



Government of Karnataka

Department of School Education and Literacy



**Office of Additional Commissioner for
Department of School Education and Literacy
Kalaburagi Division, Kalaburagi.
and
Kalyana Karnataka
Regional Development Board Kalaburagi.**

2022-23

Second Language English

SILVER LINE

Module & Work Sheet

Practice Papers for SSLC Slow Learner Students

Concept and Guidance

Smt Garima Panwar IAS
Additional Commissioner For
Department of School Education and Literacy
Kalaburagi Division Kalaburagi

Shree Basavaraj Gavanalli
Director
Department of School Education and Literacy
Kalaburagi Division Kalaburagi

Shree Sakareppagouda Biradar
Deputy Director
Department of School Education and Literacy
Kalaburagi

Shree Channabasappa Mudol
Senior Assistant Director
Office of Additional Commissioner for
Department of School Education and Literacy
Kalaburagi Division Kalaburagi

Shree Nagendrappa Avarad
Subject Inspector of Hindi
Office of Additional Commissioner for
Department of School Education and Literacy
Kalaburagi Division Kalaburagi

Resource Creater Team

Sl No.	Name and Address of RP's	Designation	Mob No.
1	Mr. Dattatraya N Trimuke. Karnataka Public School, Govt High School, M B Nagar, Tq :Gul North, Kalaburagi.	Asst Master	8147818131
2	Mr. Kaviraj Jidage. Govt High School, Gudakeshwar, Tq:Chincholi, Kalaburagi.	Asst Master	7996002644
3	Mr. Devindrappa Gundapur, Govt High School, Nelogi, Tq:Jewargi, Kalaburagi.	Asst Master	9972788092

INDEX

SL No.	Marks	Types of Questions	Content	Work Sheets (Activities)	Duration	Page No.
1	1x5=5	Long Answers-2	Writing	Letter Writing		4
2	1x4=4	Long Answers-1	Poem	Memorization		10
3	1x4=4	Long Answers-1	Poem	Summary		34
4	1x3=3	Short Answers-2	Writing	Profiles		41
5	1x3=3	Short Answers-2	Writing	Picture Writing		46
6	2x2=4	Short Answers-1	Supple Reading	Q & A		57
7	2x2=4	Short Answers-1	Reading	Unseen Passage		74
8	4x3=12	Short Answers-2	Prose and Poem	Extracts		78
9	1x1=1	Multiple Choice Q	Grammar	Q Tag		111
10	1x1=1	Multiple Choice Q	Grammar	If Clause		115
11	1x1=1	Multiple Choice Q	Grammar	Infinitives		118
12	1x1=1	Multiple Choice Q	Grammar	Lang Function		121
13	1x1=1	Very Short Ans	Grammar	Syllabification		123
14	1x1=1	Very Short Ans	Grammar	Linker		125
15	1x1=1	Very Short Ans	Grammar	Articles		129
16	1x1=1	Very Short Ans	Grammar	Collocations		131
17	1x1=1	Very Short Ans	Grammar	Preposition		133
18	1x1=1	Very Short Ans	Grammar	Right Phrase		135

I. Letter Writing – 5 Marks

1. Personal Letter

From,

--

Yours lovingly

--

To,

PERSONAL LETTER

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

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

From,
Shanthi,
Govt High School,
Vidyanagar Kalaburagi.
1 April, 2022.

My dear father

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

With your blessings

Yours lovingly,
Shanthi

To,
Ananda,
Kallappashetty garden,
Tiptur – 572201

Practice:

Personal Letter

From,

--

Yours lovingly

--

To,

2) Official letter

From,

To,

--

Sub:

Yours faithfully,

--

2. Imagine that you are Ramya /Ranjith Studied in Government High School, Basavakalyan.

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

From,

Ranjith

S/o Mohan

Hiremath colony

Basavakalyan.

1 June, 2022

To,

The Head Master,

Govt High School

Basavakalyan

Respected Sir/ Madam,

Sub:- Requesting to issue T.C.

I have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination in April this year, in first class, with Reg. No- 20201234567. I wish to continue my studies at Vivekananda College, Bidar. I request you to kindly issue me the Transfer certificate..

Thanking You,

Yours Faithfully,

Ranjith

Place: Basavakalyan

Date: June 1, 2022

2) Official letter

From,

To,

--

Sub:

Yours faithfull

--

II. Quote from memory: “The Blind Boy” Ist Stanza

Model-1.1

1.O say what is that thing call’d light,	2. Which I must ne’er enjoy.
1. _____	2. _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Model-1.2

3.What are the blessings of the sight,	4. O tell your poor blind boy!
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Model-1.3

1. _____ thing call’d light,	1. _____ thing call’d light,
2.Which I must _____	2.Which I must _____
3. _____ blessings of the sight,	3. _____ blessings of the sight,
4.O tell your poor _____	4.O tell your poor _____

Model-1.4

Repeat Ist Stanza	Repeat Ist Stanza
1. _____ call’d light,	1. _____ call’d light,
2.Which _____	2.Which _____
3. _____ sight,	3. _____ sight,
4.O _____	4.O _____

Model-1.5

Repeat Ist Stanza	Repeat Ist Stanza
1. O say what is that thing call'd light,	1. O say what is that thing call'd light,
2. _____	2. _____
3. What are the blessings of the sight,	3. What are the blessings of the sight,
4. _____	4. _____

Model-1.6

Repeat Ist Stanza	Repeat Ist Stanza
1. _____	1. _____
2. Which I must ne'er enjoy.	2. Which I must ne'er enjoy.
3. _____	3. _____
4. O tell your poor blind boy!	4. O tell your poor blind boy!

Model-1.7

Jumbled Poem lines	Re-arrange Jumbled lines
i. O tell your poor blind boy!	1. _____
ii- Which I must ne'er enjoy.	2. _____
iii- O say what is that thing call'd light,	3. _____
iv. What are the blessings of the sight,	4. _____

Micro Test-1

Repeat Ist Stanza	Repeat Ist Stanza
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____

1. Quote from memory: "The Blind Boy" Start with Ist Stanza cont. IInd Stanza.

Model-2.1

5. You talk of wondrous things you see,	6. You say the sun shines bright;
5. _____	6. _____
5. _____	6. _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Model-2.2

7. I feel him warm, but how can he	8. Or make it day or night?
7. _____	8. _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Model-2.3

5. _____ wondrous things you see,	5. _____ wondrous things you see,
6. You say the sun _____	6. You say the sun _____
7. _____ warm, but how can he	7. _____ warm, but how can he
8.Or make it _____	8.Or make it _____

Model-2.4

Repeat IInd Stanza	Repeat IInd Stanza
5. _____ you see,	5. _____ you see,
6.You say _____	6.You say _____
7. _____ how can he	7. _____ how can he
8.Or make _____	8.Or make _____

Model-2.5

Repeat IInd Stanza	Repeat IInd Stanza
5.You talk of wondrous things you see,	5.You talk of wondrous things you see,
6. _____	6. _____
7.I feel him warm, but how can he	7.I feel him warm, but how can he
8. _____	8. _____

Model-2.6

Repeat IInd Stanza	Repeat IInd Stanza
5. _____	5. _____
6.You say the sun shines bright;	6.You say the sun shines bright;
7. _____	7. _____
8. Or make it day or night?	8. Or make it day or night?

Model-2.7

Jumbled lines	Re-arrange Jumbled lines
i. Or make it day or night?	5. _____
ii- You say the sun shines bright;	6. _____
iii- You talk of wondrous things you see,	7. _____
iv. I feel him warm, but how can he	8. _____

Micro Test-2

Repeat IInd Stanza	Repeat IInd Stanza
5. _____	5. _____
6. _____	6. _____
7. _____	7. _____
8. _____	8. _____

Macro Test-2.1

Jumbled lines	Re-arrange Jumbled lines
i. You talk of wondrous things you see,	1. _____
ii- Which I must ne'er enjoy.	2. _____
iii- Or make it day or night?	3. _____
iv. What are the blessings of the sight,	4. _____
v. I feel him warm, but how can he	5. _____
vi. O tell your poor blind boy!	6. _____
vii- You say the sun shines bright;	7. _____
viii- O say what is that thing call'd light,	8. _____

Macro Test-2.2

Repeat Ist & IInd Stanza	Repeat Ist & IInd Stanza
1. O say what is that thing call'd light,	1. O say what is that thing call'd light,
2. _____	2. _____
3. What are the blessings of the sight,	3. What are the blessings of the sight,
4. _____	4. _____
5. You talk of wondrous things you see,	5. You talk of wondrous things you see,
6. _____	6. _____
7. I feel him warm, but how can he	7. I feel him warm, but how can he
8. _____	8. _____

Macro Test-2.3

Repeat Ist & IInd Stanza	Repeat Ist & IInd Stanza
1. _____	1. _____
2. Which I must ne'er enjoy.	2. Which I must ne'er enjoy.

3. _____	3. _____
4. O tell your poor blind boy!	4. O tell your poor blind boy!
5. _____	5. _____
6. You say the sun shines bright;	6. You say the sun shines bright;
7. _____	7. _____
8. Or make it day or night?	8. Or make it day or night?

Macro Test-2.4

Repeat Ist & IInd	Repeat Ist & IInd Stanza
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____
6. _____	6. _____
7. _____	7. _____

2. Quote from memory: "The Blind Boy" Start with Ist Stanza, IInd Stanza cont. IIIrd Stanza.

Model-3.1

9. My day or night myself I make, _____ _____ _____	10. When 'ver I sleep or play; _____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

Model-3.2

11. And could I ever keep awake _____ _____ _____	12. With me 'twere always day. _____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Model-3.3

9. _____ myself I make,	9. _____ myself I make
10. When 'ver I _____	10. When 'ver I _____
11. _____ I ever keep awake	11. _____ I ever keep awake
12. With me 'twere _____	12. With me 'twere _____

Model-3.4

Repeat IIIrd Stanza	Repeat IIIrd Stanza
_____ I make,	_____ I make,
10. When _____	10. When _____
_____ awake	_____ awake
12. With _____	12. With _____

Model-3.5

Repeat IIIrd Stanza	Repeat IIIrd Stanza
9. My day or night myself I make,	9. My day or night myself I make,
_____	_____
11. And could I ever keep awake	11. And could I ever keep awake
_____	_____

Model-3.6

Repeat IIIrd Stanza	Repeat IIIrd Stanza
_____	_____
10. When 'ver I sleep or play;	10. When 'ver I sleep or play;
_____	_____
12. With me 'twere always day.	12. With me 'twere always day.

Model-3.7

Jumbled lines	Re-arrange Jumbled lines
i. With me 'twere always day.	9. _____
ii. And could I ever keep awake	10. _____
iii. When 'ver I sleep or play;	11. _____
iv. My day or night myself I make,	12. _____

Micro Test-3

Repeat IIIrd Stanza	Repeat IIIrd Stanza
9. _____	9. _____
10. _____	10. _____
11. _____	11. _____
12. _____	12. _____

Macro Test-3.1

Jumbled lines	Re-arrange Jumbled lines
i. You talk of wondrous things you see,	1. _____
ii- Which I must ne'er enjoy.	2. _____
iii- Or make it day or night?	3. _____
iv. What are the blessings of the sight,	4. _____
v. I feel him warm, but how can he	5. _____
vi. O tell your poor blind boy!	6. _____
vii- You say the sun shines bright;	7. _____
viii- O say what is that thing call'd light,	8. _____
ix. With me 'twere always day.	9. _____
x. And could I ever keep awake	10. _____
xi. When'er I sleep or play;	11. _____
xii- My day or night myself I make,	12. _____

Macro Test-3.2

Repeat I,II, IIIrd Stanza	Repeat I,II, IIIrd Stanza
1. O say what is that thing call'd light,	1. O say what is that thing call'd light,
2. _____	2. _____
3. What are the blessings of the sight,	3. What are the blessings of the sight,
4. _____	4. _____
5. You talk of wondrous things you see,	5. You talk of wondrous things you see,
6. _____	6. _____
7. I feel him warm, but how can he	7. I feel him warm, but how can he
8. _____	8. _____
9. My day or night myself I make,	9. My day or night myself I make,
10. _____	10. _____
11. And could I ever keep awake	11. And could I ever keep awake
12. _____	12. _____

Macro Test-3.3

Repeat I,II, IIIrd Stanza	Repeat I,II, IIIrd Stanza
1. _____	1. _____
2. Which I must ne'er enjoy.	2. Which I must ne'er enjoy.
3. _____	3. _____
4. O tell your poor blind boy!	4. O tell your poor blind boy!
5. _____	5. _____
6. You say the sun shines bright;	6. You say the sun shines bright;
7. _____	7. _____
8. Or make it day or night?	8. Or make it day or night?
9. _____	9. _____
10. When'ver I sleep or play;	10. When'ver I sleep or play;
11. _____	11. _____
12. With me 'twere always day.	12. With me 'twere always day.

Macro Test-3.4

Repeat I,II, IIIrd Stanza	Repeat I,II, IIIrd Stanza
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____
6. _____	6. _____
7. _____	7. _____
8. _____	8. _____
9. _____	9. _____
10. _____	10. _____
11. _____	11. _____
12. _____	12. _____

3. Quote from memory: "The Blind Boy" IVth Stanza

Model-4.1

13. With heavy sighs I often hear	14. You mourn my hapless woe;
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Model-4.2

15. But sure with patience I can bear	16. A loss I ne'er can know
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Model-4.3

13 _____ I often hear	13 _____ I often hear
14. You mourn _____;	14. You mourn _____;
15. _____ patience I can bear	15. _____ patience I can bear
16. A loss I _____	16. A loss I _____

Model-4.4

Repeat IVth Stanza	Repeat IVth Stanza
13. _____ hear	13. _____ hear
14. You _____;	14. You _____;
15. _____ I can bear	15. _____ I can bear
16. A loss _____	16. A loss _____

Model-4.5

Repeat IVth Stanza	Repeat IVth Stanza
13. With heavy sighs I often hear	13. With heavy sighs I often hear
_____	_____
15. But sure with patience I can bear	15. But sure with patience I can bear
_____	_____

Model-4.6

Repeat IVth Stanza	Repeat IVth Stanza
_____	_____
14. You mourn my hapless woe;	14. You mourn my hapless woe;

16. A loss I ne'er can know	16. A loss I ne'er can know
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

Model-4.7

Jumbled lines	Re-arrange Jumbled lines
i. A loss I ne'er can know	13. _____
ii- But sure with patience I can bear	14. _____
iii- You mourn my hapless woe;	15. _____
iv. With heavy sighs I often hear	16. _____

Micro Test-4

Repeat IVth Stanza	Repeat IVth Stanza
13. _____	13. _____
14. _____	14. _____
15. _____	15. _____
16. _____	16. _____

**4. Quote from memory: "The Blind Boy" Start with Ist Stanza cont. IInd Stanza.
Model-5.1**

17. Then let not what I cannot have	18. My cheer of mind destroy:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Model-5.2

19. Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,	20. Although a poor blind boy.
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Model-5.3

17. _____ I cannot have	17. _____ I cannot have
18. My cheer of _____	18. My cheer of _____
19. _____ I sing, I am a king,	19. _____ I sing, I am a king,
20. Although a poor _____	20. Although a poor _____

Model-5.4

Repeat Vth Stanza	Repeat Vth Stanza
17. _____ cannot have	17. _____ cannot have
18. My _____	18. My _____
19. _____ I am a king,	19. _____ I am a king,
20. Although _____	20. Although _____

Model-5.5

Repeat Vth Stanza	Repeat Vth Stanza
17. Then let not what I cannot have	17. Then let not what I cannot have
18. _____	18. _____
19. Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,	19. Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,
20. _____	20. _____

Model-5.6

Repeat Vth Stanza	Repeat Vth Stanza
17. _____	17. _____
18. My cheer of mind destroy:	18. My cheer of mind destroy:
19. _____	19. _____
20. Although a poor blind boy.	20. Although a poor blind boy.

Model-5.7

Jumbled lines	Re-arrange Jumbled lines
i. Although a poor blind boy.	17. _____
ii- My cheer of mind destroy:	18. _____
iii- Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,	19. _____
iv. Then let not what I cannot have	20. _____

Micro Test-5

Repeat Vth Stanza	Repeat Vth Stanza
17. _____	17. _____
18. _____	18. _____
19. _____	19. _____
20. _____	20. _____

Macro Test-5.1

Jumbled lines (IVth & Vth Stanza)	Re-arrange Jumbled lines (IVth & Vth Stanza)
i. Although a poor blind boy.	13. _____
ii- My cheer of mind destroy:	14. _____
iii- Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,	15. _____
iv. Then let not what I cannot have	16. _____
v. A loss I ne'er can know	17. _____
vi- But sure with patience I can bear	18. _____
vii- You mourn my hapless woe;	19. _____
viii. With heavy sighs I often hear	20. _____

Macro Test-5.2

Repeat IVth & Vth Stanza	Repeat IVth & Vth Stanza
13. With heavy sighs I often hear	13. With heavy sighs I often hear
14. _____	14. _____
15. But sure with patience I can bear	15. But sure with patience I can bear
16. _____	16. _____
17. Then let not what I cannot have	17. Then let not what I cannot have
18. _____	18. _____
19. Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,	19. Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,
20. _____	20. _____

Macro Test-5.3

Repeat IVth & Vth Stanza	Repeat IVth & Vth Stanza
13. _____	13. _____
14. You mourn my hapless woe;	14. You mourn my hapless woe;
15. _____	15. _____
16. A loss I ne'er can know	16. A loss I ne'er can know
17. _____	17. _____
18. My cheer of mind destroy:	18. My cheer of mind destroy:
19. _____	19. _____
20. Although a poor blind boy.	20. Although a poor blind boy.

Macro Test-5.4

Repeat VI & Vth Stanza	Repeat VI & Vth Stanza
13. _____	13. _____
14. _____	14. _____
15. _____	15. _____
16. _____	16. _____
17. _____	17. _____
18. _____	18. _____
19. _____	19. _____
20. _____	20. _____

Final Test-I

Jumbled lines	Re-arrange Jumbled lines Ist Stanza
i. And could I ever keep awake	1. _____
ii- But sure with patience I can bear	2. _____
iii- Or make it day or night?	3. _____
iv. When'ver I sleep or play;	4. _____
	Re-arrange Jumbled lines IInd Stanza
v. My cheer of mind destroy:	5. _____
vi. O tell your poor blind boy!	6. _____
vii- Then let not what I cannot have	7. _____
viii- O say what is that thing call'd light,	8. _____
	Re-arrange Jumbled lines IIIrd Stanza
ix. You talk of wondrous things you see,	9. _____
x. With heavy sighs I often hear	10. _____
xi Which I must ne'er enjoy.	11. _____
xii- Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,	12. _____
	Re-arrange Jumbled lines IVth Stanza
xiii- You say the sun shines bright;	13. _____
xiv. With me 'twere always day.	14. _____
xv. A loss I ne'er can know	15. _____
xvi. I feel him warm, but how can he	16. _____
	Re-arrange Jumbled lines Vth Stanza
xvii- What are the blessings of the sight,	17. _____
xviii- You mourn my hapless woe;	18. _____
xix. My day or night myself I make,	19. _____
xx. Although a poor blind boy.	20. _____

Final Test-II

Repeat Ist Stanza

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Repeat IInd Stanza

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Repeat IIIrd Stanza

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

Repeat IVth Stanza

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

Repeat Vth Stanza

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

II. Quote from memory: “Quality of Mercy” - William Shakespeare (1st Stanza)

Model-II-1.1

1.The quality of mercy is not strain'd;	2.It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Model-II-1.2

3.Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:	4.It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Model-II-1.3

5.'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes

Model-II-1.3

1. _____ is not strain'd;	1. _____ is not strain'd;
2. _____ gentle rain from heaven	2. _____ gentle rain from heaven
3. Upon the place beneath _____	3. Upon the place beneath _____
4. _____ that gives, and him that takes.	4. _____ that gives, and him that takes.
5. 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; _____	5. 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; _____

Model-II-1.4

Repeat Ist Stanza	Repeat Ist Stanza
1. _____ strain'd;	1. _____ strain'd;
2. It droppeth _____	2. It droppeth _____
3. _____ twice blest:	3. _____ twice blest:
4. It blesseth _____	4. It blesseth _____
5. _____ it becomes	5. _____ it becomes

Model-II-1.5

Repeat Ist Stanza	Repeat Ist Stanza
1. The quality of mercy is not strain'd;	1. The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
2. _____	2. _____
3. Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:	3. Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
4. _____	4. _____
5. 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes	5. 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes

Model-II-1.6

Repeat Ist Stanza	Repeat Ist Stanza
1. _____	1. _____
2. It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven	2. It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
3. _____	3. _____
4. It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.	4. It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
5. _____	5. _____

Model-II-1.7

Jumbled lines	Re-arrange Jumbled lines
i. 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes	1. _____
ii- It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.	2. _____
iii- The quality of mercy is not strain'd;	3. _____
iv. Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:	4. _____
v. It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven	5. _____

Micro Test-II-1

Repeat Ist Stanza

Repeat Ist Stanza

1. _____

1. _____

2. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3. _____

4. _____

4. _____

5. _____

5. _____

**II. Quote from memory: “Quality of Mercy” IIInd Stanza
Model-II-2.1**

6.The throned monarch better than his crown.

7.His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,

Model-II-2.2

8.The attribute to awe and majesty,

9.Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;

Model-II-2.3

10.But mercy is above this sceptred sway;

Model-II-2.4

6. _____ better than his crown.	6. _____ better than his crown.
7.His sceptre shows the _____	7.His sceptre shows the _____
8. _____ awe and majesty,	8. _____ awe and majesty,
9.Wherein doth sit _____	9.Wherein doth sit _____
10. _____ above this sceptred sway;	10. _____ above this sceptred sway;

Model-II-2.5

Repeat IInd Stanza	Repeat IInd Stanza
6. _____ crown.	6. _____ crown.
7.His _____	7.His _____
8. _____ majesty,	8. _____ majesty,
9.Wherein _____	9.Wherein _____
10. _____ sway;	10. _____ sway;

Model-II-2.6

Repeat IInd Stanza	Repeat IInd Stanza
6.The throned monarch better than his crown.	6.The throned monarch better than his crown.
7. _____	7. _____
8.The attribute to awe and majesty,	8.The attribute to awe and majesty,
9. _____	9. _____
10.But mercy is above this sceptred sway;	10.But mercy is above this sceptred sway;

Model-II-2.7

Repeat IInd Stanza	Repeat IInd Stanza
6. _____	6. _____
7.His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,	7.His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
8. _____	8. _____
9.Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;	9.Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
10. _____	10. _____

Model-II-2.8

Jumbled lines	Re-arrange Jumbled lines
i. But mercy is above this sceptred sway;	6. _____

ii- His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,	7. _____
iii- The throned monarch better than his crown.	8. _____
iv. Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;	9. _____
v. The attribute to awe and majesty,	10. _____

Micro Test-II-2

Repeat IInd Stanza	Repeat IInd Stanza
6. _____	6. _____
7. _____	7. _____
8. _____	8. _____
9. _____	9. _____
10. _____	10. _____

Macro Test-II-2.1

Jumbled lines	Re-arrange Jumbled lines
i. 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes	1. _____
ii- But mercy is above this sceptred sway;	2. _____
iii- Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:	3. _____
iv. Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;	4. _____
v. The attribute to awe and majesty,	5. _____
vi. His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,	6. _____
vii- It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven	7. _____
viii- The throned monarch better than his crown.	8. _____
ix. The quality of mercy is not strain'd;	9. _____
x. It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.	10. _____

Macro Test-II-2.2

Repeat Ist & IInd Stanza	Repeat Ist & IInd Stanza
1.The quality of mercy is not strain'd;	1.The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
2. _____	2. _____
3. Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:	3. Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
4. _____	4. _____
5.'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes	5.'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
6. _____	6. _____
7. His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,	7. His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
8. _____	8. _____
9.Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;	9.Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
10. _____	10. _____

Macro Test-II-2.3

Repeat Ist & IInd Stanza	Repeat Ist & IInd Stanza
1. _____	1. _____
2. It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven	2. It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
3. _____	3. _____
4. It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.	4. It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
5. _____	5. _____
6. The throned monarch better than his crown.	6. The throned monarch better than his crown.
7. _____	7. _____
8. The attribute to awe and majesty,	8. The attribute to awe and majesty,
9. _____	9. _____
10. But mercy is above this sceptred sway;	10. But mercy is above this sceptred sway;

Macro Test-II-2.4

Repeat Ist & IInd Stanza	Repeat Ist & IInd Stanza
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____
6. _____	6. _____
7. _____	7. _____
8. _____	8. _____
9. _____	9. _____
10. _____	10. _____

II. Quote from memory: “Quality of Mercy” IIIrd Stanza.

Model-II-3.1

11. It is enthroned in the heart of kings; _____ _____ _____	12. It is an attribute to God himself; _____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
13.And earthly power doth then show likest God's	14.When mercy seasons justice.
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Model-II-3.3

11. _____ the heart of kings;	11. _____ the heart of kings;
12.It is an attribute _____	12.It is an attribute _____
13. _____ then show likest God's	13. _____ then show likest God's
14.When mercy _____	14.When mercy _____

Model-II-3.4

Repeat IIIrd Stanza	Repeat IIIrd Stanza
11. _____ of kings;	11. _____ of kings;
12. It _____	12. It _____
13. _____ God's	13. _____ God's
14.When _____	14.When _____

Model-II-3.5

Repeat IIIrd Stanza	Repeat IIIrd Stanza
11.It is enthroned in the heart of kings;	11.It is enthroned in the heart of kings;
12. _____	12. _____
13.And earthly power doth then show likest God's	13.And earthly power doth then show likest God's
14. _____	14. _____

Model-II-3.6

Repeat IIIrd Stanza	Repeat IIIrd Stanza
11. _____	11. _____
12.It is an attribute to God himself;	12.It is an attribute to God himself;
13. _____	13. _____
14. When mercy seasons justice.	14. When mercy seasons justice.

Model-II-3.7

Jumbled lines	Re-arrange Jumbled lines
i. And earthly power doth then show likest God's	11. _____
ii- When mercy seasons justice.	12. _____
iii- It is an attribute to God himself;	13. _____
iv. It is enthroned in the heart of kings;	14. _____

Micro Test-II-3

Repeat IIIrd Stanza	Repeat IIIrd Stanza
11. _____	11. _____
12. _____	12. _____
13. _____	13. _____
14. _____	14. _____

Final Test-II-I

Jumbled lines	Re-arrange Jumbled lines Ist Stanza
i.And earthly power doth then show likest God's	1. _____
ii.When mercy seasons justice.	2. _____
iii.It is an attribute to God himself;	3. _____
iv. It is enthroned in the heart of kings;	4. _____
v. The attribute to awe and majesty,	5. _____
	Re-arrange Jumbled lines IInd Stanza
vi. His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,	6. _____
vii- It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven	7. _____
viii- The throned monarch better than his crown.	8. _____
ix. 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes	9. _____
x. But mercy is above this sceptred sway;	10. _____
	Re-arrange Jumbled lines IIIrd Stanza
xi. Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:	11. _____
xii. The quality of mercy is not strain'd;	12. _____
xiii.Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;	13. _____
xiv.It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.	14. _____

Final Test-II-II

Repeat Ist & IInd Stanza	Repeat Ist & IInd Stanza
1.The quality of mercy is not strain'd;	1.The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
2. _____	2. _____
3. Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:	3. Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
4. _____	4. _____
5.'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes	5.'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
6. _____	6. _____
7. His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,	7. His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
8. _____	8. _____
9.Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;	9.Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
10. _____	10. _____
11.It is enthroned in the heart of kings;	11.It is enthroned in the heart of kings;
12. _____	12. _____
13.And earthly power doth then show likest God's	13.And earthly power doth then show likest God's
14. _____	14. _____

Final Test-II-III

Repeat Ist & IInd Stanza	Repeat Ist & IInd Stanza
1. _____	1. _____
2. It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven	2. It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
3. _____	3. _____
4. It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.	4. It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
5. _____	5. _____
6. The throned monarch better than his crown.	6. The throned monarch better than his crown.
7. _____	7. _____
8. The attribute to awe and majesty,	8. The attribute to awe and majesty,
9. _____	9. _____
10. But mercy is above this sceptred sway;	10. But mercy is above this sceptred sway;
11. _____	11. _____
12.It is an attribute to God himself;	12.It is an attribute to God himself;
13. _____	13. _____
14.When mercy seasons justice.	14.When mercy seasons justice.

Final Test-II-IV

Repeat Ist Stanza

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Repeat IInd Stanza

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Repeat IIIrd Stanza

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

III. Practice the summary of the poem 'Grandma climbs a Tree'

The poem 'Grandma Climbs a Tree' is written by Ruskin Bond.

The poet calls his grandma a genius for she could climb trees.

Ever since her childhood till she became sixty two, she could climb trees.

She learnt to climb trees from her brother.

She did not accept people's advice to stop climbing trees.

One day in a town she climbed a tree but was unable to get down

After her rescue the doctor advised to take bed rest for a week. But she felt terrible.

One day she requested her son to make a house on tree top.

He fulfilled her wish. She moved and stayed happily in the house.

The poet also visited her and enjoyed with her.

Fill the blanks to complete the summary of the poem 'Grandma climbs a Tree'

The poem 'Grandma Climbs a Tree '

a genius for she could climb trees.

Ever since her childhood till

trees from her brother.

She did not accept people's

a tree but was unable to get down

After her rescue the doctor advised

her son to make a house on tree top.

He fulfilled her wish that

visited her and enjoyed with her.

Write the summary of the poem ‘Grandma climbs a Tree’

Practice the summary of the poem “I am the land”

In the poem ‘I am the land’ the poet depicts the mother earth as the speaker.

Mother earth tells that she waits with patience when people claim that the land belongs to them.

They occupy the land, plough, plant trees, grow fruits and grass.

The children dance and play on the land.

The land bears everything without a complaint.

The soldiers come with guns fighting for the land.

People build fences on the land to divide nations which suffocates like chains in her neck.

But mother earth mocks at the people's behaviour with a tone of self assertion

Fill the blanks to complete the summary of the poem "I am the land"

In the poem 'I am the land' the poet

patience when people claim that the land belongs to them.

They occupy the land, plough, plant trees,

and play on the land.

The land bears everything

with guns fighting for the land.

People build fences on the land to divide nations

behaviour with a tone of self assertion

Write the summary of the poem “I am the land”

Practice the summary of the poem “Jazz Poem Two”

An old Jazz musician is standing like a Black Ancient mariner.

His old face is wrinkled and weary. He wore faded blue shirt.

His stomach is hanging loosely. His jacket is worn out and his necktie is undone.

His shoes are torn and are stuffed with paper to cover the holes.

His rough unshaven face shows pain.

He stands alone head down, eyes closed and ears perked.

An old saxophone hangs across his chest supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger.

--

He gently lifts the saxophone to the parted lips.

But once he starts playing music he is no longer a Black man but a bird

which gathers his wings and flies high and higher.

He seems to be spreading the message of God through his music.

Fill the blanks to complete the summary of the poem “Jazz Poem Two”

An old Jazz musician is standing

is wrinkled and weary.

blue shirt.

His stomach is . His jacket is worn out

His shoes are torn and are

face shows pain.

He stands alone head down,

his chest supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger.

He gently lifts .

But once he is no longer a Black man but a bird

which gathers his wings

of God through his music.

Write the summary of the poem “Jazz Poem Two”

IV. Profile Writing

What is profile?

A profile is a written portrait of a person. Short life story is given in the form of clues. You need to write in a paragraph. In this type of question writing skill is valuated.



Profile writing
tricks!!

1. Read the profile carefully.

2. Write the incidents in chronological order.

3. Make grammatically correct sentences.

4. Don't forget to cover all given clues.

5. Use correct punctuation marks.

Task 1: Fill in the blanks with your personal information.

1. My name is _____.
2. My father name is _____.
3. My mother name is _____.
4. I lived in _____ village.
5. My taluka name is _____.
6. My district name is _____.
7. I was born on _____.
8. I was born in _____.

Task 2: Simply read this model profile and rewrite in the given box.

Given below is a profile of Subhas Chandra Bose. Fill in the blanks using the clues given below.

Born: 23 January, 1897
Nick names: Netaji
Education: University of Cambridge
Known for: Indian independence movement
Notable work: 'The Indian Struggle'
Died: 18 August 1945

Answer: Subhas Chandra Bose was born on January 23 in 1897. He popularly known by the name of Netaji. He studied in Cambridge university. He was one of the most prominent leaders of Indian

independence movement. His well-known book is 'The Indian Struggle.' He died on 18th August 1945.



was

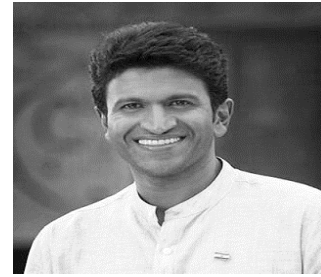
Task 3: Read the above profile and fill in the blanks.

1. Bose was born _____ January 23 _____ 1897.
2. He was _____ by the name of Netaji.
3. He _____ in Cambridge university.
4. He was _____ of Indian independence movement.
5. His _____ is 'The Indian Struggle.'
6. He _____ 18th August 1945.



Task 4: Given below is a profile of PuneetRajkumar. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

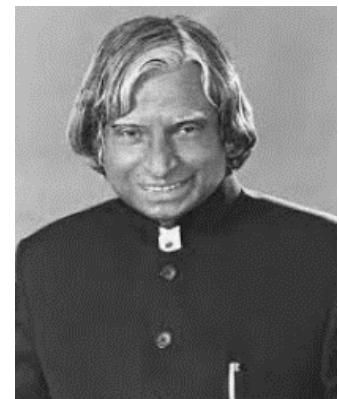
Born: March 17, 1975
Nick names: Power star, Appu
Occupation: Actor, singer, producer
Known for: Best actor, social service
Award: Karnataka Ratna, National Film Award
Died: 29 October 2021



PuneetRajkumar was born _____ March 17 in 1975. His _____ names are Power star and _____. He _____ the best actor, singer _____ film producer. He was known for best actor and _____. For his great achievement he was _____ with Karnataka Ratna and National Film Award. He died on 29 October _____ 2021.

Task 5: Below is a profile of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. Write a paragraph using the clues given below.

Date of birth : 15th October 1931
Birth place : Rameshwaram, Tamilnadu.
Education : Aeronautic Engineering.
Achievement : Project director, Satellite launch vehicle III
Books written : Wings of Fire, India 2020, Ignited Minds.
Awards & Rewards: Bharat Ratna(1997)
Answer:



Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam was born on

_____ awarded Bharat Ratna in 1997.

Task 6: Practice these points to learn profile writing.

(Practice the students 4 types of profile writing. They are – Freedom fighters, authors, sportsmen and present persons like doctors, teachers and other great personalities etc.)

Age :He/She isyears old.

Qualification: He/She is a/an

Profession: He/She is a/an

Working place: He/She is working at

Reasons for popularity: He/She is popular because.....

Hobbies: Some of his/her hobbies are.....

Award: He/She was awarded.....

Birth: He/She was born on

Died: He/She died on

Education: He/She had education at

Known: He/She is known as

Nickname: His/Her nickname is

Achievement: His/Her achievements are

Task 7: For practice. Write a profile in the box given below:

Name:Smt. Priya

Age: 41 years

Height and weight: 5.4 feet and 58kgs

Qualification: M.A. in English and M. A. in Music

Occupation: Teaches music to children of all ages

Reasons for popularity: cheerful, gives individual attention

Hobbies: Painting and reading

Achievement: Padmashree

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Micro Test 1

1. Given below is a profile of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Birth: October 2nd, 1904, Mughalsarai

Education: Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, 1925

Spouse: Lalitha Shastri

Parents: Sharada Prasad and Ramdulari Devi

Achievements: Participated in the Indian Independence movement in the 1920s

Position: Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Railway Minister, second Prime Minister of India in 1964

Died: January 11th, 1966, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Awards: Bharat Ratna (Posthumously).

2. Given below is a profile of Vijendra Singh. Write a paragraph using the same:

Birth: October 29, 1985

Place: Haryana

Interest: Boxing

Participation: 2004 Athens Summer Olympics, 2006 Commonwealth Games, 2006 Asian Games

Achievements: Bronze medal in Beijing Olympics 2008, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award 2009.

Micro Test 2

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

Known in Bengal as: Gurudev

Birth: 7th May 1861

Parents: Debendranath Tagore and Sarala Devi

Occupation: Writer, Painter, Singer.

Notable works: Gitanjali, Jana Gana Mana, Amar Sonar Bangla etc.

Award: Nobel Prize for literature in 1913

Death: 7th August 1941

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

Name: Sudhakar

Age : 36 years

Date of Birth : 25th October 1986

Qualification : MBA

Place of Birth: Kalabragi

Name of the spouse: Smt. Arunita-house wife

Daughter: Spandana – studying in 9th Standard

Work experience: Working as Manager at Dexpressvt.Ltd, Bengaluru.

V. Pictorial writing

What is pictorial writing?

Pictorial writing is an art of writing or expressing ideas by looking at the picture. We need to write in a paragraph.

Pictorial writing tricks

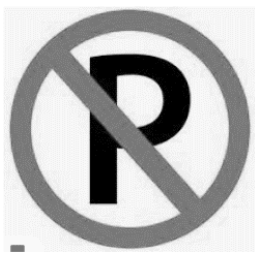
1. Look at the picture clearly.
2. Image your own ideas about the given picture.
3. Make a meaningful sentence on each object.
4. Concentrate on sentence structure & punctuation.
5. Check again the spelling and paragraph.



Task 1: Look at these pictures and read what they suggest.

			
Left turn	No parking	Danger	No smoking
			
Wear mask	Keep silence	No mobile	Save earth
			
Save trees	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan		

Task 2: Look at these pictures and read what they suggest. Write five times in the space provided.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



Save trees

1. _____
2. _____



Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

1. _____
2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

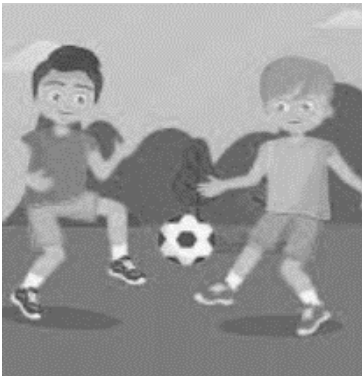
5. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Task 3: Read a sentence based on this picture.



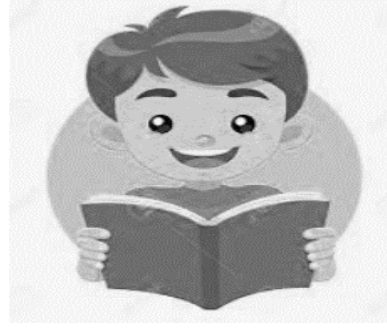
Boys are playing football.



Girl is watering a plant.



She is singing melodiously.



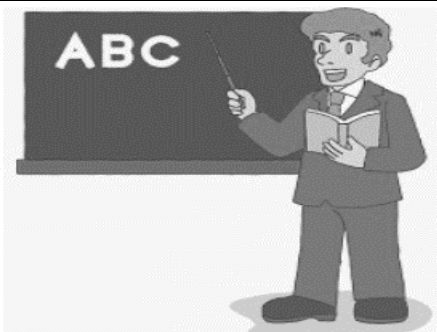
He is reading book.



She is working in a hospital.



She is doing Yoga.



He is teaching alphabets.



He is driving the car.

Task 4: Read a sentence based on this picture. Rewrite five times.



Boys are playing football.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.



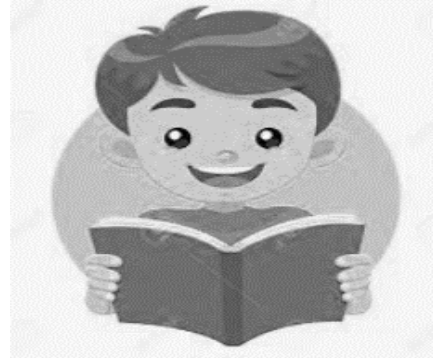
Girl is watering a plant.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.



She is singing melodiously.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.



He is reading book.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.



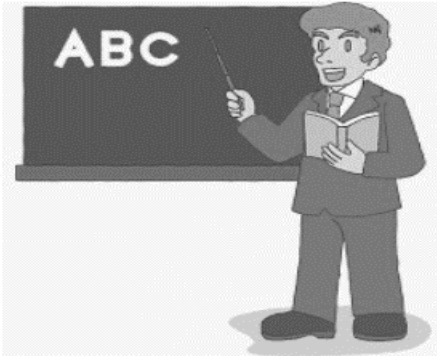
She is working in a hospital.



She is doing Yoga.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.



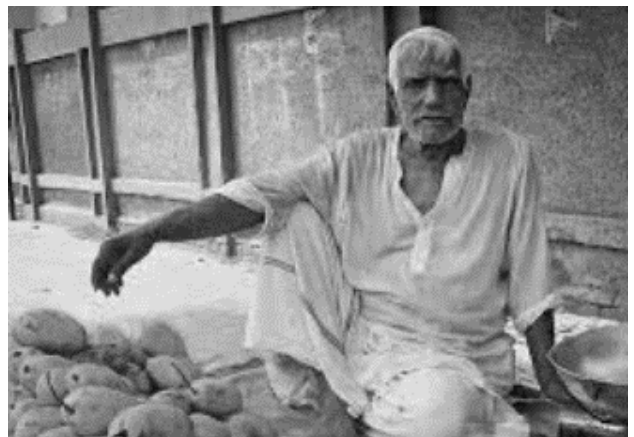
He is teaching alphabets.

He is driving the car.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

Task 5: Look at the picture and write at least two sentences based on the picture.

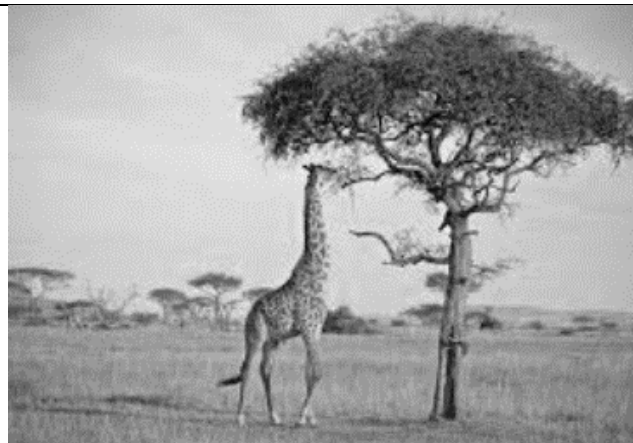


1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.

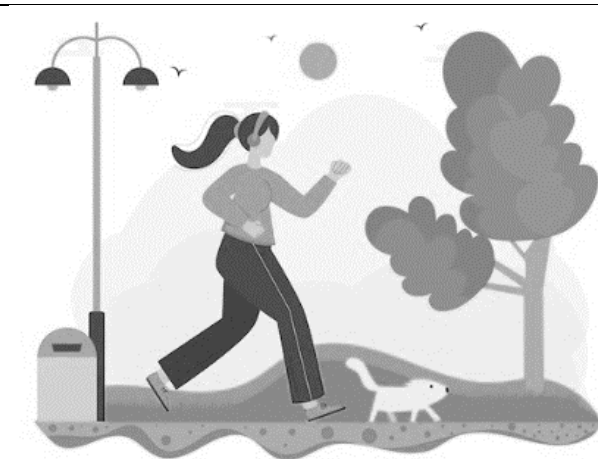
4. _____.

5. _____.



4. _____.

5. _____.



1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

5. _____.

1. _____.

2. _____.

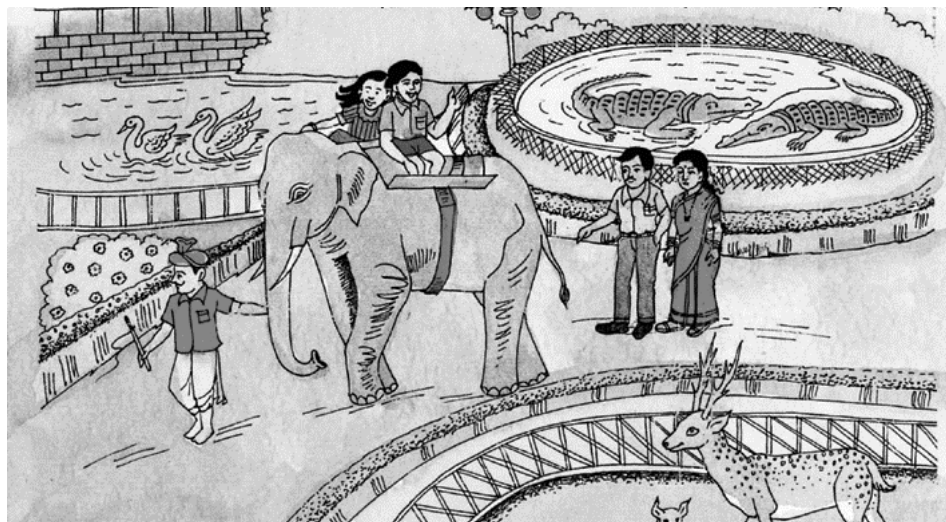
3. _____.

4. _____.

5. _____.

Task 6: Study the picture given below.

Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph. One is done for you.



In this picture we can see a picnic scene. My family is very happy family. On Sunday we went a picnic with my lovely mother, father and sister. We rode on a big elephant with the help of Mahout. That time we saw a deer. Crocodiles are swimming in the small pool. This garden is very beautiful. We all enjoyed a lot.

Task 7: Study the picture given below.

Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.



Answer:

My friends _____

The girl _____

Her clothes _____

The boy _____

He is _____

We are _____

Task 8: Study the picture given below.

Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.

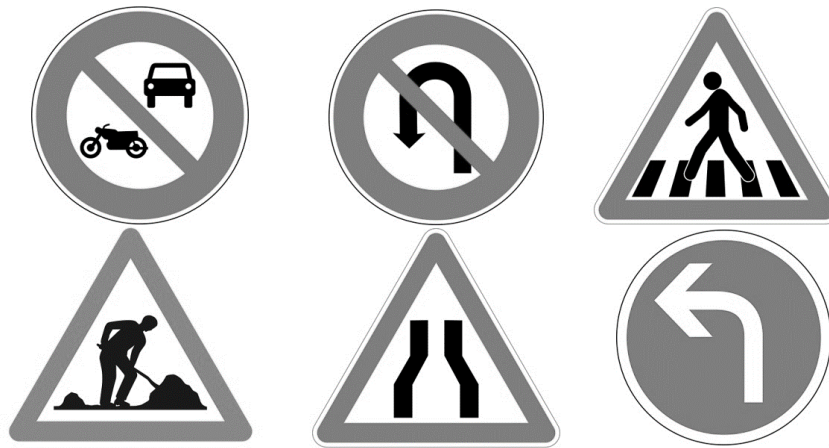


Answer:

In this picture we can see a boy is watering _____

Task 9: Study the picture given below.

Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.



Answer:

Task 10: Study the picture given below.

Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.



Answer:

Task 11: Study the picture given below.

Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.

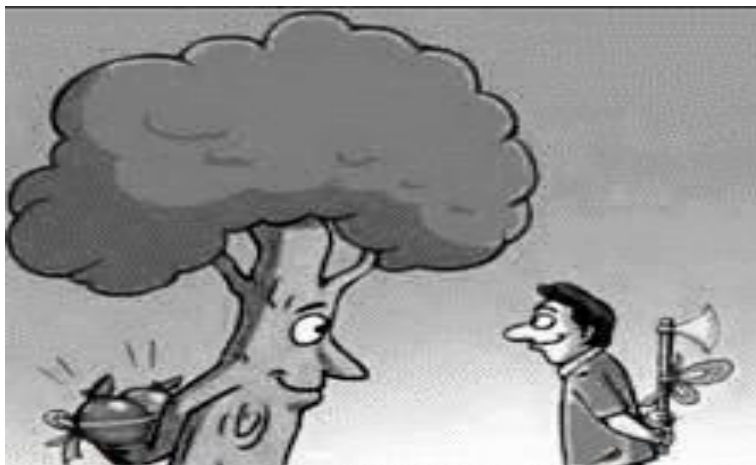


Answer:

Micro Test 1

1. Study the picture given below.

Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.



Answer:

2. Study the picture given below.

Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.



Answer:

Micro Test 2

1. Study the picture given below.

Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.



Answer:

2. Study the picture given below.

Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.



Answer:

VI.Narayanpur Incident

Task 1: Read the story from the supplementary reading section.



1. 'Narayanpur Incident' lesson written by Shashi Deshapande.



2. In 1942 Mahatma Gandhiji started Quit India Movement. In this movement a teacher from Narayanpur participated. So British arrested him. To release this teacher, college students started a movement.

Quit India Movement



3. Teacher had two sons and one daughter. Mohan is elder son. He is 18-year-old. Babu is younger son. He is 13-year-old. Manju is a daughter aged 11.



4. Suman is a leader of this movement and friend of Mohan. These all students started movement against British. Their movement was very peaceful. There were no slogans, no shouts. They are holding Mahatma Gandhi's photo.

5. On the way of movement DSP visited and received a letter from the student's leader. But Babu and Manju were bit disappointed with their movement. Later Babu came to know about movement.



6. Mohan, Suman and a friend brought cyclostyling machine and kept it in the puja room. They are using this machine to record Mahatma Gandhi's speech. British came to know about this matter. So they decided to raid Mohan's house.

7. Patil, the sub inspector was a friend of teacher. He wanted to help them. So Patil visited Mohan's house and take back the machine. Thus Patil also supported their movement.

Task 2: Multiple Choice Questions.

1) In which year was Narayanpur Incident happened?

- a) 1919 b) 1857 c) 1942 d) 1947

Answer: _____

2) Why had the students been marching?

- a) A student was arrested b) To start a new school
c) A teacher was arrested d) None of these

Answer: _____

3) Why was the students march unusual?

- a) No slogan and no shout b) There were slogans and shouts
c) Students are crowded d) Students are very brave

Answer: _____

4) Where was the cyclostyling machine kept?

- a) Rest room b) Study room c) In the hall d) Puja room

Answer: _____

5) Why had Patil come to the teacher's house?

- a) To tell how to use machine b) To warn about the raid
c) To give another machine d) To take revenge

Answer: _____

6) What suspicion did the police have about cyclostyling machine?

- a) They were recording songs b) They were playing songs
c) They were selling machine d) They were copying speech

Answer: _____

**Task 3: Match the followings.**

A	B	Answer
1. Cyclostyling machine	a. Author of Narayanpur Incident.	
2. Shashi Deshapande	b. DSP	
3. Quit India Movement	c. Because no slogan and no shout.	
4. Patil, the sub-inspector	d. to copy Mahatma's speech.	
5. Students march was unusual	e. 1942	

Task 4: Rearrange the following jumbled sentences.

1. A teacher from Narayanpur participated in Quit India Movement. So British arrested him.
2. Patil visited Mohan's house and take back the machine.
3. DSP visited the movement and received a letter from the student's leader.
4. Suman and a friend brought cyclostyling machine and kept it in the puja room.
5. There were no slogans, no shouts.

6. All the students started movement against British.

Answer:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Task 5: Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. Who was arrested in the Narayanpur Incident?

Answer: _____.

2. What was there in the 'mysterious parcel'?

Answer: _____.

3. Who was Patil, the sub-inspector?

Answer: _____.

4. 'The students march was unusual.' Give one reason.

Answer: _____.

5. Who accepted that they had the cyclostyling machine?

Answer: _____.

6. Who was Suman?

Answer: _____.

7. What is the use of cyclostyling machine

Answer: _____.

8. In which year was this movement happened?

Answer: _____.

9. Which machine did Amma had?

Answer: _____.

Task 6: Answer the following questions in 2 – 3 sentences each.

1. Why had the students been marching? How was it an unusual march?

Answer:



2. What had the police expected about the way of proTest?

Answer: _____

3. What was there in the 'mysterious parcel'? What suspicious did the police have about that?

Answer: _____

4. Why did Patil, the sub-inspector come to Mohan's house?

Answer: _____

5. What can we learn from the lesson 'Narayanpur Incident'?

Answer: _____

6. How does inspector Patil help Mohan and his family?

Answer: _____

7. What is the writer of 'Narayanpur Incident' trying to impress upon the readers?

Answer: _____

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

Answer: _____

9. Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed. What was the reason?

Answer: _____

Micro Test 1

Q. I Write true or false in the bracket provided.

1. Patil visited Mohan's house and take back the machine. []
2. The students march was unusual. []
3. Patil, the sub inspector was an enemy of teacher.[]
4. Suman and a friend brought cyclostyling machine.[]
5. All the students started movement to support British.[]

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

6. Suman and Mohan managed the march very peacefully. How?

Answer: _____

_____.

7. Why did Amma suggest to keep cyclostyling machine in puja room?

Answer: _____

_____.

8. How did sub-inspector help teacher's family?

Answer: _____

_____.

9. What is the significance of the role of Patil, the Sub Inspector?

Answer: _____

_____.

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

Answer: _____

_____.

Micro Test 2

Q. I Arrange the events in order:

1. Manju and Babu had gone to watch the procession.
2. Patil, the Sub-Inspector, came in to warn the family.
3. Suman came with a boy, carrying a cyclostyling machine.
4. Patil took away the machine.
5. The college students were taking out a procession.

Answer:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Q. II Choose the correct answer.

6. police officer who came to see the procession was _____

- a. S.P. b. D.C.P c. D.G.P. d. D.S.P

Answer: _____

7. The two boys holding aloft a picture of the _____

- a. J. Nehru b. Mahatma c. Bharat Mata d. Goddess

Answer: _____

8. The students turned back and one of them shouted _____

- a. Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai b. Quit India c. Jai Jai d. Jai Bharat Mata ki

Answer: _____

9. The mysterious parcel which turned to be a _____ machine

- a. sewing b. cyclostyling c. driving d. digging

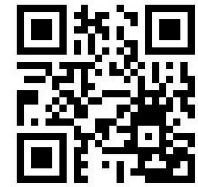
Answer: _____

10. Patil said, 'Your husband was my _____ in school.'

- a. classmate b. senior c. friend d. well-wisher

Answer: _____

On Top of the World

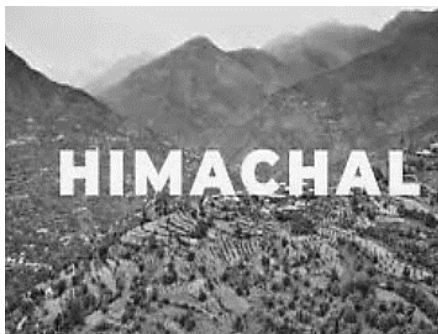


Task 1: Read the short summary of this lesson.

Introduction:

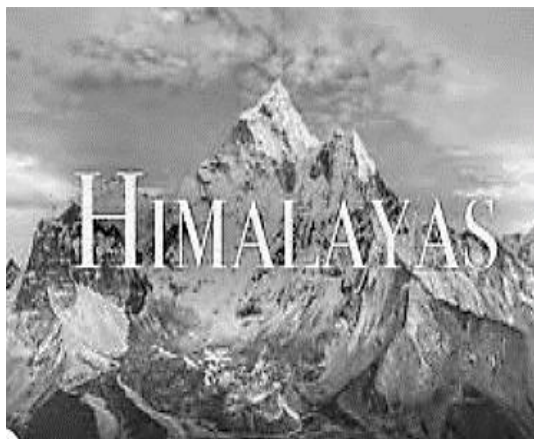


‘On Top of the World’ is the story of Dicky Dolma’s success who was the youngest to scale Mount Everest on May 10, in 1993.



Dicky Dolma’s Background before the great achievement:

Dicky Dolma was raised in Palchan, Himachal Pradesh, and faced a lot of hardships in her life. She lost her mother when she was eleven years old and then she lost her elder brother as well. As a young girl.



Dicky Dolma’s education:

She joined an institute at Manali and worked hard. She had the support of the family members and friends. She secured an ‘A’ grade. She completed three successful expeditions.

Throughout her childhood, she was fascinated by the beauty of the snow-covered Himalayas. When she used to wake up, she would find the attractive mountain peaks and thus she developed a desire to begin mountaineering.



Dicky Dolma’s hobbies:

Dicky Dolma loved music and was fond of listening to old Hindi film songs. She is teaching mountaineering at the Institute where she learned and serving as a coach.



The hardships that came on her way:

She was daring enough to face the hardships. Her father was bedridden and a lot of money was required for his treatment. She worked hard. She was not idle or lazy. She was not a shirker and practiced every day for four hours with hard work and dedication.

Task 2: Fill in the blanks with correct answer.

1. Dicky Dolma was born in _____, Himachal Pradesh.
2. Dolma scaled Mount Everest on May 10, in _____.
3. She lost her _____ when she was eleven years old.
4. she was fascinated by the beauty of the snow-covered _____.
5. Dolma was fond of listening to old _____ film songs.



Task 3: Match the followings.

A	B	Answer
1. Dolma practiced	a.Palchan	
2.She joined an institute at	b. four hours daily	
3.Dicky Dolma was born in	c.eleven years old	
4. She lost her mother when she was	d. Manali	
5. 'On Top of the World' is the story of	e.Dicky Dolma	

Task 4: Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. When did Dicky Dolma scaled Mount Everest?

Answer: _____.

2. Where did Dolma get basic mountaineering course?

Answer: _____.

3. Who supported Dolma to get basic mountaineering course?

Answer: _____.

4. Who was the youngest woman of scaling Mount Everest?

Answer: _____.

5. What was the hobby of Dolma beside mountaineering?

Answer: _____.

6. What grade did Dolma score in basic mountaineering course?

Answer: _____.

Task 5: Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentence each.



1. How was Dicky Dolma's child hood?

Answer: _____

2. What helped Dicky take up mountaineering?

Answer: _____

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

Answer: _____

4. What was the biggest headache that Dolma had to face besides her physical and mental problems?

Answer: _____

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

Answer: _____

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

Answer: _____

Micro Test 1

Q. I Choose the correct options.

1. On Top of the World is a lesson written by

- a) Shashi Deshapandeb) Dicky Dolma c) R.K.Narayand) Ruskin Bond

Answer: _____

2. Dicky Dolma was born in

- a) Narayanpurb) Airolic) Palchand) Ghansoli

Answer: _____

3. Dicky Dolma have experienced the of life.

a) Laziness b) happiness c) Beautifulnness d) hardships

Answer: _____

4. Dicky Dolma scaled Mount Everest at the age of

a) 17 b) 18 c) 19 d) 20

Answer: _____

5. Dicky Dolma is hard worker but not

a) happy b) active c) shirker d) Dedicated

Answer: _____

6. is second nature to Dicky Dolma.

a) reading b) Playing music c) cooking d) Scaling peaks

Answer: _____

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

7. When Dickey Dolma did climb Mt. Everest? How does she describe this achievement?

Answer:

8. How has Dolma described her preparation for the task of scaling Mount Everest?

Answer:

Micro Test 2

Q.I Fill in the blanks with correct answer.

1. Dicky Dolma scaled Mount Everest in _____.

2. Dicky Dolma was born in _____.

3. Dicky Dolma lost her mother at the age of _____.

4. Dolma get basic mountaineering course in _____.

5. Dicky Dolma scaled Mount Everest at the age of _____.

Q.II Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

6. Who supported Dolma to take basic mountaineering course?

Answer: _____.

7. What was the hobby of Dolma beside mountaineering?

Answer: _____.

8. How did Dolma fascinated by snowy mountains?

Answer: _____.

9. What can we learn from the lesson 'On Top of the World'?

Answer: _____.

10. When did Dicky Dolma scaled Mount Everest?

Answer: _____.

Micro Test 3

Q. I Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each.

1. How does Dolma describe the achievement?

Answer: _____

_____.

2. Describe about Dicky Dolma's child hood?

Answer: _____

_____.

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

Answer: _____

_____.

4. What was the biggest headache that Dolma had to face besides her physical and mental problems?

Answer: _____

_____.

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

Answer: _____

_____.

A Great Martyr Ever Cherished



Task 1: Read the story of A Great Martyr Ever Cherished.



Background:

‘A Great Martyr Ever Cherished’ is a lesson about a young soldier called Haneef Uddin who lost his life while fighting the Kargil war in 1999. He was only 25 when he became a martyr serving his motherland.



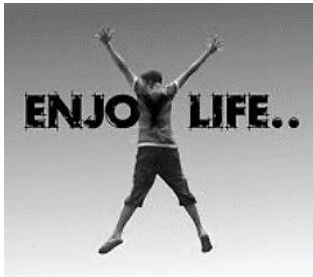
Early life of Haneef:

Life for Haneef in the beginning was never a smooth sail. He lost his father when he was only eight, and learned to be independent whenever his mother was away on work. Haneef was an introvert. He started to make friendship after the age of 14.



Hobbies of Haneef:

He sketched very well, made cards with waste material and played drums. His musical talent was used in the army and formed a troupe which was later called ‘Haneef 7’. It shows that Haneef was a multi-talented young soldier.



Ekdam binds life:

Haneef’s two brothers turned out to be a teacher and a music composer, but Haneef joined the army honouring his instinct to serve his motherland. Right from his childhood, Haneef knows that life for him was short. He wished to lead ekdam binds life.



Dream of Hanif:

Then Haneef selected to military. Haneef sacrificed his life in Kargil war at the age of 25. Because of this Turtak sub-sector was renamed as Haneef Sub sector. Haneef, as a young officer, had marvelled at the idea of Nanasing post being named after a soldier.



Compensation of Government of India:

Government of India decided to offer Petrol Pump. As a fitting tribute to his helping and selfless nature, his mother refused to accept a petrol bunk the government offered her as compensation saying there were other poorer soldiers who might need it more.

Task 2: Answer the following questions and rewrite it two times.



1. Write a note on Haneef Uddin's education.

Answer: Haneef Uddin did his schooling from Kerala School in New Delhi. He graduated from Shivaji College also in New Delhi. After his graduation, he joined military training.

Answer: _____
_____.

Answer: _____
_____.

2. What were the dreams of Haneef?

Answer: Haneef had dreamt that he would rise up the ranks. He had marvelled at the idea of Nanasing post being named after a soldier.

Answer: _____
_____.

Answer: _____
_____.

3. Haneef Uddin 'A Great Martyr' was a talented young man. Describe.

Answer: Haneef dabbled in art and sketched very well. He derived joy from making cards from waste material, reading books, and playing drums.

Answer: _____
_____.

Answer: _____
_____.

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

Answer: Haneef, who was an introvert, started making friends only when he was 14 years of age. However, this did not come in his way of helping others. Quite a few remembered his helpful gesture even after his death.

Answer: _____
_____.

Answer: _____
_____.

5. Life for Haneef, in the beginning, was never a smooth sail. Why was it so?

Answer: When Haneef was eight years old, he lost his father. He had to take the responsibility to look after his three younger brothers. His mother Hema Aziz had a touring job and was out very often. So it was not a smooth sail.

Answer: _____
_____.

Answer: _____
_____.

Answer: _____

Task 3: Choose the correct answer.

1) The mission of Haneef Uddin was

- a) joining public services b) serving parentsc) joining music club d) joining military

Answer: _____

2) Haneef lost his father at the age of

- a) 8 b) 7 c) 6 d) 5

Answer: _____

3) Haneef's mother was artist.

- a) Sitar b) Violin c) Vocal d) Harmonium

Answer: _____

4) Haneef died at Kargil war in the year

- a) 1977 b) 1988 c) 1999 d) 1998

Answer: _____

5) Haneef Uddin was a

- a) leaderb) politicianc) mountaineer d) soldier

Answer: _____

6) Hema Aziz politely refused the Indian army compensation of

- a) house b) petrol pump c) moneyd) government job

Answer: _____

Task 4: Fill in the blanks with correct answer.

1. Turtak sector renamed after Haneef's sacrifice

Answer: _____

2. Haneef graduated fromcollege.

Answer: _____

3. Haneef became a martyr in the war.

Answer: _____

4. Haneef sacrificed his life at the age of

Answer: _____

5. Haneef's mother was artist.

Answer: _____



Task 5: Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.

1. Then Haneef selected to military.
2. Life for Haneef in the beginning was never a smooth sail.
3. Government of India decided to offer Petrol Pump.
4. Haneef sacrificed his life in Kargil war at the age of 25.
5. He started to make friendship after the age of 14.

Answer:

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

Task 6: Match the followings.

A	B	Answer
1.Kargil war	a. tough	
2.The mission of Haneef Uddin	b. musician	
3.Haneef lost his father at the age of	c. 8	
4. IMA training to Haneef was	d. 1999	
5. Haneef hailed from a which family?	e. joining military	

Task 7: Write true or false in the space provided.

- 1.He was only 25 when he became a martyr serving his motherland. []
- 2.He started to make friendship after the age of 18. []
- 3.Haneef was a multi-talented young soldier. []
- 4.Haneef sacrificed his life in Kargil war at the age of 25. []
- 5.Haneef's mother accepted a petrol bunk offered by the government. []
- 6.Haneef wished to lead ekdam binds life. []
7. Life for Haneef in the beginning was never a smooth sail. []

Micro Test 1

Q. I Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each.

1. Haneef Uddin had to battle with hardships right from an early age. Give a few examples to illustrate.

Answer: _____

_____.

2. What did Haneef choose as his mission? Why did he do so?

Answer: _____

_____.

3. The absence of the mother from home taught the children something. What was that?

Answer: _____

_____.

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

Answer: _____

_____.

Q. II Choose the correct answer.

5. Haneef hailed from a family.

a) soldiers b) musician c) doctors d) engineers

6. Enter the Haneef Uddin household and a warm smile will ____ you to step right in.

a) welcome b) call c) invite d) beckon

7. The _____ sector in Kargil, now called sub-sector Haneef in memory of Haneef Uddin's bravery.

a) Kargil East b) North c) Tartuk d) West

8. Haneef's mother was _____

a) Neha b) HemaAziz c) Zebad) Gathima

Micro Test 2

Q. I Write true or false in the space provided.

1. Haneef lost his father when he was only eight. []
2. Haneef made cards with waste material. []
3. Haneef sacrificed his life in World war. []
4. Haneef's musical talent was used in the army. []
5. Haneef was a multi-talented young soldier. []

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

6. How was Haneef able to keep himself cheerful throughout?

Answer: _____

_____.

7. What can youth learn from Haneef's life?

Answer: _____

_____.

8. How was life for Haneef always 'ekdambindas'?

Answer: _____

_____.

9. How did Hemateach her children the message that 'one's duty is the most important thing in life'?

Answer: _____

_____.

10. Haneef was a young man with varied talents and interests. Support the statement.

Answer: _____

_____.

VII. UNSEEN PASSAGE

II. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (2x2=4)

Who (ಯಾರು)	What happen(ಏನು)	Justify (ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸಿ, ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಿ, ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸಿ)
Whom (ಯಾರಿಗೆ, ಯಾರನ್ನು)	What causes(ಏಕೆ)	Analyses (ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ)
When (ಯಾವಾಗ)	What made (ಹೇಗೆ)	Classify (ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿ)
Which (ಯಾವುದು)	Why (ಏಕೆ, ಕಾರಣ)	Explain with examples (ಉದಾಹರಿಸಿ)
Where (ಎಲ್ಲಿ)	How (ಹೇಗೆ, ಪರಿಣಾಮ)	Identify (ಗುರುತಿಸಿ)
What (ಏನು)	Explain (ವಿವರಿಸಿ)	Choose (ಆಯ್ಕೆ)
Mention (ತಿಳಿಸಿ)	Describe (ವಿವರಿಸಿ)	
List out (ಪಟ್ಟಿಮಾಡಿ)	Give reason (ಕಾರಣಕೋಡಿ)	

Insturction:-

1. Read the Questions carefully.
2. Identify highlighted words in passage and question.
3. Write neatly the answers in sheet.
4. Guide to students to identify highlighted words from the questions and select the passage to complete the answers from starting sentence to ending sentences.

MODEL-P1

Q1. You must have heard about the Hussain Sagar Lake. It is in Hyderabad. It is one of the largest man-made lakes. Hyderabad and Secunderabad are the **twin cities** of the state. The lake connects these cities. It was originally **constructed** to supply drinking water. Now it is not used as a drinking water source. People say, "This is **sad**. There is plenty of water. Nobody can drink it". The lake faces a few threats. The main threat is encroachment by both private and public agencies. The lake also faces the problem of **pollution**. One of the locals said: "oh, sometimes it stinks horribly". This is due to the continuous discharge of domestic wastes and industrial chemicals. Hence it is our duty to save the Hussain Sagar Lake.

a). Which are the **twin cities** connected by Hussain Sagar Lake?

Ans: Hyderabad and Secunderabad

b). Why was Hussain Sagar Lake **constructed**?

Ans: It was originally **constructed** to supply drinking water.

c). Why do people feel **sad**? d. How is the lake getting **polluted**?

Ans: People say, "This is **sad**. There is plenty of water. Nobody can drink it". This is due to the continuous discharge of domestic wastes and industrial chemicals

MODEL-P2

Q2. One day Sardar Patel was **arguing** a case before the judge with utmost concentration. He was still on his feet when an urgent **telegram** was handed over to him. He glanced at the contents, folded it and put it into his pocket. It was only after he concluded his **argument** and sat down that those who were near him learnt about the **content** of the telegram. It said his wife was dead.

(1) Where was Sardar Patel **arguing**?

Ans:

(2) What was Sardar Patel doing when he received the **telegram**?

Ans:

(3) What did he do after his **argument**?

Ans:

(4) What was the **content** of the telegram? Ans:

MODEL-P3

Q3. Shankar once went to Rameshwaram on a pilgrimage. After having **a dip** in the sea, he went to the temple. After offering prayer, he came out of the temple. When he came out of the temple he noticed that his **purse** was stolen by someone. He didn't know anyone **in the town**. He didn't have money even for tea. He thought of a plan to get money. He went to the sea again and had a dip. He then spread his dhoti out to dry on and went to sleep. After one hour he woke up and looked at his dhoti. He could not **believe** his eyes. There on the dhoti were notes and coins dropped by passing pilgrims. He then went back to his village.

a). Why couldn't Shankar **believe** his eyes?

Ans:

b). When did he notice that his **purse** was lost?

Ans:

c). How many times did he have **a dip** in the sea?

Ans:

d). Pick out the sentence from the passage which means "he was a strange man **in the town**."

Ans:

MODEL-P4

Q4. For thousands of years people have been dreaming of travelling in space. It was only in April 1961 that you **Yuri Gagarin**, a Russian, became the first man to orbit the Earth in space. A few years later, in July **1969**, an American astronaut, Neil Armstrong, became the first person to set foot on the moon. In space there is no air to breathe so astronauts must **take air** with them in this space craft. When they have their space craft, they must put on a **spacesuit**. This supplies them with air and keeps their bodies at the right temperature.

1). Why do the astronauts **take air** with them into space?

Ans: Because there is no air to breathe

2). Why do they wear a **space suit**? Give two points.

Ans: Because it supplies them with air and keeps their bodies at the right temperature

3). Who was **Yuri Gagarin**?

Ans: A Russian astronaut, the first man to orbit the earth

4). What did Neil Armstrong do in the year **1969**?

Ans: Set foot on the moon for the first time

MODEL-P5

Q5. Homework has historically been **given** to students to reinforce what they learn at school, and ultimately to help them learn the material better. However, **too much homework** is not helpful, and can be counter-productive. Excessive amount of time spent on completing homework can take away the **kid's** social life, family time, and it limits their participation in sports or other activities. The amount of homework a teacher has to give to a student should be **restricted**.

a). Why is homework **given** to students?

Ans:

b). "**Too much homework** can be counter" – productive. How?

Ans:

c). What is to be **restricted**?

Ans:

d). What do **kids** lose, by doing homework? Ans:

Micro-P1

Q10. Charlie Chaplin (Charles spencer chaplin) was born on 16th April at Kennington in London. At an early age, Charlie performed on stage with his father and brother, Sydney . By the age of eighth, charlie

Chaplin was already a seasoned stage performer. His skill as a comedian developed under the guidance of Fred Karno.

1). Who is the paragraph about?

Ans:

2). Which sentence in the paragraph suggests that he was born in a family of actors? Write that sentence

Ans:

3). Charlie Chaplin was a great comedian (true/false) tick the right one

Ans:

4). Who was his tutor in the art of acting?

Ans:

Micro-P2

Q6. Once there was a man who was blind, He **wished** to see the whole world with his own eyes. One day his friends **took** him to Jesus. He said to Jesus, - Lord, this is our friend and he is blind. Please enable him to see. Jesus took the blind man to a quiet place, away from the crowd, and **touched** his eyes gently. Jesus asked him, - can you see now? But he could only see a few movements. Jesus gently **touched** his eyes again. Now he could see everything flowers, birds, trees, people and all. He shouted in happiness, Lord, I can see, I can see! He knelt down before Jesus and **thanked** him heartily.

a). What was the blind man's **wish**? Who **took** the blind man to Jesus?

Ans:

b). How did Jesus **touch** his eyes? How did the blind man **thank** Jesus?

Ans:

Micro-P3

Q7. After his return from Africa, Gandhiji founded an ashram in Gujarat. The ashram was open to all people, provided they were prepared to lead a simple **life** and work with their hands. Gandhiji **encouraged** people to spin their own clothes. In those days some people were considered to be **untouchable** as they belonged to lower castes. Gandhiji admitted these people into his ashram, lived with them and ate with them. He called them 'Harijans' which means people of God. He said that all men are made equal by God and there should be **no differences**.

a). People at the ashram led a **life** of luxury. (State whether this is true or false) Mention one way in which Gandhiji **encouraged** people to work with their hands.

Ans:

b). How do we know that Gandhiji did not treat some people as **untouchable**? According to Gandhiji why should there be **no differences** among men?

Ans:

Micro-P4

Q8. A long time ago there lived a boy named Arjun in a village. He was very happy with his family. But his happiness could not last for long. Arjun and his fellow villagers faced severe drought. They desperately waited for rains but with no luck. All the crops, land and even the trees dried up. The stream was drying up slowly. One day, during a meet with his villagers, Arjun said, "Friends, we all have heard tales from our grandparents about an underground river flowing through our village. Why don't we dig and see?" The villagers agreed and started digging. Arjun also joined them. He kept encouraging them and kept on digging. After a few days, when they had dug deep enough, they saw water! Arjun's positive thinking and their hard efforts **saved** the whole village. Now they are never short of water. Whenever a problem arises, all should come together and find a solution.

a) How did the drought affect Arjun's village?

Ans:

b) How did Arjun enable the villagers to get water and **save** themselves?

Ans:

Macro-P1

Q9. 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.

a). Who is the paragraph about? Why did she hold a torch in her right hand?

Ans:

b). What was Saint Teresa's message to humanity?

Ans:

Macro-P2

Q11. There was once a young man who was strong and healthy and enjoyed his work. He had no sympathy for those who were old and weak. One day he got an attack of influenza and was ill for a long time. When he recovered he found that he could only move slowly and was easily tired. On the way to work he looked at the strong young men sitting comfortably in the bus while he and some other people stood with tired faces. Gradually, he got strength again. When he was in a train or bus he new look around to see if there was any older person in need of a seat, and if there was, he gave up his. "I've got my strength back now", he said to himself, but these older people will never have their strength again.

a). Before his illness, what was the young man's attitude? How did his illness weaken him?

Ans:

b). How did he change once he was strong again? Why do you think he helped old people?

Ans:

Macro-P2

Q12. Swamy Vivekananda ,born on 12th Jan 1863, as Narendanath was the chief disciple of the 1915 century Mystic, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and the founder of Ramakrishna Mission .He is considered a key figure in the introduction of Vedanthr and Yoga in Europe and America ,brining Hinduison at the Parliament of world .'world Religion congress at Chicago in 1893'

A) How did he inspire the people at the world Religion congress !

Ans:

B) Who is the guru of Swami Vivekananda ? Ans:

Ans:

C) What did Swami Vivekananda introduce to other countries that the visited? Ans:

Ans:

D) Vivekananda received Hinduism in Modern Indian .Yes or No. Ans:

Ans:

VIII. Read extracts and answer the following questions - 12 marks

Prose : 02 There's a girl by the tracks

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

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

A. Who is the speaker? Ans.: travelers voice

B. Who is the 'girl' referred here? Ans.: Roma Talreja

C. Why was she by the tracks? Ans- she was pulled down from train

2. Let's go and help her.

a. What happened there? Ans. There was a girl by the tracks.

b. Why did they have to help? Ans. She had fallen from the train.

c. Who should go there? Ans- People of the train

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

A. Who is the girl here? Ans: Roma Talreja.

B) Why did Baleshwar disagree to his suggestion?

Ans: Because Airoli was at least 10 kilo meters away and he knew a nearer hospital than that. She needed treatment immediately.

C) What did he do then? Ans. He took her to a nearby hospital to give first aid

4. “Oh, I couldn’t thank him,” Baleshwar thought.

A) Who was not thanked?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra could not thank the tempo-truck driver.

B) Why should he thank him?

Ans: Because the tempo-truck driver helped Baleshwar to take Roma Talreja to the hospital when nobody was ready to help him. He did all the necessary help to rescue Roma.

C) Why couldn’t he thank him?

Ans: Because the tempo-truck driver slipped from the hospital having done all he could.

5. “I can never repay Baleshwar”.

a. Who is Baleshwar? Ans : Baleshwar is a young man who helped Roma.

b. Why can't she repay?

Ans : He has done a great deed. He saved her life from dying.

c. When did the speaker make the statement?

Ans : when she came to know about Baleshwar's help

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

a. Why was Baleshwar there?

Ans : to help Roma

b. When was this statement made?

Ans.: When she was recovered and knowing about help

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

Ans : If Baleshwar had not come forward to help Roma, She would have bled to death.

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

a. Who does 'I' refer here?

Ans : Baleshwar

b. Why did he hope so? Ans : He knew she was hurt badly and hoped he could help her

c. What did he do?

Ans.: He carried her to the roadside and shifted her to the nearby hospital.

8. ‘Chacha, can I borrow your mobile?’

a. Who wanted the mobile? Ans. Baleshwar

b. Who is the chacha here Ans. Truck driver

c. Why did he want the mobile? Ans : To inform Roma’s brother, Dinesh about her accident.

9. “It’s a regular scene”

a. Which is the regular scene referred here?

Ans: The people swarming into the train and getting down hurriedly in populated Metropolis.

b. Where can one find this regular scene?

Ans: In populated Metropolis.

c. Do you think is this necessary? If not, why?

Ans: No, It is not necessary. Because if the people rush like that the children, women or aged or handicapped may fall down the tracks.

10. “There is a girl by the tracks” the voices cried out.

a. Who is the girl mentioned here?

Ans: Roma Talreja is the girl referred here.

b. Whose voices were these?

Ans: These were the voices of the people in the opposite train.

c. Why did the voices cry out?

Ans: The people saw Roma Talreja falling from the train on the tracks

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

a. Why was his heart hammering his chest?

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

b. Why did he shove off the train?

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

c. “His heart hammering his chest”. What does it tell about him?

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

12. “Please help me take her to a hospital”

a. Who is the speaker? Ans.: Baleshwar Mishra.

b. Who does ‘her’ refer to? Ans.: Roma Talreja

c. Why did he take her to the hospital?

Ans.: She was unconscious due to the fall and badly hurt. So he took her to the hospital.

13. “My sister is injured, Please help me take her to a hospital, But no one stopped.”

a. Who does ‘sister’ refer to here? Ans: ‘sister’ refers to Roma Talreja

b. Who requested here so? Ans: Baleshwar Mishra

c. Who does ‘no one’ refers to here?
Ans: ‘No one’ refers to the motorists on the road.

14. “Behanji aap theek hai?” he asked.

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

b. Who is the speaker? Ans.: Baleswar

c. Why was there no response?
Ans: Because Roma was injured seriously and fell on the tracks unconsciously.

15. “Whom can I call? He asked quickly, fearing that she would black out once more.”

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

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

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

Rewrite All Extracts:

Prose: 3 GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO

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

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

b. What was the negotiation about?

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

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

Ans.: It took months to come to an understanding because the old man was in no hurry to sell

2. "We have made a discovery"

a. Who is we referred here? Ans- Americans

b. What did they discover?

Ans.: They discovered that Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land.

c. What was the result of the discovery?

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

3. “These Americans are Buena gente”

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

Ans.: Buena gente means good people.

b. Why did the speaker call Americans Buena gente?

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

c. Who is the speaker?

Ans : The narrator

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

a. Who is ‘I’?

Ans - Don Anselmo

b. What is the mood of the speaker?

Ans.: The speaker felt that he was being insulted.

c. What made him to react so?

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

5. “I have agreed to sell my house and land for twelve hundred dollars and that is the price?”

a. When did the speaker say this?

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

b. What does this statement tell about the speaker?

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

c. Why did speaker agree to sell the land to Americans?

Ans. They were Good People

6. “I did not sell them the trees in the Orchard”.

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

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

b. How did Don Anselmo defend his statement?

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

c. Was Don Anselmo right in saying this?

Ans :Yes.

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

a. Who does “he” and “they” refer to?

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

b. What does the statement convey?

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

c. What was the profession of the Old man?

Ans- Former

8. **“The trees in that Orchard are not mine”.**

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

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

b. Why did he feel so?

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

c. When did speaker make the statement?

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

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

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

b. Who did the old man negotiated with?

Ans: The old man negotiated with the Americans.

c. What were the terms of negotiation?

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

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

a. Who are the good people referred here?

Ans: The Americans are referred to as good people.

b. Why are they offering twice the amount?

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

c. Did the owner accept double amount?

Ans- No, he didn't accept

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

a. Who sold the property? To whom?

Ans: Don Anselmo sold his property to the Americans.

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

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

c. How did they get complete possession?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Who argued with whom?

Ans: the author argued with the old man Don Anselmo.

b. What was argued with him?

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

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

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

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

a. Who complained to the office?

Ans: The Americans complained to the office.

b. What was their complaint?

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

c. What is the property referred here?

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

15) “They are good people and want to be your good neighbours always.”

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

Ans: The author called the Americans good people.

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

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

Prose -5 The Concert

1. “You’ll wake him up. You know he needs all the sleep and rest he can get”

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

b. Why does he need rest?

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

c. Who made the statement?

Ans: Anant’s mother.

2. “We mustn’t miss the chance”

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

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

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

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

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

Ans.: The boy was suffering from cancer.

3. “Take him home. Give him the things he likes, indulge him”.

a. Who said the above statement?

Ans.: Doctors who were treating Anant.

b. Why did they say so?

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

c. Who does ‘him’ refer to?

Ans: Anant

4. “A walk in the park might make you feel better”.

a. Who suggested a walk in the park?

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

b. How was her mood in the park?

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

c. What happened to her when she was in the park?

Ans: A daring thought came to her mind.

5. ‘But they did not voice their fears’

a. What did Anant’s parents fear?

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

b. Why did they not show fear?

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

c. How did they behave towards him?

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

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. Who said this?

Ans: A moustachioed man.

7. They could not believe their eyes. ‘It is It’s not possible?’ they said.

a. Who could not believe their eyes?

Ans.: Neighbours could not believe their eyes

b. Why couldn’t they believe their eyes?

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

c. Where was this happened?

Ans: In front of aunt Sushila’s apartment.

8. ‘Enjoy yourself, lucky you!’

a. Who is considered as lucky?

Ans.: Smitha is considered as lucky

b. Why is she lucky?

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

c. Who made the statement?

Ans: Anant

9. “No, how can I? We’ve always done things together’.

a. Who has done the things together?

Ans.: Anant and Smitha

b. Why is it not possible now?

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

c. When was this said?

Ans: When her mother told Smita to go to the concert.

10. “I must hear him and see him.”

a. Who is ‘I’ referred here? **Ans.:** Anant

b. What did he want to hear and see?

Ans.: The concert of Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha.

c. When did he get a chance to hear?

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

11. “It is a chance of a life time.”

a. For whom was it a chance of life time?

Ans.: Anant and Smitha

b. What is a chance of a life time?

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

c. Why did he feel so?

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

12. “Tomorrow morning we perform for the boy”.

a. Who would perform?

Ans.: Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha

b. Why would they perform for the boy?

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

Prose: 6 Discovery

1. “A good sailor knows his place” says Columbus to Diego

a. When did the speaker make this statement?

Ans.: When Columbus saw Diego on the quarter deck

b. Was it an advice or an indirect command? Give reason?

Ans.: Columbus was giving an indirect command to Diego. He wanted to point out that Diego had no right to be on the quarter deck.

c. What was Diego’s reaction?

Ans.: Diego complained that Columbus was controlling their lives. The seamen were home sick and they wanted to go back to their homes.

2. “The Santa Maria will be lighter for his carcass”.

a. What does the word ‘carcass’ mean in the content?

Ans.: Dead body

b. Why did the speaker say these words?

Ans.: Guillermo demanded that the ship should be sailed back to Spain as the seamen were desperate. But Columbus did not agree.

c. What do these words reveal about the person who said this?

Ans.: Guillermo and some seamen were upset with Columbus. Guillermo wished Columbus was dead.

d. Whose words was Pepe quoting here?

Ans.: Pepe was quoting the words of Guillermo Ires.

3. “Once clear of the Devil’s track to nowhere”, we’ll below our way back home”.

a. What does ‘Devil’s track to nowhere’ suggest about the thinking of the seamen?

Ans.: The seamen felt that Columbus was perhaps possessed by the Devil. He was risking their lives and taking them on a voyage which would take them nowhere.

b. How did they prove to be wrong?

Ans.:Very soon, land was sighted and a New World was discovered. So they proved to be wrong.

4. “Your duty is to obey me as mine is to obey the Royal Sovereigns of Spain who sent me’.

a. Who is the speaker here? **Ans.:** Columbus

b. When did the speaker say these words?

Ans.: When Guillermo rebelled against Columbus, Columbus reminded him of his duty to obey his order.

c. What character does this statement reveal about the speaker?

Ans.: Columbus as an efficient captain and loyal to his king and queen.

5. “Why should one man have lives of fifty in his hands?”

a. Who are fifty?

Ans.: They are the seamen

b. In whose hands are they?

Ans.: They are in the hands of their captain Columbus.

c. What made the speaker say so?

Ans.: The sailors were impatient because they had been sailing for long without seeing land. They wanted to return home, but Columbus was not ready. So Diego thought why Columbus should spoil the lives of fifty people.

c. Who is the speaker?

Ans.: Diego said these words to Pedro

6. “Mutiny is an ugly word, Sir”

a. Who is the speaker? **Ans.:** Diego

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

Ans.: Mutiny would result in loss of property and lives.

c. What does „mutiny“ mean?

Ans.: Mutiny means revolting against authority.

d. Why did the speaker say these words?

Ans.: Diego said these words in reply when Pedro asked him whether he was thinking of rebelling against Columbus.

7. “Discipline knows no buts”

a. Who is the speaker here? **Ans.:** Columbus

b. When did the speaker make this statement?

Ans.: Guillermo wished that Columbus was dead. This he came to know from Pepe. He asked Francisco to bring Guillermo Ires to him but Francisco did not agree

c. What does the statement mean?

Ans.: One should not hesitate to enforce discipline

8. “I have discovered that when a man is given a version he must follow it along”

a. What do these words show about the speaker?

Ans.: Columbus said these words which show his disappointment that no one was ready to help him reach his goal.

b. Why did the speaker say so?

Ans.: Columbus said this to Pepe. When Columbus had the dream to discover a New World, but his sailors rebelled against him and even tried to attack him

9. Pepe said, “Captain, be careful sometimes they are desperate”

a. Why did Pepe say these words?

Ans.: Pepe tried to warn Columbus that these could be danger from them anytime

b. Why were they desperate?

Ans.: Pepe was the only one who had the faith that Columbus would discover a new world and the other seamen were against Columbus in desperate.

10. “What does that child stand between me and death?”

a. Who does the ‘child’ refer to?

Ans.: Pepe

b. When did the speaker say so?

Ans.: When Pepe stood between the seamen and Columbus.

c. What character does the child's action reveal?

Ans.: Pepe was loyal to Columbus

11. "Cowards, Cowards! You will have to kill me first"

a. Who is the speaker and whom did he call cowards?

Ans.: Pepe is the speaker. He called Guillermo and seamen as cowards.

b. When did the speaker say these words?

Ans.: When Guillermo and some Seamen tried to attack Columbus.

c. What character does it reveal about the speaker?

Ans.: Pepe was loyal and obedient to Columbus.

12. "Darks deeds are better done in the dark"

a. Who does this statement refer to?

Ans.: Guillermo Ires

b. When did the speaker say so?

Ans.: When Guillermo told Columbus that Santa Maria should turn back to Spain as the seamen were desperate, otherwise they would do whatever they liked.

c. What does the statement mean?

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

13. “So far, I have discovered but one thing”.

a. Who do „I“ refer to?

Ans.: Columbus

b. When did the speaker say this?

Ans.: When Columbus was disappointed with the behaviour of seamen.

c. What had he discovered?

Ans.: Columbus discovered that when a man is given a vision, he must follow it alone.

14. “Once clear of the Devil’s track to nowhere”, we’ll below our way back home”.

a. What does ‘Devil’s track to nowhere’ suggest about the thinking of the seamen?

Ans.: The seamen felt that Columbus was perhaps possessed by the Devil. He was risking their lives and taking them on a voyage which would take them nowhere.

b. How did they prove to be wrong?

Ans.: Very soon, land was sighted and a New World was discovered. So they proved to be wrong.

Rewrite _____

Poem : 6 Ballad of Tempest

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

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

Ans.: 'We' refer to the sailors.

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

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

**2. 'T is a fearful thing in winter'
To be shattered by the blast"**

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

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

b. How did it affect the sailors?

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

3. “We are lost!” the captain shouted

a. Why did the captain say this?

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

b. How did his daughter react to the situation?

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

4. “Then we kissed the little maiden and we spoke in better cheer”

a. Who was the little maiden?

Ans.: The little maiden was the captain’s daughter.

b. Why did they kiss her?

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

5. “Isn’t God upon the ocean, Just the same as on the land?”

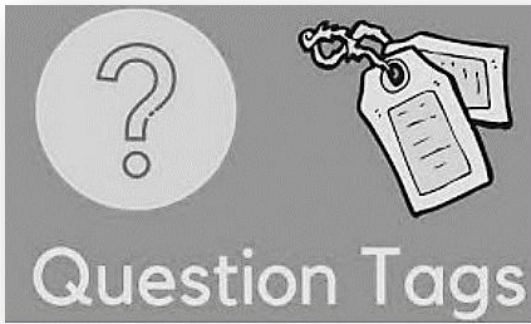
a. When did the speaker say these words?

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

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

Ans.: Faith in God.

IX. Question Tag:-



What is question tags?

In grammar, a question tag is a very short clause at the end of a statement which changes the statement into a question.

For example, in 'She said half price, didn't she?', the words 'didn't she' are a question tag.

The basic structure of a tag question is:

positive statement	negative tag
Snow is white,	isn't it?

negative statement	positive tag
You don't like me,	do you?

Task 1: Positive sentences, with negative tags.	Task 2: Negative sentences, with positive tags.
<p>Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jack is from Spain, isn't he? 2. It was cold yesterday, wasn't it? 3. He had forgotten his wallet, hadn't he? 4. They live in London, don't they? 5. He went to the party last night, didn't he? 6. She will come at six, won't she? 7. He can help, can't he? 8. John must stay, mustn't he? 9. They'll be arriving soon, won't they? 10. She's Italian, isn't she? 	<p>Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We aren't late, are we? 2. She doesn't have any children, does she? 3. The bus isn't coming, is it? 4. She wasn't at home yesterday, was she? 5. They didn't go out last Sunday, did they? 6. She hasn't eaten all the cake, has she? 7. He won't be studying tonight, will he? 8. She can't speak Arabic, can she? 9. They mustn't come early, must they? 10. They won't be late, will they?

Task 3: Negative adverbs:

The adverbs never, rarely, seldom, hardly, barely and scarcely have a negative sense. Even though they may be in a positive statement, the feeling of the statement is negative.

Positive statement treated as negative statement	Positive tag
He never came again,	did he?
She can rarely come these days,	can she?
You hardly ever came late,	did you?
I barely know you,	do I?
You would scarcely expect her to know that,	would you?

Task 4: Fill in the blanks with suitable question tag.

1. Basavaraj is a doctor, _____?
2. You are free, _____?
3. You aren't busy, _____?
4. Sagar broke the glass, _____?
5. Your sister cooks well, _____?
6. Radhika doesn't work hard, _____?
7. They haven't come yet, _____?
8. She can swim well, _____?
9. He can't drive, _____?
10. They couldn't hear him, _____?





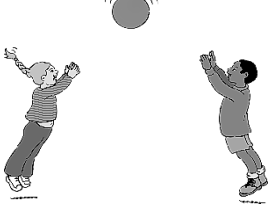



Task 5: Match the following question tags.

A	B	Answer
1. The weather is nice outside today,	a. was she?	
2. The clouds aren't coming back,	b. has he?	
3. She wasn't in the parade,	c. is it?	
4. Praveen hasn't gone to the store yet,	d. isn't it?	
5. The zoo isn't closed,	e. were they?	
6. Mom and dad weren't in the car,	f. are they?	
7. You came by train,	g. could you?	
8. You couldn't give me a ride,	h. didn't you?	

Task 6: Rules for Tag Questions.

Rule	Example
1. After "let's", the tag begins with "shall".	Let's invite the neighbours over for dinner on the weekend, shall we?
2. Use "aren't I" in tags to mean "I am not".	I'm on time, aren't I? (correct) I'm on time, am't I? (incorrect)
3. Use "won't" for polite request tags.	You'll bring the other things, won't you?
4. Use "will" or "would" with imperative sentences (commands).	Wait here until I return, will you? Wait here until I return, would you?
5. Use "mustn't" with the modal "must".	This must be the address, mustn't it?
6. Two endings are possible when "have" is the main verb of the sentence.	You have enough money, haven't you? (British English) You have enough money, don't you? (North American English)
7. Use pronouns for people, not proper names, in question tags.	Paul is a good tennis player, isn't he? Betty has a good job, hasn't she?

Task 7: Look at the picture and statement given in the box. Try to write question tag.

Picture	Statement	Write question tag
	<p>Aishwarya is riding a bicycle,</p>	
	<p>Ankush was reading a book,</p>	
	<p>Cat never plays music,</p>	
	<p>Mom went to market with a child,</p>	
	<p>Students are playing volley ball,</p>	
	<p>Arudh had learnt swimming,</p>	
	<p>She prepares a delicious food,</p>	
	<p>He won't ready to tell story,</p>	

Micro Test 1

I. Choose the suitable Question Tag:-

1. Nothing can stop us now, ___?
(A) don't it (B) does it (C) can it (D) doesn't it
2. You don't play the piano, _____?
(A) isn't it (B) don't you (C) doesn't it (D) do you
3. There are so many people in the street, ___?
(A) isn't there (B) aren't there (C) aren't they (D) are there
4. There were many mistakes in your dictation, ___?
(A) weren't they (B) aren't there (C) weren't there (D) aren't they
5. The winter hasn't been cold,
(A) Does it? (B) Doesn't it? (C) Has it? (D) Hasn't it?

Micro Test 2

A	B	Answer
1. He is coming tonight,	aren't you?	
2. You wouldn't report me,	isn't she?	
3. You are coming with us,	won't he?	
4. Reena is leaving tonight,	isn't he?	
5. He knows it's true,	weren't you?	
6. He will be coming,	would you?	
7. You were there at the party,	doesn't he?	

Micro Test 3

I. Choose the suitable question tag.

1. He speaks English well,
(A) Do he? (B) Don't he? (C) Does he? (D) Doesn't he?
2. He has a lot of books,
(A) Has he? (B) Hasn't he? (C) Does he? (D) Doesn't he?
3. We became good students,
(A) Do we? (B) Don't we? (C) Did we? (D) Didn't we?
4. John drinks too much,
(A) Is he? (B) Isn't he? (C) Does he? (D) Doesn't he?
5. He has travelled a lot,
(A) Does he? (B) Doesn't he? (C) Has he? (D) Hasn't he?



1. Conditional sentences consist of a main clause and a conditional clause (sometimes called an if-clause).
2. The conditional clause usually begins with if or unless.
3. The conditional clause can come before or after the main clause.

THIRD CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF + Past Perfect, Perfect Conditional

(Would/wouldn't + have + Past Participle)

Usage

Imaginary situations in the past

Examples

- **If I had got a gold medal, I would have been happy.**
- **If I had met Susan last week, I would have given**

Conditional Sentence Type 3:

→ It is impossible that the condition will be fulfilled because it refers to the past.

Form: if + Past Perfect, Conditional III (= would + have + Past Participle)

Example: If I had found her address, I would have sent her an invitation.

Conditional sentences have two parts: the if-clause and the main clause.

Example sentence: If it rains, I will cancel the trip.

If it rains is the if-clause and **I will cancel the trip** is the main clause.

Examples:

If it had rained, you **would have** gotten wet.

You **would have** gotten wet if it had rained.

You **would have** passed your exam if you had worked harder.

If you had worked harder, you **would have** passed your exam.

I **would have** believed you if you hadn't lied to me before.

If she had not taken the bus, she **would not have** arrived on time.

If I had left earlier, I **wouldn't have** missed my flight.

Task 1: Fill in the blanks with suitable if clause:

1. If she had been sensible, she _____ locked the door before going out.
2. If I had known that they were in trouble, I _____ helped them.
3. If we hadn't cancelled the tickets, we _____ been killed in the crash.
4. If she had asked more politely, I _____ lent her a few pounds.
5. If Rahul had informed his parents, they _____ bailed him out.



Task 2: Fill in the blanks with suitable if clause:

1. If the weather had been warmer, the birds _____ not _____ migrated.
2. If Maria had lacked confidence, she _____ participated in the elocution contest.
3. If you had been careful, you _____ broken the vases.
4. If the boys had practiced regularly, they _____ not _____ performed so badly.
5. If that guy had given me the correct directions, then I _____ met my wife.

Micro Test: 1

Fill in the blank choosing the appropriate words of 'if' clause:

1. If I hadn't been going so fast, I _____ been fined.
2. If you had called me, I _____ come.
3. If she had replied to my message, I _____ been so worried.
4. If I had taken better care of myself, I _____ got sick.
5. If she had studied, she _____ passed the exam.

Micro Test: 2

Fill in the blank choosing the appropriate words of 'if' clause:

1. If he had studied harder, he _____ passed the exam.
a) Should have b) will have c) Would have d) wouldn't have
2. If my alarm had gone off, I _____ late to work.
a) Would have b) shall c) wouldn't have d) should not have
3. If there had not so much traffic we _____ missed our flight.
a) will have b) would have c) should not have d) wouldn't have
4. If you had told me about the meeting, I _____ come.
a) Should have b) will have c) Would have d) wouldn't have
5. If you had told me about the meeting, I _____ missed it.
a) will have b) wouldn't have c) should not have d) would have

Micro Test: 3

Fill in the blank choosing the appropriate words of 'if' clause:

1. If I hadn't eaten so much, I _____ felt sick.
a) will have b) should not have c) wouldn't have d) would have
2. If we had taken a taxi, we _____ missed the plane.
a) wouldn't have b) would have c) should have d) will have
3. If I had more time, I _____ finished it.
a) shall have b) would have c) will have d) wouldn't have
4. If I had left earlier, I _____ missed my flight.
a) will have b) wouldn't have c) should not have d) would have
5. If I had more money, I _____ bought the fancy car.
a) Should have b) will have c) Would have d) wouldn't have

Micro Test: 4

Fill in the blank choosing the appropriate words of 'if' clause:

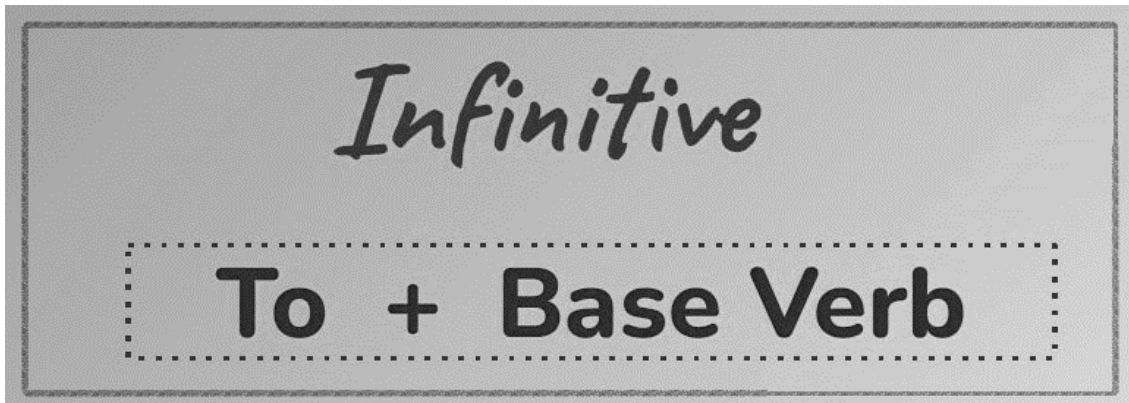
1. If you had studied, you _____ passed the exam.
2. If you had worked harder, you _____ got full wages.
3. If it had rained, you _____ get wet.
4. If I had more time, I _____ finished it.
5. If I had left earlier, I _____ missed the bus.
6. If Mr. Thompson had worn his raincoat, he _____ caught a cold.
7. If I hadn't complained, I _____ got my money back.
8. If Mr. Newton had had a driving licence, he _____ got the job easily.
9. They _____ heard the news if they had listened to the radio.
10. If Nandini had informed her parents, they _____ bailed her out.

XI. Infinitives



What is infinitive?

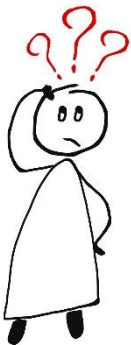
Any verb that is preceded by the word 'to' is an infinitive. Here are some examples: to love, to eat, to run, to believe, to follow, to laugh, to stare, to wonder, etc.



REMEMBER:

Although infinitives contain verbs, they cannot function as verbs. They do not convey a sense of tense on their own, and sentences containing them must include at least one finite main verb.

How do you identify an infinitive in a sentence?



To identify an infinitive phrase in a sentence:

First, find the word to.

Second, if the word after to is a verb, then it is an infinitive.

Third, if the infinitive is in the middle of the sentence, then the infinitive phrase starts at to and ends at the end of the sentence.

Read the following and choose the infinitive:

1. The facility lacked personnel and equipment. The on duty physician was not able to do more than giving first aid. He advised that she be moved to a nearby hospital.

(A) was (B) to do (C) advised (D) lacked.

Answer: (B) to do

2. Swami: I don't like to listen to tiger's story.

Father: But why? I have read many interesting stories on tigers,

Swami: Tigers are cruel animals... aren't they?

(A) to listen (B) are (C) like (D) read.

Answer: A) to listen

3. Book seller: Good afternoon gentleman. What can I do for you?

Shashidhar: Good afternoon. I'd like to buy some books on national leaders.

(A) do (B) to buy (C) can (D) like.

Answer: (B) to buy

4. Sanju: Where are you going in such a hurry?

Manish: I am going to market to buy some vegetables?

(A) Going (B) to market (C) To buy (D) Hurry

Answer: (B) to market

5. I have told you the facts. I have nothing more to say. I will sit down.

(A) have (B) sit (C) to say (D) told

Answer: (C) to say

6. I go to school to learn English

(A) go (B) English (C) school (D) to learn

Answer: (D) to learn

7. Mangala: Kenchamma, why didn't you attend special class?

Kenchamma: I have to prepare food in my home. So it was not possible to attend the class.

(A) to prepare (B) did (C) have (D) attend

Answer: (A) to prepare

8. Mother: Vasudha, where are you going now?

Vasudha: I am going to the University to write the exam.

(A) Going (B) are (C) am (D) to write

Answer: (D) to write

9. Ganesh: Where are you going Basavaraj?

Basavaraj: I am going to market to buy a pen.

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

Basavaraj: Let both of us walk to market.

(A) am (B) market (C) to buy (D) go

Answer: (C) to buy

10. Saleem: Sudhakar, what are you doing now?

Sudhakar: I am going to temple to offer prayers.

(A) are (B) am (C) going (D) to offer

Answer: (D) to offer

11. Suresh: Where are you going?

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

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

Answer: (C) to bring

Micro Test

1. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive:

Manju: Where are you going?

Naresh: I am going to village to meet my grandpa.

Manju: Is it? Happy journey.

Naresh: Thank you.

(A) am (B) to market (C) to buy (D) go

Answer: _____

2. Read the following conversation and choose the correct infinitive:

Maruti: Where are you going?

Suresh: I am going to school.

Maruti: I also decided to come with you.

(A) am (B) going (C) to come (D) am going

Answer: _____

3. Read the following conversation and choose the correct infinitive:

Rama: Hello, Good morning, sham, where are you going?

Sham: Very good morning, I am going to library to read books.

(A) going to (B) am (C) to read (D) are

Answer: _____

4. Choose the correct infinitive:

Radha: Where have been yesterday?

Sudha: I went to Super market to buy some fruits.

(A) Went (B) to Super market (C) fruits (D) to buy

Answer: _____

5. Read the following conversation and choose the correct infinitive:

Preeti: Why are you so sad today.

Rakshita: I forgot to purchase drawing sheets.

Preeti: Don't worry. I have an extra drawing sheet.

(A) to purchase (B) forgot (C) are (D) drawing

Answer: _____

XII. Identify the Language Function:-

Model-L1

Read the conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentence.

1. Rakesh: Hi, the teacher told in the class that your essay is very good.

Please allow me to have a look at it. Will you?

Vilas: Yes, you may.

Rakesh: Thank you.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A) Making enquiry | B) Seeking permission |
| C) Giving information | D) Expressing agreement |

Answer: B) Seeking permission

2. Don't worry everything will be alright.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Expressing gratitude | c. Request |
| b. Ordering | d. Sympathizing |

Ans: d). Sympathizing

3. Can I help you?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. Apologize | c. Permission |
| b. Advice | d. Ability |

Ans: c). permission

4. I'm really grateful to you.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| a. Pleasing | c. Expressing gratitude |
| b. Request | d. Expression |

Ans: c). Expressing gratitude

5. Literature books are on seventh shelf in third row from here.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| a. Permission | c. Giving direction |
| b. Advice | d. Suggestion |

Ans: c). Giving direction

6. You should consult a psychiatrist.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| a. Advice | c. Order |
| b. Suggestion | d. Command |

Ans: a). advice

MICRO-L1

1. Could you please spare some time, sir?

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| a. request | b. apologize |
| c. order | d. Questioning |

Answer: _____

2. You're absolutely right

- a. expressing agreement
- b. expressing disagreement
- c. Complimenting
- d. Wishing

Answer: _____

3. If you don't mind could I use your pen?

- a. questioning
- b. seeking information
- c. seeking help
- d. seeking permission

Answer: _____

4. I'm really grateful to you

- a. Complimenting
- b. Wishing
- c. requesting
- d. expressing gratitude

Answer: _____

5. I'm very sorry

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

Answer: _____

6. You should consult

- a doctor a. ordering
- b. expressing agreement
- c. seeking information
- d. Suggesting

Answer: _____

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

- a. sympathizing
- b. giving direction
- c. suggesting
- d. Requesting

Answer: _____

8. Shut the door

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

Answer: _____

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

- a. giving direction
- b. seeking information
- c. ordering
- d. Requesting

Answer: _____

XIII. Syllables / Syllabification. (1 Mark)

It's the sound of a vowel (A, E, I, O, U) that is created when pronouncing the letters. A, E, I, O, U, or Y. The number of times you hear the sound of a vowel is the number of syllables in a word.

Ways to count Syllables.

1. The Listen Method.

- a. Say the word
- b. How many times do you hear A, E, I, O, or U as a separate sound?
- c. This is the number of syllables.

2. The Chin Method.

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

3. The Written Method

- a. Count the number of vowels (A, E, I, O, U) in the word. Add 1 every time the letter 'Y' makes an A, E, I, O, U sound. Subtract 1 for each silent vowel (like a silent 'e' at the end of a word)/
- b. Subtract 1 for each diphthong (au, oy, oo) or Triphthong (iou) in the word.
- c. Add 1 if the word ends with 'le' or 'les' and the letter before the 'le' is not a vowel.
- d. The number you get is the number of syllables in the word.

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

1. con-so-nant 2. fa-ther 3. col-lege 4. pa-per 5. con-ver-sa-tion 6. lit-tle

Syllabification has SIX types, they are :

1. Monosyllabic

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

2. Disyllabic (or) Bisyllabic

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

3. Trisyllabic

Three syllable words: Accident, beautiful, affection, relation, selection, familiar

4. Terasyllabic

Four syllable words: Conversation, legislature, ceremony, agriculture, relaxation, traditional

5. Pentasyllabic

6. Polysyllabic (or) Multisyllabic

Model-S1

Refer to a dictionary and split the following words into their syllables.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Probability = prob-a-bil-i-ty | 6. Conscience= con-science |
| 2. Determination = de-ter-min-a-tion | 7. Idea= i-de-a |
| 3. Accept= ac-cept | 8. Reflection= re-flec-tion |
| 4. Canteen= can-teen | 9. Intelligent= in-tel-li-gent |
| 5. Again= a-gain | 10. Beautiful= beau-ti-ful |

Model-S2

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Eye-1 | 2. Grand-1 | 3. Canteen-2 | 4. Primary -3 | 5. Daughter-2 |
| 6. Ago-2 | 7. School-1 | 8. Direction-3 | 9. Moon-1 | 10. Education-4 |
| 11. Free-1 | 12. Idea-3 | 13. People-2 | 14. Honest-2 | 15. Anger-2 |
| 16. Talent-2 | 17. Temple-2 | 18. Accident-3 | 19. Ceremony-4 | 20. Agriculture-4 |

Model-S3

Active-ac-tive =2	Famous-fa-mous=2	Charming-charm-ing =2
Fortunate-for-tu-nate= 3	Cheerful-cheer-ful =3	Expensive-ex-pen-sive =3
Beautiful-beau-ti-ful=3	Powerful-pow-er-ful= 3	Delicious-de-li-cious=3
Intelligent- in-tel-li-gent= 4	Valuable-val-u-a-ble =4	school-school=1
people – peo-ple-2	primary – pri-ma-ry = 3	section – sec-tion=2
taller – tal-ler = 2	English – eng-lish = 2	anger – an-ger = 2
ago – a – go=2	idea – i-dea = 2	vanish – va-nis=2
accept – ac-cept =2	canteen – can-teen = 2	quiz – quiz – 1
people – peo-ple-2	whole – whole – 1	section – sec-tion =2
taller – tal-ler = 2	English – eng-lish = 2	anger – an-ger = 2
conscience – con-sci-ence=3	accept – ac-cept =2	reflection – re-flec-tion=3
direction – di-rec-tion=3		continent – con-ti-nent = 3
adventure – ad-ven-ture = 3		determine – de-ter-mine =3
primary – pri-ma-ry = 3		probability-pro-ba-bi-li-ty=5
comfortable-com-fort-a-ble=4		determination-de-ter-mi-na-tion=5

Model-S4

1 school – school = 1	2. again – a-gain =2	3. canteen – can-teen = 2
4. quiz – quiz – 1	5. whole – whole – 1	6. direction – di-rec-tion=3
7. wide – wide = 1	8. ago – a – go – 2	9. conscience – con-sci-ence=3
11. anger – an-ger = 2	12. taller – tal-ler = 2	13. school – school = 1
14. idea – i-dea = 2	15. people – peo-ple= 2	16. vanish – va-nish =2
17. section – sec-tion =2	18. English – eng-lish = 2	19. determine – de-ter-mine =3
20. reflection – re-flec-tion=3		21. probability – pro-ba-bi-li-ty= 5
22. determination – de-ter-mi-na-tion= 5		23. primary – pri-ma-ry = 3
24. continent – con-ti-nent = 3		25. adventure – ad-ven-ture = 3

Micro-S1

Q1) which one of the following words has one syllables?
college, father, honest, eye.

Ans:

Q1) which one of the following words has two syllables?
Principal, Student, develop, examine.

Ans:

Q1) which one of the following words has three syllables?
direction ,moon, greed, friend.

Ans:

Q1) which one of the following words has four syllables?
relation, ceremony,selection, familiar.

Ans:

Q1) which one of the following words has five syllables?
school,English, determination ,adventure.

Ans:

Q1) which one of the following words has two syllables?
anger, whole, conscience, primary.

Ans:

XIV. Linkers



Linkers are words or phrases that we use to link (i.e. connect or join) ideas.

Example: It was raining. I stayed at home.

In this example, we can see that the first idea, '**It was raining.**' is the reason for the second idea, '**I stayed at home.**' Or, 'I stayed at home' is a result of 'It was raining.' We can use linkers such as so or therefore to make the relationship between the two ideas clear.



Suraj and Sjani is going to school.

In the above example **and** is used as linker to join two ideas: 'Suraj is going to school.' and 'Sajani is going to school.'

Form 1

clause + conjunction + clause

It was raining so I stayed at home.

Form 2

conjunction + clause + clause

Although it was raining, I went for a walk.

Form 3

preposition + noun (phrase) + clause

Despite the rain, I went for a walk.

Form 4

sentence + adverbial + sentence

It was a cold winter afternoon and the sky threatened rain. Nevertheless, we decided to go for a walk.

Examples:

1. It was raining, **but** I went for a walk.
2. **Although** it was raining, I went for a walk.
3. It was raining. **However**, I went for a walk.

I like seafood.

I like spicy food.

We could add these ideas with linkers such as and, also and too:

I like seafood **and** spicy food.

I like seafood. I **also** like spicy food.

I like seafood. I like spicy food **too**.

Linkers are words that combine sentences and show the relationship between ideas. Here is an exercise using three basic linkers: and, but and because.

And:

We use and to link two related ideas or to add information.

1. 'I like tea and coffee.'
2. 'On Saturday, we went to the park and the cinema.'



But

We use but to show a contrast (link a positive and a negative idea).

1. 'I enjoy swimming, but I don't enjoy running.'
2. 'It was almost midnight, but I couldn't sleep.'

Because

We use because to show a reason.

1. 'I was late because there was so much traffic.'
2. 'I couldn't see because it was too dark.'

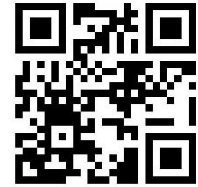
Task 1: Complete the sentences in this paragraph with and, but or because:

My best friend's name is Carol. She is 22 years old _____ she looks younger. She is tall _____ slim, with long black hair. I like her _____ she is smart _____ always makes me laugh. She is also a student like me _____ we don't attend the same university. I am studying law _____ she is studying music. She would like to be a famous singer one day. I hope that she becomes famous _____ she sings very well. Carol and I see each other every weekend. On Saturday mornings she eats breakfast at my house _____ she can't cook! We often go walking in the mountains.

Task 2: Let us look at the linkers used in the model paragraph:

The human body is a wonderful piece of work that nature has created. It is not beautiful like the body of a butterfly or a peacock **but** it is shaped practically. It can do many types of work which other animals cannot. It is not strong like the body of a tiger. **But** in place of physical strength it has a big and sharp brain. By using this brain, the human physique has been able to overcome many of its limitations. By sitting in an aeroplane it flies faster than a kite, by riding a motorcycle it travels faster than a leopard, and by firing a machine gun it fights much better than a tiger. **In spite of** all this, the human body suffers from many diseases because it has a weakness for habits **such as** smoking, drinking and overeating. **When** it is healthy the body can give great pleasure but when it is sick it can cause great pain. The wise man would always keep his body fit **because** a healthy mind can work only in a healthy body.

Task 3: Fill in the blanks with an appropriate linking expression.



1. He developed a Canadian accent _____ his stay in Canada.

- a) in b) while c) during d) though

2. His success is largely _____ his hard work.

- a) and b) because of c) owing to d) but

3. The night was _____ dark that I could not see anything.

- a) so b) too c) very d) as

4. Someone broke into their home they were in holiday.

- a) while b) in c) as d) for

5. He opened the garage took his things out.

- a) and b) or c) to d) when

6. She was upset that she started crying.

- a) so b) although c) beside d) and

7. I befriended a lot of Americans my holiday.

- a) while b) during c) in d) but

Task 4: Read these examples and see how linkers are used.

1. **Although** she is old, she can still run far.

2. You can rely on me **whatever** happens.

3. I will still care for you **wherever** you go.

4. The holiday is too expensive. **Besides**, I don't really want to go.

5. It started to rain **and** I got soaked.

6. I failed my Test **because** I didn't study.

7. The radio won't stop **unless** you turn it off.

8. I tried to hit the nail **but** hit my thumb instead.

9. I have two goldfish **and** a cat.
- 10 I bought a new bag **for** my upcoming trip.
11. You can have peach ice cream **or** a brownie sundae.
12. Neither the black dress **nor** the grey one looks right on me.

Micro Test 1

Q. I Fill in the blanks with suitable linkers.

1. Robin _____ Jenny both are good at trekking.
2. Their parents may decide to go out _____ lunch or dinner.
3. He had won many trophies _____ he was a kid.
4. Both of them are **so** close to each other.
5. My batting is **yet** to come.

Q.II Match the followings.

A

B

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 6. I like swimming, _____ I have to go to Yoga classes. | A. But |
| 7. He continued watching the movie _____ it finished. | B. Until |
| 8. _____ she speaks seldom; she says meaningful words. | C. Although |
| 9. She is very funny _____ he is boring. | D. Whereas |
| 10. I found the article _____ was very important. | E. Which |

Micro Test 2

Q. I Underline the linkers from the following sentences.

1. I wanted to meet her, but she denied.
2. My sister likes boiled rice and fish curry.
3. I am an Indian, so I respect my countryman.
4. You will go with us, or stay in house.
5. I will come to your house, but I will go back soon.

Q. II Fill in the blanks with appropriate linkers.

6. She is brilliant _____ smart in writing essay.
7. The student drew the picture well, _____ nobody appreciates it.
8. Our plan was dismissed, _____ we do not response today.
9. You have to read it carefully, _____ leave the class
10. There was still work to do, _____ they needed to rest and eat.

XV. Article.

The words a, an and the belong to this group of words called determiners.

The words a and an are called indefinite articles.

You can use them with singular nouns to talk about any single person or thing.

The article an is usually used before words beginning with vowels. The article a is used before words beginning with consonants.

Use of the Indefinite Article: AN

‘An’ is used before a word beginning with vowel, a vowel & sound like A E I O U. Vowel.

Honest, Hour, Honourable These are the examples for words which receives ‘an’ article.

Use of the Indefinite Article: A (Used in the sense of ‘one of a’)

Before a word beginning with a consonant sound ‘A’ is used

Eg:- A cow, A ball, A dog, I met a friend, I read a novel, It is used in the sense of ‘one’: a book, a pen, a man, a girl.

Use of the Definite Article: The

Use the before a noun when you are talking about a certain person or thing. You also use the before a noun when there is only one. Eg:- The sun, The moon, The sky,

With unique things in nature:

The sun, The sky, The moon, The front door of my house

To talk about particular persons or things:

The girl cried. Let’s go to the park.

To talk about persons or things mentioned for the second time:

I met a girl. The girl is very beautiful.

I went to a hotel. The hotel is very neat.

Names of rivers/ gulfs/ seas/ groups of islands/ mountain range and oceans.

Superlative adjectives: Used with directions: the east, the south, the north, the west.

The article used before Ocean and Sea:

The Arabian ocean, The Ariantic Rivers, The Ganga, The Kaveri Deserts, The Sahara, The Thar Group of The Lakshadweepa, The Andaman and Nikobar Mountain ranges, The Himalya, The Vindhya Direction, The South, The East Seasons, The summer, The winter Newspaper, The Times of India, The Samyukta Karnataka Special buildings, The Tajmahal, The Gol-Gumbaz.

Unique things: The sun, The sky, The earth, The eclipse.

Certain books: The Ramayana, The Bible Superlatives, The best boy, The tallestbuilding, The highest peak Ordinals The first, The second Musical instruments, The flute, The guitar.

Model-A1

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles:-

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Rivers have played _____ important role. | Ans: an |
| 2. Raju is _____ doctor. | Ans: a |
| 3. Manyata is _____ M.L.A | Ans: an |
| 4. Naveen bought _____ car. | Ans: a |
| 5. Vijay is _____ indiscipline boy. | Ans: an |
| 6. Karthik is _____ student. | Ans: a |
| 7. _____ U.S.A is the richest country. | Ans: The |
| 8. Santhosh has gone to _____ doctor. | Ans: a |
| 9. _____ Cow is a very useful animal. | Ans: The |
| 10. Krishna is a _____ honest man. | Ans: an |
| 11. | |

Model-A2

Identify and underline types of articles as follows:-

1. The cow is an useful animal. : _____
2. This is a picture of an elephant. : _____
3. Rudy is reading a book. : _____
4. Mom bought me a new dress today. : _____
5. You will need an umbrella when you go out. : _____
6. She eats an apple a day. : _____
7. Can you hear a bird singing? : _____
8. Do you wear a uniform to school? : _____
9. The word the is called the definite article. : _____

Model-A3

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate articles [a, an, the]

1. Andy waited for about half _____ hour.
2. A research student burnt up _____ electric meters
3. Dr. Sarabhai was _____ ideal manager.
4. Narendra was _____ all rounder
5. Have _____ aim in your life
6. He is _____ MP/ MLA
7. Cricket is _____ glorious game
8. Here is _____ letter for squire.
9. He is _____ European.
10. Dr. Sarabhai was _____ kind hearted teachers
11. Bhuvaneshwari Devi was _____ Pious lady.
12. The dove was tied with _____ single thread.
13. Swamiji established _____ Ramakrishna Mission
14. Dr. Sarabhai supervised all _____ work.
15. Daksha was _____ great prize
16. I never thought about _____ disadvantage.
17. Civilization is _____ reverse of that
18. It is not or _____ pleasure trips British offices

Micro-1

Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions and articles:

1. Swami looked Granny, hesitated, for a moment, and followed his father into office room.(at, the)
2. Swami had bitten the flesh of one of most notorious house – breakers. (into, the)
3. He had just seen a young woman a black salwar – kameez lying next to tracks. (in,the)
4. Geetha comes from affluent family. She gets up 5 am every morning. (an, at)
5. For moment, Asha stared the bird. (a, at)
6. Shankarappa is M.L.A. He is the most favourite leader ____ his locality. (an, the)
7. Kabir is angry person. So, he is not respected anyone (an, by)
8. I went the market and bought apples to children. (to, the)
9. Columbus set out a voyage in ship to discover new land. (for, a)
10. Freedom fighters have played important role shaping the history (an, of)

XVI. Collocation:-**Model-C1**

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

(A)	(B)	<u>Answers</u>
1. Brisk	[laugh, walk, run, work]	Ans: walk
2. Commit	[mistake, money, work, wheel]	Ans: mistake
3. Rickety	[pavement, groves, bridge, bird]	Ans: bridge
4. Job	[repair, work, hunt, complete]	Ans: hunt
5. Water	[drink, fall, juice, fruit]	Ans: fall
6. Voracious	[man, eater, reader, sight]	Ans: reader
7. Photo	[studio, table, lady, man]	Ans: studio
8. Freedom	[fighter, bird, boxer, swimmer]	Ans: fighter
9. Hand	[pants, sari, socks, kerchief]	Ans: kerchief
10. Money	[coins, letter, stamps, order]	Ans: order
11. common	book, sense, work, feeling	Ans: _____
12. self –	discipline, myself, mother Stars	Ans: _____
13. wheel –	stool, paper, book, chair	Ans: _____
14. police –	nurse, conductor, constable, stand	Ans: _____
15. hand –	pants, sari, socks, kerchief	Ans: _____
16. twinkling –	stars, moon, sun, earth	Ans: _____
17. break –	lunch, dinner, fast, last	Ans: _____
18. freedom –	fighter, boxer, wrestler, swimmer	Ans: _____
19. leave –	answer, question, letter, box	Ans: _____
20. brisk –	run walk, sing, dance	Ans: _____
21. shake –	leg, mouth, hands, eye	Ans: _____
22. mouth –	talking, eating, watering, licking	Ans: _____
23. nuclear –	land, weapon, bottle, bolt	Ans: _____
24. speedy –	recovery, damage, task, time	Ans: _____
25. post –	book, box, paper, table	Ans: _____
26. honey –	moon, sun, star, earth	Ans: _____
27. wall –	door, table, clock, journey	Ans: _____
28. blood –	post, water, book, bank	Ans: _____
29. photo –	studio, table, lady, man	Ans: _____
30. Book –	worm, ant, hand, pen	Ans: _____
31. money –	coins, letter, stamps, order	Ans: _____
32. long –	small, hen, run, food	Ans: _____
33. earth –	land, water, quake, sun	Ans: _____
34. railway –	station, chair, run, stop	Ans: _____
35. charming	girl, hot, answer, book	Ans: _____

Model-C2

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

A	B	<u>Answers</u>
1. speed	[walk, cooking, recovery, reading]	Ans: recovery
2. quick	[cure, walk, sleep, cry]	Ans: cure
3. fast	[bus, train, ship, jet]	Ans: train
4. commit	[answer, homework, mistake, wrong]	Ans: mistake

5. do	[homework, food, money, noise]	Ans: homework
6. strong	[water, milk, honey, coffee]	Ans: coffee
7. break	[record, climbing, lunch, supper]	Ans: record
8. take	[race, chance, walk, haircut]	Ans: chance
9. catch	[electricity flood, fire, storm]	Ans: fire
10. make	[money, business, homework, house]	Ans: money
11. arm	[chair, bench, table, desk]	Ans: chair
12. pay	[attention, exam, development, donation]	Ans: attention
13. board	[bus, seat, bed, bike]	Ans: bus
14. loud	[voice, whisper, blink, simile]	Ans: voice
15. sweet	[growth, moment, design, colour]	Ans: moment

MICRO-C1

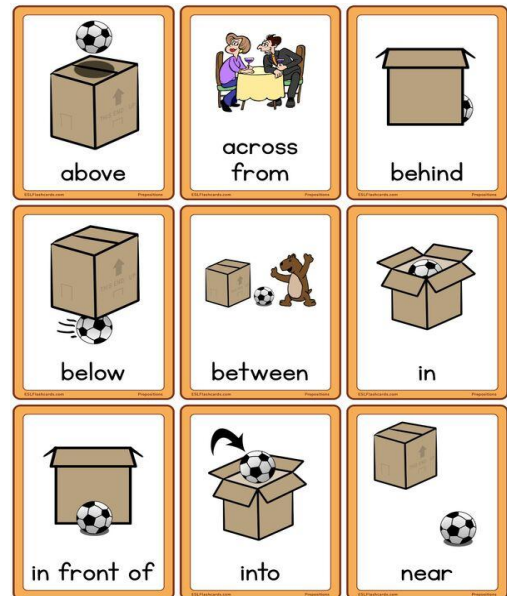
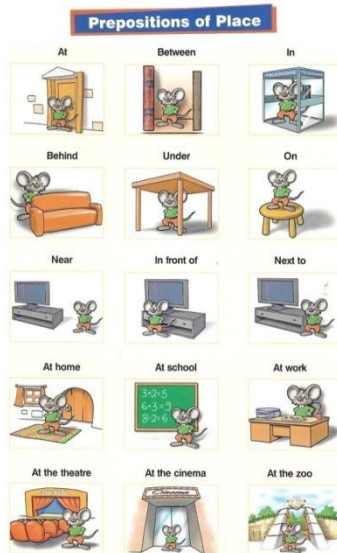
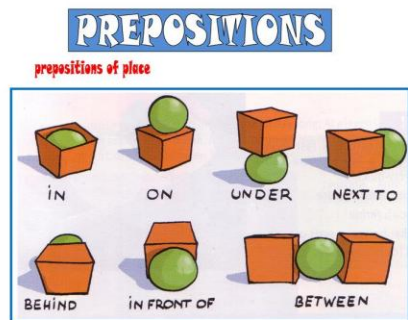
Combine the word in column 'A' with its collective word in 'B':

A	B	<u>Answers</u>
1. Book –	worm, ant, hand, pen	Ans: _____
2. long –	small, hen, run, food	Ans: _____
3. earth –	land, water, quake, sun	Ans: _____
4. railway –	station, chair, run, stop	Ans: _____
5. post –	book, box, paper, table	Ans: _____
6. honey –	moon, sun, star, earth	Ans: _____
7. wall –	door, table, clock, journey	Ans: _____
8. blood –	post, water, book, bank	Ans: _____
9. photo –	studio, table, lady, man	Ans: _____
10. money –	coins, letter, stamps, order	Ans: _____
11. charming –	girl, hot, answer, book	Ans: _____
12. self –	discipline, myself, mother, stars	Ans: _____
13. wheel –	stool, paper, book, chair	Ans: _____
14. police –	nurse, conductor, constable, stand	Ans: _____
15. hand –	pants, sari, socks, kerchief	Ans: _____
16. twinkling –	stars, moon, sun, earth	Ans: _____
17. break –	lunch, dinner, fast, last	Ans: _____
18. freedom –	fighter, boxer, wrestler, swimmer	Ans: _____
19. leave –	answer, question, letter, box	Ans: _____
20. brisk –	run walk, sing, dance	Ans: _____
21. shake –	leg, mouth, hands, eye	Ans: _____
22. mouth –	talking, eating, watering, licking	Ans: _____
23. nuclear –	land, weapon, bottle, bolt	Ans: _____
24. speedy –	recovery, damage, task, time	Ans: _____
25. emergence-	road, train, chain	Ans: _____
26. heading -	front, home, place	Ans: _____
27. wary -	faces, pictures, soldiers	Ans: _____
28. tenuous-	catch, cradle, hold	Ans: _____
29. pondered -	future, past, looks	Ans: _____
30. nearby-	signal, hospital , train	Ans: _____
31. unexpected-	turn, chair, dance	Ans: _____
32. packed -	rooms, cars, coaches	Ans: _____
33. steel -	railing, seat, platform	Ans: _____
34. ladies-	train, compartment, penthouse	Ans: _____
35. young-	man, giant, set	Ans: _____

XVII. Prepositions:-

The preposition shows relation, A preposition is a word that connects one thing with another, showing how they are related. Some prepositions tell you about position or place. A preposition is usually followed by a noun or pronoun. A Preposition is word tells about the relationship between noun group and object group.

Some of Prepositions Eg: on, In, of, to, by, from, Above, Along, Below, By, For, Like, About, Among, Beneath, Concerning From Near, Across, At, Beside, Despite, In, Next, After, Before, Between, Down, Inside, To, Against, Behind, Beyond, Except, Into, Of, Off, On, Opposite, Out, Outside, Over, Past, Round, Since, Through, Till, Too, Towards, Under, Unless, Until, Unto, With, etc



prepositions of time



IN

In 1999/ 2008
In October
In the morning
In the afternoon
In the evening
In winter
In summer
In Autumn
In Spring

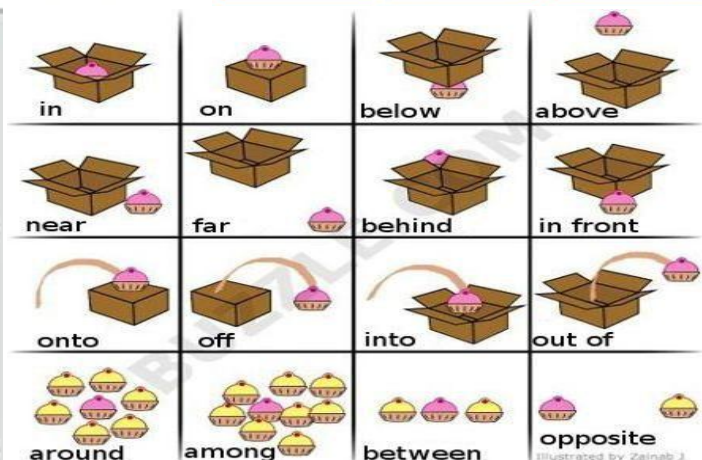
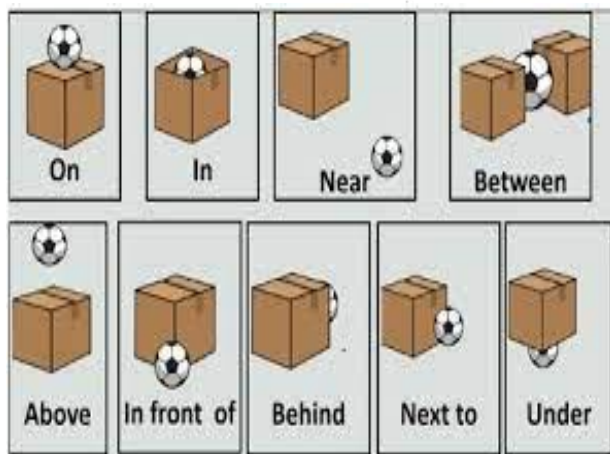
AT

At five o'clock
At half past two
At night
At noon
At midnight
At the weekend
At the beach
At the moment
At Easter

ON

On 22nd June
On Wednesday
On Saturdays
On my birthday
On Christmas Day
On Saint Valentine's Day
On a frosty morning
On a sunny day

ISLCollective.com



Model-PP1

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable Prepositions:-

- | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|
| 1. Baleshwar was far away _____ Roma. | (from, for) | Ans: from |
| 2. Leela walked _____ the road. | (along, on) | Ans: along |
| 3. Congratulations were showered _____ Swami next day. | (for, on) | Ans: on |
| 4. Both are correct _____ their own way. | (in, to) | Ans: in |
| 5. A daring thought came _____ her mind. | (to, in) | Ans: to |
| 6. Mr. Bumble travels to office _____ bus. | (by, on) | Ans: by |
| 7. I was waiting for the cab _____ the bus stop. | (in, at) | Ans: at |
| 8. The bird flew _____ the tree. | (upon, over) | Ans: over |
| 9. What you get instead _____ money is freedom. | (of, by) | Ans: of |
| 10. The summons came _____ the President of Russia | (to, for) | Ans: to |

Model-PP2

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions from the box given below.

(Near, by, on, at, between, in, around, into, up, behind)

- 1 The bus arrived _____ 8:30 A.M.
- 2 The children are swimming _____ the pool.
- 3 There's a picture _____ the wall.
- 4 There is a fence _____ the house.
- 5 Granny is sitting _____ fire.
- 6 Harold is hiding _____ the chair.
- 7 Jack climbed _____ the beanstalk.
- 8 We divided the candy _____ us.
- 9 I dived _____ the river.
- 10 Don't go too _____ the edge

Micro-PP1

III. Match the suitable Prepositions:-

A	B	Answers
1. Many shops close on Sundays.	: since	: _____
2. Dad gets home about six in the evening.	: at	: _____
3. The trees lose their leaves during winter.	: after	: _____
4. We always wash our hands before meals.	: in	: _____
5. We watched the World Cup game until 2:00 A.M.	: until	: _____
6. It's always hot in summer.	: before	: _____
7. We go to bed at night.	: during	: _____
8. Joe arrived after me.	: in	: _____
9. Kevin and Joe have been in the same class since first grade.	: on	: _____

Macro-PP1

IV. Underline and write the Prepositions in the following sentences.

- 1 The man fell off the ladder. : _____
- 2 We have dinner at 7:30 P.M. : _____
- 3 Tom was born on a Friday. : _____
- 4 There are seven days in a week. : _____
- 5 Sue is running after her dog. : _____
- 6 Several people are waiting at the bus stop. : _____
- 7 I received a letter from Sara yesterday. : _____
8. Vikram goes to school in bus. : _____
9. There's a big balloon in the sky. : _____
10. Jane is jumping into the pool. : _____
11. The books fell off the shelf. : _____
12. Dad always keeps his wallet in the drawer. : _____
13. There is a long mirror on the wall. : _____
14. The school is near the park. : _____
15. There is an old castle on the hill. : _____
16. The horse jumped over the hurdle. : _____

XVIII. Pick out the Right Phrase:-

Model-R1

1. The match was due to heavy rain. (put off/put out)
Ans:put off
2. The bird the statue. (flew over/flew on)
Ans: flew over
3. Many soldiers the war. (died of/died in)
Ans:died in
4. Many people plague. (died of/died in)
Ans:died of
5. The teacher could not what the student had written.
Ans:make out (make up/make out)
6. Ramu his mind to study hard. (made up/made out)
Ans:made up
7. The crowd to the chief guest. (gave away/gave way)
Ans: gave way
8. Smita was the lost book. (looking into/looking for)
Ans:looking for