OF VERBS

Fill in the appropriate Verb (Tense) Forms of verbs given in brackets:-

- 1) Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan was a member of the INA that **fought** (fight) and **defeated** (defeat) the British army at Rangoon.
- 2) Vivekananda **was** (be) a follower of Ramakrishna and he **tried** to carry out the will of his master.
- 3) In 1943, when he **was** (be) just 23, Vikram **went** (go) up the Himalayan mountains to conduct experiments on cosmic rays.
- 4) Narendra **was** (be) very intelligent and **learnt** (learn) his lessons quickly.

- 5) After a long time Narendra **understood** (understand) that Ramakrishna **was** (be) an extraordinary soul.
- 6) It was July 4th, 1902, Swamiji **went** (go) to his room in the evening and **remained** (remain) absorbed in meditation.
- 7) Cricket **is** (be) a glorious game. It **is** (be) very popular in all the common wealth countries
- 8) Many people in Europe **think** (think) that they are civilized and people of Asia are (be) barbarous.
- 9) The two women **commanded** (command) the Judge to go back.
- 10) Tippu Sulthan **fought** (fight) against the British like a tiger.
- 11) If two men fight (**fight**) in the street, the police man **separates** (separate) them and every body **thinks** (think) how silly they are.
- 12) Chandrashekar retired (retire) in 1981. He was **awarded** (be+ award) benefit show.
- 13) There **was** (be) a world war in 1014, Most of the countries **were** (be) in it.
- 14) Cricket is an interesting game. It **originated** (originate) in England
- 15) The British **ruled** (rule) India for two centuries, It was **freed** (be free) from them on 15th August 1947.
- 16) Raju **met** (meet) me yesterday, He **told** (tell) me an interesting story.
- 17) Why **did** (do) you go to Bangalore last week?
- 18) I **went** (go) to Bangalore yesterday to attend the wedding.
- 19) The cow **gives** (give) us milk.
- 20) Shariff **is** (be) an intelligent man He **works** (work) from 10Am to 6PM everyday.
- 21) Chemistry **is** (be) an interesting subject I **like** (like) it.
- 22_ Aryabhata **declared** (declare) that the moon **has** (have) no light of its own.
- 23) Computer science is a **preferred** (prefer) subject for intelligent student.
- 24) **Smoking** (smoke) is injurious to health.
- 25) People in olden days **laughed** (laugh) with their hearts,

1. Neither he nor you **are** wrong. (is/are)
2. His father and uncle **have** their own business. (has/have)
3. The first innings **was** very interesting. (was/were)
4. Either Amrutha or her friends **have** taken it. (has/have)
5. Everyone of the boys **was** sitting silent in the hall. (was/were)
6. Every leaf **has** fallen from this tree. (has /have)
7. Each of the boys **has** done his homework. (has /have)
8. He, as well as you, **are** intelligent. (is/are)
9. Bread and butter **was** his daily diet. (were/was)
10. Either you or he **has** done it. (has/have)
11. One of the boys **was** punished. (was/were)
12. Neither the children nor their mothers **were** admitted to hospital. (were/was)

Fill in the blanks with the correct tense forms of the verbs in the brackets:

- 1.It ____ (rain) since last night, and it ____ (look) as if it may rain for the rest of the day.
- 2.My school ____ (hold) a food-and-fun fair next month to raise money for the school building-fund.
3. Look! Those bees ____ (buzz) round the flowers. The bees ____ not only ____ (collect) honey, but they ____ (pollinate) the flowers as well.
- 4.Mary told him what ____ (happen) to his dog, so he ____ (run)home to see how it ____ (be).
5. ____ the taxi ____ (come) yet ? It ____ (be) already ten minutes late. I hope it ____ (be) here soon.
6. We ____ (go) shopping last weekend. There ____ (be) a great crowd at the shopping center. Most of the people ____ (do) their New Year's shopping.
- 7.It ____ (be) a fine morning today. The birds ____ (sing) in the trees, and there ____ (be) not a cloud in the sky.
- 8 That child ____ always ____ (ask) questions. Sometimes he ____ (ask) such complicated questions that I ____ (become) puzzled, too.
- 9.I thought that the grass ____ (need) cutting, but the lawnmower ____ (be) out of order. Therefore, I ____ (cut) the grass with a pair of shears.
- 10.Your friends ____ (wait) for you for over an hour. Where ____ you ____ (be) all this time ? You ____ (be) out for almost four hours.

One day Nataraja.....(be+stand) in front of the police station. A policeman who (see) him.....(question)him. Nataraja said that he(be+wait) for his friend who had promised him to come near the station.

13. The tiger(be) a ferocious animal. It(live) in the forest. It (be+call) man eater. There are a number of tigers in our state national parks.

14. India.....(be+rule) by the British before 1947. Many patriots like

Gandhiji , Nehru, Patel.....(fight) for the freedom of our country. At last, the British.....(give) us freedom.

15. Mysore state.....(be+rule)by the Wodeyar dynasty. Raja Wodeyar, ChikkadevarajaWodeyar and KrishnarajaWodeyar.....(be) some of the Maharaja's of Mysore. Sri KrishnarajaWodeyar IV(have) able diwans like Sir M. Vishveshwaraya, Sir. Mirza Ismail. The last maharaja of Mysore was Sri Jaya ChamarajaWodeyar.

16. Smoke started coming out of the house. Within minutes the first two floors (be+burn). Then women and children(run) out of the house. There was a lot of noise. A woman started screaming "My baby.....(be) in the flat."

17. One day Gandhiji went to gymnastic class late. Bythe time he went there, the class(be) over and all the students(have +leave). He went to the class late because he had no watch and the weather was cloudy and thus he(be+mislead) about the time.

18. Kashi bai was not afraid of the British. She(have+keep) her dignity and self respect. She did not submit to the collector when he(threaten) that he(will)cancel the registration of her car.

19. Chandrashekhar's bowling arm.....(be+affect) by polio. But he never thought about this disadvantage. He(have) a passion for the game and that(lead) him to preserve.

20. There were nearly 7000 people in the conference hall of the Parliament of Religions. It(be) the first time that Swami Vivekananda(be+address) such a huge audience. So , he (feel) nervous in the beginning.

21. The post master asked Andy who he.....(want) the letter for. But Andy.....(refuse) to tell his master's name. the post master.....(be+irritate) by Andy's stupidity. So, he called his master a goose.

22. Bhima saw a huge monkey in a garden of plantain tress. The monkey.....(be+shine) like a blazing fire. He(tell) Bhima that he.....(be)ill and therefore he was lying there. He.....(request) Bhima to jump over him and go further.

QUESTION TAGS

Sl.no	Positive	Negative Tag	Positive	Sl. no	Positive	Negative Tag	Posi
1	Is	Isn't	Is	11	Had	Hadn't	Had
2	Are	Aren't	Are	12	Can	Can't	Can
3	Am	Aren't	Am	13	Could	Couldn't	Cou
4	Was	Wasn't	Was	14	Shall	Shan't	Shal
5	Were	Weren't	Were	15	Will	Won't	Will
6	Do	Don't	Do	16	Should	Shouldn't	Sho
7	Does	Doesn't	Does	17	Would	Wouldn't	Wou
8	Did	Didn't	Did	18	Must	Mustn't	Mus
9	Has	Hasn't	Has	19	Might	Might not	Migl
10	Have	Haven't	Have	20	may	May not	May

EXAMPLES

- 1) She will never help, (Negative Sentence) Will she?
- 2) I' m fond of reading. (+ VE) Aren't I?
- 3) Raju got 100% in Mathematics. (+ VE) Didn't he?
- 4) He drives carefully. (+ VE) Doesn't he?
- 5) She won't come tomorrow. (- VE) Will she?
- 6) He wasn't happy. (- VE) Was he?
- 7) They were laughing in the class. (+ VE) Weren't they?
- 8) He can fly an aero plane. (+ VE) Can't he?
- 9) Rani draws figures neatly. (+ VE) Doesn't she?
- 10) Sachin doesn't know the value of Rs.10. (+ VE) Does he?
- 11) Every one liked him. Didn't they?
- 12) I am a famous lawyer. (+ VE) Aren't I?
- 13) You have done a fine job. (+ VE) Haven't you?
- 14) The beggar maid was more fair. (+ VE) Wasn't she?
- 15) It rained heavily yesterday. (+ VE) Didn't it?
- 16) People in the past were happy. (+ VE) Weren't they?
- 17) Films are not interesting nowadays. (- VE) Are they?
- 18) The whole India admires Gandhiji. (+ VE) Doesn't it?
- 19) Sunitha walks faster than suma. (- VE) Doesn't she?
- 20) She saved me from danger. (+ve) Didn't she?

Add question tag?

1. Add question tag?

1. Ramesh is a famous educationist, The question tag to be used above is
 - a. Isn't he?
 - b. Is he?
 - c. doesn't he?
 - d. Does he?

Ans:a

2. Leela and Sheela were awarded
- a. Isn't she?
 - b. weren't they?
 - c. Isn't they?
 - d. Aren't they?

Ans:b

3. Amith never tells lies
- a. Isn't he?
 - b. Is he?
 - c. Doesn't he?
 - d. Does he?

Ans:d

4. Meera can do the sum
- a. Can she?
 - b. Can't she
 - c. Isn't she?
 - d. Is she?

Ans:b

5. I'm fond of eating sweets,
- a. Am I?
 - b. Amn't I?
 - c. Aren't I?
 - d. Are I?

Ans:c

6. Jazz met his friend in London,
- a. does he?
 - b. Didn't he?
 - c. Did he?
 - d. doesn't he?

Ans:d

<p>1.RaMs.Rajini is not a teacher 2.She was late for dinner 3.They were not found in the office 4.The tiger is cruel 5.Mahesh, Arathi and Kalpana have answered all the questions 6.Mr.Hegde was in Delhi 7.Mr.Dwarakanath is honest 8.Rahim will sell his car 9.Somaiah will not come today 10.She didn't weep 11.We are going by bus 12. The teacher praised us 13.You broke the mirror 14.Our teacher guide us well 15.Shankar teaches us how to learn 16.One has to be careful in dealing with him 17.I don't know who he is? 18.I am writing a letter 19.I am fond of reading 20.The deer runs fast 21.Let us begin the work 22.You never come in time 23. Kalappa signs the cheque 24.You can go to his house 25.You shouldn't kill animals 26.He got a medal 27.I am a teacher 28.He is not alert 29.Let's start, now, 30.He could play very confidently 31.He will tell us truth 32.She has written in 33.She can swim well 34.I am not in your way 35. Let's go for walk 36.Open the door 37.Don't be late 38.I am late 39.Tom won't be late 40.You're tired 41.You've got a camera 42.You weren't listening 43.Asha doesn't know soorya 44.Vijay's on holiday 45.Swami's applied for the job</p>	<p>46.You can speak German 47.He won't mind if I use his phone 48.There is a lot of people here 49.Let's go out tonight 50.This isn't very interesting 51.I'm too impatient 52.You wouldn't tell anyone 53.listen 54.I shouldn't have lost my temper 55.Don't drop the vase 56.He could play very confidently 57.You cannot help others 58.She is Nishchitha 59.Raghav is singing a song 60.Latha is not reading 61.I work hard 62.We worked hard 63.They have two books 64.These apples are nice. 65.Suma is playing in the park. 66.Dilip and Dhruva are best friends, 67.Ravi was the topper last year, 68.They are reciting poems, 69.Ravi can't run fast, 70.Shubha doesn't speak English fluently, 71.Ramu couldn't find his lost pen, 72.They are not siblings, 73.He drives the car, 74.Suma likes sweets, 75.Raju and Ravi went for a walk, 76.Children love playing in rain, 77.Asha has a good handwriting, 78.Raju can run fast, 79.Deepti will go to Mysore next week, 80.It may rain today, 81.I am playing basket ball, 82.Sita likes singing, 83.They have completed their work, 84.Mother prepared sweets yesterday, 85.Radha and Ravi play tennis, 86.Ritu is an all rounder, 87.You like track events, 88. I asked you not to run, 89. I am a good painter, 90.Students did their home work, 91.Raja gets up early in the morning,</p>
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W/H QUESTIONS (1Mark)**W/H WORDS****MEANING**

Who	Asking about a person
Where	Asking about a place
Why	Asking about a reason
How	Asking about a manner
When	Asking about a time
What	Asking about a thing
Which	Asking about a choice
Whose	Asking about a possession
Whom	Asking about an object of a verb
What kind	Asking about a description
What time	Asking about an exact time
How many	Asking about a quantity(countable)
How much	Asking about an amount or price
How long	Asking about a duration or length
How often	Asking about a frequency
How far	Asking about a distance
How old	Asking about an age

Choose the best alternative. The correct "Wh" question for each of the following statement is.

1 Sundaram earns money by stitching clothes

- a) **How does Sundaram earn money?**b) How did Sundaram earn money?
c) How will Sundaram earn money?d) How was Sundaram earning money?

2. Students answered all the questions correctly.

- a) **How did students answer all the questions?**
b) How do students answer all the questions?
c) How are the students answering all the questions?
d) How have the students answered all the questions?

3. I come from a village.

- a) Where are you coming from?b) Where will you come from?
c) **Where do you come from?**d) Where did you come from?

4. Murthy plays football.

- a) What is Murthy playing?b) What did Murthy play?
c) What will Murthy play?d) What does Murthy play?

5. Shalini celebrates her birthday on Sunday.

- a) When does Shalini celebrate her birth day?
b) When is Shalini celebrate her birth day?
c) When would Shalini celebrate her birth day?
d) When did Shalini celebrate her birth day?

6. I vote for a social worker.

- a) Who are you going to vote for?b) Who will you vote for?
c) Who will you like to vote for?d) Who do you vote for?

7. Mohan went to Mysore to see the palace?

- a) Why does Mohan go to Mysore?b) Why did Mohan go to Mysore?
c) Why will Mohan go to Mysore?d) Why was Mohan going to Mysore?

8. Sudha wants to become a doctor.

- a) Why does Sudha want to become a doctor?b) What does Sudha want to become?
c) Why will Sudha become?d) Why would Sudha like to become?

9. The police chased the robber.

- a) Who did the police chase?b) Who has the police chase?
- c) Who does the police chase?d) Who will the police chase?

10. Manjula wants to become an MLA to serve the society.

- a) What does Manjula want to become?b) What will Manjula want to become?
- c) Why does Manjula want to become an MLA?
- d) How does Manjula want to become an MLA?

11. Radha Made 3 errors.

- a)Why did Radha make errors?b)What will Radhha make?
- c) How many errors did Radhha make?d) What errors did Radha make?

12. Spoorthi buys a dictionary tomorrow.

- a) When does Spoorthi buy a dictionary?b) When is Spoorthi going to buy a dictionary?
- c) When would Spoorthi buy a dictionary?d) When is Spoorthi going to buy a dictionary?

13. The attender went to the post office to post the letter.

- a) Why will the attender go to the post office?
- b) Why does the attender go to the post office?
- c) Why did the attender go to the post office?
- d) Why was the attender going to the post office?

14. The cow eats grass.

- a) What would the cow eat?b) What does the cow eat?
- c) What did the cow eat?d) What is the cow eating?

15. Sathisha was honoured by the minister.

- a) Who honouredSathisha?b) How was Sathishahonoured?
- c) Who was Sathishahonoured by?d) Why was Sathishahonoured?

16. Children are playing in the Garden.

- a) Where do children play?b) Where are the children playing?
- c) Where did the children play?d) Where were the children playing?

17. I get up early in the morning.

- a) When do you get up?b) When did you get up?
- c) When would you get up?d) When are you getting up?

18. Some children go to school by school bus.

- a) How did some children go to school? b) How are some children going to school?
c) How do some children go to school? d) How were some children going to school?

PREPOSITIONS AND ARTICLES

In	Between	Under
On	Across	Over
At	Along	About
By	Between	Upon
To	Among	Before
For	With	after
From	Into	

Prepositions of place: -at, on, in, under, beneath, by, behind, between, above, below.

Prepositions of Time: -at, on, in, yill, until, during, for, since.

Preposition of Movement: -at, on, from....to, to, towards, onto through, across, over, above, along, around, up, down.

- 1) India was freed **from** the clutches of the British rule **on** 15th August 1947.
- 2) Vikram was born **on** 12th August 1919 **in** Ahmedabad.
- 3) Many of his classmates went **to** him **with** their problems
- 4) Vikram Sarabhai was awarded Ph.D **from** the Cambridge University **for** his studies on the subject.
- 5) Ride **into** the town and see if there is a letter **for** me
- 6) Vishwanath is known **for** charity and was respected **by** everyone
- 7) Just **at** this moment, a person who knew Andy came **into** the shop.
- 8) Vikram thought **of** going **to** England **for** higher studies **in** physics.
- 9) Andy waited **for** about half an hour, inspite **of** the taunts of the postmaster,
- 10) Andy came **into** the squire's presence, his face beaming **with** delight.
- 11) Vikram was good **at** his studies, especially **in** science.
- 12) Narendra Eurned the classroom **into** a place **of** lively discussions.
- 13) It was **from** Hastie that Narendra first heard **of** Sri Ramakrishna.
- 14) There was thunderous applause **from** the vast audience and it lasted **for** two minutes,

- 15) The mission aimed **at** translating **into** action the message of Sri Ramakrishna all over the world.
- 16) Swamiji went **for** a walk **in** the afternoon.
- 17) You come **under** pressure only when you begin **to** think **of** your disadvantage.
- 18) He is going **to** the U.S.A to spend some time **with** his son.
- 19) Many stories are told **about** Desai **of** Jainur
- 20) Narendra would get lost **in** his thought **about** God.
- 21) The first session **of** the parliament was opened **in** the Great hall of Columbus Chicago
- 22) We will have to honour the pandit **by** taking him round **in** a procession.
- 23) I can empty the ocean **with** that small wooden bowl if you stop all the rivers flowing into the ocean **with** this bundle cotton.
- 24) There is a total silence **for** some time. Slowly the courtiers start talking **among** themselves.
- 25) He could not help laughing **at** Andy's excuse **for** remaining **in** ignorance.
- 26) Andy thought the coolest contempt he could throw **upon** the impertinence **of** the Postmaster was repeat his dialogue.
- 27) The squire **in** the mean time was getting impatient **for** his return.
- 28) Mr. Durfy got a letter **before** my face **for** four pence.
- 29) The postmaster was selecting the letters **for** each **from** a large parcel that lay before him **on** the counter
- 30) Andy's eyes caught the heap **of** letters which lay **on** the counter.
- 31) Vikram Sarabhai read **about** the achievements **of** great scientists.
- 32) Dr. Sarabhai became interested **in** the study **of** outer space.
- 33) Dr. Sarabhai realised the importance **of** industries **in** India.
- 34) Dr. Sarabhai was made the chairman **of** the Atomic Energy Commission **in** 1966
- 35) Sarabhai's aim was **to** make India self reliant **in** the field **of** medicine.
- 36) Sarabhai's first achievement **at** the ISRO was setting up the first rocket launching station **at** Thumba.
- 37) He got an introductory letter **from** Prof. Wright **to** Dr. Barrows.
- 38) Swamiji felt nervous **at** the sight **of** a huge audience.
- 39) He tried **to** bring **about** the exchange **of** ideas **between** the East and the West,

- 40) Inthe seventies of the last century India could boast of four great spinners.
- 41) She bought a dictionary for Rs.500/- from the book shop.
- 42) She was able to acquire Ph.Dfrom Colorado University in 1988.
- 43) Kuvempu was awarded Jhanapeetha award for his Ramayana Darshanam.
- 44) She was trained for three years at the end of which her dream came true.
- 45) Students at Karnal had gathered at school.
- 46) We mourn with you in this mount of grief.
- 47) People all over the world were waiting for the landing with bated breath.
- 48) Millions of people were killed in this was and many thousands were maimed for life.
- 49) Kashibai had bought a Rolls Royce, a symbol of status in those days.
- 50) The officer needed her for five days for the use of his superior officer.
- 51) Shakuntala fell in love with Shankar Kurtakotti.
- 52) They fought silently for the freedom of our country.
- 53) She translated the whole of Gandhian Philosophy of non- violence into reality.
- 54) She defeated the British army at Rangoon in Burma.
- 55) Did the king talk to all who you went with?
- 56) Come to the court with your daughter tomorrow morning.
- 57) The mother roamed the villages in search of an old buffalo.
- 58) I go to school at 10 '0' clock.
- 59) We go to school by bicycle.
- 60) A thing of beauty is a joy forever.
- 61) KRS is built across the river Kaveri
- 62) The birds are flying over the hills.
- 63) He is giving a lecture on global warming.
- 64) He is an M.A. in English.
- 65) Write an essay on television.

ARTICLES

Fill in the blanks. (A, An, The)

- 1) Andy waited for half an hour
- 2) Here isa letter for you.

- 3) As a student, I am fond of science.
- 4) Sarabhai was an ideal manager of human resources
- 5) Narendra became a leader among the students.
- 6) Sri Ramakrishna ParamaHaamsa was an extraordinary soul.
- 7) Vivekanada took his food in the afternoon.
- 8) Chandrashekar had a passion for cricket.
- 9) Rahul Dravid is the finest batsman at the moment.
- 10) Everyone should have an aim in life.
- 11) The District collector, an Englishman sent for kashibai.
- 12) Kashibai bought a Rolls Royce car
- 13) Sarojini Naidu was a disciplined disciple of the father of the nation
- 14) Cricket is a popular game in all the common wealth countries.
- 15) There was a total silence for some time
- 16) Aryabhata is the first India built satellite.
- 17) Narendra was the son of Vishwanath Datta and Bhuvaneshwari Devi.
- 18) Narendranath was an all rounder.
- 19) The cobra is the most poisonous snake.
- 20) He has a powerful concentration of mind
- 21) Daksha is a clever lady.
- 22) Dr. sarabhai solved the problems of his classmates in an easy way
- 23) Mr. Bheem Rao is an M.L.A. He is a man of words.
- 24) Lalitha is the daughter of Mallappa, She is an intelligent girl.
- 25) The Ganga is a holy river.
- 26) This is an H.M.T watch
- 27) Shashikumar is an M.P. He is an M.A. in political science,
- 28) The Bible is the holy book of Christians.
- 29) As a young boy, Raju would sleep in the –Garden during summer.
- 30) The student came to school half an hour late but the teacher did not punish them.
- 31) Thomas is a European and Raju is an Indian
- 32) Paris is the most beautiful city in the world.

PRACTICE

1. _____ ten year old boy is _____ conversation _____ his father _____ the telephone.
2. You are excellent sailor, _____ man _____ abundant resourcefulness.
3. Your duty is obey mine as mine is _____ obey _____ Royal sovereigns _____ Spain.
4. _____ first baby bomb was dropped _____ densely populated industrial town, _____ Hiroshima _____ Japan _____ 6th Aug 1945.
5. They are _____ you Satish. I will find out _____ best school _____ arts _____ you.
6. Satish Gujral is among _____ foremost artists. Who is accomplished _____ several art forms like painting.
7. _____ Marathi's Bombay has been referred to as Mumbai _____ more than 200 years. But Mumbai is _____ ancient temple dedicated to Mumbadevi. _____ real name of this deity was Maha Amba.
8. Rajath bought _____ pen. He gave it _____ his intimate friend. His friend kept _____ pen in his pocket, and thanked Rajath _____ his gift.
9. Wangjia wanted _____ find _____ bird _____ happiness. He walked eastwards _____ many days thought _____ journey was not easy.
10. There was _____ great deal _____ conversation _____ rain and his family.
11. I was walking alone. I saw _____ small crowd had gathered in front _____ the park gate.
12. The school's sports club is organizing _____ trekking programme _____ Nandi hills.
13. Dr APJ Abdul Kalam was born _____ 15th October 1931. He was _____ project director for SLVIII.
14. Standing on _____ mountain top, yhe bird _____ happiness gave three loud cries.
15. It was dark, stormy night in winter _____ ship was out _____ sea.
16. One hot summer day _____ stag came _____ a spring to drink water.

17. "My son is not dumb, His hearing is _____ little bad. He is under _____ treatment and will soon be fine! He argued, but _____ vain. Other _____ schools had _____ same _____ say. In despair, father and son returned home.

18. Narayan is elected as _____ MLA. He is _____ gentleman in his town. He lives _____ Kengeri _____ Bangalore Taluk.

19. The teacher writes _____ answers _____ the black board. _____ students who are sitting _____ the last benches cannot see them. So, sometimes they write them wrongly.

20. Babasaheb was elected _____ the Bombay Legislative Assembly _____ the elections under _____ Constitution _____ India.

21. Dr. Ambedkar had _____ clear perception _____ the mutuality of _____ three pillars _____ State

22. When Babasaheb passed away, _____ December 1956, Jawaharalal Nehru made _____ moving reference in _____ Lok Sabha.

23. Ambedkar had _____ great thirst _____ books when he was _____ student

24. Hanif was _____ student _____ Kerala School in New Delhi _____ had applied to _____ army when he was graduating _____ Shivaji College, New Delhi.

25. This episode taught me that as _____ Scientist I have people all _____ the world who think and interact _____ way I do.

REFERENCE SKILL

SMS :- Decoding short message story (1 MARKS)

s – yes	dt – that	hmwrk – home work	pipl - people	bk – back
y – why	dts – that is	sday - yesterday	% - percentage	jst – just
r – are	gt – got	2day – today	gud- good	1s - once
u – you	tst – test	b/w – between	wud – would	b4 - before

2 - to, two	wt - what	gn - good night	cum - come	skl - school
d - the	4 - for	gm - good morning	tnk u- thank you	hw - how
plz - please	bcz - because	satdy - saturday	zzzwel - sleep well	2nite - tonight
n - and	wr - where	2moro - tomorrow	evng - evening	cnt - cannot

PRACTICE

Hw r u	
Wh r u	
r u bsy	
y r v here	
y r u sad	
2 n 2 makes	
Do d hmewrk	
c u l8r	
zzz well gud n8	
R v Gng 2day	
dis msg s 4 u 1ly	
y r u sad?	
V 1 d match	
v r rdy 2 go	
Y R V here?	
I 8 rice 4 Inch:	

DICTIONARY ORDER (2 Marks)

Arrange the following words in the order in which they are put in a dictionary.

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

FOR PRACTICE

1. abstract, absent, absolute, absorb.
2. atom, attend, attach, attack.
3. calculate, calendar, calamity, calm.
4. chancellor, champion, character, charter
5. condemnation, consult, constitution, continent
6. deed, dedication, defeat, definite
7. disaster, disavow, discord, discuss
8. election, element, elevate, elephant
9. extreme, exterior, export, expand
10. feature, fever, fetch, febrile
11. flock, flower, flood, flow
12. godsent, google, goggle, goldsmith
13. group, gross, grocer, ground
14. heart, heat, handy, handout
15. hitch, history, holster, holistic
16. immediate, immobile, immune, immutable
17. introvert, intolerance, intimacy, interpreter
18. kilo, killer, kilobyte, kilogram
19. litany, little, liter, listen
20. lust, lush, lunch, luxury
21. medic, meddle, media, medicine
22. mower, mouth, mountain, movement
23. nuclear, nurse, nation, notion
24. optimum, option, optimist, optimum
25. persuade, perfect, period, pervert
26. portal, poultry, potent, portable

27. queue, quotient, qualification, quarrel
28. rampart, raven, rampant, ravenous
29. recede, recharge, receptor, recast
30. season, search, seaport, seaplane

REFERENCE

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. **Encyclopedia** : It gives basic information on every subject in alphabetical order.
5. **Globe** : Locations of places.

Examples:

1. Pronunciation of a word: **Dictionary**
2. The place where first nuclear bombs exploded: **Encyclopedia**
3. To assemble the TV you recently bought: **TV manual**
4. Details about the rivers of a country: **Atlas**
5. To know who won world cup match which was played the previous day :**Newspaper**
6. Variations of the word 'Compose': **Thesaurus**
7. To know the spelling of the word "encyclopaedia" :**Thesaurus**
8. Synonym of the word 'Prosper': **Dictionary**

PRACTICE:

1. A Thesaurus gives----- Of words
2. The source that you get for Synonyms is-----
3. An Atlas is a ----- maps.
4. Thesaurus is a book of-----
5. ----- gives us basic information on every subject
6. In ----- we can find a particular place in the world.
7. We refer----- to know the meanings of words.
8. If we want to know daily events you should refer-----.

