



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION CHIKKAMAGALUR

10TH STANDARD
SECOND LANGUAGE ENGLISH 2020-21

TREASURE OF ENGLISH

QUESTION BANK BASED ON NEW PATTERN OF
EXAMINATION (MCQ)

“TEACHERS OPEN THE DOOR, BUT YOU MUST ENTER BY YOURSELF”



“EDUCATION IS THE MOST
POWERFUL WEAPON WHICH
YOU CAN USE TO CHANGE THE
WORLD”



INSPIRATION

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- ❖ **LECTURERS DIET CHIKKAMAGALURU**
- ❖ **DEPUTY PROGRAMMING CO-ORDINATORS**
- ❖ **SUBJECT INSPECTORS CHIKKAMAGALURU**
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- ❖ **SSLC NODAL OFFICERS CHIKKAMAGALURU**
- ❖ **DISTRICT AND TALUK HIGH SCHOOL HEAD**
MASTERS' ASSOCIATION CHIKKAMAGALURU
- ❖ **DISTRICT AND TALUK HIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANT**
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION CHIKKAMAGALURU

RESOURCE TEAM

S. NO	NAME	SCHOOL
1	SATHISHA H S	GPUC (HSS) BELUR ROAD CHIKKAMAGALURU
2	UMESHA D P	LBSGPUC(HSS) CHIKKAMAGALURU
3	NATARAJA N S	AMR GGHS BIRUR
4	SRINIVASA T	POORNAPRAJNA EDN CENTER ALDUR
5	RAGHAVENDRA K M	GHS MELPAL N R PURA
6	PLEETA MEERA CONCESSAO	GPUCHS MUDIGERE
7	UMESH N B	SSGJC AJJAMPURA
8	MALLIKARJUNA SADAB	GHS GADIGESHWARA N R PURA
9	JANET CHRISTINE LOBO	GPUC HS KADUR
10	GURU MURTHY A P	GGJC TARIKERE
11	SOMASHEKHAR	GHS ANGADI MUDIGERE

PREFACE

KSEEB is going to conduct just 2 papers for the SSLC examination 2021, and these papers will contain only MCQ type questions. One paper will be conducted for subjects like Science, Social and Maths. The second paper will consist Languages. The board has decided to make the question papers a lot easier, most of the questions will be in the easy-average category in this academic year, because most of the school working days were lost due to lockdown and long closure of schools. The online learning platforms adopted by many schools had failed to achieve its aim because of the lack of infrastructure and the limited learning support.

DDPI office of our district has started preparations for SSLC Board examinations, scheduled to be held in the third week of July. With the view that students should practice well and have success, resource teachers of our district have prepared multiple choice questions for the reduced syllabus in Second Language English titled 'TREASURE OF ENGLISH'

We hope that this question bank is helpful for the students to get rid of exam fears and have confidence in facing exam. We are very confident that 10th standard Students and teachers of our district will make the best use of this question bank.

We have been very proud to appreciate the officers and resource team of our district for bringing this hand book. We are very happy to say that a majority of students and teachers welcome this hand book and have success.

We request all the students to write fear-free exam and not to stress yourselves. We would like to ask the students not to panic, can write the exam without any fear and use materials provided by the department wisely. We wish you all the best.

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Language Function

1. 'Would you allow me to use your textbook?'

The language function for the above sentence is

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. seeking information | B. seeking permission |
| C. seeking advice | D. enquiring |

2. Get down at K.R .Circle. Walk a few yards. On to your left, you find C.P.I.'s office.

The language function for the above sentence is

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| A. instruction | B. order |
| C. giving direction | D. suggesting |

3. You have helped me a lot. I'm highly grateful to you.

The language function for the above sentence is

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| A. offering | B. suggesting |
| C. expressing gratitude | D. complimenting |

4. If you don't mind could I take your book?

The language function for the above sentence is

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. seeking information | B. questioning |
| C. seeking help | D. seeking permission |

5. "If you are suffering from fever, you better consult a doctor."

The language function for the above sentence is

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. seeking information | B. seeking permission |
| C. giving advice | D. enquiring |

6. 'I would love to be a part of the celebration if I was there.'

The language function for the above sentence is

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| A. advice | B. ability |
| C. expressing desire | D. seeking information |

7. Student: May I speak to you for a moment?

Head master: Well, I'm busy now. Come at six O' clock if you are free.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| A. request | B. command |
| C. rejection | D. advice |

8. I am really grateful to you.

The language function for the above sentence is

- A. request
 C. **expressing gratitude**
- B. expressing agreement
 D. expressing disagreement

9. He may go today evening.

The language function for the above sentence is

- A. ability
 C. advice
- B. **possibility**
 D. command

10. Would you bring the books to my staffroom?

The language function for the above sentence is

- A. seeking permission
 C. giving direction
- B. **seeking help**
 D. indirect advice

If Clause

1. If I had attended the classes regularly, I.....learnt a lot.

The correct words to be used here to complete the 'if' clause sentence are

- A. wouldn't have
 C. **would have**
- B. shouldn't have
 D. should have

2. If I had brought my camera, we taken some photographs.

The correct words to be used here to complete the 'if' clause sentence are

- A. Wouldn't have
 C. **Would have**
- B. would
 D. will

3. If I had been on time, Imissed the bus.

The correct words to be used here to complete the 'if' clause sentence are

- A. **wouldn't have**
 C. would have
- B. shouldn't have
 D. should have

4. If she had studied hard, shepassed the examination.

The correct words to be used here to complete the 'if' clause sentence are

- A. wouldn't have
 C. **would have**
- B. will
 D. should have

5. If I had money, I..... bought a new car.

The correct words to be used here to complete the 'if' clause sentence are

- A. **would have**
 B. shouldn't have

C. wouldn't have

D. should have

6. If you had started early, you missed the train.

The correct words to be used here to complete the 'if' clause sentence are

A. would have

B. wouldn't have

C. should have

D. wouldn't has

7. If the tempo truck driver had not helped Baleshwar, He ----- saved Roma.

The correct word to be used here to complete the 'if' clause sentence is

A. would have

B. wouldn't have

C. could have

D. shouldn't have

8. If I were a millionaire, I _____ a lot of money to the poor.

The correct word to be used here to complete the 'if' clause sentence is

A. Would give

B. wouldn't give

C. Would have given

D. will give

9. What would you do if you _____ attacked by dinosaur.

The correct word to be used here to complete the 'if' clause sentence is

A. was

B. were

C. is

D. had

10. If I weren't so tired, I _____ for a walk with you.

The correct word to be used here to complete the 'if' clause sentence is

A. will go

B. would go

C. would have gone

D. wouldn't go

11. If you work hard, you pass

A. will

B. would

C. would have

D. won't

12. If it does not rain, we..... grow crops.

A. will

B. would

C. would have

D. won't

Syllable

1. The word which has three syllables is

A. cool

B. adventure

C. finer

D. prepare

2. The word which has two syllables is

- A. chair
- C. whole

- B. table
- D. pair

3. The word which has two syllables is

- A. world
- C. light

- B. continent
- D. again

4. The word which has one syllables is

- A. story
- C. smell

- B. charger
- D. ago

5. The word which has two syllables is

- A. group
- C. ago

- B. moon
- D. examination

6. The word which has three syllables is

- A. conversation
- C. consonant

- B. determination
- D. probability

7. The word which has one syllable is

- A. cupboard
- C. shoe

- B. politely
- D. eraser

8. The word which has three syllables is

- A. beautiful
- C. diamond

- B. woman
- D. probability

9. The word which has polysyllable is

- A. syllabication
- C. primary

- B. dictation
- D. affection

10. Pick out the word which has one syllable is

- A. table
- C. mouse

- B. ago
- D. moral

Passive Voice

1. "We do not make mistakes."

The passive form of the above sentence is

- A. Mistakes are made by us.
- B. Mistakes have been not made by us.
- C. Mistakes were not made by us.
- D. Mistakes are not made by us.**

2. 'People helped the girl.'

The passive form of the above sentence is

- A. The girl is helped by people
- B. The girl helped by people
- C. The girl was helped by people.**
- D. The girl has been helped by people

3. 'The teacher does not waste time.' **The passive form of the above sentence is**

- A. Time was not wasted by the teacher.
- B. Time is not wasted by the teacher.**
- C. Time will not be wasted by the teacher.
- D. Time would not be wasted by the teacher.

4. **Do the home work.**

The passive form of the above sentence is

- A. Let me do that work.
- B. Let the work be done.**
- C. Work is not done by you.
- D. Work has not been done by you.

5. "Students were playing cricket."

The passive form of the above sentence is

- A. Cricket are being played by students
- B. Cricket is being played by students.
- C. Cricket was being played by students.**
- D. Cricket has been played by students.

6. **Saharsh has prepared two projects.**

The passive form of the above sentence is

- A. Two projects has been prepared by Saharsh.
- B. Two projects have been prepared by Saharsh.**
- C. Two projects had been prepared by Saharsh.
- D. Two projects were prepared by Saharsh.

7. Are they ploughing the field?

The passive form of the above sentence is

- A. The field is ploughing by them.
- B. Is the field being ploughed by them?**
- C. Was the field ploughing by them?
- D. Was the field being ploughed by them?

8. What are you doing?

The passive form of the above sentence is

- A. What are being done by you?
- B. What is being done by you?
- C. What is being done by you?**
- D. What was being done by you?

9. Give the order.

The passive form of the above sentence is

- A. Let the order be given.**
- B. The order is given.
- C. Let be given the order.
- D. Let be give the order.

10. They play cricket every day.

The passive form of the above sentence is

- A. Cricket is played by them every day.**
- B. Cricket was played by them every day.
- C. Cricket has played by them every day.
- D. Cricket has been played by them every day.

Parts of Speech

1. I shall meet him today.

The part of speech of the underlined word is a/an

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. verb | B. adverb |
| C. adjective | D. preposition |

2. Sathish felt miserable.

The part of speech of the underlined word is a/an

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. Verb | B. Adverb |
| B. Adjective | D. Preposition |

3. He was much pleased. The part of speech of the underlined word is a/an

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. verb | B. adverb |
| C. adjective | D. preposition |

4. The sprinter won the gold medal.

The part of speech of the underlined word is a/an

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| A. verb | B. adverb |
| C. adjective | D. noun |

5. She could climb trees quickly.

The part of speech of the underlined word is a/an

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| A. adverb | B. verb |
| C. adjective | D. noun |

6. Which place in the room did Swami think was safe?

The part of speech of the underlined word is a / an

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A. noun | B. adverb |
| C. adjective | D. pronoun |

7. Sathish Gujral's life of achievement is ample proof that physical disability is no barrier to success.

The part of speech of the underlined word is a/an

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A. verb | B. adverb |
| C. adjective | D. pronoun |

8. honesty is the best policy,

The part of speech of the underlined word is a/an

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| A. noun | B. pronoun |
| C. verb | D. adjective |

9. I seldom go out these days.

The part of speech of the underlined word is a/an

- A. noun
C. **adverb**

- B. verb
D. adjective

10. Go back.

- A. **adverb**
C. verb

- B. preposition
D. adjective

Phrasal Verb

1. Theywhen the police surrounded the building.

The correct phrasal verb to be used here is

- A. gave off
C. gave out

- B. **gave in**
D. gave away

2. Can you....this word in dictionary? The correct phrasal verb to be used here is

- A. look on
C. look off

- B. **look up**
D. look out

3. He hasscreen as an actor.

The correct phrasal verb to be used here is

- A. **appeared on**
C. appeared to

- B. appeared with
D. appeared out

4. The poet his grandma very well.

The correct phrasal verb to be used here is

- A. looked into
C. looked out

- B. **looked after**
D. looked at

5. Baleshwar.....the still-moving train.

The correct phrasal verb to be used here is

- A. jumped from
C. **jumped off**

- B. jumped in
D. jumped of

6. Some animals ----- an unpleasant odour that deters attackers.

The correct phrasal verb to be used here is

- A. gave in
C. give away

- B. gave out
D. **give off**

7. Children are _____ eating sweets.

The correct phrasal verb to be used here is

- A. like to B. fond of
C. fond off D. take of

8. “_____ new clothes” mother said to her son.

The correct phrasal verb to be used here is

- A. Put on B. Put of
C. Wear on D. Put in

9. The river is _____ water.

The correct phrasal verb to be used here is

- A. full off B. full of
C. flow off D. deep on

10. We should our bad habits.

The correct phrasal verb to be used here is

- A. give up B. give in
C. Put on D. put out

Preposition

1. Chikkamagaluru is famouscoffee.

The preposition to be used here is

- A. for B. of
C. out D. after

2. The temple is the banks of river Tunga.

The preposition to be used here is

- A. for B. at
C. on D. by

3. This house was built.....my grandfather. The preposition to be used here is

- A. in B. between
C. by D. with

4. They have a discussion.....football.

The preposition to be used here is

- A. to
C. for

- B. about
D. from

5. Swami used to sleep his granny.

The preposition to be used here is

- A. in front of
C. around

- B. beside
D. far

6. He divided his property equally _____ his two sons.

The preposition to be used here is

- A. among
C. within

- B. between
D. for

7. One day Satish was looking gloomily ----- the far corner of the garden.

The preposition to be used here is

- A. in
B. into

- B. on
D. of

8. He put the book _____ her pillow.

The preposition to be used here is

- A. under
C. upon

- B. within
D. from

9. The butcher had kept the money bag _____ him.

The preposition to be used here is

- A. beside
B. over

- B. besides
D. on

10. Divide this apple _____ four parts.

The preposition to be used here is

- A. in
C. of

- B. into
D. among

Question Tag

1. His mother hardly knew anything about Sheela,?

The question tag to be used here is

- A. did she

- B. didn't she

C. does she

D. don't he

2. Children play in the playground?>

The question tag to be used here is

A. do they

B. aren't they

C. did they

D. don't they

3. Ajay will come tomorrow,? The question tag to be used here is

A. will he

B. won't he

C. does he

D. don't he

4. Mukesh is coming tomorrow,?>

The question tag to be used here is

A. is he

B. isn't he

C. does he

D. don't he

5. I am not going to market today.

The question tag to be used here is

A. amn't I?

B. aren't I?

C. don't I?

D. am I?

6. She could barely speak, just nodded, _____?>

The question tag to be used here is

A. couldn't she

B. can she

C. wasn't she

D. could she

7. Let's take a little rest before we start again, -----?>

The question tag to be used here is

A. will we

B. would we

C. shall we

D. should we

8. Let's play here, _____?>

The question tag to be used here is

A. will them

B. shall we

C. won't you

D. let them

9. Few planets can be seen, _____?>

The question tag to be used here is

A. can they

B. could they

C. can planets

D. will they

10. Two and two is four, _____?

The question tag to be used here is

A. aren't they

B. isn't it

C. is it

D. wasn't it

Tense form of Verb

1. The teacher never..... (come) to school late.

The appropriate tense form of the verb to be used here is

A. coming

B. came

C. comes

D. come

2. He was near the door of another train.

The appropriate tense form of the verb to be used here is

A. Standing

B. stood

C. Stands

D. stand

3. Surendra.....(be + study) in Govt. High School last year.

The appropriate tense form of the verb to be used here is

A. is studying

B. studying

C. was studying

D. are studying

4. India was.....by the British for 200 years.

The appropriate tense form of the verb to be used here is

A. ruling

B. ruled

C. rules

D. rule

5. Students(be+ read) now.

The appropriate tense form of the verb to be used here is

A. were reading

B. was reading

C. are reading

D. is reading

6. Baleshwar.....the still-moving train.

The correct phrasal verb to be used here is

A. jumped from

B. jumped in

C. jumped off

D. jumped of

7. The school ----- (open) in the month of July.

The suitable tense form of the verb to be used here is

- A. open
C. opening
- B. opened
D. opens

8. One day Raju (be +stand) in front of the railway station.

The suitable tense form of the verb to be used here is

- A. is standing
C. was standing
- B. were standing
D. be stand

9. Smitha,(do) your husband eat sweets every day?

The suitable tense form of the verb to be used here is

- A. does
C. done
- B. Did
D. Was

10. The first baby bomb (be+drop) on the densely populated town of Hiroshima in Japan on 6th August 1945.

The suitable tense form of the verb to be used here is

- A. is dropped
C. be dropped
- B. were dropped
D. was dropped

Collocative Words

1. The word which collocates with 'strong' is

- A. water
C. curd
- B. milk
D. coffee

2. The word which collocates with 'rare' is

- A. gift
C. touch
- B. walk
D. mind

3. The word which collocates with 'self' is

- A. discipline
C. mother
- B. myself
D. stars

4. The word which collocates with 'Multi' is

- A. story
C. vegetable
- B. vitamin**
D. fruits

5. The word which does not collocate with 'home' is
- B. stay
C. work
- B. house**
D. quarantine

6. The word which collocates with 'prompt' is
- A. driver
C. action
- B. payment**
D. picture

7. The word which collocates with 'brisk' is
- A. walk
C. run
- B. journey
D. dance

8. The word which collocates with 'generate' is
- A. power
C. leaders
- B. cars
D. plastic

9. The word which collocates with 'swirling' is
- A. horse
C. wind
- B. water**
D. chair

10. The word which collocates with 'make' is
- A. money
C. business
- B. cars
D. house

Articles

1. Rivers have played important role in shaping history of civilization.

The articles to be used here are

- A. a, the
C. the, a
- B. an, the**
D. an, a

2. Suresh isMLA. He lives.....simple life.

The articles to be used here are

- A. A, the
C. The, a
- B. an, a**
D. a, an

3. Lakshmi is _____ advocate. She is _____ lady of principles.

The articles to be used here are

- A. the, an
 B. an, a
 C. the, a
 D. a, an

4. Baleshwar Mishra has Very different story. The youngster from Mirzapur, is.....unemployed high-school dropout.

The articles to be used here are

- A. a, the
 B. an, a
 C. the, a
 D. a, an

5. friend in need is friend indeed.

The articles to be used here are

- A. a, the
 B. an, the
 C. a, a
 D. an, a

6. Neil Armstrong made _____ first footprint on _____ moon.

The articles to be used here are

- A. a, an
 B. a, the
 C. the, a
 D. the, the

7. Dr. Ambedkar had -----clear perception of the mutuality of ----- three pillars of state. The articles to be used here are

- A. a, the
 B. an, the
 C. the, an
 D. a, an

8. Have you seen _____ one rupee note?

The articles to be used here is

- A. a
 B. the
 C. an
 D. zero

9. Revenge is _____ main theme of this play.

The articles to be used here is

- A. a
 B. the
 C. an
 D. no

10. She is _____ young woman.

The articles to be used here is

- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| A. the | B. a |
| C. an | D. no |

Degrees of Comparison

- 1. Vismaya is the prettiest girl in the neighbourhood.**

The comparative form of the above sentence is

- A. Vismaya is more prettier girl in the neighbourhood.
- B. No other girl in the neighbourhood is as pretty as Vismaya.
- C. Vismaya is one of the prettiest girls in the neighbourhood
- D. Vismaya is prettier than any other girl in the neighbourhood.**

- 2. Peacock is the most beautiful bird.**

The comparative form of the above sentence is

- A. Peacock is not more beautiful than any other bird.
- B. Peacock was more beautiful than any other bird
- C. Peacock was the more beautiful bird.
- D. Peacock is more beautiful than any other bird.**

- 3. Vivekananda was one of the greatest saints in the world.**

The positive form of the above sentence is

- A. Vivekananda was a great saint in the world.
- B. Very few saints in the world were as great as Vivekananda.**
- C. No other saint in the world was as great as Vivekananda.
- D. Vivekananda was greater than any other saint in the world.

- 4. China is the most populated country in the world**

The positive form of the above sentence is

- A. No other country in the world is as populated as china**
- B. very few country in the world is as populated as china
- C. China is more populated than any other country in the world
- D. No other country in the world is not as populated as China

- 5. ‘Bengaluru is bigger than any other city in Karnataka.’**

The superlative form of the above sentence is

- A. No other city in Karnataka is as big as Bengaluru.
- B. Bengaluru is one of the biggest cities of Karnataka.

C. Very few cities are as big as Bengaluru.

D. Bengaluru is the biggest city in Karnataka.

6. Ashoka was one of the greatest Indian kings.

The positive form of the above sentence is

A. No other king of India was as great as Ashoka.

B. Ashoka was greater than most other Indian kings.

C. Very few Indian kings were as great as Ashoka.

D. Ashoka was greatest than most other Indian kings.

7. Shakespeare is the greatest of all dramatists.

The positive form of the above sentence is

A. Shakespeare is greater than all other dramatists.

B. No other dramatist is as great as Shakespeare

C. Shakespeare was dramatist

D. Shakespeare is the greatest dramatist in the world.

8. Madhu is not as good as Mahesh.

The comparative form of the above sentence is

A. Madhu is better than Mahesh.

B. Mahesh is better than Madhu.

C. Mahesh is better to Madhu.

D. Mahesh is as good as Madhu.

9. Very few places in India are as cool as Simla.

The comparative form of the above sentence is

A. Simla is cooler than most other places in India.

B. Simla is cooler than most other palce in India.

C. Simla is not cooler than most other places in India.

D. Simla is one of the coolest places in India.

10. Delhi is hotter than Bombay.

The positive form of the above sentence is

A. Bombay is not so hot as Delhi.

B. Bombay is so hot as Delhi.

C. Bombay is more hotter than Delhi.

D. Bombay is the hottest than Delhi.

Conjunction

1. It was raining..... I stayed at home.

The conjunction to be used here is

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| A. and | B. but |
| C. so | D. because |

2. Suma is intelligenther brother is dull.

The conjunction to be used here is

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A. and | B. or |
| C. so | D. but |

3. I went to the marketbought some mangoes.

The conjunction to be used here is

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| A. and | B. but |
| C. so | D. because |

4. The passengers did not help Roma _____ they were afraid of police.

The conjunction to be used here is

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| A. and | B. still |
| C. so | D. because |

5. he was ill, he attended the examination.

The conjunction to be used here is

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| A. Thus | B. But |
| C. So | D. Though |

6. Pandit Ravi Shankar ----- Ustad Allah Rakha went up the wooden staircase and knocked softly on the door. The conjunction to be used here is

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| A. with | B. and |
| C. along | D. but |

7. I would rather be an engineer _____ an officer.

The conjunction to be used here

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| A. to | B. than |
| C. and | D. but |

8. She will not forget it _____ she dies.

The conjunction to be used here

- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| A. till | B. until |
| C. and | D. but |

9. They _____ looked at the shop but also set fire to it.

The conjunction to be used here

- | | |
|--------------------|---------|
| A. not | B. only |
| C. not only | D. till |

10. It was costly _____ we bought it.

The conjunction to be used here

- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| A. yet | B. but |
| C. and | D. though |

Prefix

1. The appropriate prefix to form the opposite of 'noble' is

- | | |
|-------|--------------|
| A. in | B. im |
| C. un | D. ig |

2. The appropriate prefix to form the opposite of 'respect' is

- | | |
|-------|---------------|
| A. im | B. dis |
| C. un | D. ir |

3. The appropriate prefix to form the opposite of 'mortal' is

- | | |
|-------|--------------|
| A. in | B. im |
| C. un | D. mis |

4. The appropriate prefix to form the opposite of 'Fortune' is

- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| A. un | B. dis |
| C. mis | D. in |

5. The appropriate prefix to form the opposite of 'correct' is

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| A. un | B. im |
| C. in | D. ig |

6. The appropriate prefix to form the opposite of 'well' is

A. dis
C. mis

B. un
D. in

7. The appropriate prefix to form the opposite of 'usual' is

A. in
C. mis

B. un
D. dis

8. The appropriate prefix to form the opposite of 'luck' is

A. un
C. im

B. il
D. in

9. The appropriate prefix to form the opposite of 'fortunate' is

A. **un**
C. mis

B. dis
D. in

10. The appropriate prefix to form the opposite of 'polite' is

A. in
C. mis

B. dis
D. im

Letter Format

1. In a formal letter, 'Vehicles on roads' is known as

A. salutation
C. superscription

B. subscription
D. subject

2. In an informal letter, "subject" is used

A. compulsorily
C. **never**

B. rarely
D. occasionally

3. In a formal letter, 'Yours sincerely' is known as

A. salutation
C. superscription

B. subscription
D. subject

4. In an official letter, 'Respected sir/madam' is known as

A. salutation
C. superscription

B. subscription
D. subject

5. If you are writing a letter to the Housing Department to repair, how would you write the salutation?
- A. Respected sir/madam
B. Hi sir/madam
C. Dear friend
D. Hello sir/madam
6. The ending of a letter called_____.
- A. salutation
B. subscription
C. Superscription
D. yours obediently
7. Which of the following is an appropriate subscription for a formal letter?
- A. Your's
B. Your's sincerely
C. Yours sincerely
D. Yours' sincerely
8. In an informal letter the 'To' address is written at _____.
- A. first
B. last
C. middle
D. right corner
9. Which one of the following is an appropriate subscription for an informal letter?
- A. Yours' loving son/daughter
B. your's loving son/daughter
C. Yours loving son/daughter
D. your loving son/daughter

PROSE AND POETRY
A HERO

1. Events took an unexpected turn for Swami because of
- A. the burglar
B. his father
C. the newspaper report
D. his mother
2. After reading through the newspaper, Father asked Swami "What would you say to that?" Swami replied
- A. the boy is courageous
B. the news is false
C. a grown up person has fought the tiger
D. you are joking
3. What, according to swami's father, is necessary to fight the tiger?

- A. strength
- B. age
- C. intelligence
- D. courage**

4. **What according to Swami were there in his father's law books?**

- A. bugs
- B. mosquitoes
- C. scorpions**
- D. white ants

5. **In his sleep, Swami racked with nightmares about**

- A. a lion
- B. a ghost
- C. a tiger**
- D. a cobra

6. **A frightful proposition according to Swami was**

- A. sleeping beside granny
- B. fighting with a tiger
- C. sleeping alone in the office room**
- D. challenging his father

7. **Swami asked his father to give him a lamp to sleep in the office room because**

- A. there was no one in the office room
- B. the room was full of scorpions
- C. he was afraid of darkness**
- D. he wanted to read the newspaper

8. **What kind of a boy was Swami?**

- A. bold
- B. courageous
- C. timid**
- D. brave

9. **A burglar is a person who**

- A. enters a house to steal**
- B. kills a tiger

- C. quarrels with others
D. bites other people
10. **When the classmates came to know that Swami had done a brave deed they**
A. called him a hero
B. showed respect
C. gave him sweets
D. praised him.
11. **What did Swami's father want to do to his son if he went to his granny's side at night? He would**
A. beat him
B. make him an object of ridicule of his school
C. send him out
D. make him sleep again in the office room
12. **"Something was moving down." What was that something according to Swami**
A. a scorpion
B. a tiger
C. a devil
D. a burglar
13. **What made Swami make gesticulations?**
A. to silence his mother
B. to silence his father
C. to silence his granny
D. to please his classmates
14. **How did the boy in the newspaper appear to Swami?**
A. a monster
B. an owl
C. a devil
D. a ghost
15. **"Swami's father looked like an apparition in the semi darkness of the passage." The word apparition means**
A. ghost
B. a wild beast

- C. an angel
- D. a burglar

16. **Swami was appreciated as a true scout by his.....**

- A. class teacher
- B. friends
- C. father
- D. head master**

17. **Swami's father, cook and a servant entered the office room with a light at midnight because**

- A. they heard a thundering cry**
- B. they wanted to see whether Swami was sleeping
- C. swami's granny wanted them to go there
- D. swami cried for help

18. **Why did Swami sleep with his granny?**

- A. He was afraid of sleeping alone.**
- B. His mother had asked him to sleep with her
- C. His granny was afraid of sleeping alone.
- D. His granny was old.

19. **Swami went to bed early on the next day because**

- A. he had no sleep on the previous night
- B. his granny asked him to do so
- C. his father might again ask him to sleep in the office room.**
- D. he was afraid.

20. **"You let him sleep where he likes. You need not risk his life again." How did Swami's father react to it?**

- A. He forced his son to sleep in his office room for one or two days.
- B. He agreed to do what she had told him
- C. Spoil your son as much as you like.**
- D. I want him to sleep in the office room every day.

21. **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
22. **Swami would not have become a hero if**
A. he was not asked to sleep in the office room
B. he had not slept under the bench
C. he had not remembered the stories of ghosts
D. the burglar had not come to the office room
23. **Swami used hisas a mortal weapon.**
A. hands
B. legs
C. teeth
D. stick
24. **Swami thought the safe, compact and reassuring place in the office room was**
A. under the bench
B. on the ground
C. on the cot
D. on the table
25. **Swami knew his father's tenacity. The contextual meaning of the word 'tenacity' is**
A. anger
B. determination
C. dedication
D. will
26. **"Aiyoo! Something has bitten me." The 'Something' was**
A. a scorpion
B. a tiger
C. a devil
D. Swami
27. **Why did Swami speak to his father about his cricket club with great enthusiasm?**
A. He wanted his father to join the cricket club.
B. His father asked him about the working of the cricket club
C. He wanted to change the subject.
D. His captain had asked him to tell his father about the cricket club

28. **Poor Muniswami's father spat out blood because**
A. a devil had slapped his cheek
B. a fox had bitten him
B. he had met with an accident
D. some person had threatened him

GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

1. **What does the poem 'Grandma Climbs a Tree' reveal about the poet's grandmother?**
A. growing disgracefully
B. her love for trees
C. her hatred for trees
D. living on tree top
2. **The poet calls his grandmother _____**
A. childish
B. a genius
C. adventurous
D. heroic
3. **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
4. **The grandma learnt the art of climbing trees from her ____**
A. loving brother
B. loving mother
C. loving son
D. loving husband
5. **The grandma was happier in _____**
A. town
B. village
C. trees

D. field

6. **When grandma climbed a tree for the last time she was _____**
A. six
B. hundred
C. sixty two
D. eighty
7. **What was grandma's reply when people asked her to stop climbing trees?**
A. She accepted their advice
B. She would grow old disgracefully
C. She would climb for some more days
D. She would consult the doctor
8. **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
9. **Building a house on tree top was assisted by _____**
A. neighbours
B. her relatives
C. her husband
D. the poet
10. **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
11. **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

12. **“It was like a brief season in the hell”** The figure of speech used here is _____
A. personification
B. metaphor
C. simile
D. synecdoche
13. **‘My dad knew his duties’.** What did he think his duty was?
A. To encourage her to climb trees
B. To advise her to stop climbing trees
C. To build a house
D. To visit her tree house every day in a tree
14. **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

THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS

1. **The person one who travels to his work place daily is called as -----**
A. commuter
B. driver
C. passenger
D. people
2. **Roma Talreja was-----.**
A. a teacher.
B. a doctor.
C. a driver.
D. a call centre executive
3. **The dictionary meaning of callous is -----.**
A. Concerned.
B. Unconcerned.
C. Careful.
D. Careless.

4. **Baleshwar Mishra saw a woman in a black salwar kameez lying next to the -----.**
A. road
B. Platforms.
C. tracks
D. village
5. **The voice, “There’s a girl by the tracks” cried out by**
A. Baleshwar
B. a railway guard
C. a tempo truck driver
D. passengers in the opposite train
6. **Baleshwar didn’t agree to take the girl to Airoli because -----.**
A. there were no equipments
B. he didn’t like Airoli
C. it was 10 kilometres away from that place.
D. he was tired to carry Roma to the hospital.
7. **The name of the director in the Divine Multi Speciality Hospital who admitted Roma without any paper work was -----**
A. Dr Anil Agarwal
B. Dr Santhosh Mehta
C. Dr Anitha
D. Dr Prakash
8. **The native place of Baleshwar was -----**
A. Pune in Maharashtra
B. Mirzapura in UP
C. Bengalure in Karnataka
D. Hederabad in Andrapradesh.
9. **The assurance had given to Baleshwar by a railway employee was -----**
A. he didn’t know anything
B. he was not there at the moment
C. some of Roma’s belongings had been found.
D. he didn’t find any belongings of Roma.

10. **The regular scene of Mumbai railway station was -----**
- A. passengers were carrying their luggages.
 - B. trains were moving in and out.
 - C. Commuters swarmed out and into the coaches.**
 - D. passengers were watching each ones
11. **Baleshwar carried Roma to the Hospital with the help of-----**
- A. a cop
 - B. his friend
 - C. Roma's brother Dinesh Talreja.
 - D. a tempo truck driver**
12. **Baleshwar requested the tempo truck driver for his cell phone -----**
- A. to inform doctors about the accident
 - B. to inform Roma's family about her accident**
 - C. to inform police station about the accident
 - D. to inform railway guard about the accident
13. **The doctor at Divine Multi- Speciality Hospital admitted Roma without any paper work because -----**
- A. it was a private hospital
 - B. he was so brave
 - C. she was injured seriously**
 - D. he was experienced to handle this case
14. **Baleshwar implied that "Oh I couldn't thank him" because -----**
- A. because he was his friend
 - B. Roma was his relative
 - C. he slipped away with his truck after having done all the work**
 - D. he was a truck driver
15. **Baleshwar revisited the spot where Roma had fallen -----**
- A. to collect Roma's belongings**
 - B. to inform railway guard about the accident
 - C. to conduct the inspection about the accident
 - D. to see the railway station
16. **Roma's brother Dinesh Talreja was a -----**
- A. shop keeper

- B. driver
- C. high school drop out
- D. marketing executive**

17. According to Roma the astonishment was -----

- A. a high school dropout saved her life
- B. a stranger would jump off a moving train and risk his life to save her.**
- C. she was survived
- D. carry Roma to a small hospital to save her life

18. The people of Mumbai were timid because -----

- A. they were afraid of getting involved in courts or with the police**
- B. they were strangers to Roma
- C. they were busy in their work
- D. they were callous

19. Baleshwar Mishra was unemployed because -----

- A. he was from UP
- B. he was a high school dropout**
- C. he was new to Mumbai
- D. he had no skills in work

20. The physician in the small hospital gave only the first aid to Roma because -----

- A. She was not serious
- B. She couldn't pay her medical expenses
- C. there were lack of personnel and equipment**
- D. there were no beds in ICU

QUALITY OF MERCY

1. The poem "Quality of mercy" is written by-----

- A. Deven Kanal
- B. William Shakespeare**
- C. Rabindranath Tagore
- D. Ruskin Bond

2. The mercy is compared to -----

- A. crown

- B. king
- C. sceptre
- D. the gentle rain from heaven**

3. According to Portia the sceptre shows the force of -----

- A. justice
- B. strength
- C. royal power
- D. temporal power.**

4. His sceptre shows the force of temporal power, here sceptre means-----

- A. a stick carried by an old man
- B. a iron rod carried by a worker
- C. a decorated rod carried by a king or queen as a symbol of power.**
- D. a piece of metal

5. The speaker says that the quality of mercy is twice blessed because-----

- A. It is very powerful
- B. it blesses both the giver and receiver**
- C. it is the mightiest
- D. it is an extreme power

6. Portia implies that the earthly power looks like divine power when quality of mercy seasons -----

- A. Courage
- B. bravery
- C. simplicity
- D. justice**

7. Mercy is an attribute to -----

- A. king
- B. God**
- C. people
- D. Power

8. _____ is the mightiest of the mightiest.

- A. money
- B. gold**

- C. power
- D. mercy**

9. “It droppeth as the gentle rain from the heaven”. The figure of speech used here is----
- A. Simile**
 - B. metaphor
 - C. personification
 - D. hyperbole

GENTLEMAN OF RIO-EN MEDIO

1. **Don Anselmo agreed to sell his land to the Americans because:**
 - A. they were honest
 - B. they were good people**
 - C. they paid more money
 - D. they were his relatives

2. **In the 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. to make themselves comfortable
 - C. to prepare everyone for the main talk
 - D. to break ice break**

3. **Don Anselmo took only 12 hundred dollars for the land finally because:**
 - A. the story teller failed to convince Don Anselmo.
 - B. Don Anselmo was a man of principles.**
 - C. The Americans were Buena gente.
 - D. The Americans brought only 12 hundred dollars.

4. **It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man because he:**
 - A. Could not hear properly
 - B. **was not in a hurry**
 - C. could not understand the language
 - D. Did not like the Americans

5. **According to Don Anselmo, the real owner of the trees were_____.**
 - A. the children of Rio-en Medio**
 - B. the Americans

- C. Don Anselmo and his relatives
- D. Don Anselmo's ancestors

6. **Don Anselmo did not sell the trees. Why do you think he did not sell them?**

- A. Trees were like children to him.
- B. They were grown for the children of next generation.
- C. He thought they did not belong to him but to the children.**
- D. He had grown them in memory of his ancestors.

7. **Behind Don Anselmo walked one of his innumerable kin. The underlined word means:**

- A. The old man had a number of children
- B. The old man had a number of trees
- C. The old man had a number of relatives**
- D. The old man had a number of followers

8. Match the following:

A

B

- | | | |
|------------------|----|----------------------------|
| 1. Seller | a) | good people |
| 2. Buena gente | b) | long, double-breasted coat |
| 3. Prince Albert | c) | comedian |
| 4. Negotiation | d) | buyer |

A. 1—d, 2—a, 3—b, 4—c

B. 1—d, 2—a, 3—c, 4—b

C. 1—a, 2—b, 3—c, 4—d

D. 1—d, 2—b, 3—a, 4—c

9. **The language spoken in Rio-en Medio is_____.**

- A. French
- B. German
- C. English
- D. Spanish**

10. **What kind of a man was Don Anselmo?**

- A. A miser

B. generous

C. greedy

D. honesty

11. The Americans purchased the property from_____.

A. Don Anselmo

B. the villagers

C. The story teller

D. the children of Rio-en Medio

12. The little creek ran through his land. The underlined word is :

A. Noun

B. adjective

C. adverb

D. preposition

13. The old man was _____. (fill in the blank with most appropriate word)

A. understand

B. quick

C. unhurried

D. witty

14. The children of Rio-en Medio were Don Anselmo's _____ and _____.

Fill in the blanks the most appropriate answer.

A. Sobrinos, nietos

B. sons, daughters

C. Relatives, ancestors

D. descendants, followers

15. Don Anselmo said, "I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner". Choose the correct reported form from the alternatives.

A. Don Anselmo said that he did not like to have them speak to him in that manner.

B. Don Anselmo said he did not like to have them speak to him in that manner.

C. Don Anselmo asked if he did not like to have them speak to him in that manner.

D. Don Anselmo said that I did not like to have you speak to me in that manner.

16. The young man had eyes like a/an.

A. gazelle

- B. elephant
- C. tiger
- D. fish

17. The story teller respected the old man calling _____.

- A. Don**
- B. Sir
- C. Generous
- D. Janitor

18. A piece of land where fruit trees are grown is called:

- A. A cottage
- B. a forest
- C. an orchard**
- D. a creek

19. Finally, the Americans owned the trees from:

- A. The descendants of Don Anselmo**
- B. the relatives of Don Anselmo
- C. The children of Don Anselmo
- D. the story teller A.A. Sedillo

20. "We have made a discovery". Choose the correct passive form:

- A. A discovery has been made by us.**
- B. A discovery have been made by us.
- C. A discovery was made by us.
- D. A discovery had been made by us.

SONG OF INDIA

1. The poem 'The Song of India' is written by_____.

- A. William Shakespeare
- B. V. K. Gokak**
- C. R.K. Narayana
- D. Ruskin Bond

2. Identify the two speakers in the poem "The Song of India".

- A. V.K. Gokak and mother India**
- B. William Shakespeare and Mother India

- C. V.K. Gokak and the Himalayas
D. V.K. Gokak and the epics of India

3. **Mother India sat and wrote the “Book of the Morrow”. Here she wrote about _____.**
A. The future of the country
 B. the future of the Himalayas
 C. The future of the poet V.K. Gokak
 D. the future of the farmers
4. **“Querulous. I said: Is there no song that I can sing of you?”. Here querulous means:**
A. dissatisfied
 B. disappear
 C. quarrel
 D. crowd
5. **The poet in the poem ‘The Song of India’ wants to sing about _____.**
 A. his granny B. his mother
 C. his village D. his mother land
6. **In the poem, ‘The Song of India’ mother India writes _____.**
 A. The Book of Morrow C. The Book of India
 C. The Book of Mother D. The Book of Songs
7. **The poet, V.K. Gokak wanted to sing about _____.**
 A. the beggars C. poor children
 C. hard workers D. the Himalayas
8. **It was a clear dawn. Like a nightmare fled the night. Find out the figure of speech in this sentence.**
 A. Simile B. Metaphor C. alliteration D. irony
9. **“Of your children that died to call their own”. Children refers here is ____.**
 A. soldiers B. sons C. poets D. scholars
10. **Of class—war and its correlate. Here class war between.....**
 A. Privileged and unprivileged C. the poet and the mother land
 C. Seers and prophets D. the poet and the beggars

DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

1. **Ambedkar spent most of his life by _____**
 A. purchasing books

B. attending conferences

C. **reading books**

D. importing books

2. **One word for “A quality that makes a person or a thing different from another” is a**

A. **trait**

B. voracious

C. curiosity

D. amelioration

3. **Mooknayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samata were _____.**

A. Political parties

B. Village Names

C. **News Papers**

D. Voice mails

4. **Gandhiji termed the depressed classes as _____.**

A. **Harijana**

B. Shivajana

C. Vishnujana

D. Shaktijana

5. **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was greatly influenced by the life and the work of _____**

A. Chacha Nehru

B. Mahatma Gandhiji

C. **Mahatma Phule**

D. Bhagat Singh

6. **Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was the _____ of the Drafting Committee.**

A. member

B. adviser

C. **chairman**

D. selector

7. **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is called as**

A. Modern Manu

B. symbol of revolt

C. architecture of Indian constitution

D. all the above

8. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar described the civil disobedience, non-cooperation and satyagraha as the_____

- A. grammar of anarchy
- B. poetry of self-destruction
- C. means for disagreeing
- D. formulae for success

9. _____ of the constitution of the USA gave freedom to the black Americans.

- A. 12th amendment
- B. 13th amendment
- C. **14th amendment**
- D. 15th amendment

10. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar bought about _____ old books from New York.

- A. 1000
- B. **2000**
- C. 3000
- D. 4000

11. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar brought _____ boxes of books from London.

- A. 12
- B. 21
- C. **32**
- D. 23

12. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar had _____ thirst for books.

- A. a normal
- B. a good
- C. **an insatiable**
- D. asatisfiable

13. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was awarded the _____ award posthumously.

- A. Vibhushan
- B. Paramveerchakra
- C. **Bharat Ratna**
- D. Nobel

14. The legislature, the executive and the judiciary are the three _____ of the state.

- A. walls
- B. doors
- C. boundaries
- D. pillars**

15. The Constitution is _____ document.

- A. an important
- B. a needed
- C. a fundamental**
- D. an oral

16.chose Dr.B.R.Ambedkar as the first law minister of Independent India.

- A. Mahatma Gandhiji
- B. SardarVallabhbai Patel
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru**
- D. Rajendra Prasad

17. Babasaheb Ambedkar was described by Jawaharlal Nehru as _____

- A. a true patriot
- B. freedom fighter
- C. a symbol of revolt**
- D. a dynamic person

18. What is termed as magnificent edifice?

- A. Fundamental Duties
- B. Fundamental rights**
- C. Articles
- D. Preamble

19. The purpose of the constitution was to _____

- A. create three organs of the state and limit their authority.**
- B. provide freedom to citizens
- C. remind the duties of the citizens
- D. define rules to the people

20. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar fought against _____ throughout his life.

- A. the corruption
- B. social discrimination**
- C. child labour
- D. colour discrimination

JAZZ POEM TWO

1. The poem 'Jazz Poem Two' is written by _____.

- A. Ruskin Bond
- B. William Shakespeare
- C. Carl Wendall Hines, Jr**
- D. Colley Cibber

2. Jazz player stands like _____.

- A. a strong man
- B. a weak person
- C. an ancient mariner**
- D. a king

3. Jazz player's face is full of _____.

- A. spots
- B. white patches
- C. wearies**
- D. happiness

4. His eyes are _____.

- A. closed**
- B. open
- C. looking
- D. wet

5. His necktie is _____.

- A. a brand new
- B. tight
- C. very long
- D. old**

6. Jazz player has a _____ stomach.

- A. flat
- B. sagging**
- C. thin
- D. six pack

7. Jazz player spells magic when he plays_____.

- A. Sitar
- B. mouth organ
- C. alto saxophone**
- D. flute

8. His rundown shoes have _____ in them.

- A. socks
- B. clothes
- C. papers**
- D. plastic

9. When he plays alto saxophone, it seems that he has been sent here to_____.

- A. teach the music
- B. preach the Black Gospel of Jazz**
- C. make others happy
- D. make others sad

10. When he plays alto saxophone, he looks like a _____.

- A. magician
- B. ghost
- C. bird**
- D. student

THE CONCERT

1. Smita's family came to Bombay with high hopes in the miracles of;

- A. modern science**
- B. doctors
- C. medicines
- D. modern surgery

2. "We mustn't miss the chance." The 'chance' was that

- A. to talk to Ravi Shankar

- B. to welcome Ravi Shankar to his house
- C. not to be part of concert
- D. to hear and see Pandit Ravi Shankar**

3. “Suddenly a daring thought came to Smita.” What was the ‘thought’?

- A. she should not go to the concert alone
- B. she should request Pandit Ravi Shankar to come home and play for Anant**
- C. that she can go to concert with her father
- D. that she could carry Anant to the concert

4. While listening to the music, all the while, her mind was echoing something else. What was that?

- A. “We mustn’t miss the chance.”
- B. “The chance of a life time.”**
- C. “I must hear him and see him.”
- D. “Enjoy yourself, lucky you!”

5. Anant had astonished his Guru by

- A. composing his own tunes**
- B. learning the sitar at an early age
- C. being the best table-tennis player
- D. playing sitar better than him

6. The truth that frightened Smita and her family was;

- A. Anant cannot hear for a life time
- B. Anant would not be as before
- C. Anant cannot participate in table-tennis tournament
- D. Anant would die very soon**

7.” He actually raised himself up without help” she said with a catch in her throat .

The underlined phrase shows that

- A. she had a cold and cough
- B. someone had caught her throat
- C. she was filled with sorrow**
- D. she was severely ill and weak

8. “Take him home, give him the things he likes.” The doctors said this because

- A. Anant wanted to go home
- B. Anant was completely cured by the disease
- C. they knew Anant had not many days to live**
- D. the hospital was crowded

9. Smita’s neighbours could not believe their eyes because

- A. They saw Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha outside their block**

- B. They saw Anant playing Sitar
- C. Smita's family was moving back to their native place
- D. they saw a famous cricketer outside

10. "We perform for the boy". When did Ustad say so?

- A. Smith's father requested Ravi Shankar to come to his house
- B. Ravi Shankar asked Ustad what they should do
- C. The mustachioed man requested Ravi Shankar to play
- D. Smita requested Ravi Shankar to come to her house**

11. As soon as the music played by Ravi Shankar and Ustad ended, Anant

- A. felt better
- B. jumped with happiness
- C. breathed his last**
- D. he started to play sitar

12. They did not voice their fears. Here, 'they' refer to

- A. doctors
- B. Family members of Aunt Sushila
- C. Anant's friends
- D. Family members of Smita**

13. In every beat of the tabala, Smita heard the voice of

- A. her brother**
- B. Allah Rakha
- C. Ravi Shankar
- D. her own

14. The concert was held at

- A. Cricket stadium
- B. Shanmukananda Auditorium**
- B. Shivaji park
- D. Victoria Terminals

15. Smita's heart started beating loudly because;

- A. there was pain in her heart
- B. She couldn't breathe properly
- C. she was about to meet great wizard**
- C. Her brother Anant died

16. Smita's family lived in

- A. Gaganpur**
- B. Sollapur
- C. Bombay
- D. Pune

17. Smita wriggled through the crowd, because she wanted to

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

18. When Smita cried out to Aunt Sushila, "No, how can I?", she suggested to

- A. watch a movie
- B. walk in the park**

C. Play sitar

D. go for a long drive

19. The audience respected the Great master Pandit Ravi Shankar by

A. clapping loudly

B. whistling loud

C. standing ovation

D. applauding

20. The mustachioed man said to Smita

A. narrate your brother's story

B. don't bother him with such requests

C. Ravi Shankar will come to your house tomorrow

D. You can't meet him as he is very busy

THE BLINDBOY

1. I feel him warm, but how can he

Or make it day or night?. Here 'him' refers to;

A. the sun

B. the moon

C. the poet

D. the blind boy

2. Then let not what I cannot have

My cheer of mind destroy; This implies that the blind boy is

A. happy not to have the blessings of sight

B. happy though he does not have the blessings of sight

C. unhappy because he does not see day and night

D. jealous of people who have everything

3. The blind boy says he is poor because ;

A. he does not have property

B. he is not educated

C. he is an orphan

D. he cannot enjoy the light and blessings of the sight

4." You talk of wondrous things you see..... The next line of this stanza is;

A. I feel him warm, but how can he B. Or make it day or night

D. When'ver I Sleep or play

D. You say the sun shines bright:

5. One of the following statements is wrong

A. People feel sorry for the blind boy

- B. The blind boy is happy with what he has
- C. The blind boy can feel day and night in his own way
- D. The blind boy prays to God to give him eye sight**

6. And could I ever keep awake with me 'twere always day.

In this statement, the blind boy tries to convey

- A. If he did not sleep, it would always be day for him**
- B. always he is awake
- C. The blind boy does not sleep
- D. He understands day by being awake always

7. What can the blind boy never enjoy?

- A. benefits of money
- B. benefits of sight**
- C. benefits of sun
- D. benefits of health

8. But sure with patience I can bear

A loss I ne'er can know.

What is the 'loss' he is talking about

- A. blessings of sight**
- B. warmth of the sun
- C. wondrous things
- D. Sun making day and night

9. In the poem "The Blind Boy" the tone of the speaker is;

- A. sad
- B. happy
- C. surprise
- D. curious**

10. With heavy sighs I often hear

You mourn my hapless woe: The meaning of 'mourn' is

- A. show sorrow**
- B. show happiness
- C. show fear
- D. show anxiety

11. Whilst thus I sing, I am king. The figure of speech used here is;

- A. simile
- B. alliteration
- C. metaphor**
- D. personification

12. The word which does not rhyme with 'woe' is

- A. cow**
- B. bow
- C. snow
- D. row

13. The poet of the poem "The Blind Boy" is;

- A. William Shakespeare
- B. Ruskin Bond**

C. Colley Cibber

D. Carl Wendall Hines Jr.,

14. The poem "The Blind Boy" is addressed to;

A. friend

B. family members

C. the poet

D. the people with sight.

15. The Blind boy is curious about;

A. the secret of sight

B. the secret of nature

C. the secret of day and night

D. the secret of the world

16. The blind boy was deprived of

A. hearing melodious songs

B. the blessings of the sun light

C. seeing wondrous things

D. speaking

SUPPLEMENTARY READING-1 NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

1. The year 1942 was the time of

A. Non-Cooperation

B. Swadeshi movement

C. Quit India movement

D. Independence movement

2. In the story of 'Narayanpur Incident' the British arrested

A. Mohan

B. Gandhiji

C. The teacher

D. Suman

3. The Students in Narayanpur had been marching but the marching was unusual because

A. No, Slogans, No shoutings

B. No, Elders, No aged ones

C. No playcards, No flexes

D. No leaders, No advisors

4. The students marched

A. harshly

B. violently

C. excitedly

D. Peacefully

5. The Mysterious parcel which turned to be a machine of

A. Sewing

B. Cyclostyling

C. Secret

D. Washing

6. The Cyclostyling machine was kept hidden in

- A. Puja room
 B. Front room
 C. Kitchen
 D. Hall

7. Mohan and his family were making the copies of the speech of

- A. Nehru
 B. The freedom fighters
 C. The Teachers
D. Gandhiji

8. Mr. Patil, the sub- inspector, wanted to help them because

- A. He was a police officer
 B. He was fond of children
 C. He was a friend of Mohan's father
 D. None of the above

9. Mr. Patil the sub inspector came to Mohan's house to give the information about

- A. the raid of the house
 B. giving the notice
 C. giving the reward
 D. None of the above

10. Finally, Mr. Patil the sub inspector

- A. arrested Mohan
 B. arrested Suman
 C. took the cyclostyling machine away
 D. arrested the teacher

A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

1. Haneef Uddin sacrificed his life for the sake of our country in the

- A. Kargil war
 B. Kalinga war
 C. Kashmir war
 D. Kullu war

2. Haneef Uddin's mother Hema Aziz was a

- A. Teacher
 B. Police officer
 C. Vocal artist
 D. Doctor

3. Haneef Uddin was interested in

- A. Sketching
 B. Utilizing waste material
 C. Reading
D. All of these

4. Haneef Uddin sacrificed his life for the country at the age of

- A. 35
 B. 25
 C. 27
 D. 30

5. Haneef's mother politely refused the offer of

A. A Petrol pump

B. A New shop

C. A School building

D. A Government job

6. Haneef Uddin's friends called him as

A. Hero

B. Buddy

C. Paul

D. Khalifa

7. Haneef Uddin's training at military academy was so tough and he had to take

A. limited food

B. hot water bath

C. Mussourie bath

D. warm bath

8. Haneef Uddin got training from the

A. IIM

B. IMA

C. IEF

D. IAM

9. The Turtak sub-Sector in the Kargil was named after the memory of Haniffuddin's

A. politeness

B. musical group

C. talents

D. bravery

10. Life taught Haneef to be

A. Cheerful

B. Careless

C. Responsible

D. None of these

ALL THE BEST