

Prose -1 A Hero

I. Multiple choice questions

- 1) Swami's father was a _____ a) teacher b) doctor **c) lawyer** d) police
- 2) The interesting news that Swami's father drew his attention was _____ a) five burglars were arrested b) a girl met with an accident **c) the bravery of a village lad fought with a tiger** d) a burglar was caught by a little boy
- 3) The report said that the boy who fought with a tiger stayed on the tree for half -a -day. He did so because _____
a) He wanted to watch the tiger from the top of a tree. b) He was coward
c) He wanted someone to kill the tiger. d) he wanted to take rest for some time.
- 4) The important thing according to Swami's father was _____ **a) Courage** b) strength c) age d) all of them
- 5) A frightful proposition according to Swami was _____ a) sleeping beside granny b) fighting with a tiger
c) sleeping in the office room alone d) challenging his father
- 6) Swami always slept beside _____ a) his mother **b) his granny** c) his brother d) his grand father
- 7) "from a challenge it had become a command". What does command refer to here? -----
a) killing the tiger **b) sleeping in the office room alone one night** c) prove the news paper report wrong
d) catching the burglar
- 8) The disgraceful thing according to Swami's father was _____.
a) sleeping beside his granny like a baby b) arguing with his father c) being coward d) sleeping alone in the office room
- 9) Swami's grandmother's practice before she went to bed was _____.
a) telling stories to Swami b) singing songs for Swami to sleep c) eating fruits singing lullaby to Swami
d) writing her diary
- 10) When Swami's father pulled away Swami's blanket, he looked like _____.
a) an apparition b) a brave man c) burglar d) a head master
- 11) Swami said that there were scorpions behind the law books .He said so because-----
a) He saw the scorpions behind the books before b) the room was dusty
c) he wanted to escape from his father's command d) he was afraid of scorpions
- 12) Swami was supported most by his _____ a) father b) granny c) head master **d) mother**
- 13) Swami thought the safe, compact and the reassuring place in the office room was _____
a) under the bench b) on the ground c) on the cot d) on the table
- 14) Swami saw a moving creature in the room. It was ___ a) his shadow b) a scorpion **c) a man** d) a devil
- 15) Swami used his _____ as a mortal weapon. a) hands b) legs **c) teeth** d) stick
- 16) Congratulations were showered on Swami because _____.
a) he had caught a notorious burglar b) he slept in the office room alone c) he found out that courage was important
d) he fought with a tiger
- 17) Swami was appreciated as a true scout by his _____ a) class teacher b) friends c) father
d) head master
- 18) Swami did not want to be a _____ a) bus conductor b) engine driver **c) police** d) railway guard
- 19) Swami became a hero when he caught the _____ a) snake b) ghost c) tiger **d) burglar**

20) Swami's father wanted him to sleep alone in the office room to _____ a) be brave **b) test him if he was courageous** c) he disliked him d) develop good habit

Poem -1 Grandma climbs a tree

Multiple choice questions

- 1) The Grandma was called genius because _____.
A. she could climb trees very quickly B. spent her old age gracefully C. she loved trees D. she lived on trees
- 2) The grandma was happier in _____ A. town B. village **C. trees** D. field
- 3) The grandma was permitted to climb the tree because _____ **A. there was not a tree** B. She was not cared for C. she did not listen to them D. They knew her ability
- 4) The grandma in her bed felt like a _____ A. heaven B. joyful place C. comfortable place **D. a hell**
6. All that grandma wanted was _____ **A. A house on the tree top** B. good house C. a simple house D. natural living
7. The responsibility of building a house on tree top was taken up by _____.
A. the poet **B. poet's father** C. her neighbours D. loving relatives
8. Building a house on tree top was assisted by _____ **A. neighbours** B. her relatives C. her husband **D. the poet**
9. The neighbours told the Grandma stop climbing trees because they wanted to _____.
A. stop her **B. spend her old age gracefully** C. give her rest D. test her
- 10) The grandma was taught climbing trees from her _____ **A. loving brother** B. loving mother C. loving son D. loving husband
- 11) When grandma climbed a tree for the last time she was _____ A. six B. hundred **C. sixty two** D. eighty
- 12) When the doctor took Granny's temperature ,he suggested her _____.
A. not to climb trees B. live gracefully **C. a quiet week in bed** D. healthy food habits
- 13) When the doctor suggested granny a quiet week in bed ,the family members felt _____.
A. sighed with relief B. angry with the granny C. rejoiced D. unhappy
- 14) 'My dad knew his duties.' His duty was to _____.
A. take care of his mother B. get rid of his mother C. help his mother **D. fulfill his mother's wish**
- 15) Finally the granny upheld her right to _____.
A. residing in a tree B. drink sherry C. live as she wished D. spend her old age gracefully
- 16) "It was like a brief season in the hell" The figure of speech employed here is _____. A. personification B. metaphor **C. simile** D. synecdoche

Prose -2 "There's a girl by the tracks"

II. Multiple choice questions

- 1) Roma Talreja was a ____ a) marketing executive b) call centre executive c) unemployed d) house wife
- 2) "There's a girl by the tracks" These were the voices of _____.
a) Dinesh Talreja b) Baleshwar Mishra c) People in the opposite train d) station master
- 3) When Roma met with an accident, The callous behavior was exhibited by _____.
a) Dinesh Talreja b) the People watching the accident c) Baleshwar Mishra d) tempo truck driver
- 4) When Roma met with an accident no one volunteered because _____.
a) they were afraid of getting involved in courts or police b) They were strangers to Roma
c) they were busy in their works d) they were callous
- 5) When Roma fell on the tracks no one was ready to save her except _____.
a) Dinesh Talreja b) Baleshwar Mishra c) People in the opposite train d) station master
- 6) Roma met with the accident in _____ district. a) Thane b) Mumbai c) Pune d) Mirzapur
- 7) The incident of Roma's accident happened on ____ a) December 10, 2010 b) January 26, 2012 c) August 20, 2001 d) July 23, 2012
- 8) Roma loved her job because _____ a) the job fetched a handsome salary b) She could talk to many people and making new friends c) it was a respectful job d) she worked for her livelihood
- 9) Roma's fiancé' was _____ a) Dinesh Talreja b) Baleshwar Mishra c) Call centre executive d) Vijay
- 10) Baleshwar Mishra was an unemployed because _____ a) He was from U.P b) He was a high-school dropout
c) he was looking for good jobs d) he had to look after his parents at home
- 11) When Baleshwar pleaded for help from the motorists, nobody helped him except the _____.
a) railway guard b) doctor c) tempo-truck driver d) on duty Physician
- 12) "Take the girl to Airoli", suggested the cop. But Baleshwar did not agree with him. Because _____.
a) There was no good hospital. b) It was 10 kilometers away c) There were no equipments. d) he did not like Airoli
- 13) The physician in the small hospital gave only first aid to Roma because _____.
a) She was very serious b) she could not pay her medical expenses
c) There were no personnel and equipment d) There were no nurses
- 14) The only person who volunteered to help Baleshwar was ____ a) railway guard b) doctor c) tempo-truck driver d) on duty Physician
- 15) Baleshwar had a good Memory. The line which suggest this statement is _____.
a) He memorized Dinesh's cell phone number b) He remembered the nearest hospital
c) He asked her relatives phone number d) He brought Roma to the hospital in time
- 16) Roma's brother Dinesh Talreja was a _____ a) soft ware engineer b) doctor c) marketing executive d) shop keeper
- 17) Finally Roma was given treatment in the _____ hospital. a) Small hospital b) Airoli Hospital
c) government hospital d) Divine Multi-Specialty Hospital, Ghansoli
- 18) The doctor at Divine hospital admitted Rama without any paper work because _____.
a) She was injured seriously b) he was a good doctor c) It was a private hospital d) he feared that she may die
- 19) Baleshwar could not thank the tempo truck driver because _____.
a) it was just his duty to help him b) Roma was his relative c) Baleshwar did not know how to thank him
d) he slipped away with his truck after having done all the help

- 20) Baleshwar revisited the spot where Roma had fallen to _____ a) complain the railway police b) look for his belongings c) look for Roma's belongings d) inspect how the accident happened
- 21) Roma said "I think it's astonishing". what was astonishing? _____ .
 a) she was survived b) a stranger Baleshwar jumped off a train and risked his life for her
 c) she could never thank Baleshwar d) The doctor had done a miracle by saving her
- 22) According to Baleshwar the people of Mumbai could help at the time of accidents because ____
 a) They were very busy. b) they were callous to others
 c) They were afraid of getting trapped in courts or with the police d) They don't help strangers.
- 23) The tempo-truck driver who helped Baleshwar was _____.
 a) young and speaking Tamil b) middle-aged and speaking Gujarati c) handsome d) dark skinned

QUALITY OF MERCY

Multiple choice questions

1. The poem 'Quality of Mercy' is written by _____.
A. William Shakespeare B. Ruskin Bond C. John Masefield D. Portia
2. The quality of mercy is compared to _____. A. fire B. sceptre C. crown **D. the gentle rain from heaven**
3. Scepter show only _____.
 A. Earthly power **B. a temporal power** C. Royal power D. forced power
4. Whose attribute does Quality of mercy stand for? It stands for the attribute of _____. A. Man B. Devil C. kings **D. God**.
5. The quality of Mercy is blessed _____. A. once **B. wice** C. thrice D. many times
6. According to Portia "Throned king" is better than his _____. **A. crown** B. Army C. kingdom D. ancestors
7. According to Portia the mightiest in the mightiest is _____.
 A quality of justice B. The quality of bravery **C. The quality of Mercy** D. The quality of cruelty
8. The poem "Quality of mercy" is an extract from the play of Shakespeare _____.
 A. Macbeth B. King Lear C. The Tempest **D. The merchant of Venice**
9. Who speaks about the quality of mercy? _____. **A. William Shakespeare** **B. Portia** C. The king D. Antonio
10. The quality of mercy is enthroned in _____. **A. the heart of kings** B. Heaven C. Hell D. crown
- 11) The greatest virtue of all according to Portia is _____.
 A quality of justice B. The quality of bravery **C. The quality of Mercy** D. The quality of cruelty
- 12) The kind of power is possessed by The Quality of Mercy is _____.
 A. Earthly power B. a temporal power C. Royal power **D. divine power**
- 13) The Quality of Mercy is blessed by _____. A. the giver B. the taker **C. both by the giver and the taker** D. none of them
- 14) According to Portia the earthly power looks like divine when The Quality of Mercy Tempers _____.
 A. royal power B. bravery **C. justice** D. humanity
- 15) The quality of mercy is not strained .It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven-The figure of speech used here is
 A. personification B. metaphor **C. simile** D. synecdoche

Prose -3 Gentleman of Rio en Medio -Juan A.A Sedillo

. Multiple choice questions

- 1). It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man. This shows that the old man was _____
a) understanding b) quick **c) unhurried** d) witty
- 2).The old man came to the office to _____ a) meet the lawyer b) meet the Americans
c) sign the sale deed d) argue that he was the owner of the land
- 3).The old man was accompanied by _____ a) his friends b) parents c) people d) **a dark young man**
- 4).Behind him walked one of his “innumerable kin”. The word “innumerable kin” means that the old man had a number of
a. children b. trees in his orchard **c. relatives** d. followers
- 5). The old man in his coat looked like _____ a. **Senator Catron** b. lawyer c. an American d. Spanish
- 6). The old man removed his hat gloves slowly and carefully. This action is compared to _____
a. Hero b. an old man c. land lord d. **Charlie Chaplin.**
- 7).The young man who accompanied the old man had eyes like ____ a. lotus **b. gazelle** c. fish d. clear sky
- 8).The old man carried a cane which was actually ____ a. stick b. steel rod c. **a skeleton of a worn-out umbrella** d. stylish stick
- 9).The old man wore a coat named ____ a. Farmer’s coat b. Spanish coat c. rain coat d. **Prince Alberts**
- 10). Which of the lines from the text that suggest that the old man was a farmer? ____ a. he loved trees b.
he planted trees for children
c. He tilled the same land they had tilled d. he loved his people
- 11) How did the old man greet the people who had been waiting for him? _____.
a. saluted them b. removed his hat c. shook hands all of them **d. bowed to all of them**
- 12) The old man removed his hat and gloves carefully because _____.
a. he was afraid that they would be torn. **b. It was his usual style** c. he was old and weak d. To respect all
who assembled
- 13).In the first meeting of the old man and the Americans, They talked about rain and the old man’s
large family. It was _
a. to mock his large family b. a custom of the Americans
c. to prepare every one for the main talk d. to make everyone know that it had not rained in that area
14. The old man had agreed to sell twelve hundred dollars his house and land for twelve hundred
dollars.
a. twelve hundred dollars b. twelve thousand dollars c. twelve hundred rupees d. twelve hundred
pounds
- 15.The story teller respected the old man by saying _____ a. good morning **b. Don Anselmo** c. hello d.
Sir Anselmo
16. According to the engineer the old man owned the land _____ .
a. four acres b. eight hectares **c. more than eight acres** d. eight acres exactly
17. Don Anselmo took only 12 hundred dollars for the land finally because _____.
a. the story teller failed to convince Don Anselmo to take more money than what had agreed

b. Don Anselmo was a man of principles. c. It cost more than that amount d. he sold only the land , not the trees

18) It took a week to arrange another meeting because the old man _____.

a. deliberately delayed b. was slow **c. was not in the station** d. was ill

19) Don Anselmo says, "The Americans are good people". Because he wanted to _____.

a. appreciate them . b mock at them c. **express his sincere feelings** d. flatter them

20) Why did the old man sell his house and land to the Americans? because _____.

a. the Americans were good people b. he needed money c. He did not like the land d. his house was old

21. Don Anselmo sold his land but he didn't sell his _____ a. house b. land **c. trees in the orchard** d. fruits in the orchard

22. The children of Rio en Medio were Don Anselmo's _____ **a. Sobrinos and nietos.** b. grandchildren c. friends d. share holders

23. Don Anselmo inherited the house from _____ a. his granny b. relatives **c. his mother** d. his father

24. According to Don Anselmo, The real owners of the trees were _____.

a) Don Anselmo himself b) the Americans c) The story teller **d) the children of Rio en Medio**

25. Don Anselmo did not sell the trees .Because _____.

a. Trees were like children to him **b. They were grown for the children of next generation**
c. He had grown them in memory of his ancestors d . He wanted his surroundings to be green

26. Legally saying the trees should belong to _____.

a. Don Anselmo **b. the Americans** c. the children of Rio en Medio d. The story teller

27. What did Don Anselmo do as he left the place with money? He _____.

a .The The old man shook hands all around b. said goodbye c. thanked them for purchasing his land d. offered them dinner

28. The Gentle man Don Anselmo was very fond of _____ A. children B. money C. the land D. dress

29. The author offered Don Anselmo almost double amount for the land because

- (A) the land was very fertile (B) there was an old fashioned house in the land
(C) there was an extra land (D) they were very rich.

Prose- 4

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

- Sri R. Venkataraman

1. Ambedkar spent most of his life by _____

a) purchasing books b) attending conferences c) **reading books** d) importing books

2. Pick out the word in the first paragraph which means 'a quality that makes a person or a thing different from another.' Ans:- Trait

3. How did the fourteenth amendment of the American Constitution benefit the Black Americans?

Ans:- The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the USA which gave freedom to the Black Americans. He saw at once the parallel of the situation for the Depressed Classes in India.

4. What did Mahatma Phule work for?

Ans:- Mahatma Phule was the votary of a classless society and women's uplift.

5. Mookanayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samata were _____ a) Voice mails **b) Newspapers** c) Political parties

6. Gandhiji termed the depressed classes as _____ Ans:- Harijans

1. The word 'hegemony' means ----- a) distinction b) control **c) strength**

1. Identify the two speakers in the poem. What does the speaker want to sing about?
The poet and his mother
The poet wanted to sing about his country for his mother.
2. What are epics? Why does the poet call the temples as 'Epics in stone?'
Epics are the stories about the heroic deeds.
Many historical or mythological stories are carving on the stones, walls of the temples.
3. Who does the poet mean by 'of your children that dies to call their own?'
The soldiers who guard our mother land.
4. What according to the poet, is the contribution of the seers and prophets?
The seers and prophets would have contributed their valuable lessons and experiences to others.

Unit -5 The Concert

Multiple choice questions :

Answer the following choosing the right option :

- 1) Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert was arranged at A .Shanmukhananda Auditorium. B. Gaganpur C. Pune D. Cricket stadium
- 2) Pandit Ravi Shankar is the maestro in playing _____ A. Tabla **B.sitar** C. violin D.drum
- 3) The chance of life time for Anant was ____ A.To talk to Ravi Shankar B. to welcome Ravi Shankar his home
C. to be a part of concert **D. To hear and see Pandit Ravi Shankar**
- 4) The announcement in the newspaper that excited Smita was _____ A.there was a cricket match at wange stadium
B.Five men were killed in an accident C. flower show had been arranged at the nearby park
D. Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert was arranged at Shanmukhananda Auditorium.
- 5) The known frightening truth to Smita was ____ **A. her brother Anant was going to die of cancer** B.she would be failed in the exam C. The doctors would visit her home frequently D.she would go to concert with her father
- 6) The native place of Smita's family was _____ A.Bombay B.Delhi **C. Gaganpur** D.Kolkatta
- 7) Anant's guru was astonished because _____ **A. Anant could compose his own tunes** B.Anant was the fastest runner
C.Anant was good at Table Tennis D. Anant was going to die of cancer
- 8) Smita's family used to stay in Bombay at ____ A. the hospital **B. Aunt Sushila's apartment in Bombay**
C.Resort in Bombay D. their rented house
- 9)The suggestion given by Aunt Sushila to Smita to feel better was _____.
A. to walk in the park B. watch a movie C. play Sitar D. play tabla
- 10) The audience respected the Great master Pandit Ravi Shankar by _____.
A. clapping loudly B. shouting slogan on him **C. a standing ovation** D. praying silently
- 11) The person who made a long boring speech at the concert was _____.
A. the singer B. Ravi Shankar C .Allah Rakha **D. A large moustachioned man**
- 12) Smita wriggled through the crowd. Because she wanted to_____.

- A.meet and see Pandit Ravi Shankar** B.Meet the music band
C. congratulate Ravi Shankar D.Invite Ravi Shankar home
- 13)Who was a frequent accompanist to Pandit Ravi Shankar _____.**
A. Ustad Bismilla Khan **B.Ustad Allah Rakha** C. his friend D.His guruji
- 14)Who discouraged Smita to when She requested Ravi Shankar?_____.**
A. large moustachioed man B . Alla Rakha C. The audience D. Ravi Shankar.
- 15)Who suggested the time of concert?_____A. large moustachioed man B . Alla Rakha** C. The audience
D. Ravi Shankar.
- 16) Who gave the consent to the home concert finally?_____.**
A. large moustachioed man B . Alla Rakha C. The audience **D. Ravi Shankar.**
- 17) Smita’s mother asked her to be silent because_____A. her brother was ill and needed bed rest**
B. girls are not allowed to excitement in Indian families C. she did not like noise D. they were in their
Aunt’s apartment
- 18) Anant raised himself and his eyes were shining even in his sick bed because_____.**
A. he was ill B. he knew the truth about his death
C.he saw a nightmare **D.he heard the name of Pandit Ravi Shankar**
- 19) Smita was so excited that she had forgotten that her brother was_____A. ill** B. a table tennis player C.
going to die D. in rest
- 20)The word which hung in the air in Smita’s family was_____A. Table Tennis** B. Children’s Education **C.**
Cancer D. death
- 21) Smita and her family had come to Bombay so that_____.**
A. the children get good education **B. Anant could be treated at the cancer Hospital in the city**
C. they can spend Holidays at their Aunt’s apartment D. they can attend the concert
- 22) Smita’s family came to Bombay with high hopes in the miracles of _____.**
A. modern Science B. God C. medicines D. modern surgery
- 23)Anant wanted to become a great _____A. flutist** B. singer C. musician **D. sitarist**
- 24) Smita cried out in a choked voice because_____A. she could not accompany Anant to the concert**
B. Her brother was going to die shortly C. her brother was struck by cancer D. she lost hope in her life
- 25)The last wish of Anant was to _____A. become a fastest runner again** B. take part in the forth coming
table –tennis tournament
C. recover from cancer **D. see and listen to Ravi Shankar’s concert**

Unit-5 “Jazz Poem Two”

Multiple choice questions

- 1. The jazz player is a _____figure.** A. handsome B. joyful **C. pathetic** D. great
- 2. The jazz musician looking like _____** A. bird B. saxophone C. Coleridge **D. ancient mariner**

3. **The face of the jazz musician is wrinkled because of his** ____ A. profession B. happiness **C. wearies of living** D. old age
4. **Which of the following phrases do not match with the appearance of Jazz player?** ____
A. closed eyes B. frayed-collar C. faded-blue old shirt **D. happy laughter**
5. **The jazz player's shoes have in them** _____ A. socks **B. paper** C. cloth D. cushion
6. **The jazz player claims that he has been sent to earth to preach** _____.
C. a gospel of new religion D. a gospel of sympathy to the poor
7. **The jazz player compares himself to a** _____ **A. bird** B. saxophone C. Coleridge D. ancient mariner
8. **"There he stands, see? Like a black Ancient mariner'-the figure of speech employed here is** _____.
A. personification B. metaphor **C. simile** D. synecdoche

Unit-7 Colours of Silence

Multiple choice questions:

1. **Satish could hear Surrender only after he repeated the question three times because** _____.
A. he was busy in drawing B. he was watching T.V C . he did not notice him **D. he could not hear him**
2. **Satish asked Surrender to why he was speaking so softly because** _____.
A. he was busy in drawing B. he was watching T.V C . he did not notice him **D. he could not hear him**
3. **Satish suffered terrible headaches and feeling as if dark and silent since** _____.
A. he went to Kashmir B. met with an accident **C. last operation on his leg** D. suffered from fever
4. **Surrender gave a strange look at Satish because** _____.
A. he was busy in drawing B. he was watching T.V C . he did not notice him **D. he could not hear him**
5. **Satish met with an accident when he was crossing a** _____.
A. the road at his school **B. rickety bridge over some rapids** C. the mountain path D. snow covered Himalaya in Kashmir
6. **Satish suffered frequently from bouts of fever and infections, especially of the** ____ **A. ears** B. head
C. eyes D. legs
7. **Everything seemed to Satish like scenes from some pantomime show because** _____.
A. he was suffering from bouts of fever B. he was operated on his legs **C. he had lost his hearing** D. he had lost his sight
8. **The doctors didn't know the cause for Satish ill health except that** _____.
A. he was suffering from bouts of fever B. he was operated on his legs C. ear infection **D. effect of medicines to treat his legs**
9. **Satish did not want to go to another school because** _____.
A. he was suffering from bouts of fever B. he was operated on his legs **C. hearing problem** D. frequent absence to school
10. **Satish could not talk freely with anyone because** _____.
A. he was suffering from bouts of fever B. he was operated on his legs
C. his neighbouring children teased him **D. he was unable to hear a single sound**

- 11. Who supported Satish in teaching words and pronunciation? It was his_____**A.father **B. brother** C. mother D. teacher
- 12.Satish’s father inspired him to learn a great deal by_____.**
A. painting pictures B. singing songs **C. reading books** D. studying words and their pronunciation
- 13.Satish became a voracious reader because of his_____.****A.father** B. brother C. mother D. teacher
- 14.The books depressed and left a deep impression on Satish’s sensitive mind because_____.**
A. he was not interested in reading books B. he wanted to become an artist
C. they were the serious books meant for older children or adults D. he was depressed by his plight
- 15. The turning point in Satish’s life was _____****A. he watched a bird and drew its sketch** B. his leg was operated
C. he was admitted to a new school D. he recovered his hearing
- 16.Sketching came naturally to Satish because he was good at_____**A. drawing B. painting C. observing **D. Urdu calligraphy**
- 17.Satish’s father took away all note books he had drawn because_____****A. He hated his son** B. he was not good at drawing
C. He did not want his son to make a living by drawing D. that was not his field of interest
- 18.Who was optimistic of Satish’ s recovery of hearing ? It was his_____****A.father** B. brother C. mother D. teacher
- 19The only solace for Satish was _____**A. reading books **B. painting** C. observing birds D. Urdu calligraphy
- 20.Satish’s father found the best school of arts for Satish so that his___**A. forget his suffering by going to school B. enjoy his life
C. make life in his chosen field D. make great name as an artist
- 21.Satish’s eyes filled with tears and his father did an uncharacteristic thing.**
The ‘uncharacteristic thing.’- here is that his father did was_____A.his father sat beside him and encouraged his art of drawing
B. He brought him armful of books **C. His father found him the best school of arts for him**
D. supported him in becoming a voracious reader

Poem-7 The Blind Boy

Multiple Choice Questions

Answer the following choosing the correct option

- 1. The voice of the poem’The Blind Boy’ is _____**A.the poet himself **B.a blind boy** C.story teller
D.doctor

2. A thing not enjoyed by the blind boy is _____ A. gifts of sun B. gifts of nature **C. gifts of sight** D. day and night

3. The person addressed as 'you' in the poem 'The Blind Boy' is _____ A. the poet B. social worker C. the eye specialist **D. the people with sight**

4. The which is not seen by the blind boy but felt by him is _____ A. the earth **B. the sun** C. the moon D. his body

5. The blind boy feels the sun by _____ A. touch B. day C. night **D. warmth**

6. The riddle to the blind boy is _____ **A. the secret of day and night** B. the secret of sight C. the secret of nature D. the secret of the world

7. The blind boy can hear his hapless sorrow from _____ A. his sigh **B. others' sigh** C. joy of others D. sigh of the other blinds

8. The blind boy cheers his mind by a _____ A. nature B. birds song **C. his song** D. voice

9. The tone of the blind boy in the poem 'The Blind Boy' is _____ A. surprise B. curiosity **C. sadness** D. jealousy.

Answer the following in two or three sentences (2 marks)

1. Why does the blind boy feel poor?

Ans: The blind boy feels poor because he cannot enjoy the light and the blessings of the sight.

2. How does the blind boy understand whether it is day or night?

Ans: The blind boy cannot see the sun but he can feel the warmth. When the sun is bright he feels it is the day, or else it is the night.

3. How does a blind boy pacify himself? Quote the lines that suggest this.

Ans: When the blind boy hears the the sigh of sympathy from others ,he feels sorry for his unlucky state. But he pacifies himself that he can never get what he lost and satisfies with what he has .He sings that he is a king to himself.

4. Who is sympathising him? How can he bear his sorrow?

Ans: The people with sight are sympathizing him. But the blind boy never fels sorry for it .Because he can never get his sight back.

5. How does the blind boy cheer his mind?

Ans: The blind boy never feels sorry for what he can not regain. So he sings a song for him as the king.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

1. NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

I. Answer the following in about 4-6 sentences each

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans.: The police expected the students to stout 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 then, as they had a lot more to do. Therefore, they marched back silently.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

I. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grammar

Vocabulary

Antonyms (Opposite words)

1. Difficult X Easy	94. Attack X Defend
2. Full X Empty	95. Heavy X Light
3. Broad X Narrow	96. Defeat X Victory (win)
4. Kind X Cruel / Unkind	97. Proud X Humble
5. Lose X Gain	98. Reward X Insult
6. Life X Death	99. Aristocratic X poor
7. Dirty X Clean	100. Generosity X Miserliness
8. Weak X Strong	101. Oblige X Refuse
9. Reward X Punishment	102. Dry X Wet
10. Soft X Hard	103. Won X Lost
11. Bold X Timid (coward)	104. Acknowledge X Reject
12. Laugh X Weep (cry)	105. Widow X Widower
13. Arrive X Depart	106. Lady X Gentleman
14. Arrival X departure	107. Hard X Soft
15. Same X Different	108. Patriot X Traitor
16. Long X Short	109. Less X More

17. Slow X Fast
18. Accept X Reject / Refuse
19. Young X old
20. True X False
21. Right X Wrong
22. Rich X poor
23. Brave X Timid
24. Encourage X Discourage
25. Patriot X Traitor
26. Triumph X Defeat
27. Superior X Inferior
28. Intelligent X Dull
29. Always X Never
30. Demolish X Construct
31. Success X Failure
32. Careful X Careless
33. Sweet X bitter
34. High X Low
35. Wise X Foolish
36. Presence X absence
37. Help X Hinder
38. Ignorant X Intelligent
39. Clever X fool
40. Mighty X Weak
41. Useful X Useless
42. Permanent X Temporary
43. Proud X Humble
44. Quick X Slow
45. Lenient X Strict
46. Heavy X Light
47. More X Less
48. Remember X Forget
49. Safe X Unsafe /
Dangerous
50. Certain X Uncertain
51. below X Above
52. Reprimand X Praise
53. Achievement X Failure
54. Profit X Loss
55. Initially X Finally
56. Serious X Casual
57. Great X Silly
58. Grieving X Enjoying
59. Bitter X Sweet

110. Silent X Aggressive
111. Mean X Great
112. Brave X Coward
113. Glad X Sad
114. Happy X Unhappy
115. Quit X Join
116. Present X Absent
117. Stop X Allow
118. Full X Empty
119. Notice X Ignore
120. Poverty X Richness
121. Foolish X Wise
122. Empty X Full
123. Clever X Foolish
124. Order X Request
125. Beautiful X Ugly
126. Charming
Fair X Ugly
Attractive
127. Ever X Never
128. Prolific X Barren
129. Open X Close
130. Save X Spend
131. Cool X Hot
132. Frown X Smile
133. Bud X Flower
134. More X Less
135. Leader X Follower
136. Former X Later
137. New X Old
138. Ancient X Modern
139. Powerful X Powerless
140. Quickly X Slowly
141. Interesting X Boring
142. Begin X End
143. Suffer X Enjoy
144. Open X Close
145. Large X Small
146. Appeal X Command
147. Request X Order
148. Strength X Weakness
149. Increase X Decrease
150. Expand X Contract
151. Fastest X Slowest

60. Strong X Weak (feeble)	152. Highest X Lowest
61. Mighty X Feeble	153. Feat X Failure
62. Miser X Generous	154. Easy X Difficult
63. Come X Go	155. Mighty X Feeble
64. Tell X Ask	156. Native X Foreign
65. Buy X Sell	157. Tough X Smooth
66. Right X Wrong	158. Never X Always
67. Right X Left	159. Wrong X Right
68. Remember X Forget	160. Friend X Enemy
69. Give X Take	161. Sunrise X Sunset
70. Master X Servant	162. Phenomenal X Ordinary
71. Master X Student	163. Bright X Dim
72. Before X After	164. Tragedy X Comedy
73. Big X Small	165. Professional X Amateur
74. Vanish X Appear	166. Unique X Common
75. Glad X Grieve	167. Sad X Happy
76. Fast X Slow	168. Permanent X Temporary
77. Superiority X Inferiority	169. Civilization X Barbarism
78. First X Last	170. Civilized X Barbarous
79. Dream X Realize	171. Kind X Cruel
80. Alive X Dead	172. Hot X Cold
81. Celebrate X Mourn	173. Gay X Sad
82. Affluent X Poor	174. Light X Shadow
83. Generous X Miser	175. Shut X Open
84. Good X Bad	176. Near X Far
85. High X Low	177. Enter X Exit
86. Active X Passive	178. Dirty X Clean
87. Outer X Inner	179. Quiet X Noisy
88. Famous X Notorious	180. Strict X Lenient
89. Best X Worst	181. War X Peace
90. Stronger X Weaker	182. Slavery X Freedom
91. Special X Ordinary	183. Painful X Painless
92. Silly X Great	184. Thankful X Thankless
93. Together X Singly	185. Merciful X Merciless

PREFIXES

IN	IM
1. ability X inability	1. balance X imbalance
2. accurate X inaccurate	2. material X immaterial
3. active X inactive	3. mature X immature
4. adequate X inadequate	4. measurable X immeasurable
5. animate X inanimate	5. memorial X immemorial
6. applicable X inapplicable	6. mobile X immobile
7. appropriate X inappropriate	7. mobilize X immobilize

8. capable X incapable
9. comparable X incomparable
10. complete X incomplete
11. consistent X inconsistent
12. convenience X inconvenience
13. correct X incorrect
14. decent X indecent
15. discipline X indiscipline
16. definite X indefinite
17. direct X indirect
18. divisible X indivisible
19. effective X ineffective
20. equal X unequal
21. expensive X inexpensive
22. sufficient X insufficient
23. valid X invalid
24. visible X invisible
25. glorious X inglorious
26. gratitude X ingratitude
27. human X inhuman
28. justice X injustice
29. secure X insecure
30. separable X inseparable
31. significant X insignificant
32. sincere X insincere
33. soluble X insoluble
34. experience X inexperience
35. dependent X independent

Dis

1. advantage X disadvantage
2. agree X disagree
3. allow X disallow
4. appear X disappear
5. approve X disapprove
6. believe X disbelieve
7. comfort X discomfort
8. connect X disconnect
9. continue X discontinue
10. count X discount
11. harmony X disharmony
12. honest X dishonest
13. honour X dishonour
14. interest X disinterest

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

UN

1. known X unknown
2. certain X uncertain
3. clean X unclean
4. comfortable X uncomfortable
5. common X uncommon
6. employment X unemployment
7. even X uneven
8. fit X unfit
9. faithful X unfaithful
10. fortunate X unfortunate
11. grateful X ungrateful
12. happy X unhappy
13. healthy X unhealthy
14. important X unimportant
15. lucky X unlucky
16. pleasant X unpleasant
17. reliable X unreliable
18. satisfactory X unsatisfactory
19. popular X unpopular
20. load X unload
21. heard X unheard
22. successful X unsuccessful
23. natural X unnatural
24. necessary X unnecessary
25. selfish X unselfish
26. touchable X untouchable

15. like X dislike
16. loyal X disloyal
17. obedient X disobedient
18. obey X disobey
19. place X displace
20. integrate X disintegrate
21. please X displease
22. respect X disrespect
23. satisfy X dissatisfy
24. similar X dissimilar

IR

A B

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

IL

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

27. worthy X unworthy
28. tidy X untidy
29. usual X unusual
30. well X unwell

MIS

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

Non

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

(Homo phones) For previous knowledge

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

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

Tasks on Homophones

A.Fill in the blanks with appropriate word.

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

B.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?

C. Complete the sentence by using a suitable word in the bracket:

1. Once a _____ went to meet our _____ Chief minister S.M. Krishna. (former/farmer)
2. Raju and I went to a shop to _____ dresses _____ a car. (by/buy)
3. Yesterday I watched a movie. I already _____ the story from my brother. So it did not seem _____ to me. (new/knew)
4. I have _____ the (scene / seen) of Sunset at Agumbe many times in my life.

Spelling

Task on spelling

Scramble the letters to form words. See the meaning clues in brackets.

1. a t r t e f l _____ (praise)
2. b o u d t _____ (suspect)
3. r a g t e d y _____ (unhappy ending)
4. r a g f e n m t _____ (a piece)
5. r a e t l _____ (careful)
6. c a c s r i y t _____ (short supply)
7. y m t s a t h p e i c _____ (not cruel)

Collocations [appropriate combination of words]

Certain words in English always go together. They are called Collocations.

For eg. fast train, quick glance, brisk walk, rapid decline etc.

Fill in the blanks with the collocations given in the above example.

I boarded the **fast train** to Delhi along with my parents and sister last evening. After reaching Delhi we checked into a hotel which was booked earlier. I had a **quick glance** at the menu and placed orders for some snacks. Next morning, my father and I took a **brisk walk** in the garden outside the hotel and looked for birds on the trees. But we were disappointed as there had been a **rapid decline** in the number of birds.

Task: Fill in the blanks with correct collocations choosing from the ones given in brackets.

(a speedy recovery, a prompt payment, a swift action, a rapid progress)

The government sanctioned a few crores of rupees to build a stadium in our town. The builders made a _____ with the stadium. While the work was in progress, unfortunately, a boulder rolled down a worker and he was injured. Immediately, he was rushed to a nearby hospital. I wished him a _____. The government took _____ against the builders. The builders _____ of the bills of the hospital.

Ans: The government sanctioned a few crores of rupees to build a stadium in our town. The builders made a **rapid progress** with the stadium. While the work was in progress, unfortunately, a boulder rolled down a worker and he was injured. Immediately, he was rushed to a nearby hospital. I wished him a **speedy recovery**. The government took a **swift action** against the builders. The builders **made a prompt payment** of the bills of the hospital.

Task: Champaka is in Goa. She writes a letter to her friend, Suma. She, consciously uses collocations leaving options for Suma to choose right collocations. How would Suma use Hi Suma

Weather's fantastic here. We **make/walk/take** a stroll along the beach every morning. My grandpa **made/got/accepted** friends with some foreigners here yesterday. He **changed/exchanged/passed** some interesting ideas with them. I happened to read an article on climate change in one of the local news papers. It was excellent and said that **rising/raising/going** sea levels are the **menacing/disturbing/changing** factors for the ecological balance. They are causing **irreparable/inseparable/acute** damage to the environment. I will be back in Bangaluru next week and we can discuss more about these things. take care.
Bye,
Champaka

Task : Match the words in the box on the left with the words that they collocate with on the right.
Note some words shown in the box A may collocate more than one word in box B.

A	B
Make	doubts
lay	money
Draw	crime
combat	violence
raise	laughter
commit	gesture
	parallel
	emphasis

Collocations: make money, make gesture, lay emphasis, draw money, draw parallel
Combat violence, raise doubts raise money, commit crime, draw laughter.

Active – Passive voice

Change into passive voice

1) The gentleman paid the four pence postage.

Subject Verb Object

The four pence postage was paid by the gentleman.

2) Dr. Sarabhai would solve all their problems easily

Subject Verb Object Complement

All their problems would be solved by Dr. Sarabhai easily.

3) Narendra answer all the questions correctly.

Subject Verb Object (Comp)

All the questions were answered by Narendra correctly.

4) A research student burnt up an electric meter.

Subject Verb Object

An electric meter was burnt up by a research student.

5) Dr. Sarabhai sent many of the employees abroad.

Subject Verb Object (Comp)

Many of the employees were sent abroad by Dr. Sarabha.

6) Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission.

(S) (V) (O)

The Ramakrishna Mission was established by Vivekananda.

7) ODI'S can never replace test cricket.

(S) (V) (O)

Test cricket can never be replaced by ODI'S.

8) Teachers always encourage us.

(S) (V) (O)

We are encouraged always by teacher.

9) Our author interviewed B.S.chandrashekar.

(S) (V) (O)

B.S.chandrashekar was interviewed by our author.

10 She told me a story.

(S) (V) Direct Indirect
object object

1. I was told a story by her.

2. A story was told to me by her.

11) The German's were killing the Englishmen

(S) (V) (O)

The English men were being killed by the Germans.

12) I will use it for drying cowdung cakes.

(S) (V) (O) Complement

It will be used by me for drying cowdung cakes.

13) They would never forgive this.

(S) (V) (O)

This would never be forgiven by them.

14) Her mercurial agility inspired young men and women

(S) (V) (O)

Young men and women were inspired by her mercurial agility.

15) Kamaladevi led many struggles.

Subject Verb Object

Many struggles were led by Kamaladevi.

16) The king of Kashmir has sent the wisest man of his court.

(S) (V) (O)

The wisest man of his court has been sent by the king of Kashmir

17) The king asked me.

(S) (V) (O)

I was asked by the king.

18) You have given me a great prize.

(S) (V) (O-1) (O-2)

1. A great prize has been given to me by you.

2. I have been given a great prize by you.

19) He called me near.

(S) (V) (O) Comp

I was called nearby him.

20) The committee made Dr. Sarabhai the chairman.

(S) (V) (O) Comp

Dr. Sarabhai was made the chairman by the committee.

21) She defeated the British army at Rangoon.

(S) (V) (O) Comp

The British army at Rangoon was defeated by her.

22) We will have to honour the pandit.

(S) (V) (O)

The pandit will have to be honoured by us.

23) Daksha taught me all those good manners.

(S) (V) (O) 1 (O-2)

All those good manners were taught to me by Daksha.

24) The policeman separates them.

(S) (V) (O)

They are separated by the policeman.

25) He can not win matches for India.

(S) (V) (O)

Matches for India cannot be won by him.

26) Dr. Sarabhai would reprimand him.

(S) (V) (O)

He would be reprimanded by Dr. Sarabhai.

Question Tag

Question types fill in the blanks.

Rule:-

1. For negative sentence use positive tag, for positive sentence use negative question tag.
2. Use suitable pronoun at the end and put question mark.

Examples: - Study the list of short forms.

Give the Suitable Question Tags (Worked Examples)

Negative Sentence – No, Not, Never, Seldom.

- 1) She will never help, (Negative Sentence) Will she?
- 2) I' m fond of reading. (+ VE) Aren't I?
- 3) Raju got 100% in Mathematics. (+ VE) Didn't he?
- 4) He drives carefully. (+ VE) Doesn't he?
- 5) She won't come tomorrow. (- VE) Will+not Will she?
- 6) He wasn't happy. (- VE) Was he?
- 7) They were laughing in the class. (+ VE) Weren't they?
- 8) He can fly an aero plane. (+ VE) Can't he?
- 9) Rani draws figures neatly. (+ VE) Doesn't she?
- 10) Sachin doesn't know the value of Rs.10. (+ VE) Does he?
- 11) Every one liked him. Didn't they?
- 12) I am a famous lawyer. (+ VE) Aren't I?
- 13) You have done a fine job. (+ VE) Haven't you?
- 14) The beggar maid was more fair. (+ VE) Wasn't she?

- 15) **It rained heavily yesterday. (+ VE)** Didn't it?
- 16) **People in the past were happy. (+ VE)** Weren't they?
- 17) **Films are not interesting nowadays. (- VE)** Are they?
- 18) **The whole India admires Gandhiji. (+ VE)** Doesn't it?
- 19) **Sunitha walks faster than suma. (- VE)** Doesn't she?
- 20) **She saved me from danger.(+ve)** Didn't she?

FRAMING -WH QUESTIONS (IM)

Worked Examples:-

Frame WH question to get underlined word as word as answer:-

- 1) Ramya waited **for two hours.** How long did Ramya wait?
- 2) The student was upset **that the teacher would punish him.** Why was the student upset?
- 3) Kuvempu deserves. **the highest honour.** What does Kuvempu deserve?
- 4) Vishveswaraiah was a **famous engineer.** What kind of engineer was Vishveswaraiah?
- 5) Kumble took 10 wickets at **Firozshahkotla.** Where did kumble take 10 wickets?
- 6) **Kalpana Chawla** was the first woman astronaut from India?
Who was the first woman astronaut from India?
- 7) India got independence **in 1947.** When did India get independence?
- 8) Ambarish is known for **charity.** What is Ambarish known for?
- 9) I know Raju **since 1985.** How long do you know Raju?
- 10) My name is **Raj.** What is your name?
- 11) Sarabhai was good at **studies.** What was Sarabhai good at?
- 12) **The dove** died of grieving. Who died of grieving?
- 13) The first India built satellite was launched **in 1975)** When was the first India built satellite launched?
- 14) Vivekananda went to America **to fulfill the will of Sri Ramakrishna.** Why did Vivekananda go to America?
- 15) Aryabhata was **an ancient astronomer.** What /Who was Aryabhata?
- 16) My father is a **farmer** What is your father?
- 17) **Bangalore** is 200 KM off Chennai. How long is Bangalore from Chennai?
- 18) There are **many** stars in the sky. How many stars are there in?
- 19) I study for **six hours** a day. How long do you study a day?
- 20) Padmavathi was a **pious** woman. What kind of woman was Padmavathi?
- 21) Bhima challenged **Hanuman.** Who did Bhima challenge?
- 22) They lived at Kamyaka forest **happily.** How did they live at kamyaka forest?
- 23) Narendra discussed with **Ramakrishna.** Who did Narendra discuss with?
- 24) **After his return to India** Vikram joined the I.I.S.C at Bangalore?
When did Vikram join the I.I.S.C at Bangalore?
- 25) Sarabhai established a pharmaceutical industry **at Ahmadabad.**
Where did sarabhai establish a pharmaceutical industry?

Verb Form (Tenses)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate tense forms:- (Question Type)

Fill in the appropriate Verb (Tense) Forms of verbs given in brackets:-

- 1) Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan was a member of the INA that **fought** (fight) and **defeated** (defeat) the British army at Rangoon.
- 2) Vivekanada **was** (be) a follower of Ramakrishna and he **tried** to carry out the will of his master.
- 3) In 1943, when he **was** (be) just 23, Vikram **went** (go) up the Himalayan mountains to conduct experiments on cosmic rays.
- 4) Narendra **was** (be) very intelligent and **learnt** (learn) his lessons quickly.
- 5) After a long time Narendra **understood** (understand) that Ramakrishna **was** (be) an extraordinary soul.
- 6) It was July 4th, 1902, Swamiji **went** (go) to his room in the evening and **remained** (remain) absorbed in meditation.
- 7) Cricket **is** (be) a glorious game. It **is** (be) very popular in all the common wealth countries
- 8) Many people in Europe **think** (think) that they are civilized and people of Asia are (be) barbarous.
- 9) The two woman **commanded** (command) the Judge to go back.
- 10) Tippu Sulthan **fought** (fight) against the British like a tiger.
- 11) If two men fight (**fight**) in the street, the police man **separates** (separate) them and every body **thinks** (think) how silly they are.
- 12) Chandrashekar retired (retire) in 1981. He was **awarded** (be+ award) benefit show.
- 13) There **was** (be) a world war in 1014, Most of the countries **were** (be) in it.
- 14) Cricket is an interesting game. It **originated** (originate) in England
- 15) The British **ruled** (rule) India for two centuries, It was **freed** (be free) from them on 15th August 1947.
- 16) Raju **met** (meet) me yesterday, He **told** (tell) me an interesting story.
- 17) Why **did** (do) you go to Bangalore last week?
- 18) I **went** (go) to Bangalore yesterday to attend the wedding.
- 19) The cow **gives** (give) us milk.
- 20) Shariff **is** (be) an intelligent man He **works** (work) from 10Am to 6PM everyday.
- 21) Chemistry **is** (be) an interesting subject I **like** (like) it.
- 22_ Aryabhata **declared** (declare) that the moon **has** (have) no light of its own.
- 23) Computer science is a **preferred** (prefer) subject for intelligent student.
- 24) **Smoking** (smoke) is injurious to health.
- 25) People in olden days **laughed** (laugh) with their hearts,

AUXILIARY VERBS(MAIN AUXILIARY VERBS)

- 1) Sarabhai **was** friendly with his employees.
a. is b. am c. was d. were
- 2) What **do** you eat in the morning?
a. do b. have c. has d. does
- 3) **Did** you do the work?
a. did b. does c. have d. are
- 4) **Have** you done your work?
a. are b. did c. have d. has
- 5) I **had** been to Mysore last year.
a. have b. has c. had d. am
- 6) Aryabhata **is** the first India built satellite.
a. are b. has c. is d. am

- 7) Five men **were** killed in an accident yesterday night.
a. have b. had c. did d. were
- 8) Many students think that English **is** not easy.
a. are b. is c. has d. was
- 9) The Europeans think that they **are** civilized.
a. were b. have c. has d. are
- 10) When **do** you go to Mysore?
a. are b. does c. do d. have
- 11) Ravana **was** killed by Rama.
a. was b. is c. am d. have
- 12) Dr. Sarabhai **was** worshipped by the students.
a. were b. are c. is d. was
- 13) The satellites **are** useful in communication today.
a. are b. is c. have d. had
- 14) Why **does** she go to school every day?
a. did b. do c. does d. done
- 15) Narendranath **had** a powerful concentration of mind.
a. has b. had c. have d. did
- 16) Mr.Narendra Modi is coming to Mysore next week
a. was b. having c. is d. were
- 17) Narendranath understood that Sri Ramakrihna **was** an extraordinary soul.
a. was b. is c. are d. has
- 18) **Did** you meet your brother yesterday?
a. do b. does c. did d. have
- 19) When I went home, they **had** left home.
a. had b. has c. have d. were
- 20) People in the past **were** true to their hearts.
a. are b. were c. have d. is
- 21) **Have** you been to Mysore?
a. did b. do c. have d. had
- 22) **Is** there any body who can defeat me?
a. are b. is c. was d. were

ARTICLES

Fill in the blanks. (A, An, The)

- 1) Andy waited for half **an** hour
- 2) Here is **a** letter for you.
- 3) As **a** student, I am fond of science.
- 4) Sarabhai was **an** ideal manager of human resources
- 5) Narendra became **a** leader among the students.
- 6) Sri Ramakrishna Parama Haamsa was **an** extraordinary soul.
- 7) Vivekanada took his food in **the** afternoon.
- 8) Chandrashekar had **a** passion for cricket.
- 9) Rahul Dravid is the finest batsman at **the** moment.

- 10) Everyone should have **an** aim in life.
- 11) The District collector, **an** Englishman sent for kashibai.
- 12) Kashibai bought **a** Rolls Royce car
- 13) Sarojini Naidu was **a** disciplined disciple of **the** father of the nation
- 14) Cricket is **a** popular game in all **the** common wealth countries.
- 15) There was **a** total silence for some time
- 16) Aryabhata is **the** first India built satellite.
- 17) Narendra was **the** son of Vishwanath Datta and Bhuvaneshwari Devi.
- 18) Narendranath was **an** all rounder.
- 19) The cobra is **the** most poisonous snake.
- 20) He has **a** powerful concentration of mind
- 21) Daksha is **a** clever lady.
- 22) Dr. sarabhai solved **the** problems of his classmates in **an** easy way
- 23) Mr. Bheem Rao is **an** M.L.A. He is **a** man of words.
- 24) Lalitha is **the** daughter of Mallappa, She is **an** intelligent girl.
- 25) The Ganga is **a** holy river.
- 26) This is **an** H.M.T watch
- 27) Shashikumar is **an** M.P. He is **an** M.A. in political science,
- 28) The Bible is **the** holy book of Christians.
- 29) As **a** young boy, Raju would sleep in **the** –Garden during summer.
- 30) The student came to school half **an** hour late but **the** teacher did not punish them.
- 31) Thomas is **a** European and Raju is **an** Indian
- 32) Paris is **the** most beautiful city in **the** world.

Conjunctions Fill in the blanks:-

And, or, but, because, If , at though, since, as, Either-or , neither nor, When , where, Which , who, How etc

- 1) There are there **or** four **who** can be called great **but** I vote for Rahul Dravid.
- 2) Remember not gun power **but** a letter.
- 3) Go back **or** I will kill you.
- 4) I would be sentenced to death **if** I am caught.
- 5) The news papers proclaimed Swamiji a prophet **and** a seer.
- 6) Drink coffee **or** tea.
- 7) The teachers are kind **and** affectionate.
- 8) My friends asked me **if** I was ready to join them.
- 9) I won't give you any letter **unless** I know you are squire Egan's servant.
- 10) Sarabhai knew **that** space science could help many areas importance.
- 11) He had a passion for the game **and** that led him to the persevere.
- 12) The police tried hard to catch the terrorists **but** in vain.
- 13) How can we say **if** a person **or** society is civilized?
- 14) Go to the Garage **and** see **if** the car is repaired.
- 15) **If** you do not study well, you will be failed in the exam.
- 16) We reached Bijapur **when** it was evening.
- 17) This is the lion **which** escaped from the zoo last night.

- 18) He is the man **who** taught me English.
- 19) This is the place **where** I lost my golden ring.
- 20) I know **how** to score more marks.
- 21) Gayathri was good at her studies **and** all her lecturers were sure **that** she would get distinction.
- 22) Some students think **that** they are intelligent **and** other are dull.
- 23) He could not get good marks **because** he did not study well.
- 24) Will you wait **till** Raju **and** Rani come?
- 25) **Though** he worked hard, he could not get success in life.
- 26) Kabir's teaching was so simple **and** good **that** many persons became his friends.
- 27) This is the place **where** Raju and Ramu were murdered.
- 28) **Though** Kamala **and** Kavya came late to school, the teacher didn't punish them.
- 29) Sumathi **and** Laskhmi are taller **than** Shrimathi.
- 30) Karthik **and** Pavan got jobs **because** they had scored 95% marks in B.Ed.
- 31) This is my order **that** the lady should not be stopped from taking away anything **that** she wants.
- 32) Murthy is **not only** intelligent **but also** clever
- 33) He is **neither** good **nor** bad.
- 34) He could give it **if** he liked **but** he is fond of asking silly questions.
- 36) Do **or** Die.
- 36) **If** you don't obey my order, I will punish you.
- 37) He has **neither** gone mad **nor** has he been up to any mischief.

Prepositions

Fill in the blanks:-

- 1) India was freed **from** the clutches of the British rule **on** 15th August 1947.
- 2) Vikram was born **on** 12th August 1919 **in** Ahmadabad.
- 3) Many of his classmates went **to** him **with** their problems
- 4) Vikram Sarabhai was awarded Ph.D **from** the Cambridge University **for** his studies on the subject.
- 5) Ride **into** the town and see if there is a letter **for** me
- 6) Vishwanath is known **for** charity and was respected **by** everyone
- 7) Just **at** this moment, a person who knew Andy came **into** the shop.
- 8) Vikram thought **of** going **to** England **for** higher studies **in** physics.
- 9) Andy waited **for** about half an hour, inspite **of** the taunts of the postmaster,
- 10) Andy came **into** the squire's presence, his face beaming **with** delight.
- 11) Vikram was good **at** his studies, especially **in** science.
- 12) Narendra entered the classroom **into** a place **of** lively discussions.
- 13) It was **from** Hastie that Narendra first heard **of** Sri Ramakrishna.
- 14) There was thunderous applause **from** the vast audience and it lasted **for** two minutes,
- 15) The mission aimed **at** translating **into** action the message of Sri Ramakrishna all over the world.
- 16) Swamiji went **for** a walk **in** the afternoon.
- 17) You come **under** pressure only when you begin **to** think **of** your disadvantage.
- 18) He is going **to** the U.S.A to spend some time **with** his son.
- 19) Many stories are told **about** Desais **of** Jainur
- 20) Narendra would get lost **in** his thought **about** God.

- 21) The first session **of** the parliament was opened **in** the Great hall of Columbus Chicago
- 22) We will have to honour the Pandit **by** taking him round **in** a procession.
- 23) I can empty the ocean **with** that small wooden bowl if you stop all the rivers flowing into the ocean **with** this bundle cotton.
- 24) There is a total silence **for** some time. Slowly the courtiers start talking **among** themselves.
- 25) He could not help laughing **at** Andy's excuse **for** remaining **in** ignorance.
- 26) Andy thought the coolest contempt he could throw **upon** the impertinence **of** the Postmaster.
- 27) The squire **in** the mean time was getting impatient **for** his return.
- 28) Mr. Durfy got a letter **before** my face **for** four pence.
- 29) The postmaster was selecting the letters **for** each **from** a large parcel that lay before him **on** the counter
- 30) Andy's eyes caught the heap **of** letters which lay **on** the counter.
- 31) Vikram Sarabhai read **about** the achievements **of** great scientists.
- 32) Dr. Sarabhai became interested **in** the study **of** outer space.
- 33) Dr. Sarabhai realised the importance **of** industries **in** India.
- 34) Dr. Sarabhai was made the chairman **of** the Atomic Energy Commission **in** 1966
- 35) Sarabhai's aim was **to** make India self reliant **in** the field **of** medicine.
- 36) Sarabhai's first achievement **at** the ISRO was setting up the first rocket launching station **at** Thumba.
- 37) He got an introductory letter **from** Prof. Wright **to** Dr. Barrows.
- 38) Swamiji felt nervous **at** the sight **of** a huge audience.
- 39) He tried **to** bring **about** the exchange **of** ideas **between** the East and the West,
- 40) **In** the seventies of the last century India could boast **of** four great spinners.
- 41) She bought a dictionary **for** Rs.500/- **from** the book shop.
- 42) She was able to acquire Ph.D **from** Colorado University **in** 1988.
- 43) Kuvempu was awarded Jhanapeetha award **for** his Ramayana Darshanam.
- 44) She was trained **for** three years at the end **of** which her dream came true.
- 45) Students **at** Karnal had gathered **at** school.
- 46) We mourn **with** you **in** this mount **of** grief.
- 47) People all **over** the world were waiting **for** the landing **with** bated breath.
- 48) Millions of people were killed **in** this war and many thousands were maimed **for** life.
- 49) Kashibai had bought a Rolls Royce, a symbol **of** status **in** those days.
- 50) The officer needed her **for** five days **for** the use **of** his superior officer.
- 51) Shakunthala fell **in** love **with** Shankar Kurtakotti.
- 52) They fought silently **for** the freedom **of** our country.
- 53) She translated the whole **of** Gandhian Philosophy **of** non- violence **into** reality.
- 54) She defeated the British army **at** Rangoon **in** Burma.
- 55) Did the king talk **to** all who you went **with**?
- 56) Come **to** the court **with** your daughter tomorrow morning.
- 57) The mother roamed the villages **in** search **of** an old buffalo.
- 58) I go to school **at** 10 '0' clock.
- 59) We go to school **by** bicycle.
- 60) A thing of beauty is a joy **forever**.
- 61) KRS is built **across** the river Kaveri

- 62 The birds are flying **over** the hills.
- 63) He is giving a lecture **on** global warming.
- 64) He is an M.A. **in** English.
- 65) Write an essay **on** television.

GRAMMAR THROUGH CONTEXTS

1. THE USE OF Modals

1. Re-write the following sentences using the modals given in brackets:

1. Is it all right if I sit here? (could)

Ans: Could I sit here?

2. Please return my library books. (will)

Ans: Will you return my library books?

3. The files are heavy I'll carry them for you.(would)

Ans: Would I carry the files for you?

4. That's your essay. Perhaps you have no objection if I see it.(May)

Ans: May I see your essay if you don't mind?

5. Let me switch on the fan, OK?(Do you)

Ans: Do you switch on the fan?

6.'Bring the books to my office' (would)

Ans: Would you bring the books to my office?

2.SUBJECT VERB CONCORD

1.TASK 1.

Read the following paragraph and carefully observe the words underlined. Struck off the irrelevant verb form: Everybody know/knows 'slow and steady win/wins the race'. Somebody try/tries to move slowly but some people want/wants to move at a faster pace. One of the students in my class is/are Jairaj. He is very industrious and energetic. He feels that in India everybody want/wants to get success, but a few work/works diligently. They opine/opines that 'Time and tide wait/waits for none.' So everybody need/needs to work round the clock to make India stronger and better.

2. TASK2 : Choose the correct verb out of the two given in brackets:

1. Neither he nor you **are** wrong. (is/are)
2. His father and uncle **have** their own business. (has/have)
3. The first innings **was** very interesting. (was/were)
4. Either Amrutha or her friends **have** taken it. (has/have)
5. Everyone of the boys **was** sitting silent in the hall. (was/were)
6. Every leaf **has** fallen from this tree. (has /have)
7. Each of the boys **has** done his homework. (has /have)
8. He, as well as you, **are** intelligent. (is/are)
9. Bread and butter **was** his daily diet. (were/was)
10. Either you or he **has** done it. (has/have)
11. One of the boys **was** punished. (was/were)
12. Neither the children nor their mothers **were** admitted to hospital. (were/was)

Task3:Fill in the blank with a suitable verb/helping verb given in the brackets and complete the paragraph.

Everyone who **has** (have /has) ever been to a graduation ceremony **knows** (know/knows) how exciting it can be for the graduates. In our town, nearly the population **comes** (come/comes) each year. There **is** (are /is) one thing that both graduates and guests **enjoy** (enjoy/enjoys) the awarding of scholarships. This ceremony, along with concluding exercises **make** (makes/make) attending the graduation worthwhile. Several of the students who **receive** (receive/receives) awards **plan** (plan/plans) to attend the community college. Many former graduates **are** (is/are) grateful for opportunities that such an award **provides** (provide/provides) to them.

IF CLAUSES

1. Condition 1: it is possible to fulfill conditions (open condition- type 1)

Ex: If you study well, you will get first class.

2. Condition 2: It is theoretically possible to fulfill conditions (improbable condition-type 2)

Ex. If you studied well, you would get first class.

3. Condition 3: It is impossible to fulfill conditions (impossible condition- type 3)

Ex: If you had studied well, you would have got first class.

Task 1: Rohini and her friends were on a picnic. They couldn't take photographs as John forgot to carry his camera. How did John express his feelings?

Rohini: John, did you bring your camera?

John: Oh! Sorry.

Rohini: It's O.K.

John: If I had brought my camera, we **would have taken** some photographs.

Task 2: Complete Hemanth's mother's reaction

Hemanth moved to the edge of the compound to pluck guava fruits. He lost balance, fell down and broke his leg. His mother said "If you had not moved to the edge of the compound, you would not have broken your leg."

Task 3: In the inter-school cricket match, the captain of your school team chose only one fast bowler. As a result, your team lost the game.

Your reaction

If the captain of our team selected 2 fast bowlers, we would win the match.

Task 4: Monsoon rains failed. Farmers couldn't grow crops. Newspaper reported:

Had it monsoon rains rained well, the farmers would have grown crops well.

Task 5: Complete the conversation

Chitra: You missed the train, didn't you?

Saina: Yes, I went to the railway station at 10.30 a.m. But the train had left at 10.15 a.m.

Chitra: If you went (go) to the station at 10 a.m. you wouldn't miss (miss) the train.

Linkers

Combine the following sentences using the linkers given in the brackets;

1. It rained heavily. We reached home in time. (though)

Though it rained heavily, we reached home in time.

2. There is shortage of water. Some people are wasting it unthinkingly. (although)

Although there is shortage of water, some people are wasting it unthinkingly.

3. There was heavy traffic. We were delayed. (since)

Since there was heavy traffic, we were delayed.

4. We expected a difficult question paper. The questions asked in the examination were easy. (but)

We expected a difficult question paper, but the questions asked in the examination were easy.

5. The flight was delayed.The weather was cloudy. (as)

The flight was delayed as the weather was cloudy.

6. The students played for an hour.They attended to their studies later on. (and then)

The students played for an hour, and then they attended to their studies later on.

7. The student scored less marks.He did not study properly. (because)

The student scored less marks because he did not study properly.

8. The devil laughs. God is dumb. (but)

The devil laughs, but God is dumb.

9. They are simple men.They must have their relaxation. (and)

They are simple men, and they must have their relaxation.

10. These sailors misbehave.They are drunk. (for)

These sailors misbehave, for they are drunk.

11. Santa Maria shall turn her helm towards Spain. We are not men. (or else)

Santa Maria shall turn her helm towards Spain, or else we are not men.

12. Columbus was full of hope.So was Pepe. (and)

Columbus was full of hope, and so was Pepe.

13. The crew was angry. Columbus remained calm. (and yet)

The crew was angry, and yet Columbus remained calm.

14. Pepe was a boy. He was very useful to Columbus. (although)

Although Pepe was a boy, he was very useful to Columbus.

15. Columbus heard the song.He was furious. (when)

Columbus was furious when he heard the song.

16 .They sailed .They reached the Island. (until)

They sailed until they reached the Island.

17. We sail.It is God's will. (because)

We sail because it is God's will.

18. This is the vision .God has given me. (which)

This is the vision which God has given me.

19. Friendship breaks.A mast is hollowed by worms. (as)

Friendship breaks as a mast is hollowed by worms.

Note: Frame sentences using the following conjunctions:

though, while,as long as ,since,where,unless, in order that, as if,that,wherever

Reporting (Indirect speech)

Task1: Read the conversation between Ram and Shashi.You are a friend of

Ram and Shashi .write their conversation in a reported speech.

Ram: Hi, shashi, please come in.

Shashi: Thanks.

Ram: Would you mind taking off your shoes?

Shashi: Sorry, I forgot.

Ram: We always take off our shoes before we enter the house.

Ram was pleased to see Shashi and welcomed her.Shashi thanked him.Ram asked her politely if she could take off her shoes.Shashi regretted for not having remembered it.Ram

told her about their practices at home.

Task2: Read the conversation between two business partners and complete the passage by writing their conversation in a reported speech.

Jane : Good morning, Robert.

Robert: Very good morning, Jane.

Jane: Let's not waste our time. Shall we begin?

Robert: Sure. I'm rather glad you raised the subject.

Jane and Robert exchanged pleasantries. Jane was eager to get into the business. She asked him if they should begin their talks. Robert accepted and told her that he was glad as she had raised the subject.

Task3: Read the conversation between Henry, the camera shop owner and Arathi, the customer. Complete the passage by writing their conversation in a reported speech.

Henry: Here's a nice camera.

Arathi: Oh, it's beautiful!

Henry: That's a little expensive.

Arathi: How much is it?

Henry: It's 175 dollars.

Arathi: I think this one will be fine.

Henry showed Arathi a nice camera. She admired it saying that it was beautiful. Henry remarked that the camera was a bit costly. Later, she wanted to know its price to which he replied that it was 175 dollars. Finally, Arathi decided to buy it.