

**Second Language**

# **ENGLISH**

**Based on S.S.L.C - 2021**

**Reduced syllabus**

**A complete Package For 100 %**

**Prose**

**Poetry**

**Supplementary Reading**

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## **SUPPLEMENTARY READING**

1. Narayanpur Incident
2. A Great Martyr Ever Cherished

## 1. A Hero

Answer the following in two -three sentences (2 marks questions)

- 1) **Swami's father drew his attention to a report in the newspaper. What was the report about?**

Ans: The newspaper report was about the bravery of a village lad who while returning home by the jungle path came face to face with a tiger. He stayed half a day on the tree till some people came and killed the tiger.

- 2) **What was Swami's comment on the newspaper report? How did his view differ from that of his father?**

Ans: Swami commented that the boy can't kill the tiger and he must be a grown up person. But Swami's father commented that anyone who has courage can do anything and strength and age are not important.

- 3) **What desperate attempts did Swami make to escape from his father?**

1. He tried to change the subject by asking his father to join the cricket club.
2. He requested his father to allow him to sleep in the office room from the first of next month.
3. He went silently and pretended like sleeping beside his granny.
4. When he was following his father to office room he looked at his mother and granny.
5. He told his father that the office room was very dusty and there were scorpions behind the law books.

- 4) **Why do you think Swami looked at his granny and his mother while following his father to the office room?**

Ans: Because he thought they would stop his father taking him to the office room and support him. He did not like to sleep on the office room alone.

- 5) **As silence deepened in the room, what was Swami reminded of?**

Ans: Swami reminded the stories of devils and ghosts he had heard in his life. For example His Chum Mani had seen the devil in the banyan tree at his street end and the poor Muniswami's father spat out blood when the devil slapped him near the river.

- 6) **Why did Swami feel that his father's proposition was frightful?**

Ans: Swami thought his proposition was frightful. Because he always slept beside his granny in the passage, and any change in this arrangement kept him awake all the night.

- 7) **What were the noises reached Swami's ears in the office room ?**

Ans: Swami heard some noises in the office room that the tickling of the clock, rustle of trees, snoring sounds, humming sound of vague night insects.

- 8) **As night advanced, Swami felt that something terrible would happen to him. What would it be? How would it happen?**

Ans: It would be devil. As night advanced, Swami felt that something terrible would happen to him. He thought that the devils would come up to him and carry him away from the office room.

- 9) **How was Swami honored by his classmates, teacher and the headmaster?**

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

- 10) **Why were congratulations showered on Swami the next day?**

Ans: Congratulations were showered on Swami the next day because he had bitten deep into the notorious house breaker of the district and helped the police.

- 11) **Why did father want Swami to sleep alone in the office room?**

Ans: Father wanted Swami to sleep alone in the office room because he wanted Swami to sleep alone in the office room to show his courage. He also wanted Swami to stop sleeping beside his granny like a baby and develop good habit.

- 12) **Why did Swami feel relieved at the end?**

Ans: Swami felt relieved at the end because his father gave up the idea of making him sleep alone in the office room thereafter.

- 13) **Do you think Swami really wanted to join the police? If not, what did he want to be?**

Ans: Swami did not want to join the police. He wanted to be an engine driver, a railway guard, or a bus conductor later in life.

### EXTRACTS ( 3 marks )

- 1) **"I think he must have been a very strong and grown-up person, not a boy at all. How could a boy fight a tiger?"**
  - a) Who is the speaker? /Who said this?                      Ans: Swami
  - b) What does the speaker mean by this statement?      Ans: The speaker means that the newspaper report was wrong as the boy cannot fight a tiger and he must have been a grown up person.
  - c) What do you understand about speaker?              Ans: The speaker means that he believes that strength and age are important
- 2) **"How can it be father? Suppose I have all the courage what could I do if a tiger should attack me?"**
  - a) Who is the speaker? /Who asked this?                      Ans: Swami
  - b) Why did the speaker say so?  
Ans: The speaker means that he believes that strength and age are important.
  - c) How did the response affect him?  
Ans: His father challenged him to sleep alone in the office room to show his courage
- 3) **"Leave alone strength, can you prove that you have courage? Let me see if you can sleep alone tonight in my office room?"**
  - a) Who posed this challenge?                      Ans: Swami's Father.
  - b) Did he accept the challenge?                      Ans: No, He did not accept the challenge.
  - c. Why didn't Swami accept?                      Ans: It was a frightful proposition for him.
- 4) **"From the first of the next month, I'll sleep alone father."**
  - a) Who wanted to sleep alone?                      Ans: Swami wanted to sleep alone.
  - b) Why did he request his father to allow him sleep alone from the first of next month?  
Ans: Because he wanted to escape from his father.
- 5) **"No, you must do it now; it is disgraceful sleeping beside his granny or mother like a baby. You are in the second form and I don't like the way you are being brought up"**
  - a) Who commanded like this?      Ans: Swami's father commanded Swami like this.
  - b) What is shameful here?      Ans: Swami slept beside his granny or mother like a baby.
  - c. Why did the speaker make the statement?      Ans- He wanted his son to be more courageous
- 6) **"Please, please shut up granny. Don't talk to me, and don't let anyone call me even if the house is on fire. If I don't sleep at once, perhaps I shall die."**
  - a) Who requested like this?                      Ans: Swami requested his granny.
  - b) Where was the speaker at that moment?      Ans – At the passage beside granny.
  - c) Why did he request so?                      Ans: Because he wanted to escape from his father by just pretending to be asleep.
- 7) **"Let me sleep in the hall, Father, Your office room is very dusty and there may be scorpions behind your law books"**
  - a) Who wanted to sleep in the hall?      Ans: Swami wanted to sleep in the hall.
  - b) Why did the speaker complain that there were scorpions in the office room?  
Ans: No, There were no scorpions actually. It was just a trick to escape from his father.
  - c. Why did father want him to sleep in the office room?      Ans: to make him courageous boy.
- 8) **"I'll make you the laughing stock of your school."**
  - a) Who is the speaker?      Ans: Swami's Father
  - b) Who wanted to make him the laughing stock of his school?  
Ans: Swami's father wanted to make Swami the laughing stock of his school.
  - c) Why did speaker tell like that?      Ans-Because Swami used to sleep beside his granny like a baby. He wanted him to be courageous
- 9) **"Aiyo! Something has bitten me"**
  - a) Who cried "Aiyo! Something has bitten me"?      Ans : The burglar cried.
  - b) What caused him to make an agonized cry?      Ans: Swami saw and bit him .
  - c) When did he make agonized cry?      Ans- when the burglar tried to enter the office room through the window Swami caught his leg and bit him

**10) "No, you must learn not to be afraid of darkness. It is only a question of habit. You must cultivate good habits."**

a) Who was afraid of darkness?

Ans: Swami was afraid of darkness.

b) What was the good habit according to the speaker? Ans: Having Courage and bravery

c) Why did speaker suggest so? Ans: Because swami had the habit of sleeping beside his granny like a baby. He wanted him to get courage.

**Answer each of the following questions in a paragraph of 8-10 sentences**

**1. A report about a boy in the newspaper was an unexpected event in Swami's life. Justify.**

Ans: The newspaper carried a report about a village lad who had fought bravely against a tiger, while he was returning home by the jungle path. Swami argued that a boy could not fight a tiger; it had to be a strong, grown-up person. His father disagreed saying that courage was more important. Swami was not ready to accept this. His father then challenged him to show his courage by sleeping alone in the office that night. While Swami was sleeping there, he saw a dark figure. Believing it to be the devil. Swami dug his teeth into its leg. It turned out to be a notorious burglar whose loud cry brought others to the scene. The burglar was caught and Swami became a hero overnight.

**2. What desperate attempts did Swami make to escape from his father?**

Ans: Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone in the office room that night. Swami was filled with fear and tried desperately to make his father change his mind. He told his father that he would sleep alone from the first of the next month. But his father did not agree. Swami then went to sleep near his granny, pulled the blanket over his face and pretended to be fast asleep. However, his father soon came there and pulled him out of bed. Swami tried to appeal to his mother and granny but not successful. Then Swami told his father that office room was dusty and scorpions were there. Swami's father didn't leave him but made him sleep in the office room.

**3. Narrate Swami's dreadful experience when he was lying under the bench.**

Ans: Swami crept under the bench, shut his eyes tight and covered himself with the blanket. Soon he fell asleep. He began to have a nightmare that a tiger was chasing him. He tried to escape. He groaned in despair. He put his hand out to feel his granny's presence, but he touched wooden leg of the bench. He moved to the edge of the bench and thought that the devil would pull him out and tear him as it came nearer; he crawled, hugged and used his teeth on it like a mortal weapon.

**4. How does Swami become „A Hero“ overnight?**

Ans: Swami inevitably had to sleep in the office room. He spent that night with the fear of the devils and the nightmares. Then He saw something was moving in darkness. He thought that his end had come and the devil had come to carry him away. Finally as an attempt for survival he hugged it with all his might, and used his teeth as mortal weapon on it. It was not the devil but the burglar who cried with agony and fell amidst the furniture with a bleeding ankle. The notorious house breaker of the district was arrested by the police. The police were grateful to him. His classmates looked upon him with respect, his teacher patted him and his headmaster appreciated that he was a true scout. Thus unknowingly Swami became „A Hero“ overnight.

## **1. GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE**

**I. Write the summary of the poem Grandma climbs a tree.**

The poem „Grandma Climbs a Tree“ is written by Ruskin Bond. He has written more than thirty books for children. In this poem he calls his grandmother as “genius” because she could climb a tree. Even at the age of 62. She was passionate to climb a tree and learnt it from her loving brother at the age of six. Everybody feared that granny would fall from a tree one day. One day she climbed a tree but could not come down. After the rescue the doctor recommended her rest for a week. But for granny it was like brief season in hell. She demanded a house to be built in a tree. The poet's father, who was dutiful, fulfilled his mother's wish, so that granny moved up and enjoyed as her wish.

**Answer the following questions in two or three sentences:**

1. **What did people tell the grandmother as went by?**

**Ans:** People told grandma that she should stop climbing trees as she grew old, and also that one should grow old gracefully

2. **What was usual reply given by the grandma?**

**Ans:** Grandma was very childish in her reply. She said that she would grow disgracefully.

3. **What did the doctor recommend? How did the family members react?**

**Ans:** The doctor recommended grandma a quiet week in bed. Family members sighed with relief.

4. **How did grandma feel while she lay in bed?**

**Ans:** Grandma felt miserable as she lay in bed. She loved to look at the dancing leaves. For her, it was like a brief season in hell.

5. **What did she ask for as soon as she was better?**

**Ans.:** As soon as she was better, Grandma asked her son to build a house in a tree top.

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

1. **“Ever since childhood, she had this gift”**

a. Who does „she“ refer to?

**Ans:** Grandma

b. What was the gift that she had?

**Ans:** She had the gift of **climbing trees** easily whether it was spreading or high.

2. **“I strongly recommend a quiet week in bed”**

a. Who recommended bed rest?

**Ans:** Doctor

b. For whom was the rest recommended and why? **Ans:** Rest was recommended to grandma because she was ill.

3. **She sat up and said, “I’ll live here no longer”**

a. Who does „I“ refer to?

**Ans:** „I“ refers to grandma.

b. Why was the speaker forced to lie down?

**Ans.:** After the rescue, the doctor took granny’s temperature and strongly recommended her a quiet week bed.

4. **He said, “That’s all right. You’ll have what you want, dear.”**

a. Who does „you“ refer to? **Ans:** Granny. b) Who said this? **Ans:** The poet’s father

c. What does the speaker mean by above words?

**Ans:** Granny wished for a house in a tree top and his son readily agreed to fulfill her wish.

5. **“I’ll start work tonight”**

a. Who started to start the work?

**Ans:** Poet’s father

b. What was the work and why was he doing it?

**Ans:** The work was to build a house in tree top. He wanted to do it to fulfill his mother’s wish to live on a tree.

## **THERE’S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS!**

**Answer in 2-3 sentence:**

1. **How did Roma fall on the tracks?**

**Ans:** Roma had squeezed herself near the door of the crowded ladies compartment of a Mumbai local train. Suddenly she got pushed, lost her foothold and was thrown out of the coach.

2. **The doctor at the Divine Multispecialty hospital admitted Roma without any formalities. What made him do so?**

**Ans:** The doctor Anil Agarwal admitted Roma to the ICU at the Divine Multispecialty hospital without formalities, because she was injured seriously.

3. **What did Baleshwar Mishra do as soon as he saw the girl lying next to the tracks?**

**Ans:** On seeing the Girl on the tracks, Baleshwar immediately pulled the red emergency chain of the train. As the train slowed, he asked the other passengers to go with him to help the girl. No one came forward. Then Baleshwar bravely jumped off the still moving train and rushed towards the girl.

**4. Roma Talreja tried to settle into a corner near the door in the train. Was she right in doing this?**

Ans: No, it was wrong on Roma's part to settle into a corner near the door. It was very risky as there was a great rush. People were pushing each other to stand safely in less space and she could have fallen which she did.

**5. "It is a regular scene" Where was regular about the scene? What the line suggest?**

Ans: The scene of commuters getting out and into the train coaches in a rush is a regular scene in India's most populated metropolis. The line suggests that the people in cities are busy.

**6. "Behanji, aap theek hai?" But there was no response and no help in sight. Why was it so?**

Ans: Because she was by the Tracks senseless (unconscious). There was a large wound behind her head and blood was flowing out. So there was no response from her.

**7. Give the details about Roma Telreja.**

Ans: Rama Telreja was a B.Com. Graduate from Pune. She was working as a call centre executive. She loved her job, talking and connecting to customers, and making new friends there. Her brother was Dinesh Talreja and she was engaged to her fiancé Vijay.

**8. Give the details about Baleshwar Mishra.**

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra was an unemployed high-school dropout recently came to Mumbai for job. He was from Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh

**9. Why didn't the on-duty physician give only first aid to Roma and not the treatment?**

Ans: The on-duty physician could only give the basic first aid to Roma as the facility lacked personnel and equipment.

**10. Why did Baleshwar revisit the spot where Roma has fallen?**

Ans: Roma's brother, Dinesh, had told him that her cell phone and handbag were missing. Baleshwar revisited the spot where Roma had fallen. With the help of a railway employee he was able to recover some of her belongings.

**11. After Roma's recovery, what did she say about Baleshwar?**

Ans: She wondered how a stranger could jump off a train and risk his life for her. She could not imagine what would have happened to her if Baleshwar had not been there. She felt that she could never repay him for what he had done.

**12. Baleshwar had a good memory. Do you agree with this? Give examples to support your view.**

Ans: Yes, Baleshwar had a good memory. Roma had given him her brother's cell phone number and he memorized it quickly before she lost consciousness again. Thus he was able to contact Dinesh and inform him about the accident.

**13. Baleshwar felt that people of Mumbai were afraid, what were they afraid of, according to his opinion?**

Ans: Baleshwar felt that people of Mumbai were afraid of getting trapped in the courts or with the police.

**Extracts:**

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

- |                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Who is the speaker?              | Ans: traveler's 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 Baleshwar disagreed.**

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| A) Who is the girl here?                         | Ans: Roma Talreja. |
| B) Why did Baleshwar disagree to his suggestion? |                    |

Ans: Because Airoli was at least 10 kilometers away and he knew a nearer hospital than that.

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 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,"**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A) Who couldn't thank? | Ans: Baleshwar Mishra. |
|------------------------|------------------------|

B) Why should he thank him?

Ans: Because the tempo-truck driver helped Baleshwar to take Roma Talreja to the hospital.

C) Why couldn't he thank him?

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

**5. "I think it's astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for me. I can never repay Baleshwar".**

A) Who is the stranger here? Ans: Baleshwar Mishra

B) What was astonishing for the speaker? Ans : A stranger Baleshwar Jumped off a moving train and risked his life for Roma Talreja.

C) Why couldn't she repay him? Ans: Because if Baleshwar had not rescued her in time, she would have bled to death on the tracks alone.

**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 knew about the help.

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

Ans: She would have bled to death.

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

A) Who do 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. "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.

**10. "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.

**11. 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.

**12. "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. Why should he have thanked? Ans: He helped her to take her to the hospital.

**13. "There's a closer place I know of,"**

(a) Who is the speaker of the above statement? Ans:Baleshwar

(b) Why did he choose that place? Ans: Because the girl needed the treatment immediately.

(c) What happened after going to that place? Ans: The on-duty physician could only give the basic first aid to Roma as the facility lacked personnel and equipment.



## 2. QUALITY OF MERCY

### I. Summary:

This poem is written by William Shakespeare. In this poem the Quality of mercy is not forced. It drops down from heaven as a gentle rain upon the earth. It's doubly blessed. It blesses both the giver and the receiver. It's most powerful when granted by those who hold power over others. It's more important to a monarch than his crown. His sceptre shows the level of his temporal power - the symbol of awe and majesty in which lies the source of the dread and fear that kings command. But mercy is above that sceptered power. It's enthroned in the hearts of kings. It is an attribute of God himself. And earthly power most closely resembles God's power when justice is guided by mercy.

### II. Answer the following in 2 or 3 sentences each:

#### 1. Mercy is compared to gentle rain from heaven. How is this comparison apt?

**Ans:** As the gentle rain falls on the earth, so also when mercy is shown it blesses the giver and the taker and given comfort.

#### 2. The speaker compares the power of the king with the power of mercy, saying that mercy is the mightiest of the mightiest. How does she justify this?

**Ans:** The king who has sceptre in his hand evokes a feeling of fear in the minds of others but the king who has a feeling of mercy in his heart possesses divine quality of mercy.

### III. Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below:

#### 1. "It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath. It is twice blest."

a. What is compared to the gentle rain from heaven?

**Ans:** Mercy

b. Why does the speaker feel it is twice blest?

**Ans.:** According to the speaker, the person who shows mercy and the person who receives mercy is also blessed.

#### 2. "His sceptre shows the force of temporal power, the attribute to awe and majesty."

a. How does the scepter show temporal power?

**Ans.:** The scepter creates fear among people.

b. In contrast, what quality does mercy stand for?

**Ans.:** Mercy stands for divine quality and it flows from the heart.

#### 3. "It is an attribute to God himself."

a. What is „It“ referred to ?

**Ans:** Quality of Mercy

b. Why is it a quality of God? **Ans:** God is all merciful and anyone on earth who preaches it is like God.

#### 4. "It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

a. How does it bless the one who gives?

**Ans:** The giver gets the blessing as he has helped the other person.

b. How does it bless the one who takes? **Ans.:** The taker is blest because he is forgiven

#### 5. "Mercy is above the Sceptred sway."

a. What is a Sceptre?

**Ans:** It is a decorated rod carried by a monarch.

b. How is mercy above the Sceptred sway?

**Ans:** Mercy is a divine quality or Godly power whereas Sceptre is an earthly temporal power.

## **GENTLE MAN of RIO en MEDIO**

**Answer the following questions in two - three sentences each:**

**1. Where did Don Anselmo live? What work did he do?**

Ans: Don Anselmo lived in a small, quaint house in Rio en Medio. He tilled the land that was inherited to him from his ancestors.

**2. Explain briefly the appearance and manners of Don Anselmo?**

Ans: Don Anselmo wore an old, green faded coat. His gloves too were old and torn and his fingertips showed through them and carried a cane which was the skeleton of a worn - out umbrella. When he entered the room he bowed to all and slowly removed his hat and gloves.

**3. What did the Americans discover after the survey?**

Ans: After the survey, the Americans discovered that Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land which extends across the river.

**4. The story teller offered the old man almost the double of what he had quoted earlier. Why?**

Ans: Because he discovered that Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land which extends across the river.

**5. After the survey the Americans offered double the quoted price for the old man's land. Why?**

Ans: The Americans were good people and when they found that Don Anselmo owned more than eight acres of land, they offered to pay double the price they had quoted earlier.

**6. Why do you think the Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land?**

Ans: The little creek ran through the land of Don Anselmo. His orchard was gnarled and beautiful. So, to lead a happy and peaceful life. The Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land

**7. Why did the story teller say that Americans buena gente?**

Ans: Because they were willing to pay Don Anselmo twice the money for his land and they purchased the trees individually from the villagers.

**8. Why did the Americans complain the story teller on the old man?**

Ans: The Americans complained the story teller that, The children of the village were running around the land, playing in the orchard, putting fences around their play area, plucking the flowers from the trees, laughing whenever they were spoken they laughed at the Americans and replied in Spanish. So they could not enjoy their property.

**9. How do you say that Don Anselmo was generous/ A man of principles?**

Ans: He refused to take extra money offered by the Americans for his land and he told the trees belonged to the children of Rio-en-Medio.

**10. Why do you think Don Anselmo did not sell the trees in the Orchard? or Don Anselmo had concern for the children of Rio-en-medio. Explain briefly.**

Ans: Don Anselmo planted a tree for memory of every birth of child so the trees in the Orchard belongs to the children of Rio-en-Medio. Hence Don Anselmo could sell only the Orchard but not the trees in the Orchard.

**Extracts:**

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

a) Who is the „old man“ referred here?      Ans- Don Anselmo

b) What was the negotiation about?      Ans.: Selling of the old man's land.

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

Ans.: Because the old man was in no hurry to sell his land.

**2. "We have made a discovery"**

a) Who is „we“ referred here? Ans- Americans

b) What did they discover?      Ans: Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land.

c) What was the result of the discovery?

Ans: 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“? Ans: Buena gente means good people.

b. Why did the speaker called Americans Buena gente? Ans.: They were ready to pay twice the money they had quoted 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.He was a man of principles.

c. Why did speaker agree to sell 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:Because the trees belonged to the children of the village

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 in the name of that boy, so the trees belonged to the children of the village.

c. Who did this say to? Ans: To the narrator.

**7. "He lived up in Rioen 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 Rio en Medio.

c. What was the profession of the Old man? Ans- Farmer

**8. "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 the value for each tree.

**9. "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: 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.

**10. "I argued with him but it was useless".**

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) What was the outcome?

Ans: the old men did not accept double amount he signed the document for sale.

**Answer the following in 8-10 sentences**

**1. Don Anselmo and the Americans were generous in their own ways. Explain.**

**Ans:** The Americans, after survey, informed Don Anselmo that he owns more than eight acres land and they were willing to pay double the amount. They did not want to cheat him. Once again when the old man stuck to his words that the trees belong to the children, they bought the trees individually from the villagers Don Anselmo, however was a man of principles and refused to take anything more than the amount he agreed upon and expressed his generosity.

2. **At last, the problem of ownership was resolved, But it took a long time. What might be the reason for it.**

**Ans:** After buying the property from Don Anselmo by the Americans the children of Rio en Medio, began to overrun the Orchard and spend most of their time there. This was brought to the notice of Don Anselmo and he was asked to stop the children. Don Anselmo claimed that he had sold the land to them but not the trees. He had planted a tree for each child born in the village and the trees belonged to the children, not to him. The owners were left with no choice. They had to buy the trees individually from the villages and this took a long time.

3. **“I did not sell the trees because I could not, they are not mine”. How did the old man support this statement?**

**Ans.:** The old man explained that he was the oldest person in the village. Almost everyone there was related to him and all the children of Rio en Medio were his neices and nephews. He planted a tree for every child that was born in the village. So the trees in the Orchard belonged to the children. Hence there was no way he could sell the trees along with the land.

4. **Don Anselmo’s reaction to the offer for more money was not expected. Justify this statement.**

**Ans.:** Don Anselmo agreed to sell his land for twelve hundred dollars. After the survey the Americans found that the land was more than 8 acres and they were willing to offer twice the amount for the extra land. The old man could have been happy but as he heard this the old man hung his head for a moment and stared at the story teller. He felt that he was being insulted. He told them that he had agreed to sell his property for twelve hundred dollars to the Americans because they are good and stuck to his words. This reaction of the old man is truly unexpected.

#### **4. DR.B.R.AMBEDKAR**

**Answer the following questions**

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

**Ans.:** Ambedkar was a voracious reader. He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. He purchased about 2,000 old books from New York. He bought 32 boxes of books from London.

2. **How did the fourteenth 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. He was greatly influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule, the votary of a classless society and women’s upliftment.

3. **There were great luminaries on the Drafting Committee Dr. 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 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 role 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.

6. **Nehru chose Dr. Ambedkar as the law minister. What might have improved Nehru to do so?**

**Ans:** Ambedkar had a great skill in law and legislation. He had the vision of social justice. Therefore, Nehru chose him to be Law Minister of India.

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 used there would be loss of lives and public property.

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

**Ans:** Gandhiji reminded the higher castes and 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. Gandhiji stressed the duties, Ambedkar stressed the rights.

**9. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar worked for the upliftment of the depressed classes. Explain.**

**Ans:** He devoted his time and talents for betterment of the depressed classes. He started newspapers and institutions to help them. He stressed the rights of the depressed classes and fought for social justice.

**Extracts**

**1. “He raised brick by brick, the magnificent edifice”**

a) Who is the „He“ referred here?

Ans- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar

b) Which is the magnificent edifice that stands now? Ans.: The Fundamental Rights.

c) What does „edifice“ mean in the context?

Ans.: System

**2. “A symbol of revolt” he said.**

a) Who is the speaker here?

Ans: Neharu

b) Who is the „symbol of revolt“?

Ans: Dr.B.R.Ambedkar

c) Why did he say so?

Ans: Because Ambedkar passed away in 1956. He was the champion of oppressed and depressed classes in India. He helped in rousing up those groups.

## 4. THE SONG OF INDIA

**Summary:** The poem "The Song of India" was written by V.K.Gokak. The poem is like a dialogue between Mother India and the poet. In this poem the poet wants to present glorious picture of the past and also wishes to paint India's natural beauty.

As Indians we can rightly be proud of our country's natural beauty, Its Rich cultural heritage, its ancient wisdom, It's glorious freedom struggle and its industrial progress. As the same time we should not ignore the numerous ills affecting our motherland like Poverty disease, environmental degradation, ignorance, illiteracy, unemployment, caste, and class conflicts and a hundred forms of exploitation. We should try to eradicate them as far as possible.

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 flee in the night. We have to write our bright future.

**Answer the following questions in two or three sentence:**

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

Ans: the two speakers are the poet and his mother. The poet or offspring wanted to sing about his country for his mother.

2. **Who does the poet mean by „of your children that died to call their own?“**

Ans: The soldiers who guard our mother and motherland are mother's children and they sacrificed their lives for the sake of their motherland. So they are her own.

3. **What according to the poet is the contribution of the seers and prophets?**

Ans: The seers and prophets have contributed their valuable lessons and experience to others. They showed the right path of life.

4. **What are the epics? Why does the poet call the temples as „epics in stone“?**

Ans: Epics are long poem or story about the heroic deeds. In India most of the ancient temples are built by stones and carving many historical or mythological stories on the walls or the pillars. So the poet called the temples as „epics in stone“.

5. **Explain the lines „A song bathed in the stainless blue un capturing in the void“.**

Ans: In and the poet sang the song which is very remarkable and pure, it was bathed in the firm melodious voice that which does not disappear into nothingness.

6. **Write in brief your vision of the future of India.**

Ans: According to poet, the future of our country can open up on mother's forehead. It is like earth's destiny. All the sorrows and suffering came to an end and new things and views will come and make the people happy. The god will protect the earth and saves all. I envision of very bright future for India. A India where there all people work hard for the development of the country. All Indians should be happy and live harmoniously with each other. There should be no discrimination and all the people should be treated as equal.

**Extracts:**

1. **“Shall I sing Of your clear dawn with pure gold streaks”.**

a) Who is the „I“ referred here?

Ans- The poet V.K Gokak

b) Who is he addressing to?

Ans.: Mother India.

c) What does „clear dawn with pure gold streaks“ suggest? Ans: The golden rays of the Sun.

2. **“Sing of the filth and dirt That foul my sylvan retreats”**

3. **“Shall I sing Of your rock cut temples, epics in stone.”**

4. **“Of your children that died to call you their own.”**

5. **“Sing of the wrinkled face Indexing ignorance,”**

6. **“Nervous I yet would ask Deeming it my task,”**

7. **“Querulous. I said: Is there no song that I can sing of you?”**

8. **“On which she sat and wrote the book of the Morrow”**

**Note:** In this poem the conversation between the poet and Mother India. We can frame our own questions and can get answers from two marks questions.

## 5. THE CONCERT

**Answer in 2-3 sentence each:**

**1. Why did Smitha get excited after reading the newspaper?**

Ans: Because there was an announcement that Pandit Ravi Shankar's music concert at the Shanmukhananda Auditorium the next day.

**2. Why did Smitha's family move to Bombay?/ what hope did Ananth's parents have?**

Ans: Smitha's brother Ananth was suffering from cancer. They moved to Bombay from their native town Gaganpur, so that he could be treated at the cancer hospital in the city.

**3. In what way was the truth frightening to Smitha?/**

Ans: Though Smitha and her family had pretended Anant would get well, she had known that Anant was going to die of cancer. This was frightening to Smitha.

**4. How can you say Ananth a talented boy?**

Ans: He was the best table - tennis player in the school and the fastest runner. He was learning to play the Sitar and was already able to compose his own tunes.

**5. What did the doctors say to Ananth's parents?**

Ans: The doctors asked Ananth's parents to take him home and give him whatever he liked. They were the words of despair because his parents realized that he had not many days to live.

**6. Why were the neighbors surprised?**

Ans: The neighbors could not believe their eyes because they saw Pandit Ravi Shankar, the Sitar maestro and Ustad Allah Rakha, the great tabla maestro arrived to the boy's house.

**7. Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha performed in the boy's house. How was this an unusual incident?**

Ans: Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha were world famous musicians. In spite of their busy schedule and high profile they visited the boy and performed for him.

**8. Why do you think that Smitha's mother cautioned her not to make noise?**

Ans: Smitha on looking up the newspaper almost shouted with excitement. But her brother Anant was ill and suffering from cancer. She cautioned her not to make noise so that he could rest.

**9. What was the chance of a lifetime for Ananth?**

Ans: Ananth was learning to play the sitar. Listening to the Sitar maestro Pandit Ravi Shankar's music and attending his concert was the chance of lifetime for Anant.

**10. „Suddenly a daring thought came to her“ what was the daring thought?**

Ans: Smitha knew that her brother Anant was dying of cancer. She wanted to fulfill his wish. So she thought of going to the concert and would request Pandit Ravi Shankar to perform for her brother.

**11. How did Smitha enjoy the concert?** Ans: Smitha was spellbound by the music. As the first notes came over the air, she felt as if the gates of enchantment and wonder were opening. But every beat of Tabla reminded her of Ananth's voice.

**12. In the course of the story „The Concert“, whom do you consider to be more worried, Smitha or Anant?**

Ans: In the story, Smitha was more worried than others. Though attending the concert was a chance of lifetime, she could not enjoy it completely because Anant was not with her. She was always thinking how to fulfill Ananth's wish.

**13. As Smitha sat listening to the music, she was spellbound. But all the while, her mind was echoing something else, what was that?**

Ans: Spellbound, Smitha listened to the unfolding ragas, but all the while her mind was planning to meet Ravi Shankar personally and share her feelings about her brother's plight. If possible she would like to arrange for home concert for her brother. That was the chance of his life.

**14. Did Smitha tell what she had in her mind to the musicians? Who responded to her request immediately? What was the response?**

Ans: Yes, Smitha told the story of her brother who lay sick at home, and how he longed to hear them. Pandit Ravi Shankar responded to her immediately and the concert was arranged at their home for him.

**Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow.**

1. **"You'll wake him up. You know he needs all the sleep and rest he can get"**
  - a. Who was sleeping? **Ans.:** Anant was sleeping
  - b. Why does he need rest? **Ans.:** 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 himself was a Sitar player. He was suffering from Cancer and was very ill. He thought he might not get another chance, so he was eager to make use of it.
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.
4. **"A walk in the park might make you feel better".**
  - a. Who suggested a walk in the park?  
**Ans.:** Aunt Sushila.
  - b. How was her mood in the park?  
**Ans.:** Smita felt alone in the midst of people.
5. **"But they did not voice their fears"**
  - a. What did Anant's parents fear? **Ans.:** The boy had not many days to live.
  - a. How did they behave towards him?  
**Ans.:** They laughed, talked and surrounded with him. They gave whatever made him happy. They fulfilled his every need.
6. **"Panditji is a busy man. You must not bother him with such requests"**
  - a. Who was bothering Panditji? **Ans:** Smitha
  - b. What was the request made?  
**Ans.:** The request was made to Pandit Ravishankar to come to the house and play for Anant.
7. **They could not believe their eyes. „It is ..... It's not possible?“ they said.**
  - a. Who could not believe their eyes? **Ans.:** Neighbors could not believe their eyes
  - b. Why couldn't they believe their eyes?  
**Ans.:** They couldn't believe their eyes because Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha came to Aunt Sushila's house to play for Anant.
8. **"Enjoy yourself, lucky you!"**
  - a. Who is considered as lucky? **Ans.:** Smitha is considered as lucky
  - b. Why is she lucky?  
**Ans:** She is lucky because she was going to attend the music concert of Pandit Ravi Shankar, with her father. But Ananth could not go because of his ill health.
9. **"No, how can I? We've always done things together".**
  - a. Who has done the things together? **Ans:** Anant and Smitha
  - b. Why is it not possible now?  
**Ans:** It was not possible now because Anant had cancer and was confined to bed. He could not go anywhere with Smitha.

**Answer in 8-10 lines:**

1. **Why do you think that Smitha and Ravi Shankar deserve the appreciation of readers?**  
**Ans:** Smitha could not take Anant with her to the concert because he was suffering from cancer. She went to the concert with her father and enjoyed Ravshankar's recital. She also wanted her brother to listen to Ravi Shankar's music. So, she approached Ravi Shankar and told all about Anant and requested him to come to his house and play sitar. No one could imagine that a great musician like Ravi Shankar would agree to her request. But he along with table maestro Ustad Allah Rakha played for Anant. Thus Smitha and Ravi Shankar deserve our appreciation.



**2. „Where there is will, there is way“. How is this saying apt for Smitha?**

Ans: Smitha and Anant had done things together. Now Anant was ill and could not accompany Smitha to the music concert. Instead at sitting home and repenting for the loss, she went to the concert with her father. She also gathered courage to request Panditji to come to her house and play for Anant. To everyone's surprise maestros agreed to her request and came to her house and played for him. It was unbelievable for everyone. Thus we can justify that „Where there is will, there is way“ is apt for Smita

**3. Smitha was successful in fulfilling her brother Anant's dream. Describe.**

Ans: Smita was very concentered to her brother Anant. he was suffering of cancer and he was not many days to live. he had a great fan of Ravishankar and a dream of attending his concert. Smita wanted to fulfil the dream so that she attended the concert with her father. In the concert her mind was thinking only about her brother's dream after the concert she went forward to meet Ravishankar Prasad and told the dream of her brother and requested him to come and play for her brother. Ravishankar was very kind hearted. Next day Ravishankar and Alla Rakha went together to Anant's home and play for him. Anant felt very happy then he breathed his last. in this way she fulfilled the dream of her brother Anant.

### **JAZZ POEM TWO**

The poem „Jazz Poem Two“ written by Carl Wendall Hines, Jr. In this poem an old Jazz musician is standing like a Black Ancient mariner. His old face is wrinkled and weary. His faded blue shirt has turned dark with sweat.. His stomach is hanging loosely. His jacket is torn out and his necktie is undone and dropping loosely over the jacket. 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.

**Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow:**

**1. “His run down shoes have paper in them and his rough unshaven face shows pain in each wrinkle”**

a. why do the shoes have paper in them?

Ans: The Jazz player is a poor man. His shoes are old and torn and he has put paper in them to be able to wear them.

b. What does the description of the face suggest?

Ans: The Jazz player's face is unshaven which suggests that he does not care for his appearance. He has led a hard life so his face is wrinkled.

**2. “Gently he lifts it now to parted lips, see? To tell all the world that he is a Black man”**

a. What does he lift? Ans.: He lifted an old saxophone.

b. What message does he want to convey?

Ans: Through his music, he wishes to convey the message of the God to his listeners.

**3. “He is no longer a man. no not even a Black man. but (Yeah!) A Bird”**

a. When is he no longer man? Ans: As the Jazz player begins to play on his Saxophone .

b. What do these lines suggest?

Ans: The Jazz player may be a poor old man, but when he plays he seems to go higher and higher like a bird. He can capture hearts through his music.

**Answer the following questions in two or three sentences:**

**1. Give a short description of the Jazz player.**

Ans: The Jazz player has wrinkled old face. He is unshaven and has a tired look. He wears a faded blue shirt, old necktie and jacket. His shoes too are old and worn out.

**2. Why do you think the Jazz player keeps her head down?**

Ans: The Jazz player is a poor, old man. He has led a hard life.

**3. What message does the Jazz player want to convey?**

Ans: The Jazz player wants to convey to the world that he is Black man who can draw people towards him through his music.

**4. How does the Jazz player change as he plays on the saxophone?**

Ans.: As the Jazz player starts to play on the Saxophone he is no longer an old Black man. He produces wonderful music and appears to be like a bird flying higher and higher.

**5. How has the Jazz player held his instrument?**

Ans.: The Jazz player has held his instrument across his chest. It is supported by a wire coat hanger from his neck.

**6. „He is no longer a man“ says the poet. Who else is he supposed to be if he is no longer a man?**

Ans.: The Jazz player forgets everything when he plays the music to preach the world. At that moment he feels like a bird which gathers his wings and flies higher and higher.

**Answer the following in 8-10 sentences each.**

**1. 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. His faded blue shirt has turned dark with sweat. Blue shirt has turned dark with sweat. His stomach is hanging loosely. His jacket is worn out and his necktie is undone and dropping loosely over the jacket. 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.

**2. Describe the physical appearance of Jazz? What special skill did he have?**

Ans: The Jazz player has a rough unshaven face and sagging stomach. He wears a faded blue shirt, a loose necktie and an old jacket. His shoes are run down. Across his chest is an old alto saxophone supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger. The Jazz player at first has a weary expression on his face. He keeps his head down and appears lifeless. When it is his turn to play, he lifts the saxophone to his lips; suddenly he is filled with a new life. He is no longer an ordinary man. He is like a bird flying higher and higher, totally lost in the beautiful music he produces.

## **7. COLOURS OF SILENCE**

**Answer in 2/3 sentences each:**

**1. Why was Satish confined to bed? What was the worst thing for him? Why was it so?**

Ans: After the accident, Satish's legs became very weak, requiring several operations. He frequently suffered from bouts of fever and infections of the ear. So he was confined to bed. He was becoming deaf and he could not bear the silence.

**2. How did Satish meet with an accident?**

Ans: On a holiday in Kashmir, Satish went hiking with his father and brother while crossing rickety bridge over some rapids, his foot slipped and he fell into the rapids. His legs and head were injured.

**3. Satish didn't want to go to a new school. What was the reason?**

Ans: Satish didn't want to go to a new school where he couldn't talk to the other children, where everyone would make fun of his deafness.

**4. What did Satish see at the far corner of the garden? How did it attract him?**

Ans: Satish saw a bird at the far corner of the garden. The bird had a long tail and black crest. Its eyes moved here and there and its whole body seemed ever ready to fly. Its restless energy attracted him. Satish stared at the bird for a long time. After it flew away he took out his note book and pencil and made a sketch of the bird.

**5. How did the books impact on Satish?**

Ans: The books that Satish read were meant for adults. That made him feel depressed and left a deep impression upon his sensitive mind. His own world is comfortable in comparison to the world outside.

**6. Why was Satish's father against drawing?**

Ans: Satish's father felt that artists do not make much money. He wanted a bright future for his son. He thought that it is possible only by studying hard. He thought drawing as waste of time.

**7. Satish's parents were both his well-wishers. But each cared for him in a different way. How?**

Ans: Satish's father was optimistic and hoped that Satish's hearing would come back. Instead of wasting time on drawing, he wanted Satish to study. Satish's mother did not have the hope that he would recover. She was happy that her son had found good pass time in drawing and she did not want to stop him.

**8. Satish's father accepted that his son's destiny lay in canvas and paint. What did he promise to do? How did Satish express his gratitude?**

Ans: Satish's father promised to find out the best school of arts so that Satish could make his life in the field of his choice. Satish's eyes filled with tears and he hugged his father tightly.

**9. Why was the school Satish going kept him out of the school?**

Ans: Due his frequent absence and his hearing problem, the school he was attending till then, kept him out of the school. They forced Avtar Narain to look for a new school.

**10. Why didn't Satish want to go to a new school?**

Ans: Satish didn't want to go to a new school because he couldn't talk to the other children, where everyone would make fun of his deafness.

**11. What made Avtar Narain angry?**

Ans: Avtar Narain had to look for different schools for his son Satish. But every school didn't want him to educate as he was not able to hear. They treated his son as dumb and asked Avtar Narain to look for other school. So he was angry.

**12. Why did Satish's father make expeditions to school? Was he successful? If not Why?**

Ans: Satish was frequently absent from and he had hearing problem. So every school did not want him to admit. So Avtar Narain had to make expeditions to schools. But he was not successful. Because every school did the same thing for the same reason.

**13. How did Satish's brother Inder try to help him?**

Ans: Satish's brother Inder sat for hours with him and talked to hear him, teaching him words and pronunciation. He and his father spent time with him every day, talking to him trying to teach him things.

**14. What did satish see at the far corner of the garden? why did it attract him?**

Ans: Satish at the far corner of the garden saw a bird with a long tail and a black crest. Satish was attracted by its restless energy .Its eyes kept darting, its whole body was ready for flight any moment.

**15. How do you say that Satish's parents had difference of opinion about making his life?**

Ans: Satish's father always wanted him to study well and earn knowledge and become successful in life. But Satish was inclined towards painting .He opposed his son for that. But his mother felt drawing as a means of entertainment for her son.

**16. Which action of Satish changed his father's attitude?**

Ans: Satish was busy mixing the colours on his palette. Though he saw his father standing at the staring his painting, he continued with his mixing. This action of Satish changed his father's attitude.

**17. What was Satish unable to believe? Why?**

Ans: One day Satish's father sat beside him and put his hand on Satish's shoulder. Then Satish was unable to believe his father who was not angry with his painting.

**18. How did Satish express his gratitude to his father?**

Ans: Satish's eyes were filled with tears .he hugged his father tightly, his heart was full of love for his stem father who had atleast accepted that his destiny was in canvas and paint.

**19. Name the three fields in which Satish Gujral has made his name?**

Ans: Satish came to be popularly known as Satish Gujral. He is the famous artist from India. He is an accomplished artist with several forms of art like painting, sculpture and architecture. He is also a writer.

**Read each of the following extracts and answer the questions given below.**

**1. “We will have to look for a new school”, his father said**

a. why did Satish’s father have to look for a new school?

**Ans:** Due to his frequent absence and hearing problem, the school Satish was attending, informed his father that they could not keep him.

b. Satish was unhappy about this. What was the reason?

**Ans:** Satish did not want to go to a school where he couldn’t talk to other children and where they would make fun of his deafness.

**2. “You can learn a great deal of things just by reading”**

a. Why do you think Satish’s father encouraged him to read?

**Ans:** To get on in life, Satish’s father wanted Satish to read.

b. How did reading influence Satish?

**Ans:** As Satish began to read, it was as if a whole world opened out to him. He realized that there were others who had suffered more than him.

**3. “This is an idle pass time. You would do better to read and get some knowledge”.**

a. What is an idle pass time according to the above statement?

**Ans:** Drawing is an idle pass time according to the above statement.

b. Why does Satish’s father give more importance to reading?

**Ans:** Satish’s father thinks that by reading Satish can make something out of his life, To get on in life, one has to read a lot.

**4. “You made do this very badly, don’t you?”**

a. What do you think made Satish’s father say this?

**Ans:** Though his father was against it, Satish continued to draw and paint. His father realized that his son had a great love and talent for art.

b. What did he do soon after leaving the room?

**Ans:** He bought paints, brushes of all shapes and sizes and several rolls of drawing sheets for Satish.

**5. “You will learn arts and make your life in your chosen field”**

a. Why did you think made Satish’s father take this decision?

**Ans:** Though his father was against it, Satish continued to draw and paint. His father realized that his son had a great love and talent for art.

b. How did Satish react to his father’s decision?

**Ans:** Satish’s eyes filled with tears. He hugged his father tightly and his heart filled with love.

**Answer in 6-8 lines:**

**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 met with an accident at the early age of eight so he lost his hearing power. Due to frequent absence and hearing problem, the school he was attending informed his father that they could keep Satish. Other school also refused admission. His father and his brother spent much time with him and provided many books. He developed his interest in painting. In the beginning his father discouraged him but later he accepted that his son’s destiny lay in canvas and painting. He admitted his son to the best school of art and made his „life in the chosen field. Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists of India and accomplished in several art forms like painting, sculpture and architecture.

**2. 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.

**3. Describe the incident that changed the lonely and despairful 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 painting initially but later supported well.

**7. THE BLIND BOY (Memorization)**

**Answer the following in 2-3 sentences:**

**1. How does a blind person understand whether it is day or night?**

**Ans:** Whenever the blind person is awake it is day, when he is asleep it is night for him. Sun does not make his day or night.

**2. How do others feel about the blind boy? What is his reaction?**

**Ans:** People feel sorry for the blind boy and try to show sympathy towards him. The blind boy says that he does not really understand what he is missing so he does not feel that his life is miserable.

**3. How does the blind boy pacify himself?**

**Ans:** People sympathize with the blind boy. But the boy does not want to be unhappy about what he cannot get. Though he is poor and blind, he feels rich because he is happy.

**4. What a normal person can understand is almost a riddle to the blind boy. What is it?**

**Ans.:** We can recognize day and night. The blind boy can feel the warmth of the sun, but doesn't know how the sun can make day and night because when he falls asleep it is night and whenever he is awake it is day for him.

**5. What is the message of the poem „The Blind Boy“?**

**Ans.:** The message of the poem „The Blind Boy“ is we should be happy and contented with what god has given us. We should not spoil our happiness by trying to get what we can't.

**Read each of the following extracts and answers the questions given below:**

**1. “I feel him warm, but how can he make it day or night?”**

a. Who is the „I“ here?

**Ans.:** „I“ here refers to the blind boy.

b. Whose warmth does he feel? Why does he wonder how he makes day or night?

**Ans:** He feels the warmth of the sun. The blind boy cannot see the sun rising or setting. So he wonders how he can make day or night.

**2. “And could I ever keep awake with me „there always day”**

a. Who is the speaker here? **Ans.:** The blind boy.

b. What is he trying to convey here?

**Ans:** The blind boy cannot see the difference between day and night. To him it is day when he plays and night when he sleeps. So he says that if he did not sleep it would always be day for him

**3. “But sure with patience, I can bear” A loss I ne’er can know”**

a. What is the „loss“ the speaker cannot know?

**Ans:** The loss here refers to the blessings of sight.

b. How does he face the loss? What does it show about him?

**Ans.:** The blind boy does not feel sorry for what he cannot have. He bears his loss patiently and cheerfully.

**4. “Then let not , what I cannot have my cheer of mind destroy.”**

a. What made the speakers say these words?

**Ans:** When people felt sorry for the blind boy and felt that he cannot enjoy many things, then the blind boy said these words.

b. What was the reply of the speaker?

**Ans:** The blind boy does not want to be unhappy about things he cannot get. He wishes to remain cheerful at all times.

**Answer the following in 8-10 sentences**

- 1. "We should feel happy with what he had and never go after what we can't get". How has the poet brought about this message in the poem „The Blind Boy“ OR Summary:**

**Ans:** the poem "The blind Boy" is written by Colley Cibber. In this poem, peeps into the feelings of a boy who cannot see. The blind boy is the speaker in the poem. He wonders what light is like for he has never seen it. He wishes to know what his blessings of sight are. People around him talk of the beautiful things they see. They say that the sun shines bright but he can only feel the warmth of the sun. He cannot understand how the sun brings about night and day. To him, day is when he is awake and night when he sleeps. So if he remained awake it would continue to be day for him. The blind boy hears people pitying him but he does not feel sorry for himself. He decides that he will not make himself unhappy over something he cannot get. He would be happy as a King by being ever cheerful.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY READING**

### **1. NARAYANPUR INCIDENT**

- 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. 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.

- 3. 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 students leaders did not want to be arrested them, as they had a lot more to do. Therefore, they marched back silently.

- 4. 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.

- 5. 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 police raid. 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.

- 6. 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.

- 7. 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

### **3. 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:** The smile of Hanifuddin just from the photograph frame welcomes anyone who enters Hanif's house. This smile gives the memory of a twenty-five year old martyr lieutenant Hanifuddin.

- 2. What did Hanif choose as his mission? Why did he do so?**

**Ans:** Hanifuddin chose to join the army. Because he knew that life was short for him and to serve

India In army was his mission.

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

Ans: Because Hanif lost his father when he was just eight. His mother Hema Aziz was left to take care of three young boys. But she had to leave the children alone and travel with the performance team of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry.

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

Ans: The absence of mother from home taught the children something that made the children to become very responsible, getting up and getting ready for school without having to tell them. It gave the children a message that one's duty is the most important thing in life.

**5. How does the writer describe the „introvert“ Hanif?**

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

**6. Hanif was a young man with varied talents and interest. Illustrate this statement from textual examples.**

Ans: Hanif was dabbled in art, sketched very well, made beautiful cards out of waste material, read a great deal and loved playing the drums.

**7. 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 another dream was that a post be named after him. Those dreams came true when the sub-sector was named after him.

## VOCABULARY

**1. Collocation:** When two or more words join to form a new word that has its own meaning, it called Collocation.

### **List of Collocation:**

- |                      |                        |                       |                      |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Arm chair         | 37. Homework           | 73. Light house       | 109. Super market    |
| 2. Air plane         | 38. Earth quack        | 74. Lay emphasis      | 110. Super star      |
| 3. After noon        | 39. Eye balls          | 75. Long run          | 111. Super power     |
| 4. Anyone            | 40. Eye sight          | 76. Make business     | 112. Super man       |
| 5. Moon light        | 41. Freedom Fighter    | 77. Money Order       | 114. Sweet moment    |
| 6. Black bird        | 43. Foot ball          | 79. Mouth watering    | 115. Steel railing   |
| 7. Blood bank        | 44. Friendship         | 80. Meet requirements | 116. Small boy       |
| 8. Beautiful girl    | 45. Face challenges    | 81. Make arrangements | 117. Speed recovery  |
| 9. Bed room          | 46. Fast food          | 82. Make money        | 118. Text book       |
| 10. Butterflies      | 47. Front Bencher      | 83. Make gesture      | 119. Tooth paste     |
| 11. Boiled egg       | 48. Firework           | 84. Modern science    | 120. Table salt      |
| 12. Book mark        | 49. Generate power     | 85. Noble thoughts    | 121. Take chance     |
| 13. Book worm        | 50. Grandmother        | 86. Noble leaders     | 122. Time table      |
| 14. Broad hearted    | 51. Get married        | 87. Nuclear bomb      | 123. Take action     |
| 15. Board bus        | 52. Get ready          | 88. Pay attention     | 124. Take notes      |
| 16. Bright boy       | 53. Get lost           | 89. Pop com           | 125. Take care       |
| 17. Break record     | 54. Hand kerchief      | 90. Police constable  | 126. Under ground    |
| 18. Breakfast        | 55. Heavy drinker      | 91. Post box          | 127. Up date         |
| 19. Brisk walk       | 56. Hard worker        | 92. Pondered future   | 128. Unexpected turn |
| 20. Bypass           | 57. House hold         | 93. Photo studio      | 129. White wash      |
| 21. Catch fire       | 58. Home maid          | 94. Quick temper      | 130. Wary faces      |
| 22. Curly hair       | 59. Handsome boy       | 95. Quick cure        | 131. Water fall      |
| 23. Commit suicide   | 60. Honey moon         | 96. Rosy lips         | 132. White teeth     |
| 24. Commit crime     | 61. Keep quite         | 97. Raise doubts      | 133. Wall clock      |
| 25. Commit mistake   | 62. Key board          | 98. Raise money       | 134. Wheel chair     |
| 26. Catch cold       | 63. Key answer         | 99. Renovated house   | 135. Young man.      |
| 27. Chain smoker     | 64. Keep silence       | 100. Railway station  |                      |
| 28. Combat violence  | 65. Ladies compartment | 101. Rainbow          |                      |
| 29. Dimple cheek     | 66. Leave letter       | 102. Ragged gloves    |                      |
| 30. Developed nation | 67. Long chat          | 103. Save time        |                      |
| 31. Dutiful husband  | 68. Long chart         | 104. Shake hands      |                      |
| 32. Dead line        | 69. Loud voice         | 105. Sun flower       |                      |
| 33. Draw money       | 70. Life time          | 106. Self discipline  |                      |
| 34. Draw laughter    | 71. Life line          | 107. Something        |                      |
| 35. Draw parallel    | 72. Lifelong           | 108. Save electricity |                      |

### **\*\*\*Previous Year Questions\*\*\***

1. Which word in the brackets does not collocate with the word "Commit"?  
(suicide, crime, success, mistake) April-2015

### **2. Combine the word in Column-A with its Collocative word in Column-B**

- |         |                                      |            |
|---------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Wavy | [girl, hair, lady, story]            | June-2015  |
| 2. Lay  | [attention, emphasis, notice, order] | April-2016 |



3. Land	[quake, house, lord, rain]	June-2016
4. Rapid	[growth, progress, movement, speed]	April-2017
5. Earth	[water, quake, land, soil]	MQP -2015
6. Bullock	[carriage, cart, wheels, track]	
7. Table	[bag, salt, man, paper]	
8. Sugar	[bread, cane, bag, fruit]	
9. Independent	[Indian ,mission, power, organ]	
10. Running	[bag, water, door, pencil]	
11. Small	[water, needle, apartment, hair]	
12. Self	[idol, reproach, cry, truth]	
13. Rickety	[pavement, gloves, bridge, bird]	
14. Nuclear	[earth, weapon, violence, attack]	
15. Speedy	[payment, attack, progress, recovery]	
16. Make	[violence, weapon, decision, ideas]	
17. Fish	[watering ,sea-level, dress, out of water]	
18. Cold	[tea, war, chance, time]	
19. Conduct	[plan, survey, paper, thoughts]	
20. Prescribed	[talk, look, medicine, photo]	
21. Job	[repair, work, hunt, finish]	
22. Convey	[deed, money, message, effort]	
23. Twinkling	[earth, moon, sun, star]	
24. Twinkling	[ears, hands, mouth, eyes]	
25. Achieve	[money, success, house, trees]	

## 2. ANTONYMS (OPPOSITES):

1. Achievement X Failure	14. Begin X End	27. Careful X Careless
2. Affluent X Poor	15. Broad X Narrow	28. Celebrate X Mourn
3. Always X Never	16. Brave X Timid	29. Clever X Fool
4. Accept X Reject/Refuse	17. Bold X Timid	30. Certain X Uncertain
5. Attack X Defend	18. Below X Above	31. Come X Go
6. Arrive X Depart	19. Buy X Sell	32. Coward X Brave
7. Arrival X Departure	20. Big X Small	33. Cut X Join
8. Active X Passive	21. Best X Worst	34. Cowardice X Bravery
9. Alive X Dead	22. Beautiful X Ugly	35. Cruelty X Kindness
10. Aristocratic X Poor	23. Brave X Coward	36. Dream X Realize
11. Acknowledge X Reject	24. Bud X Flower	37. Difficult X Easy
12. Ancient X Modern	25. Cool X Hot	38. Dirty X Clean
13. Appeal X Command	26. Clever X Foolish	39. Demolish X Construct
40. Defeat X Victory (Win)	86. Master X Student	132. Silent X Aggressive
41. Dry X Wet	87. Notice X Ignore	133. Stop X Allow
42. Encourage X Discourage	88. Native X Foreign	134. Save X Spend
43. Ever X Never	89. Never X Always	135. Suffer X Enjoy
44. Full X Empty	90. New X Old	136. Strong X Weak
45. Famous X Notorious	91. Now X Then	137. True X False
46. First X Last	92. Near X Far	138. Triumph X Defeat
47. Former X Later	93. Notorious X Famous	139. Tell X Ask
48. Friend X Enemy	94. Outer X Inner	140. Together X Singly
49. Frown X Smile	95. Oblige X Refuse	141. Tough X Smooth
50. Great X Silly	96. Order X Request	142. Useful X Useless
51. Grieving X Enjoying	97. Open X Close	143. Vanish X Appear
52. Give X Take	98. Patriot X Traitor	144. Wise X Foolish
53. Generous X Miser	99. Presence X Absence	145. Weak X Strong
54. Good X Bad	100. Permanent X Temporary	146. Won X Lost

55. Glad X Grieve
56. Glad X Sad
57. Happy X Unhappy
58. High X Low
59. Help X Hinder
60. Heavy X Light
61. Hard X Soft
62. Initially X Finally
63. Ignorant X Intelligent
64. Intelligent X Dull
65. Increase X Decrease
66. Interesting X Boring
67. Kind X Cruel / Unkind.
68. Kill X Save
69. Lose X Gain
70. Life X Death
71. Laugh X Weep
72. Long X Short
73. Lenient X Strict
74. Lady X Gentleman
75. Less X More
76. Leader X Follower
77. Large X Small
78. Light X Dark
79. Late X Early
80. Mean X Great
81. Mighty X Weak
82. More X Less
83. Mighty X Feeble
84. Miser X Generous
85. Master X Servant

**In:**

1. Ability X Inability
2. Accurate X Inaccurate
3. Active X Inactive
4. Adequate X Inadequate
5. Animate X Inanimate
6. Applicable X Inapplicable
7. Appropriate X Inappropriate
8. Capable X Incapable
9. Comparable X Incomparable
10. Consistent X Inconsistent
11. Convenience X Inconvenience
12. Correct X Incorrect
13. Complete X Incomplete
14. Decent X Indecent
15. Discipline X Indiscipline
16. Definite X Indefinite
17. Direct X Indirect
18. Divisible X Indivisible
19. Dependent X Independent
20. Effective X Ineffective

101. Profit X Loss
102. Proud X Humble
103. Present X Absent
104. Prolific X Barren
105. Powerful X Powerless
106. Poverty X Richness
107. Quick X Slow
108. Quit X Join
109. Question X Answer
110. Reward X Insult
111. Reward X Punishment
112. Right X Wrong
113. Rich X Poor
114. Remember X Forget
115. Right X Left
116. Reprimand X Praise
117. Request X Order
118. Strength X Weakness
119. Serious X Casual
120. Safe X Unsafe/Dangerous
121. Soft X Hard
122. Same X Different
123. Slow X Fast
124. Superior X Inferior
125. Success X Failure
126. Sweet X Bitter
127. Strong X Weak (Feeble)
128. Superiority X Inferiority
129. Stronger X Weaker
130. Special X Ordinary
131. Silly X Great

**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. Expected X Unexpected
8. Even X Uneven
9. Fit X Unfit
10. Faithful X Unfaithful
11. Fortunate X Unfortunate
12. Grateful X Ungrateful
13. Happy X Unhappy
14. Healthy X Unhealthy
15. Heard X Unheard
16. Important X Unimportant
17. Load X Unload
18. Lucky X Unlucky
19. Pleasant X Unpleasant
20. Popular X Unpopular

147. Widow X Widower
148. Wrong X Right
149. Whisper X Shout
150. Wide X Straight

**PREFIXES:**

**Im:**

1. Balance X Imbalance
2. Material X Immaterial
3. Mature X Immature
4. Measure 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
25. Portable X Importable

11. Continue X Discontinue
12. Harmony X Disharmony
13. Honest X Dishonest
14. Honor X Dishonor
15. Interest X Disinterest
16. Like X Dislike
17. Loyal X Disloyal
18. Obedient X Disobedient
19. Obey X Disobey
20. Place X Displace
21. Integrate X Disintegrate
22. Please X Displease
23. Respect X Disrespect
24. Similar X Dissimilar
25. Satisfy X Dissatisfy

**Mis:**

1. Behave X Misbehave
2. Calculate X Miscalculate
3. Chance X Mischance
4. Conduct X Misconduct

- |                                       |                                     |                                |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 21. Equal X In equal                  | 21. Reliable X Unreliable           | 5. Handle X Mishandle          |
| 22. Expensive X Inexpensive           | 22. Satisfactory X Unsatisfactory   | 6. Judge X Misjudge            |
| 23. Experience X In experience        | 23. Successful X Unsuccessful       | 7. Guide X Misguide            |
| 24. Human X Inhuman                   | 24. Selfish X Unselfish             | 8. Lead X Mislead              |
| 25. Glorious X Inglorious             | 25. Touchable X Untouchable         | 9. Place X Misplace            |
| 26. Gratitude X Ingratitude           | 26. Tidy X Untidy                   | 10. Print X Misprint           |
| 27. Justice X Injustice               | 27. Usual X Unusual                 | 11. Manage X Mismanage         |
| 28. Sufficient X Insufficient         | 28. Worthy X Unworthy               | 12. Spell X Misspell           |
| 29. Secure X Insecure                 | 29. Well X unwell                   | 13. Spelt X Misspelt           |
| 30. Significant X Insignificant       | 30. Natural X Unnatural             | 14. Sincere X Insincere        |
| 31. Necessary X Unnecessary           |                                     | 15. Understand X Misunderstand |
| 32. Separable X Inseparable           | <b>Dis:</b>                         | 16. Use X Misuse               |
| 33. Soluble X Insoluble               | 1. Advantage X Disadvantage         | 17. Trust X Mistrust           |
| <b>34. Valid X Invalid</b>            | 2. Agree X Disagree                 | <b>IL</b>                      |
| 35. Visible X Invisible               | 3. Allow X Disallow                 | 1. Health X ill health         |
| <b>Ir:</b>                            | 4. Appear X Disappear               | 2. Favour X il favour          |
| 1. Rational X Irrational              | 5. Approve X Disapprove             | 3. Legal X illegal             |
| 2. Regular X Irregular                | 6. Believe X Disbelieve             | 4. Legible X illegible         |
| 3. Repairable X Irreparable           | 7. Comfort X Discomfort             | 5. Liberal X illiberal         |
| 4. Relevant X Irrelevant              | 8. Connect X Disconnect             | 6. Literate X illiterate       |
| 5. Resolute X Irresolute              | 9. Count X Discount                 | 7. Logical X illogical         |
| <b>6. Responsible X Irresponsible</b> | <b>Non:</b>                         |                                |
| 7. Reversible X Irreversible          | 1. Sense X Nonsense                 | 2. Stick X Non stick           |
| 8. Religious X Irreligious            | 3. Stop X Nonstop                   | 4. Flammable X Non flammable   |
|                                       | 5. Vegetarian X Non vegetarian      |                                |
|                                       | 6. Controversial X Noncontroversial |                                |

**3 . Syllable: Syllable is 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 vowel is the number of syllables.**

**Method to count syllables:**

**1. The listen method:**

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

**2. The chin method:**

- Put your hand under your chin.
- Say the word.
- How many times your Chin touch your hand?
- This is the number of syllables.

**Examples**

- One syllable words:** eye, eat, tea, zoo, go, shoe, key, moon, greed, friend, grand, car, school, whole.
- Two syllable words:** canteen, daughter, college, father, honest, empty, remain, prepare people, section, English, ago, idea, tailor, anger, vanish, talent
- Three syllable words:** accident, beautiful, affection, relation, selection, familiar, direction, adventure, continent, primary, determine.
- Four syllable words:** conversation, legislature, ceremony, agriculture, relaxation.

**\*\*\*Previous year questions:**

- Which one of the following word has one syllable? April 20016  
(enemy, supreme, school, beauty.) Ans: school.
- Which word has two syllables? ( bar, car, love, kilo) Ans: kilo. April 2015

3. Which one of the following word has one syllable? June 20016  
(hunger, burglar, school, concert.) Ans: school.
4. Which one of the following word has one syllable? April 20017  
(remain, behind, lawn, arrange.) Ans: lawn.
5. Which one of the following word has two syllables? MQP  
(who, free, fight, table.) Ans: table

**4. HOMOPHONES:** Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meaning and spelling.

**Examples:**

- |         |   |                          |      |   |                              |
|---------|---|--------------------------|------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. To   | = | I go to Mysore.          | Two  | = | I have two eyes              |
| 2. Bear | = | Bear is an animal.       | Beer | = | Don't drink beer.            |
| 3. Blue | = | The sky is blue.         | Blew | = | Krishna blew his flute.      |
| 4. Knew | = | I knew English.          | New  | = | This is a new car.           |
| 5. Pray | = | Every day we pray to god | Prey | = | Lion is waiting for its prey |

**\*Fill in the blanks with appropriate word.**

- a. We had... many apples to carry.(to/too/two)
- b. I.....a horse at the Marina beach .(road/rode)
- c. Did you have a .....for lunch?(pare/pair)
- d. The books are over..... on the shelf.(their/there)

**\*Fill in the blanks with a suitable homophone and a complete the story.**

This is a..... (storey/story) told by a.....(night/knight).Once he received letter. When he..... (red/read) it.....( through /threw),he could not believe his own eyes. .... (For/Far), it was written.....(buy/by) none other than the queen of the land. She asked him to meet her... ..(at/yet) a secret place. The knight was in a fix. But he thought ..... (of/off) a plan to tide over this problem. He ..... (vent/went) to the meeting place not alone but along with his ..... (fair/fare) wife. Can you guess what happened then?

**\*\*\*Previous year question\*\*\***

❖ **Fill in the blanks with the suitable word given in brackets**

1. Mr Lokesh is the .....of our college. (principal/principle) April-2016
2. Ravi thought ..... a plan to solve his problem(of/off)
3. Some students are..... at English(weak/week)
4. The..... president of India visited Karnataka. (farmer/former)
5. Shruti gave birth to a ..... child (male/mail).

**5. Give one word:**

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)
12. To speak in very unkind way.(sneer)
13. An angry look/expression of anger.(scowl)

14. Feeling in a way that things will not improve.(gloomily)
15. Say something not clearly enough.(mumble)
16. Feeling helplessly.(tumbling)
17. A deep breath taken when surprised.(gasp)
18. A decorated rod carried by a king or queen as a symbol of power.(scepter)
19. A small narrow stream or river.(creek)
20. Look at the thing fixedly for long time.(stare)
21. Suffocation makes one breathless.(choke)
22. To get something back.(redeem)
23. A narrate composition in rhythmic verse suitable for singing.(ballad)
24. Space for ship.(Harbor)
25. Art or making figures in stone, wood, metal etc.(sculpture)
26. Show sorrow or regret.(mourn)
27. Sound indicating sadness.(sigh)
28. A state that continues to live or exist.(survival)
29. A new activity that involve risk.(venture)
30. An event not easily understood/something that people do not know anything about.(mystery)
31. Part of the spacecraft separated from the main.(capsule)
32. One who does the scientific study of the sun, moon, etc.(astronomer)
33. A period of ten years.(decade).
34. A person who makes bread.(baker)
35. A person who makes wooden objects or structures.(carpenter)
36. A person who designs buildings and supervises their constructions.(architect)
37. A person who makes and repairs iron tools.(blacksmith)
38. A doctor who performs surgery.(surgeon)
39. A person who cleans and takes out teeth and fits artificial teeth.(dentist)
40. A person who drives Aeroplane. (pilot)
41. A person who is unable to walk or move properly.(cripple)
42. One who looks bright side of things.(optimist)
43. One who looks dark side of things.(pessimist)
44. A house for residence of students.(hostel)
45. A place for housing cars.(garage)
46. The act of killing oneself.(suicide)
47. A conversation between two persons.(dialogue)
48. One who can't speak.(dumb)
49. One who can't hear.(deaf)
50. One who is trained in doing act of public service (scout).

#### **6. MODAL VERBS:**

All The Auxiliary verbs except "Be", "Do" & "Have" are called "Modals". Modal verbs can be used to say with all these situations.

- a) Possible – may, can
- b) Certainly possible – must,
- c) Possible by force/compulsion/obligation – should, ought to
- d) Willingly possible – shall, will, would
- e) Impossible – can't,
- f) Probable – might, could
- g) Improbable – couldn't, mightn't
- a. **Can:** Ability/ possibility Inability/ Impossibility/Asking for permission request.
  - i. We can't fix it?                      iii. They can control their own budgets.
  - ii. Can I write here?                      Iv. Can you help me?
- b. **Could:** Asking for permission/Request/Suggestion/Future possibility/Ability in the past.
  - i. Could I borrow your dictionary? iv. Could you say it again?
  - ii. We could try to fix it ourselves.    v. I think we could have another "Gulf War"

- iii. He gave up his old job, so he could work for us.
- c. **May:** Asking for permission/future possibility.
  - i. May I have another cup of coffee? ii. India may become a major economic power.
- d. **Might:** Present possibility/Future possibility
  - i. We'd better phone tomorrow, they might be eating their dinner now.
  - ii. They might give us 10% discount.
- e. **Must:** Necessity/Obligation/Prohibition
  - i. We must say good bye now. ii. They must not disrupt the work.
- f. **Shall:** Offer/Suggestion/Asking what to do
  - i. Shall I help you with your luggage? ii. Shall I do that or will you?
- g. **Should:** Saying what's right/Recommending action/Uncertain prediction
  - i. We should sort out this problem at once. iii. Profits should increase next year.
  - ii. I think we should check everything again.
- h. **Will:** Instant/decisions/Offer/promise/Certain prediction
  - i. I can't see any taxis, so I will walk. ii. I will do that for if you like.
  - ii. I will get back to you on Monday
- i. **Would:** Asking for permission/request/Making arrangements/Invitation preferences
  - i. Would you pass the salt please? iii. Would you prefer tea or coffee?
  - ii. Would you mind waiting a moment? iv. I'd like tea please
- j. **Dare:** It is used in negative and interrogative sentences.
  - i. How dare you to touch me? ii. She doesn't dare to do that.
- k. **Need:** It is used to tell necessity.
  - i. She needs to go. ii. I need rest.

❖ **Rewrite the Sentence using modals and identify language functions**

1. Please return my library books.

Will you please return my library books?

Function: Request

2. The files are heavy. I'll carry them for you.

Would I carry the files for you?

Function: seeking permission.

3. Let me switch on the fan, ok?

Do you mind if I switch on the fan?

Function: request

1. "Bring the books to my office"

Would you bring the books to my office?

Function: Request

❖ **Previous year questions:**

1. **Read the following conversation and answer the questions:**

**Ravi and Allaha Rakha are in the middle of their conversation**

Ravi : How about meeting the doctor?

Alla rakha : Which doctor do you mean?

Ravi : Dr Anil Agarwal

Ravi : Does he practice nearby?

Alla Rakha : Yes, in the next street.

Ravi : Does he charge heavily?

Alla Rakha : No, no. He is moderate.

A. Chose the right one and answer:

The main language function used in the above conversation is

(Agreeing/Seeking information/Disagreeing)

Ans: Seeking information

B. Chose the right one and answer:

The first question of Ravi is..... (Seeking information/a suggestion)

Ans: A suggestion.

## **READING:**

### **Unseen Passage Reading:**

**\*Techniques:** 1. Read the passage carefully once and detect its theme.

- e. Note what the questions are about.
- f. Give your answers in complete sentences.
- g. Try to write answers in your own language.

**1. Read the passage and answer the questions.**

The baby bomb was dropped on the densely populated industrial town of Hiroshima in Japan on 6th August 1945. The city of Hiroshima was flattened. At least 78,000 people possible many thousands more were killed or fatally injured. As great a number were injured and all their dwelling were damaged or destroyed. The city's military garrison was wiped out. Only a handful of doctors remained alive and most hospitals medical supplies ever destroyed. Citizens of neighboring towns described the burned, living and dead as no longer recognizably human with their flesh raw and blackened, their hair gone and the features melted on their faces. It was the most shocking sight man had ever witnessed.

- 1. The passage is about a \_\_\_\_\_ (fill in the blanks) Ans: Effect of war / bomb.
- 2. Where did the incident take place? Ans: Hiroshima in Japan.
- 3. What had happened to the militancy garrison? Ans: Wiped out.
- 4. The survivors couldn't be given medical help. Why do you think so? Ans: A handful of doctors remained alive.

**2. Read the following passage and answer the questions : 1X4=4 April 2015**

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

- 1. What was the blind man's wish? Ans: To see the whole world.
- 2. Who took the blind man to Jesus? What was their request? Ans: Friends, their request was to enable him to see.
- 3. How did Jesus touch his eyes? What happened then? Ans: He touched gently. He could see everything.
- 4. How did the blind man thank Jesus? Ans: He knelt down before Jesus and thanked him heartily.

**3. Read the following passage and answer the questions: 1 = 4×4**

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

- 1. Who is the paragraph about? Ans: Saint Teresa
- 2. Why did she hold a torch in her right hand? Ans: She held it to burn the glories of heaven
- 3. There are words which are opposite to each other. Pick and write two pairs of words.  
Ans: 1. Left X right 2. Heaven X hell 3. Burn X extinguish
- 4. What was Saint Teresa's message to humanity? Ans: To serve God from love without fear to hell and without the temptation of heavenly bliss.

**4. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :**

George Washington was the first President of the United States of America. He was born over two hundred years ago in the state of Virginia on February 22. When George was a boy, he had lots of fun exploring the woods and forests near his home. He enjoyed hunting, boating, and fishing. He lived on a farm and helped his father with the chores that needed to be done. George went to school until he was 14 years old. His favorite subject was Mathematics. George was



good, quiet boy who got along well with others. George grew up to be a tall and strong man. He joined the military. He was a great leader and helped with many battles. He is best remembered as a leader of the continental army. He helped the Americans win the revolutionary war against Great Britain for independence.

1. What did George enjoy doing? Ans: George enjoyed hunting, boating and fishing
2. Why is George best remembered? Ans: He is best remembered as a leader of the continental army.
3. How did he help the Americans? Ans: He helped the Americans win the revolutionary war against Great Britain for independence.
4. Young George was fun exploring. How? Ans: He explored the woods and forests near his home.

### Picture Reading

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

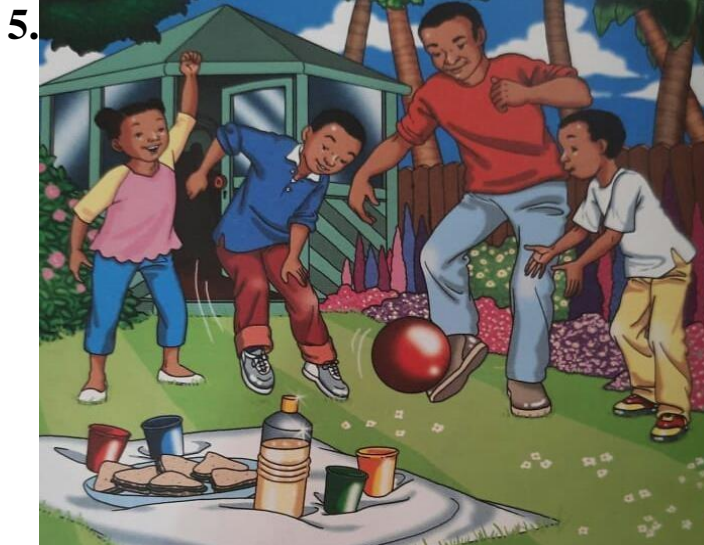


**The picture is** about cutting trees. A man is cutting a tree. **We can see** two more trees and some trunks of trees in this picture. Trees give us fresh air. Trees are very useful to control warmth of the Sun. so we should plant trees. **The picture gives us a message that** we should not cut trees.

### Some pictures for practice







## Writing:

### 1. Letter Writing:

There are two types in letters:

1. **Formal (Personal) Letters:** This is written to father, mother, brother, sister, friends and blood relatives.
2. **Informal (Official) Letter:** This is written to officials.

### 1. Formal (Personal) Letters: Parts of a Letter:

1. From address (Sender's address)
2. Salutation (My Dear Father/Friend/Sister/Mother etc....)
3. Body of the letter
4. Complementary close.
5. Signature (Yours affectionately/yours sincerely)
6. To address (Receiver's address)

From

.....1.....

Date:dd/mm/yyyy

My dear .....2 .....,

.....  
 .....  
 .....3.....  
 .....  
 .....4.....

Yours affectionately.

(.....5.....)

To,

.....  
 .....6.....

**1. Imagine that you are Shanti/ Prasad studying in 10th Standard, Government High School Vijayapur. Write a letter to your Father requesting him to send Rs. 500 / buy stationery things.**

From,  
Shanti  
Govt high school  
Vijayapur  
Date: 1<sup>st</sup> Feb, 2021

My dear father,

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

Please convey my regards to grandma and mother, my wishes brother.

Yours lovingly  
(Shanti)

To,  
Ananda K  
Kalpana Garden,  
Vijayapur-586101.

**2. Imagine that you are Samarth/ Sanvi studying in 10th Standard, Government High School Sindagi. Write a letter to your friend informing about your preparation for the fourth coming Annual Exam. .**

From,  
Samarth  
Govt high school  
Sindagi  
Date: 1<sup>st</sup> Mar, 2021

Dear Sudeep,

I am fine here. How are you? How is your study going on?

As you know the annual examination is in June. I am studying hard. My teachers are encouraging me. I am studying based on study time table, in all FA tests I have scored good marks. I am working hard to get distinction.

Please convey my regards to your parents and write about your studies.

Yours affectionately.  
Samarth

To,  
Sudeep  
Govt High School,  
Jambagi (A)

### Examples for practice.

1. Write a letter to your friend, using the clues given bellow:  
Your school climate – teachers - food – play ground – library
2. Write a letter to your friend about you have visited a place of your choice recently.  
Clues are given : we – friends – forest – peacocks – elephants –hill- stream flowing- sunset- jumped-joy- danced- returned- evening.
3. Write a letter to your father about your preparation for the internal/external examination
4. Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her to attend your sister"
5. Write a letter to your friend who lives in Hubli inviting him/her during summer vacation
6. Write a letter to your father requesting him to send Rs 1500/- for your school excursion (tour). Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you Rs. 5000/- to provide food for 100 orphans on your birthday.

### Informal (Official) Letter:

#### Parts of a Letter:

1. From address
2. To address
3. Salutation (Respected sir/madam)
4. Subject of the letter.
5. Body of the letter
6. Complementary close.
7. Signature(yours faithfully/Sincerely)

### Informal (Official) Letter Format:

From,

.....1.....

.....

.....

Date: ddd/mm/yyyy

To,

The...2.....

.....

.....

Respected sir/madam,3

Subject

:.....4.....

As per the above subject I am (write name) of 10<sup>th</sup> standard of (write school name & place)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Thanking you.

Yours  
faithfully.  
XYZ

Date:dd/mm/yyyy

Place:.....

1. **Imagine that you are Yashavnt/Radhika , 10th std, P.D.J „B“ high school Vijayapur. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about the roads and drainage system in your locality.**

From,  
Yasahavant,  
10th standard  
P.D.J high school,  
Vijayapur.  
Date: 1<sup>st</sup> Feb, 2021

To,  
The Editor,  
Deccan Herald,  
Vijayapur.

Respected sir,

Sub : “Regarding bad condition of Roads”

As per above subject I am Yashavant of 10<sup>th</sup> standard of P.D.J high school „B“ Vijayapur There are four main roads and ten bye lanes in our village. The roads have not been swept for nearly one month. Flies and mosquitoes have been haunting us. I request you to draw the attention of concerned authorities to get the roads swept without fail.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,  
Yashavant

2. **Imagine that you are Ramya / Ranjith Studied in B.D.E Society high school Vijayapur. Write a letter to Your Head Master requesting to issue Transfer Certificate.**

From,  
Ramya  
B.D.E Society High School  
Vijayapur  
Date: 1<sup>st</sup> Jan, 2021

To,  
The Head Master,  
B.D.E Society High School,  
Vijayapur.

Respected sir,

Sub : Requesting to issue T.C

As per above subject I am Ramya. I have passed the S.S.L.C Examination in June-20, in first class, with register no 202100002345. I wish to continue my studies at P.D.J. PU college, Vijayapur, I request you to kindly issue me the transfer certificate. I have returned all the books I had borrowed from the school library.

Thanking you,

Yours Faithfully  
Ramya

### Official letters for practice:

1. Write a letter to your headmaster/headmistress, requesting him/her to help your friend to pay the school fees as he/she is poor. **April-2017**
2. Write an application to the Chairman of your village Panchayat, requesting him to provide sufficient water supply to your area. **June-2016**
3. Write a letter to the General Manager of KMF Dairy, Shivamogga, requesting permission to visit the Dairy. **April 2016**
4. Write a letter to the Editor column of any news paper focusing the problem of irregularity of buses to your area. Clues are given bellow:  
Buses do not come in time – inconvenience to daily commuters – bring it to the notice of the higher authority. **June-2015**
5. Write a letter to your headmaster/headmistress, requesting him/her to provide the students facility of learning computer.
6. Write a letter to the Editor, Times of India, about the frequent breakdown of electricity in your area.

### Profile writing:

Profile writing is to describe person's education, qualification, job, achievements, hobbies and other details.

- ❖ Name : Rahul  
Full name : Rahul Sharad Dravid  
Nick name : The wall, Jammy, Mr dependable  
Date of birth, age and place : 11<sup>th</sup> January 1973, age 44 and Indore.  
Parents name : Sharad and Pushpa  
Mr/Miss/Mrs/Dr/Shri/Smt. (name) was born at/in (place).  
He/She was born on (date of birth). His/Her full name is/was (write full name).  
He/She is/was also known as (write nick/pet name). He/She is/was (write age) years old. His/Her parents are/were (write parents name).  
Ans: Mr Rahul Dravid was born in Indore. He was born on 11<sup>th</sup> January 1973. He is 44 years old. His full name is Rahul Sharad Dravid. He is also known as The wall, Jammy, Mr dependable. His parents are Sharad and Pushpa.
- ❖ **Physical Built:** Height, weight, color of skin (complexion), hair, eyes, nose.  
He/She is/was (write height) tall and weighed (write weight). He/She is/was (write color of skin). He/She has/had (write hair color) hair. His/Her eyes are/were (write shape of eyes/color) and has/had (write shape of nose) nose.
- ❖ **Education Qualifications:**  
He/She is/was a (Degree/course name) graduate from (college/university). He/She completed (Ph.d/M.Phil) to his credit.
- ❖ **Job profile and experience:**  
Presently he/she works as (write job name) in (Department name/place).  
He/She has/had (years of service) years of experience as (work).
- ❖ **Achievements:**  
He/She has/had conferred with (name of award) awarded by (award given institute/govt) in (year). He/She is/was honored with the title (Degree name) by (Degree given institute/govt).
- ❖ **Hobbies:** His/her hobbies are/were (write hobbies).
- ❖ **Family:** He/She has/had small/big family with wife and children.
- ❖ **Other details:**
  - a) He/She is/was very popular because (write reason).
  - b) He/She is/was a writer and has/had authored (no of books written) books.

### Examples:

1. Below is a profile of Mr Shivanand the school clerk. Write the information in the form of paragraph

Age : Around 45 years.  
Height & weight : 6 feet, solid built.  
Family : small, 2 children, one male and a female college going  
Education : B.Com. Graduate.  
Hobbies : Gardening, coin collection.  
Reason for his popularity : Helpful and best gardener.

Mr Shivanand is a school clerk. He is around 45 year old. He is 6 feet tall and has solid built physique. He is happy with small family. He has two children both are college going. He is B.Com graduate. His hobbies are gardening and coin collecting. He is very popular person because he is helpful and soft spoken.

2. Below is a profile of Dr A.P.J.Abdul Kalam . Write the information in the form of paragraph.

Name : Dr. A.P.J.Abdul Kalam.  
Date of birth : 15<sup>th</sup> October 1931.  
Birth place : Rameshwaram, Tamilnadu.  
Education : Aeronautic Engineering from Madras Institute of Technology.  
Achievement : Project director, Satellite launch vehicle III  
Books written : Wings of Fire, India 2020; A vision for the Millennium, My Journey, Ignited Minds.

Awards & Rewards: 30 Honorary doctorate, Padma Bhushan(1981), Padma Vibhushan(1990), Bharat Ratna(1997), 11<sup>th</sup> President of India in 2002.

**Ans:** Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam was born 15<sup>th</sup> October 1931at Rameshwaram in Tamilnadu. He did Aeronautic Engineering from Madras Institute of Technology. He was the project director for Satellite launch vehicle III. He has written four books, Wings of Fire, India 2020; A vision for the Millennium, My Journey, Ignited Minds. He became 11<sup>th</sup> president of India in 2002. He has 30 honorary doctorates, he was awarded Padma Bhushan(1981), Padma Vibhushan(1990), Bharat Ratna(1997) by government of India.

### \*\*\*Examples for Practice:

1. Given below is a profile of Manjunath write a paragraph using given clues:
- Age : 35 years old.  
Designation : Assistant Teacher  
Place of work : P.D.J. High School Vijayapur.  
Length of service : 10 years.  
Reason for popularity : Helpful and student friendly.  
Hobbies : Reading books, writing poems, singing songs,
2. Given below is a profile of Dr Kiran write a paragraph using given clues:
- Place of work : Swami Vivekanand Hospital  
No of years worked : 20 years.  
Specialization : Heart Specialist  
Achievements : Performed heart transplants – patients from many countries.  
Future Plan : To open free hospital in his village.
3. Given below is a profile of Vishwanathan Anand write a paragraph using given clues:
- Born : 11<sup>th</sup> Dec 1969  
Age : 48 Years.  
Title : Grand master(1988).

Place of birth : Maliladuthurai, Tamilnadu.  
Awards : Rajeev Gandhi Khel ratna(1992), Padma Vibhushan(2007).

4. Given below is a profile of P.T.Usha write a paragraph using the clue given below:

Born : 27<sup>th</sup> June 1964.  
Nationality : Indian  
Other names : Poyyoli express, golden girl.  
Known for : Track and field athlete.  
Employed : Indian Railway  
Awards : Padma Shree.

5. Given below is a profile of Akshata. P. write a paragraph using the clue given below:

DOB : 27<sup>th</sup> August 2001.  
Birth place : Athani  
Nationality : Indian  
Education : P.U.C Science  
Other names : Akshata 1<sup>st</sup>, golden girl.  
Reason for popularity: Respectful to elders & teachers, friendly nature & talks politely.  
Hobbies : Study, dance, singing, playing games with friends.

6. Given below is a profile of Dr Nikhita, write a paragraph.

Age : 47 years  
Qualification : M.Sc, Ph.D  
Occupation : Professor in Physics in Delhi University  
Hobbies : Watching birds, reading magazines  
Reason for popularity : Soft spoken, Warm hearted and love to help students.  
Academic Achievements : Paper presentation on "Waste Management"  
Author of book : „Ecological Crisis”.

### **Expanding Outline of a story:**

1. Make each clue a sentence. 2. Try to write a small sentence.
2. Use subject + verb + object/complement.

- 1. Write a paragraph using the clues given below. You may add some points if necessary.**

An ant – fell into a river notable come out- A bird saw- leaf- dropped climbed- the wind drove- the banks- saved thanked- a hunter- catch the bird- at saw- its friends- biting hunter- ran away- saved- thanked.

Ans: An ant fell into a river. It was notable come out. A bird saw this. It took a leaf and dropped it near the ant. The ant climbed on to the leaf. The wind drove the leaf to the banks of the river. The ant was saved. The ant thanked the bird. One day a hunter came to catch the bird. The ant saw this. It called all its friends. All the ants biting the hunter. He ran away in fear. The bird was saved. The bird thanked the ants.

- 2.** An old woman- greedy- a goose in her house- golden egg- every day sold- her living- becoming very rich- though- hundreds of golden eggs- its stomach- killed only one egg- lost what she had.

Ans : There was an old woman. She was greedy. She had a goose in her house. It laid golden egg every day. She sold it in market. Day by day her living started becoming very rich. A though came into her mind. She thought there might be hundreds of golden eggs in its stomach. She wished to become sudden rich. She killed the goose. There was only one egg in it. She lost the goose.

### 3. A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED

Once an ant fell into a stream. In vain it tried to catch hold of a leaf or twig to save itself. It was carried along the stream. A dove was watching the ant from the branch of a tree. Out of pity it let fall a leaf into the stream. The ant climbed upon the leaf and was saved. Another day, a hunter took aim at the same dove with his gun.

The dove knew nothing about this hunter; but the ant saw him. It knew that the dove was in danger. It quickly came to the hunter and bit his toe. The hunter missed his aim and the dove flew away. That was how the grateful ant did good turn to the kind dove.

### 4. A PERFECTLY HAPPY MAN!

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 beggar. 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."

### 5. WHO TO BELL THE CAT?

Once the mice living in a certain house were very much afraid of a cat, for it killed and ate many of them. They held a meeting to decide how to get rid of the nasty cat. One mouse said that they should leave the house. Another said that they should not come out of their holes. Then a young mouse stood up and said, "Why not tie a bell round the cat's neck? We can then hear it coming, and get away easily out of its way." All the mice cheered, "What a good plan!" Now an old mouse stood up and said, "The plan is, no doubt, very good, but who will bell the cat?" No mouse now came forward to do it. Suddenly the cat appeared and all the mice ran into their holes.

1.

## II. Editing (Paragraph Errors):

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

**The errors may be as follows:**

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

❖ **Instructions:** - Paragraphs are given below. They have errors. Edit the paragraphs using the clues given below:-

1. There was an great deal in conversation about rain but his family. He was very proud of his large family finally we got down to business.

Clues:-

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Error in the article | c. Error in preposition |
| b. Error in conjunction | d. Error in verb form   |
2. The next day as smitha with her father are leaving for the concert. Her brother smile and said, enjoy yourself though \_\_\_\_\_ words came out in painful gasps lucky you.

Clues:-

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| a. Error in the conjunction | c. Error in the auxiliary verb         |
| b. Error in the verb from   | d. Fill the blank with correct article |
3. As soon as geeta received the message, she lefted in a taxi and came on the playground. Her son was playing with some childs. She thought her son was not injured.

Clues:-

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| a. Capital letter to be used      | c. Preposition to be corrected            |
| b. Verbal mistake to be corrected | d. Correct plural form of noun to be used |



4. A cricket uses to sing all through many pleasant month of summer and spring. When winter arrived, he fond that there was no food at home. Then he said, "What will become of me"

Clues:-

- a. Capital letter to be used
  - b. Verbal mistake to be corrected
  - c. Noun plural to be used
  - d. Correct punctuation mark to be used
5. Last Sunday, jacky and I went to the beach. When we arrived, we thought it was going to rained. Luckily, the sky cleared up.

Clues:- a. Capital letter to be used      b. Verbal mistake to be corrected

**Key answers:-**

1. a) a b) of c) and d) get
2. a) and b) were c) smiled d) the
3. a) Geeta b) left c) to d) children
4. a) Cricket b) used c) months d) "What will become of me?"
5. a) Jacky b) rain

### III. Grammar (Language use):

**17. Voice:** The voice of a verb tells whether the subject of sentence performs or receives the action.

❖ **Active Voice:** In this voice the subject performs the action expressed by the verb.

❖ **Passive Voice:** In this voice the subject receives the action expressed by the verb.

#### GENERAL RULES TO CHANGE THE VOICE:

**Rule-1:-** Make the „object“ of the active sentence – „subject“ of the passive sentence.

**Rule-2:-** Make the „subject“ of the active sentence „agent“ (by) of the passive sentence.

**Rule-3:-** Always use third form of the verb (V3) in passive structure.

**Rule-4:-** Take care that the „to be“ form of verb is governed by the new subject („subject“ of the passive sentence)

Ex: 1. I write a letter. (A.V) – A letter is written by me. (P.V)

2. She is helping the students. (A.V) – Students are being helped by her (P.V)

**Rule-5:-** Change of subjects as following:

Active Voice	Passive voice
1. He	him
2. She	her
3. It	it
4. I	me
5. We	us
6. You	you
7. They	them
8. Who	whom

**Rule-6:-** The change of verbs (tense wise) takes place as per following table:

Tense	Verb (A.V)	Verb (P.V) to be form + V3
1. Simple Pr. T	V1(s, es, ies)	am/is/are+V3+by+sub
2. Simple P. T	V2	was/were+V3+by+sub
3. Simple F. T	Modal+V1	Modal + be+V3+by+sub
4. Pr continuous. T	am/is/are+V1+ing	am/is/are+being+V3+by+sub
5. P continuous. T	was/were+V1+ing	was/were+being+V3+by+sub
6. Pr perfect. T	has/have+V3	has been/have been+V3+by+sub
7. P. perfect. T	had+V3	had been+V3+by+sub
8. F. perfect. T	shall have/will have	shall have been/will have been+V3+by+sub

**Note:** Sentence in **present perfect continuous tense, past perfect continuous tense, future perfect continuous tense and future continuous tense** are can't be

transformed into passive.

**Example:**

1. Read the conversation:

Manu : When is your sister's marriage?  
Tanu : Tomorrow, sir.  
Manu : Have you distributed the invitation cards?  
Tanu : Yes, *my brother has distributed all the invitation cards.*

The passive form of the italicized sentence is.....

- a. All the invitation cards were distributed by my brother.
- b. All the invitation cards has been distributed by my brother.
- c. All the invitation cards are distributed by my brother.
- d. All the invitation cards have been distributed by my brother.

2. Read the conversation:

Ram : Mummy, where is Shobha and Shruti?  
Mother : *They are playing chess.*

The passive form of the italicized sentence is.....

- a. Chess are being played by them.
- b. Chess was being played by them.
- c. Chess is being played by them.
- d. Chess had been played by them.

3. Read the conversation:

Father : My dear daughter what are you doing?  
Daughter : *I am writing a book in English.*

The passive form of the italicized sentence is.....

- a. A book is written by me in English.
- b. A book was being written by me in English.
- c. A book is being written by me in English.
- d. A book was written by me in English.

4. Read the conversation:

Class Teacher : Who will sing a classical song?  
Students : Sir, *Sharada will sing a classical song.*  
Class Teacher : Sharada please sing.

The passive form of the italicized sentence is.....

- a. A classical song is sung by Sharada.
- b. A classical song will be sung by Sharada.
- c. A classical song was sung by Sharada.
- d. A classical song will have to sung by Sharada.

5. Read the conversation:

Yash : Are you eating mango?  
Radhika : No, *I am eating an apple.*

The passive form of the italicized sentence is.....

- a. An apple is eaten by me.
- b. An apple was eaten by me.
- c. An apple is being eaten by me.
- d. An apple was being eaten by me.

## Language Function:

### Identify the language function:

1. Could you please spare some time, sir?  
Ans. Request
2. You're absolutely right.  
Ans. Expressing agreement.
3. I'm really grateful to you.  
Ans. Expressing gratitude.
4. If you don't mind could I use your pen?  
Ans. Seeking permission.
5. I'm very sorry.  
Ans. Apologize.
6. You should consult a doctor.  
Ans. Suggesting.
7. Don't worry everything will be alright.  
Ans. Sympathizing.
8. Shut the door.  
Ans. Ordering.
9. Story books are on fifth shelf in second row from here.  
Ans. Giving direction.
10. Can I help you?  
Ans. Permission
11. Read the conversation and choose the language function of italicized sentence.  
Class teacher: who will sing classical song?  
Students: Sir, Geeta  
Class teacher: Geeta, *please sing a song.*  
a. Order b. Request c, Obey d. Advice

## Finite and Non-Finite verbs:

Verb is a word which shows an action is called verb.

Verb can divide into two types:

### A. Finite Verbs.

### B. Non-finite Verbs.

### A. Finite Verbs:

A finite verb is one which has a specific tense, person and number. Therefore, its form changes accordingly. (Every sentence needs a finite verb). **Example:** am, is, are, was, were, has, had, does, did, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought to, V1 and V2 .

Example:

1. Dog is a faithful animal.
2. Pooja works hard.

### B. Non- finite Verbs:

Non-finite verbs do not change their form even when the person and number of the subject changes.

**Example:** be, being, been, V3, V4 (V1+ing) and „to verb“.

Non finite verbs are three kinds:

1. **Infinitive:** It is the base form of the verb.

a. **To Infinitive:** Which is used with „to“ before the verb is called infinitive verb.

Example:

1. Sanju and Geeta agreed to meet at 2 O'clock.
2. I'll arrange to see the CM.

- b. Bare infinitive:** The infinitive without the marker „to“ is used after the auxiliaries- shall, should, will, would, may, might, do, did, can, could, must, need and dare.

Example:

1. I shall invite them.
2. We must go now.
3. He can speak English.
4. You need not go.
5. He dare not refuse.

- 2. Gerund:** The „.....ing“ form of the verb which is used as a noun is called gerund.

**Example:**

1. Running is good habit.
2. The sleeping dog caused delay.
3. Smoking is injurious to health.
4. I hate camping.
5. He loves camping in the woods.

- 3. Participle:**

- a. Present participle:** are formed by adding „... ..ing“ to the base form.

**Example:** I have been reading.

- b. Past participle:** are formed by adding -d, -ed, -en, -n to the base.

**Example:** I have worked, She had written.

**Previous year asked questions:**

1. Manju: Hello, Satish please stop for a minute. I would like to know where you are going?  
Satish : I am going to the market.  
Manju: I see. I think you are in a hurry. Why are you going to market?  
Satish : I am going to market to buy vegetables.  
Which one of the following is infinitive? 1. going. 2 are. 3 to buy. 4 am.
2. Read the following conversation and identify the infinitive.  
Sachin : When do you come Shruti?  
Shruti : I am coming tomorrow. a. come b. coming c. am d. do

### **Reported Speech:**

- 1. Read the conversation. Based on it, Complete the reported form given below.**

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 hadn't.....

**Ans: he wasn't doing his home work. given them any home work that day.**

- 2. Read the conversation. Based on it complete the reported form given below:**

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 ministesr.  
Rajeev asked Rakesh why .....  
Rakesh replied that .....

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

- 3. Preethi : Will you please help me to cross the road?  
Bharath : 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

4. 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 .....Prashanth replied he .....

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

5. 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: he wanted a balloon which he could release into the air. asked which colour balloon he wanted

6. 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 : asked his mother why they were asking for money. it was because they were poor

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

Laxman : Never had a chance to learn it.

The captain asked Laxman ..... Laxman replied .....

Ans: **if he knew how to play cricket. that he had never had a chance to learn it.**

8. Nirmala : Hi Lalita how are you?

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

Nirmala on meeting Lalita asked ..... Lakshya replied.....

Ans: how she was. that she was on the looked out for a job

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

Daughter : Thank you, Mom

The mother told the daughter that ..... The daughter.....

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

10. Bos : Are there any more files?

Peo : Yes sir

Boss asked the Peon ..... The Peon .....

Ans: if there were any more files. replied respectfully yes.

11. 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 .....Husband .....

Ans: her husband to stop that work. replied that he had to meet

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

Customer : No

The astrologer asked the customer .....The customer.....

Ans: Whether he would give him five rupees if he found his answers satisfactory. replied no (negatively).

## Question Tag:

To conform whether our statement is correct or in correct.

### Easy rules to make a question tag:

#### 1. Contracted forms of auxiliary verbs + not

HV + not	Short forms used in tag	HV + not	Short forms used in tag
1. Do not	don't	13. Did not	didn't
2. Is not	isn't	14. Does not	doesn't
3. Am I not	aren't I?	15. Are not	aren't
4. Has not	hasn't	16. Have not	haven't
5. Had not	haven't	17. Was not	wasn't
6. Were not	weren't	18. Shall not	shan't
7. Will not	won't	19. Can not	can't
8. Should not	shouldn't	20. Would not	wouldn't
9. Could not	couldn't	21. Might not	mightn't
10. Ought not	oughtn't	22. Must not	mustn't
11. Used not	used not	23. Need not	needn't
12. Dare not	daren't		

#### 2. Structure of question tag

- ❖ For positive statement – negative question tag

Hv + n't + sub? Negative. Kaveri is not cooking, is she?

- ❖ For negative statement – positive question tag

Hv + sub? Positive. Neha is going to vijayapur, isn't she?

#### 3. Statement using barely, hardly, neither no, nobody, none, nothing and seldom are treated as negative.

Eg. 1. Nobody went to the temple, did they? 2. Nothing is ready, is it?

#### 4. The subject of the tag is always a pronoun

Eg. Pratika does not work hard, does she?

#### 5. When the statement contains „I am“ as subject the construction of the tag in negative will be „aren't I“ if positive question tag „am I“

Eg. 1. I am going to meet her, aren't I? 2. I am not going there, am I?

#### 6. If there is no helping verb in the sentence we add „do, does, did“ depending on the tense

**Note:** If the sentence is in simple present tense we use „do or does“ and if it is in simple past tense we use „did“.

**Eg.** 1. He goes to office, does he? 2. They play, do they? 3. They played, did they?

#### Examples:

- He could play very confidently.  
a. Couldn't he? b. Could he? c. Can he? d. Can't he? Ans.: Couldn't he?
- You cannot help others.  
a. Can he? b. Can't he? c. Could he? d. Will he? Ans.: a. Can he?
- She is Nivedita.  
a. isn't she? b. is she c. does she? d. did she? Ans.: a. isn't she
- Raghav is singing a song.  
a. isn't he? b. is he? c. was he? d. wasn't he? Ans.: a. isn't he?
- Latha is not reading.  
a. is he? b. isn't he? c. will he? d. won't he? Ans.: a. isn't he?
- I work hard.  
a. Don't I? b. Do I? c. Does I? d. do we? 107 Ans.: Don't I?
- We worked hard.  
a. Did I? b. Didn't I c. Didn't we? d. Do we Ans.: c. Didn't we?
- They have two books.  
a. Haven't they? b. Have they? c. has she? d. had they? Ans.: a. Haven't they?

9. She has written a letter.  
a. hasn't she? b. has she? c. haven't they? d. had she? Ans.: a. hasn't she?
10. He will tell us truth.  
a. won't he? b. will he? c. can he? d. could he? Ans.: a. won't he?

### Articles:

Article is a word, which is used before a noun or a pronoun to show a particular person, place or thing.

#### It has two kinds:

1. Definite article (The)                      2. Indefinite article(a, an)
1. **Definite article:** It is used to show a particular person, place or thing.  
**Example:** The Teacher, The Cinema, The Ganga River etc....
2. **Indefinite article:** It is used to show a person, place or thing in general.  
**Example:** A Gun, A Story, An Apple, An Inkpot.

#### Fill in the blanks with suitable articles:-

1. There are seven days in ..... week.
2. I eat .....banana every day.
3. I am looking for .....job.
4. I am going to see .....doctor.
5. I will make.....example of one of them.
6. I am ...optimist.
7. Anant was..... talented boy and... ..... fastest runner.
8. I had ..... Sandwich and ..... apple for breakfast.
9. It wasn't your fault it was .....accident
10. There is.....hair in my soup.
11. It was ..... good suggestion.
12. Do you want .....egg.
13. Please close ..... door.
14. Wangjia's bread bag flew into....sky.

### Preposition:

A preposition is a word governing and usually coming in front of noun or pronoun and expressing a relation to word or elements, as in.

Eg: 1. She left before breakfast. 2. The shop closed at midnight.

**Common preposition:** abroad, across, along, anti, at, about after, amid, above, around, against, among, as, below, beside, but, before, beneath, between, by, behind, beyond, down, during, despite, except, for, from, inside, into, in, minus, near, on, out, of, off, onto, opposite, over, per, past, round, since, to, than, through, toward, under, unlike, until, up, upon, versus, with, within, without.

#### Exercise:

1. The dog swam..... the river.
2. The book fell..... the shelf.
3. The car came..... the corner.
4. They got..... the train.
5. They went .....the house .....the window.
6. I looked ..... the window.
7. Do you know how to put a film ..... this camera?
8. In volleyball you have to hit the ball .....the net.
9. The photo is hanged..... the wall.
10. I am not going out this afternoon, I am staying ..... home.
11. Next month we hope to go ..... Mysore.
12. I went .....Sagar's house yesterday.
13. Don't sit.....the floor.
14. What is there ..... your bag.
15. There are lots of fish.....this river.
16. My brother lives..... Bangalore.
17. There is a small park..... the top of the hill.
18. I have been waiting for him ..... morning.
19. The function will be organized... ..... 17<sup>th</sup> July2017.

### Linking Words (Conjunctions):

It is a word which joins two words or two sentences to complete their meaning.

Example: and, also, after, before, because, but, either, else, hence, if, neither, or, only, other, since, soon, still, so, therefore, though, too, which, who, while, yet.

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

1. Vinutha.....her sister entered the house.....there was no electricity .....they took out a box of matches and lit a lamp.....they couldn't see anything.  
(still, but, and, so) Ans: and, but, so, still
2. ....Venkatraman is a rich man, he is not generous.....his wife helps the needy.....she was from a poor family .....suffered a lot. (though, because, and, but) Ans: though, but, because ,and
3. Suresh.....Mahesh went to the bus station ..... they missed the bus.....they entered the station, the bus left .....they could not board the bus.  
(but, as soon as, and, so) Ans: and, but, as soon as, so
4. Ramanna is rich.....sad... .....discontented. He owns hundred acres of land which he has inherited from his ancestors. He does not possess.....wife.....children (or, but, and, either) Ans: but, and, either ,or
5. Abdul Kalam 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. Ram.....Raju are twin brothers. Ram is hard working.....Raju is lazy ..... he is lazy he is smart. His father knows.....he would achieve a lot in his life.  
(that, but, and, though) Ans: and, but, though, that.
10. Sham is an engineer. He earns lot of money .....doesn't save ..... his wife is upset(and, so, but, because) Ans: but, so

### The Right form of verbs:

**Fill in the blanks choosing the right form of the verbs given in brackets.**

1. You can ..... (see) him now. Ans.: see
2. See, how he ..... (be+stand) Ans.: is standing
3. His face is.....(wrinkle) Ans.: Wrinkled.
4. All machines require energy to make them work. This energy is....(supply) by fuel. Fuel....(exist) in various forms; Petrol and electricity, food and oxygen to mention only some.  
Ans. : supplied, exists
5. My uncle...(have) a cow. He ..... (buy) it in the market yesterday. Ans: has, bought



6. Sunder .....(be + study) in Govt. High School last year. The Govt. closed that school. So Sunder ..... (take) the transfer Certificate      **Ans.: was studying, took**
7. Jayalakshmi is a classical singer. She .....(earn) money by giving tuitions. She ..... (be+go) to give a concert in the Town Hall tomorrow. **Ans.: earns, is going**
8. India .....(be+rule) by foreigners for many centuries. Leaders like Gandhiji.....(fight) for freedom. Now India.....(be) a democratic country. **Ans.: was ruled, fought, is**
9. Moments later, his father .....(leave) the room. When he returned, his arms .....(be) full of paints and brushes, He ..... (nod) his head but his eyes.....(remain) sad.      **Ans.: left, were, nodded, remained**
10. Swami's father.....(sit) gloomily .....(gaze) at the newspaper on his lap. Swami.....(rise) quietly and walked to his bed. Granny ..... (be+sit) on her bed, waiting for him. **Ans.: sat, gazing, rose, was sitting**
11. Hemalatha : Menaka,..... (Do) your husband eat sweets every day?  
Menaka : Yes, he .....(eat)  
Hemalatha : Please tell him that eating sweets..... (be) bad for health.  
Menaka : He also.....(know) But he is fond of ..... (eat) sweets.  
**Ans.: Does, eats, is, knows, eating.**
12. Kalpana informs her son Dharma Pal that she will be ..... (return) home late. In the (go) to .....(attend) a conference at Malik Hotel. Dharma Pal ..... (have) to go for his coaching classes.      **Ans.: returning, go, attend, has**
13. Using his utmost efforts he.....(open) his eyes. He.....(stare) in the darkness and.....(see) something.....(more)      **Ans.: opened, stared, saw, moving**
14. Mrs. Sahana.....(enter) the room and apologized for..... (come) late. She hoped that the open window did not bother. Mr. Narayan. She.....(tell) him that her husband and brothers would... .....(come) home straight from shooting.  
**Ans.: entered, coming, told, come**
15. I .....(argue) with him but it was useless. Finally he.....(sign) the deed and.....(take) the money but refused to ..... (take) more than the amount agreed upon.      **Ans.: argued, signed, took, take**
16. With a desperate effort he.....(open) his eyes. He .....(put) his hand out to feel his granny's presence at his side as.....(be) his habit, but he only.....(touch) the wooden leg of the bench.      **Ans.: opened, put, was, touched**
17. The first baby bomb was ..... (drop) on the densely populated industrial town on Hiroshima in Japan on 6th August 1945. The city of Hiroshima.....(be+ flatten). At least 78,000 people and possibly many thousands more were ..... (kill) or fatally injured. **Ans.: dropped, was flattened, killed**
18. She.....(hand) him a sack and stick also. Velu.....(be confuse). Then Jaya .....(explain) that she was a rag picker. **Ans.: handed, was confused, explained**
19. Bepin Babu ..... (ask) his driver Sitaram to ..... (drive) by the Ganga. He ..... (regret) having paid any heed to Ghosh. Yet the incident.....(haunt) his mind. **Ans.: asked, drive, regretted, haunted**
20. The social fabric.....(be) in bad shape. Religious leaders ..... (preach) absurd practices like untouchability and child marriage. In truth Indian.....(have) lost their self respect. The British... ..... (scorn) them **Ans.: was, preached, had, scorned**
21. I cannot.....(forget) this day I..... (make) my first speech in school today. Our school.....(have + arrange) this competition.      **Ans: forget, made, had arranged**

## Framing Questions:

The framing questions are formed by using WH words in the beginning of the sentence.

### Wh words:

- |             |   |           |              |   |                    |
|-------------|---|-----------|--------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. What     | - | thing.    | 7. Who       | - | person.            |
| 2. Whom     | - | person.   | 8. Whose     | - | person.            |
| 3. Where    | - | place.    | 9. When      | - | time.              |
| 4. Why      | - | reason.   | 10. Which    | - | particular things. |
| 5. How      | - | manner.   | 11. How many | - | number             |
| 6. How much | - | quantity. |              |   |                    |

### Procedure:

1. Try to frame yes/no question if the sentence has helping verb.
2. Beginning with suitable question word.
3. If there is no helping verb take the help of (do/does and did) do verbs.

Eg: 1. The briefcase was stolen at the station.

Was the briefcase stolen?

Where was the briefcase stolen?

4. Word order: Wh(word) + Hv + Sub + Verb + obj/comp?

Eg. 1. Samanvita wants to become a doctor.

What does Samanvita want to become?

### Examples:

1. Shreya was honoured by the C.M. Ans: Who was Shrey honoured by?
2. Students answered all the questions correctly. Ans: How did students answer all the questions?
3. I come from a village. Ans: Where do you come from?
4. I want to buy a English dictionary. Ans What do you want to buy?
5. Some children go to school by bus. Ans: How do some children go to school?

## Other Grammar Part

### „If“ Clause:

Conditional sentences are also known as conditional clauses or if clauses.

#### Use of If clauses:

##### 1. It is possible to fulfill conditions.

Form: If + simple present, will – future

If I find her address, I will send her an invitation

##### 2. It is theoretically possible to fulfill conditions.

Form: If + simple past, would + infinitive

If I found her address I would send her an invitation

##### 3. It is impossible to fulfill conditions.

Form: If + past perfect, would + have past perfect

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

### Degrees of comparison

**Positive Degree** : **No other** ..... **as/so** ..... **as**...  
**Comparative Degree** : ..... **Is**..... **than any other**.....  
**Superlative Degree** : ..... **is the** .....

#### **Examples:**

1. **No other** country in the world is **as** rich **as** the U.S.A.  
The U.S.A **is** richer **than any other** country in the world.  
The U.S.A **is the** richest country in the world.

#### **Questions for Practice:**

1. London is the largest city in the world.
2. No other boy in the class is as tall as this boy.
3. Goa is smaller than any other state in India.
4. Iron is the most useful metal.
5. This steamer is the largest that I have ever seen.

## Simplified topics for slow learners

### **Syllabification.**

1 MARK

It's the sound of a vowel (A, E, I, O, U) that is created when pronouncing the letters. A, E, I, O, U, or Y.

**The number of times you hear the sound of a vowel is the number of syllables in a word.**

#### **Ways to count Syllables.**

##### **1. The Listen Method.**

- 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.

##### **2. 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.

- |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. accept – ac-cept = 2          | 13. school – school = 1             |
| 2. again – a-gain = 2            | 14. people – peo-ple = 2            |
| 3. canteen – can-teen = 2        | 15. primary – pri-ma-ry = 3         |
| 4. conscience – con-sci-ence = 3 | 16. section – sec-tion = 2          |
| 5. reflection – re-flec-tion = 3 | 17. taller – tal-ler = 2            |
| 6. direction – di-rec-tion = 3   | 18. English – eng-lish = 2          |
| 7. quiz – quiz – 1               | 19. anger – an-ger = 2              |
| 8. whole – whole – 1             | 20. ago – a – go – 2                |
| 9. continent – con-ti-nent = 3   | 21. probability – pro-ba-bi-li-ty = |
| 10. adventure – ad-ven-ture = 3  | 22. determination – de-ter-mi-na-   |
| 11. determine – de-ter-mine = 3  | tion = 5                            |
| 12. wide – wide = 1              | 23. idea – i-dea = 2                |

## Identify the language function:

1. Could you please spare some time, sir?

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

2. You're absolutely right

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

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

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

4. I'm really grateful to you

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

5. I'm very sorry

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

6. You should consult a doctor

**a. ordering** b. expressing agreement  
c. seeking information **d. Suggesting**

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

**a. 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. Requesting

## **Grandma Climbs A Tree**

- ✓ The poem "Grandma Climbs a Tree " is written by Ruskin Bond.
- ✓ Grandma loved climbing trees even at the age of 62.
- ✓ So poet calls his grandma as genius.
- ✓ Her brother had taught her to climb trees when she was six.
- ✓ People said it was disgraceful.
- ✓ 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

## **Quality Of Mercy**

- ✓ The quality of mercy cannot be forced.
- ✓ Mercy is compared to the gentle rain from heaven.
- ✓ It drops down from heaven as a gentle rain upon the Earth.
- ✓ It blesses both : giver and the taker (twice blessed)
- ✓ It is powerful than the king's scepter.
- ✓ Mercy is divine. It is the king of all qualities.
- ✓ King is equal to God if mercy is seated in his heart.
- ✓ It is a quality of God himself. If justice gives mercy, then earthly power shines like a Godly power.

## **The Song Of India**

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Epics are long poems or the stories of heroic deeds.
- ✓ In India temples are built of stones and their walls are filled with the figure of Ramayana and Mahabharata.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ The seers and prophets have divine power. We can see god in them. They showed the right path to people.

## **JAZZ POEM TWO**

- ✓ 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

## **LETTER WRITING**

### **1. LETTER WRITING (Any one) (5 Marks)**

- **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 address
4. Salutation : Dear Sir/ Madam
5. Subject
6. Body of the letter
7. Complimentary ending: Yours Faithfully

## **Format Official Letter**

1 From address

.....

.....

2 Date.....

3 To address

.....

.....

4 Salutation.....

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.....



## PROFILE WRITING

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

### 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-----

**Given below is a profile of MOTHER TERESA.**

**Write a Paragraph using the clues given.**

Birth place : Skopje, North Macedonia  
 Date of Birth : 26 August 1910,  
 Service : Helped those in great need.  
 Founded : The Missionaries of Charity in Kolkata.  
 Awards : Nobel Peace Prize, Bharat Ratna etc.,  
 Died : 5 September 1997 in Kolkata.

**Given below is a profile of J R D Tata.**

**Write a Paragraph using the clues given.**

Born : 29 July 1904, Paris, France  
 Full Name : Jehangir Ratanji Dadabhoy Tata  
 Father : Ratanji Dadabhoy Tata  
 Mother : Suzanne Briere  
 Occupation : An Indian Aviator, Entrepreneur and Chairman of Tata group  
 Books : Letters, Safalta Ke Aadhar, Sambodhan Ke Sopan,  
 Awards : Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan  
 Died : 29 November 1993, Geneva, Switzerland

**Given below is a profile of ABDUL KALAM.**

**Write a Paragraph using the clues given.**

Born : 15 October 1931, Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu  
 Full Name : Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam  
 Education : Madras Institute of Technology, Anna University  
 Profession : An Aerospace Scientist and served as 11<sup>th</sup> President  
 Known as : Father of India's Missiles, Missile man of India.  
 Awards : Bharat Ratna, Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan,  
 Died : 27<sup>th</sup> July 2015, Shillong

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LESSONS**

### **A HERO**

Swami's father read the newspaper report.  
It was about the bravery of a village boy who came face to face with a tiger.  
So swami's father said that courage was more important.  
But swami said age and strength are more important.  
Swami father challenged Swami to prove his courage.  
He tried escape but his father did not leave him.  
He went sleep in the office room.  
He was so scared so he went under the bench and slept.  
He had a nightmare in which a tiger was chasing him.  
Then he heard a sound and he opened his eyes.  
He saw a thing moving.  
He thought it was a devil and bit its leg.  
He was the most wanted burglar.  
He became a hero.  
Everybody congratulated him.

### **THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS**

Roma was travelling in a train.  
She fell of a moving train.  
Baleshwar saw her and call others for help.  
Nobody came forward because they were afraid of the police and the courts.  
A truck driver helped him.  
Both of them took her to a nearby hospital and then to a bigger hospital.  
He called her brother.  
Doctors treated her without any paper work. She was saved.  
She was surprised because a stranger had saved her life.

### **GENTLE MAN OF RIO EN MEDIO**

Don Anselmo had a land.  
Americans wanted to buy it but he was not in a hurry.  
Finally he agreed to sell it for 12 hundred dollars.  
American discovered that he had more land.  
They were ready to pay more for that land.  
Don Anselmo did not take it.  
One day American came and complained that everyday children came and played in their orchard.  
They requested them to stop them.  
The old man said that he could not do that.

Children were the real owners.

The Americans decided to buy those tree individually.

### **Dr. B R AMBEDKAR**

Ambedkar was a good reader.

When he was a child, he bought books by cutting his daily needs.

He bought two thousand books from New York and 32 boxes of books from London.

He fought for the depressed classes so he was called the champion of the depressed.

14<sup>th</sup> amendment and Mahatma Phule influenced him.

He reminded the depressed classes about their rights.

Gandhiji reminded the higher classes about their duties.

According to Buddha there are only two classes noble and ignoble.

According to Avvai there only two classes the charitable and the misers.

Nehru made him the first law minster because he was skilled in law making.

### **THE CONCERT**

Ananth was suffering from cancer.

So his family came to Bombay for his treatment.

The doctors gave no hope.

He was intelligent, fastest runner, the best table tennis player and he had composed many tunes.

Listening to Pandit Ravi shankar was his chance of life time.

When Pandit Ravi Shankar was coming and performing in his town, he wanted to go but could not.

So Smitha, his sister planned.

She went to the concert and requested Pandit to perform for her brother.

Though they were very busy Pandit and Ustad came and performed for Ananth.

### **Colours of sline**

Satish went hiking with his father and brother Inder.

He fell into the rapids .

His legs and head hurt badly.

Treatment made him deaf.

Schools rejected him.

New schools did not give admission.

He stayed at home and started reading books, painting and drawing.

His father did not like drawing and painting.

According to him artist live in poverty.

One day Satish saw a bird.

It was beautiful with a longish tail and a black crest.  
It had restless energy.  
He sketched that bird. From then on he began drawing.  
One day his father saw him painting.  
He got all necessary things for drawing, he also admitted him to a school of art.  
Today he is a famous artist and a great writer.  
He got awards like order of the crown and Padmavibhushan.  
Physical disability is not a barrier to success.

### **To infinitives**

to eat	to write
to drink	to buy
to read	to sleep
to sell	to bring
to walk	to sit
to wash	

### **„IF “ CLAUSES**

Conditional sentences are also known as conditional clauses or if clauses. If clause is used at 3 conditions:

#### **1. It is possible to fulfill conditions**

Form:- if + simple present, will- future

Ex: If I find her address, I will send her an invitation.

#### **2. It is theoretically possible to fulfill conditions.**

Form:- if + simple past, would + infinitive

Ex: If I found her address, I would send her an invitation

#### **3. It is impossible to fulfill conditions.**

Form:- if + past perfect, would + have past participle

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

#### **I. ESSAY WRITING TOPICS:**

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Pollution          | 5. Forest            |
| 2. Mass media         | 6. Population        |
| 3. Use of Internet    | 7. National Symbols  |
| 4. National Festivals | 8. COVID-19 Pandemic |

### QUESTION TAGAS:

1. He is a Teacher. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I go to Bangalore. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He comes today. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They have done their work. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He has finished. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I can't do that. \_\_\_\_\_
7. She won't care. \_\_\_\_\_
8. He is not a Doctor. \_\_\_\_\_
9. She doesn't like to waste time. \_\_\_\_\_
10. They are not fresh. \_\_\_\_\_

### II. GIVE ONE WORD FOR THE FOLLOWING:

1. The art of producing beautiful writing. (Calligraphy)
2. A sudden running of people excited or afraid. (Stampede)
3. A type of religious music in which religious songs are sung very loudly. (Gospel)
4. A person who is especially good at art or achievement. (Wizard)
5. A great performer, especially a musician. (Maestro)
6. Controlled by one Country or Organization. (Hegemony)