

**FOR SSLC FIRST LANGUAGE ENGLISH**

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**PASSING PACKAGE**

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FIRST LANGUAGE ENGLISH**

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## 1. A WRONG MAN IN WORKERS PARADISE

### 1. Why did the “girl of the silent torrent” feel sorry for the man? (1 marks)

Ans: The girl at the silent torrent felt sorry for the man as he did not have any work and was standing idle by the torrent.

### 2. Why did the elders of the worker’s Paradise become anxious? (2 marks)

Ans: The elder’s of the worker’s paradise become anxious because work had begun to suffer there. Many people who had been active before were now idle, wasting their precious time on useless things such as painting and sculpture.

### 3) Why is the torrent in workers’ paradise silent? (1 marks)

Ans: The torrent was silent in Workers’ Paradise as it did not want to waste its energy singing.

## 2. THE ELIXIR OF LIFE

### 1. What are the various causes of soil erosion? (2 marks)

- Ans: Sudden burst of excessively heavy rain resulting in a large runoff of surplus water is the principal factor in causing soil erosion.
- Slope of the land.
- Removal of top natural protective layer.
- Deep pits that increases the rapid movement of water
- Absence of checks to this rapid flow of water.

### 2. How can soil erosion be prevented? (2 marks)

- It can be prevented by terracing of lands.
- Constructing of bunds.
- By the practice of contour cultivation.
- Planting appropriate vegetation.

### 3. What does C.V.Raman Say about rain- fed tanks? (3 marks)

- The rain fed tanks is a common scene in South India.
- They give a cheering sight when they are full of water.
- Rain-fed tanks are neglected in their maintenance.
- These water tanks are shallow.
- It is a lovely sight to see the sunrise and set.
- C.V.Raman has compared these rain-fed tanks to the eyes in a human face.
- Because they indicate the mood of the hour being bright and happy during the day and dark and sad when the sky is cloudy.

### 4. What does the writer mean by ‘civilized forests’ and advantages? (2 marks)

Ans: The systematic planting of suitable trees in every possible or even in impossible areas, and the development of what one can call civilized forest.

- They would stop soil erosion
- Conserve the rainwater and ground water.
- Thus it helps to overcome inadequacy of water supply.

### 5. How does C.V.Raman shows that water is the real elixir of life? (4 marks)

Ans:

- Water the common substance which we take for granted is the most potent and the most wonderful thing on the Earth.
- It has shaped the course of Earth’s history.
- Water has the power to carry silt in suspension.
- The flow of water play’s a great part and a beneficent one in the geological process by which the soil on the earth’s surface is formed.
- But if unchecked, it can also cause soil erosion.
- The preservation and utilization of water is thus fundamental for human welfare as water is necessary for both animal and plant life.
- Harnessing of water resources will solve all major problems and help in growing of vegetation and generation of hydro-electric power.
- This is turn will enable the economy to be improved.
- Water also could acts as a means of transport.
- Thus the commonest of liquids has the most uncommon properties for its unique power of maintaining life on this planet.

### 3. THE GIFT OF THE MAGI

#### 1. How did Della save her one dollar and eighty seven cents? (1 marks)

Ans. Della used to save money from bargaining with the grocer, vegetable man and the butcher.

#### 2. What were the most precious possessions of Jim and Della? (2 marks)

Ans. Jim and Della had two precious possessions each of which they were very proud.

- One was Jim's **gold watch** that had been his father's and his grandfather's.
- The other was Della's **beautiful hair** which was very long and reached her knee length.

#### 3. Who were the Magi? (2 marks)

Ans. The Magi were three wise men who brought gifts to the new born infant Jesus. According to the Bible, the Magi were three kings, Casper, Melchior and Balthazar, who travelled to Bethlehem from somewhere in the East, probably Persia.

#### 4. Write on the appropriateness of the title. "The gift of magi" (4 marks)

Ans:

- In the lesson "The gift of the Magi" author O, Henry explained that it is a heartwarming story of a couple who sacrifice their most precious possessions to buy Christmas presents for each other.
- First the Magi who brought gifts for baby Jesus in the manger, which mentioned in the Bible can be compared to Jim and Della because they sacrificed a lot in giving their chosen gift.
- To Jim his gold watch was precious he sacrificed it for Della and to Della, her hair symbolized her beauty and femininity she sacrificed it for Jim.
- The author wants to draw a parallel between the title and the story that no matter how wealthy or poor a person is giving a gift with love in the most precious of sentiments.
- The young couples are as wise as the Magi because even their extreme poverty they are very rich as their gifts symbolize the deep love they have for each other.

#### 5. Summary of the story "The Gift of the Magi" (4 marks)

- Della is married to Jim and they live in a shabby flat house.
- They were poor but they love each other.
- It is Christmas time and she wants to give Jim a nice Christmas gift but she only have one dollar and eighty seven cents.
- Jim and Della had two precious possessions each of which they were very proud.
- One was Jim's **gold watch** that had been his father's and his grandfather's
- The other was Della's **beautiful hair** which was very long and reached her knee length.
- When she sees herself in the mirror, she found a solution.
- Della goes to Madam Sofronie's store.
- Della sold her hair for twenty dollars; she bought a Platinum fob chain for Jim's gold watch.
- When Della got home she prepares dinner.
- Jim arrives home and stares fixedly at her then found out that Della's hair was gone.
- After a while Jim gives her a gift, the gift is a fancy combs she's wanted for a long time but now it has no use for her.
- Jim tells her that he sold his watch to pay for her Christmas gift.
- Then Della gives him her present, a watch chain.
- Jim told Della to put away their presents to have their dinner.

### 4. LOUIS PASTEUR CONQUEROR OF DISEASE

#### 1. How did Pasteur try to solve difficult problems? (2 marks)

Ans: Pasteur used to sit for hours, silent and immovable, thinking hour. He found this the easiest way to solve a problem and when he found the solution, he would happily rush around to tell his discovery to his wife and his helpers.

#### 2. What is Pasteurisation? (2 marks)

Ans: Pasteurisation is a process discovered by Pasteur. He said that by heating wine or milk to temperature of 50 or 60 degrees centigrade, the germs were made harmless. This is called Pasteurisation.

#### 3. How is vaccination different from inoculation? (2 marks)

Ans: Vaccination is injecting a vaccine to protect against a particular disease, it is a substance given to stimulate the body's production of antibodies and provide immunity against a disease.

Inoculation is to treat someone against a disease by injecting a weak form of the same disease into the body. Both are not different and they mean one and the same.

**4. At the opening ceremony of Pasteur institute in Paris, Pasteur talked about two opposing laws. Which are the two laws? (2 marks)**

Ans: The two opposing laws were

- One was the law of blood and death, opening out each day new methods of destruction, forces nations to be ready for battle.
- Second was a law of peace, work and health, who only aim is to deliver man from the disasters which surround him.

**5. How did Pasture develop the idea of immunity? (3 marks)**

Ans: Pasture was trying to find a cure for the terrible disease called Anthrax which was attacking cows and sheep in France and killing them off very quickly. He discovered that animals cannot have anthrax twice. Thus he wondered whether it would not be possible to make the animal or man just a little ill with the disease so that they might not get it again. He thought of injecting the animals with weak germs to make them "Immune" for the function. He successfully conducted this experiment and developed the idea of immunity.

**6. What was troubling the French wine growers? How did Pasteur solve their problem? What is the name of the process which was the solution to the wine-growers? (2 marks)**

Ans:

- French wine growers were troubled by germ which was turning their wine sour.
- Pasteur said that the germs could be made harmless by heating the wine to a temperature of 50 to 60 degree centigrade and immediately sealed to prevent more germs from entering.
- This process is now called Pasteurization.

**5. WHAT IS MORAL ACTION**

**1. What is the difference between a mechanical act and an intentional act? (2 marks)**

Ans: An action performed without conscience or moral thought is a mechanical act just like the performance of a machine. But if an action is done with a sense of duty and power of thought then it is an intentional act.

**2. Why does Gandhi say that Alexander's conquests cannot be called moral actions? (3 marks)**

Ans: The Greek King Alexander has been described by the historians as "great". During his conquests he took the Greek language, culture, arts and manners to other countries. But the intention behind that act was only conquest and fame. So he can be termed "great" but not "moral".

**3. What qualities of Daniel Webster does Gandhiji mention? (2 marks)**

Ans: Daniel Webster was known for his great intellect and his sense of the heroic and the sublime, but once sold his intellectual integrity for a price. By a single mean act, he wiped out all his good deeds.

**4. Write on Mahatma Gandhi's comments on action prompted by motive of happiness in another world? (4 marks)**

Ans:

- Mahatma Gandhi told that just like an action done with motive of material gain in this world is non-moral
- the actions done for comfort and personal happiness in another world is also non-moral.
- The action is moral which is done only for the sake of doing well.
- Gandhiji gives an example of St. Francis Xavier and Saint Theresa.
- St. Francis Xavier always prayed fervently that his mind should always remain pure. For him, devotion to God was not for enjoying a higher seat after death. He prayed because it was man's duty to pray.
- Saint Theresa wanted people to serve God from love alone without the fear of hell and temptation of heavenly bliss.
- To preserve morality thus demands a brave man prepared to face even death.

Thus Gandhiji says that we have to do moral action because it is right thing to do and not because it gives either earthly or heavenly benefits.

**5. Why does Gandhi say that a moral act should be done without compulsion? (4 marks)**

Ans: Gandhi said that it is not enough if a moral action is done with good intention but it must be done without compulsion.

- To prove his point he gave far examples: If people wake up early to go to work for the fear that they might lose job, then their action of waking up early is not a moral one.
- If people lead a plain and simple life because they cannot lead life in any other manner, then they are not leading a moral life.
- If an employer treats his employer with respect or pays them wages lest they leave him, then his action is not moral.

Gandhiji by saying the above examples said that for an act to be moral it has to free from fear and compulsion.

## 6. THE EYES ARE NOT HERE

### 1. How did the narrator describe Mussoorie in October? Why did narrator say that girl had as interesting face? (3 marks)

Ans: The great writer "Ruskin Bond" said that in the lesson "The Eyes are not here" up to Rohana, the narrator said that

- Mussoorie is extremely beautiful to look at during October.
- He said that the hills are covered with wild dahalias.
- the sun is warm and delicious and night times can be pleasantly in front of log fire.
- Since it is not a tourist season. The roads are quite, deserted and peaceful.
- Being a blind, the narrator could not make out a what kind of face the girl had.

### 2. Everyone thinks, he could out-wit anyone but sometimes, he himself is out witted by others. Substantiate this with reference to the story. (4 marks)

Ans: The narrator is blind but he never reveals his handicap to his fellow traveler. His conversations with her are very clever and phrased in such a way that it doesn't give any doubt to the girl.

- He spoke about Mussoorie as if he was able to see it.
- Then described the countryside flashing by
- A little later, he told the girl that she had an interesting face

The girl too responds appropriately to his cover station which further strengthens his confidence. But after the girl alights and another passenger boards the train, the narrator realizes the fact that the girl was totally blind. So his plan of out-witting completely turned around he gets outwitted by her.

### 3. Summary of story: (4 marks)

"The Eyes Are not here" is a short story by Ruskin Bond. The narrator of this story, a blind man whose eyes were sensitive only to light and darkness. He was going to Dehradun by train when he met a girl in Rohan station and had a chit-chat with her.

- He then recalls his memories of Mussoorie with wild imagery of the beautiful dahlias, the sun and the log fire during the nights
- Then described the countryside flashing by
- He told her daringly that she had an interesting face.
- Soon it was time for the girl to bid goodbye as the train arrived at her destination.

It was only after she left and another passenger came into the compartment that the narrator realizes the girl was blind.

## 7. THE GIRL WHO WAS ANNE FRANK

### 1. Why does the professor say, "I have read Anned Frank's Dairy"? (2 marks)

Ans: The Professor said that he had read Anne Frank's diary when as argumentative young student asked him how he knew that the human race was worth saving.

### 2. What qualities of Mr. Frank did his staff admire? (2 marks)

Ans: Mr. Frank's staff admired film for his warm personality. They admired his courage and the evident care he took to give his two girls a good education.

### 3. Give any one example to prove the popularity of Anne Frank's Dairy. (2 marks)

Ans: Once Anne Frank's dairy published by her father,

- dairy has sold nearly two million copies.
- Made into a play by Francis Godrich and Albert Hackett.
- Twentieth Century Fox turned it into a film.

### 4. Where did Otto Frank and others hide themselves in? (2 marks)

Ans: Otto Frank prepared to hide in the Annexe. Totally 8 members, they were Mr. Otto Frank, his wife and his two daughters, the three members of Van Daan family and a Jewish dentist.

### 5. Why finally forced Frank to go into hiding? (2 marks)

Ans: Early in July 1942 Margot Frank was called up for deportation but she did not go. This forced Frank to go into hiding.

### 6. What do you understand about Anne Frank's mind and heart? (4 marks)

Ans:

- The dairy of Anne Frank reveals the transformation of a young adolescent girl with adolescent dreams to a mature girl because of the toil and travail she underwent.
- Initially she was just a thirteen year old girl leading a happy normal life.
- Even in the initial period of their hiding.

- Her diary entries were about her adolescent thoughts and longing—slowly they turned melancholic and thought provoking when she described the horrors of living in a hiding.
- But she did not lose her belief in mankind as she felt that basically people are really good at heart, hence her name was chosen by people to symbolize the spirit of racial and social tolerance.

**7. Describe the progress of the play “The Diary of Anne Frank” why was the book and the play becomes successful? (4 marks)**

Ans: Clearly said that it is a biography of a girl called Anne Frank who wrote about her experiences in the concentration camp under Hitler's Nazi regime. Her diary became world famous after her death.

The play progressed through its eight brief scenes. No Nazis were seen on the stage, but their ominous presence was felt every minute. Finally, at the end Nazi Jackboots were heard storming upstairs to raid the hiding place. In the epilogue only Anne's father was on the stage, quickly describing the death of this wife and daughters. He took her diary and turned the pages while in the background a young confident female voice spoke to her belief that people are really good at heart.

The book and the play succeeded because they enabled the readers and the audience to come to grips with history. They watched it and read it as an indictment of inhumanity to fellow men. It opened their eyes to viciousness of racial persecution.

**8. What glimpses of Nazi cruelty do you see in this write up? (4 marks)**

Ans: Nazi was the cruel political party which led by Adolf Hitler which controlled Germany from 1933-1945.

- In 1933 Hitler was issuing one anti-Jewish decree after another.
- On August 4, 1944 Nazi policemen took the people in Annexe they were carried in cattle trucks to Auschwitz the Nazi death camp in Southern Poland.
- Nazis separated Otto Frank from his wife and daughter without giving them time to say goodbye.
- Mrs. Frank died from exhaustion and also Van Daan and dentist too lost their lives.
- They don't give food for people in concentration camp.
- Hundreds of Hungarian children waited naked in freezing rain to get into the Gas Chamber, who didn't know the overcoming danger.
- They are thinking that for shelter they are letting in.
- They were using concentration camp to kill the people at a time.
- They buried the dead bodies in mass grave.

These are all the factors that which infer about the cruelty of Nazi government.

**8. A VILLAGE CRICKET MATCH**

**1. The approach of the Sexton, the Postman, The Blacksmith and Baker to the game is typical of their professions. Elaborate? (4 marks)**

Ans:

**THE SEXTON:** A sexton is a person who works in the church ringing the bells, cleaning digging graves in churchyard etc. He was old and therefore cautious. He displayed this quality in his batting too. His strokes were powerful because of his regular digging work.

**THE POSTMAN:** The Postman was a government official and therefore did not take any risk. He showed this quality in the game.

**THE BLACKSMITH:** The Blacksmith was injured, but came into bat leaning heavily upon the shoulder of the baker, who was going to run for him and limping as if in great pain. The kind of work the blacksmiths do is physically strenuous and batting style of this man was also quite savage like hitting the iron on the anvil.

**THE BAKER:** The Baker had come to the battle field to run as a substitute runner to the injured Blacksmith like his profession, he did not do the taxing work of hitting the ball. But did the physical work like running which was not taxing on his body just like baking.

**2. Write a short note on the status quo episode? (4 marks)**

Ans:

- This is different and humorous articles about a local cricket match played by the amateurs.
- They made so many mistakes while playing the local cricket match.
- All kinds of strange and unconventional behaviors and activities are exhibited during the match. So confessions that ensure due to their incompetence.
- The author A.G. MacDonnell expressed his ideas about local cricket match.
- Mr. Hodge saw that Livingstone and Southcott were both approaching towards the falling ball competently.
- He knew that either of them would catch it easily.

- So he yelled at Living stone to catch it. Southcott, the disciplined cricketer stopped when he heard Hodge's orders.
- Suddenly Hodge remembered Livingstone's two missed catches and reversed his decision
- and asked Southcott to catch it. Southcott started again, but Livingstone had not heard the order, went straight on both crashed against each other,
- Captain Hodge had restored the status quo but it resulted in a crash and fall.

**3. Why didn't Sexton and the Postman take a run when it was possible? (2 marks)**

Ans: The Sexton was old and therefore cautious and the postman, a Government official did not want to take risks. Hence they did not take a run when it was possible.

## **9. CONSUMERIST CULTURE**

**1. What thrills the present day Indian shopper? (1 marks)**

Ans : The present day Indian shoppers are thrilled to have access to the kind of choices that the people of the west have enjoyed for a long period of time

**2. Do you like India to become another U.S.? Why? Why not? (2 marks)**

Ans:I do not want India to become another U.S by becoming a consumerist society. The free market economy will destroy the local co-operatives, communities etc.

**3. What is the success story of Pepsi and Coca-cola? (1 marks)**

Ans: Pepsi and coca-cola are so famous and are sold even in the remotest nook and corner of the world.

**4. What does an advertisement aim to do? (1 marks)**

Ans: An advertisement tries to generate demand for a whole lot of consumables.

**5. Why does the writer say that the model of development based on consumerism is suicidal?**

Ans: The model of development based on consumerism is suicidal and the price paid in ecological terms.

**6. What according to the writer is the only way to restore sanity? (1 marks)**

Ans: The local communities, co-operatives civil societies and democratic government to take back the autonomy.

**7. Man today is an unstoppable buying machine. Elucidate with examples. (4 marks)**

Ans: In th lesson consumerist culture the author brings to readers notice in human history people all over the world bought and use such a different range of things on such big quantity.

- Most surprising fact is most of the things we buy are not at all essential for our health and happiness.
- If our ancestors have seen these coloured artificial sweetened water which we are paying money and buying to drink they would get surprised.
- This kind of drink has absolutely no nutritive value, but it damaging effect on the digestive system and the bone.  
Ex: Pepsi and Coca-Cola are sold even in the remotest nook and corner of the world today.
- The big multinational companies which will produce and sell such drink they will earn billion of dollars.  
Ex: Cigarettes, liquor, hamburger, fried chicken, cosmetics and fashion wear.
- Pockets of private prosperity growing inexorable impoverishment of the resources that belong to the public real,
- Amazing variety of sleek new car models to choose from but the roads in our cities are in pretty bad shape and getting worse.

**8. Write a short note on the views expressed by the writer on the tragic comedy of 'development'? (4 marks)**

Ans:

- Sad thing is that private life is becoming luxurious. But the resources required for public life have become less.
- New car models: We have so many variety of cars but the roads in our cities are in pretty bad codition.
- Luxury resorts: Fashionable luxury resorts are increasing everywhere, but parks and playgrounds which will be helpful for everyone are decreasing
- Samething is happening in 1)transportation 2)healthcare 3)libraries 4)education
- Privatisation: The trend is to push everything to some company or to one influential person and they make money.

We are making difficult for poor people to live as they cannot afford to buy things, since price of everything is increasing.

## 10. THE PIE AND THE TART

### 1. Why was Pierre pinched? How did he define himself before Judge Gaston? (2 marks)

Ans: Pierre was pinched the previous month of begging. When Judge Gaston asked him the reason, he helped that he had to live.

### 2. Why did the vagabonds go back to the bakery after eating the pie? (2 marks)

Ans: The vagabonds are so delighted to have tasted the succulent and delicious eel pie that become greedy to taste the tart which is in the bakery. Hence they go back to the baker.

### 3. Why does Pierre think he was dreaming? (2 marks)

Ans: Marion handed over the eel pie to him when he did as he was asked to do by Jean. He was unable to believe that he had indeed had the pie with him and wondered if he was dreaming.

### 4. Why did Jean lie to Pierre and send him to fetch the Tart? (3 marks)

Ans: Jean was beaten black and blue by Gaultier and he escapes from the baker saying that he will send the person who took the Pie. He sends Pierre to fetch the tart by lying that she would give it to the same messenger. He does this because he wants Pierre also to get punished.

### 5. What is the only one fault that Pierre finds with the eel pie? (2 marks)

Ans: It is only a single pie.

### 6. Does Jean get the tart? What happens to him? Why? (2 marks)

Ans: No, Jean does not get the tart. Marion informs her husband the boy had come for the tart. Gaultier comes out and lashes at him with cudgels.

## 1. TO A PAIR OF SARUS CRANES

### 1. How was the dead bird handled by the killers? (2 marks)

Ans: The dead bird was treated like an object, picked up by hands and jaws and stuffed into a bag like the way one stuffs dusty clothes into a laundry bag.

### 2. How is the end of the female Crane suggested in the poem? (1 marks)

Ans: Waves from the sea came up and carried away beyond the Hume's words.

### 3. Summary: (4 marks)

The poem "To a pair of Sarus Crane" is written by Manmohan singh

This poem describes about a pair of bird and the callousness of the bird killer. Female bird becomes alone and spend it life in great grief and die.

#### Callousness of the bird killer:

- The male Sarus crane is flying in the sky at sunrise.
- Suddenly the hunter shoots the male bird.
- It falls down on the ground like a rough gunny bag is thrown with dirty cloths. (to lie like dirty linen in a coarse washing bag.
- Male bird neck was earlier proud and straight but now it looks folded and shrunk.
- The bird picked up with legs and jaws by the hunter.
- Hunter went away from that place.

#### The agony and desperation of the female bird:

- In agony and desperation, she circled the sky in moments of grace over the disgraceful death of her male partner.
- When the hunter went away with their kill (dead bird).
- She descended to the death scene and expressed her grief in long and short cries.
- She kissed the fallen feather of mail bird with her beak.
- She picked a few blood stained feathers and sat to hatch them into a toddling chick.
- In her grief she forgot to eat or drink and pined away for her lost mate and finally died. Poet described it. "A wave of the seas she had never seen came to her (from far away and carried her to him".

The poet shows that not only humans but also the birds express sorrow and grieve for the loss of their partner.

## 2. ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LETTER

### Summary: (4 marks)

The poem "Abraham Lincoln's letter to his son's teacher" is written by Abraham Lincoln.

He wrote a letter to his son's teacher of the school in which his son was studying. In this poem poet writes about his expectations from his son's teacher.



**Poet wants the teacher to teach his son these values:**

- All men in the world are not honest.
- For every scoundrel (bad person) there is hero.
- For every selfish politician there is a dedicated leader.
- We have enemy and friend, world is mixture of both good and bad things.
- Earned 1 dollar is more valuable than found 5 pounds.
- He shouldn't be too proud when he win and too depressed when he loose.
- To love books and what wonder things he can learn from it.
- The beauty of nature like birds, sky, bees, sun, flowers and green hill.
- Failing is not bad thing cheating is bad. Gentle with gentle and bad with bad.
- Not to follow the crowd.
- Listen to all and take only truth and good in what he listens.
- It is no shame in tear.
- Beware of people who are too sweet to him.
- He can sell his brown (muscular strength) and bidder (talent) for earning money but not his soul.
- Treat him gently but not too sweet, he will be able to face the difficulties if he is strong. He compares this to steel which will become hard only when it exposed to heat.
- Have sublime faith in him than only he will have sublime faith in mankind.

At the end poet tells that all these things will take time but he tells that his son is a fine fellow so try to make him to walk in right path.

**3. VACHANA**

**1. What final message do the last two lines convey in the poem Vachana? (3 marks)**

Ans : The final message conveyed in the last two lines is that what we treat as important that is body or structures etc. are perishable and get destroyed one day. The non-perishable one is the soul inside us which is a part of the god and there is no death to it.

**2. How can the body become the shrine? (2 marks)**

Ans: The shrine or the sanctum of the temple houses the lord. The body houses the soul which is a part of God Hence his body becomes a shrine.

**3. Summary of Vachana: (4 marks)**

- The Vachana "The temple and the body is written by Basavanna.
- In this vachana Basavanna tells us the importance of worshiping God with true soul and devotion.
- Poet Basavanna express his helplessness, humility and anguish that rich people are able to build temple to prove their devotion, a feeling of strong love and worshiping to God Siva
- But he is unable to do so as he is very poor so Basavanna ask himself
  - What can he offer to compete with that?
  - What temple can he build to offer proper worship?

**Basavanna gives us the solution:**

- Make of ourbody as a temple and he tells us that his legs are pillars, body is temple and head is cupola of Gold. It's implied meaning is Basavanna believes that God is present within ourselves and not in any temple.
- Basavanna say's Listen, O lord of the meetingrivers "Listen" it means he made an appeal to his spiritual God Lord Siva at Koodalasangama that,
  - Things standing means - unmoving temple
  - The moving means - human beings

Temple made up of stone will fall one day. It is not permanent. Same way richness of showing false devotion is not permanent. But true devotion, which is present in human body. Which he compares to temple is forever. It moves from generation to generation.

**4. Memorization: (4 marks)**

The rich  
Will make temples for Siva  
What shall I,  
A poor man  
Do?  
My legs are pillars,  
The body the shrine,  
The head a cupola  
Of gold.

#### 4. LOCHINVAR

**1. Who was Lochinvar? Why did he ride to Netherby Hall? (2 marks)**

Ans: Lochinvar was a brave Knight of Scotland. He rode to Netherby Hall, as Ellen the girl he loved, was getting married there.

**2. How did Ellen express her love towards Lochinvar? (2 marks)**

Ans: Ellen kissed the Goblet of wine which he drank and she blushed and sighed while looking at him with a smile on her lips and a tear in her eye, thus expressing her love towards Lochinvar.

**3. How did the bride's father receive Lochinvar? And what did he ask him? (2 marks)**

Ans: When the bride's father saw Lochinvar entering Netherby hall, his hands went to the sword ready to fight Lochinvar. He asked Lochinvar if he came to attend the wedding in peace or had he come looking for a fight.

**4. What evidence there in stanza 3 to show that bridegroom was a coward? (2 marks)**

Ans: When Lochinvar entered Netherby hall, the bride's father questioned Lochinvar with his hand on his sword, whether he came there in peace or to fight. The bridegroom stood quietly without uttering a word. This shows that he was a coward.

**5. What clues of his plan does Lochinvar give Ellen? (2 marks)**

Ans: While they both danced, Lochinvar very cleverly led her near the door and when reached the door, he just touched her hand and whispered something in her ear to appraise her of the plan.

**6. Summary: (4 marks)**

Lochinvar was young promising knight. He had loved fair Ellen of North England but her father had denied giving Ellen.

- Lochinvar is a **love poem** written by Sir Walter Scott.
- Lochinvar was young promising knight.
- **Lochinvar's lover, Ellen** is getting married to a person in Nether by hall whom she never loved.
- Lochinvar came in great hurry.
- Crossing the river didn't stopped for a while.
- But when he came he saw that Ellen already married to someone else.
- He boldly entered the nether by Hall.
- Ellen father with his hand on his sword spoke to Lochinvar. Why he had came there: whether he came for a peace or to fight or dance and enjoy at marriage?
- **Lochinvar measure – means he dance with Ellen** when the groom's family keeps on watching the two true lovers and when Ellen's mother was getting scared.
- While dancing Lochinvar **speaks something in Ellen's ear**.
- And they were dancing round and round near the gate and as they **reached near the gate**, Lochinvar steals Ellen and take her with him on his horse back and they never returned.

So this proves that **Lochinvar is a brave, smart, strong, a true lover of Ellen** and the groom is selfish. Mean and of course a great Loser.

#### 5. A POSION TREE

**1. Memorization: (4 marks)**

I was angry with my friend:  
I told my wrath, my wrath did end.  
I was angry with my foe:  
I told it not, my wrath did grow.  
    And I water'd it in fears,  
    Night and morning with my tears;  
    And I sunned it with smiles,  
    And with soft deceitful wiles.  
And it grew both day and night.  
Till it bore an apple bright;  
And my foe beheld it shine,  
And he knew that it was mine.  
    And into my garden stole  
    When the night had veil'd the pole;  
    In the morning glad I see  
    My foe outstreach'd beneath the tree.

**2. How does the poet use the images of a tree to bring out the destructive effect of suppressed anger? (4 marks)**

Ans:

The great poet William Blake tells us in his poem 'A Poison Tree' that,

- when we are angry with someone and we tell it out, our anger vanishes
- but if we keep it in our heart, it fasters until it becomes destructive.
- The speaker was angry with his enemy but he did not reveal it hence it grew more fence him.
- The speaker metaphorically uses his growth of anger into a growing of poison tree.
- He helped the growth of that tree of hatred by nurturing it with his misery, anger deceit, frustration etc. until it grew into a tree which bore a beautiful apple.
- It means that the enemy was misled with the deceitful behavior of the speaker and thought that the speaker was his friend.
- The apple tempted the enemy who stole it, ate it and fell dead.

It means that the enemy fell into the trap of false friendship laid by the speaker and was destroyed.

**6. SONNET 73**

**1. Summary: (4 marks)**

The sonnet "That time of year" is written by William Shakespeare. Sonnet means that 14 lines of the poem. In this sonnet poet describes to his friend about the old age. At the same time by comparing with nature.

- In quatrain 1 the main idea is all about the changing of the seasons: the speaker compares his old aged self to a tree that is losing its leaves in fall. Season has four stages: **Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter**. He compared himself to Autumn
- In quatrain 2, he changes imagery. Now, the speaker compares himself to a fading sunset. A day also is divided into four stages: **Morning, afternoon, evening, night**. He compared himself to evening.
- In quatrain 3, he changes things up again, this time comparing him to the last glow of a fire in the process of burning out. Fire also has four stages: **fuel, flame, ember, ash**. He compared himself to ember.
- In couplet is the conclusion of the sonnet Where Shakespeare asks his friend to understand and realize that our life is temporary, **so love your life** instead of wasting our life for unnecessary thing. Since he will not live for a long time as he has reached the last stage of life as described in the first three stanzas.

**7. THE STOLEN BOAT**

**1. How many peaks are mentioned in the poem 'The stolen Boat'? (1 marks)**

Ans: Two peaks are mentioned in this poem.

**2. To Wordsworth nature was a living presence. Pick our any 5 details from the poem to support this? (4 marks)**

Ans: The poet says that he hears the voice of echo from the mountain. 'The stolen Boat' is related to one memorable incident of his childhood.

- The poet describes that one summer evening led by the prompting of nature he found a little boat tied to a willow tree with in a rocky cave where it was usually tied.
- He immediately unloosed the chain and got in and rowed away filled with quietly pleasure and anxiety.
- The mountain echoed the sound made by the boat and it left small circles of water gleaming under the light of moon till all of them were mixed up and became a single track of glittering lights.
- But like a person who rows with a sense of pride in his skill to reach straight to a selected spot without any deviation.
- The poet fixed up his gaze on the peak of an uneven mountain which formed the farthest boundary on the distance to horizon.
- Above the poet nothing but the great sky and the stars.
- This proves that to Wordsworth nature was a living presence.

**8. MENDING WALL**

**1. Summary of "Mending Wall": (4 marks)**

The poem "Mending Wall" is written by Robert frost.

In this poem poet discuss about the barriers between people for communication and the sense of safety felt by people by building barriers.

- Here speaker explains what he has observed in nature.
- Speaker feels there is something living, natural thing which does not like walls and causes them to fall down.

- **Water in ground freezes, expands and causes the ground to swell and spills or throw away the upper boundary for away,**
- Hence a gap is created in the wall through which 2 people can pass easily together side by side.
- **Sometime hunters damage the wall but speaker repair's it again.**
- The hunters remove the stones of the walls and search for rabbits hiding under the wall. So they can feed the Rabbit to their barking dogs.
- In spring season mending of wall take place
- One day, speaker along with his neighbor decided to walk along the wall which separate's their properties.
- "Speaker and his neighbour take this repairing wall as an outdoor game.
- The speaker tries to convince his neighbor that they do not need the wall.
- Speaker has an apple farm while the neighbor owns pine trees to this neighbor replies, "Good fences make good neighbor".
- If there are cows then fence will protect the trees from its attack, but if no cows then no use of fences.
- The speaker sees his neighbor holding a stone looking like an ancient stone-age man
- Neighbour says again "good fences make good neighbours".

This poem explains us the bitter reality of today's life and society. Where man made barrier exist between men, groups, nation, caste, gender and religion.

## 9. BUTTOO

### 1. What did Drona seek from Buttoo as recompense? (1 marks)

Ans: Drona asked Buttoo to give him his right thumb as recompense.

### 2. The great qualities of Buttoo and write down any five? (4 marks)

Ans:

1) Respect for his teacher. 2) Devotion 3) Modest 4) Determination to excel 5) Truthful

- **I) Respect for his teacher:** Buttoo had a great respect for his teacher and had not developed hatred towards him. He had been insulted by Drona for belonging to a low class but still he always felt that he was his guru and did not hate him. Later when drone asked him to give his right thumb as due for a teacher. He happily gave it without anger or being upset with his teacher.
- **II) Devotion:** to his teacher Dronacharya. Though Drona had refused to teach him archery he did not develop hatred towards his teacher but respected him wholeheartedly. He gave full credit of learning to his teacher.
- **III) Modest:** he was a very modest person and was not jealous of Arjuna. Though he was in every way greater than Arjuna . He was very humble about his own achievement.
- **IV) Determination to excel:** Though Dronacharya had refused to teach archery. He was not depressed or sad but learnt that the art through hard work and grit all by himself. He became a better archer and excelled in archery even better than Arjuna.
- **V) Truthful:** Butto had promised his teacher of his due when Dronacharya asked for guru dakshina. Drona had warned him of his hasty promise but Buttoo had been firm that what come he may, will not go against his own word. Drona asked for his right humb he chopped it off without a second thought and kept his word.

### 3. Was Drona unfair in his demand? (3 marks)

Ans: When Drona realized that Buttoo was superior than Arjuna, he demanded the right thumb of Buttoo without the right thumb it would be impossible for Buttoo to shoot. He did this to keep up his promise that there would be none equal to Arjuna in archery. This shows his selfish attitude. He did not think twice about destroying the life and future of Buttoo just to keep up his word. He was very unfair in demanding the right thumb from Buttoo.

Poem Buttoo written by Toru Dutt is a ballad based on the legend of Ekalavya which is found in the Mahabharata. It tells the tale of how a humble forest youth becomes a self taught master archer after he was rejected and humiliated by the great teacher and warrior Dronacharya.

## 10. CLM

### 1. How do men behave with women? How can we end the discrimination against women? (3 marks)

Ans: In the poem CLM John Masefield dedicated to his mother who died while giving birth to her sixth child, his sister Norah.

- CLM is the shortened form of Caroline L Masefield his mother name.
- Men triumph over women, they trample over their rights and independence.
- They treat them as objects and behave in a lustful manner with them.
- They strongly desire for supremacy over women.
- We can end the discrimination against women by empowering them, educating them treating them as equals, respecting their point of view, we should also educate the men about the importance of women in their life and in the society.

## 1. TREASURE ISLAND

### 1) Why was Billy looking out to sea every morning? Describe the encounter between Billy and the mysterious sea faring man? (3 marks)

Ans: Every morning Billy used to be out on the rocks looking seriously out to sea for the arrival of some ship and sailors. One day another mysterious sea faring man came to inn. He was a sallow evil looking man with two fingers missing. He argued with Billy and soon both began fighting furiously. The stranger escaped as he was wounded but Billy fell on the floor, gasping for breath. According to the doctor he has a stroke.

### 2) How did Jim and his mother escape the pirate attack in their Inn? (3 marks)

Ans: Jim and his mother searched the old sea chest of Billy and took some money as payment for his rent and a bundle of papers. Suddenly they heard loud voice and both fled out and hid. Blind pew and the pirates ran sacked the Inn and were outraged that what they wanted was missing from the sea chest. They rushed out in search of Jim but were ridden down by some revenue officer who had been tipped of that there was a pirate ship moored nearby. Blind Pew was killed when he knocked down by one of the horses, while the rest of the pirates escaped.

### 3) There are 2 captain Flints in the story, who are they? (2 marks)

Ans: I) one captain Flint is the **old pirate** who had hidden his treasure in the Island  
II) Second captain Flint was the **parrot** owned by Long John Silver.

### 4) What was John Silvers treacherous plan? How did Jim come to know about it? (2 marks)

Ans: Long John Silver treacherous planned to kill the Squire, The Doctor and The Captain Smollett. Jim was looking for an apple in the barrel which was but empty. He somehow got into the barrel when he overheard John Silver taking to the ship's coxswain about his treacherous plan.

## 2. KARNA

### 1. What was the cause far Duryodhana's exultation? (2 marks)

Ans: Karna told Arjuna that he would show greater skill than Arjuna had displayed. Taking Drona's permission he performed all the feats which were previously performed by Arjuna with careless ease. This made Duryodhana exult in joy.

### 2. Why was Kunti stupefied? (1 marks)

Ans: When Kunti saw Karna, she knew him as her first born and fainted. Upon being reviewed, she stood stupefied with anguish not knowing what to do.

### 3. Why was a large crowd assembled in the arena? (2 marks)

Ans: A large crowd had assembled in the arena because it was the day when the Pandavas and Kauravas had to exhibit their proficiency in the use of arms they had learnt from Kripacharya and Drona. The crowd had come to witness it.

### 4. What was Parsshurama's curse? (3 marks)

Ans: When Karna confessed that he had told a lie, that he was a Brahmana when in fact he was a charioteer's son. Parashurama become very angry and cursed him that since he deceived his guru, the Brahmastra that had learnt, would fail him at the required moment. He would not be even able to recall the invocatory mantra when he needed.

### 3. ULYSSES AND THE CYCLOPS

#### 1. How did Ulysses introduce himself and his group to the Cyclops? (2 marks)

Ans:

- Ulysses said that they had neither come for plunder nor business.
- They were Grecians who had lost their way while returning from Troy.
- They wished to know before Cyclops who they knew was far mightier than them and requested him to show hospitality to them.

#### 2. How did Ulysses prove that “manly wisdom excels brutish force? (2 marks)

Ans:

- The next morning after Cyclops left with sheep,
- Ulysses chooses a stake from among the wood Cyclops had piled up which was long and thick like a mast.
- He sharpened and hardened it in the fire and selected four men and instructed them what they should do with his stake when the Cyclops returned.
- Thus Ulysses proved that manly wisdom excels brutish force.

#### 3. What horrid responses did the Cyclops give to Ulysses request for hospitality? (2 marks)

Ans: Cyclops did not reply anything to the request of Ulysses but grabbed two men nearest to him and dashes their brain against the earth, tore their limbs to pieces and ate them. While they were still alive and warm and trembling.

#### 4. What prevented Ulysses from attacking the Cyclops with his sword? (2 marks)

Ans: After Cyclops fell asleep, Ulysses wanted to thrust his sword into the bosom of the monster but restrained himself because he killed the Cyclops, all of them would also perish because none but the monster could remove the stone which he had placed to guard the entrance.

### GRAMMER PART:

#### 1. LETTER WRITING

##### A) PERSONAL LETTERS:

General Hints on letters writing:

- 1) From address
- 2) Date
- 3) Salutation (Dear .....)
- 4) Body of the letter (matter)
- 5) Complementary close (Yours .....)
- 6) Signature (sign .....)
- 7) To address

Imagine that you are Madhu/Madhava, Xth Std., Government High School, Shimoga. Write a letter to your friend describing a place of historical importance, that you visited recently. (5 marks)

From,

Madhu  
Govt. High School  
Shimoga  
Date: 30 March, 2016

Dear Meera,

How are you? I hope this letter finds you in the best of health and spirits. I am fine here. You know, just recently, I went on a 4 day trip to Mysore and Srirangapattana, along with my class mates.

The tour was organized by our school under the guidance of our social studies teacher Mr. Praveen. We visited many important places and learnt a lot of historical facts regarding Tippu Sultan and the Kingdom of Mysore. We enjoyed a lot. I wish you had also been with us. When I meet you, I'll show you the pictures we clicked. Give my regards to uncle and Aunty. Do reply to my letter.  
With lots of love

Your friend

Madhu

To  
Meera,  
Govt. High school  
Rangapete,  
Dist: Kolar.

**B) OFFICIAL LETTER:**

**FORMAT:**

- 1) **From**
- 2) **Date**
- 3) **To**
- 4) **Subject**
- 5) **Body of the letter (matter)**
- 6) **Yours faithfully,**
- 7) **Signature (sign .....)**

**Imagine you are Ravi/Rekha a resident of Bangalore; Write a letter to the Editor. The City Times, complaining about frequent failure of electricity in your city and suggest measures for improvement. (5 marks)**

**From**

Ravi  
A-201, Red Woods,  
Beauty Garden,  
Vidya nagar, Bangalore.

**6th August, 2016.**

**To**

The Editor,  
The Times of India,  
Bangalore - 586001.

**Subject:** Complaint against Frequent failure of electricity.

**Respected Sir,**

Kindly permit me to draw the attention of the concerned authorities, towards the inefficient and inadequate electricity supply in our area.

The authorities must be aware that March is the examination month in Bangalore. Despite this fact, we are suffering from repeated instances of power failure. There was a total black out on 1st, 2nd and 3rd March from 4 p.m. to 12 p.m. This is causing great agony to students like me. We are deprived of our next day study and consequently feel nervous about our exams. Apart from this, daily chores are also disrupted.

May I request that special attention be paid to the cause of the power failure and that power cuts be avoided at night? I also request the K.P.T.C.L. to keep a constant check on the same.

I hope you will do the needful.

**Thanking you,**

**Yours faithfully,**  
Ravi

**2) Essay Writing: (5 marks)**

**General Hits on Essay Writing: A good essay consists of**

**Note:**

- 1) **A main heading**
- 2) **A brief introduction**
- 3) **The body or matter**
- 4) **Conclusion**

## MID-DAY-MEALS

### **Introduction**

The mid-day-meal scheme is the popular name for school meal programme in India. Initiated by the government of Karnataka, "Akshara Dasoha" is one such scheme in place. It involves provision of lunch free of cost to school children on all working days.

The state of Karnataka introduced the provision of cooked meals in June 2002

### **The objectives of mid day meal:**

- Increase school attendance.
- Avoid classroom hunger.
- Improving the nutritional status of children.
- Empower women through employment.
- Improve socialization among castes.

### **Some of the cooked mid-day meal menus:**

1. Rice- Sambar.
2. Bisibele bhath.
3. Chitaranna.

### **Finances:**

The central and state governments share the cost of the mid day scheme, with the Central providing and state providing.

### **Conclusion:**

Today Mid day meal scheme is one of the largest school lunch programmes in the world. 104 million children were covered in 1.15 million schools during 2013-14.

## AADHAAR

### **Introduction:**

Aadhaar is the important identification card which is issued by the Indian government is a project by Nandan Nelekani. It is most important identification which is given by twelve digit number.

### **What is Aadhaar?**

The number has been named Aadhaar, which means 'foundation' or 'support'.

- Aadhaar card, consisting a 12 digit number is issued for every individual, including infants.
- While enrollment it verifies all the documents pertaining to an individual and collects biometric information- Photograph, ten fingerprints, Iris through scanning.

### **Benefits of Aadhaar:**

- Easily verifiable in an online cost effective way.
- It is unique and robust enough to eliminate the large number of duplicate and fake identities in government and private databases.
- Aadhaar card can be used for opening bank account, gas connection, ration card and passport.

### **One card for all:**

If the Aadhaar card consists of all the information including address, photo, PAN card number, license details, Voter ID we can remove all the cards and use only Aadhaar card for all purposes thereby reduce large amount of paper.

### **Conclusion:**

India is undergoing many technological and economical advances in both Government and private sector. Also if we implement Aadhaar verifiable technology in every sector we can eliminate corruption, fake identities and have a fair process.

### **TOPICS**

Terrorism, Child marriage, Child labor, Corruption, Woman harassment.	Meaning Causes Effects Control measures Conclusion
News paper, Television, Computers, Mobiles	Meaning and definition Advantages Disadvantages Conclusion



### 3. Question Tag: (1 marks)

Question tags are like short questions added to the sentences, asking for agreement or confirmation. Question tags are formed with the auxiliary or model verb from the statement and the appropriate subject.

#### STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTION TAG:

**1) Positive statement is followed by a negative question tag.**

Ex: Mr. Jeevan is a famous physician, isn't he?

**Rule: Helping Verb+not+pronoun+?**

1) He will finish the work. 2) We were singing a song. 3) Akshata has helped me.

**2) Negative statement is followed by a positive question tag.**

Ex: Sunil is not earning money, is she? You won't mind, will you?

**Rule: Helping verb+ pronoun+?**

1) They are not cleaning class. 2) Netra was not praying. 3) They were not talking.

**3) When the verb in the main sentence is in the simple present we form the question tag with do/does**

Ex: Raju plays the Chess, doesn't he?

1) I accept a letter. 2) I look like a Coney Island chorus girl. 3) Sohail catches the ball.

**4) If the verb is in the simple past we form the question tag with did.**

Ex: They went to hospital, didn't they?

1) Raju saw the Taj mahal. 2) Suma cooked rice. 3) He played tennis.

### 4. Figure of Speech: (1 marks)

#### 1. Simile

In a simile a comparison is made between two objects of different kinds which have however at least one point in common. Ex:

- It dots and pits like the morse code.
- Love swells like the Solway, but ebbs like its tide
- Measured motion like a living thing.
- A proud neck was humbled to lie like dirty linen

**2. Metaphor:** A Metaphor is an implied simile in which the two things are treated as one. Ex:

- Within a rocky cove, its usual home
- My common earth
- Ere Birth's releasing hell was reached
- I watered it with fears
- My legs are pillars the body the shrine

#### 3. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of a speech sound in sequence of words. Usually the term is applied only to consonants and only when the recurrent sound begins a word or a stressed syllable within a word. Ex:

- Her mother did fret and her father did fume.
- Down in the darkness
- Dusty doors
- Graves gates
- I sunned it with smiles

#### 4. Personification

In personification inanimate objects (and abstract notions) are spoken of as having life and intelligence. Ex:

- Reluctant sun out from the rim of horizon.
- I unloosed her chain.
- She was an elfin pinnace
- Fame shall sound thy praise from sea to sea
- I sunned it with smile

## 5. Vocabulary

### I) Antonyms: (1 marks)

Utilize × unutilized	Busy × idle	always × Never	Confidence × uncertainty
Deep × Shallow	Afforestation × deforestation	Fertile × barren	fresh × stale
Courage × cowardice	overcome × succumb	Laborious × easy	prosperity × poverty
Appreciated × depreciated	Interested × disinterested	Appointed × dismissed	cause × result
Attacked × defend	Progressive × regressive	Terrestrial × celestial	Hopeless × Hopeful
Lethargy × vitality	Unheroic × heroic	Reckless × prudent	Imperturbable × imperturbable
Crooked × straight	Indiscipline × disciplined		

### II) Synonyms: (1 marks)

Lure: tempt, attract	Abundant: plentiful, excessive	Sprout: come up, develop
Diverse: different, varied	Advertise: broadcast, display	Sustain: bear, support
Unprecedented: unheard of, singular	Subsistence: survival, existence.	Aggressive: forceful, pushing

### II) Give one word: (1 marks)

1. Absence of government - Anarchy.
2. A story that gives a moral - Fable.
3. One who takes delight in the suffering of others - Sadist.
4. Making atonement for one's sin - Repentance.
5. A decision which cannot be changed - Irreversible.
6. The science that deals with the diseases of Children - Pediatrics.
7. One who treats the diseases of kidneys - Urologist.
8. The medicine that produces insensibility - anesthetic.
9. The medicine given to counteract poison - Antidote.
10. The stage of life between childhood and adulthood - Adolescence.
11. Accusing somebody officially about something - Indictment.
12. An order having the force of law - Decree.
13. A building that is added to a large one - Annexe.
14. To see that something is going to happen in the future - Foresee.
15. To leave one's own country and go to live permanently in another - Emigrate.
16. The preoccupation of society with buying goods - Consumerism.
17. Goods for sale - Merchandise.
18. Borderless economic order - Globalization.
19. Foreign trading companies which export capital along with their products - Multinational.
20. Anything that is meant for the public - Commodities.

### III) Homophones: (1 marks)

Words having the same pronunciation but have different spellings and different meanings such words are called homophones.

Pale - Pail	Die - Dye	Pray - Prey	Sale - Sail
Blue - Blew	Meet - Meat	Ail - Aisle	Flu - Flew
Hail - Hale	Tear - Tier	Beer - Bier	Pane - Pain
Bale - Bail	Gate - Gait	Fate - Fete	Sweet - suite

## 6. Articles: (1 marks)

1. 'A' is used before a word beginning with a consonant sound.

A chair, a book, a table, a man, a human being, a horse.

2. 'An' is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound

An umbrella, an apple, an orange, an eagle.

3. An is used before a word beginning with 'h' silent letter.

An honorable man, An hour, an honest person, an heir.

4. 'A' is also used before the following words beginning with vowel letter because they have a consonant sound

A Europe (SOUNDS LIKE 'yer-o-pi—an, i.e., begins with consonant 'Y' sound)

A union, a unity group, a uniform, a unit, a useful thing, a uniform

4. 'A' is used before a word which has 'W' sound.

[A is used before a word beginning with a 'w' sound because 'One' begins with the consonant sound of "W"]

Ex: It is a one dollar note. It is a one way route. A one way ticket. **A** one eyed man.

1. **His long nose gives him a unique feature.**

2. **Looking at him I said that he must be a European.**

3. **Walk fast. You are a young person, not an old man.**

4. **The Cyclops was a one eyed monster.**

5. **Satish was an N.CC cadet.**

6. **This doctor is an F.R.C.S.**

## 7. Framing WH questions: (1 marks)

### Basic information

#### Wh - words (information words)

What - things

When - time

Which - particular things

Why - reason

Who - persons

How - procedure

Where - place

How much - Quantity

Howlong - distance

How many - count

- duration

what kind - description

**Procedure:** - 1) Try to frame yes - No question if the sentence has helping verb

2) Begin with suitable Question word.

3) If there is no helping verb take the help of ( Do, does, did) - do verbs

### **Worked Examples:-**

#### **Frame WH question to get underlined word as word as answers:-**

1) Ramya waited **for two hours.**

Did wait

How long did Ramya wait?

2) The student was upset **that the teacher would punish him.**

Why was the student upset?

3) Kuvempu deserves the **highest honour.**

Does deserve

What does Kuvempu deserve?

4) Vishweshwaraiah was a **famous engineer.**

What kind of engineer was Vishweshwaraiah?

5) Kumble took 10 wickets at **Firozshahkotla.**

Did take

Where did kumble take 10 wickets?

6) **Kalpana Chawla** was the first woman astronaut from India?

Who was the first woman astronaut from India?

7) India got independence **in 1947.**

Did get

When did India get independence?

- 8) Ambarish is known for **charity**.  
What is Ambarish known for?
- 9) I know Raju **since 1985**.  
Do know  
How long do you know Raju?
- 10) My name is **Raj**.  
What is your name?
- 11) Sarabhai was good at **studies**.  
What was Sarabhai good at?
- 12) **The dove** died of grieving.  
Who died of grieving?
- 13) The first India built satellite was launched **in 1975**.  
When was the first India built satellite launched?
- 14) Vivekananda went to America **to fulfill the will of Sri Ramakrishna**.  
Did go  
Why did Vivekananda go to America?
- 15) Aryabhata was **an ancient astronomer**.  
Who was Aryabhata?
- 16) My father is a **farmer**.  
What is your father?
- 17) **Bangalore** is 200 KM off Chennai.  
Where is Bangalore?  
How long is Bangalore from Chennai?
- 18) There are **many** stars in the sky.  
How many stars are there in?
- 19) I study for **six hours** a day.  
How long do you study a day?
- 20) Padmavathi was a **pious** woman.  
What kind of woman was Padmavathi?
- 21) Bhima challenged **Hanuman**.  
Who did Bhima challenge?
- 22) They lived at Kamyaka forest **happily**.  
How did they live at Kamyaka forest?
- 23) Narendra discussed with **Ramakrishna**.  
Who did Narendra discuss with?
- 24) **After his return to India** Vikram joined the I.I.S.C at Bangalore?  
When did Vikram join the I.I.S.C at Bangalore?
- 25) Sarabhai established a pharmaceutical industry **at Ahmedabad**.  
Where did Sarabhai establish a pharmaceutical industry?

### 8. Use of the Modals: - (1 marks)

#### 1. Re-write the following sentences using the modals given in brackets:

1. Is it all right if I sit here? (could)  
Ans: Could I sit here?
2. Please return my library books. (will)  
Ans: Will you return my library books?
3. The files are heavy I'll carry them for you. (would)  
Ans: Would I carry the files for you?
4. That's your essay. Perhaps you have no objection if I see it. (May)  
Ans: May I see your essay if you don't mind?
5. 'Bring the books to my office' (would)  
Ans: Would you bring the books to my office?

### 9. Subject verb agreement: - (1 marks)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. The rapidity of these movements <b>is</b> beyond expectation. (is/are) | 6. Many a flower <b>withers</b> unseen. (wither/withers)                   |
| 2. Time and tide <b>wait</b> for none. (wait/waits)                       | 7. Each of the boys <b>sings</b> well. (sing/sings)                        |
| 3. Honour or reputation <b>is</b> dearer than life. (are/is)              | 8. All of the pies <b>are</b> spilt. (is/are)                              |
| 4. Either James or I <b>am</b> going to get the prize. (is/am)            | 9. None but fools <b>have</b> ever believed it. (has/have)                 |
| 5. Mathematics <b>is</b> my favorite subject. (is/are)                    | 10. Not only the soldier but also the officer <b>was</b> drunk. (were/was) |

## 10. Preposition: (1 marks)

1. This table is made of wood
2. I saw a beautiful girl with a limp.
3. She often quotes from Shakespeare
4. Our examinations begin on 15<sup>th</sup> April.
5. He prayed to God for help.
6. This figure is wrong; please strike it off.

## 11. Passage: (5 marks)

1. Radio broadcasts started in India in 1927 with two privately owned transmitters at Bombay and Calcutta. The Government of India took them over in 1930 and started operating them under the name of Indian Broad Casting Service. In 1936, the name of the service was changed to all India Radio since 1957, it is known as Akashvani. The AIR's external services broadcasts are meant to project a true and objective image of the countries point of view on matters of national and international importance Vividh Bharathi, which is a popular entertainment programmes are broad cast from many centers in India. Advertisements and sponsored programmes are relayed through the commercial broadcasting system. Yuva Vani is a service of youth, by the youth and for theyouth.

1. Where was the first radio broadcasting transmitters started?
2. What does the AIR'S external services broadcasts?
3. Name the different services of the Akashvani as mentioned in the passage?
4. What change was made in the year 1936?
5. What do 'Yuva' stands for? What service Yuva vani gives?

2. The frail man wearing a jubba and dark glasses and carrying a walking stick was a familiar figure all over India. One day people returning home from offices in Madras were surprised to find him walking along the road to the Central Railway Station just like an ordinary man. There were surprised looks and excited enquiries. People asked one another, 'Why is he walking in this crowd ? It could be dangerous.' The man they were talking about was Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari and he was then the Chief Minister of Madras State. When Rajaji, as he was popularly and affectionately known, was asked why he was going to the station on foot he had a simple answer. He had actually come by car. But the traffic jam near the station had forced the car to stop. He had to reach the station in time, so he had got out of the car and was walking. In any case, he did not see any reason why he should not walk a few steps even though he was the Chief Minister of the State.

1. Who is 'the frail man' referred to in the passage?
2. Why were the people surprised to find him walking along the road like an ordinary man?
3. Why was he actually walking?
4. What was he affectionately known as?
5. What part of the day was it when people saw him walking on the road?