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&  
English Teachers' Forum Balagavi Rural

# PASSING PACKAGE- 2017-18

SECOND LANGUAGE ENGLISH

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## UNIT- I A Hero

I) 1) Swami listened to the news . It was about \_\_\_\_\_

- a) the bravery of a village lad.
- b) the timidity of a village lad
- c) the strength of a town boy
- d) the bravery of a grown up person.

Ans: a) the bravery of a village lad.

2) Why did the boy sit on the tree half a day?

- a) He wanted to watch the tiger from the top of a tree.
- b) He wanted someone to kill the tiger
- c) He wanted to enjoy sitting on the tree.
- d) He himself wanted to kill the tiger.

Ans: b) He wanted someone to kill the tiger

3) According to Swami's father, which is everything?

- a) strength
- b) age
- c) courage
- d) hope

Ans: c) courage

4) A frightful proposition, Swami thought. What was that frightful proposition?

- a) Sleeping beside granny.
- b) Sleeping alone in his father's room
- c) Attacking tiger
- d) Awakening all night

Ans: b) Sleeping alone in his father's room

5) Why does Swami's father not like the way his son was being brought up?

- a) Swami was still a child
- b) Swami was in the second form (stage after childhood)
- c) Swami was greatly loved by his grandmother.
- d) Swami was supported by his mother.

Ans: b) Swami was in the second form (stage after childhood)

6) According to Swami's mother, who was spoiling him?

- a) Father
- b) Mother
- c) Grandmother
- d) Swami himself

Ans: c) Grandmother

7) Why did Swami make wild gesticulations?

- a) To call his granny
- b) To silence his granny
- c) To invite his father to his room.
- d) To ask his granny to talk loudly

Ans: b) To silence his granny

8) "Why do you take him to the office room? Who said this?"

- a) Granny
- b) Mother
- c) Father
- d) Swami

Ans: b) Mother

9) Why did Swami not like to sleep in his father's office room?

- a) His office room was very small.
- b) Many law books were kept there.
- c) There were scorpions behind law books.
- d) He wanted to sleep only in the bedroom.

Ans: c) There were scorpions behind law books.

10) Why was Swami pained and angry?

He was forced to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) sleep in his father's room.
- b) sleep beside his granny
- c) keep awake the whole night
- d) sleep in the room where the light was burning.

Ans: a) sleep in his father's room.

11) When his heart beat faster, Swami remembered all the stories of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) God and Goddess
- b) birds and animals
- c) devils and ghosts
- d) kings and queens

Ans: c) devils and ghosts

12) Swami rose to his bed silently when his father \_\_\_\_\_ gazing at the newspaper.

- a) actively
- b) gloomily
- c) badly
- d) silently

Ans: b) gloomily

13) Swami can sleep in the hall. This is the opinion of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) granny
- b) father
- c) mother
- d) Swami's friend

Ans: c) mother

14) Swami crouched under a bench because

- a) it was his usual place
- b) he was forced to sleep there by his father
- c) he thought that it was the safest place
- d) there were no scorpions

Ans: c) he thought that it was the safest place

15) According to Swami's father, Swami had to learn \_\_\_\_\_

- a) not to be afraid of darkness
- b) not to be afraid of scorpions
- c) not to be afraid of a tiger
- d) not to be afraid of ghosts and devils.

Ans: a) not to be afraid of darkness

## VII) Extracts.

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

a) Who asked this question?

Ans: Swami's father asked this question.

b) Who should prove courage?

Ans: Swami should prove courage.

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

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

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

Ans: discourage.

2) "You must sleep alone here after".

a) Whose opinion was this?

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

b) Before this, who would Swami sleep with?

Ans: Before this, Swami would sleep with his granny

c) Where should he sleep now?

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

3) 'He went to bed at seven thirty'

a) Which lesson is this extract taken from?

Ans: A Hero

b) Who does 'He' refer to?

Ans: Swami

c) Who said this?

Ans: Swami's mother

d) What made him to sleep at seven thirty?

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

4) 'You let him sleep where he likes'

a) Who is the speaker here?

Ans: Swami's mother

b) Who does 'you' refer to?

Ans: Swami's father

c) Where did he like to sleep?

Ans: He liked to sleep beside his granny

d) Where was he forced to sleep?

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

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

a) Who asked this question?

Ans: The Police Inspector asked this question

b) Who does 'You' refer to?

Ans: Swami

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

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

6) 'Boy, are you already feeling sleepy?

a) Who is the 'boy' here?

Ans: Swami

b) Who asked this question?

Ans: Swami's grandmother/ granny

c) Was the boy really feeling sleepy?

Ans: No, the boy was not really feeling sleepy

d) What had the boy to do before sleeping?

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

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

a) Who wanted a lamp?

Ans: Swami wanted a lamp

b) Why did he want a lamp?

Ans: He was sleeping alone in the dark

c) Whom did he ask for a lamp?

Ans: He asked his father for the lamp

d) What reply did the speaker get?

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

8) "A frightful proposition, Swami thought"

a) What was the frightful proposition?

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

b) Why did Swami regard it as frightful?

Ans: Swami used to sleep with granny in the passage and any change in this left him trembling and awake all night.

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

Ans: Suggestion

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

a) When did Swami make this remark?

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

b) Why did Swami make this remark?

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

c) What does it reveal about the speaker?

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

10) "Congratulations were showered on Swami next day"

a) Why was Swami congratulated?

Ans: Because he caused the burglar's arrest

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

Ans: No. He was not a real hero

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

Ans: Compliment/ good wish

**There's a Girl by the Tracks!**

1)

Why was Rama knocked senseless?

- a) She got jammed between other women
- b) Someone hurt her head injury
- c) She was thrown out of the coach from the moving train**
- d) She was knocked down from the opposite train

2) Baleshwar Mishra couldn't believe what he had seen. What had he seen?

- a) A overcrowded train
  - b) A young lady lying next to the tracks**
  - c) A beautiful scenery outside the moving train
  - d) A young women jammed between other women
- 3) Nobody except Baleshwar volunteered to help Roma because

- a) They were not interested
  - b) Baleshwar Mishra didnot call them
  - c) They were afraid that they might inconvenience**
  - d) They thought that Roma might not be in trouble
- 4) He said, "Sister, are you okay? But there was no response. Why did the sister not respond?

- a) She didn't hear his word
- b) She was not interested to respond as he was a stranger
- c) She was so senseless that she couldn't respond**
- d) She was okay, she needn't respond

5) Roma Telreja was working at

- a) the supermarket
- b) the mall
- c) the call centre**
- d) the railway department

6) Roma Telreja was a/an \_\_\_\_\_ graduate

- a) BSc
- b) Bcom**
- c) B.A
- d) B.E

7) Where did Baleshwar find Roma at last?

- a) At the railway station
- b) At the railway track
- c) Inside the railway compartment
- d) At the hospital**

8) Baleshwar Mishra was \_\_\_\_\_

- a) merciful**
- b) clever
- b) cruel-hearted
- d) chicken-hearted

9) Who helped Baleshwar finally to take Roma to the hospital?

- a) one of the motorists
- b) one of his co-passengers
- c) one of the nurses
- d) A tempo-truck driver**

10) The tempo-truck driver spoke \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Marathi
- b) Kannada
- c) Gujarathi**
- d) Telgu

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

But Baleshwar disgraced. Why?

- a) The Airoli hospital was very small
- b) Airoli was atleast 10km away from there. He wanted to go**
- c) That hospital didn't have experienced doctors
- d) He didn't have enough money to pay to the private hospital

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

a) He lost his purse there

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

c) The doctor asked him to do so

d) He wanted to see how dangerous the spot was

## II) Short Answer

1) Narrate how the tempo- truck driver helped the wounded girl to take to the hospital.

Ans: When Baleshwar Mishra implored the motorists for help, nobody came to help.

Finally a middle aged man, tempo truck driver came forward to help the wounded girl. He spoke Gujarati. He helped Baleshwar Mishra lay Roma down in the back of his truck. Baleshwar briefly explained him what had happened. In the meanwhile, a traffic police advised them to take her to Airoli hospital but as it was far away, Baleshwar refused. Later they moved to a nearby hospital. Due to lacking staff and equipment, the on duty physician advised them to go to a nearby hospital. Baleshwar and the truck driver had no choice. They took her to the big hospital and saved her life.

2) Sketch the character of Roma and Baleshwar

Ans: Roma Telreja was a call centre executive. She was a B.Com graduate from Pune. She had been working in the call centre for the last two years. She loved her job talking and connecting to customers, and making new friends there.

Baleshwar Mishra was a youngster from Mirzapur, U.P. He was an unemployed high school dropout who had recently come to Mumbai. He lived there with his two older brother. He searched for job but in vain.

3) Briefly describe how Baleshwar Mishra saved Roma's life

Ans: When Baleshwar saw the girl lying on the tracks, he jumped off the moving train and rushed towards to help her. He lifted her up, crossed the tracks and walked till he reached the main road. He implored the motorists for help but nobody stopped

Finally a tempo truck driver stopped and helped Baleshwar lay Roma in the back of the truck. They took her to the nearby hospital. She was admitted and given treatment. So he saved her life.

4) "Take the girl to Airoli", suggested the traffic police. But Baleshwar disagreed. Why did he do so? What happened then?

Ans: The traffic police suggested Baleshwar to take Roma to Airoli hospital. But Baleshwar disagreed to do so because the Airoli hospital was at least 10 km away. It would take much time to reach the hospital. Roma was in critical condition. She had to be treated as early as possible. So Baleshwar refused to go to Airoli hospital.

Then they went to the hospital where they would find lacking staff and equipment. The on duty physician advised them to go to the nearby hospital. There everything went well.

## Extracts

Read the following extracts and answer the questions.

1) "Let's go and help her"

a) Who made this statement?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra made this statement

b) What happened to her?

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

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

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

2) There's a girl by the tracks!

a) Whose voices were those?

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

b) Why was she there?

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

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

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

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

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra is the speaker.

b) Why did he choose the closer place?

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

c) After reaching the closer place, What happened?

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



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

a) Who does 'chacha' refer to?

ans: The tempo- truck driver

b) Who is the 'I'?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra

c) Why did he borrow the mobile?

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

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

a) Who is the 'I' here?

Ans: Baleshwar

b) Who does 'him' refer to?

Ans: The tempo truck driver

c) Why should he thank him?

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

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

a) Who does 'me' refer to?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra

b) Who does 'her' refer to?

Ans: Roma Talreja

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

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

7) "Behenji aap theek hai?"

a) Who does Behenji refer to?

Ans: Roma Talreja

b) Who is the speaker?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra

c) What happened to her?

Ans: She fell off the moving train and badly hurt.

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

a) Who is the girl here?

Ans: Roma Talreja

b) Why did Baleshwar disagree to his suggestion?

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

c) What did Baleshwar do then?

Ans: He took her to the nearby hospital

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

a) Who does I refer to?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra

b) What reply did the speaker get?

Ans: To call her brother Dinesh Talreja

c) What do you mean by black out here?

Ans: To become unconscious

10) "I can never repay Baleshwar"

a) Who said this?

Ans: Roma Talreja

b) Who was Baleshwar?

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

c) Why couldn't the speaker repay him?

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

## Lesson-3

### Gentleman of Rio en Medio

#### Extracts

Read the following extracts and answer the questions.

1) These Americans are buena gente,

a) From which lesson is this line taken from?

Ans: Gentleman of Rio en Medio

b) Who is the speaker here?

Ans: The old gentleman of Rio en Medio.

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

Ans: It means 'good people'

d) Why are Americans treated 'buena gente'?

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) What quality do you understand of Americans?

Ans: They were sincere /prompt

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

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

e) How many acres of excessive land

Ans: It was eight acres.

f) Why did the speaker say like this?

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

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

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

b) Who is the speaker talking to?

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

c) What did he not like ? And why?

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

man of principle.

d) Who does 'you' refer to?

Ans: 'You' refers to American people.

e) What was the decision then?

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

a) Who does 'he' refer to?

Ans: The old gentleman

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

Ans: He was a man of principle

c) How much money did he take?

Ans: He took only twelve hundred dollars.

d) How much excessive money was offered to him?

Ans: Almost double to the previous one.

e) What was the amount that previously agreed upon?

Ans: It was twelve hundred dollars.

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

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

b) Who purchased the land? Ans: The Americans

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

Ans: The price was twelve hundred dollars    d) When did he speaker say this?

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

e) Why was the speaker offered the extra price?

Ans: Because after survey they came to know the land was 8 acres excessive.

f) Why did the speaker say like this?

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

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

a) Who said this?

Ans: American people

b) To whom was it said?

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

c) Why does the speaker comment so?

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

d) Who signs the deed / sells the property?

Ans: The old gentleman of Rio-en-Medio

e) what had happened to the property?

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

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

a) Who does 'we' refer to?

Ans: Don Anselmo and Americans

b) Who does 'he' refer to?

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

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

Ans: They spoke about rain and his family

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

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

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

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

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

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

8) "Yes, I admit that".

a) Who does 'I' refer to?

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

b) What did the speaker admit?

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

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

a) Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans: The old gentleman of Rio-en-Medio

b) Who did the trees belong to?

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

10) Legally we owned the trees but the old man had been so generous, refusing what

amounted to a fortune for him'

a) Who does 'we' refer to?

Ans: Americans and the old gentleman of Rio - en- Medio.

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

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

## Lesson No 4

### Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Multiple Choice Questions:

1) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was a \_\_\_\_\_ reader.

- a) **voracious**      b) good      c) excellent      d) skillful

2) Ambedkar spent most of his life by \_\_\_\_\_

- a) **reading books**      b) attending conferences

- c) importing books      d) purchasing books

3) 'Mooknayak', 'Bahishkrit Bharat' and 'Samatha' were

- a) voice mails      **b) newspapers**      c) political parties      d) magazines

4) In Newyork Dr. Ambedkar purchased about

- a) 1000 new books    b) 2000 new books      **c) 2000 old books**    d) 1000 old books

5) The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. constitution gave freedom to the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Americans      b) Indians      **c) Black Americans**      d) Africans

6) Babasaheb was influenced by the life and work of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Mahatma Gandhi      **b) Mahatma Phule**      c) Nehru      d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

7) Babasaheb was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in the elections under the Constitution of India act \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1932      **b) 1935**      c) 1934      d) 1835

8) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was choosen to be the first law minister of independent India by

- a) M.K. Gandhi      b) Mahatma Phule      **c) Nehru**      d) Sardar Vallabhabai Patel

9) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was hailed as the modern \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Chanakya      b) man      **c) Manu**      d) Philosopher

10) Nehru described Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as a symbol of

- a) revolt**      b) freedom      c) non-violence      d) violence

## Short Answers (2 marks)

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

OR

Ambedkar had an insatiable thirst for books justify.

Ans: Ambedkar was a voracious reader. He had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. In New York he purchased 2000 old books. And it is recorded that at the time of the Second Round Table Conference in London, he bought so many books that they had to be sent to India in 32 boxes.

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

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

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

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

4 ) How did Gandhiji and Ambedkar try to bring oneness among the people?

Ans: Under the policy of Divide and Rule, the British rulers exaggerated caste distinctions and divided the people of India. Gandhiji and Ambedkar tried to bring oneness of the Hindu Community. Gandhiji did so by reminding the higher castes of their duty towards the depressed classes . Ambedkar did the same by reminding them of their inherent rights to equality with the higher and more powerful castes

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

Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru chose Dr. Ambedkar to be the first Law Minister of Independent India. Because he had skills in the field of law and legislation as also a tribute to his vision of social justice a vision which was sought to be infused into the new Indian polity..



6) What are the significant observations of Dr. Ambedkar on the constitution?

Ans: The constitution is a fundamental document which defines the powers and functions of the legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. It upholds the fundamental Rights of the citizens. The constitution has also limited the authority of these organs to avoid tyranny and oppression.

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

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

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

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

### **Extract**

1) "He had an insatiable thirst for books"

a) Who is the 'He'?

Ans: Dr. B.R Ambedkar

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

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

c) What does insatiable mean in the context?

Ans: cut down

2) "He was voracious reader".

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

Ans: Very eager for knowledge

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

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

c) How long was he a voracious reader?

Ans: He was a voracious reader throughout his life.

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

a) Who bought so many books?

Ans: Dr. B.R Ambedkar

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

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

Ans: He needed 32 boxes

d) What does it speak about the person?

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

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

a) Which are the three pillars of the state?

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

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

Ans: The Jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled

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

Ans: ability to see, hear and understand.

5) "The constitution is a fundamental document"

a) Who were the chairman and the other luminary members of the Drafting Committee of the constitution?

Ans: Dr. B. R Ambedkar was the Chairman, The other luminary members of the committee were Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, K.M Munshi and N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.

b) What does the constitution define?

Ans: The constitution defines the position and powers of the three organs of the state the legislature, the executive and the judiciary

c) What is the purpose of a constitution?

Ans: The purpose of the constitution is not merely to create the organs of the state but to limit their authority.

6) In an interesting observation, he once described the methods of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and satyagraha as the "grammar of anarchy"

a) Who does 'He' refer to?

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b) When do these methods assume importance?

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

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

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

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

a) Who was Avvai?

Ans: Avvai was a Tamil poetess.

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

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

c) Which is superior and which is inferior?

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

The misers are inferior because they do not help others

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

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

Ans: This policy is called 'Divide and Rule'

b) Why did they adopt this policy?

Ans: They wanted to have control over the Indians.

c) What does the word 'exaggerate' mean?

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

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

a) Who were these two great Indians?

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

b) What did one remind the higher caste?

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

c) What did the other remind the Depressed Classes?

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

d) What did both of them bring about?

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

## Lesson No 5

### The Concert

- 1) The mother silenced Smita, because \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Anant was reading                      b) Anant was playing playing sitar
- c) She did not want her to wake up her brother**
- d) Father was reading a newspaper
- 2) Anant was suffering from \_\_\_\_\_
- a) fever                      b) asthama                      **c) cancer**                      d) influenza
- 3) Anant was the best \_\_\_\_\_ player.
- a) table tennis**                      b) cricket                      c) kho-kho                      d) hockey
- 4) Anant was already able to \_\_\_\_\_
- a) construct                      b) sing                      c) write                      **d) compose**
- 5) The great tabala player who was accompanied Pandith Ravi Shankar was \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Shivakumar                      **b) Ustad Allah Rakha**                      c) Sadashiva                      d) Somashekhar
- 6) Pandith Ravi Shankar is the maestro in playing the \_\_\_\_\_
- a) drum                      b) flute                      c) violine                      **d) sitar**
- 7) Smita went to the concert with her \_\_\_\_\_
- a) father**                      b) Aunt Shushila                      c) mother                      b) brother Anant
- 8) "Take him home, give him the things he likes" the doctor said like this because,
- a) Anant had been completely cured                      **b) Anant had not many days to live**
- c) there were too many patients in the hospital
- d) Anant gave them too much trouble
- 9) "They had come with high hopes" their hopes were that
- a) they could get tickets to the concert
- b) Pandit Ravi Shankar would come to their house
- c) The doctors would be able to cure Anant**
- d) They could stay with Aunt Shushila

- 10) Suddenly a daring thought came to Smita. The thought was that
- a) **She could request Pandit Ravi Shankar to play for her brother**
  - b) She could go to the concert with her brother
  - c) She could take her mother to the concert
  - d) She should not go to the concert alone
- 11) When Smita approached Pandit Ravi Shankar she was discouraged by
- a) Pandit Ravi Shankar himself
  - b) the audience
  - c) **moustachioed man**
  - d) Ustad Allah Rakha
- 12) Smita went towards the stage to
- a) meet the tabala player
  - b) **request Ravi Shankar to come to her house**
  - c) talk about the evening concert
  - d) offer bouquets to Ravi Shankar
- 13) Smita had known the frightening truth. The truth was that
- a) her brother would recover
  - b) her brother would become strong
  - c) her brother would become weak
  - d) **her brother was going to die of cancer**
- 14) When Anant heard about the concert, he
- a) **expressed his desire to go for it**
  - b) did not show any interest
  - c) was shocked to hear about it
  - d) asked his sister to go for it
- 15) "They did not voice their fears" they refers to
- a) doctors
  - b) teachers
  - c) playmates
  - d) **family members**

### Extracts

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

a. Who was sleeping?

Ans : Anant was sleeping

b) Why does he need rest?

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

c) What was happening there?

Ans: Smitha was reading news paper loudly

## **Extracts**

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

a. Who was sleeping?

Ans : Anant was sleeping

b) Why does he need rest?

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

c) What was happening there?

Ans: Smitha was reading news paper loudly

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans : No

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

a) Who said the above statement?

Ans.: Doctors who were treating Ananth

b) Why did they say so?

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

c) Were these words of hopes and despair?

Ans.: despair

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

a) Who suggested a walk in the Park?

Ans. : Aunt Sushila suggested a walk in the park

b) How was her mood in the Park?

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

c) Why did speaker make the statement?

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

**5. “But they did not voice their fears”**

a. What did Ananth’s parents fear?

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

b. why did speaker behave towards him

Ans- they knew that he had not many days to live

c How did they behave towards him?

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

**6 “Enjoy yourself, lucky you!”**

A Who considered as lucky?

Ans- Smitha

b. Why is she lucky?

Ans’: She is lucky because she was going to attend the music concert of pandit Ravi Shankar, with her father.

c. Why did speaker say like this?

Ans-Ananth could not go because of his ill health

**7. “Panditji is a busy man. you must not bother him with such requests”**

a. Who was bothering panditji?”

Ans. : Smitha

b. What was the request made?

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

c. Why was she bothering?

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

### **8. "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 Ananth had cancer and was confined to bed. He could not go anywhere with Smitha.

c. How was she consoled?

Ans: Smitha's aunt suggested to take walk in the park to feel better.

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

A. Who would perform for the boy?

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

b. Why would they perform?

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

c) Where was the concert arranged?

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

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

a. Who could not believe their eyes?

Ans.: Neighbors could not believe their eyes

b. What couldn't they believe their eyes?

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

c. Why could not they believe?

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



## Lesson 7

### Colours of Silence

#### Long Answers (4 marks)

1) Physical disability is no barrier to success. Justify

Or

Satish Gujaral became a great artist. Explain

Ans: Satish lost his hearing at an early age. So the schools refused his admission. His father and brother encouraged him by providing books and teaching him many things at home. Once he was inspired by watching the restless energy of a bird. He took a pencil and began the art of sketching even at his father's opposition. Later by the support of his father, he joined the best school of art. He became a famous artist. He achieved in many art forms like painting, sculpture and architecture. His works have been exhibited in the prestigious museums of the world. He secured many awards including the honour of Padma Vibhushan.

## Lesson 8

### SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. According to Keilis-Borok the following cannot enjoy a higher income\_\_

A. doctors B. Businessmen C. Lawyers D. **scientists**

2. "A writer is not a writer merely a person who writes: a writer is a person who cannot live without writing."-this is a saying by

A. Keilis-Borok B. Rabindranath Tagore C. **Leo Tolstoy** D. A scientist

3. Science is an exciting adventure where major reward comes from\_\_

A. society B. Scientists C. **discovery itself** D. everyone

4. By science a Scientist cannot get

A. camaraderie B. Independence C. **Money** D. freedom

5. The scientist Keilis-Borok worked on

A. cold war B. Nuclear weapons C. **seismic waves** D. biotechnology

6. The scientist Keilis-Borok was summoned by

A. **the President of Russian Academy of Sciences** B. the palace of Nations in Geneva  
C. the President of America D. the President of United Kingdom.

7. In 1960, every man and child on the earth lived under the threat of annihilation by

A. cold war B. bombs C. great countries D. **nuclear weapon**

8. The technical experts were summoned to the Palace of Nations in Geneva to solve the problem of

A. **nuclear weapon test ban** B. nuclear test C. power politics D. annihilation

9. People trained in theoretical physics are head hunted by\_\_

A. scientific institutions B. **financial institutions** C. mathematical institutions  
D. educational institutions

10. Those who trained in biological research become founders and directors in

A. electronics industry B. **Pharmaceutical industry** C. large scale industry D. bio industry

11. According to Keilis-Borok the indispensable guardian and care taker of humanity, is

A. nuclear energy B. bio technology C. **science** D. industrial growth

12. If you are so clever, why are you so poor? -The professional addressed as 'you' in the statement refers more than others to a \_\_

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

13. The writer says, "I found myself in Geneva." It expresses, more than anything else, the writer's

A. pleasure B. **surprise** C. anxiety D. annoyance

14. "immersion in science does not go with common sense," suggests\_\_

**absentmindedness of scientists**

15. Which of the following qualities help the scientists to come up with a solution to the problem.

A. **self-assessment** B. Self-praise C. popularity D. self-discipline

## 2 MARK QUESTIONS

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

**Ans.:** Because they cannot live without science. Their discovery brings the reward. Instead of money, they enjoy freedom, discovering the mysteries of nature and teamwork.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Poetry Section**

**Unit- 1**

**Grandma Climbs a Tree (4 Marks)**

**Ruskin Bond**

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

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

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

## Unit II

### The Quality of Mercy (4 Marks)

William Shakespeare

#### Memorize the poem

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;  
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven  
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:  
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.  
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes

The throned monarch better than his crown.  
His scepter shows the force of temporal power,  
The attribute to awe and majesty,  
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;  
But mercy is above this sceptred sway;

It is enthroned in the heart of kings;  
It is an attribute to God himself;  
And earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice.

Note: This poem is for memorization.

Give importance to the spellings and punctuations.

The poem should be as same as the photo copy.

## Unit - III

### I AM THE LAND (1 Marks)

#### Marina de Bellagente

##### Important Objectives :

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

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

- to look at things fixedly for a long time.

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

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

13) What does the word 'own' mean

- Possess.

14) The Figure of speech from this poem.

a) I am the land, I wait \_\_\_\_\_ Personification

b) You shout. I lie patient \_\_\_\_\_ Personification

c) Then some one tickles me \_\_\_\_\_ Personification

d) A chain link necklace \_\_\_\_\_ Personification

e) I wait with muddy holes and car lot eyes. I stare \_\_\_\_\_  
Personification

## Unit - IV

### The song of India (2 Marks)

V. K. Gokak

#### Important Questions to be done.

1) Identify the two speakers in the poem, " The song of India'. What does one of the speakers want to sing about ?

Ans- The two speakers in the poem are the poet and the mother India. The speaker

wants to sing about the glorious picture of the past and also wishes to sing India's natural beauty.

2) What are the epics ? Why does the poet call the temples as epics in stones ?

Ans- The Epics are long narrative poems of heroic deeds. The poet calls the temples as

epics in stones because our historical temples are carved in stones and depict the grand stories of ancient times.

3) Who does the poet mean by 'of your children that died to call their own'? Why does he call so?

Ans- Here the 'children' refers to the Indian soldiers who died fighting for the nation.

4) What, according to the poet, is the contribution of the seers and prophets?

Ans- The seers and prophets are the holy men who showed the straight path for the man

to end all the sufferings.

5) What do the night, the sun god and clear dawn represent ?

Ans- The night represents sorrows. The sun god represents the hand that saves and the clear dawn represents a bright future for our country.

6) What message does the poet V.K.Gokak wish to convey through the poem ?

Ans- The poem conveys the message that

- we must be proud of our tradition, culture, heroes and industrial progress.
- we must also not forget the problems such as poverty and unemployment, class and caste conflict etc.
- we must strive to solve these problems from our motherland.

## **Poem 6**

### **Ballad of the Tempest**

#### **Reference to context**

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

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

Ans: To the sailors

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

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

c) From which poem are the lines extracted?

Ans: Ballad of the Tempest

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

a) Which is the fearful thing referred her?

Ans: The tempest



b) Where did the fearful thing appear?

Ans: The fearful thing appeared in the sea

c) What did it shatter?

Ans: It shattered the mast of the ship

3) "So we shuddered there in silence

For the stoutest held his breath"

a) Who shuddered in silence? Ans: The sailors

b) Why were they shuddered in silence?

Ans: Because they heard the breaking sound of the mast

c) Who does stoutest refer to?

Ans: To the brave sailors

4) "We are lost" The captain shouted

As he staggered down the stairs"

a) Who does 'we' refer to?

Ans: To the captain of the ship and his crewmates

b) Why did he shout so?

Ans: He saw his ship destroyed by the storm

c) How did his daughter react?

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

5) "Isn't God upon the ocean

Just the same as on the land"

a) Who said this?

Ans: The captain's daughter

b) To whom was it said?

Ans: To her father (Captain)

c) When did the speaker say so?

Ans: When the captain was desperately shouting that they were lost.

6) "Isn't God upon the ocean  
Just the same as on the land"

a) Who said this?

Ans: The captain's daughter

b) To whom was it said?

Ans: To her father (Captain)

c) When did the speaker say so?

Ans: When the captain was desperately shouting that they were lost.

### **Collocations**

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

- |              |   |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| 1. Rapid     | - | <u>growth</u> , progress, movement, speed  |
| 2. long      | - | small, hen, <u>run</u> , food              |
| 3. earth     | - | land, water, <u>quake</u> , sun            |
| 4. railway   | - | <u>station</u> , chair, run, stop          |
| 5. post      | - | book, <u>box</u> , paper, table            |
| 6. honey     | - | <u>moon</u> , sun, star, earth             |
| 7. wall      | - | door, table, <u>clock</u> , journey        |
| 8. blood     | - | post, water, book, <u>bank</u>             |
| 9. photo     | - | <u>studio</u> , table, lady, man           |
| 10. money    | - | coins, letter, stamp, <u>order</u>         |
| 11. charming | - | hot, <u>girl</u> , answer, book            |
| 12. self     | - | myself, <u>discipline</u> , mother, stars  |
| 13. wheel    | - | stool, paper, book, <u>chair</u>           |
| 14. police   | - | nurse, conductor, <u>constable</u> , stand |
| 15. hand     | - | pants, sari, socks, <u>kerchief</u>        |

16. twinkling	-	<u>stars</u> , moon, sun, earth
17. break	-	lunch, dinner, <u>fast</u> , last
18. freedom	-	<u>fighter</u> , boxer, wrestler, swimmer
19. leave	-	answer, question, <u>letter</u> , box
20. brisk	-	run, <u>walk</u> , sing, dance
21. shake	-	leg, mouth, <u>hands</u> , eye
22. mouth	-	talking, eating, <u>watering</u> , licking
23. nuclear	-	land, <u>weapon</u> , bottle, bolt
24. speedy	-	<u>recovery</u> , damage, task, time
25. dimple	-	<u>chin</u> , cheek, hair, lips
26. lay	-	attention, <u>emphasis</u> , notice, order
27. land	-	quake, house, <u>lord</u> , rain
28. pay	-	emphasis, <u>attention</u> , order, request
29. strong	-	water, milk, <u>coffee</u> , honey
30. wavy	-	girl, <u>hair</u> , lady, story

### ***Syllabification***

How many syllables does each of the following words contain?

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

quiz - quiz = 1

1. whole - whole = 1
2. wide - wide = 1
3. school- school = 1
4. moon - moon = 1
5. week - week = 1
6. sweep - sweep = 1
7. soul - soul = 1
8. drop - drop = 1
9. wrong - wrong = 1
10. crown - crown = 1
11. knees - knees = 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Give one word for each of the following**

1. A person who enters a building in order to steal. (burglar)
2. A person who reads for knowledge (voracious)
3. To speak in a very kind way. (polite)
4. To talk in a slow voice. (whisper)
5. To make movement with hands. (gesture)
6. Lower the body close to the ground. (crouch)
7. One who travels to workplace daily. (commuter)
8. A man to whom a woman is engaged to be married. (fiancé)
9. A person who loves his country. (patriot)
10. A piece of enclosed land planted with fruit trees. (orchard)
11. A person who is very skilled in a particular field or activity. (wizard)
12. One does the scientific study of the sun, moon etc. (astronomer)
13. A person who drives an aeroplane. (pilot)
14. A person who makes figures in stone, wood, metal etc. (sculptor)
15. A period of ten years. (decade)

## **Section - B**

### **READING**

**II. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below them.**

1. Henry Dunant was born in Geneva, in Switzerland. Henry's mother, a kind-hearted lady, often visited the poor, sick and aged. Henry's father, a busy banker, helped in the work of finding homes for the orphans. When Henry grew up he became a clever banker but the influence of his good parents left a mark on him. He felt that it was the duty of the every good citizen to help people in distress. Once during the war he saw thousands dead and several thousand wounded. Henry quickly organized team to carry the wounded to a church. At first the volunteers did not want to help the injured enemy but by his example Henry showed that all human beings have a right to be have cared for. Though the efforts of Henry Dunant the Red Cross society was born and the society has helped thousands of soldiers all over the world.

1. How do we know that Henry's parents were good people?

Ans: Henry's mother was kind-hearted and visited the poor, sick and aged. His father helped in finding homes for orphans.

2. According to Henry, what should a good citizen do?

Ans: Henry felt that it was the duty of the every good citizen to help people who are in distress.

3. What did Henry do when he saw the wounded people?

Ans: Henry organized a team to carry the wounded soldiers to a church.

4. How was Henry different from other volunteers?

**II. A dialogue is given below. Read it and answer the questions given below:**

1. Sita : I would like to borrow an Encyclopedia.

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

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

Librarian : It is a reference book. You have to use in library itself.

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

a. Sita was happy/ disappointed with the choice.

Ans: disappointed

b. Which word in the conversation means 'to take something for a short time?

Ans: borrow.

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

Rama : I do love to, but .....

Mohan : But What?

Rama : I have an appointment with the dentist.

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

a. Rama did not like/liked going to the film.

Ans: liked

b. Which word in the conversation means, "a doctor who takes care of our teeth.

Ans: a dentist

**III. Read/look at what is given below. Write a sentence using the correct form of word on what you see or read:**

1. Line 6" Line 10"

X \_\_\_\_\_ Y \_\_\_\_\_

Compare X with Y using 'long'

Ans: Line X is longer than line y.

2. Tomato is Rs.50/- per kg. Potato is Rs.30/- per kg.

Compare tomato with potato using 'cost'

Ans: Tomato is costlier than potato.

1] Imagine that you are Pranav/Pramila studying Xth standard, Sarvodaya High School, Khanapur. Write a letter to your father requesting him to send 2000 rupees for your study tour.

From,

Pranav

Sarvodaya High School

Khanapur

Date: 14-12-2017

Dear Father,

I am well with my study here. I hope you are also fine. I study for six hours a day. Our teachers are guiding well for annual exams. Our school teachers have planned for a study tour. It is very important as we are visiting many historical places like Mysore, Beluru Halebeedu, Samanathpura. I need 2000 rupees so I request to send me the amount that I might join my friends in this tour.

Tell my regards to dear mom.

Yours Affectionately

Pranav

To

Shri. Lokesh P.K.

---

## Profile Writing

1] Given below is a profile of Dr. Mukund. Write a paragraph using the clues.

Age : 40 years

Qualification : M.B.B.S.

Place of work : Balamukund Hospital, Parishwad

Reasons for popularity : liked by patient, poor care always cheerful  
soft spoken.

Dr Mukund is 40 years old. He has M.B.B.S. qualification. He has been working in Balmukund Hospital for 12 years. He is very famous in the locality, because he is always cheerful with patients. He takes lot of care about poor people. He is soft spoken. He is liked by all patients of neighbouring area.

## Editing

The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and re write it. Clues are given below.

Ex 1 King Akbar receive a letter from a neighbouring king, asking for a potful of wisdom. He in turn consulted his clever jester birbal.

A] Verbal mistake to be corrected B] Capital letter to be used

Ans :- King Akbar received a letter from a neighboring king asking for a potful of wisdom. He in turn, consulted his clever jester Birbal.

Ex 2 The bird of Happiness caressed Wangjia gentle with its wings and sang for him All his wounds were heeled and he was stronger than ever.

A] adverbial mistake to be corrected

B] use correct spelling

Ans :- a] adverb - gently b] healed

The bird of Happiness caressed Wangjia gently with its wings and sang for him All his wounds were healed and he was stronger than ever.



# Grammar

There are three types of If clauses :-

1 . FIRST CONDITION

2 . SECOND CONDITION

3 . THIRD CONDITION

1 . FIRST CONDITION :-

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

If + present simple , will + infinitive

Example :-

- 1 . If it rains , I won't go to the part .
- 2 . If I see her , I will tell her .
- 3 . She will be late if the train is delayed .
- 4 . If you send this letter now , she will receive it tomorrow .
- 5 . If I do the test , I will improve my English .
- 6 . If I find your ring , I will give it back to you .
- 7 . If it rains tomorrow , I will not have to water the plants .
- 8 . If they do not study hard , they will not pass the exam .

2 . SECOND CONDITION :-

First we can use it to talk about things in the future that are probably not going to be true .

If + would + infinitive

EXAMPLE :-

- 1 . If I won the lottery , I would buy a big house .
- 2 . If I met the queen of England , I would say hello .

- 3 . She would travel all over the world if she were rich .
- 4 . If I played well , I would have a chance to win the match.
- 5 . If I worked hard , I would be rich .
- 6 . If I were rich , my life would change completely .
- 7 .If I would buy a lonely Island , I would build a huge house by the Beach .

### 3 . THIRD CONDITION :-

It talks about the past . It's used to describe a situation that didn't happen and to imagine the result of this situation .

If + past perfect , would + have + past participle EXAMPLE :-

- 1 . If she had studied , she would have passed the exam .
- 2 . If I hadn't eaten so much , I wouldn't have felt sick .
- 3 . If we had taken a taxi , we wouldn't have missed the plane .
- 4 . She wouldn't have been tired , If she had gone to bed earlier .
- 5 . If you had studied for the test , you would have passed it .
- 6 . If you had asked me , I would have helped you .
- 7 . If we had gone to the cinema , we would have seen my friend Jakob
- 8 . If I had not broken my leg , I would have taken part in the contest .
- 9 . If she had taken the bus , She would not have arrived on time .

1	Tag Question	(M C Q)	1 mark
2	Linking words		1 mark
3	Preposition and Article		1 mark
4	Language function	( M C Q )	1 mark
5	Form of verbs		2 marks
6	If clause	(M C Q)	1mark

**Tag questions. (1 Mark)**

**Read the sentence and identify the sentence as Positive or Negative.**

- Positive sentence carries Negative tags. (n't)

Ex : He **is** Swamy, **isn't he?**

She **is** a doctor, **isn't she?**

- Negative sentence carries Positive tags.

Ex : He **isn't** Swamy, **is he?**

She **is not** a doctor, **is she?**

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

Am, Is, Are, Was, Were. Has, Had, Have.

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

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

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

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

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

Present tense		Past tense
Singular	Do	Did
Plural	Does	Did

Third person singular noun takes 'Does'

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. You want money, don't you?

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

Ex :- 1. You are a student                      Ans :- Aren't you ?

2. He is very busy ,Ans :- isn't he ?

3. He was happy ,Ans :- Wasn't he ?

4. They were surprised              Ans :- Weren't they ?

5. You speak English              Ans :- Don't you ?

6 He studies Spanish              Ans :- Dosen' t he ?

7.You studied for the test      Ans :- didn't you ?

8. You have studied all week              Ans :- haven't you ?

9. You will pass the exam      Ans :- won't you ?

10 . you could do for it me      Ans :- couldn' t you ?

11 . you should go now              Ans :- shouldn't you ?

12 . you would like a new job      Ans :- wouldn't you ?

13 .He is Swamy,                      Ans :- isn't he?

14 She is a doctor,Ans :- isn't she?

2 . Negative sentence carries Positive tags.

Ex : 1. He isn't Swamy,              Ans :-is he?

2 . She is not a doctor,      Ans :- is she?

3 You aren't a teacher,      Ans :-are you ?

4 . He isn't a crazy ,      Ans :- is he ?

5 . He wasn't relaxed ,      Ans :- was he ?

6 . They weren't late ,      Ans :-were they ?

7. You don't speak English,      Ans :-do you ?

8. You didn't study for the exam,Ans :-did you ?

9. you haven't been here for all week, Ans :-have you ?

10 . You hadn't done before then ,

Ans :-had

- 11 . You won't fail the exam Ans :-will you ?
- 12 . You can't drive a car , Ans :-can you ?
- 13 . You couldn't do it for me ,Ans :-could you ?
- 14 . We mustn't say anything ,Ans :- must we ?
- 15 . You wouldn't stop me ,Ans :-would you ?

## LINKING WORDS

**Fill in the blanks with the appropriate linking words choosing from the brackets:**

1. Vinutha ..... her sister entered the house,\_\_\_\_\_ there was no electricity ..... they took out a box of matches and lit a lamp. ....

they couldn't see anything. (still, but, and, so)

**Ans: and, but, so, still**

2. .... Venkatram is a rich man, he is not generous. .... his wife helps the needy ..... she was from a poor family ....suffered a lot.. (though, because, and, but)

**Ans: though, but, because, and**

3. Suresh ..... Mahesh went to the bus station ..... they missed the bus. .... they entered the station, the bus left. ....they could not board the bus. (but, as soon as, and, so)

**Ans: and, but, as soon as, so**

4. Ramanna is rich ..... sad ..... discontented. He owns hundred acres of land which he has inherited from his ancestors. He does not possess ..... wife ..... children. (or, but, and, either)

**Ans: but, and, either, or**

1. Abdul Kalam was a disciplined person ..... he was from a poor family, he became popular. He made a name ..... as a scientist ..... as a statesman..... he was service dedicative. (not only, though, but also, because)

**2. Ans: though, not only, but also, because**

3. Radhakrishnan was a teacher. Everybody liked him ..... he had a lot of patience while teaching. .... any student didn't have money to pay fees, he would give him money, ..... he was kind ..... service minded. (If, and, because, as)

**Ans: because, if, as, and**

7. The people did not help Roma\_\_\_\_\_ they were afraid of being trouble involved.\_\_\_\_\_Baleshwar alone had to take Roma.He requested the passersby to help him\_\_\_\_\_,no one heeded him.A tempo truck driver stopped \_\_\_\_\_ took Roma to the hospital. (so,but,and,because)

**Ans: because , so, but, and**

8. The people of Tibbet suffered from cold ..... hunger. They decided to send Wangjia to find a bird of happiness..... he was a bold boy ..... he was a small boy, he was determined ..... the others hesitated to go (because, and, though, while) **Ans: and, because, though, while**

### **3. Prepositions And Article (1 mark)**

#### **A . Prepositions : -1/2 Marks**

Above	Along	Below	By	For	Like
About	Among	Beneath	Concerni	From	Near
			ng		
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

## ARTICLES: 1/2 Marks

### Use of the definite article

- With unique things in nature: the sun, the sky, the moon

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 was very beautiful.

I went to a hotel. The hotel was 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.

- **Use of the indefinite article**

'A' is used before 21 consonants and vowels with a consonants sound especially "u" sound and "o"

Example :- a girl , a book , a university , a boy , a cow , a table

- Used in the sense of 'one of a': I met a friend. I read a novel.
- It is used in the sense of 'one': a book, a pen, a man, a girl.
- With the words 'little' and 'few': a little milk, a few people.
- It is used in exclamatory sentences: what a pretty girl! , what a ?clever boy!
- 'AN' before A, E, I, O and U sounds.

### 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, in)
7. Kabir is .....angry person. So, he is not respected .....anyone.(an, by)
- 8.I went to-----market and bought apples .....children.  
(to, for)
- 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, in )
- 11 . Aravind is \_\_\_\_\_ best student in the class. Everyone looks ---him with a great respect.(the, at)
12. It is \_\_\_\_\_ one rupee note ( a )
- 13.. He is \_\_\_\_\_ member of the committee ( a )
- 14). I have \_\_\_\_\_ lot of \_\_\_\_\_ jewels ( a )
15. we purchased \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful pen ( a )
16. Mary meet \_\_\_\_\_ American ( an )
17. Please wait for half \_\_\_\_\_ hour ( an )
18. This is \_\_\_\_\_ exact copy of the Map ( an )
- 19.. Please get \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella for her ( an )
- 20.. He is \_\_\_\_\_ honest man (an )
21. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ Ramayan (the )
22. Please close \_\_\_\_\_ door (the )
23. January is \_\_\_\_\_ first month of the year (the )
24. \_\_\_\_\_ Sun gives us energy (the )
25. The lion is \_\_\_\_\_ king of beasts ( the )



## 5 . LANGUAGE FUNCTION ( 1 MARK)

**Identify the language function: -**

1. Could you please spare some time, sir?

a. **request** b. apologize c. order d. questioning

2. You're absolutely right

a. **expressing agreement** b. expressing disagreement

c. Complimenting d. Wishing

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

a. questioning b. seeking information

c. seeking help d. **seeking permission**

4. I'm really grateful to you

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

5. I'm very sorry

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

6. You should consult a doctor

a. ordering b. expressing agreement

c. seeking information d. **Suggesting**

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

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

8. Shut the door

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

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

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

10 . Mom : Where are you going Ramya ?

Ramya : School mom

Mom : Then go with dad, dear

Ramya : Yes mom

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

## 6 . FORM OF VERBS ( 2 MARKS )

Fill in the blanks choosing the right form of verbs given in brackets:

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

**(was driving, bought, was)**

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

doodles. **(had discovered, could, began)**

3. Several ..... (visit) to the doctors ..... (follow) with nothing improving for Satish. He ..... (remain) in his silent world and .....

(manage) to paint and draw for himself. **(visits, followed, remained, managed)**

4. One day Ganesh ..... (ride) the bicycle, and..... (lose) control. He hit against an electric pole. His left leg .....(fracture) and ..... (be) badly hurt. **(rode, lost, fractured, was)**

5. The first baby bomb .....(be+drop) on the city of Hiroshima. Many people .....(be+kill) and injured. **(was dropped, were killed)**

6. A dancer\_\_\_\_\_ (offer) prayers asking forgiveness to the earth goddess before she .....(begin) the dance. Chefs offer a prayer to the stove before they .....(cook) for certain religious functions. These ..... (be) rituals at various stages of building a house. **(offers, begins, cook, are)**

7. The seamen .....(have+lose) their patience. They..... (think) that they were duped Guillermo..... (tell) Columbus that the seamen were men with common feelings.

**(had lost, thought, told)**

8. India .....(be+rule) by the Britishers for 200 years. Youths like Bhagath .....(fight) for freedom. Now our country .....(be) a democratic country. **(was ruled, fought, is)**

9. Ramu ..... (be+stand) in front of the school. The teacher who ..... (see) him (question) him. **(was standing, saw, questioned)**

10. Maria ..... (have) a dog. She ..... (buy) it from London last year. She ..... (be) severely attached to her pet and her family also ..... (love) it. **(had, bought, was, loved)**

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Advocate, advice, advert, adverb.     | 2. Accept, accord, access, account.    |
| 3. Benzene, bend, benefit, bench.        |  |
| 4. Comrade, complaint, complex, comfort. |  |
| 5. Cancer, candle, canteen, cancel.      | 6. Certify, cerebral, certain, cereal. |
| 7. Decompose, decide, declaim, decorate. |  |
| 8. Early, earnest, earth, earn.          | 9. Genius, gentle, general, genuine.   |
| 10. Hero, hermit, herself, herbs.        |  |
| 11. King, kinetic, kindly, kinder.       | 12. Laminate, lamp, lamb, lament.      |
| 13. Interest, indeed, index, indent.     | 14. Insect, insure, insult, insert.    |
| 15. Maintain, mains, maiden, mail.       | 16. Notice, notify, notary, note.      |
| 17. Offer, officer, offend, offence.     | 18. Polite, polish, police, pole.      |
| 19. Rather, ration, rating, ratio.       | 20. Vendor, venture, vent, venue.      |

### **SMS WRITING**

- |                     |   |                         |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1) Hw r u?          | - | How are you?            |
| 2) whr r u?         | - | Where are you?          |
| 3) r u busy?        | - | Are you busy?           |
| 4) y r u sad?       | - | Why are you sad?        |
| 5) y r v here?      | - | Why are we here?        |
| 6) zzz well. gud n8 | - | Sleep well. Good night. |
| 7) r u gng 2 day?   | - | Are you going today?    |
| 8) c u l8r          | - | See you later?          |

9) r u dringing t?	Are you drinking tea?
10) v 1 d match? -	We won the match.
11) I m la8 bcoz f rain -	I am late because of rain
12) 2n 2 makes -4	Two and two makes four.
13) plz come b4 its 2 l8 -	Please come before it is too late.
14) y r u sad	Why are you sad.
15) i 8 rice 4 l8 -	I ate rice for lunch.
16) v r rdy 2 go -	We are ready to go.
17) do d wrk n go home -	Do the work and go home.
18) I cnot c d t pot -	I cannot see the tea pot.
19) v r la8 2dy -	we are late today.
20) y r v here? -	Why are we here?

### REFERENCE SKILL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>	
1 News paper		Related to
2 Atlas [Book of maps]		Particular
3 Dictionary		Spellings, p
4 Thesaurus	It's a book of synonyms and antonyms	
5 Encyclopedia	Basic information on every subject	
6 Index		Names of t
7 Bibilography :	A list of reference books for more information on a subject/topic	
8 Map	A miniature geographical picture to locate various places, rivers, mountains, states, borders and countries.	
9 Magazine	Periodicals with news and information, entertainment and pastime and articles, stories.	
10 Publication	Related books, magazines,	











