

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BELAGAVI SOUTH.

‘‘ÀÁ« ÈÁ - ÈÈgÀUÀ’  
2018-19 gÀ Á° ÈÀSSLC ¥À ÁPÀè ¥À vÁA±À , ÀzÁgÀÉ

**‘PASSING PACKAGE’**

SUBJECT : SECOND LANGUAGE - ENGLISH

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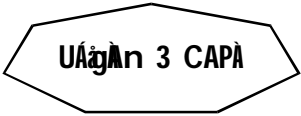
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**PROFILE WRITING (4 MARKS)**



'Profile' CAZḡÉ MSā ā DAIā ḡ AQYḡ ḡJ ZAIā ÉÉĀI .

GzĀ: qĀḡ ḡ Āw Cāḡā ḡJ ZAIā ÉÉĀqĒĀt.

Let's see a profile of Dr. Swati .

F PĀUÉ vĒĀj 1 zĀ j ĀwAIā ° è ḡĒB ḡĀqā ḡḡā.

CzĒĀB ° ĀUÉ SḡĀiā ḡĀPĀ JASāZĒĀB ÉÉĀqĒĀt.

Let's see how we write a profile now. The question is given as shown below.

- Name : Dr. Swati
- Age : 49
- Qualification : MSc. Ph.D
- Occupation : Professor in Physics
- Working place : Karnataka University Dharwad
- Teaching experience : 21 years
- Hobbies : Reading magazines  
Writing and Watching birds

Reasons for popularity: Effective teaching, hard work  
love for students and  
financial help for poor students

«zĀyōUMĀ, FUĀ ā ḡĀḡ PĒĀB UĀPĀ ḡ1. ḡĀ ā D JḡḡĒ SḡUMḡ ḡĀ ā ḡĒZUMĒĀB PĀ ā ḡ 'is'  
'are' zĀVĀQAIĀ ḡZĀSḡĀ ḡĀPĀ ḡḡ 1 zḡĀ ḡĀVĀ.

Ans: I am writing a profile of Swati. Her age is 49.

(ḡĀPĀ ā ÉZḡ ÉÉCPḡ) capital SḡĀiā ḡĀPĀ 'Age' JĒPĀ ḡZĀ ā ḡPĀZĀÉḡā é Sḡā ā zj) AzĀ  
CzĒĀB small letter ÉP é SḡĀiā ḡĀPĀ. FUĀ ḡĒtō Gvḡā ÉÉĀqĒĀt

Her age is 49. Her qualification is MSc Ph.D. Her occupation is professor in Physics. Her working place is Karnataka University Dharwad. Her teaching experience is 21 years. Her hobbies are reading magazines, writing and watching birds. Her teaching is very effective. She works hard. She loves students. She gives financial help for the poor students.

## **FUÀF ¥ÀÁiÀÉÁB EzÁ j ÁwÁiÁ° è¥ÁiÁwÁ' ÉÉÁqÉÁt.**

### **1) Profile of Dr. Mohan**

Name : Dr. Mohan

Native place : Bailhongal

Age : 43 years

Qualification : M.A PhD

Occupation : Professor

Teaching subject : English

Working place : Rani Channamma University Belagavi

Teaching experience: 18 years

Hobbies : Gardening, Reading Literature

Reasons for Popularity : Use simple English

Encourage students

Hard work and passion for teaching

2) Given below is a profile of Dr. Sandeep. Based on it, write a paragraph:

Age : Around 35 years.

Education : MBBS, MS, (Ortho) ,

Occupation : Doctor

Specilised in : Knee replacement

Working place : KIMS Hubballi.

Working hours : From 9.30am to 4.30 p.m

Practice : 8 years.

Hobbies : Reading books, listening to the music and  
conducting free health camps.

### Letter - Writing

(ಫಿನ್ನಿಶ್)

ಃಃಃಃ «zÀyOUMÀ, EzÀ S°MÀ ,À®· PÁZÀËB

Dear students, this is very easy question. Personal Or Official ಫಿನ್ನಿಶ್ SgÀiÀ®À ¢ÀqÀvÀgÉ

ಫಿನ್ನಿಶ್-ÀREÀ à SgÀ®ÀPÉ®ÀÀ °ÀvÀUÀEÀB ÉÀÉÀQÉÀT

Let's see some steps in letter writing

1) «¼À , PÉÀB SgÀiÀ·ÀPÀ (Address).

«¼À , PÉÀB ÆÀB ÆÀBÀiÀ° ÀiÀÀ PÉEqÀªgÀ.

2) Salutation ¢ÀZÉÉÉPÀ ,ÀgÀ

### GzÀªgÀÉ

ಫಿನ್ನಿಶ್ F j Àw EzÉCAZÀPÉ¼i

I imagine that you are Prashant / Priya, a student of X standard of National High school, Gadag. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to attend your sister's marriage.

¢ÀÀÀ SgÀiÀªÀ«¼À , ÀF j Àw EgÀ·ÀPÀ.

¢ÀÀÀ F «¼À , PÉÀB JqSÇÀiÀ° èCxPÀ S® SÇÀiÀ° ÀiÀAzgÀE SgÀiÀS°ÀZÀ.

Priya

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1/2 mark

Dear father, 1/2 mark

vÀZÉvÀ-ÀUÉ ÆÀB SgÀiÀwÉP è F 2 ,À®ÀUÀEÀB ,ÀªÀÉPÀV gÀEr ¢ÀÀPÉ¼i

With your blessings, I am fine here. How are you all at home? please write me often.

¸À»vÀ UÉ SgÀiÀwÉP è By the grace of God, I am fine here. JAzÀ SgÀiÀ·ÀPÀ

C®ª PÀ spelling mistakes °ÀUÀE Punctuations (àÉ) vÀUÀUÉ°ÉgÀZÉ SgÉ-Àj. ¢ÀÀÇÉÀ

¸ÀgÀUÀÀ: 4-5 ,À®ÀUÀÀ DÀiÀÀ «µÀiÀZÀ ¢ÀÀ-ÉCªPÀÇvÀPÀVgÀvÀZÉ

GzÀ: A letter to friend inviting sister's marriage/ birthday party/ school annual gathering.

**Cover these points:**

Write sister's name, place and time of marriage, persons you invited, lunch menu, request to attend the marriage party and convey regards.

ಇದೇ ಜಾವು ಅವಳ ಮದುವೆ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವುದು. ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದರಿಯ ಮದುವೆ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವುದು. (Body of the letter 2 marks)

I am happy to inform you that my elder sister Veena's marriage has been arranged. It is fixed on 17 th April 2019 at Basav Kalyan Mantap, Hirebagewadi. We have invited nearly 500 near and dear friends and relatives. They are all coming. You can enjoy lunch menu like Rasagulla, Chapati, dal, curdrice and juice. So I request you to attend my sisters' marriage without fail. Convey my regards to your parents.

Your loving friend, ( closure of the letter 1 mark)

Priya.

ಇದೇ ಜಾವು ಅವಳ ಮದುವೆ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವುದು.

Note the difference between Personal letter writing and official letter writing.

	Personal letter	Official letter
Salutation	Dear father/ friend	Respected sir/ madam
Closure of the letter	Your loving son/ daughter	Yours faithfully/ Sincerely / truly/ obediently
Size	May be long	May be short
Subject title	Should n't be written	Should be written
Address and Date	As the same given in the question paper	As the same given in the question paper

Editing (2 marks)

Edit the paragraph using the clues given below.

Eg. 1) Baleshwar saved roma's life. She told him that she would never forgit him

a) Use the capital letter

b) Correct the spelling

Ans:a) Roma's

b) forget.

2) Don Anselmo sold his proparty to the americans. They were very good people.

Ans - a) Americans

b) property

3) smitha and her father went to the concert. She enjoyed it.

Ans: a) Smitha

b) concert

4) Kellis Borok was doing research on sesmic waves. At that time, he was in masco.

Ans: a) Mosco

b) seismic

3) Dinesh talreja came to the hospital. He got enformation from the tempo truck driver.

Ans: a) Talreja

b) information

4) Congratulacions were showered on swami. The teachers pated on his back and his classmates looked at him with great respect.

Ans: a) Swami

b) patted

5) When Ambedkar was in new york, he baught 2000 old books. They were sent to India in 32 boxes.

Ans: a) New york

b) bought

How do helping verbs agree with main verbs?

Tense Forms (2 marks)

Let's see:

'Be' - am is, are, was, were + ing (going, coming, eating etc)

e.g I was eat. x

They were play. x

I was eating ✓

They were playing. ✓

Are you write? x

Lata is read a lesson x

Are you writing? ✓

Lata is reading lesson ✓

2) has, have, had + written (3rd form of the verb)

eg. She has wrote. x

Have you ate? x

She has written. ✓

Have you eaten. ✓

Has, Have, Had F PAAIPIAO:IMYbZUA aMAZf aMRa OaiMAYbP EMB EvPbzAZPAgEYbZP e(past participle) EqA'IPÄ

e.g given, taken, broken, spoken, played etc.

3) "EvRá@zÁOaiMáYzPÁ AiMáZÁ PÁAiPÁOaiMáYzDUMÁeÉvUÉŠ%RÉDUÁ@é

e.g: Swami was slept beside granny x

Swami slept beside granny. ✓

I went out. ✓

I was went out. x

Don sold his property. ✓

Don was sold his property.x

**Let's practice:**

Smitha got a ticket and went to the concert. At that time, her brother was lying on bed.

ÉÉÉ ÉÉ é: ¥J ÁPÁiÁ° eMAZÁ 2-3 Á° EÁ¥ÁgÁUÁi PÉEqÁ°ÁÁ C ¥ÁgÁ° aVá°MÁEÁPÁ°ZÁ eCxPÁ

"EvRá@zÁ eZÉJASÁZÉÁB RavÁr°1PÉÁ Confirm whether the given paragraph is in present tense or in past tense. "EvRá@zÁ eD OaiDUMÁ Š%Á PñÁÁÁ° aMÁEÁOaiMáYzDUMÁ

"EvRá@zÁ AiMÁ G¥ÁiÁEÁV, Á ÁPÁ

aÁ° EÁ°ÁPÁURÁ°1, 'got' JEMPA¥zPÁ "EvRá@zÁ eZÉ aMÁEÁOaiMáYzDUMÁ 'went' was lying' "EvRá@zÁ AiMÁ Š%ÁiÁÁV°É

**Study the following sentences:**

1) When the shopkeeper opened his shop, the customers \_\_\_\_ (be +wait). They \_\_\_\_ (ask) him why he \_\_\_\_ (be) late.

J AiMÁZÁGvÁÁ were waiting, asked, was.

CxÁ° ÁKPE 'opened' JEMPAOaiMáYzPÁ 'past tense' zÁ eZÉ °ÁUÁV aMÁZÉŠgÁ°Á be + wait'

OaiMáYzPÁ 'were waiting'. DUÁ ÁPÁ 'customers' JEMPAEÁ°ÁYzPÁ Š°Á°ZÉÁEgÁ°ÁZÁ were

Š%ÁiÁÁVZÉ MAZÁ aÁVÉ 'customer' JEMPAEÁ°ÁYzPÁ JPAZÉÁDVZÁ e'was' Š%ÁiÁÁUÁWÁVÁ be+ go

¥ÁB ŠAZÁÁ am, is, are, (aVá°MÁE) aÁVÁ° was were' ("EvÁPÁ°) aMÁZÉOaiMá YzPÉ ing, ÁJ, Á ÁPÁ

was playing, were eating, was writing, were dancing, am reading, is going, etc.

**Let's solve the exercise:**

JEZÉÉ ¥ÁgÁUÁÁiÉÁ 'yesterday' last week, last month, last year, once, once upon a time in 2001 CEMPA¥zDUMÁ "EvRá@zÁ aÁVÁiÁEÁB JEA, ÁVPE

1) Ramesh \_\_\_\_\_ (be + play) chess with his friend when I called him, But he \_\_\_\_\_ (do) not reply.

2) I t \_\_\_\_\_ (be + rain) when she came outside. She \_\_\_\_\_ (get) wet as she had no umbrella.

3. My friend ..... (be + drive) when the car accident took place. He..... (buy) that car last month. He ..... (be) severely wounded.

4. Satish ..... (have+discover) another pastime which he .....(can) indulge in. He ..... (begin) filling pages and pages with doodles.

5. Several visits to the doctors ..... (follow) with nothing improving for Satish. He ..... (remain) in his silent world and .....(manage) to paint and draw for himself.

6. One day Ganesh .....(be+ride) the bicycle. Suddenly he \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) control.

He hit against an electric pole. His left leg .....(fracture) and ..... (be) badly hurt.

7.The sage \_\_\_\_\_ (be+ dig) the ground, when the king \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there.The king asked him three questions.

8. Smitha's mother \_\_\_\_\_ (be+talk) on phone, when the guests \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to her house yesterday.
9. The seamen .....(have+lose) their patience. They..... (think) that they were duped Guillermo..... (tell) Columbus that the seamen were men with common feelings.
10. The Britishers \_\_\_\_\_ (rule) India for nearly 200 years. Youths like Bhagath \_\_\_\_ (fight) for freedom. Now our country .....(be) a democratic country.
11. Ramu ..... (be+stand) in front of the school. The teacher who ..... (see) him (question) him.
12. Maria said that she ..... (have) a dog. She ..... (buy) it from London last year. She ..... (be) severely attached to her pet and her family also ..... (love) it.

**Key Answers for tense forms:**

- 1) was playing, did      2) was raining, got   3) (was driving, bought, was)
- 4) (had discovered, could, began)      5) (followed, remained, managed)
- 6) (was riding, lost, fractured, was) 7) (was digging, went)
- 8) (was talking, came)      9) (had lost, thought, told)      10) (ruled, fought, is)
- 11) (was standing, saw, questioned) 12) (had, bought, was, loved)

**Unit - 7 LANGUAGE FUNCTION ( 1 MARK)**

**Identify the language function: -**

1. Could you spare some time, sir?
- a. **request**   b. apologize   c. order   d. questioning
2. You're absolutely right
- a. **expressing agreement**   b. expressing disagreement
- c. complimenting      d. wishing
3. If you don't mind could I use your pen?
- a. questioning      b. seeking information
- c. seeking help      d. **seeking permission**
4. I'm really grateful to you
- a. complimenting   b. wishing   c. requesting   d. **expressing gratitude**



5. I'm very sorry

a. **apologizing** b. ordering c. complimenting d. expressing gratitude

6. You should consult a doctor

a. ordering b. expressing agreement

c. seeking information d. **suggesting**

7. Don't worry everything will be all right.

a. **sympathising** b. giving direction c. suggesting d. Requesting

8. Shut the door

a. suggesting b. requesting c. **ordering** d. giving direction

9. Story books are on fifth shelf in second row from here.

a. **giving direction** b. seeking information c. ordering d. requesting

10. Mom : Where are you going Ramya ?

Ramya : School, mom

Mom : Then go with dad, dear

Ramya : Yes mom

a . **Order** b . Request c . Obey d . Advice

Unit - 8 If clauses There are three types of 'If' clauses :-

1 . FIRST CONDITION 2 . SECOND CONDITION 3 . THIRD CONDITION

If clauses

1 CAPTION

Clause 1	go	will bring
Clause 2	went	would bring
Clause 3	had gone	would have brought

It's used to talk about things which might happen in the future. Of course , we can't know what will happen in the future , but this describes possible things,

E.g 1) Clause 1- If I **find** your bag, I **will give** it back to you

Clause 2- If I **found** your bag, I **would give** it back to you.

Clause 3 - If I **had found** your bag, I **would have given** to you.

E.g-2) Clause 1- If they **study** hard, they **will pass**.

Clause 2- If they **studied** hard, they **would pass**.

Clause 3 If they **had studied** hard, they **would have passed**.

Let's solve:

Choose the best alternative.

- 1) If you came with me,  
a) I give you a dictionary.                      b) I would have given you a dictionary.  
c) I would give you dictionary                d) I will give you dictionary
- 2) If you had given me Rs 100,  
a) I will buy an ice cream.                      b) I buy an ice cream  
c) I would buy an ice cream                    d) I would have bought an ice cream
- 3) If he runs fast,  
a) he will get a medal                              b) he would get a medal  
c) he would have got a medal                 d) he gets a medal.
- 4) If they did this work,  
a) they would have got money.                b) they will get money.  
c) they would get money.                      d) they get money.
- 5) If you cook well,  
a) everybody eats.                                b) everybody will eat.  
c) everybody would eat.                        d) everybody would have eaten.

Ans keys for if clause:

- 1) c, 2) d, 3) a, 4) c, 5) b

Topic: Infinitives (1 mark)

«zÁyOUMÁ FUÁUÁ Á ÉÁ<sup>a</sup>Á 'Forms of verbs' UMEÁB ÉÉÁr-zÁ<sup>a</sup>É

GzÁ<sup>o</sup>hUÉ Forms of main verbs.

Write Present Tense  
Writes

Wrote : Past Tense

Written : Past participle

Writing : Present Pasrticiple / continuous

To write : Infinitive

UPÁ<sup>a</sup>1: <sup>a</sup>ÁÁ<sup>-</sup>ÁItÁ zÁ<sup>a</sup> 'to write' CEMÁYÁZÁ<sup>a</sup> infinitive.

GzÁ<sup>o</sup>hUÉ to go, to come, to open, to read, to drink, to clean, etc

1 CAPAUÁgAn

Read the conversation

- 1) Swati: Sandeep, where are you going?  
Sandeep: I'm going to buy a new dictionary.

Which one of these is infinitive?

- a) are                      b) am                      c) going                      **d) to buy**

2) Teacher: Students, have completed your homework?

Students: Sir, we are completing now.

Teacher: Complete it as early as possible. You have to do hard work,

Students: O K Sir.

Which one of these is infinitive?

a) have                      b) are                      **c) to do**                      d) completing

3) Mother: Suma, where is your father?

Suma: He has gone to the library to borrow some books.

Mother: When will he come back?

Suma: He'll be here by evening.

Which one of these is infinitive?

a) will                      **b) to borrow**                      c) is                      d) has

4) Geeta : What do yo want to eat?

Preeti: I want to eat an ice- cream.

Geeta: Wait for a minute. I'll give you

Preeti: O. K thank you

Which one of these is infinitive?

a) do                      **b) to eat**                      c) give                      d) will

5) Ganesh: Ravi, when is your birthday?

Ravi: I t is on 13th February.

Ganesh: How do you celebrate?

Ravi: I will celebrate by distributing sweets to the parents, neighbours and friends.

Ganesh: I also like to do things like this.

Which one of these is infinitive?

a) is                      b) will                      c) celebrate **d) to do**

### Question Tag (1 mark)

Rule: If the statement is positive, then tag will be negative.

If the statement is negative, then tag will be positive.

Negative words: no, not, never, nothing, nobody, none, niether-nor,

e.g: Laxmi is a good girl, isn't she?

Gopal has not read the novel, has he?

Find out if there are any helping verbs in the sentence.

Am,I s, Are, Was,Were. Has, Had, Have.

Can, Could, May, Might, Will, Would, Shall, Should, Must.

Ex: 1 . He **can** pass the exam, **can't he?**

2 . They **should** come early, **shouldn't they?**

3 . She **cannot** help others, **can she?**

- If there are no helping verbs - Use Do forms. (do, does, did)

	Present tense	Past tense
Singular	Do	Did
Plural	Does	Did

Third person singular noun takes 'Does'

Ex: 1 . I **work** hard, **don't I?**

2 .She **works** hard, **doesn't she?**

3 .They **worked** hard, **didn't they?**

- Subject will be replaced as pronoun and put a question mark.

Ex: 1 Swamy went to the office, didn't he?

2. Smita enjoys the concert, doesn't she?

3. You want money, don't you?

1 . Positive sentence carries Negative tags. **(n't)**

Ex :- 1. You are a student

Ans :- Aren't you ?

2. He is very busy,

Ans :- isn't he ?

3. He was happy ,

Ans :- Wasn't he ?

4. They were surprised,

Ans :- Weren't they ?

5. You speak English,

Ans :- Don't you ?

6 He studies Spanish,

Ans :- Dosen' t he ?

7.You studied for the test,

Ans :- didn't you ?

8. You have studied all week,

Ans :- haven't you ?

9. You will pass the exam,

Ans :- won't you ?

10 . you could do for it me,

Ans :- couldn' t you ?

11 . you should go now,

Ans :- shouldn't you ?

12 . you would like a new job,

Ans :- wouldn't you ?

13 .He is Swamy,

Ans :- isn't he?

14 She is a doctor,

Ans :- isn't she?

2 . Negative sentence carries Positive tags.

- Ex : 1. He isn't Swamy,            Ans :-is he?  
2 . She is not a doctor,    Ans :- is she?  
3 You aren't a teacher,    Ans :-are you ?  
4 . He isn't a crazy ,    Ans :- is he ?  
5 . He wasn't relaxed ,    Ans :- was he ?  
6 . They weren't late ,    Ans :-were they ?  
7. You don't speak English,    Ans :-do you ?  
8. You didn't study for the exam,Ans :-did you ?  
9. you haven't been here for all week, Ans :-have you ?  
10 . You hadn't done before then , Ans :-had you ?  
11 . You won't fail the exam    Ans :-will you ?  
12 . You can't drive a car ,    Ans :-can you ?  
13 . You couldn't do it for me ,Ans :-could you ?  
14 . We mustn't say anything ,Ans :-    must we ?  
15 . You wouldn't stop me ,Ans :-would you ?

**UNIT- I A Hero**

UNIT 10 CAPAUAAn

- 1) 1) Swami listened to the news . It was about \_\_\_\_\_  
**a) the bravery of a village lad.**  
b) the timidity of a village lad  
c) the strength of a town boy  
d) the bravery of a grown up person.
- 2) Why did the boy sit on the tree half a day?  
a) He wanted to watch the tiger from the top of a tree.  
**b) He wanted someone to kill the tiger**  
c) He wanted to enjoy sitting on the tree.  
d) He himself wanted to kill the tiger.
- 3) According to Swami's father, which is everything?  
a) strength            b) age            **c) courage**    d) hope
- 4) A frightful proposition, Swami thought. What was that frightful proposition?  
a) Sleeping beside granny.            **b) Sleeping alone in his father's room**  
c) Attacking tiger                        d) Awakening all night

- 5) Why does Swami's father not like the way his son was being brought up?
- Swami was still a child
  - Swami was in the second form (stage after childhood)**
  - Swami was greatly loved by his grandmother.
  - Swami was supported by his mother.
- 6) According to Swami's mother, who was spoiling him?
- Father
  - Mother
  - Grandmother**
  - Swami himself
- 7) Why did Swami make wild gesticulations?
- To call his granny
  - To silence his granny**
  - To invite his father to his room.
  - To ask his granny to talk loudly
- 8) "Why do you take him to the office room? Who said this?"
- Granny
  - Mother**
  - Father
  - Swami
- 9) Why did Swami not like to sleep in his father's office room?
- His office room was very small.
  - Many law books were kept there.
  - There were scorpions behind law books.**
  - He wanted to sleep only in the bedroom.
- 10) Why was Swami pained and angry?  
He was forced to \_\_\_\_\_
- sleep in his father's room.**
  - sleep beside his granny
  - keep awake the whole night
  - sleep in the room where the light was burning.
- 11) When his heart beat faster, Swami remembered all the stories of \_\_\_\_\_
- God and Goddess
  - birds and animals
  - devils and ghosts**
  - kings and queens
- 12) Swami rose to his bed silently when his father \_\_\_\_\_ gazing at the newspaper.
- actively
  - gloomily**
  - badly
  - silently
- 13) Swami can sleep in the hall. This is the opinion of \_\_\_\_\_
- granny
  - father
  - mother**
  - Swami's friend
- 14) Swami crouched under a bench because
- it was his usual place
  - he was forced to sleep there by his father
  - he thought that it was the safest place**
  - there were no scorpions
- 15) According to Swami's father, Swami had to learn \_\_\_\_\_
- not to be afraid of darkness**
  - not to be afraid of scorpions
  - not to be afraid of a tiger
  - not to be afraid of ghosts and devils.

## Lesson-1 A HERO

### Short Answers (2 mark)

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°ÁPUMÉAB PÉEQÁ ÁVZÉ C°ÁUMÉAB SgÁiÁ®Á gÁErü°ÁÁr.

1) What is disgraceful according to Swami's father?

Ans: His father said that it was disgraceful sleeping beside granny or mother like a baby.

2) Why did Swami feel that the boy who faced the tiger could not be a boy at all?

Ans: According to Swami , it was possible for only grown up person to face the tiger. Swami said.

3) There was absolute silence in the room. In spite of it, some noises reached Swami's ears. What are they?

Ans: They are: the ticking of the clock, rustle of trees, snoring sounds, and some vague night insects humming.

4) Why were congratulations showered on Swami?

Ans: Everybody felt that Swami was held responsible for arresting the burglar, So congratulations were showered on Swami.

5) How was Swami honoured by his classmates, teacher and the headmaster?

Ans: His classmates looked at him with great respect, and his teacher patted his back. The headmaster said that he was a true scout.

6) Why do you think Swami looked at his granny and his mother while following his father to the room?

Ans: He expected timely help from his grandmother so he looked at his granny.

7) What did Swami want to become? What question was asked to Swami regarding this?

Ans: The Police inspector said to Swami, " Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?" Swami said that he would become an engine driver, a railway guard or a bus conductor.

8) What desperate attempts did Swami make to escape from his father?

Ans: Swami that he would sleep from the next month. Then Swami asked his father to join the cricket club.

9) Why did father want Swami to sleep alone in the office room?

Ans He wanted his son to learn not to be afraid of darkness

## VII) Extracts.(3 mark)

1) "Leave alone strength can you prove you have courage?"

a) Who asked this question?

Ans: Swami's father asked this question.

b) Who should prove courage?

Ans: Swami should prove courage.

c) What did the speaker ask him to do to show his courage?

Ans: The speaker asked him to sleep alone in his father's office room.

d) Add a suitable prefix to the word 'courage'

Ans: discourage.

2) "You must sleep alone here after".

a) Whose opinion was this?

Ans: This was Swami's father's opinion.

b) Before this, who would Swami sleep with?

Ans: Before this, Swami would sleep with his granny

c) Where should he sleep now?

Ans: He should sleep in his father's office room

3) 'He went to bed at seven thirty'

a) Which lesson is this extract taken from?

Ans: A Hero

b) Who does 'He' refer to?

Ans: Swami

c) Who said this?

Ans: Swami's mother

d) What made him to sleep at seven thirty?

Ans: He didn't have a wink of sleep the whole of last night

4) 'You let him sleep where he likes'

a) Who is the speaker here?

Ans: Swami's mother

b) Who does 'you' refer to?

Ans: Swami's father

c) Where did he like to sleep?

Ans: He liked to sleep beside his granny

d) Where was he forced to sleep?

Ans: He was forced to sleep in his father's office room.

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

a) Who asked this question?

Ans: The Police Inspector asked this question

b) Who does 'You' refer to?

Ans: Swami

c) Did that person really want to join the police? If not, What did he want to become?



Ans: No, he did not want to join the police. He wanted to become an engine driver, a railway guard or a bus conductor.

6) 'Boy, are you already feeling sleepy?

a) Who is the 'boy' here?

Ans: Swami

b) Who asked this question?

Ans: Swami's grandmother/ granny

c) Was the boy really feeling sleepy?

Ans: No, the boy was not really feeling sleepy

d) What had the boy to do before sleeping?

Ans: The boy had to listen to the story before sleeping.

7) Can I have a lamp burning in the room?

a) Who wanted a lamp?

Ans: Swami wanted a lamp

b) Why did he want a lamp?

Ans: He was sleeping alone in the dark

c) Whom did he ask for a lamp?

Ans: He asked his father for the lamp

d) What reply did the speaker get?

Ans: His father told him that he should learn not to be afraid of darkness

8) "A frightful proposition, Swami thought"

a) What was the frightful proposition?

Ans: Swami's father wanted him to sleep alone in the office room that night

b) Why did Swami regard it as frightful?

Ans: Swami used to sleep with granny. Now he was asked to sleep alone in his father's office room

c) What does 'proposition' mean in the context?

Ans: Suggestion

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

a) When did Swami make this remark?

Ans: When his father forced him to sleep alone in the office room

b) Why did Swami make this remark?

Ans: Because he wanted an excuse for not sleeping in the office room

c) What does it reveal about the speaker?

Ans: He did not have the courage to tell his father that he was afraid to sleep alone.

10) "Congratulations were showered on Swami next day"

a) Why was Swami congratulated?

Ans: Because he caused the burglar's arrest

b) Do you think he deserved the praise? Give reason for your answer

Ans: No. He was not a real hero

c) What does 'Congratulation' mean in the context?

Ans: Compliment/ good wish

## There's a Girl by the Tracks!

### MCQ (1 mark)

- 1) Why was Rama knocked senseless?  
a) She got jammed between other women  
b) Someone hurt her head injury  
**c) She was thrown out of the coach from the moving train**  
d) She was knocked down from the opposite train
- 2) Baleshwar Mishra couldn't believe what he had seen. What had he seen?  
a) A overcrowded train  
**b) A young lady lying next to the tracks**  
c) A beautiful scenery outside the moving train  
d) A young women jammed between other women
- 3) Nobody except Baleshwar volunteered to help Roma because  
a) They were not interested  
b) Baleshwar Mishra didnot call them  
**c) They were afraid that they might inconveience**  
d) They thought that Roma might not be in trouble
- 4) He said, "Sister, are you okay? But there was no response Why did the sister not respond?  
a) She didn't hear his word  
b) She was not interested to respond as he was a stranger  
**c) She was so senseless that she couldn't respond**  
d) She was okay, she needn't respond
- 5) Roma Telreja was working at  
a) the supermarket                      b) the mall  
**c) the call centre**                      d) the railway department
- 6) Roma Telreja was a/an \_\_\_\_\_ graduate  
a) BSc                                      **b) Bcom**  
c) B.A                                      d) B.E
- 7) Where did Baleshwar find Roma at last?  
a) At the railway station  
b) At the railway track  
c) Inside the railway compartment  
**d) At the hospital**
- 8) Baleshwar Mishra was \_\_\_\_\_  
**a) merciful**                              b) clever    b) cruel-hearted                      d) chicken-hearted
- 9) Who helped Baleshwar finally to take Roma to the hospital?  
a) a car driver                              b) one of his co-passengers  
c) one of the nurses                      **d) A tempo-truck driver**
- 10) The tempo-truck driver spoke \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Marathi                              b) Kannada                              **c) Gujarathi**                      d) Telgu

11) "Take the girl to Airoli", suggested the traffic policeman.

But Baleshwar disgraced. Why?

a) The Airoli hospital was very small

**b) Airoli was atleast 10km away from there. He wanted to go to the nearby hospital**

c) That hospital didn't have experienced doctors

d) He didn't have enough money to pay to the private hospital

12) Why did Baleshwar revisit the spot where Roma had fallen?

a) He lost his purse there

**b) He wanted to look for Roma's handbag and cellphone missing**

c) The doctor asked him to do so

d) He wanted to see how dangerous the spot was

**Short Answer:- (2 mark)**

1) How did the doctors at Divine Multi Speciality Hospital treat Roma?

Ans The medical director directly admitted her to the ICU without any paper work.

2) Why did Baleshwar revisit the spot where Roma had fallen?

Ans: Dinesh asked him to search for her missing cell phone and hand bag.

3) How did Baleshwar react when he saw the girl lying by the tracks?

Ans: Baleshwar asked his co-passangers to help her But no one volunteerily agreed. So he jumped off a moving train and rushed towards the girl.

4) Why did Baleshwar Mishra grab the train's emergency chain?

Ans: He noticed a young woman lying by the tracks. He decided to help her. In order to stop the train, he did so

5) Why couldn't Roma get treatment at the small hospital? What did the doctor advise?

Ans: The small hospital lacked the facility of personnel and equipment. The on duty physician treated her with basic first aid. The doctor advised Baleshwar to take her to a nearby hospital.

6) How did the tempo truck driver help Baleshwar?

Ans: The tempo truck driver took Roma to a nearby hospital. After the basic first aid, the truck driver took her to Divine Multi Speciality Hospital. He also lent his cellphone to Baleshwar to call Roma's brother.

7) What did Baleshwar request the motorists? What was the result?

Ans: Baleshwar requested the motorists to help his sister to take her to the hospital as she had been injured. But no one stopped. After sometime, a middle aged man tempo truck driver stopped and helped Baleshwar.

8) What was Dinesh doing when he received a phone from Baleshwar? Why couldn't he recognize it?

Ans: Dinesh was wrapping up his day at his marketing job at retail outlet in Ulasnagar. When Baleshwar called on him on the mobile, he couldn't recognize the number as it was an unknown number.

## Extracts (3 mark)

### Read the following extracts and answer the questions.

1) "Let's go and help her"

a) Who made this statement?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra made this statement

b) What happened to her?

Ans: She was lying by the track. She fell off the moving train. She was seriously injured and knocked senseless.

c) Why didn't anybody volunteer to help her?

Ans: Nobody came voluntarily because they were afraid of the court and police.

2) There's a girl by the tracks!

a) Whose voices were those?

Ans ; Those were the voices of Baleshwar Mishra and co-passangers, where they were travelling together.

b) Why was she there?

Ans: She fell off a moving train. She was seriously injured and became unconscious

c) How was she rescued? Who came to help?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra jumped off a moving train. He implored the motorists to help her to take to the hospital. No motorists stopped. Finally the tempo truck driver helped them to take her to the hospital.

3) "There is a closer place I know of"

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra is the speaker.

b) Why did he choose the closer place?

Ans: Airoli was atleast 10 kms away. Roma was unconscious. They had to take her to the hospital as early as possible. They could reach the closer place within ten minutes.

c) After reaching the closer place, What happened?

Ans: They arrived at the hospital where nurses helped take the young woman in. But as the facility lacked personnel and equipment, they moved to a nearby hospital after giving first aid.

4) "Chacha, can I borrow your mobile?"

a) Who does 'chacha' refer to?

Ans: The tempo- truck driver.

b) Who is the 'I'?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra

c) Why did he borrow the mobile?

Ans: He wanted inform Dinesh Talreja about the hospitalisation of Roma. She got into trouble in an accident.

5) "Oh! I couldn't thank him"

a) Who is the 'I' here?

Ans: Baleshwar

b) Who does 'him' refer to?

Ans: The tempo truck driver

c) Why should he thank him?

Ans: Because the tempo truck driver helped him to take Roma to the hospital.

6) "Please help me to take her to the hospital"

a) Who does 'me' refer to?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra

b) Who does 'her' refer to?

Ans: Roma Talreja

c) Why did the speaker take her to the hospital?

Ans: She was unconscious due to fall and badly hurt.

7) "Behenji aap theek hai?"

a) Who does Behenji refer to?

Ans: Roma Talreja

b) Who is the speaker?      Ans: Baleshwar Mishra

c) What happened to her?      Ans: She fell off the moving train and badly hurt.

8) "Take the girl to Airoli" suggested the cop. But Baleshwar disagreed.

a) Who is the girl here?

Ans: Roma Talreja

b) Why did Baleshwar disagree to his suggestion?

Ans: Airoli was atleast ten kilometers away and he knew a nearer hospital.

c) What did Baleshwar do then?

Ans: He took her to the nearby hospital.

9) "Whom can I call?" he asked quickly, fearing that she would black out once more.

a) Who does I refer to?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra

b) What reply did the speaker get?

Ans: To call her brother Dinesh Talreja.

c) What do you mean by black out here?

Ans: To become unconscious.

10) "I can never repay Baleshwar"

a) Who said this?

Ans: Roma Talreja.

b) Who was Baleshwar?

Ans: An SSLC dropout young boy who was searching for a job and who saved her life.

c) Why couldn't the speaker repay him?

Ans: Because Baleshwar risked his life by jumping off the moving train to save her life

### **Lesson-3 Gentleman of Rio en Medio**

#### **Two Mark Questions:**

1) How can you say that Don Anselmo was a man of generosity?

Ans: Every time a child had been born in Rio-en-Medio, he had planted a tree for that child.

2) What makes you think that Don Anselmo was a man of principles?

Ans: When the land was resurveyed, the Americans offered the old man almost double amount. But Don Aneslmo refused to take the double amount.

3) "The Americans were good people " Justify the statement

Ans: The Amrricans came to know that the old man owned eight acres of excessive land. So they offered him the double amount. I t might me 2400 dollars.

## Extracts(3 mark)

**Read the following extracts and answer the questions.**

1) These Americans are buena gente,

a) From which lesson is this line taken from?

Ans: Gentleman of Rio en Medio

b) Who is the speaker here?

Ans: The old gentleman of Rio en Medio.

c) What do you mean by 'buena gente'?

Ans: It means 'good people'

d) Why are Americans treated 'buena gente'?

Ans: Because Americans offered him to take twice money. They were willing to pay him almost double amount for the additional land.

2) These Americans are buena gente, they are good people and they are willing to pay you for the additional land as well'.

a) Why are Americans willing to pay the additional amount?

Ans: Because they surveyed the land and they found it was more than eight acres than previously agreed.

b) What was the previous amount according to the agreement?

Ans: According to the agreement, the previous amount was twelve hundred dollars.

c) What quality do you understand of Americans?

Ans: They were sincere /prompt

d) Was Don Anselmo ready to take the additional amount? If not? Why?

Ans: No, Don Anselmo refused to take the additional money, He was a man of principle.

e) How many acres of excessive land

Ans: It was eight acres.

f) Why did the speaker say like this?

Ans: He was not greedy. He was a man of principle

3) 'Friend, I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner'

a) Who is the speaker here ?     Ans: The old gentleman

b) Who is the speaker talking to?

Ans: To the American people who had bought his property.

c) What did he not like ?And why?

Ans: He did not like to take the double amount for his excessive property. He was a man of principle.

d) Who does 'you' refer to?

Ans: 'You' refers to American people.

e) What was the decision then?

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

a) Who does 'he' refer to?

Ans: The old gentleman

b) Why did he refuse to take more money (additional money)

Ans: He was a man of principle

c) How much money did he take?

Ans: He took only twelve hundred dollars.

d) How much excessive money was offered to him?

Ans: Almost double to the previous one.

e) What was the amount that previously agreed upon?

Ans: It was twelve hundred dollars.

5) I have agreed to sell my house and land for twelve hundred dollars and that is the price"

a) Who does 'I' refer o?

Ans: The old gentleman of Rio- en- Medio, Don Anselmo

b) Who purchased the land?     Ans: The Americans

c) That is the price'- What was the price?

Ans: The price was twelve hundred dollars



d) When did the speaker say this?

Ans: When the Americans offered him to take almost double amount.

e) Why was the speaker offered the extra price?

Ans: Because after the resurvey, they came to know that the land was 8 acres excessive.

f) Why did the speaker say like this?

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

6) "\_\_\_\_\_ when one signs a deed and sells real property, one sells also everything that grows on the land"

a) Who said this?

Ans: American people

b) To whom was it said?

Ans: To Don Anselmo, the gentleman of Rio-en-Medio

c) Why does the speaker comment so?

Ans: Because although the Americans purchased the land, the children of the village were overrunning the orchard.

d) Who signs the deed / sells the property?

Ans: The old gentleman of Rio-en-Medio

e) What had happened to the property?

Ans: The property was being spoiled by the children of Rio-en-medio

7) Finally we got down to business . Yes, he would sell, as he had agreed, for twelve hundred dollars'.

a) Who does 'we' refer to?

Ans: Don Anselmo and Americans including the story teller.

b) Who does 'he' refer to?

Ans: The old gentleman of Rio -en-medio.

c) Before getting down to business, What did they speak about?

Ans: They spoke about rain and his family

d) What would he sell for twelve hundred dollars/ What was the business?

Ans: He would sell his property like orchard and house.

e) Were the buyers ready to give only twelve hundred dollars or any additional amount? If yes, how much was the additional money?

Ans: Yes, the buyers were ready to give the additional amount. It was almost double money.

f) Did the seller take the additional amount? If not, Why?

No, the seller didn't take the additional amount. Because he was a man of principle.

8) "Yes, I admit that".

a) Who does ' I ' refer to?

Ans: The old man gentleman of Rio-en-Medio

b) What did the speaker admit?

Ans: The speaker admitted that when one signed a deed and sold real property one sold everything that grew on the land.

9) 'I did not sell the trees because I could not. They are not mine'

a) Who does 'I' refer to?                      Ans: The old gentleman of Rio-en-Medio

b) Who did the trees belong to?

Ans: According to Don Anselmo , the trees belonged to the children of Rio-en-Medio

c) What quality of the speaker does it show?

Ans: He was generous. He had a great love and care for the children of Rio-en - Medio.

10) Legally we owned the trees but the old man had been so generous, refusing what amounted to a fortune for him'

a) Who does 'we' refer to?                      Ans: The Americans.

b) How can you say that the old man was generous?

Ans: The old man planted a tree for each child born in Rio -en-Medo. So he said that trees did not belong to him but belonged to the children.

## B. R. Ambedkar

### Multiple Choice Questions: (1 mark)

- 1) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was a \_\_\_\_\_ reader.  
a) **voracious**      b) good      c) excellent      d) skillful
- 2) Ambedkar spent most of his life by \_\_\_\_\_  
a) **reading books**      b) attending conferences  
c) importing books      d) purchasing books
- 3) 'Mooknayak', 'Bahishkrit Bharat' and 'Samatha' were  
a) voice mails      **b) newspapers**      c) political parties      d) magazines
- 4) In Newyork, Dr. Ambedkar purchased about  
a) 1000 new books      b) 2000 new books      **c) 2000 old books**      d) 1000 old books
- 5) The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. constitution gave freedom to the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Americans      b) Indians      **c) Black Americans**      d) Africans
- 6) Babasaheb was influenced by the life and work of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Mahatma Gandhi      **b) Mahatma Phule**  
c) Nehru      d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- 7) Babasaheb was elected to \_\_\_\_\_ in the elections under the Constitution of India act 1935.  
**a) the Bombay Legislative Assembly**      b) the Delhi Legislative Assembly  
c) the Bombay Legislative Council      d) the Parliament
- 8) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was choosen to be the first law minister of independent India by  
a) M.K. Gandhi      b) Mahatma Phule      **c) Nehru**      d) Sardar Vallabhabai Patel
- 9) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was hailed as the modern \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Chanakya      b) man      **c) Manu**      d) Philosopher
- 10) Nehru described Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as a symbol of  
**a) revolt**      b) freedom      c) non-violence      d) violence

### Short Answers (2 marks)

1) 'Ambedkar was a voracious reader ' Justify the statement OR

'Ambedkar had an insatiable thirst for books'. Justify.

Ans: Ambedkar was a voracious reader. He had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. In New York he purchased 2000 old books.

2) How did the 14th amendment of USA influence on Ambedkar?

Ans: While in the USA Ambedkar was drawn to the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the USA which gave freedom to the black Americans. He saw at once the parallel of the situation for the Depressed classes in India.

3) How did Gandhiji and Ambedkar help to bring awareness among castes?

Ans:- Gandhiji reminded the higher castes of their duties towards the Depressed classes. Gandhiji stressed on duties and Ambedkar on rights.

4) Why did Nehru choose Ambedkar as the Law Minister?

Ans: . Because he had skills in the field of law and legislation as also a tribute to his vision of social justice a vision which was sought to be infused into the new Indian polity.

6) Name the Chairman and members of the Drafting Committee.

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar became the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, K. M. Munshi and N Gopalswami Ayyangar were the members.

8) According to Babasaheb, what is meant by Constitution?

Ans: Constitution is a fundamental document. It defines position and powers of the three organs of the state. At the same time, it limits their authority. If no limitation is imposed, there will be tyranny & oppression.

### Extracts (3 mark)

1) "He had an insatiable thirst for books"

a) Who is the 'He'?

Ans: Dr. B.R Ambedkar

b) How can you say that he had an insatiable thirst for books?

Ans: He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. He bought large numbers of books while he was in New York and London.

c) What does insatiable mean in the context?

Ans: not satisfied.

2) "He was voracious reader".

a) What does 'voracious' mean in the context?

Ans: Very eager for knowledge

b) Who does the word 'He' refer to?

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

c) How long was he a voracious reader?

Ans: He was a voracious reader throughout his life.

3) "He bought so many books at the time of the Second Round Table Conference?"

a) Who bought so many books?

Ans: Dr. B.R Ambedkar.

b) Where was he when he bought these books?                      Ans: He was in London

c) How many boxes did he need to send them to India?

Ans: He needed 32 boxes.

d) What does it speak about the person?

Ans: He was fond of reading books (OR) He was a voracious reader.

4) "Dr. Ambedkar had a clear perception of the mutuality of the three pillars of the state"

a) Which are the three pillars of the state?

Ans: The pillars of the state are the legislature, the executive and judiciary.

b) How, according to Dr. Ambedkar should the jurisdiction of each state be?

Ans: The Jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled

c) What does the constitution say about the three pillars of the state?

Ans: It says about the position and power and their limitations.

5) In an interesting observation, he once described the methods of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and satyagraha as the "Grammar of Anarchy"

a) Who does 'He' refer to?

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b) When do these methods assume importance?

Ans: These methods assume importance in a struggle against a foreign rule.

c) Why does the speaker call these methods as "Grammar of Anarchy"?

Ans: If these methods are used in a democracy, there would be loss of lives and public property.

7) "There are only two castes in the world, according to Avvai"

a) Who was Avvai?

Ans: Avvai was a Tamil poetess.

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

Ans: According to Avvai, the only two castes in the world are the charitable (who give and are superior) and the misers. (who do not give and are inferior)

c) Which is superior and which is inferior?

Ans: The charitable are superior because they give whatever they have.

The misers are inferior because they do not help others

8) The British rulers exaggerated the caste distinction and divided the people of India".

a) What policy did the British rulers follow to divide the people of India?

Ans: This policy is called 'Divide and Rule'

b) Why did they adopt this policy?

Ans: They wanted to have control over the Indians.

c) What does the word 'exaggerate' mean?

Ans: To describe something as greater or larger than it really is

9) "It was given to two great Indians of our time to repudiate caste and proclaim the oneness of the Hindu community".

a) Who were these two great Indians?

Ans: Mahatma Gandhiji and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b) What did one remind the higher caste?

Ans: Gandhiji reminded the higher castes of their duty towards the Depressed Classes.

c) What did the other remind the Depressed Classes?

Ans: Dr. B. R Ambedkar reminded the Depressed Classes of their inherent rights to equality with the higher and more powerful castes.

d) What did both of them bring about?

Ans: Both of them brought about veritable revolution in social thought

## **Lesson No 5 The Concert**

### **MCQ(1 MARK)**

1) The mother silenced Smita, because \_\_\_\_\_

a) Anant was reading

b) Anant was playing sitar

**c) She did not want her to wake up her brother**

d) Father was reading a newspaper

2) Anant was suffering from \_\_\_\_\_

a) fever

b) asthma

**c) cancer**

d) influenza

3) Anant was the best \_\_\_\_\_ player.

- a) **table tennis**      b) cricket              c) kho-kho              d) hockey

4) Anant was already able to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) construct              b) sing              c) write              **d) compose**

5) Ustad Alla Rakha was a great -----

- a) sitarist      **b) drum player**      c) tabala player      d) guitarist

6) Pandit Ravi Shankar is the maestro in playing the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) drum              b) flute              c) violine              **d) sitar**

7) Smitha went to the concert with her \_\_\_\_\_

- a) father**              b) Aunt Shushila      c) mother              b) brother Anant

8) "Take him home, give him the things he likes" the doctor said like this because,

- a) Anant had been completely cured      **b) Anant had not many days to live**

c) there were too many patients in the hospital

d) Anant gave them too much trouble

9) "They had come with high hopes" their hopes were that

a) they could get tickets to the concert

b) Pandit Ravi Shankar would come to their house

**c) The doctors would be able to cure Anant**

d) They could stay with Aunt Shushila

10) Suddenly a daring thought came to Smita. The thought was that

**a) She could request Pandit Ravi Shankar to play for her brother**

b) She could go to the concert with her brother

c) She could take her mother to the concert

d) She should not go to the concert alone

11) When Smitha approached Pandit Ravi Shankar, she was discouraged by

a) Pandit Ravi Shankar .      b) the audience

**c) moustachioed man**      d) Ustad Allah Rakha

12) Smita went towards the stage to

- a) meet the tabala player                      **b) request Ravi Shankar to come to her house**  
c) talk about the evening concert              d) offer bouquets to Ravi Shankar

13) Smita had known the frightening truth. The truth was that

- a) her brother would recover from cancer.      b) her brother would become strong  
c) her brother would become weak              **d) her brother was going to die of cancer**

14) When Anant heard about the concert, he

- a) expressed his desire to go for it**      b) did not show any interest  
c) was shocked to hear about it              d) asked his sister to go for it

15) "They did not voice their fears" 'they' refers to

- a) doctors                      b) teachers                      c) playmates                      **d) family members**

### **Extracts (3 mark)**

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

a. Who was sleeping?

Ans : Anant was sleeping

b) Why does he need rest?

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

c) Who warned this to whom?

Ans: Smitha's mother warned this to Smitha.

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

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

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

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

Ans.: The boy himself was a Sitar player. He was suffering from Cancer and was very ill. He thought he might not get another chance, so he was eager to make use of it

c) Do you think the boy would get a chance in future?

Ans : No



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

a) Who said the above statement?

Ans.: Doctors who were treating Ananth

b) Why did they say so?

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

c) Were these words of hopes and despair?                      Ans.: despair

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

a) Who suggested a walk in the Park?

Ans. : Aunt Sushila suggested a walk in the park

b) How was her mood in the Park?

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

c) Why did the speaker make the statement?

Ans.: Smitha cried with sad knowing Ananth had not many days to live.

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

a. What did Ananth's parents fear?

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

b. Who does the word 'they' refer to?

Ans- Smitha and her parents.

c How did they behave towards him?

Ans.: They laughed, talked and surrounded Anant with whatever made him happy. They fulfilled his every need

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

a) Who was bothering Panditji"                      Ans: Smitha.

b. What was the request made?

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

c. Why was she bothering?

Ans : Ananth was suffering from cancer and she wanted to fulfill his desires

b. What was the request made?

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

c. Why was she bothering?

Ans : Ananth was suffering from cancer and she wanted to fulfill his desires

### **7 "Tomorrow morning we perform for the boy"**

A. Who would perform for the boy?

Ans. : Pandit Rivishankar and -Ustad Allah Rakha would perform for the boy.

b. Why would they perform?

Ans : Because they understood the boy's pathetic condition.

c) Where was the concert arranged?

Ans: The concert was arranged at the apartment / in Ananth's home.

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

a. Who could not believe their eyes?

Ans.: Neighbors could not believe their eyes

b. What couldn't they believe their eyes?

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

c. Why could not they believe?

Ans : They thought they were great persons and could not come to home and play for the boy.

### **Short Anshwers (2 marks)**

1) How can you say that Anant was a talented boy?

Ans: When Anant was only fifteen, he was the best table- tennis player in the school. He was also the fastest runner. He was learning to sitar. He composed his own tunes to the astonishment of their guru.

2) Why did Smitha and family members come to Mumbai? With what hopes did they come?

Ans: They came to Mumbai to the cancer hospital for treatment.

They had come with high hopes in the miracles of modern science that Anant would be cured at the hospital and he would again walk and run and even take part in the forthcoming table tennis tournament.

3) Pandit Ravi Shankar and Alla Rakha gave performance in boy's house. It was an unusual incident. Explain.

Ans: After listening to Smitha about her brother Anant's illness, Pandit Ravi Shankar and Alla Rakha moved to Anant's house . They played the sitar for the boy. They fulfilled the desire of Anant.

4) How did Smitha enjoy the concert?

Ans:-The first notes came over the air, and Smitha felt as if the gates of enchantment and wonder were opening. She was spellbound. She listened to the unfolding ragas, the slow plaintive notes, the fast twinkling ones, but all the while the plan she had decided on the evening before remained firmly in her mind.

5) What makes the readers appreciate Smitha and Pandit Ravi Shankar?

Ans: In spite of their busy schedule, Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Alla Rakha came to Smitha's house and played the sitar for the boy who had been on bed suffering from cancer.

6) How did Smith fulfill her brother's wish?

Ans:, Smita went up to the stage and approached the Pandit. As he looked at her, she told him about her sick brother and of how he longed to hear him and the Ustad play .

## Lesson 7 Colours of Silence

### Long Answers (4 marks)

1) How was Satish inspired by the sight of the bird?

Ans: One day Satish saw a bird. It was unlike any he had ever seen before. It had a longish tail and black crest. But the most important thing about the bird was its restless energy. Its eyes kept darting here and there, its whole body ready for flight any moment. For a long time he stared at the beautiful bird.

After the flight of the bird, Satish jumped down from his bed and took out his notebook and pencil. He began to sketch the bird from memory with a few deft strokes. He began filling pages and pages with doodles. Since that incident, he continued to draw pictures.

**2] "Physical disability is no barrier to success". Justify the statement with reference to life of Satish Gujral.**

- Satish Gujral went to Kashmir with his father and brother.
- He met with an accident and became a deaf. And did not get admission in any school.
- Boys made fun of him and he remained at home.

- One day he saw a beautiful bird and he was attracted by the bird.
- The bird inspired him to take interest in painting and drawing.
- His father looking his interest admitted him to one of the best schools of art.
- Today Satish is one of the best artist of India.
- Exhibitions of his works have been held all over the world.

### 3] How was Satish met with an accident ?

- During holidays, Satish went to Kashmir.
- He was hiking with his brother and father.
- They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids.
- Satish looked down at the swirling water below the bridge.
- His foot slipped and lost the balance and fell into the rapids.
- As a result his legs and head injured .
- He suffered frequently from the bouts of fever and infection.

## Lesson 8 SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. According to Keilis-Borok the following cannot enjoy a higher income\_
  - A. doctors B. Businessmen C. Lawyers D. **scientists**
2. Science is an exciting adventure where major reward comes from\_
  - A. society B. Scientists C. **discovery itself** D. everyone
3. Keilis-Borok was doing research on
  - A. cold war B. Nuclear weapons C. **seismic waves** D. biotechnology
4. 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.

5. 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

6. If you are so clever, why are you so poor? here 'you' refers to

A. lawyer B. **scientist** C. doctor D. businessman

7 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

8. "Immersion in science does not go with common sense," suggests-

a) absent mindedness of scientists      b) present mindedness of scientists

c) thinking well      d) remembering everything

### **Science and Hope of Survival**

#### **Short Answer (2 Marks)**

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

**Ans.:** Because they cannot live without science. Their discovery brings the major reward. Instead of money, They enjoy freedom.

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

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

**3. "Technical experts were summoned to solve the problem that arose" What was the problem?**

**Ans.:** The nuclear powers wanted to sign an agreement to stop the test of nuclear weapons. There was a possibility that, one of them could secretly conduct a test. Detecting the violation was the problem.

**4. How can you prove that scientists are the most practical people in the world?**

**Ans.:** It is through the work of the scientists that we have medicines, electronics, new sources of energy, modes of transport and the green revolution. This proves that scientists are the most practical people.

## 5. What did Borok learn at the Geneva Summit?

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

## 6. How could the Kelis Borok help to solve the problem?

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

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

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

## 8. What did Kellis Borok learn from that episode?

**Ans:** Kellis Borok learnt that there were other people all over the world who thought and acted the way he did. He realised that there was science there was hope of survival.

## REFERENCE MATERIAL

### DICTIONARY WORD ORDER

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

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| ➤ advocate, advise, advert, adverb.     | ➤ Accept, accord, access account.     |
| ➤ Adore, address, admire, admit         | ➤ Better, butter, bitter, bite.       |
| ➤ Bench, beach, beast, beauty.          | ➤ Crest create, creet, credit,        |
| ➤ beast, beaf, beat, best               |                                       |
| ➤ Cancer, candle, canteen, cancel.      | ➤ Certify, cerebral, certain, cereal. |
| ➤ Debut, debit, debate, deter.          | ➤ Early, eagle, eager, each.          |
| ➤ Exile, exist exotic, expect.          | ➤ cream, creak, create, creep         |
| ➤ feat, fear, feature, feast            | ➤ hero, hermit, here, herb            |
| ➤ polite, polish, police, pole          | ➤ vendor, venture, vent, venue        |
| ➤ early, earn, earth, east              |                                       |
| ➤ Comrade, complaint, complex, comfort. |                                       |

## SMS DECODING

Short message service (SMS).

**Read the following decoded sms into normal sentences.**

- |                            |                   |                      |                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) r - are                 | 2) u - you        | 3) y - why           | 4) 8 - ate          |
| 5) s a - essay             | 6) d - the        | 7) plz - please      | 8) v - we           |
| 9) cme - come              | 10) hpy - happy   | 11) 2 - two/ to      | 12) n - and         |
| 13) b 4 - before           | 14) la 8 - late   | 15) msg - message    | 16) gr8- great      |
| 17) vr - where/we are      | 18) thanx- thanks | 19) rdy - ready      | 20) gm-good morning |
| 21) Gd 9t - good night     | 22) S - yes       | 23) h w - home work  | 24) sry - sorry     |
| 25) 1 - won/ one           | 26) l k -look     | 27) zzz - sleep well | 28) t - tea         |
| 29) k - ok                 | 30) c- see/ sea   | 31) wt - what        | 32) fn - fine       |
| 33) Al d bst -All the best | 34) 1 s - once    | 35) bcz - because    | 36)% - percentage   |
| 37) gm - good morning      | 38) rote -wrote   | 39) h 8 hate         | 40) dt - that       |
| 41) yr - your              | 42) gng - going   | 43) bsy - busy       |                     |

## SOURCE OF REFERENCE

- 1 Dictionary - is referred to know about words meaning, pronunciation and variations of words
- 2 Thesaurus - is referred to know synonyms and antonyms  
(synonyms= meanings of words, antonyms= opposites)
- 3 Atlas - it is a book of maps referred to know the places
- 4 Encyclopedia - is referred to know basic information on every subject.  
(about people, place, events, things, ideas).
- 5 News Paper - A periodical published daily with news happenings and notifications.
- 6 Globe - A spherical object containing map of the world

➤ **Which source of information would you refer for the following?**

- 1] To know the meaning and pronunciation of the word "creek".
- 2] To know the current events of national, international and local.
- 3] To know more about earthquakes.
- 4] If you want to know the location of Sydney in Australia.
- 5] To locate Mysore in India map.

Ans: 1] Dictionary,            2] News Paper,            3] Encyclopedia  
      4] Globe                    5] Atlas

## Poetry Section Grandma Climbs a Tree (4 Marks)

1. Summarize in your own words the substance of the poem 'Grandma Climbs a Tree'.

Ans. : The poem 'Grandma Climbs a Tree' is written by Ruskin Bond. In this beautiful poem, the poet calls his granny a 'Genius' because she could climb a tree even at the age of 62. She had learnt it from her loving brother at the age of six. Everybody feared that one day, she would have a terrible fall.

One day she climbed a tree but couldn't come down. After the rescue, the doctor advised her to take bed rest for a week. She felt like she was in hell. She called her son and ordered him to build a tree house. He fulfilled his mother's wish. Granny moved to her new house happily and enjoyed her olden days.

**Byheart the poem No 2 or poem No 7 (Refer to the Text book) 4 marks**

## I AM THE LAND (1 Marks) Marina de Bellagenta

### Important Objectives :

- 1) Who is the speaker in the poem, 'I am the land' ?
  - The land
- 2) "I am the land. I wait" . Here 'I wait'. suggests the feeling of
  - patience
- 3) The earth stares with
  - car lot eyes
- 4) Then 'someone tickles me' says the earth refer to
  - the farmers ploughing the earth.
- 5) Man has fenced between the countries, But the earth feels at the fence between the countries as.
  - Chain link necklace choking her.
- 6) 'A chain link necklace chokes me now'. Here 'chain link necklace' refers to
  - a fence
- 7) "You cannot put a fence. Around the planet Earth." The speaker here is showing a tone of.
  - Self- assertion
- 8) The land feels choked when
  - Man makes boundaries



9) The line from the poem 'I am the land' which expresses the self-assertion of the earth.'

- **YOU CANNOT PUT A FENCE AROUND THE PLANET EARTH.**

10) Who does 'you' refer to in the poem 'I am the land' ?

- People.

11) 'With muddy hole and car lot eyes ! I stare. The word 'stare' means.

- to look at things fixedly for a long time.

12) In the poem, "I am the land" the line 'car lot eyes' refers to

- perception as if the earth were staring with the lights of the car parked on it.

13) What does the word 'own' mean

- Possess.

#### **Poem 4 The song of India (2 Marks) V. K. Gokak**

##### **Short answer**

1) How does the poet V.K. Gokak describe the natural beauty of India?

Ans: The poet describes the beauty of the snow covered Himalayas and the three oceans that touch our feet. He also describes the beauty of the morning when the golden rays of the sun reach our land.

2) How does the poet describe the glorious past of mother India?

Ans: The poet sings about our beautiful temples carved out of stones with figures which tell many stories. He also mentions the soldiers and freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives for the country. He also talks about the wise men, the sages and prophets who show people the right path of life.

) What is the message of the poem 'The Song of India'?

Ans: The poem conveys the message that we should be proud of our country's natural beauty its rich heritage and industrial progress. We should be aware of the poverty, the ignorance and exploitation of the people. We should work for those people and build a bright future for the country

4) Why does the poet call the temples as epics in stories?

Ans: Epics are long poems or stories of heroic deeds. Many of our temples are built of stories and their walls are designed with figures which tell stories of ancient times.

5) How does the poet describe the industrial progress of his country?

Ans: The poet describes the great dams built across the rivers,. He also talks about steel industry and the ship building yards of his country. He praises the people who developed these technologies.

## Poem 6 Ballad of the Tempest

### Reference to context

1) "We were crowded in the cabin  
Not a soul would dare to sleep,"

a) Who does the word 'we' refer to?

Ans: To the sailors

b) Not a soul would dare to sleep. Why was it so?

Ans: They were troubled by the violent storm in the deep sea .

c) From which poem are the lines extracted?

Ans: Ballad of the Tempest

2) " It is a fearful thing in winter  
To be shattered by the blast"

a) Which is the fearful thing referred to here?

Ans: The tempest

b) Where did the fearful thing appear?

Ans: The fearful thing appeared in the sea

c) What did it shatter?

Ans: It shattered the mast of the ship

3) "So we shuddered there in silence  
For the stoutest held his breath"

a) Who shuddered in silence? Ans: The sailors

b) Why were they shuddered in silence?

Ans: Because they heard the breaking sound if the mast would cut away.

c) Who does stoutest refer to?

Ans: To the brave sailors

4) "We are lost" The captain shouted

As he staggered down the stairs"

a) Who does 'we' refer to?

Ans: To the captain of the ship and his crewmates

b) Why did he shout so?

Ans: He saw his ship destroyed by the storm

c) How did his daughter react?

Ans: She took his father's icy hand and reminded that God is everywhere to protect them.

5) "Isn't God upon the ocean

Just the same as on the land"

a) Who said this?

Ans: The captain's daughter

b) To whom was it said?

Ans: To her father (Captain)

### **Poem 8 Off to Outer Space Tomorrow morning**

1) The poet is off to outer space what does the poet ask us to do?

Ans: The poet asks us to start the count down and can take a last look. He asks us to pass his helmet from its plastic hook and cross out his name from the telephone book. because he is off to outer space. We cannot communicate with him as he will be in the Space.

2) Why did the poet think that he was imprisoned?

Ans: The poet was off to the outer space. He would be alone there. Nobody would visit him nor would have a friend near him . He would not write any letters nor would he receive any. He couldn't be able to communicate with others. So he felt as if he was imprisoned.

3) You can start the Count Down you can take a last look;

You can pass me my helmet from its plastic hook;

What could be the reason for the speaker to have such a feeling?

Ans: The poet was about to go into space the next day. People would watch him on television or track him through their telescope. He would be all alone in the space. So he asks the people to remove the phone number from their telephone book. Nobody would talk to him. He might not come back to the earth.

4) State the reason for the poet to say "Calendars and clocks" are useless in space.

Ans: In space, there would be no night and day, nor would there be change of seasons. The poet could sleep when he felt sleepy, he could awake without a knock.

## S R 2

### THE GREAT MARTYR ever CHERISHED

Answer the following questions in 2/3 sentences each.

1) What did Hanif choose as his mission? Why did he do so?

Ans: Hanif knew that life for him short. Although he came from a family of musicians, he chose to join the army. He had the desire to serve the country. He believed that a person working for the nation could change lives.

2) Hanifuddin had to battle with hardships right from his early age. Give a few examples to illustrate this.

OR

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

Ans: He lost his father when he was just eight years old. His father had been an artist associated with the National School of Drama. His mother was a vocal artists. She travelled with the performance wing of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. Therefore She would have to leave Hanif and his two brothers alone.

3) What was Hanif's experience in I.M.A training for six months?

The Indian Military Academy training was very tough. He had to take cold water bath at midnight. Hanif used to share his experiences with his mother.

4) In spite of his hardships, Hanif was a young man with different talents and interests" Illustrate the statement .

OR

How was life for Hanif always 'ekdum bindas'

When his younger brother took to composing music on his casio, Hanif would often team up with him on the drums. He would often go out of his way to help people. He dabbled in art, sketched very well, He made beautiful cards out of waste material and loved playing drums.

5) Hanif had two dreams. Were they fulfilled?

OR

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

Ans: Hanif had dreamed that he would rise up the ranks. As he was killed in the Kargil war, this dream was not fulfilled. He had another dream that a post be named after him. This dream came true when the sub-sector was named after him.

6) How does the writer describe the 'Introvert Hanif'?

Ans: An introvert, Hanif began to make friends only by the time he was 14 years of age. He would often go out of his way to help people because that gave him a certain kind of joy. Hanif's seniors appreciated his helping nature.

### **Narayanapur Incident**

1) Why had Patil the police sub-inspector come to Mohan's house?

Ans: Patil, the police sub-inspector came to Mohan's house to give a warning about the raid. As he was a good friend of Mohan's father, he asked Mohan to give him the cyclostyle machine and all printing materials related to the agitation against the British. Mohan's mother believed him and allowed him to take away all those things.

2) Why had the students been marching? How was it an unusual march?

Ans: The students were marching to give a notice to the Collector protesting the teacher's arrest. The students marched as if the police didn't exist. They walked in complete silence. There were no slogans no shouts, just the shuffle of feet, the drip of rain and a low murmur from the watching crowd.

3) How did Patil save Mohan?

Ans: Patil, the sub-inspector of police, came to know that the British officials planned to raid Mohan's house seizing cyclostyle machine and the printing materials. But Patil came to Mohan's house and told them about raid. He asked them to hand over all printing materials. He promised them to give them back. He took them away and helped Mohan. Otherwise they would have been arrested.

4) Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way students were marching.

What was the reason?

Ans: The students went back to their homes, When the DSP asked them to go back. Babu and Manju thought that the students were scared of the police. According to Babu and Manju they should have protested. So they were a bit disappointed



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

3.

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

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

❖ **Read the following conversation and answer the questions that follow :**

**News Reporter :** Congratulations Rashmi ! Your feat is laudable. By the way, did you expect first rank in the CET this year ?

**Rashmi :** No. Actually I expected to be one in top ten ranks.

**News Reporter :** How could you achieve this ?

**Rashmi :** I worked hard from the beginning. My teachers, my college library, my parents were of great help to me.

- **Why does the news reporter congratulate Rashmi ?**

*Ans. :* The news reporter congratulates Rashmi because she has scored the first rank in CET.

- **What was the secret of Rashmi's achievement ?**

*Ans. :* Hard work from the beginning, encouragement from teachers and parents, library work.

2. **Manasa:** please inform mom that I will be late today?

**Monoj:** Why?

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

- What message did Manasa leave to her mom?
- Why was Manasa going to Varsha's house?

3. **Suma :** Hello, may I speak to Anitha ?

**Asha :** Anitha is not at home, may I know who is speaking ?

**Suma :** I am Suma, Anitha's classmate. Please tell her to meet me near the central library at 6 P.M.

- What message has Suma left for Anitha ?
- Which word in the given conversation means „a place where books are available for people to use or borrow ? 1

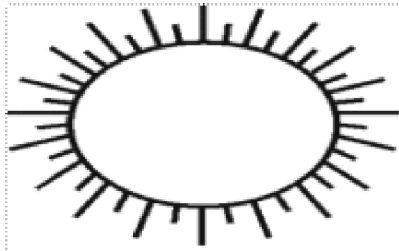
❖ Look at the two lines. Write a sentence using 'longer than' based on what you see :

Line A \_\_\_\_\_

Line B \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. : The line B is longer than the line A.

2. Look at the two pictures. Write a sentence using 'brighter than' based on what you see :

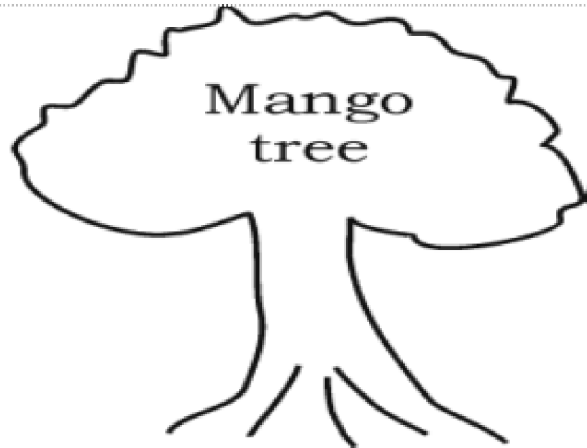


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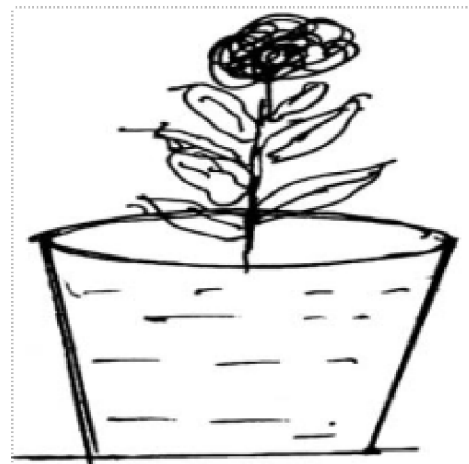


MOON

3. Look at the two pictures. Write in a sentence using 'bigger-than' based on what you see.



4) Look at the two pictures. Write a sentence using 'costlier than' based on what you see :





## Collocations

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

1. Rapid - **growth**, progress, movement, speed
2. long - small, hen, **run**, food
3. earth - land, water, **quake**, sun
4. railway - **station**, chair, run, stop
5. post - book, **box**, paper, table
6. honey - **moon**, sun, star, earth
7. wall - door, table, **clock**, journey
8. blood - post, water, book, **bank**
9. photo - **studio**, table, lady, man
10. money - coins, letter, stamp, **order**
11. charming - hot, **girl**, answer, book
12. self - myself, **discipline**, mother, stars
13. wheel - stool, paper, book, **chair**
14. police - nurse, conductor, **constable**, stand
15. hand - pants, sari, socks, **kerchief**
16. twinkling - **stars**, moon, sun, earth
17. break - lunch, dinner, **fast**, last
18. freedom - **fighter**, boxer, wrestler, swimmer
19. leave - answer, question, **letter**, box
20. brisk - run, **walk**, sing, dance
21. shake - leg, mouth, **hands**, eye
22. mouth - talking, eating, **watering**, licking
23. nuclear - land, **weapon**, bottle, bolt
24. speedy - **recovery**, damage, task, time
25. dimple - **chin**, cheek, hair, lips
26. lay - attention, **emphasis**, notice, order

27. land - quake, house, lord, rain
28. pay - emphasis, attention, order, request
29. strong - water, milk, coffee, honey
30. wavy - girl, hair, lady, story

### **Syllabification**

How many syllables does each of the following words contain?

#### **Words that have one syllable**

quiz - quiz = 1

1. whole - whole = 1
2. wide - wide = 1
3. school- school =1
4. moon - moon = 1
5. week - week = 1

#### **Words that have two syllables**

1. again - a-gain = 2
2. canteen - can-teen =2
3. people - peo-ple = 2
4. section - sec-tion =2
5. taller - tal-ler = 2
6. english - eng-lish = 2
7. anger - an-ger = 2
8. ago - a-go = 2
9. idea - i-dea = 2
10. father - fa-ther =2
11. college - co-llege = 2
12. paper - pa-per = 2
13. legal - le-gal = 2
14. accept - ac-cept = 2
15. vacant - va-cant = 2

#### **Words that have four syllables**

- 1.conversation - con-ver-sa-tion = 4
2. calculator - cal-cu-la-tor = 4
3. binoculars - bin-o-cu-lar = 4
4. electrician - el-ec-tri-cian = 4

#### **Words that have five syllables**

1. probability - pro-ba-bi-li-ty = 5
- 2.determination - de-ter-mi-na-tion = 5
- 3.beneficial - be-ne-fi-ci-al = 5
- 4.alliteration - al-lit-er-a-tion = 5

#### **Words that have three syllables**

1. conscience - con-sci-ence = 3
2. reflection - re-flec-tion = 3
3. determine - de-ter-mine = 3
4. primary - pri-ma-ry = 3
5. continent- con-ti-nent = 3
6. direction - di-rec-tion = 3
7. adventure - ad-ven-ture = 3
8. consonant - con-so-nant = 3