



ELITE
ENGLISH

An Honest Path to reach the students

DDPI TUMKUR(S)-DIST

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ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONS IN A QUESTION PAPER

Q.No.	Q. Type	Section	Lesson	Marks
1	MC	Prose	P-4	1
2	MC	Prose	P-3	1
3	MC	Prose	P-6	1
4	SA1	Prose	P-7	2
5	SA1	Prose	P-8	2
6	SA1	Prose	P-1	2
7	SA1	Prose	P-5	2
8	LA1	Prose	P-2 (P-5)	4
9	SA2	Prose	P-4	3
10	SA2	Prose	P-3	3
11	SA2	Prose	P-6	3
12	SA1	SR	S-3 (S-4)	2
13	SA1	SR	S-1 (S-2)	2
14	MC	Poem	Pt-4	1
15	VSA	Poem	Pt-3(Figures of Speech)	1
16	VSA	Poem	Pt-2	1
17	SA2	Poem	Pt-8	3
18	LA1	Poem	Pt-7 (Pt-2)	4
19	SA1	Poem	Pt-1	2
20	SA1	Poem	Pt-6	2
21	SA1	Poem	Pt-5	2
22		Vocabulary	Prefix	1
23			Collocation	1
24			One word	1
25			Syllable	1
26		Reading	New word	1
27			New word	1
28			Degrees	1
29			Jumbled words	1
30-33		Grammar	Passage	4
34			Voices	1
35			Infinitive	1
36			Question Tag	1
37			Interrogatives	1
38			Prepositions	2
39			Verb forms	2
40			Reported Speech	2
41		Reference	Linkers	2
42			Messages	1
43			Vocabulary	1
44		Writing	Dictionary	1
45			Letter	4
46			Paragraph error	4

LESSON WISE HIGHLIGHTS

LESSON-1 A HERO (Expected 2+2 or3+1)

All possible questions from the first lesson:

- ✓ Newspaper report
- ✓ Father's defense
- ✓ Swami's desperate efforts.
- ✓ Frightful proposition.
- ✓ Experience in the office room.
- ✓ Appreciation.

Points to be learnt:

- ✓ A boy fought with a tiger.
- ✓ Father said courage is important.
- ✓ Even a weak man can fight if he has courage.
- ✓ Swami said strength is more important.
- ✓ Father challenged Swami to sleep alone in the office.
- ✓ It was a frightful proposition.
- ✓ Swami slept beside his grandmother.
- ✓ He gave father excuses to escape sleeping alone.
- ✓ Swami said elders could join the cricket club.
- ✓ He would sleep from the first of next month.
- ✓ Office was dusty and there may be scorpions.
- ✓ In the office room he dreamt of devils.
- ✓ He slept under the bench.
- ✓ He had a dream.
- ✓ A tiger was chasing him.
- ✓ He tried to open his eyes.
- ✓ He saw something moving.
- ✓ He caught it and bit it.
- ✓ That was a burglar
- ✓ He became a hero.
- ✓ People congratulated him.
- ✓ His classmates respected him, teachers patted him, headmaster called him a true scout.
- ✓ Inspector told him to join the police.
- ✓ Swami wished to become an engine driver or a railway guard or a bus conductor.

LESSON - 2 THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS(1+2 or 3)

All possible questions from the lesson:

- ✓ Accident.
- ✓ Baleshwar's reaction.
- ✓ Baleshwar gets help to take Roma to hospital.
- ✓ Baleshwar and Roma's profile.
- ✓ Baleshwar revisits the accident spot.
- ✓ People's fear.

Extracts

- ✓ Let's go help her.
- ✓ My sister is injured.
- ✓ Take her to Airoli.
- ✓ There's a closer place I know.
- ✓ I could not thank him.
- ✓ They fear getting trapped in the courts or with the police.

Points to be learnt:

- ✓ Roma got into a crowded train
- ✓ She was trying to stand in the corner of the train..
- ✓ Somebody pushed her.
- ✓ She fell down by the tracks.
- ✓ Baleshwar saw Roma near the tracks. He pulled the chain.
- ✓ He called the others for help. But none helped.
- ✓ He jumped off the train.
- ✓ He lifted Roma and walked to the road.
- ✓ He asked motorists for help.
- ✓ Nobody stopped. Later a tempo truck driver stopped.
- ✓ A police man told Baleshwar to take her to Airoli.
- ✓ Baleshwar said there was a hospital nearby.
- ✓ They got first aid in the hospital as there were no proper facilities.
- ✓ They took her to the Divine Multi Speciality hospital.
- ✓ Dr. Agarwal treated her without any paperwork as Roma was serious.
- ✓ The truck driver went away.
- ✓ Baleshwar could not thank him.
- ✓ Baleshwar revisited the accident spot.
- ✓ A railway employee helped him to get Roma's cell phone and handbag.
- ✓ People don't come to help because they are afraid of police and courts.

LESSON - 3 GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO(1+2 or 3)

All possible questions from the lesson:

- ✓ The property
- ✓ Don Anselmo's appearance and behavior.
- ✓ Americans – Buena gente.
- ✓ Americans renovate the house.
- ✓ Children's behavior.
- ✓ Americans complaint.

Points to be learnt:

- ✓ Don Anselmo's house was small, wretched and quaint.
- ✓ There was an orchard.
- ✓ It was gnarled and beautiful.
- ✓ There was a creek.
- ✓ Anselmo always wore old Prince Alberts.
- ✓ He wore torn gloves.
- ✓ He had the skeleton of an umbrella as his stick.
- ✓ He was powerful like Senator Catron.
- ✓ When he came to meet the Americans, he bowed to all, removed his hat and gloves slowly like Charlie Chaplin.
- ✓ Don Anselmo agreed to sell the property for thousand two hundred dollars.
- ✓ Americans surveyed the land, found extra land.
- ✓ They were ready to pay money.
- ✓ Don Anselmo felt insulted and did not like it..
- ✓ Americans replastered the old house, pruned the trees, patched the fence.
- ✓ Children played under the trees, built fences, took flowers and disturbed the Americans.
- ✓ Americans complained.
- ✓ Anselmo said he had sold only land to them, not trees. He planted the trees for every child born in the village.
- ✓ Americans then bought the trees from each person.

EXTRACTS:

- ✓ "We've made a discovery."
- ✓ "These Americans are Buena gente."
- ✓ "They are willing to pay you for the additional land."
- ✓ "I don't like to have you speak to me in that manner."
- ✓ "I do not care to be insulted."
- ✓ "Yes, I admit that."
- ✓ "I could not sell the trees because they are not mine."

LESSON-4 DR.B.R AMBEDKAR (2+1 , 3)

All possible questions from the lesson:

- ✓ Ambedkar's great thirst of books
- ✓ Fourteenth amendment of U.S. constitution
- ✓ Constitution Drafting committee
- ✓ Three pillars of the state
- ✓ Ambedkar and constitution
- ✓ Ambedkar and Nehru
- ✓ Ambedkar and Gandhi's attempts to wipe out caste system

Points to be learnt:

- ✓ Ambedkar as a voracious reader
- ✓ Purchasing of books in New York
- ✓ Major influences to Ambedkar
- ✓ News Paper of Started by Ambedkar
- ✓ Congress and Ambedkar
- ✓ Role of Ambedkar in constitution Drafting committee
- ✓ Ambedkar and Nehru
- ✓ Campaigns of Ambedkar against social injustice
- ✓ Importance of constitutional methods to achieve social objective
- ✓ Ambedkar views with Buddha and others
- ✓ Nehru's reference in Loka Sabha about Ambedkar after his death

LESSON-5 THE CONCERT(2+2 or1+3)

All possible questions from the lesson:

- ✓ Smitha's excitement.
- ✓ Coming to Bombay.
- ✓ Anant – a talented boy.
- ✓ Doctor's advise.
- ✓ Smitha – a loving sister (Smitha fulfills her brother's wish)

Points to be learnt:

- ✓ Smitha read about Pandit Ravishankar's concert at Shanmukananda auditorium.
- ✓ Anant felt it was the chance of a lifetime.
- ✓ Smitha and her family came to Bombay for Anant's treatment for cancer.
- ✓ They came with high hopes in the miracles of science.
- ✓ Anant was a talented boy.

- ✓ He was the best table tennis player, fastest runner, played sitar and composed his own tunes.
- ✓ Doctors told to take Anant home because he could not be cured.
- ✓ They told the parents to give him things he liked and keep him happy.
- ✓ Smitha went to the concert with her father.
- ✓ She thought of fulfilling Anant's wish.
- ✓ She wriggled through the crowd and told the sad story of Anant to Pandi tRavishankar.
- ✓ She requested them to come home and play sitar for Anant.
- ✓ Next day, both the maestros came and played for Anant.
- ✓ The maestros played for Anant though they were busy and famous persons.

LESSON-6 THE DISCOVERY (2+2, 1+3 or 4)

All possible questions from the lesson:

- ✓ Seaman's discontent against Columbus
- ✓ Columbus and his patience
- ✓ Pepe's loyalness to columbus
- ✓ Role of Guillermo Iris and Pedro
- ✓ Discovery of Columbus

Points to be learnt:

- ✓ Mutiny of seamen
- ✓ Pedro and drunken seaman
- ✓ Worst enemy of Columbus
- ✓ Pepe's role in this play
- ✓ Warnings of Columbus
- ✓ Expressions of discontent by seamen
- ✓ Columbus as a disciplinarian man
- ✓ Role of Fransisco and Pedro
- ✓ Ending of the plot.

Extracts;

- ✓ "There is a limits to patience, sir"
- ✓ " We are like bats trying to fly by day"
- ✓ "Mutiny is an ugly word sir"
- ✓ "A good sailor knows his place"
- ✓ "They are horrible when they drink too much"
- ✓ " The Santa Maria will be the lighter for his carcass"
- ✓ " I knew how high feelings had run"
- ✓ " I will perform it my self"
- ✓ " You are an excellent sailor"
- ✓ "I hope my loyalty has never been changed"
- ✓ "Glory be to God"

LESSON-7 THE COLOURS OF SILENCE (4marks)

All possible questions from the lesson:

- ✓ Satish's confinement to bed. (his problem)
- ✓ Accident.
- ✓ Father and brother's efforts.
- ✓ Bird's inspiration.
- ✓ Satish – a great artist.

points to be learnt:

- ✓ Satish went to Kashmir with father and brother, Inder.
- ✓ They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids.
- ✓ Satish lost his balance and fell into the water.
- ✓ He was seriously injured and was bruised all over.
- ✓ He was operated many times.
 - ✓ He had hearing problem, head ache and fever often.
 - ✓ So, schools did not admit him.
 - ✓ He did not like to go to school. He felt everyone would make fun of him.
 - ✓ Father and Inder taught Satish to read and talked to him.
 - ✓ Father bought books to read.
 - ✓ One day Satish saw a smallbird.
 - ✓ It had a longish tail, a black crest, had restlessenergy.
 - ✓ Its eyes darted here and there.
 - ✓ It was ready for flight.
 - ✓ Satish was inspired. He sketched the bird with a few strokes.
 - ✓ He started to draw and paint.
 - ✓ Father said no, but later he brought things for Satish to paint.
 - ✓ Satish, later became a great artist.

LESSON-8 SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL(2 marks)

- ✓ A scientist loves his job of discovery even though it does not make him rich.
- ✓ Keiths Borok says how science is the hope for survival of man.
- ✓ U.K, U.S.A, U.S.S.R were the 3 powerful countries. All these countries had stocked Nuclear weapons.
- ✓ They constantly threatened other countries. But they also knew if they used nuclear weapons, other countries would also use. So no country using these weapons became the protecting shield. It was known as MAD.
- ✓ The 3 powers wanted to ban nuclear testing. So they signed NTBT.
- ✓ There was a doubt. If one country tested Nuclear weapons and called it an earthquake, how would the other countries know? So Keiths Borok was called to Geneva Summit all over the world.
- ✓ The scientists had a common language – hard evidence, self criticism and expertise.
- ✓ A scientist is never lonely.
- ✓ Science helps man to survive.

POEM-1 GRANDMA CLIMBS ATREE (4Marks)

points to be learnt:

- ✓ About the poet
- ✓ Grandma's habit
- ✓ Her attachment with trees
- ✓ Learning of climbing trees by her brother
- ✓ Fell down from the tree
- ✓ Doctor suggestion
- ✓ Fulfillment of her desire
- ✓ Construction of the house on the tree

POEM-2 QUALITY OFMERCY (4 Marks- Memorization)

methods to memorize

- ✓ Recitation with proper tune
- ✓ Practice a line for a day
- ✓ Conducting the Spell check Test of the whole poem
- ✓ Cross check the written poem with the students
- ✓ Dictation test of the difficult words in the poem
- ✓ Tell the students recite the poem when the teacher enters to the class (instead of greeting)

POEM-3 I AM THE LAND (1 Mark)

points to be learnt:

- ✓ Owner of the earth
- ✓ Self assertion of the earth.
- ✓ Muddy holes on the earth
- ✓ Fence on the earth
- ✓ Waiting of the earth

lines to be remember

- ✓ “ I am the land , I wait”
- ✓ “I lie patient you buy me”
- ✓ “a chain link necklace chokes me now”
- ✓ “ you cannot put a fence”

POEM-4 THE SONG OF INDIA (2 Marks)

points to be learnt:

- ✓ The speakers of the poem
- ✓ Poet's querulous
- ✓ The concept of epic stones
- ✓ Contributions of seers and prophets
- ✓ Poetic view of the Night, the sun god and the clear dawn
- ✓ Brief vision of the future India
- ✓ Figure of speeches in the poem

POEM-5 JAZZ POEM TWO (4Marks)

points to be learnt:

- ✓ Jazz player's face
- ✓ His dress
- ✓ His stomach
- ✓ Saxophone
- ✓ Black gospel of jazz
- ✓ Notes and chords of his tune

POEM-6 BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST (3 Marks)

Extractions:

- ✓ "not a soul would dare to sleep"
- ✓ "cut away the mast"
- ✓ "So we shuddered there in silence"
- ✓ "while the hungry sea was roaring"
- ✓ "we are loast." the captain shouted
- ✓ "Isn't god upon the ocean"
- ✓ "and we anchored safe in harbor"

POEM-7 THE BLIND BOY (4 Marks- Memorization)

methods to memorize

- ✓ Recitation with proper tune
- ✓ Practice a line for a day
- ✓ Conducting the Spell check Test of the whole poem
- ✓ Cross check the written poem with the students
- ✓ Dictation test of the difficult words in the poem
- ✓ Tell the students recite the poem when the teacher enters to the class (instead of greeting)

POEM-7 OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNONG (1 Mark)

points to be learnt:

- ✓ An astronaut's experiences while leaving the earth
- ✓ Calendars and clocks
- ✓ Feeling of imprisonment to poet
- ✓ Tea cups circling round the poet
- ✓ Life style in earth and space
- ✓ Daily routine in the space

Supplementary Reading

NARAYANAPUR INCIDENT

1. Why was the march said to be an unusual one? OR How did the students leaders manage the protest?
Ans: They walked in complete silence. No shouts, no slogans. It was a silent protest.
2. Why were Babu and Manju disappointed with the way the students were marching? Ans: Babu and Manju were disappointed because they thought the students went back home as they were scared of the police.
3. What is the writer of Narayanapur Incident trying to impress on the readers?
Ans People wanted to fight the British and get freedom. Some people secretly helped the freedom fighters.

ON THE TOP OF THE WORLD

4. Give an account of Dicky's hardship before she was selected for mountaineering? Ans: Lost her mother, brother in her childhood. She faced financial problems.
5. Why was it not difficult for Dolma to accept the challenge of the lofty mountains?
6. Ans: Her home in Palchan was surrounded by beautiful mountain peaks. which fascinated her.
7. How did Dolma prepare herself to scale mount Everest?
Ans: Dolma worked hard for four hours a day. She had a strong determination.
8. What was the biggest problem that Dolma had to face?
Ans: Her father was bed-ridden. She did not have enough money as o lot of money was spent on her father's illness.
9. What can we learn from Dolma's life ? OR What message does Dolma's life give us? Ans: To face problems boldly. To work hard to succeed.

A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

10. Why did Hanif choose to be an army soldier?
Ans.He knew his life was short. He wanted to serve the nation.
11. What did the absence of a mother teach Hanif and his brothers?
Ans: To do their own work. Doing one's duty is important to come up in life.
12. Why was Hanif considered an 'introvert'?
Ans: His mother was always going to different places to perform. So Hanif had to think about the problems and solve them by himself. He had to take the responsibility and decisions on his own.

PROSE SECTION- A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

I. Four alternatives are given below for each statement. Choose correct one.

1. The word 'hegemony' means -----
a] distinction b] **control** c] strength d] energy.
2. Ambedkar spent most of his life by _____
a) purchasing books b) attending conferences c) **reading books** d) importing books
3. Pick out the word which means 'a quality that makes a person or thing different from another.'
a] **voracious reader** b] reader c] writer d] journalist
4. Mookanayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samata were
a) Voice mails b) **Newspapers** c) Political parties d] institutions.
5. The pilot of the various provisions of the Indian Constitution is _____
a] B.N Rao b) K. M. Munshi. c] Dr. B.R Ambedkar. d] none

II. Some other important statements:

1. Ambedkar spent most of his life by **reading books**
2. What was the major influence on Ambedkar to look condition of depressed class? **The 14th amendment of USA**
3. The 14th amendment of American constitution helped its black people **to get freedom**
4. After returned to india Ambedkar was influence **by Mahatma Phule**
5. Mooknaya, Bahishakrit Bharat and Samata were **News paper**
6. Gandhiji termed the depressed classes **as Harijans**
7. Dr.Ambedkar was made the chairman of drafting committee **because of Indian Congress' farsighted objective and leadership**
8. The first law minister of independent india was...**Dr. B R Ambedkar**
9. The British Rulers exaggerated caste distinction and divided people of India **by divide and Rule**
10. Ambedkar's dream of getting social equality will be fulfilled when **social discrimination is completely eliminated from our society.**
11. Nehru described Ambedkar as **a symbol of Revolt**
12. According to Bhudda Indian caste systems are divided between **the people of noble and ignoble**
13. Gandhiji worked to repudiate caste system **by reminding higher caste duties towards lower caste.**
14. Abmedkar tried to repudiate caste system **by reminding of their right to equality with higher caste.**

I. Write the correct or the most appropriate answer.

1) Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert was arranged at

- A. Shanmukhananda Auditorium B. Gangapur c. Pune D. Cricket Stadium

2) Pandit Ravi Shankar is the maestro in playing_.

- A. table B. sitar C. violin D. drum

3) The chance of life time for Anant was_.

- A. To talk to Ravi Shankar B. to welcome Ravi Shankar his home
C. to be a part of concert **D. To hear and see Pandit Ravi Shankar**

4) The announcement in the newspaper that excited Smitha was_.

- A. there was a cricket match at Wankhede stadium B. Five men were killed in an accident
C. flower show had been arranged at the nearby park **D. Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert was arranged at Shanmukhananda Auditorium**

5) The known frightening truth to Smitha was

- A. her brother Anant was going to die of cancer** B. She would be failed in exam.
C. The doctors would visit her home frequently D. She would go to concern with her father

6) The native place of Smitha's family was

- A. Bombay B. Delhi **C. Gaganpur** D. Kolkata

7) Smitha's family used to stay in Bombay at__

- A. the hospital **B. Aunt Sushila's apartment in Bombay** C. Resort in Bombay D. their rented house

8) The suggestion given by Aunt Sushila to Smitha to feel better was_.

- A. to walk in the park** B. watch a movie C. play sitar D. play tabla

9) The audience respected the Great master Pandit Ravi Shankar by_____

- A. clapping loudly B. shouting slogan on him
C. a standing ovation D. praying silently

10) The person who made a long boring speech at the concert was_

- A. the singer B. Ravishankar C. Allah Rakha **D. A large moustachioed man**

11) Smitha wriggled through the crowd. Because she wanted to

- A. meet and see Pandit Ravi Shankar B. Meet the music band
C. congratulate Ravi Shankar **D. Invite Ravi Shankar home**

12) Who was a frequent accompanist to Pandit Ravi Shankar

- A. Ustad Bismilla Khan **B. Ustad Allah Rakha** C. his friend D. His guruji

13) Who discouraged Smitha to when she requested Ravishankar?

- A. large moustachioed man** B. Alla Rakha c. The audience D. Ravishankar

14) Anant wanted to become a great

- A. flutist B. singer C. musician **D. sitarist**

15) Anant raised himself and his eyes were shining even in his sick bed because_____

- A. he was ill B. he knew the truth about his death
c. he saw a nightmare **D. he heard the name of Pandit Ravi Shankar**

16) Smitha and her family had come to Bombay so that

- A. the children get good education **B. Anant could be treated at the cancer Hospital in the city** C. to attend music program me
D. to spend holiday

SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL

I Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternatives.

- 1. According to Keilis-Borok The following cannot enjoy a higher income _**
A. doctors B. businessmen C. lawyers D. **scientists**
- 2. "A writer is not a writer merely a person who writes: a writer is a person who cannot live without writing."-this is a saying by**
A. Keilis-Borok B. Rabindranath Tagore **C. Leo Tolstoy** D. A scientist
- 3. Science is an exciting adventure where major reward comes from _**
A. society B. scientists **C. discovery itself** D. every one
- 4. 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. Which of the following qualities help the scientists to come up with a solution the problem?**
A. **self-assessment** B. self-praise C. popularity D. self-discipline

TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

A HERO

Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:

1. Swami's father drew his attention to a report in the newspaper. What was the report about? OR What was the special news about the bravery of a village lad?

Ans.: The newspaper carried a report about the bravery of a village boy who had come face to face with a tiger while returning home by the village path.

2. What comment did Swami make when he heard the newspaper report? How did his view differ from that of his father?

Ans.: Swami felt that it was not possible for a boy to fight a tiger and it must have been a strong and grown up person who had done this. His father disagreed saying that strength and ago were not so important. What really needed was courage.

3. What challenge did Swami's father put to him?

Ans.: Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone in his office room that night which was a frightful proposition. Swami always slept beside his grandmother so any change in this arrangement made him frightful.

4. In which part of the office did Swami decide to sleep. Why did he select this place?

Ans.: Swami spread his bed under the bench in the office and crept in there to sleep. It seemed to be a much safer place more compact and reassuring.

5. As the night advanced Swami felt that something terrible would happen to him. What would it be? How would it happen?

Ans.: As the night advanced Swami remembered all the stories of devil and ghost. He expected the devils to come up and carry him away.

6. What did Swami feel when he saw something moving in the darkness? What did he do?

Ans.: When Swami saw something moving in the room he imagined that it was the devil. He crawled out of the bench, caught hold of it and dug his teeth into it.

7. Why were congratulations showered on Swami?

Ans.: Swami had bitten the most wanted notorious burglar of the district. The police were grateful to him for it. So congratulations were showered on Swami.

8. Why did Swami feel relieved at the end?

Ans.: The next day Swami slept beside his granny. His father did not protect much. Swami felt relieved.

9. How was Swami honoured by his classmates, teacher and the headmaster?

Ans.: Congratulations were showered on Swami. His classmates looked at him with respect and his teacher patted on his back. The headmaster said that he was a tree scout.

10. Do you think Swami really wanted to join the police? If not, what did he want to be?

Ans.: No, Swami was not interested to join the police. He wanted to become an engine driver, railway guard or a bus conductor.

11. "You must sleep alone hereafter", said Swami's father. By doing so, what was Swami supposed to prove?

Ans.: By sleeping alone, Swami was supposed to prove his courage. He was expected to show that even he has courage.

12. What were the excuses given by Swami in order to escape from sleeping alone?

Ans.: Swami said that he would sleep alone from the first of next month. He also said that the office was dusty and full of scorpions.

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

Ans. : Swami sleeping beside his granny or mother was disgraceful. He wanted Swami to learn not to be afraid of darkness.

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

Ans.: Swami tried to change the subject while his father was talking to him. He told his father that he would sleep alone from next month. He went to bed very early that day to avoid his father.

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

Ans. : It would be disgraceful for Swami to sleep beside his granny. Because, he was in the second form and his father wanted him to be independent and brave.

DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

1. Ambedkar had a great thirst for books when he was a student. Explain.

Ans. Throughout his life Dr. 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 about 2,000 books and that they to be sent to India in 32 boxes.

2. How did the 14th amendment to the US Constitution and Mahatma Phule influence on Ambedkar?

Ans. While in U.S.A. Ambedkar was drawn to the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the U.S.A. which gave freedom to the Black Americans. He was at once the parallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India. On returning India he was greatly influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule, the votary of a classless society and women's upliftment. This made him to devote all his time and talents for the betterment of his underprivileged brethren.

3. There were luminaries on the Drafting Committee Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot. Give reasons.

Ans. Dr. Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee. He was tactful, frank and had utmost patience. He explained clearly the meaning and scope of the different provisions of the Draft constitution. He explained the most complicated legal concepts which could be easily understood even by a layman.

4. Write a short note on Dr. Ambedkar's idea/perception of the three pillars of state.

Ans. Dr. Ambedkar had a clear idea about mutuality of the legislature, the Executive and the judiciary. He said that the jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled. He had a sense of the importance of the sole of citizens.

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

Ans. The constitution is a fundamental document which defines the position and power of the three organs of the state - the executive, the judiciary and the legislature. It also defines the powers of the executive and legislature as against the citizens. The other purpose of constitution to limit their authority to avoid tyranny and oppression by the legislature and the Executive.

6. How did Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi try to wipe out caste discrimination from India?

Ans. Gandhiji reminded the higher castes their duty towards the depressed classes. Babasaheb Ambedkar did the same by reminding them of their inherent rights to equality with the higher and more powerful castes. One stressed the duties, the other stressed the rights.

7. What made Dr. Ambedkar describe the methods of civil disobedience, Non-cooperation and Satyagraha as the “Grammar of Anarchy”?

Ans. According to Ambedkar, methods of civil disobedience non-cooperation and Satyagraha are necessary in a state which is ruled by foreigners. But in a democratic country, these methods should not be used. If they are used there would be loss of lives and public property

8. Dr. Ambedkar was not in the congress party. yet he was made the chairman of drafting committee?

Ans: Ambedkar was a good social philosopher and dignity of human beings. He made effective contribution to the debates in the assembly on the variety of subjects; his flair for legislative work impressed everyone in the whole nation. Indian Congress’ farsighted and objective leadership selected him as chairman.

9. Constitution is a fundamental document to the ruler and ruled. How?

Ans. It defines the position and power of three organs of state-the executive, legislative and judiciary. it also provide the limit their authority to avoid tyranny and oppression by the legislature and the Executive.

10. Nehru chose Ambedkar as law minister for three reasons. What are they?

Ans. Nehru chose Ambedkar as Law minister of India for his skills in the field of law and legislation, for his vision of social justice which was sought to be infused into the new Indian policy. Thirdly his own campaigns against social injustice.

11. What were the opinion of Bhudda and Avvai regarding the caste division?

Ans. Bhudda said ‘caste division of India are the divisions between those who are noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome. Avvai said there were only two castes in the world, namely charitable who give are superior and misers who don’t give are inferior.

SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL

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

Ans.: According to the author, some people choose to be scientists because they cannot live without science. To them science is an adventure and the discovery made is the reward. Instead of money they enjoy freedom, friendship and the joy of uncovering one of the mysteries of nature.

2. Technical experts were summoned by the then Soviet Academy of sciences solve the problem. What was the problem

OR

What was the ‘problem’ that the nuclear powers had faced? Was it a violation of the agreement or was it the detection of violation? Explain briefly?

Ans.: The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test. But there was a possibility that one of the participants could secretly make an underground nuclear explosion. The problem was how the other powers could detect this violation

3. Technical experts from the super power nations met in Geneva. Why?/What was the purpose?

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

4. Who will be head hunted by financial institution and pharmaceutical industries? Why?

Ans.: The people trained in theoretical physics are head hunted by financial institutions; those trained in frontiers of biological research became founders and directors in the pharmaceutical industry.

5. Give a few examples which illustrate the writer's stand that scientists are the most practical people in the world.

Ans.: All new technologies, all new brands of industry are the results of research by scientists. It is through their work that we have medicines, electronics, synthetic fibres, modes of transport and the green revolution. This proves that scientists are the most practical people.

6. "A paradox may refer to a person, a thing or a situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strange". In the light of this definition how is MAD a paradox?

Ans.: The agreed nations had the nuclear power signed to stop the nuclear weapons. But if any country violated the agreement and how it could be detected is the paradox.

7. Make a list of lessons that the writer learnt at the Geneva Summit.

Ans.: As a scientist, the author had people like him all over the world, who could think and interact as the author, when he is abroad, he need not feel lonely. Science gives us hope of survival and well being for the whole mankind.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. How could 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.

12. 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 self-criticism.

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

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

14. What reward do the scientists get? How are they different from lawyers, doctors and businessmen?

Ans: The discovery itself is the reward of the scientists. The scientists get lesser money than the lawyers, doctors and businessmen. But they enjoy freedom, camaraderie and independence.

15. Which are the two factors that cause Earth tremors?

Ans: The earth tremors are caused by two factors.

1. by the seismic waves during the earthquake
2. by the underground nuclear explosion

16. Write the subjects that come under the category of basic (fundamental) sciences.

Ans: The subjects that come under the category of basic (fundamental) sciences are: Antibiotics, electronics, biotechnology, synthetic fibres, green revolution and genetic forensic diagnosis.

17. What did the writer learn at the Geneva summit?

Ans: The writer at Geneva summit learnt that the scientists have people for them all over the world. While there is science there is hope for survival and well-being of humanity.

18. Give a few examples to illustrate that scientists are the most practical people in the world?

Ans: All new technologies, all new brands of industry from defence to environment came from fundamental science. For example antibiotics, electronics, biotechnology, synthetic fibres, green revolution and genetic forensic diagnosis are all the gifts of basic science.

19. What was the problem that the ‘nuclear powers’ faced?

Ans: The nuclear powers signed the agreement to stop the test of nuclear weapons. But the problem was that if any one violates the agreement by secret underground testing, then how to detect that was not known.

20. What was the important decision taken by the politicians before the Geneva Summit? How does it help for the survival of humanity?

Ans: The important decision taken by the politicians before the Geneva Summit was the Ban on nuclear weapon test. This would a hope for the survival of humanity as there will be no competition for developing nuclear weapons.

THREE MARKS QUESTIONS

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 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.

12. "My sister is injured, Please help me take her to a hospital, But no onestopped.

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.

D) Why was she taken to a hospital? What happened to her?

Ans: She fell down on the tracks and seriously injured..So Baleshwar took her in his hands and requested the motorists to help him to take her to the hospital.

13. "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.

d. How did he help her? Ans -he took her to nearby hospital where she got first aid and shifted to bigger hospital due to lack of facility there

14. 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 Telraja

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

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 men 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 inno 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 called 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 hadq uoted earlier for the additional land.

c. Who is the speaker? Ans : 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 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.

d. Why did the negotiation take long time?

Ans: Because the old man had a lot time and he was in no hurry.

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 the 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 price."

a. Who is the speaker? and 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. 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.

c. Who are the neighbours referred here?

Ans: The Americans

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.

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.

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.

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

16. ‘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.

17. 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.

18. '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.

19. "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.

20. "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.

21. 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.

22. "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.

- c. What was the result? **Ans.:** The boy enjoyed the performance and breathed his last.

FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

THE DISCOVERY

1. "Columbus had the will power and had the strength to face obstacles" Justify your answer.

Ans.: Columbus and his crew left Spain to discover the new world. He and his men sailed for a long time but did not come across the trace of any land. The sailors were fed up. They wanted to go back to their places. They asked Columbus to turn the ship back to their country. When Columbus asked them to wait for a few days, the crew became angry. The sailors thought of revolting and even murdering Columbus. One of the sailors rushed towards Columbus to murder him, Pepe another sailor interviewed him and saved the life of Columbus. Columbus had a lot of patience and encouraged his sailors not to become desperate. After a few days Columbus saw a light faintly flickering rising up and down. The land he discovered was West Indies. The crew jumped with joy.

2. Give some instances show that Pepe was loyal to Columbus till the end.

Ans. Pepe was the only person who had faith in Columbus and tries to warn him out how desperate other had become. When seamen rushed to kill Columbus, Pepe stopped them with his arms spread out and told that they would have to kill him first. His loyalty put others to shame. He hated the seamen as they drank too much. He liked Columbus because he had a vision; he was a man of principals. He gave much importance to the duty, discipline and loyalty. He was also an eminent leader. So he always wanted to be in the company of Columbus.

2. Swami Vivekananda says, “Purity Patience and Perseverance are the essentials to success – And above all Love”. Does Columbus possess all these qualities? Justify.

Ans.: Columbus wanted to discover a new world which would make his country, king and queen rich. He had faith in God and there was purity in his intentions. All his men wanted to give up, but he had patience and he persevered till he reached his goal. He did not lose heart. Columbus had love – love for his country. Love for God. His good qualities finally lead him to success.

3. How was the excitement of finding a new land expressed by different characters at the end of the play?

Ans.: Columbus pointed out a light, faintly flickering, which rises up and down. Then Pedro, with a wild shout said Glory by to God and the sea men with joy and excitement cried a light, land! Land! And blessed mother God.

COLOURS OF SILENCE

1. “Satish Gujral became a great artist’, support this statement mentioning a few of his achievements.

OR

“Physical disability is no barrier to success to Satish”. Justify.

Ans.: Satish Gujral is accomplished in several art forms like painting, sculpture, architecture and writing. Exhibitions of his works were held in prestigious museums like Museum of modern Art, New York, the Hiroshima collection, Washington and the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi. He has published four books of his works in the various arts. He was awarded the order of the crown for the best architectural design of the 20th century for his design of the Belgian Embassy in New Delhi. He has also been honoured with the Padma Vibushan.

3. Narrate the circumstances of Satish’s staying at home.

Or

Everything seemed like scenes from some pantomime show to Satish? Why?

Ans. One holiday Satish was hiking with his father and brother. They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids. Satish looked down at swirling water below him. His foot slipped. He lost his balance and fell in the rapids. As a result of this his legs and ear were injured. His legs became weak. He suffered frequently from bouts of fever and infectious. He could never hear properly. The teacher did not allow him to come to school because he was weak in hearing and frequently absented for the class. His father tried to get admission to him in some other school but in vain. When he went outside to play with children they teased him. Therefore he was compelled to stay at home

2. Describe the incident that changed the lonely and desperate life of Satish?

Ans. One day he was looking gloomy in to the far corner of the garden, he saw a bird that was unlike any he had ever seen before it had a longish tail and black crest. But most interesting thing of a bird was its restless energy. For a long moment he stared at the bird. When it flew away he jumped down from his bed and took out his notebook and pencil he sketched the bird from his memory with a few deft strokes. he liked the picture and set against the stack of books on his bedside table. His father did not like panting initially but later supported well.

POETRY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative and write in the space provided.

- 1. The speaker uses the phrase “I wait” in the poem to show her _____**
A. disgust B. annoyance C. **patience** D. anger
- 2. The earth stares with _____**
A. **car lot eyes** B. dark eyes C. angry eyes D. merciful eyes
- 3. Then ‘someone tickles me’ says the earth refer to**
A. mining of the earth B. digging the earth for selfish activities
C. Joking the earth **D. the farmers ploughing the earth.**
- 4. Man has fenced between the countries. But the earth feels at the fence between the countries as _____**
A. a beautiful garland to her B. Protection to her property
C. mischief of man **D. chain link necklace choking her**
- 6. The line from the poem “I am the land” which expresses the self assertion of the earth is.....**
A. I am the land; I wait B. You come with guns
C. **you can put a fence around the earth** D. I lie patient
- 7. Who does ‘you’ refer to in the poem ‘I m The Land’?**
A. **people** B. farmers C. soldiers D. living beings
- 8. “chain link necklace chokes me”- The figure of speech employed here is**
A. **personification** B. metaphor C. simile D. synecdoche
- 9. “Muddy holes” refers to**
A. **virtual holes in the land** B. intention of the C. commotion created by the reader D. holes full of mud
- 10. In the poem I am The Land ‘the line’ ‘car lot eyes’ refer to**
A. ploughing of the earth B. light reflected by the earth C. Moon light reflected by the earth
D. Perception as if the earth were staring with the lights of the car parked on it
- 11. The speaker in the poem ‘I am the Land’ is**
A. The sun B. The moon C. A woman **D. The earth**

TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

THE SONG OF INDIA

Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences

1. Identify the two speakers in the poem. What does the poet want to sing about?

Ans. The two speakers in the poem are the poet and the mother India. The poet wants to sing about wonderful culture, heritage, and richness of India.

2. What are the epics? Why does the poet call the temples as 'epics in stone'?

Ans. Epics are the stories narrating deeds and adventures of heroic or legendary characters of past or past history of nation. In India temples are called the cradle of Indian heritage and culture. The every temple which was built by great kings tells about Indian great stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata.

3. What does the poet mean by 'of your children that died to call you their own'?

Ans. The poet calls our Freedom fighters as children that died to call you their own. Many freedom fighters who fought against British to get freedom. Innumerable children of India sacrificed their lives for mother India

4. Why is the poet querulous? What does he want to do?

Ans. The poet didn't get any songs to sing for Mother India. So he is querulous. He wants to sing a song about great culture, heritage, tradition and all its richness.

5. How does the poet describe the Mother's anger? Name the figure of speech mentioned in stanza 2?

Ans. He describes Mothers anger by saying that the path that the seers and prophets followed beat into her ears like going because they have flown about her as pitiful thing. The figure of speech is 'Simile'

6. How was the nature of India described by the poet?

Ans. The ranges of Himalayan Mountains are covered with snow all the time. The country is surrounded by the three seas and every morning there should be clear with golden rays which washes palm of mother India.

7. Explain the lines 'A song bathed in the stain less blue Unvapouring in the void?'

Ans. The poet worried whether he wouldn't get any pure song to sing. He feels that a song should be pure and permanent without being vapoured like water in the sky. He wants a song that without affecting our motherland Like Poverty disease, environmental degradation, ignorance, illiteracy, unemployment, caste, and class conflicts and a hundred forms of exploitation.

8. What does 'the Motherland writing the book of the morrow' signify?

Ans. As poet said our mother India has to write the book of our destiny, cancelling all our sorrow. Tomorrow should be clear dawn. Our nightmare should fled in the night. We have to write our bright future

9. Write in brief your vision of the future of India.

Ans. The future of India should be like fresh and clear morning. All our social evils of country should be fled in over a night as nightmare. There should be no poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, castes am and unemployment.

OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING

1. State the reason for the poet to say 'Calendars and clocks are useless in space?'

Ans.: The poet says this because there are no seasons and no day and night.

2. The speaker has the feeling that he is imprisoned. What might have been the reason for him to have such a feeling?

Ans.: The speaker is alone and he feels lonely. He cannot have contact with anybody. No one can visit him.

3. Give some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem 'Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning'?

Ans.: Writing letters, people visiting, knocking at the door phone contact. The speaker cannot do all these things because he is in space.

4. The speaker in the poem 'off To Outer Space Tomorrow Morning' says, "Tea cups circling round me like the planets round the sun." Why does it happen only in space and not on the earth?

Ans: On the earth, each object is bound to earth surface by its gravity. They rest or move keeping balance on the centre of gravity. But in space the objects lose weight and the gravitational power of the earth. Then they move freely around some object of more weight. So the Tea cups circling round me like the planets round the sun.

5. What does the astronaut deprive off in the space?

Ans: The astronaut is deprived of many things in space. There will be no calendars or clock. There will be no bond of friendship or relation. They are just confined to the capsule door of the space sealed.

6. How has the poet described the life in space?

Ans.: He has mentioned that there is absence of gravitation pull in space. Everything keeps on swirling inside the rocket. The concept of day and night doesn't apply in space. There will be no communication in the form of letters and emails with the outer world. Calendars and clocks are useless in space. Totally, we can say that life in space is totally in contrast to life on earth.

THREE MARKS QUESTIONS

READ THE EXTRACT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST (3 Marks)

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.

c. What does the word 'cabin' mean? **Ans-** Shelter for sleep

7. 'tis a fearful thing in the 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.

d. Where did the fearful thing appear? What did it shatter?

Ans: The fearful thing appeared in the mid sea. It shattered the mast of the ship.

8. "We are lost!" The captain shouted

a. Who does 'we' referable ? **Ans:'**We' refers to the captain of the ship and his crewmates.

b. Why did he say so?

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

c. 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

9. "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.
c. Who do we refer to? Ans.: sailors

10. "Isn't God upon the ocean, Just the same as on the land?"

- a. Who said this? Ans: the captain's daughter.
b. 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.
c. What do these words show the attitude of the speaker? **Ans.:** Faith in God.

FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

1. Comment on the poem 'Grandma climbs a Tree'

Ans: 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 62, she could climb trees. She did not accept people's advice to stop climbing trees. She learnt to climb trees from her brother. 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

key points for slow learners

- ✓ The poem 'Grandma Climbs a Tree' is written by Ruskin Bond.
- ✓ Grandma loved climbing trees even at the age of 62.
- ✓ Her brother had taught her to climb trees when she was six.
- ✓ One day she climbed a tree but could not come down.
- ✓ So she was rescued. She said she wanted a house on the tree.
- ✓ Poet's father built a house on the tree.
- ✓ Grandma lived and enjoyed in the new house. Poet went there often

JAZZ POEM TWO1.

Write the substance of the poem 'Jazz Poem Two'.

Ans: 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.

key points for slow learners

- ✓ Jazz player is a poor old black man.
- ✓ His face is unshaven and wrinkled.
- ✓ He wears a faded blue shirt, loose neck tie, old jacket and worn out shoes.
- ✓ Saxophone across his chest is supported by a wire coat hanger.
- ✓ Through his music he spreads the gospel of God.
- ✓ Once he starts playing music, he is no longer a poor old black man but a bird which flies high, high and higher.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

Answer the following in about 2-3 sentences each

1. Why were the students marching in the street? Why was it termed uncommon?

Ans.: The students were marching to give a notice to the collector, for the British to quit India. It was uncommon because they walked silently without shouting slogans or behaving in a violent manner. Even though there were policemen, they marched as if the policemen didn't exist.

2. Can you guess what the police officer had been talking to the student leaders?

Ans. : The students met the D.S.P. and one of them handed him a piece of paper. The Police Officer didn't even glance at it. This shows that he might have advised them to go back. He might have told them to stop their agitation.

3. Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way students were marching. What was the reason?

Ans: The students marched back to their homes silently and Manju and Babu thought that the students were scared of the police. According to them, the students should have protested. Hence, they were disappointed.

4. What had the police expected about the way of protest? How did the student leaders manage the protest?

Ans.: The police expected the students to shout slogans and cause violence. This would make the police to arrest them, beat them up and imprison them. But the student's leaders did not want to be arrested then, as they had a lot more to do. Therefore, they marched back silently.

5. What was there in the 'mysterious parcel'? What suspicion did the police have about that?

Ans.: The 'mysterious parcel' contained a 'cyclostyle machine'. The police suspected that Mohan and his family were making copies of Mahatma's speech. They also suspected that some people were hiding these.

6. Why had Patil, the sub – inspector come to Mohan's house? Who believed him? What was the result?

Ans.: Patil the sub-inspector came to Mohan's house to give a warning about the raid of his wife. As he was a close friend of Mohan's father, he asked Mohan to give him the cyclostyle machine and all proof pertaining to the agitation against the British. Mohan's mother believed him and allowed him to take away all these things.

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

Ans.: When Suman and their friend brought the cyclostyle machine, she asked them to keep it in the puja room. When the sub Inspector came in initially, she acted as if everything was normal and nothing revolutionary took place at their home.

8. What do you think is the writer of the incident trying to impress upon the readers?

Ans.: People wanted to fight against the British and get freedom. Some Indians were working for the British but they were waiting for them to quit India. These people helped the freedom fighters secretly. The sub-Inspector Patil also indirectly helped Mohan's family.

ON TOP OF THE WORLD

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

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

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

Ans.: Dolma came to know that a mountaineering institute was set up at Manali and it would give training to those who were interested in climbing mountains. Her friends and her family members also encouraged her to join this course.

3. Dolma says, "It is not a difficult decision for me to take up the challenge of the lofty mountains" Why does she say so?

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

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

Ans.: Dolma got training in the mountaineering institute at Manali. Her determination and hard work helped her to secure 'A' grades. She believed that success always follow dedication, determination and hard work. She used to practice four hours every day before the task of scaling Mount Everest

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

Ans.: Dolma's father was bedridden. She was not financially sound and she needed a lot of money for her father's treatment, so the family had very little to offer her.

6. What does Dolma say about mountaineering after she returns from Mount Everest?

Ans.: "Mountaineering" is a tough sport. This thought never comes to me. It is my zeal for the work. Seeing peaks is a second nature to me. I have never been scared when it comes to hard work", says Dolma.

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

Ans.: Dolma said that an Everest can feel and understand but cannot be described in words. It was much breath taking that she could ever be imagined. The awards that she had bestowed stand very low before the view from the above.

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

Ans.: Whenever hurdles come, we must face them boldly. Dolma's determination and hard work, Zeal for the work is emulating.

A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

1. The writer speaks of the 'smile' that welcomes anyone who enters Hanif's house. What more do we know about this 'smile'?

Ans.: Hanifudding was a soldier. He participated in the Kargil war in 1999 and sacrificed his life for the sake of the country. He was then 25 years old.

2. What did Hanif chose as his mission? Why did he do so?

Ans.: Hanif knew that life for him was short; he wanted to serve the nation. Therefore he joined Indian Army as a soldier. He believed that a person working for the nation could change lives.

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

Ans.: Hanif lost his father when he was just eight years old. His mother a vocal artiste was out very often with the performance wing. Therefore he became very responsible at a tender age.

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

Ans.: Hanif's mother a vocal artiste would often have to leave the children alone as she travelled with the performance wing. The kids became very responsible getting up and getting ready for school without her having told them and learnt that one's duty is the most important thing in life.

5. Share your thoughts and impression of Hanif with your classmates.

Ans.: Hanif even though he lived only for 25 years, continues to live forever in our hearts. In his short life span he became a hero by sacrificing himself in the Kargil war. Because of the hardships from a tender age, he learnt that one's duty is the most important thing in life. He often went out of his way to help people and this gave him happiness. He was a young man of varied talents and interest. Life for Hanif was always 'ekdam bindas'

6. How does the writer describe the 'introvert' Hanif?

Ans.: Hanif began to make friends at his fourteenth year of age. He often went out of his way to help people. By doing so, he derived joy.

7. Hanif was a young man with varied talents and interest. Illustrate this statement drawing support from the text.

Ans.: Haniff dabbled in art, sketched very well. He made beautiful cards out of waste material. He read books and loved playing drums.

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

Ans.: Haniff had dreamt that he would rise up the ranks. This dream could not be fulfilled because he was killed in the Kargil war. His dream was that a post be named after him. Those dreams came true when the sub-sector was named after him.

THE BIRD OF HAPPINESS

Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each.

1. What did the people in the poor area in Tibet suffer from

OR

How can you say that the people in the poor area of Tibet were unhappy?

Ans.: The poor area had no rivers or good land, no warmth or fresh flowers, no trees or green grass. The people suffered from hunger and cold all year round. So they were unhappy.

2. What did the old folk of Tibet say about happiness?

Ans.: The old folk used to say that happiness was a beautiful bird. It lived far away, on a snowy mountain in the east. Wherever the bird flew happiness went with it.

3. "Will I ever make it?" Why did Wangjia feel so?

Ans.: The first monster turned the smooth road into a vast scree, his boots got torn, his feet got cut and his hands torn to shreds. So he said to himself if he would ever make it.

4. How was Wangjia made to suffer by the second monster?

Ans.: The second monster blew through his beard. His bread bag flew into the sky. Blue mountains and green rivers turned into a desert. Wangjia suffered with no food. At first his stomach rumbled with hunger, his head swam and got sharp pain in his guts.

5. What changes came over Wangjia as the Bind of Happiness caressed him?

Ans.: As the bind of Happiness caressed Wangjia, his eyeballs flew back to their sockets, he saw much more brightly than before. All his wounds were healed and he was stronger than ever.

6. Why did Wangjia decide not to go back?

Ans.: Though the journey was very tough, Wangjia decided not to go back. He knew that the people at home were waiting for him to bring back happiness.

7. What did the third monster warn Wangjia?

Ans.: The third monster warned Wangjia that if he wanted to see the bind of Happiness, he must bring Bhima's eye balls. If he failed, the monster, would gouge out Wangjia's eye balls.

8. How was the last journey of Wangjia different from the previous ones?

Ans.: In the previous journey, Wangjia had his eyesight and was able to see his path. But in the last journey, he did not have eyesight. His eyeballs were gouged out by the third monster. He had to move groping his way with his hands on the ground.

9. Why did the people offer Wangjia a number of things?

Ans.: The girls of the village offered him barley wine. The mothers spread barley grains on his head. It was Tibetan custom to wish him a good journey.

10. What brought hope to Wangjia's life?

Ans.: Wangjia climbed up the peak of a snow covered mountain. There he heard the voice of the Bird of Happiness. Wangjia was filled with joy.

11. Why were people miserable in Wangjia's village?

Ans: Because the people who lived there suffered from hunger and cold all year round and did not know what happiness was like.

12. Where could bird of happiness be found? Why was it difficult to find the bird?

Ans: The old folk used to tell that happiness was a beautiful bird living on a snowy mountain far, far away in the east. Where ever the bird flew, happiness went with it. It was very difficult to find the bird because it was guarded by three old monsters, who could kill a man by simply blowing through their long beards.

13. How did the first monster threaten Wangjia?

Ans: The first monster warned Wangjia that if he wanted to see the bind of Happiness, he must kill Lousang's mother. If he failed, the monster, he would Wangjia will be punished.

14. How did the second monster threaten Wangjia?

Ans: The second monster warned Wangjia that if he wanted to see the bind of Happiness, he must poison old gaffer Silong. If Wangji wouldn't do it, he would starve him to death.

15. What does the lesson, "The Bird of Happiness" teach us?

Ans: We learn from Wangjia that we should work hard for the sake of people and we should not lose hope though we face difficulties.

16. What pleased the bird of happiness?

Ans:The bird of happiness was pleased because he was determined to meet the bird though he faced a lot of difficulties and reached the mountain where the bird lived.

17. What changes came over Wangjia as the Bind of Happiness caressed him?

Ans.: As the bind of Happiness caressed Wangjia, his eyeballs flew back to their sockets, he saw much more brightly than before. All his wounds were healed and he was stronger than ever.

VOCABULARY-4 MARKS

1.COLLOCATIONS(1 Mark)

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

A B

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 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 |

For practice:

1. Book – worm, ant, hand, pen
2. long – small, hen, run, food
3. earth – land, water, quake, sun
4. railway – station, chair, run, stop
5. post – book, box, paper, table
6. honey – moon, sun, star, earth
7. wall – door, table, clock, journey
8. blood – post, water, book, bank
9. photo – studio, table, lady, man
10. money – coins, letter, stamps, order
11. charming – girl, hot, answer, book
12. self – discipline, myself, mother, stars
13. wheel – stool, paper, book, chair
14. police – nurse, conductor, constable, stand
16. twinkling – stars, moon, sun, earth
17. break – lunch, dinner, fast, last
18. freedom – fighter, boxer, wrestler, swimmer
19. leave – answer, question, letter, box
20. brisk – run walk, sing, dance
21. shake – leg, mouth, hands, eye
22. mouth – talking, eating, watering, licking
23. nuclear – land, weapon, bottle, bolt
24. speedy – recovery, damage, task, time
25. emergence- road, train, chain
26. heading - front, home, place

27. wary - faces, pictures, soldiers
28. tenuous- catch, cradle, hold
29. pondered - future, past, looks
30. nearby- signal, hospital , train
31. unexpected- turn, chair, dance
32. packed - rooms, cars, coaches
33. steel - railing, seat, platform
34. ladies- train, compartment, penthouse
35. young- man, giant, set
36. little- sea, desert, creek
37. ragged- gloves, work, cupboard
38. re-plastered- doors, windows, walls
39. pruned- cupboard, table, trees
40. patched- leak, language, fence
41. renovated- house, square, market
42. bright- boy, cloud, book
43. crawl- behind, above, forward
44. reckless- joker, fool, singer
45. small- temper, apartment, sword
46. frightening- truth, fear, joy.
47. Modern- traffic, logic, science.
48. Unbridled- nose, tongue, eyes.
49. Quick- temper, sight, vision,
50. Authoritative- character, run, manner
51. Mutinous- mechanic, scientists, sailors.

❁ Suggested activities to learn/teach ❁

- ✓ Write in a sheet of paper ,pin to students back & make them to stand in order
- ✓ Two words can be given in chit & child can be made to stand up
- ✓ Passing the chit with answers , the student with correct answer can stand up

2.PREFIXES(1 Mark)

(un, in, dis, ir, mis, non, im, il, ig)

In **IM**

1. balance X imbalance
2. material X immaterial
3. mature X immature
4. measurable X immeasurable
5. memorial X immemorial
6. mobile X immobile

7. mobilize X immobilize
8. mortal X immortal
9. modest X immodest
10. moral X immoral
11. movable X immovable
12. mutable X immutable
13. partial X impartial
14. patient X impatient
15. perfect X imperfect
16. perfection X imperfection
17. Permanent X Impermanent
18. personal X impersonal
19. possible X impossible
20. polite X impolite
21. probable X improbable
22. precise X imprecise
23. proper X improper
24. pure X impure

IN

1. ability X inability
2. accurate X inaccurate
3. animate X inanimate
4. adequate X inadequate
6. applicable X inapplicable
7. appropriate X inappropriate
8. capable X incapable
10. complete X incomplete
9. comparable X incomparable
11. consistent X inconsistent
12. convenience X inconvenience
13. correct X incorrect
14. decent X indecent
15. discipline X indiscipline
16. definite X indefinite
17. direct X indirect
19. effective X ineffective
18. divisible X indivisible

20. equal X unequal
21. expensive X inexpensive
22. sufficient X insufficient
23. valid X invalid
24. visible X invisible
25. glorious X inglorious
26. gratitude X ingratitude
27. human X inhuman
4. adequate X inadequate
6. applicable X inapplicable
7. appropriate X inappropriate
8. capable X incapable
10. complete X incomplete
9. comparable X incomparable
11. consistent X inconsistent
12. convenience X inconvenience
13. correct X incorrect
14. decent X indecent
15. discipline X indiscipline
16. definite X indefinite
17. direct X indirect
19. effective X ineffective
18. divisible X indivisible
20. equal X unequal
21. expensive X inexpensive
22. sufficient X insufficient
23. valid X invalid
24. visible X invisible
25. glorious X inglorious
26. gratitude X ingratitude
27. human X inhuman
28. flammable X inflammable

IR

1. rational X irrational
2. regular X irregular
3. repairable X irreparable
4. relevant X irrelevant
5. resolute X irresolute
6. responsible X irresponsible
7. reversible X irreversible
8. religious X irreligious

DIS

1. advantage X disadvantage
2. agree X disagree
3. allow X disallow
4. appear X disappear
5. approve X disapprove
6. believe X disbelieve
7. comfort X discomfort
8. connect X disconnect
9. continue X discontinue
10. count X discount
11. harmony X disharmony
12. honest X dishonest
13. honour X dishonour
14. interest X disinterest
15. like X dislike
16. loyal X disloyal
17. obedient X disobedient
18. obey X disobey
19. place X displace
20. integrate X disintegrate
21. please X displease
22. respect X disrespect
23. satisfy X dissatisfy
24. similar X dissimilar

UN

1. known X unknown
2. certain X uncertain
3. clean X unclean
4. comfortable X uncomfortable
5. common X uncommon
6. employment X unemployment
7. even X uneven
8. fit X unfit
9. faithful X unfaithful
10. fortunate X unfortunate
11. grateful X ungrateful
12. happy X unhappy
13. healthy X unhealthy

14. important X unimportant
15. lucky X unlucky
16. pleasant X unpleasant
17. reliable X unreliable
18. satisfactory X unsatisfactory
19. popular X unpopular
20. load X unload
21. heard X unheard
22. successful X unsuccessful
23. natural X unnatural
24. necessary X unnecessary
25. selfish X unselfish
26. touchable X untouchable
27. worthy X unworthy
28. tidy X untidy
29. usual X unusual
30. well X unwell

MIS

1. behave X misbehave
2. calculate X miscalculate
3. chance X mischance
4. conduct X misconduct
5. fortune X misfortune
6. guide X misguide
7. handle X mishandle
8. judge X misjudge
9. lead X mislead
10. place X misplace
11. spell X misspell
12. spelt X misspelt
13. manage X mismanage
14. print X misprint
15. understand X misunderstand
16. trust X mistrust

Non

1. sense X nonsense
2. stick X nonstick
3. stop X nonstop
4. controversial X noncontroversial
5. vegetarian X nonvegetarian

IL

1. health X ill health
2. favour X illfavour
3. legal X illegal
4. legible X illegible
5. liberal X illiberal
6. literate X illiterate
7. logical X illogical

Non

1. sense X nonsense
2. stick X nonstick
3. stop X nonstop
4. flammable X nonflammable
5. vegetarian X nonvegetarian
6. controversial X noncontroversial

Suggested activities to learn/teach

- ✓ Charts can be done & hung in the class
- ✓ Pick and speak
- ✓ Quiz can be done
- ✓ Oral questions for every area in everyday

3.ONE WORD (1 Mark)

1. One who enters the house to steal. (burglar)
2. To speak in a very kind way. (polite)
3. To talk in a low voice. (whisper)
4. To make movements with hands. (gesture)
5. Lower the body close to the ground. (crouch)
6. One who travels to workplace daily. (commuter)
7. The man that a woman is engaged to. (fiancé)
8. A person who loves his country. (Patriot)
9. A piece of land which fruit trees are grown. (orchard)
10. A person who makes figures in stone, wood, metal etc. (sculptor)
11. A person who is especially good at some art or achievement. (wizard)

Suggested activities to learn/teach

- ✓ *Oral practice*
- ✓ *Quiz*
- ✓ *Dictation*
- ✓ *Chart in class*
- ✓ *Use colour chalk to highlight*
- ✓ *Pick and speak*
- ✓ *Act in class (Dumb charades)*

4.SYLLABLE(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.

- Syllables are ways to split words into speech sounds.
- A unit of spoken language that is next bigger than a speech sound.

- An uninterrupted segment of speech consisting of vowel, diphthong or a consonant.

Three letter words mono syllable

E.g. : oft, bus, sun, cat, one

Four letter words having one syllable

E.g. : raid, moon, dumb, drop, love, step, high, week.

Five letter words having one syllable

E.g. : sword, steel, sweep, month, bonds, snake, crown, wrong.

Six letter words having one syllable

E.g. : school, rhythm, tongue, cheeks.

Disyllabic words

Five letter words: avoid, enter, noble, cobra, tiger, party, women, every.

Six letter words : defeat, dozens, donkey, stupid, silent, spirit, player.

Seven letter words : targets, ancient, fortune, against, current, morning, confuse, sunrise, nuclear, patient.

Eight letter words : function, keyboard, smallest, marriage, machines, thousand, practice, daughter.

Trisyllabic words

Six letter words : interval, magical, energy, Indian, luxury, mutiny, heroic, legacy, Africa,

Seven letter words : century, visitor, imagine, popular, clarity, another, artisan, creator, million, capital.

Eight letter words : survival, religion, engineer, ultimate, external, tomorrow, heritage, cultural, argument, observer

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

Task1: Refer to a dictionary and split the following words into their syllables.

1. probability prob-a-bil-i-ty
2. determination de-ter-min-a-tion
3. accept ac-cept
4. canteen can-teen
5. again a-gain
6. conscience con-science
7. idea i-de-a
8. reflection re-flec-tion
9. intelligent in-tel-li-gent
10. beautiful beau-ti-ful

☸ Suggested activities to learn/teach ☸

Ways to count Syllables.

- ✓ The Listen Method.
 - Say the word
 - How many times do you hear A, E, I, O, or U as a separate sound?
 - This is the number of syllables.
- ✓ The Chin Method.
 - Put Your hand under your Chin.
 - Say the word
 - How many times does your chin touch your hand?
 - This is the number of syllables.

✓ The Written Method

- 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)/
- Subtract 1 for each diphthong (au, oy, oo) or Triphthong (iou) in the word.
- Add 1 if the word ends with 'le' or 'les' and the letter before the 'le' is not a vowel.
- The number you get is the number of syllables in the word

5.HOMOPHONES(1 Mark)

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

Point out the difference in meaning between the pair of words.

1) **To** =I go to Mysore.

Too = I eat sweets. I eat fruits too.

Two =I have two eyes.

2) **Right** = This is my right hand. / My answer is right.

Write = I write poems.

Rite =We perform final rites.

3) **Principal** = Chandrashekar is our principal.

Principle=He has good principles.

4) **Pray** = I pray God everyday.

Prey = He lion got its prey.

5) **Week** = Seven days make a week.

Weak = You are very weak.

6) **Adopt** =Lakshmbai adopted a child.

Adapt =Birds are adapted for flying.

Adept = Sachin is an adept in batting

7) **Rome** =Rome is a city.

Roam = Don't roam in the city.

8) **Accept** = Vivekananda accepted Sri Rama Krishna as his guru.

Except = I like all fruits except orange.

9) **Advice** = It is a good advice.

Advise =The doctor advised not to eat oily food.

10) **Practice** =Practice makes one perfect.

Practise = Practice well for exams.

11) **Effect** = The effect of the flood was very bad.

Affect = The flood affected the people of Karnataka.

12) **Hair**=My hair is black.

Heir =Tippusultan was the heir of Hyderali.

Hare =The hare lives in the forest.

13) **Been** =(Be- participle from) I had been to Mysore.

Bean = I eat beans.

14) **Be** (verb – is)= I want to be a doctor.

Bee = The bee is an insect.

15) **Brake** = Please apply the brake.

Break =Don't break benches.

16) **Bear** = The bear is an animal.

Beer = Don't drink beer.

17) **Blue** =The sky is blue.
Blew (past form of blow)=Krishna blew his flute.
18) **Knew** (past of know)= I knew English.
New = This is a new car.
19) **Idol** = This is an idol.
Idle = Don't sit idle.
Ideal =I am an ideal student.
20) **Bridal** =The bridal dress is costly.
Bridle =The bridle is soft.
21) **Buy** =I buy a scooter.
By (prep)=Ravana was killed by Rama.
22) **Cell** = The cell is the unit of life.
Sell = Sell your car
Shell = The sea shell is beautiful.
23) **Cereals** =We eat cereals.
Serial = I watch serials. / My serial number is 25.
24) **Dairy** = We buy milk in the dairy.
Diary =I write my diary.
25) **Deer** =This is a dear.
Dear =You are my dear brother
26) **Die** =The dove died.
Dye =Dye the white shirt.
27) **Fair** =This is a fair. / This is not fair.
Fare =The bus fare is costly.
Fire = Don't fire crackers.
28) **Feat** =It is a great feat.
Feet (plural of foot) I am five feet
29) **Won** =India won the match.
One =I need one day leave.
30) **Wait** = Don't wait for me.
Weight =My weight is 60 kgs.
31) **Waist** = Don't touch my waist.
Waste = It is waste.
32) **Here** = Come here.
Hear= I can hear. / I hear with my ears.
33) **Hole** = The snake lives in holes.
Whole = The whole India like Gandhiji.
34) **Hour** = I read four hours.
Our = our state is Karnataka.
35) **Knight** = He is a knight.
Night We sleep at night.
36) **Knot** =I knot with thread
Not = I am not a doctor.
37) **Loose** = My shirt is loose.
Lose = Don't lose your heart.
38) **Made** =This is made in India.
Maid = She is a beggar maid.
39) **Mail** = It is a mail bus.
Male = It is a male's toilet.

40) **Mean** = You are mean. / I mean good bye.
Mien (face) = Your mien is charming.
41) **Meet** = I meet my friends.
Meat = I eat only meat.
42) **None** (no one) = None is in the classroom.
Nun (femal of monk) = She is a nun.
43) **Peace** = I want peace.
Piece = This is a piece of chalk.
44) **Praise** = The lords praised the beggar maid.
Prize = I won first prize.
Price = The price of the pen is Rs. 5.
45) **Rain** = It is a heavy rain.
Rein = Hold the reins lightly.
Reign = Tippu reigned Mysore kingdom.
46) **Site** = The sites are costly.
Sight = It is a beautiful sight.
47) **Sail** =I sail in boat / Boats sail on the river.
Sale= There is a saree sale.
48) **Scene** = It is a beautiful scene.
Seen (past, participle of see) = I have seen cobra.
49) **Sea** = This is a sea.
See = I see with eyes.
50) **Root** =The roots of plant are useful.
Route =I know the route to Bangalore.
51) **Son** = He is my son.
Sun = The sun gives light.
52) **Tail** = The monkey has a tail.
Tale = I like folk tales.
53) **Story** = I listen to the story.
Storey = The building has three storeys.
54) **Lost** = I lost my pen.
Last= I am sitting in the last bench.
55) **Mission** = This is Ramakrishns a mission.
Machine = This is a washing machine.
56) **Wonder** = It is no wonder. / It is wonder ful.
Wander = Don't wander without work.
57) **Steel** = This is a steel glass.
Steal = Don't steal anything.
58) **New** = This is a new year.
Knew = I knew the story.
59) **Whole** = The whole India loves Gandhiji
Hole = The snakes live in the hole.
60) **Stationary** = The sun is stationary.
Stationery =I bought a pen from a stationery shop.
61) **Sum** = The sum of 3 and 4 is 7.
Some = Some people are happy.
62) **Quiet** = Keep quiet in classroom.
Quite = Some students are quite barbarous.
63) **Farmer**= He is a farmer.
Former = S.M. Krishna is our former C.M (Chief Minister

6.JUMBLED WORD(1 Mark)

- 1.olyla – loyal
2. ggrade – ragged
3. dede – deed
4. baoed – abode
- 5 now – own
6. areg – rage
7. rcawl – crawl
8. obthre – bother
9. flitre – trifle
10. rftalret – flatter
11. lgisetn – glisten
12. lgaem – gleam
13. trmcou – tremor
14. lasoce – solace
15. zoed – doze
16. lbssening – blessing
17. stpudi – stupid
18. odutb – doubt
19. sotaliry – solitary
20. gola –goal
- 21.ragtedy- tragedy
22. rreor – error
23. diayl- daily
24. maitbion – ambition
25. suonmm – summon
26. egare – eager
27. fare – fear
28. beonck – beckon
29. rpeytt – pretty
- 30.ragfenmt- fragment
31. cacsriyt-scarcity
32. ymtsathpeic- sympathetic
33. uirpcte- picture
34. ohrec – chore

Suggested activities to learn/teach

- ✓ Dictation method
- ✓ By giving written work everyday (5 to 10 words)
- ✓ Writing on the board by colour chalk
- ✓ Make teaching aid with consist of all letters A to Z and tell the students to arrange
- ✓ Make small chits in the paper of words and arrange

7.ANTONYMS /OPPOSITE WORDS(1 MARK)

1. Difficult X Easy
2. Full X Empty
3. Broad X Narrow
4. Kind X Cruel / Unkind
5. Lose X Gain
6. Life X Death
7. Dirty X Clean

8. Weak X Strong
9. Reward X Punishment
10. Soft X Hard
11. Bold X Timid (coward)
12. Laugh X Weep (cry)
13. Arrive X Depart
14. Arrival X departure
15. Same X Different
16. Long X Short
17. Slow X Fast
18. Accept X Reject / Refuse
19. Young X old
20. True X False
21. Right X Wrong
22. Rich X poor
23. Brave X Timid
24. Encourage X Discourage
25. Patriot X Traitor
26. Triumph X Defeat
27. Superior X Inferior
28. Intelligent X Dull
29. Always X Never
30. Demolish X Construct
31. Success X Failure
32. Careful X Careless
33. Sweet X bitter
34. High X Low 35. Wise X Foolish
36. Presence X absence
37. Help X Hinder
38. Ignorant X Intelligent
39. Clever X fool
40. Mighty X Weak
41. Useful X Useless
42. Permanent X Temporary
43. Proud X Humble
44. Quick X Slow
45. Lenient X Strict
46. Heavy X Light

47. More X Less
48. Remember X Forget
49. Safe X Unsafe / Dangerous
50. Certain X Uncertain
51. below X Above
52. Reprimand X Praise
53. Achievement X Failure
54. Profit X Loss
55. Initially X Finally
56. Serious X Casual
57. Great X Silly
58. Grieving X Enjoying
59. Bitter X Sweet
60. Strong X Weak (feeble)
61. Mighty X Feeble
62. Miser X Generous
63. Come X Go
64. Tell X Ask
65. Buy X Sell
66. Right X Wrong
67. Right X Left
68. Remember X Forget
69. Give X Take
70. Master X Servant

8.CORRECT FORM OF THE WORD(1 Mark)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of the word given in brackets:

1 A son was to the king and his was celebrated throughout the kingdom. (born).

Ans: born, birth

2 Police the thief but his was not answered. (question)

Ans: questioned, question

3 Edison bulb and his is used throughout the world. (invent)

Ans: invented, invention

4 Some people that their are always right. (think)

Ans: think, thoughts

5 Don Anselmo to sign the (agree)

Ans: agreed, agreement

6 Air everywhere but its cannot be seen. (exist)

Ans: exists, existence

7 Doctors patients to exercise regularly though most of their are not followed.

(suggest)

Ans :suggest, suggestions

8 letter was posted to the candidate. (appoint)

Ans: appointment, appointed

9. James huge amount in dairy farming. His went down the drains when most of the cows died of disease. (invest) Ans: invested, investment

10. Doctor the patient and sent his report to his senior.(exam)

Ans: examined, examination

Exercise for practice

1) India is acountry(develop)

2) Suresh is an..... Man(honour)

3) Cricket is an..... Game(interest)

4) He was In keeping the news secret(success)

5) Are you really..... In the subject ? (interest)

6) I need you..... At this moment (present)

7) The more expensive articles are notbetter (necessary)

8) Leelavathi has..... In her students ability (confident)

9) She writes.....(beauty)

10) She solved the problem..... (intelligent)

11) Is the foundation of democracy(educate)

12) The sunset is a Sight (beauty)

13) He bought the land for(develop)

14) People need to be On the dangers of drug taking.(educate)

15) Our relationship is based on mutual..... (depend)

16) There is no..... in the results (differ)

17) He looked at me in..... (confuse)

18) The Tata Institute is recognized as a centre of..... In research (excel)

19) The product is still at a Stage. (develop)

20) Anil Kumble is a highly Bowler. (depend)

21) He has done the work..... (satisfy)

22) Sarala is a Girl (truth)

23) The teacher has made in my note book (correct)

24) Andy was a (simple)

25) Don't take hasty..... (decide)

Answers:

1) Developing 2) honorable 3) interesting 4) successful 5) interest ed 6) presence

7) necessarily 8) confidence 9) beautifully 10) intelligently 11) education 12) beautiful 13) development

14)educated 15) dependence 16) difference 17) confusion 18) excellence 19) developmental 20)Dependable 21)

Satisfactorily 22) Truthful 23) Correction 24) Simpleton 25) Decision.

9.SYNONYMS(1 Mark)

(Words which give similar / nearer meaning)

1.Sternly - seriously, strictly, gravely

2.Apparition - ghost, devil, demon

3.Mortal - temporary, ordinary

4.Burglar - highwayman, thief, house – breaker

5.Notorious - infamous, evil – minded

6.Undaunted - courageous, daring, bold

7.Genius - talented, brilliant

8.Chore - task, work

9.Panic - dread, fright

- 10. **Implore** - request, appeal
- 11. **Personnel** - staff
- 12. **Strained** - forced constrained, tense
- 13. **Majesty** - royal power, greatness, nobility
- 14. **Attitude** - view point, mood, opinion, leaning
- 15. **Attribute** - quality, character, trait
- 16. **Negotiation** - bargain, official discussion, transaction
- 14. **Ragged** - torn, tattered, patched, worn out
- 15. **Deed** - agreement
- 16. **Abode** - home, residence, dwelling, house
- 17. **Own** - possess, have, occupy
- 18. **Puny** - small, tiny, miniature
- 19. **Rage** - anger, furious, fret
- 20. **Ordeal** - sufferings, calamity, distress
- 21. **Reckless** - unmindful, foolish, thoughtless, wild
- 22. **Jubilant** - happy, mirthful, joyful merry glad,
- 23. **Splendid** - excellent, beautiful

READING-8 MARKS

1. UNSEEN PASAGE (4Marks)

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

1. 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?
- b. "Too much homework can be counter" – productive. How?
- c. What is to be restricted?
- d. What do kids lose, by doing homework?

2. 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?

- b. Why was Hussain Sagar Lake constructed?
- c. Why do people feel sad?
- d. How is the lake getting polluted?

3. Mark Twain who had earned a reputation as a humour writer got an invitation to address a public meeting. He reached that city on the day of meeting. He felt that his programme had not been sufficiently publicized. There were not many posters either on the city walls or in the area near the railway station. He decided to find out if the citizens had advance knowledge of his programme. So, he went to a shop. He asked at the shop's counter "Brother, is there any interesting programme in the city, where a traveler could spend his evening usefully and relax?" "I think there is some lecture in the evening" the shop keeper replied in a comforting tone. "On what basis, have you made this guess?" asked Mark Twain. "I will tell you that, today we have had a tremendous sale of eggs" said the shopkeeper and busied himself in work.

- a. What made Mark think that his programme had not been given enough publicity?
- b. Which words/phrase in the passage say that the shop-keeper did not have definite information about the meeting?
- c. How did Mark Twain try to find out whether his programme has been published properly?
- d. How did the shopkeeper guess that there was a lecture?

4. Joshi was born in 1922 into a Brahmin family in Gadag, Karnataka. At the age of 11, against his father's wishes, Bhimsen Joshi ran away from home to learn music. A few years of his youth were thus spent in the company of well known musicians at Gwalior, Lucknow and Rampur, serving them and learning as much as he could from them. He was soon placed under the tutelage of Rambhau Kundgolkar, popularly known as Sawai Gandharva, a pupil of Abdul Karim Khan. He made his debut in 1946. Bhimsen Joshi is the most recent recipient of the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour, awarded in 2008. He passed away on January 24, 2011.

Questions:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Born in India in 1920, Ravi Shankar is an Indian musician and composer best known for his success in popularizing the sitar. Shankar grew up studying music and toured as a member of his brother's dance troupe. After serving as director of All-India Radio, he began to tour India and the United States, winning three Grammy Awards and collaborating with many notable American musicians, including George Harrison and Philip Glass. Shankar died in California on December 11, 2012, at age 92.

Questions:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

2. DIALOGUE/ CONVERSATION (2 Marks)

Read the conversation and answer the question that follow.

1. **Suman** : Hello, Can I speak to Arun?

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

Suman : I'm Suman. Please tell Arun to meet me near Gandhi Square busstop at 5 p.m.

- a. Who did Suman want to speak to?
- b. What message did Suman leave for Arun?

2. **Warden:** Can I take the message for Sowmya?

Arpitha: Yes, tell Sowmya that her mother will be reaching her school tomorrow at 12.30pm and she'll bring her dance costume.

- Which word in the conversation means 'dress'?
- Where do you think Sowmya stayed?

3. **Mrs. Ravindra :**Could you leave a message for Saravana.

Mr. Naganna :Oh. sure

Mrs. Ravindra :Tell him, that he is required for the Sub-Junior tennis trials to be held on 14th November, 2015 in Gangotri Stadium at 10 a.m.

- Who should go to Gangotri Stadium on November 14th 2015.
- Why was he asked to go there?

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

Manoj :Why?

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

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

3.RE-ARRANGE THE WORDS (1Mark)

1. Radha/Does/film/?/sings/songs

Ans:Does Radha sing film songs?

2. sight/what/beautiful/a!/

Ans:What a beautiful sight!

3. your/how/treat/parent s/do/you

Ans:How do you treat your patients?

4. snakes/afraid of/you/are

Ans:Are you afraid of snakes?

5. the/took/he/deed/the/signed/and/money

Ans:He took the money and signed deed

6. .with/?/do/argument/whose/with/agree

Ans:Whose argument do you agree with?

7. the/agree/price/you/with/Do?

Ans:Do you agree with the price?

8. poor/Tibet/was/very/area/there/a/in

Ans:There was a poor area in Tibet

9. so/special/music/about/?/What's

Ans:What's so special about music?

10. walking/a/bridge/he/along/was/narrow

Ans:He was walking along a narrow bridge

11. so/are/you/late/why/?/

Ans:Why are you so late?

12. poor/please/help/the.

Ans: Please, help the poor.

13. scored/good/Ragini/the/in/marks/exam/

Ans:Ragini scored good marks in the exam.

14. the/am/waiting/bus/I/for/

Ans: I am waiting for the bus.

15. want/i/to/vegetables/buy/and/fruits/

Ans: I want to buy fruits and vegetables.

16. Like/i/profession/teacher/

Ans: I like teacher profession.

17. are/many/there/books/rack/the/in/

Ans: There are many books in the racks.

18. discovery/a/have/we/made/

Ans: We have made a discovery.

19. man/principles/he/the/was/of/

Ans: He was the man of principles,

20. a/playing/street/child/on/is/the/

Ans: A child is playing on the street.

4. PICTURE READING/DEGREES (1Mark)

1. Frame a sentence using 'bigger than'



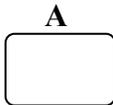
BALL-A



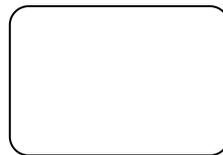
BALL-B

B Ans: Ball A is bigger than ball B

2. Heavier than



A



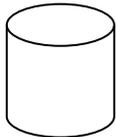
B

5 /k /g

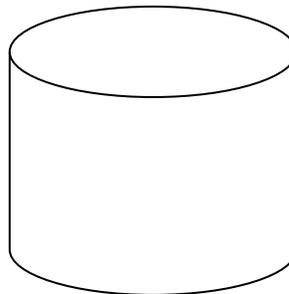
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Ans: Box B is heavier than bag A

3. Larger than



A



B

Ans: Box B is larger than box A

4. longer than

Line A



Line B

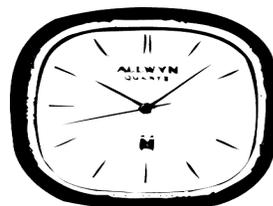


Ans LINE A is longer than line B

5. Which is bigger



Watch



Wallclock

Ans: Wallclock is bigger than Watch.

WRITING- 10 MARKS

1.LETTER WRITING (Any one) (4Marks)

PERSONAL

i.e- parents (father, mother, brother, sister etc) friends, relatives.

OFFICIAL

i.e- Application, orders, leave letters,complaints.

Steps of Official Letter

- 1 From address
2. Date
3. To address4. Salutation
5. Subject
6. Body of the letter
7. Complimentary ending

Format Official Letter

1 from address

.....

.....

2 Date.....

3 To address

.....

.....

4 Solutation.....

5 Subject:.....

6 Body of the letter.....

.....

.....

7 Complimentary ending

.....

Steps of personal letter:

1 From address (address of writer)

2 Date

3 Salutations

4 Body of the letter

5 Complimentary ending

6 To address

Format of personal letter

1 From

.....
.....
.....

2 Date.....

3 Solutation.....

4 Body of letter

.....
.....
.....

5 Yours Affectionately / Yours sincerely

6. To address.....

.....
.....

☼ Suggested activities to learn/teach ☼

- ✓ Teach the outline boxes first
- ✓ Fill the boxes with relevant text
- ✓

- ✓ Give numbers to the boxes. Write the numbers in flash cards. Distribute the cards to students, tell them to introduce the part of the letter.
- ✓ Hung a skeleton/outline of a letter
- ✓ By practicing the differences of the official and personal letter.
- ✓ By drilling the Common words (which are used in the letter)

Sl.no	Sections/parts	Official letter	Personal letter
1	From address	Left corner of the top	Left corner of the top
2	date	Just below the “ <i>address</i> ”	Just below the “ <i>address</i> ”
3	To address	Just below the “ <i>date</i> ”	Left corner of the bottom
4	Salutation	Just below the date	<i>My dear.....</i>
		<i>Respected sir/ mam</i>	
5	Subject	Just below the salutation and starts from the middle of the salutation text area	-----
6	End note	After the body of the letter, in the middle of the page	-----
		<i>Thanking you</i>	
7	leave taking	<i>Yours faithfully/truly</i>	<i>Yours lovingly/affectionately</i>

2.PROFILE WRITING or STORY OUTLINE (4Marks)

Given below is a profile of Dr. Ravindranath. Write a paragraph using the given clues below:

TYPE-1

Age : 45 years

Qualification : M.B.B.S.

Designation : Head of the Department, Medicine

Place of work : Victoria hospital, Bangaluru

Specialization : Medicines and diabetes

Length of service : 18 years

Reasons for popularity : Works round the clock – special attention to poor - always

Cheerful – Tablets, powder, medicines available – hospital –Clean handed – liked by the patients

Practice:

..... age 45 years

..... qualification MBBS

..... designation Head of the Department, Medicine

..... place of work Victoria Hospital, Bengaluru.

..... specialization Medicines and Diabetes

..... length of service 18 years

Reasons for popularity:*works* round the clock. *gives* special attention to poor. *is* always Cheerful. *has* Tablets, powder, medicines in the hospital. *is* Clean handed. *is* liked by the patients.

A profile of Dr. Ravindranath

His Age is 45 years

His Qualification is M.B.B.S.

His Designation is Head of the Department, Medicine

His Place of work is Victoria hospital, Bangaluru

His Specialization is Medicines and diabetes

His Length of service is 18 years

Reasons for popularity: **He Works** round the clock. **He gives** special attention to poor. **He is** always Cheerful.

He has Tablets, powder, medicines in the hospital. **He is** Clean handed. **He is** liked by the patients.

TYPE-2

1 Birth	He/she was born on -----
2 Birth place	He/she is from -----
3 Education	He/she did -----
4 Height and weight	He/she is ----- Kg He/she ----- cm
5 Family	He/she has -----
6 Occupation/profession	He/she is -----
7 Nationality	He/she is -----
8 Awards/prizes	He/she awarded /got/won-----
9 Age	He/she is ----- years old
10 Length of service	He/she has put in ----- years of service
11 Known for	He/she is known for-----
12 Hobbies	His/her hobbies are -----
13 Nickname	His/her nick name is -----
14 Reasons for popularity	He/she is very popular because of -----
15 Academic	His/her academic achievements are-----
16 Place of work	He/she is working at -----
17 Carrier	He/she has a rich carrier -----
18 Death	He/she died in -----
19 employed	He/she is employed at -----
20 Other names	His/her other name/s is/are-----

Suggested activities to learn/teach

- ✓ Use colour chalk to highlight the additions
- ✓ Drill work
- ✓ Oral work
- ✓ Cut and paste the sentence method

STORY OUTLINE

A FEW EXAMPLES

1. A farmer had a goose - it laid a golden egg every day - greedy farmer - wanted to more golden eggs at once - thought of a plan - killed the goose - opened its stomach - no golden egg - Moral.

2. A slave escaped from bondage to the forest - soldiers came after him to catch - entered a cave - a lion was roaring with pain - its paw was swollen - the slave approached it and removed the thorn - they became friends - later the soldiers arrested the slave - took him to the king - the king ordered the soldiers to throw the slave to the hungry lion - the lion rushed at the slave - recognised the slave - remembered the kindness shown by the slave - then licked the feet of the slave - the spectators amazed - the slave explained the situation to them - the king set him free.

3. Cap seller - going to market - felt tired - slept under a tree - a basket - caps for sale – monkeyson the tree - came down - opened the basket - took the caps - wore them - started makingnoise - Cap seller woke up - no cap in the basket - looked up in wonder - monkeys wearingcaps - tried several methods to collect the caps - failed - out of frustration threw his cap -monkeys also threw the caps - Cap seller collected the caps and went aways happily.

4. An old man – greedy – a goose in her house – golden egg –everyday – sold – her living – becoming very rich –thought –hundreds of golden eggs – its stomach. Killed – only one golden egg – lost what she had – moral.

5. Once a king became seriously ill. The doctors said that he could be well again if he wore the shirt of a perfectly happy man. The king sent his men all over to find a perfectly happy man. They could not find one. After a weary search, they came upon a begger. He was singing. He was laughing. He was perfectly happy. He was brought before the king. The doctors asked him to give his shirt to the king. He laughed and said, " I have no shirt at all." could be got only by hard work.

3.EDITING PARAGRAPH (2Marks)

INTRODUCTION

Editing a paragraph means, detecting the mistakes in a paragraph regarding language items and correcting them.

The errors may be as follows.

1. Articles
2. Correct form of verb & words
3. Prepositions & conjunctions
4. Punctuations (.,? “”)
5. Numbers (singular & plural)
6. Subject and verb agreement
7. Capital letters
8. Spellings

Instructions:

Paragraphs are given below. They have errors. Edit the paragraphs using the clues given below.

1. Amrutha was thrilled to be on mount everest, form where she stood she could sea the whole country side.

- Clues :
1. Capital letter to be used
 2. Spelling mistake to be corrected

2. the mla of the locality booked two buses. All the poor went on a trip to nanjungud.

Did you also go

- Clues :
1. Capital letter to be used
 2. Correct punctuation mark to be used

3. I heard this news long time back. i also bought it to the notice of my uncle.

- Clues : 1. Capital letter to be used
2. Spelling mistakes to be corrected

4. a ship sank in the middle of the night. were there any survivors

- Clues : 1. Capital letter to be used
2. Correct punctuation mark to be used

5. my parents, sister, brother and me went to mysuru for the weekend.

- Clues : 1. Capital letter to be used
2. Spelling mistake to be corrected.

6. rohan is an eight year old boy. he is very nice and quiet. He has big ice. all his classmates scare him. this makes rohan feel lonely.

- Clues : 1. Capital letter to be used wherever necessary
2. Spelling mistakes to be corrected

7. scientists are strange people, aren't they

- Clues : 1. Capital letter to be used
2. Punctuation mark to be used

8. sudha is a dear friend of mine. we also study and play together.

- Clues : 1. Capital letter to be used
2. Spelling mistake to be corrected

9. what is your name asked the teacher i said that my name is shewtha

- Clues : 1. Punctuation mark to be used
2. Capital letter to be used wherever necessary

10. river cauvery is providing drinking water too many people in Karnataka

- Clues : 1. Capital letter to be used
2. Spelling mistake to be corrected.

Suggested activities to learn/teach

- ✓ Use of different colour chalk
- ✓ Students can write in card board in two forms & stand accordingly
- ✓ Quiz can be done
- ✓ Making the group and Highlighting the errors in other groups

GRAMMAR-10MARKS

1.QUESTION TAG (1Mark)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 . Negative sentence carries Positive tags.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10 . You hadn't done before then , Ans :- had you ?

11 . You won't fail the exam Ans :- will you ?

12 . You can't drive a car , Ans :- can you ?

13 . You couldn't do it for me , Ans :- could you ?

14 . We mustn't say anything , Ans :- must we ?

15 . You wouldn't stop me , Ans :- would you ?

Suggested activities to learn/teach

- ✓ Chart in class- only question tag can be put
- ✓ Work sheets should be given
- ✓ Match the following can be given

2.FRAMING QUESTIONS/WH-Questions(1 Mark)

Read the conversation and choose the question to get the italicized sentence as answer.

1. **Teacher :** Do You know Cariyappa?

Student : Yes, *General Cariyappa was a man of principles.*

- a. Why was he man of principles?
- b. Who was a man of principles?
- c. How was he man of principles?
- d. Whom was he man of principles?

Ans: b. Who was a man of principles?

2. **Ramu :** *Mr. and Mrs. Gupta had arranged a Diwali party?*

Somu : Were you invited?

- a. Why Mr. and Mrs. Gupta had arranged a party?
- b. Where did Mr. and Mrs. Gupta arranged?
- c. Who had arranged a party?
- d. When did Mr. and Mrs. Gupta arrange a party?

Ans: c. Who had arranged a party?

3. **Mani** : Yesterday we visited Mysore Zoo.

Monu : *Mysore Zoo* is one of the best zoos in India.

- When is one of the best zoos in India?
- What is one of the best zoos in India?
- Which is one of the best zoos in India?
- How is one of the best zoos in India?

Ans: c. Which is one of the best zoos in India?

4. **Syed** : Shahjahan built *Tajmahal* in memory of his wife Mumtaz.

Savitha : Yes, it is one of the seven wonders of the world.

- What did Shahjahan build in memory of his wife?
- When did Shahjahan build in memory of his wife Mumtaz?
- Which did Shahjahan build in memory of his wife Mumtaz?
- When did Shahjahan build in memory of his wife Mumtaz?

Ans: a. What did Shahjahan build in memory of his wife?

5. **Anil** : Mom, I want Some more sugar for my coffee.

Mom : It is *on the Kitchen Shelf* take it.

- Where is sugar?
- Why is sugar?
- Which is sugar?
- How is sugar?

Ans: a. Where is sugar?

6. **Sita** : I'm going for shopping to buy a sari.

Mom: *Mysore silk is the costliest sari.*

- Which is the costliest sari?
- What is the cost of the sari?
- Where do we buy Mysore silk sari?
- When do you buy Mysore Silk sari?

Ans: a. Which is the costliest sari?

7. **Ram** : My brother is going to States.

Mom : *He is going to study Ms.*

- Why is he going to States?
- Where is he going?
- When is he going to States?
- Who is going to States?

Ans: a. Why is he going to States?

8. **Janaki** : I did not see Asha for past 3 days.

Rani : *Asha had been to Bengaluru.*

- When had Asha been to Bengaluru?
- Where had Asha been?
- Why had Rani gone to Bengaluru?
- When did Rani go to Bengaluru?

Ans: b. Where had Asha been?

9. **Vishnu** : Why did you not come for evening walk yesterday?

Vinu : I went to Yoga class at 5 p.m.

- How did Vinu go to yoga class?
- Where was the yoga class?
- Whom did Vinu meet in yoga class?
- When did Vinu go to yoga class?

Ans: d. When did Vinu go to yoga class?

10. **Teacher :** Does anyone wish to entertain the class?

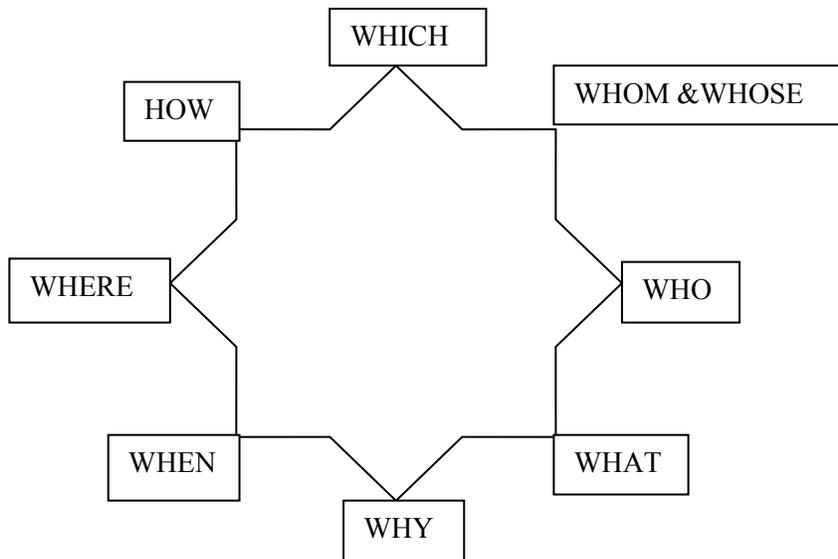
Mom : Sir, *Mamatha will sing classical songs.*

- a. What song will Mamatha sing?
- b. When will Mamatha sing the song?
- c. Where will Mamatha sing the song?
- d. Why will Mamatha sing the song?

Ans: a. What song will Mamatha sing?

☸ Suggested activities to learn/teach ☸

✓ *By showing the chart*



- ✓ Drill work has to be done
- ✓ Distribute the WH –word flash card to students. Tell the students to show the right flash card.(write the question on the black board without WH word)

3.VOICES (PASSIVE FORM) (1Mark)

A : Have you completed the work?

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

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

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

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

2. Choose the best alternatives which is in the passive form

1. The chief guest distributed the prizes

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

Ans.: The prizes were distributed by the Chief Guest

3. Leela has written a book

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

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

4. Do the work

- a. Work is done by you
- b. Work was done by him
- c. Let me do the work
- d. Let the work be done

Ans. : d. Let the work be done

5. Lakshmi : Have you written all the answers correctly?

Sharada : Yes, I have written all the answers correctly.

- a. All the answers are written correctly by me
- b. All the answers have been written correctly by me
- c. All the answers were written correctly by me
- d. All the answers are being written correctly by me

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

 *Suggested activities to learn/teach* 

- ✓ *Rules Charts can be hung*
- ✓ *By practicing the in groups*

4.FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERBS (1Mark)

Finite verbs:

am, is, are, was, were, has, had, does, did,
shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought to, goes,
V1(present form) and V2(past form) V5(verb+es)

Non-finite verbs: be, being, been, V3 (past participle), V4(ing form of verb) and
'to verb' (to infinitive) V6(to+verb)

Finite verbs or Non-finite verbs:

Have, do and Root form of the verb.

(If these are followed by helping verbs then they are non- finite verbs. But if these are not followed by any helping verb then these are finite verbs)

The underlined verb is ----

- 1. She walks home

Ans.: finite

- 2. She walked home.

Ans.: finite

- 3. He loves camping in the woods

Ans.: non-finite

- 4. I need to go to sleep.

Ans.: non-finite

- 5. The sleeping dog caused a delay

Ans.: non-finite

6. I hate camping

Ans.: non-finite

7. I want to go there.

Ans.: non-finite

8. We ate our roasted marshmallows

Ans.: non-finite

9. I live in Germany

Ans.: finite

10. We went to school at 9 a.m.

Ans.: finite

5.LANGUAGE FUNCTION (1Mark)

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. sympathizing 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. Request

6.IF CLAUSE (1Mark)

Complete the following statements:

1. I would like to buy the house. But it is costly. If the house had been cheap I would.....

Ans. : have bought it.

2. Monsoon rains failed. Farmers couldn't grow crops. Newspaper reported: If it had rained the farmers.....

Ans.: could (would) have grown crops.

3. Shashi scored less marks in 10th Standard. So he couldn't get seat in the college. His father said If he had scored good marks

Ans.: he would have got seat in the college.

4. It is raining heavily. If it had not rained.....

Ans.: we would have gone for a week.

5. There is a function in the college. They did not invite us. If we had been invited

Ans.: we would have attended the function

6. She has annual examination in the next month. She is not working hard. If she had worked hard

Ans.: She would have passed in the exam.

7. they do not have money. They need it very baelly. If you had asked me

Ans.: I would have given you.

8. Ram is very slow in getting ready. He has to catch the train. If Ram had not hurried.....

Ans.: he would have missed the train.

9. Ashoka was a wise king. Now – a – days also people remember him If the kind had ruledwisely.....

Ans.: The people would have praised him.

10. One should have better guidance to achieve something in life. If we had better guidance.....

Ans.: We would have achieved our goal.

7.HELPING VERB (1Mark)

FILL IN THE BLANK WITH APPROPRIATE MODAL:

1. Every seat in this bus a number (has/have)

Ans:has

2. The crowd..... dispersed by the police (was/were).

Ans: was

3. One of my friends..... visiting palace this evening (are/is)

Ans:is

4. Number of questions asked by the students(were/was)

Ans:were

5. All seats in this bus..... numbers (have/has)

Ans:have

6. Either Ram or his friends..... taken it (has/have).

Ans:have

7. She, as well as you..... intelligent (is/are).

Ans:are

8. The match..... very interesting (was/were).

Ans:was

9. Each of the girls done her homework (has/have)

Ans:has.

10. Bread and butter..... his daily diet (were/was).

Ans:was

8.LINKING WORDS (1Mark)

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate linking words choosing from the brackets: (1 mark)

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 familysuffered 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

5. Abdul Kalaam was a disciplined person he was from a poor family, he became popular. He made a name as a scientist as a states man he was service dedicative.

(not only, though, but also, because)

Ans: though, not only, but also, because

6. Radhakrishnan was a teacher. Everybody liked him he had lot of patience while teaching. any student didn't have money to pay fees, he would give him money, he was kind service minded.

(If, and, because, as)

Ans: because, if, as, and

7. The people did not help Roma ____ they were afraid of being involved. ____ Baleshwar alone had to take Roma. He requested the passerby to help him ____, no one heeded him. A tempo truck driver stopped ____ took Roma to the hospital.

(so, but, and, because)

Ans: because, so, but, and

8. The people of Tibet suffered from cold hunger. They decided to send Wangjia to find bird of happiness..... he was a smart boy he was a small boy, he was determined the others hesitated to go

(because, and, though, while)

Ans: and, because, though, while

9. PREPOSITIONS AND ARTICLES (1Mark)

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)

10.FORM OF THE TENSE (2Marks)

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. She (be) severely attached to her pet and her family also (love) it.(had,bought,was,loved)

11.REPORTED SPEECH (2Marks)

I .Father :Why aren't you doing your homework, Joseph?

Joseph :They didn't give us any home work today Daddy.

Joseph's father asked him why

Joseph replied that they had n't.

Ans.: a. he wasn't doing his home work

b. given them any home work that day.

II. Rajev : How are you?

Rakesh : I'm fine, you?

Rajeev : I'm fine, thank you. Why did you go to Delhi last week?

Rakesh : I went to Delhi to see the minister.

Rajeev asked Rakesh why Rakesh replied that

Ans. : he had gone to Delhi previous week. He had gone to Delhi to see the minister.

III. Preethi : Will you please help me to cross the road?

Bharathi : I will help you to cross the road.

Preethi asked Bharathi whether Bharathi replied that

Ans. : She would help her to cross the road.

She would help her to cross the road

IV. Chand : Hello, Prashant

Prashant : How are you?

Chand : I'm fine. Thank you. Are you working in this company?

Prashant : Yes, I am. I joined this firm last year.

Chand and Prashant greeted each other. Chand asked Prashant Prashant replied he was and he

Ans. : If he was working in that company had joined that firm the previous year.

V. Child: I want a balloon, which I can release into the air.

Balloon man : Which colour balloon do you want?

A child told a balloon man that

The balloon man

Ans. : a. he wanted a balloon which he could release into the air

b. asked which colour balloon he wanted

VI. Son : Why are they asking for money, mummy?

Mother : It is because they are poor, darling

On seeing the beggars the son

When the mother replied that

Ans. : a. asked his mother why they were asking for money

b. it was because they were poor

VII. Captain : Do you know how to play cricket?

Laksh : Never had a chance to learn it.

The captain asked Laksh

Laksh replied

Ans. : a. if he knew how to play cricket

b. that he had never had a chance to learn it

VIII. Nishchu : Hi Lakshya how are you?

Lakshya : Life's rather tough. I need a job.

Nishchu on meeting Lakshya asked

Lakshya replied

Ans. : a. how he was

b. that he was on the look out for a job

IX. Mother : I have washed the car for you today

Daughter : Thank you, Mom

The mother told the daughter that

The daughter

**Ans.: a. she had washed the car for her that day also
b. thanked her mother**

X. Boss : Are there any more files?

Peon : Yes sir

Boss asked the peon

The Peon

Ans.: a. if there were any more files

b. replied respectfully yes.

XI. Wife : Please stop this work immediately

Husband : I have to meet the deadline or the editor will give the work to somebody else.

The wife requested.....

Her Husband requested.....

Ans. : a. requested her husband to stop that work

b. replied that he had to meet.

XII. Astrologer : Will you give me five rupees. If you find my answers satisfactory

Customer : No

The astrologer asked the customer

The customer

Ans.: a. Whether he would give him five rupees if he found his answers satisfactory.

b. replied no (negatively)

XIII. Raghunandan : Hello Pammi

Pammi : How are you

Raghunandan : I am fine. When did you come back?

Pammi : I came yesterday

Raghunandan and Pammi greeted each other. RaghunandanaskedRavindra replied

Ans. : a. how she was

b. he was fine and he had come back last night

REFERENCE SKILL-4 MARKS

1.DICTIONARY WORK (2 Marks)

- First tell them what is dictionary and the arrangements.
- Tell them to write alphabets and explain the sequence....
- It has two types of questions....
 - # Words starts with same letter.
 - # Another starts with different.
- Give the students single letter first. Like g, e, l, q, a, z. To arrange.
- Then two letters words like: on, or, of, at.

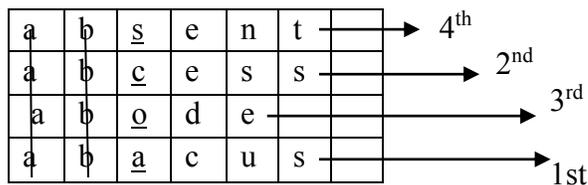
- After that give some easy words to arrange
- At first stage we go with words from different letters then with same letters

Example: bat, dog, cat, apple,... and ask which letter comes first in alphabet

Cat	God	Clear	Bill	May	Mind	City	Tree
Bat	Nature	Fear	Nil	Say	Write	Big	River
Rat	Beauty	Done	Will	Way	Letter	Village	Land
Mat	Near	Kill	Skill	Away	Book	Flower	Cow
Control	Prepare	Super	Tremble	Chart	Cement	Remember	Gain
Contact	Predicate	Supper	Target	Chant	Convent	Reminder	Gate
Caliber	Present,	Suffer	Trigger	Chat	Comment	Remain	Game
Citric	Prefer	Supreme	Tactic	Cart	Client	Remove	Gave
Advocate	Accept	Benzene	Comrade	Cancer	Certify	Decompose	Early
Advice	Accord	Bend	Complaint	Candle	Cerebral	December	Earnest
Advert	Access	Benefit	Complex	Canteen	Certain	Declain	Earth
Adverb	Account	Bench	Comfort	Cancel	Cereal	Decorate	Earn
Hero	King	Laminate	India	Insect	Maintain	Notice	Offer
Hermit	Kinetic	Lamp	Indeed	Insure	Mains	Notch	Officer
Herself	Kindle	Lamb	Index	Insult	Maiden	Notary	Offend
Herbs	Kinder	Lament	Indent	Insert	Mail	Note	Offensive
Mango	Trust	Genius	Polite	Create	Rather	Vendor	School
Orange	Trump	Gentle	Police	Credit	Ration	Venture	Teacher
Apple	Truck	General	Polish	Creep	Rating	Vent	Student
Lemon	Trunk	Genuine	pole	crest	Ratio	Vendee	Pare

🌀 Suggested activities to learn/teach 🌀

- ✓ Box method



- ✓ Make the child to write A to Z and tell them to identify

2. DECODING THE SMS(1 Mark)

How to teach SMS coding and decoding

□ We have to taught them with a single letters. we write as:

S – Yes	Dt – That	Hmwrk – Home Work	Pipl - People	Bk – Back
Y – Why	Dts – That is	Sday - Yesterday	% - Percentage	Jst – Just
R – Are	Gt – Got	2day – Today	Gud- Good	1s - Once
U – You	Tst – Test	B/w – Between	Wud – Would	B4 - Before
2 – To, Two	Wt – What	Gn – Good night	Cum – Come	Skl – School
D – The	4 – For	Gm – Good morning	Tnk u- Thank you	Hw – How
Plz – Please	Bcz – Because	Satdy – Saturday	Zzzwel – Sleep well	2nite - Tonight
N – And	Wr - Where	2Moro - Tomorrow	Evng - Evening	Cnt - Cannot

3.IDENTIFICATION OF SOURCE/REFERENCE (1Mark)

Encyclopedia : brief, information on anything especially, history, arts and science.

Dictionary : refered for the meaning, usage, origin, pronunciation of a word.

Thesaurus : synonyms and antonyms of a word

Bibliography : A list of reference books for more information on a subject/topic

Index : A list of contents of a book / reference material.

Map : A miniature geographical picture to locate various places, rivers, mountains, states, borders & countries.

News Paper : A periodical published daily with news and happenings, notifications and advertisements, covering a day.

Magazines : periodicals with news and information, entertainment and past time and articles, stories.

Publications : (frequency) of magazines

1. Weekly – once in 7 days.
2. Fortnightly – once in 15 days.
3. Monthly – once in a month.
4. Bimonthly – once in 2 months
5. Quarterly – once in 3 months.
6. Half yearly– once in 6 months.
7. Annual - yearly – once in a year.
8. Biennial – once in 2 years.

Suggested activities to learn/teach

- ✓ Oral drill
- ✓ Dictation
- ✓ Single sentence/area can be taught everyday
- ✓ Conducting the test only on this topic
- ✓ To use charts in the classroom
- ✓ Conducting the quiz

40MARKS IN 40 DAYS PLAN

Sl .no.	SECTION	DAYS	MARKS
1	POETRY		
2	SUMMARY GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE	2 days	4 marks
3	MEMORISATION QUALITY OF MERCY THE BLIND BOY/BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST	4days	4marks
4	I AM THE LAND-MCQ	1 day	1 mark
5	QUALITY OF MERCY-MCQ	2 days	2 marks
6	PROSE		
7	A HERO	1 day	2 marks
8	GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO	1 day	2 marks
9	PRACTICE OF REPEATED QUESTIONS	2 days	2 marks
10	GRAMMAR		
11	QUESTION TAG/WH-QUESTIONS	1 day	1 mark
12	ARTICLES	1 day	1 mark
13	LINKING WORDS	2 day	2 marks
14	REFERENCE SKILL		
15	DICTIONARY WORK	1 day	1 mark
16	SMS DECODING	1 day	1 mark
17	REFERENCE MATERIAL	1day	1 mark
18	READING	5 days	6 marks
19	WRITING	5 days	6 marks
20	S.R.- NARAYANPUR INCIDENT/BIRD OF HAPPYNES	2 days	2 marks
21	VOCABULARY	2 days	2 marks
22	LAST SIX DAYS ARE FOR TEST		