

**GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL EKLAR
TQ: AURAD (B) DIST: BIDAR**

SECOND LANGUAGE ENGLISH

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

TARGET – 40 Marks

SSLC EXAM PACKAGE FOR JULY-2021

UNIT-1 A HERO

I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative:

1. The boy who fought the tiger stayed on the tree for half – a – day - because he

- a. wanted to watch the tiger from the tree top b. wanted to rest for some time
c. was waiting for help d. was waiting for food

2. Swami's father asked him to sleep alone in the office room as he

- a. wanted him to catch the burglar **b. wanted him to prove that he had courage**
c. wanted him to look after the office d. wanted him to prove that he had strength

3. A burglar is a person who

- a. enters a house to steal** b. kills a tiger
c. writes for a newspaper d. bites other people

4. Swami decided to sleep under the bench because

- a. he felt it was a safe place** b. it was near the door
c. it was not dusty d. it was made of wood

5. For Swami Events took an unexpected turn because

- a. his father was angry with him **b. his father read about a newspaper report**
c. his home work was not done d. his exams were near

6. Swami thought that the boy in the report was not a boy but a grown-up person because

- a. he knew him b. he felt he was a coward
c. he was sure no boy could fight a tiger d. he had a wrong notion.

7) Swami's father was a a) teacher b) doctor c) lawyer d) police

8) 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

9) 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.

10) The important thing according to Swami's father was..... a) **Courage** b) strength c) age

11) A frightful proposition according to Swami was.....

- a) Sleeping beside granny b) fighting with a tiger
c) Sleeping in the office room alone one night d) challenging his father

12) Swami always slept beside.....

- a) His mother **b) his granny** c) his brother d) his grand father

13 "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) sleeping in the ground alone in a day

14) The disgraceful thing according to Swami's father was.....

- a) sleeping beside his granny or mother like a baby** b) arguing with his father
c) being coward d) sleeping alone in the office room

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KADUMATTI

POEM-1

GRANDMOTHER CLIMBS A TREE

I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative:

1. Grandma was a genius because

- a. she was skilful b. she could climb a tree c. she was good d. she loved trees

2. The poet calls his grandmother

- a. a brave woman b. a genius c. childish d. a silly woman

3. Poet's grandma was happier in

- a. a boat b. a lift c. a house d. a tree

4. Grandma learnt to climb a tree from

- a. a trainee b. her brother c. her father d her son d) her mother

5. As soon as the doctor recommended 'a quiet week in bed' for granny, all the family members

- a. sighed with relief b. laughed happily c. danced with joy d. felt very bad

6. for granny, 'a quiet week in bed' was like

- a. hell b. heaven c. prison d. jail

7. Grandma wanted a house

- a. in a tree top b. beside a river c. on a beach

8. My grandmother was a genius. The underlined word means

- a. a tree climber b. an elderly person c. a gifted person d. a happy person

9. The opposite of 'gracefully' is

- a. ungracefully b. disgracefully c. disgraceful d. nongraceful

10. "It was like a brief season in hell" Figure of speech used in the above sentence is

- a. simile b. metaphor c. alliteration d. paradox

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Unit - 2

THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS

I Four Alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Write the correct or the most appropriate answer in the space provided.

1. The person who helped Roma was...

- a. a tempo truck driver b. an auto rickshaw driver c. a car driver d. a pedestrian

2. Roma's belongings had been found by.....

- a. Baleshwar Mishra b. Dinesh Talreja c. a railway employee d. truck driver

3. "There's a girl by the tracks, "the voices cried out. The voices were of.....

- a. railway employees b. train passengers c. truck drivers d. railway cops

4. Baleshwar Mishra was a.....

- a. B.Com graduate b. marketing officer c. high school dropout d. employee

5. The advised Baleswar to take Roma to a nearby hospital.

- a. truck driver b. cop c. commuters d. on duty physician

6. Where did Baleshwar find Roma at last?

- a. By the side of the Tracks b. By the side of the Road
c. By the side of the building d. On the Road

7. pulled the red chain to help the wounded girl

- a. Dinesh Talreja b. Vijay c. Baleshwar Mishra d. doctor

8. The other passengers did not volunteer to help Baleshwar because

- a. they though one man was enough b.the train was moving too fast
c. they were afraid of being involved d. they did not know Baleshwar

9. "Oh, I couldn't thank him". Baleshwar thought. The 'him' refers to the

- a. traffic policeman b. on duty doctor c. railway employee d. tempo truck driver

10. Baleshwar had revisited the spot to.....

- a. investigate b. look for Roma's belongings c. get assurance d. meet someone

11. Roma's fall from the train could not be heard as

- a. people were talking loudly b. the train made a loud noise
c. she fell unconscious d. people made a loud voice.

12. Baleshwar saw blood flowing out of a wound on Roma's head and he

- a. started giving her first aid b. went in search of a doctor
c. left her to her fate d. lifted her and made his way across the tracks

13. They arrived at a small hospital where

- a. they lacked staff and equipment b. they refused to treat Roma
c. they operated on Roma d. the hospital was closed

14) Roma Talreja was a

- a) Marketing executive b) call centre executive c) unemployed d) house wife

15) "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

16) When Roma met with an accident, The callous behaviour was exhibited by.....

- a) Dinesh Talreja b) the People watching the accident
c) Baleshwar Mishra d) tempo truck driver

17) 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 callous d. they were very busy

POEM-2 QUALITY OF MERCY

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Write the correct or the most appropriate answer in the space provided.

1. The poet says that the quality of mercy is twice blessed because

- a. it is sent from heaven b. it is the mightiest
c. it is an earthly power d. it blesses both the giver and the taker

2. It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven. Here 'droppeth from heaven' means

- a. given to heaven b. as far as heaven c. as pure as given from God d. very impure

3. His sceptre shows.....Here 'Sceptre' can be identified with

- a. a poor man b. a teacher c. a king d. a queen

4. A decorated rod carried by a king as a symbol of power is called a

- a. throne b. crown c. robe d. sceptre

5. According to the speaker, Mercy is seated in the in king's

- a. Heart b. head c. Shoulders d. mouth

6. The poem 'Quality of Mercy' is written by....

- a. William Shakespeare b. Ruskin Bond c. John Keats d. P.B. Shelley

7. The quality of mercy is compared to.....

- A. fire B. sceptre C. crown D. the gentle rain from heaven

8. Sceptre show only..... A. Earthly power B. a temporal power C. Royal power D. forced power

9. Whose attribute does Quality of mercy stand for? It stands for the attribute of.....

- A. Man B. Devil C. kings D. God.

10. The quality of Mercy is blessed.....

- A. once B. twice C. thrice D. many times

11. According to Portia "Throned king" is better than his.....

- A. crown B. Army C. kingdom D. empire

12. 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

13. 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

14. Who speaks about the quality of mercy? A. William Shakespeare B. Portia C. The king D. Antonio

15. The quality of mercy is enthroned in.....

- A. the heart of king B. Heaven C. Hell D. crown

16) 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

17) 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

18) 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

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Unit - 3

GENTLEMEN OF RIO EN MEDIO

I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative.

1. It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man because he

a. could not hear properly b. could not understand the language

c. was not in a hurry d. did not like the Americans.

2. The old man was..... a. understanding b. quick c. unhurried d. witty

3. 'The old man removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully'. This reminds us the actions of.....

a. Chaplin b. janitor c. Senator d. Prince Albert

4. 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. 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 break the ice

c. to make everyone know that it had not rained in that area

d. to make friendship

6. "Don Anselmo", I said, "We have made a discovery". The discovery was that the old man

a. did not own the trees b. had asked for a high price

c. owned more land than he thought d. had more trees

7. The old man had agreed to sell the land for.....

a. twelve hundred dollars b. twelve thousand dollars

c. seven hundred dollars d. seven thousand dollars

8. When the story teller offered the old man double the price he.....

a. jumped with joy

b. stood up in anger

c. took off his gloves

d. bowed to all in the room

9. After the survey, the Americans were willing to pay.....

a. twelve hundred dollars

b. thrice the amount they had agreed

c. almost twice the money they had agreed

d. almost less money they had agreed

10. Don Anselmo agreed to sell the land for the Americans because

a. they have agreed to give twice the amount

b. they are his friends

c. they are good people

d. they are his relatives

11. Don Anselmo signed the deed.....

a. after taking twice the amount

b. but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon

c. without taking any money

d. after demanding more money.

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

a. a cottage

b. a forest

c. an orchard

d. fruits land

13. Don Anselmo took only twelve hundred dollars for the land finally because.....

a. Don Anselmo was a man of principles.

b. the story teller failed to convince Don Anselmo to take more money

c. the Americans refused to give more money

d. the surveyor had fixed the amount for the land as twelve hundred dollars

14. Dom Anselmo sold his land but he didn't sell his.....

a. Orchard

b. trees

c. Horse

d. River

15. According to Don Anselmo, the real owners of the trees were.....

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

16. Don Anselmo did not sell the trees because.....

- a. trees were like children to him **b. he thought they did not belong to him but to the children**
c. he had grown them in memory of his ancestors. d. he wanted his surroundings to be green

17. The story teller spoke Spanish because.....

- a. The story teller loved to speak Spanish** b. Spanish is the official language in New Mexico
c. Spanish is the official language in America d. He doesn't know any other language except Spanish

18). 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

19).The old man came to the office to

- a) Meet the lawyer b) meet the Americans **c) sign the sale deed**

20).The old man was accompanied by

- a) his friends b) parents c) people **d) a dark young man**

21).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

22). The old man in his coat looked like

- a. Senator Carton b. lawyer c. An American d. Spanish

23). 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.**

24).The young man who accompanied the old man had eyes like

- a. lotus **b. gazelle** c. fish d. clear sky

25).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

26).The old man wore a coat named.....

- a. Farmer's coat b. Spanish coat c. Rain coat **d. Prince Albert's**

27). 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**

28) 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**

29) 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

30) 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

31) The old man had agreed to sell twelve hundred dollars his house and land for.....

- a. twelve hundred dollars
- b. twelve thousand dollars
- c. twelve hundred rupees
- d. twelve hundred pounds

32) The story teller respected the old man by saying

- a. good morning
- b. Don Anselmo
- c. hello
- d. sir

33) 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

34) 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

35) 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

36) 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

37) 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

38) Don Anselmo sold his land but he didn't sell his

- a. house
- b. Land
- c. trees in the orchard
- d. house

39) The children of Reo en Medio were Don Anselmo's

- a. Sobrinos and nietos.
- b. grandchildren
- c. friends
- d. share holders

40) Don Anselmo inherited the house from

- a. his granny
- b. relatives
- c. his mother
- d. his father

41) 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

42) 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

43) Legally saying the trees should belong to

- a. Don Anselmo
- b.the Americans
- c. the children

44) What did Don Anselmo do as he left the place with money? He

- a . Shook hands all around
- b. said goodbye
- c. thanked them for purchasing his land

44) The Gentle man Don Anselmo was very fond of

- a. children
- b. money
- c. the land
- d. dress

45) When Americans and Don Anselmo met at the day of the sale, there was a great deal of conversation about

- a. mountains
- b. rain and his family
- c. children
- c. trees

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UNIT-4

Dr. B. R. AMBEDKAR

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

1) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar spent the most of his life by

- a) Purchasing book b) attending conference 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?

- a) Purchasing book b) attending conference c) **voracious reader** d) importing books

3) The one trait of Dr. Ambedkar that stood out throughout his life was that he was a

- a) Thirst for books b) **voracious reader** c) social reformer d) law minister

4) Fourteenth amendment to the constitution of USA gave freedom to the

- a) White people b) **Black people** c) Indians d) west Indians

5) The fourteen amendment to the constitution of USA had a major influence on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar because

a) **He saw parallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India**

b) He could not see parallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India

c) He saw parallel of the situation for the higher classes in India

6) Babasaheb was greatly influenced by the life and work of

- a) Mahatma Gandhi b) **Mahatma Phule** c) Abram Lioncan d) Nehru

7) Fourteenth amendment of USA influenced effectively on Dr. Ambedkar to improve

a) **the living condition of depressed classes in India**

b) the living condition of women in India

c) the living condition of black Americans

d) the living condition of backward people

8) The work of Mahatma Phule greatly influenced on Dr. Ambedkar to improve

a) **the living condition of depressed classes in India**

b) the living condition of women in India

c) the living condition of black Americans

d) the living condition of backward people

9) The newspapers started by Dr. Ambedkar such as

a) Mooknayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samata

b) **Mooknayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Harijan**

c) Mooknayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Mangalore Samachar

d) Praja Wani, Vijay Wani, The Hindu

10) Mooknayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samata were recognised as authentic voice of the

a) Higher classes

b) **depressed classes**

c) black American

d) west India's

11) Hitakarini Sabha and the Independent Labour Party set up by

a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) **Mahatma Phule**

c) Abram Lioncan

d) **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

12) Mahatma Gandhi called the depressed classes as

a) Black people

b) **Harijana**

c) Depressed people

d. white people

13) Babasaheb was elected to Bambah Legislative Assembly under the constitution of India Act

a) 1920

b) **1935**

c) 1919

d) 1929

14) Who was elected chairman of the Drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly?

a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

b) **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

c) K.M. Munshi

d) Jawaharlal Nehru

15) The constitutional adviser who assisted Dr. Ambedkar was

a) Alladi Krishnaswami

b) **K.M. Munshi**

c) **B.N. Rau**

d) N. Gopalswami Ayyangar

16) Mahatma Gandhi named the depressed classes as

- a) Superiors b) Inferiors c) Harijans d. black people

17) Dr. Ambedkar called the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary as the

- a) Three pillars of the state b) three pillars of the country c) three pillars of the society

18) Who chose Dr. Ambedkar to be the first Law Minister of Independent India?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Saradar Patel c) r. Venkataraman d) Mahatma Gandhi

19) Dr. Ambedkar is hailed as the

- a) Patriot b) Symbol of revolt c) Modern Manu d. Modern Bhuddha

20) Dr. Ambedkar described the civil disobedience non-co operation and Styagraha as the

- a) Divide and rule b) Opposition c) Grammar of anarchy d) Grammar of rebellion

21) Buddha said that there are only two caste and they are

- a) Superior and inferior b) Higher and lower c) Noble and ignoble d) Charitable and miser

22) The Tamil poetess Avvai said that there are only two castes. They are

- a) Superior and inferior b) Higher and lower c) Noble and ignoble d) Charitable and miser

23) The British adopted the policy of

- a) Unite and rule b) divide and rule c) robbed and rule d) law and order

24) Gandhi reminded the higher castes of their duty towards the

- a) Depressed classes b) higher classes c) Black Americans d) Middle classes

25) Dr. Ambedkar reminded the lower castes of their

- a) Inherent rights b) fundamental right c) legal rights d) social rights

26) Ganhiji stressed the duties of

- a) lower class b) higher class c) middle class d) depressed class

27) Dr. Ambedkar stressed the rights of

- a) lower class b) higher class c) depressed class d. white people

28) Jawaharlal Nehru described Babasaheb as

- a) Modern Manu b) A symbol of revolt c) Patriot d. a symbol of Buddha

29) The word 'hegemony' means

- a) distinction b) control c) strength d) depressed

30) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was conferred ----- posthumously.

- a) Padma Vibhushan b) Bharat Ratna c) Padma Bhushan d) Doctorate

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POEM-04
THE SONG OF INDIA
V.K.Gokak

1) Identify the two speakers in the poem

ANS: The poet and the mother India.

2. The epics are

ANS: A long narrative story about the heroic deeds.

3. According to the poet, the contribution of sears and prophet who showed the right path to get

ANS: peace and salvation.

4. The poet, V.K. Gokak called the temples are

ANS: 'Epics in stone'.

5. In the poem 'the song of India' the night represents.....

ANS: all sorrows.

6. The sun God represents

ANS: the hand that saves

7. Clear dawn represents

ANS: The bright future and calmness and good things.

8. The poem, 'Song of India' is written by

ANS: Vinayaka Krishna Gokak.

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Mr. BEERAPPA KADLIMATTI

UNIT- 5 CONCERT

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Write the correct or the most appropriate answer in the space provided.

1. Smitha is..... Years old. a. 12 b. 16 c. 10 d. 14
2. The maestro who was playing at Shanmukhananda Auditorium was.....
- a. A.R. Rahaman b. Bismilla Khan c. Pandit Jayraj d. Pandit Ravi Shankar
3. 'It's the chance of a life time', said Ananth. What was the chance of a lifetime?
- a. play sitar b. play with his sister
- c. attend Pandit Ravishankar's concert d. go to cancer hospital
4. Smitha and Ananth's home town is
- a. Bombay b. Gangapur c. Lucknow d. Delhi
5. Ananth was suffering from
- a. hypertension b. tuberculosis c. hepatitis d. cancer
6. Smitha's family moved to Bombay
- a. so that Ananth could learn Sitar b. so that Ananth could learn tennis
- c. so that Ananth could be treated at the Cancer hospital d. so that Ananth could attend concerts.
7. In Bombay Ananth and his family stayed.....

ANS: a. with Aunt Sushila

8. "They did not voice their fears". Who does the word 'they' stand for?

ANS: family members

9. The great wizard of music, who played Tabla with Pandit Ravi Shankar was.....

- a. Ustad Allah Rakha b. Zakir Hussain c. Amjad Alik Khan d. A.R. Rehman

10. "Suddenly a daring thought came to her" What was the daring thought?

- a. ask music maestros to play for her brother in her house b. to take Ananth to the music concert
- c. to take Ananth to cancer hospital d. to go to the concert with her father

11. 'He actually raised himself up without help' she said with a catch in her throat. The underlined phrase shows that

- a. she had cold and cough b. someone had caught her by the throat
- c. she was filled with grief d. she abused herself

12. "You know he needs all the sleep and rest he can get" Smita's mother said this because the boy....

- a. had worked all night b. had just finished his examination
- c. had come back from a long trip d. was very ill and weak

13. "Take him home. Give him the things he likes" The doctors said this because.....

ANS: they knew he had not many days to live

14. "They had come with high hopes". Their hopes were that

ANS: the doctors would be able to cure Anant

15. 'You must not bother him with such a request'. The request was.....

ANS: requesting Ravi Shankar to come to her house and play Sitar for Ananth

16. "We perform for the boy' who said this?

- a. Ustad Allah Rakha b. Pandit Ravi Shankar c. Moustachioed man

POEM-5

JAZZ POEM TWO

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

1. “..... his run-down shoes have paper in them”. This suggests the Jazz player
 a. had come running b. was poor c. was a good sportsman d. kept his notes in his shoes
2. “... his wrinkled old face so, Full of the weariness of living” These lines show that the Jazz player was...
 a. an old man full of life b. old but cheerful
 c. an old man tired of living d. tired of his wrinkles
3. The musical instrument mentioned in the poem ‘Jazz Poem Two’ is.....
 a. flute b. table c. saxophone d. Sitar
4. “..... he is no longer a man, no not even a Black man”. What else is he?
 a. a preacher b. a bird c. a white man d. an ancient mariner
5. “... now preaching it with words of screaming notes and chords”. These lines suggest that the Jazz player...
 a. was shouting very loudly b. had an old Saxophone
 c. wanted to convey a message through his music d. wanted to carry an old Saxophone
6. “There he stands, see?

Like a black Ancient Mariner.....” Name the figure of speech in the above sentence.....

Ans: simile

II. Answer the following questions in a word/phrase or a sentence each:

1. What is Jazz player is compared to in the two lines of the poem?

Ans.: Jazz player compared to a black Ancient Mariner

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

Ans: Jazz player keeps his head down because his life his full of wearies.

3. What does each wrinkle on the Jazz players face show?

Ans: Each Wrinkle on the face of the Jazz player’s face shows pain

4. Why do you think the Jazz player has been sent here?

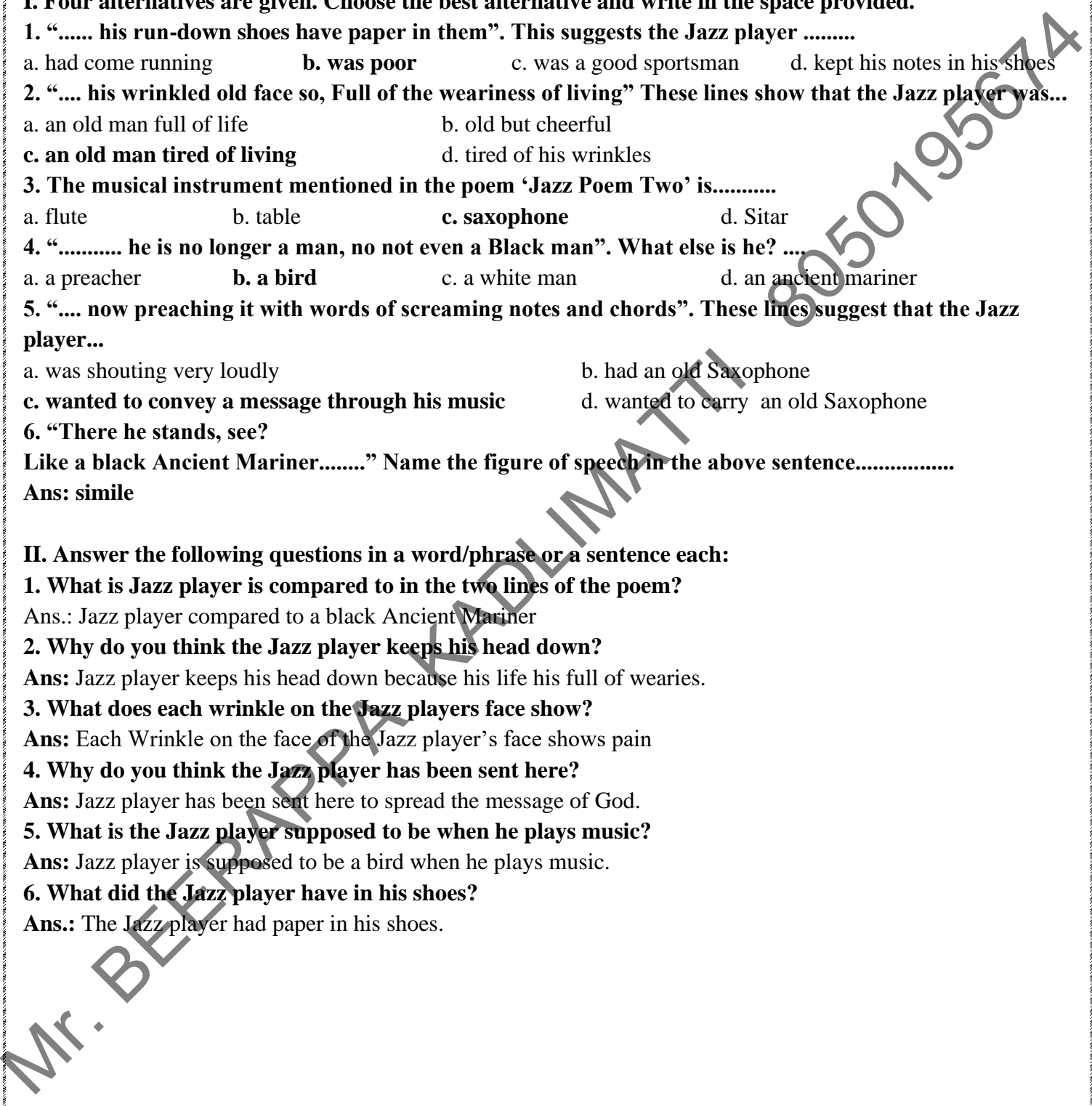
Ans: Jazz player has been sent here to spread the message of God.

5. What is the Jazz player supposed to be when he plays music?

Ans: Jazz player is supposed to be a bird when he plays music.

6. What did the Jazz player have in his shoes?

Ans.: The Jazz player had paper in his shoes.



Unit - 7

COLOURS OF SILENCE

I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternatives.

1. Satish did not want to go to a new school because.....

- a. he loved his old school
 b. the new school was far off
c. the children would make fun of his deafness
 d. his friend Surender would not be there

2. Surender had to repeat the question three times to Satish because.....

- a. Satish was not interested in what Surender was telling
b. Satish could not hear properly
 c. Satish could not understand what Surender was telling
 d. Surender was speaking in a low voice

3. Satish's father argued with the head master, but in vain. The underlined phrase implies that.....

- a. the headmaster could not hear him
b. the headmaster was not ready to agree
 c. the headmaster was on the phone
 d. the father's voice was too soft.

4. Satish Gujral is a famous.....

- a. artist**
 b. politician
 c. social worker
 d. doctor

5. "It was as if a whole world opened for Satish" This happened when he.....

- a. opened his window
b. started reading books
 c. fall from the bridge
 d. went to a new school

6. Satish avoided going out to play because.....

- a. children in the neighbourhood teased and taunted him**
 b. he was very weak to play
 c. he did not have anyone to play with
 d. doctor had advised him not to go out

7. The bird's eyes kept moving here and there. Its body was ready for flight. This shows that the bird ..

- a. was afraid of falling
b. was full of energy
 c. liked Satish
 d. wanted to be painted

8. Satish's father felt that artists.....

- a. do not make much money**
 b. cannot read and write
 c. are lazy and waste time
 d. make too much money

9. After the unsuccessful expedition to the schools, Satish became very moody. The word 'expedition' in the above sentence means

- a. journey
b. visit
 c. mountaineering
 d. painting

10. Satish expressed his gratitude to his father by.....

- a. telling 'thank you'
b. hugging him tightly
 c. giving him a gift
 d. shaking hands with him



POEM-7 THE BLIND BOY

Colley Cibber

I Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternatives.

1. The tone of the speakers is one of

- a. surprise **b. Curiosity** c. sadness d. helpless

2. "I feel him warm, but how can he

Or make it day or night". The 'him' here refers to

- a. light **b. the sun** c. the moon d. a bulb

3. "With heavy sighs I often hear, you mourn my hapless woe" who is mourning here?

- a. people** b. the blind boy c. sun d. poet

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

- a. know b. no **c. cow** d. slow

5. "then let not what I cannot have my cheer of mind destroy". This implies that the blind boy is

- a. happy though he does not have the blessings of sight** b. happy not to have the blessings of sight
c. unhappy because he does not see day and night d. jealous of people who have everything

6. Whilst thus I sing, I am a king. The figure of speech used here is **Ans: metaphor**

7. To the blind boy, the blessings of sight is

- a. a curse **b. a riddle** c. a lesson d. a poem

II. Answer the following questions in a word/sentence or a phrase each:

1. Who is the voice of the poem?

Ans. : The voice of the poem is of a blind boy

2. "You mourn my hapless woe", who is sympathizing with whom?

Ans.: The people are sympathizing with the blind boy

3. Who do you think is the person addressed as 'you' in the poem?

Ans.: The person who is addressed as 'you' in the poem is the people.

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

Ans. : How can sun make day and night is the riddle to the blind boy.

5. What is it that the blind boy cannot enjoy?

Ans.: The blind boy cannot enjoy the blessings of sight.

6. How do others feel about the blind boy?

Ans.: Others feel sad about the blind boy.

7. Who makes day and night of the blind boy?

Ans.: The blind boy himself makes his day and night

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VOCABULARY
OPPOSITES / PREFIXES

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Love X Hate | 64. Tell X Ask |
| 2. Full X Empty | 65. Buy X Sell |
| 3. Broad X Narrow | 66. Right X Wrong, Left |
| 4. Kind X Cruel / Unkind | 68. Remember X Forget |
| 5. Lose X Gain | 69. Give X Take |
| 6. Life X Death | 70. Master X Servant |
| 7. Dirty X Clean | 71. Master X Student |
| 8. Weak X Strong | 72. Before X After |
| 9. Reward X Punishment | 73. Big X Small |
| 10. Soft X Hard | 74. Vanish X Appear |
| 11. Bold X Timid (coward) | 75. Glad X Grieve |
| 12. Laugh X Weep (cry) | 76. Fast X Slow |
| 13. Arrive X Depart | 77. Superiority X Inferiority |
| 14. Arrival X departure | 78. First X Last |
| 15. Same X Different | 79. Dream X Realize |
| 16. Long X Short | 80. Alive X Dead |
| 17. Slow X Fast | 81. Celebrate X Mourn |
| 18. Accept X Reject / Refuse | 82. Affluent X Poor |
| 19. Young X old | 83. Generous X Miser |
| 20. True X False | 84. Good X Bad |
| 21. Right X Wrong | 85. High X Low |
| 22. Rich X poor | 86. Active X Passive |
| 23. Brave X Timid | 87. Outer X Inner |
| 24. Encourage X Discourage | 88. Famous X Notorious |

- 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

- 89. Best X Worst
- 90. Stronger X Weaker
- 91. Special X Ordinary
- 92. Silly X Great
- 93. Together X Singly
- 94. Attack X Defend
- 95. Heavy X Light
- 96. Defeat X Victory (win)
- 97. Proud X Humble
- 98. Reward X Insult
- 99. Aristocratic X poor
- 100. Generosity X Miserliness
- 101. Oblige X Refuse
- 102. Dry X Wet
- 103. Won X Lost
- 104. Acknowledge X Reject
- 105. Widow X Widower
- 106. Lady X Gentleman
- 107. Hard X Soft
- 108. Patriot X Traitor
- 109. Less X More
- 110. Silent X Aggressive
- 111. Mean X Great
- 112. Brave X Coward
- 113. Glad X Sad

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<p>50. Certain X Uncertain</p> <p>51. below X Above</p> <p>52. Reprimand X Praise</p> <p>53. Achievement X Failure</p> <p>54. Profit X Loss</p> <p>55. Initially X Finally</p> <p>56. Serious X Casual</p> <p>57. Great X Silly</p> <p>58. Grieving X Enjoying</p> <p>59. Bitter X Sweet</p> <p>60. Strong X Weak (feeble)</p> <p>61. Mighty X Feeble</p> <p>62. Miser X Generous</p>	<p>114. Happy X Unhappy</p> <p>115. Quit X Join</p> <p>116. Present X Absent</p> <p>117. Stop X Allow</p> <p>118. Full X Empty</p> <p>119. Notice X Ignore</p> <p>120. Poverty X Richness</p> <p>121. Foolish X Wise</p> <p>122. Empty X Full</p> <p>123. Clever X Foolish</p> <p>124. Order X Request</p> <p>125. Beautiful X Ugly</p> <p>126. Charming X Ugly</p>
<p>127. Ever X Never</p> <p>128. Prolific X Barren</p> <p>129. Open X Close</p> <p>130. Save X Spend</p> <p>131. Cool X Hot</p> <p>132. Frown X Smile</p> <p>133. Bud X Flower</p> <p>134. More X Less</p> <p>135. Leader X Follower</p> <p>136. Former X Later</p> <p>137. New X Old</p> <p>138. Ancient X Modern</p>	<p><i>PREFIXES</i></p> <p><i>IN</i></p> <p>1. Ability X inability</p> <p>2. Accurate X inaccurate</p> <p>3. Active X inactive</p> <p>4. Adequate X inadequate</p> <p>5. Animate X inanimate</p> <p>6. Applicable X inapplicable</p> <p>7. Appropriate X inappropriate</p> <p>8. Capable X incapable</p> <p>9. Comparable X incomparable</p> <p>10. Complete X incomplete</p>

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- 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
- 152. Highest X Lowest
- 153. Feat X Failure
- 154. Easy X Difficult
- 155. Mighty X Feeble
- 156. Native X Foreign
- 157. Tough X Smooth
- 158. Never X Always
- 159. Wrong X Right
- 160. Friend X Enemy
- 161. Sunrise X Sunset
- 162. Phenomenal X Ordinary
- 163. Bright X Dim

- 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

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<p>164. Tragedy X Comedy</p> <p>165. Professional X Amateur</p> <p>166. Unique X Common</p> <p>167. Sad X Happy</p> <p>168. Permanent X Temporary</p> <p>169. Civilization X Barbarism</p> <p>170. Civilized X Barbarous</p> <p>171. Kind X Cruel</p> <p>172. Hot X Cold</p> <p>173. Gay X Sad</p> <p>174. Light X Shadow</p> <p>175. Shut X Open</p> <p>176. Near X Far</p> <p>177. Enter X Exit</p> <p>178. Dirty X Clean</p> <p>179. Quiet X Noisy</p> <p>180. Strict X Lenient</p> <p>181. War X Peace</p> <p>182. Slavery X Freedom</p> <p>183. Painful X Painless</p> <p>184. Thankful X Thankless</p> <p>185. Merciful X Merciless</p> <p>186. Difficult X Easy</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>IM</i></p> <p>1. Balance X imbalance</p> <p>2. Material X immaterial</p> <p>3. Mature X immature</p> <p>4. Measurable X immeasurable</p> <p>5. Memorial X immemorial</p> <p>6. Mobile X immobile</p> <p>7. Mobilize X immobilize</p> <p>8. Mortal X immortal</p> <p>9. Modest X immodest</p> <p>10. Moral X immoral</p> <p>11. Movable X immovable</p> <p>12. Mutable X immutable</p> <p>13. Partial X impartial</p> <p>14. Patient X impatient</p> <p>15. Perfect X imperfect</p> <p>16. Perfection X imperfection</p> <p>17. Permanent X Impermanent</p> <p>18. Personal X impersonal</p> <p>19. Possible X impossible</p> <p>20. Polite X impolite</p> <p>21. Probable X improbable</p> <p>22. Precise X imprecise</p> <p>23. Proper X improper</p> <p>24. Pure X impure</p>
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<p><i>DIS</i></p> <p>1. advantage X disadvantage</p>	<p><i>MIS</i></p> <p>5. fortune X misfortune</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------

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

UN

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

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

IR

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

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

Non

1. Sense X nonsense
2. Stick X nonstick
3. Stop X nonstop
4. Flammable X nonflammable
5. Vegetarian X nonvegetarian
6. Controversial X noncontroversial

UN

25. selfish X unselfish
26. touchable X untouchable
27. worthy X unworthy
28. tidy X untidy
29. usual X unusual
30. well X unwell

MIS

1. behave X misbehave
2. calculate X miscalculate
3. chance X mischance
4. conduct X misconduct

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

1. Give one word for, "Say something not clearly enough"
2. Give one word for; "speak in a very unkind way"

Ans: Mumble

Ans: Sneer

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 3. One word for, “feeling in a way that things will not improve” | Ans: Gloomily |
| 4. One word for, “to make movements with hands and arms” | Ans: Gesticulation |
| 5. One word for, “small creature of the spider family with a poisonous sting” | Ans: Scorpions |
| 6. One word for, “One word for, “make someone suffer great mental pain” | Ans: Rack |
| 7. One word for, “a person enters a building in order to steal” | Ans: Burglar |
| 8. One word for, “one who is trained in doing acts of public service” | Ans: Scout |
| 9. One word for, “treat someone very kindly and protect the person too much from anything unpleasant” | Ans: Molly-coddle |
| 10. One word for, “One who travels to work place daily” | Ans: Commuter |
| 11. One word for, “the man that a woman is engaged to” | Ans: Fiancé |
| 12. One word for, “to say something with some effort” | Ans: To grind out |
| 13. One word for, “a stitch that is used to sew a wound together” | Ans: Suture |
| 14. One word for, “a piece of land in which fruit trees are grown?” | Ans: Orchard |
| 15. One word for, “someone whose job is to look after a school or building” | Ans: Janitor |
| 16. One word for, “a very large farm” | Ans: Ranch |
| 17. One word for, “a group of people related to family that existed long ago” | Ans: Descendant |
| 18. One word for, “an area of small loose stones, especially on a mountain” | Ans: Scree |
| 19. One word for, “the bottom surface of the foot” | Ans: Sole |
| 20. One word for, “feeling or showing happiness and enthusiasm” | Ans: Excited |
| 21. One word for, “a great performer, especially a musician” | Ans: Maestro |
| 22. One word for, “an event that does not follow the laws of nature and is believed to be caused by God” | Ans: Miracle |
| 23. One word for, “a person who is especially good at some art or achievement” | Ans: Wizard |
| 24. One word for, “discussing issues and making decisions carefully” | Ans: Deliberation |
| 25. One word for, “a narrative composition in rhythmic verse suitable for singing” | Ans: Ballad |
| 26. One word for, “remark intended to hurt somebody’s feeling” | Ans: Taunts |
| 27. One word for, “a word made from the first letters of the name of any organisation” | Ans: Acronym |
| 28. One word for, “of scientific method of finding out about a crime” | Ans: Forensic |
| 29. One word for, “a vehicle used for travelling or carrying things into space” | Ans: Rocket |
| 30. One word for, “a person who dies for the sake of his / her country | Ans: Martyr |
| 31. One word for, “a person who is interested in his own thoughts” | Ans: Introvert |
| 32. One word for, “the person who loves his country” | Ans: Patriot |
| 33. “To make something happen very quickly” | Ans: Trigger |
| 34. An act to find people with right skills or experience for a particular job” | Ans: Headhunt |
| 35. “The act of judging one’s own behaviour or character” | Ans: Criticism |
| 36. “Knowledge or information about a subject” | Ans: Lore |
| 37. “Something that people do not know anything about it” | Ans: Mystery |
| 38. “A great effect on you that you feel very happy” | Ans: Overwhelming |
| 39. “A feeling of friendship when people work together” | Ans: Camaraderie |
| 40. “A move to a more important position” | Ans: Promotion |
| 41. “Art of making figures in stone, wood, metal etc.” | Ans: Sculpture |
| 42. “The art of producing beautiful writing” | Ans: Calligraphy |
| 43. “Large turbulent waves moving towards the land” | Ans: Breakers |
| 44. “A private room on a ship or boat” | Ans: Cabin |

11. In that film **cast** is not good (caste, cast) We should eradicate **caste** system
12. She has a very good eye **sight** (site, sight) I purchased a **site** in Mysore
13. Farmers go to **dairy** to give the milk (dairy, diary) I have a habit of writing **diary**
14. **Hare** is a cute animal (hare, heir) He is the only **heir** of that property
15. Gandhiji is an **ideal** person (idol, ideal) Indians follow **idol** worship
16. Every day we **pray** to god (prey, pray) Lion is waiting for its **prey**
17. Ramesh told me an interesting **Story** (story, storey) That building has four **storeys**

COLLACATION

“A group of words that often go together or that are likely to occur together is called Collocation”.

Combine the word in Column A with its collocative word in B 1- Mark

A	B	ANSWERS
1. Book – worm, ant, hand, pen		Ans: Book - warm
2. Long – small, hen, run, food		Ans: Long - run
3. Earth – land, water, quake, sun		Ans: Earth - quake
4. Railway – station, chair, run, stop		Ans: Railway - station
5. Post – book, box, paper, table		Ans: Post - box
6. Honey – moon, sun, star, earth		Ans: Honey - moon
7. Wall – door, table, clock, journey		Ans: Wall - clock
8. Blood – post, water, book, bank		Ans: Blood - Bank
9. Photo – studio, table, lady, man		Ans: Photo - studio
10. Money – coins, letter, stamps, order		Ans: Money - order
11. Charming – girl, hot, answer, book		Ans: Charming - girl
12. Self – discipline, myself, mother, stars		Ans: self - discipline
13. Wheel – stool, paper, book, chair		Ans: Wheel - chair
14. Police – nurse, conductor, constable, stand		Ans: Police - constable
15. Hand – pants, sari, socks, kerchief		Ans: Hand - kerchief
16. Twinkling – stars, moon, sun, earth		Ans: Twinkling - star
17. Break – lunch, dinner, fast, last		Ans: Break-fast
18. Freedom – fighter, boxer, wrestler, swimmer		Ans: Freedom-fighter
19. Leave – answer, question, letter, box		Ans: Leave-letter
20. Brisk – run, walk, sing, dance		Ans: Brisk-walk
21. Shake – leg, mouth, hands, eye		Ans: Shake-hands
22. Mouth – talking, eating, watering, and licking		Ans: Mouth-watering
23. Nuclear – land, weapon, bottle, bolt		Ans: Nuclear-weapon
24. Speedy – recovery, damage, task, time		Ans: Speedy-recovery
25. Emergence - road, train, chain		Ans: Emergency-chain
26. Hiding - front, home, place		
27. Wary - faces, pictures, soldiers		
28. Tenuous - catch, cradle, hold		

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29. Unexpected - turn, chair, dance
30. Steel - railing, seat, platform
31. Ladies - train, compartment, penthouse
32. Young - giant, man, set
33. Ragged - gloves, work, cupboard
34. Reckless - joker, fool, singer
35. Frightening - truth, fear, joy
36. Modern - traffic, logic, science
37. Unbridled - nose, tongue, eyes
38. Quick - temper, sight, vision
39. Authoritative- character, run, manner
40. Mutinous - mechanic, scientists, sailors
41. Speedy - recovery, walk, reading
42. Quick - cure, walk, sleep, cry
43. Fast - bus, train, ship, jet
44. Commit - answer, homework, mistake, wrong
45. Do - home work, food, money, noise
46. Strong - water, milk, honey, coffee
47. Take - race, chance, walk, haircut
48. Catch - electricity, flood, fire, storm
49. Make - money, business, home work, house
50. Arm - chair, bench, table, desk
51. Lay - attention, emphasis, notice, order
52. Wavy - girl, hair, lady, story
53. Commit - crime, suicide, success, mistake

Ans: Lay- emphasis

Ans: Wavy – hair

Ans: Suicide

GRAMMAR (LANGUAGE USE)

Question tag 1 mark

If we want to add appropriate Question Tag, must follow the following rules.

1) A question tag is formed by repeating the helping / auxiliary verb used in the statement.

Bhuvan **is** a good boy, **is**.....

2) If the statement is in positive, the question tag will be in negative.

Bhuvan is a good boy, **isn't**

3) If the statement is in negative, the question tag will be in positive.

Bhuvan is **not** a naughty boy, **is**.....

4) The subject of the question is always pronoun, not noun.

Bhuvan is a good boy, **isn't he**.....

5) Put the question mark [?] at the end of the question tag.

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Bhuvan is a good boy, **isn't her?**

6) A question tag is formed by using do/does/did, when the statement is in the simple present / simple past tense.

She plays Tennis, doesn't she?

I teach English, don't I?

Mr. Kadlimatti wrote a poem, didn't he?

7) With 'I am', the question tag takes 'aren't I?'

I am a teacher, aren't I?

8) The imperative sentence expressing command or request, the question tag is 'will you?'

Switch on the fan, will you?

Please give me some money, will you?

9) The imperative sentence expressing offer or invitation, the question tag takes 'won't you?'

Have a cup of tea, won't you?

Come in, won't you?

10) With "let's" expressing proposal or suggestion the question tag takes "shall we?"

Let's go home now, shall we?

Let's eat something, shall we?

11) If the imperative sentence begins with 'let' and expressing permission, the question tag takes "will you?"

Let them play here, will you?

Let me work, will you?

12) 'This/ that' are used as a subject in the statement becomes 'it' in question tag and these / those becomes 'they'

This is a book, isn't it?

These are dolls, aren't they?

I. Add suitable question tags.

1. He could play very confidently.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| a. Couldn't he? | b. Could he? | c. Can he? | d. Can't he? | Ans.: Couldn't he? |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------|

2. You cannot help others.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| a. Can he? | b. Can't he? | c. Could he? | d. Will he? | Ans.: a. Can he? |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|

3. She is Nishchitha.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| a. isn't she? | b. Is she | c. does she? | d. did she? | Ans.: a. isn't she? |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|----------------------------|

4. Raghav is singing a song.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| a. isn't he? | b. is he? | c. was he? | d. wasn't he? | Ans.: a. isn't he? |
|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------|---------------------------|

5. Latha is not reading.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| a. is he? | b. isn't he? | c. will he? | d. won't he? | Ans.: a. isn't he? |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|

6. I work hard.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| a. Don't I? | b. Do I? | c. Does I? | d. do we? | Ans.: Don't I? |
|-------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|

7. We worked hard.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|----------|----------------------------|
| a. Did I? | b. Didn't I | c. Didn't we? | d. Do we | Ans.: c. Didn't we? |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|----------|----------------------------|

8. They have two books.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Haven't they? | b. Have they? | c. has she? | d. had they | Ans.: a. Haven't they? |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|

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9. She has written in.

- a. hasn't she? b. has she? c. haven't they? d. had she? **Ans.: a. hasn't she?**

10. He will tell us truth.

- a. won't he? b. will he? c. can he? d. could he? **Ans.: a. won't he?**

11. Let's start, now,.....? The question tag to be used above is.

- a. Can we? b. Shall we? c. do we? d. must we? **Ans.: b. Shall we?**

12. The officer drives the car. The question tag to be used for the above is

- a. does he? b. doesn't he? c. is he? d. isn't he? **Ans.: doesn't he?**

13. Lift the table. The question tag to be used for the above is

- a. won't you? b. can't you? c. can you? d. couldn't you **Ans.: won't you?**

WH QUESTION WORDS

WH – question words	Kannada meaning	Used for
Who	ÀiÀiÁgÄÄ	Person
Whom	ÀiÀÄjUÉ, ÀiÀiÁgÄÉÄÄß	Person
Whose	ÀiÀÄgÄ, ÀiÀiÁgÄzÄÄ	Person
What	KEÄÄ, KEÄÉÄÄß	Animal & thing
Which	ÀiÀiÁÄÄ, ÀiÀiÁÄzÄÄ	Animal & thing
When	ÀiÀiÁÄUA	Time
Why	KEÉ, ÀiÀiÁPE	Reason
Where	J°è	Place
How	éÉÄUÉ	Method
How many	JµÄÄÖ	Number
How much	JµÄÄÖ	Quantity
How long	JµÉÉÖvÄÄÜ	Long time
How far	JµÄÄÖ zÄÄgÄ	Distance
How often	JµÄÄÖ ,Ä°	How many time

FORMING QUESTION

- 1) Frame a question according to the tense of the verb.
- 2) Use the appropriate WH question word.

3) Frame a question to get the underlined or italicized word / sentence as an answer.

- 1) Usha was a beautiful girl. **Ans: Who was beautiful girl?**
- 2) Bhuvan has *five shirts*. **Ans: How many shirts Bhuvan has?**
- 3) Shakuntal is going to market *to buy vegetable*. **Ans: Why is Shakuntala going to market?**

4) Read the conversation”

Mary : Hi! Maya, where are you going?
 Maya : I am going to Agra *to see the Taj Mahal*.

Frame a question to get the underlined or italicized word / sentence as an answer.

- a) When was Maya going to Agra?
- b) Where is Maya going to?
- c) Why is Maya going Agra?
- d) How was Maya ging to Agra?

ANS: c) Why is Maya going Agra?

5) They see the P.M. in the parliament?

- a. Where do they see in the P.M.?
- b. Where did they see the P.M.?
- c. Where did he see the P.M.?
- d. Who is the P.M.?

Ans: a. where do they see in the P.M.?

INFINITIVE

1. Read the conversation:

Philip: Good morning John, How are you?
 John: Very good morning, I’m fine, thank you.
 Philip: Where are you going?
 John: I am going to medical store to bring medicines.

Which one of the following is infinitive?

- a. going b. am c. to bring d. going to **Ans: c. to bring**

2. Read the following sentences and identify the infinities:

Sachin: When do you come, Shruti?
 Shruti: I am coming tomorrow.

- a. come b. coming c. Am d. Do **Ans: b. Coming**

ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE

If we want to change active voice into passive form , we have to follow some rules:

- 1) A sentence can be separated into subject, verb and object.

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Bhuvan wrote a letter

Sub v o

2) The object of the sentence must be turned into subject.

A letter

3) The 'be' form must be used according to the tense of the verb

A letter is

4) The past participle form of the verb must be used

A letter is written

5) Preposition 'by' must be added.

A letter is written by

6) The subject must be made the object.

A letter is written by Bhuvan.

Subject	Object
I	Me
We	Us
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
They	them

a. Read the conversation

A : Have you completed the work?

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

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

a. That work was attended to now

b. That work is being attended to now

c. That work is attended to now

d. That work will be attended to now

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

1. The chief guest distributed the prizes

a. The prizes were distributed by the Chief Guest

b. The prizes are distributed by the Chief Guest

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2. Read the conversation:

Hamiz : When will he come here, Santhosh?

Santosh : Don't know, He com any time.

The most appropriate model verb in the blank is a. must b. will c. can **d. might**

3. A: You may live without food and water for sometime

B: But we not live without air. a. can b. shall c. could d. would

4. A: A Chrnoic cold will came a great deal of discomfort.

B: So I be careful about it. a. should b. would c. may d. could

5. "How can I trick that crow? Thought the fox. Then he went to the crow and asked if he..... permit him to talk.

a. would b. shall c. will d. could

6. "The monk would get up early. Rain or Sun, he be always seen on the road in the morning.

a. could b. should c. might d. dare

7. No house can be properly kept without a house wife. This definition of house..... include the children.

a. must b. might c. need d. can

8 An incorrect posture can strain our backs. This be avoided

a. must b. need c. can d. might

9. A: The train is about to move.

B: If run fast to catch the train

a. have to b. might c. may d. can

10. Computers can provide information on any topic with the click of the mouse. Some peoplethink that

they will replace the teachers in future.

a. may b. might c. have to d. shall

11. What sort of job you like? In your new job you like? In your new job you may have a chance to go abroad.

a. would b. will c. shall d. should

12. Sickness may be defined as the unhealthy condition of body. Fevers be classified into many kinds.

a. can b. have to c. Might d. must

Identify the language function: (1 MARK)

1. Could you please spare some time, sir?

a. request b. apolize c. order d. Questioning

2. You're absolutely right

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

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

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

4. I'm really grateful to you

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

5. I'm very sorry

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

6. You should consult a doctor

a. ordering b. expressing agreement c. **Suggesting**

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

a. **sympathizing** b. giving direction

8. Shut the door

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

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

a. **giving direction** b. seeking

10. Read the conversation and choose the language function of the italicizes sentence:

Class teacher : Who will tell a story?

Students : Sir, Geetha

Class teacher : Geetha, please tell a story.

a) Order b) Request c) Obey d) Advice **Ans: b) Request**

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