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## **INDEX**

SL NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO
01	A HERO	5-10
02	GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE	10-12
03	THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS	12-17
04	OUALITY OF MERCY	18
05	GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO	18-22
06	DR B R AMBEDKAR	22-27
07	THE SONG OF INDIA	27-30
08	THE CONCERT	30-35
09	JAZZ POEM TWO	36-37
10	COLOURS OF SILENCE	37-43
11	THE BLIND BOY	43
12	NARAYANAPURA INCIDENT	44-46
13	A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED	46-47
14	COLLACATIONS	47-18
15	ANTONYMS	49-50
16	PREFIXES	50-52
17	SYLLABLES	53
18	ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION	53-55
19	HOMOPHONES	55-56
20	QUESTION TAGS	56-57
21	IF CLAUSES	57-58
22	LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS	58-59
23	INFINITIVES	59-61
24	APPROPRIATE TENSE FORM	61-63
25	AUXILIARIES	63-64
26	PREPOSITIONS	64-65
27	LINKERS	65-66
28	DEGREES OF COMPARISION	66-68
29	ARTICLES	70-71
30	FRAMING QUESTIONS	71-72
31	CO ORDINATING CUNJUCTIONS	72-73
32	JUMBLED WORDS	73-74
32	EDITING	74-75
33	REPORTED SPEECH	75-77
34	STORY DEVELOP	77-79
35	PROFILE WRITING	79-80
36	PICTORIAL READING	81-82
37	ESSAY WRITING	82-84
38	LETTER WRING	84-86
39	UNSEEN PASSAGE	86-87
40	PASSIVE VOICE	87-88

## A HERO

## TWO MARKS QUESTIONS:

- 1. What comment did Swami make when he heard the newspaper report?
  - \* Swami felt it was not possible for a boy to fight with a tiger.
  - \* It must have been a strong and grown up person who had done this.
- 2. What challenge did Swami's father put to him? Why did Swami conclude that father's proposition was frightful?
  - \* Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone in the office.
  - \* Swami felt that it was frightful proposition.
  - \* He had always slept beside his granny and if there is any change in the arrangement kept awake trembling all night.
- B. When there was silence in the office room some noises reached to Swami's ears. What were they?
  - \* Swami could hear the ticking of the clock.
  - \* The rustle of trees.
  - \* The sound of someone snoring and the humming of some night insects.
- 4. What did Swami feel when he saw something moving in the darkness? What did he do?
  - \* Swami was filled with horror.
  - \* He imagined that it was the devil who would pull him out and tear him to pieces.
  - \* He decided to save himself, when the figure came nearer he crawled out of the bench, caught hold of it and dug his teeth into it.
- 5. Why were the congratulations showered on Swami?
  - \* Swami had bitten the burglar thinking that it was a devil.
  - \* The burglar's cry of pain brought Swami's father and others to the scene leading to his arrest.
  - \* Everybody felt that Swami was a hero and congratulations showered on him.
  - \* How was Swami honoured by his classmates, teachers and the headmaster?
  - \* Congratulations showered on Swami.
  - \* His classmates looked at him with respect and teachers patted his back.
  - \* The headmaster said that he was a true scout.
- **6.** Give instance to show that the granny had great love for Swami.
  - \* When Swami's father insisted him to sleep in the office room alone Swami's granny asked his father why he was disturbing him as he was sleeping.
- 7. Who do you think was wiser? Swami or his father? Justify your answer.
  - \* Swami's father wanted his son to become brave and give up his fear of the dark.
  - \* Swami's father understood the importance of courage.

- \* So he challenged his son to sleep alone in the office room.
- \* Swami's father is a wise man.

## 8. What was Swami's plan to change the subject? What was the result?

- \* Swami told his father loudly and with a great deal of enthusiasm, "We are going to admit even elders in our cricket club here after. We are buying brand new bats and balls." Our captain has asked me to tell you.
- \* But his father compelled him to sleep in the office room.
- \* Why did Swami think his father's proposition was unpleasant/frightful?
- \* Swami was afraid of sleeping alone.
- \* So, he used to sleep beside his granny.
- \* His father asked him to sleep alone in his office room.
- \* So, it was a frightful proposition for Swami.

## 9. Do you think Swami was really a hero? Give reasons for your answer.

- \* Swami noticed that something was moving towards him.
- \* He thought that it might be a ghost and he bit that something.
- \* That something was a burglar.
- \* If the burglar had not come on that day, Swami would not have become a hero.

## THREE MARKS QUESTIONS:

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

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

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

- \* Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone in the office room that night.
- \* Swami was filled with fear and tried desperately to make his father change his mind.
- \* He told his father that he would sleep alone from the first of the next month.
- \* But his father did not agree.

- \* He then told his father that the office room was dusty and there must be scorpions behind the law books.
- \* He also told his father that the cricket club would buy brand new bats and balls and would admit even elders in the cricket club.
- \* His father did not listen to him. He insisted that he should sleep alone in the office room.

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

- \* Swami crept under the bench, shut his eyes tight and covered himself with the blanket.
- \* Soon he felt asleep. He began to have a nightmare that a tiger was chasing him and he could not escape from its claws.
- \* With desperate effort he opened his eyes.
- \* As he lay in fright he heard a rustling sound.
- \* He tried to look out in the darkness and saw something moving.
- \* Hr felt that it was the devil who would surely attack him.
- \* He crawled from the bench, caught hold of the figure and bit it hard to save himself.

#### THREE MARKS EXTRACTS:

## 1. "He wished that the tiger had not spared the boy."

a) What do the underlined words imply?

These words mean that he wished that the tiger had killed the boy.

b) Why did Swami have such thoughts?

Swami was upset and frightened because his father had asked him to sleep alone to prove that he was courageous.

c) How can you say that Swami would have been happy if the tiger had not spared the boy? If it so Swami would not have been asked to sleep in his father's office room alone.

#### 2. "Aiyo, something has bitten me."

a) Who is the 'me'?

The burglar.

b) Why had he been bitten? or Why had the 'something' bitten him?

Swami thought that it was the devil who had come to attack him. So he bit him to save himself.

c) How did the speaker suffer as a result of being bitten?

On being bitten, the speaker let out a cry and screamed in agony and fell down.

## 3. The inspector said, "Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?"

a) Why do you think the inspector said this?

The inspector felt that he was a brave boy who had helped the police to catch a notorious burglar.

b) What was Swami's reply?

Swami replied that he would join the police.

c) Do you feel swami would be happy to do so? Give reason for your answer.

Swami had caught the burglar by accident. He definitely did not want to be a police man because he was no courageous.

## 4. "No wonder he wanted to be sleep before I could return home. Clever boy!"

a) Who did Swami sleep with before his father returned?

With his grandmother.

b) Why do you think Swami had gone to sleep before his father's return?

Swami still did not have courage to sleep alone. He was afraid; his father would force him to do so.

c) Do you think his father was angry with for this? Give a reason to support your answer.

The father uses the phrase 'clever boy'. This may have been said affectionately, not out of anger.

## 5. "Congratulations were showered on Swami next day."

a) Why was Swami congratulated?

Swami had bitten one of the most notorious house breakers of the district which led to his arrest. So congratulations were showered on him.

b) Do you think he deserved the praise? Give reason for your answer.

Swami had bitten the burglar out of fright. He was not really a hero.

c) What does 'Congratulation' mean in the context?

#### COMPLIMENTS/GOOD WISHES:

#### 1. "No, you must do it now."

a) Who is the 'you'?

Swami

b) When did the speaker say so?

When Swami's father asked his son to sleep in the office room alone, Swami wanted to escape from this. He told his father that he would sleep from the first if next month.

c) Why did he ask him to do so?

Swami's father wanted to test his son's courage because he had said that courage was not important to fight the tiger.

## 2. "Why do you look at me when you are saying it."

a) Who does 'me' refer to?

Swami's mother.

b) Why did she say?

Looking at his wife Swami's father said that he did not like the way his son was brought up.

c) Who should he look and why, according to the speaker?

According to the speaker, Swami's father should look at his mother; it was she who had spoiled him.

## B. The inspector said, "Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?"

a) Why did the inspector ask Swami to join the police?

The inspector thought that Swami was courageous because he had caught a notorious burglar.

b) What was Swami's reply?

Swami replied that he would certainly join the police.

c) What did Swami want to become later in his life?

An engine driver, a railway guard or a bus conductor.

## 4. "Don't talk to me, and don't let anyone call me even if the house is on fire."

a) Who said this?

Swami.

b) Who did he say this to?

To his grandmother.

c) Why did he say so?

His father had asked him to sleep in the office room alone that night. He wanted to escape from this. He knew that his father would come at any time and force him.

## 5. "You think you are wiser than the newspaper."

a) Who is the 'you'?

Swami

b) What was in the newspaper?

The story of a brave boy.

c) What made the speaker say so?

Swami said that a boy can't fight the tiger. He must be a strong grown-up man. He said that he would not believe the news.

## 6. "If you do it, I will make you the laughing stock of your school."

a) Who said this and to whom?

Swami's father to Swami.

b) What is the 'it'?

Swami used to sleep with his granny or his mother every day.

c) How would the speaker make him the laughing stock?

Swami's father threatened him that he would tell all his friends at school, "Swami is afraid of sleeping alone in the dark. So he sleeps with his granny or his mother."

## 7. "There might be scorpions behind your law books."

a) Who said these words and to whom?

Swami to his father

b) When did the speaker say so?

When father forced to sleep in the office room that night.

c) What made him say so?

It was a trick to escape from sleeping in the office room.

#### POEM: GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

#### TWO MARKS QUESTIONS:

### 1. Why does the poet call his grandmother a genius?

- \* The poet's grandma learnt to climb a tree at the age of 6.
- \* She could climb trees even at the age of 62.
- \* She could not live without it.

## 2. At what age did the grandma learn to climb the tree? Who taught her?

- \* The poet's grandma learnt to climb a tree at the age of 6.
- \* Her brother taught her.

#### 3. What did the doctor recommend? What was the reaction of the children to this advice?

- \* The doctor took granny's temperature and said that she should spend a week in bed.
- \* The children were relieved that there was nothing serious.
- \* They tucked her up in bed.

## 4. How did grandma feel while she lay in bed? What did she ask for as soon as she was better?

- \* Grandma felt miserable as she lay in bed, looking at the trees she loved to climb.
- \* As soon as she was stronger, she refused to lie down.
- \* She called her son and asked him to build her a house in a tree top.

#### 5. "My dad knew his duties." What did he think his duty was?

- \* As soon as she was better, grandma called her son and told him that she wanted a house in a tree top.
- \* Her son was dutiful and in accordance with her wishes, immediately started to build a house for her on a tree.

## 6. "Both the speaker and his father were considerate towards grandma," substantiate this statement.

\* As grandma could no longer climb trees, she asked her son to make a house for her on top of a tree.

- \* Her son set to work immediately.
- \* The poet helped his father in building the house.
- \* When grandma moved up, he would climb up every day with glasses and a tray and sit with her while she drank sherry.

#### THREE MARKS EXTRACTS:

## 1. "My grandmother was a genius."

a) Whose grandmother was a genius?

The poet's grandmother.

b) Why did he call her a genius?

She could climb any kind of tree swiftly. She climbed trees even at the age of 62.

c) What does 'genius' mean in the context?

A gifted person.

## 2. "I strongly recommend a quiet week in bed."

a) When did the doctor say this?

The doctor took Granny's temperature and said that she should stay in bed for a week.

b) How did the family members react?

The family members were relieved and tucked her in bed.

c) What did granny feel?

Grandma however was really miserable.

#### 3. Then she sat up and said, "I'll lie here no longer"

a) What does 'here' refer to?

The word 'here' refers to be in bed'.

b) Why was granny forced to lie down?

She climbed a tree but could not come down. People rescued her with great difficulty. The doctor took her temperature and advised her to be in bed for a week.

c) What did she ask for once she felt stronger?

She asked her son to build a house on top of the tree.

#### 4. "And she called for my father and told him undauntedly"

a) Who does 'my father' refer to?

The poet's father (Ruskin bond)

b) What did she tell him?

She asked her son to build a tree house.

c) What did he do?

He built her a house on top of the tree.

d) What does 'undauntedly' mean in the context?Without hesitation

#### SUMMARY OF THE POEM GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE:

- \* The poet's grandmother learned to climb tree from her brother when she was 6 years old.
- \* Even in her old age she used to climb the trees.
- \* People advised her to stop climbing the trees and grow old gracefully.
- \* But she did not accept their words and laughed at them and said she would grow old disgracefully.
- \* One day she climbed the tree but could not come down.
- \* She was rescued with great difficulty from the family members.
- \* Family members consulted the doctor and doctor strictly advised her to take bed rest for a week.
- \* She felt miserable in the bed.
- \* The moment she became stronger she asked her son to build a tree house.
- \* Her son is very caring person and dutiful man. He built a tree house for his mother.
- \* She got it and lived like a queen in her house on the tree.

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

#### TWO MARKS QUESTIONS:

## 1. "There's a girl by the tracks!" How did the girl fall on the tracks?

- \* Roma Talreja adjusted herself near the door of crowded ladies compartment of the Mumbai local train.
- \* She tried to find some space to stand safely on. But jammed between other women.
- \* Suddenly she got pushed, lost her foothold and was thrown out of the coach.
- \* What did Baleshwar Mishra do as he saw the girl lying next to the tracks?
- \* On seeing the girl on the tracks, Baleshwar Mishra immediately pulled the red emergency chain of his train.
- \* As the train slowed he asked the other passengers to go with him and help the girl.
- \* When other passengers did not come to help him he bravely jumped off the still moving train and rushed towards the girl.

## 2. Who volunteered to help Baleshwar? How did he help him?

- \* A tempo truck driver volunteered to help Baleshwar.
- \* He helped him to lay the girl down in the back of his truck and drove them to a small hospital.

\* As this hospital did not have enough facilities he drove Baleshwar and the girl to a bigger hospital where she could treated well.

### 3. How did the doctors at Devine Multi Specialty Hospital treat Roma?

- \* The medical director of the hospital saw the condition of the patient and immediately admitted her to the ICU without paper work.
- \* X-rays were taken out and the doctors found that all she needed was deep wound sutures.
- \* She was well taken care of. She was recovered within a few days.

## 4. Why did Baleshwar revisit the spot where Roma had fallen?

- \* Dinesh, Roma's brother had told him that her cell phone and hand bag were missing.
- \* Baleshwar revisited the spot where Roma had fallen.
- \* With the help of Railway Employee he was able to recover some of her belongings.

#### 5. When Roma recovered, what did she tell about her savior Baleshwar?

- \* Roma was amazed to hear about the manner in which she had been rescued.
- \* She wondered how a stronger could jump off a train and risk his life for her.
- \* She could not imagine what would have happened to her if Baleshwar had not been there.
- \* She felt that could never repay him what he had done.

# 6. Baleshwar remarked that the people of Mumbai were afraid. According to him, why were they afraid? Why do you think he had this opinion?

- \* Baleshwar felt that the people of Mumbai were afraid of getting trapped in the courts or with the police.
- \* Baleshwar had appealed to the people in his train compartment to help the girl on the tracks. But no one volunteered.
- \* When he stood on the road with the injured girl in his arms several motorists drove by but no one stopped.

## 7. Baleshwar had a good memory. Do you agree with this? Justify your answer.

- \* Yes, Baleshwar had a good memory.
- \* Roma had given him her Brother's cell phone number before she lost conscious again.

  He quickly memorized it and was able to contact Roma's brother and inform him about it.

## 8. The doctor at the Devine Multi Specialty hospital admitted Roma without any formalities. What made him to do so?

- \* When Roma was brought to the hospital the doctor saw the extent of injuries.
- \* Her condition was critical.
- \* So the doctor admitted her to ICU without any paper work.

#### 9. If Baleshwar had not come forward to help Roma what would have happened to her?

\* When Roma was thrown out of the compartment she was seriously injured and was unconscious.

- \* If Baleshwar had not come forward and taken her to the hospital in time she would have bled to death.
- 10. What did Roma say about Baleshwar after her recovery?
  - \* Roma said, "I can't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar had not been there.
  - \* I think it is astonishing that a strange man would jump off a moving train and risk his life.
  - \* I can never repay Baleshwar.

## THREE MARKS QUESTIONS:

- 1. Give a brief account of how Baleshwar helped the girl on the tracks?
  - \* Baleshwar saw a girl lying on the tracks.
  - \* He jumped off the moving train and ran towards the tracks.
  - \* Nobody came help him. So he took her in his arms and reached the road.
  - \* He waited patiently with the girl in his arms for a long time.
  - \* Finally truck driver stopped and helped him to take her to the hospital.
  - \* In the hospital she was given first aid and doctor advised to take her to larger hospital.
  - \* Baleshwar did this and the girl got the necessary medical care.
  - \* Within few days she recovered fully.
- 2. The Dalai Lama says, "Love and compassion are the true religions to me. But to develop this, we do not need to believe in any religion." How does this relate to the lesson "There's a Girl by the Tracks"?
  - \* Every human being is created by god.
  - \* It is we who created caste, creed, colour and religion.
  - \* Love and compassion are the true religion.
  - \* This concept is clearly pictured in the lesson. When Baleshwar saw a girl lying in the tracks he jumped off the moving train.
  - \* He took her to the hospital got her admitted.
  - \* If Baleshwar had not done so the girl would have died.
  - \* While doing so he didn't bother about her identity, caste, colour and religion.
  - \* The doctor admitted her in ICU without any paper work. He took personal care.
  - \* This lesson makes us understand that true religion is not caste, creed or colour but love and compassion.

#### THREE MARKS EXTRACTS:

- 1. "Take the girl to Airoli" suggested the cop, "There's a hospital there".
  - a) What happened to the girl?

The girl had met with an accident.

b) Why did Baleshwar not agree to this?

Airoli was ten kms away. Baleshwar felt that it would take a lot of time to get there.

c) What did he do instead?

Baleshwar took her to the smaller hospital which she was given treatment.

#### 2. "Roma stirred her eyes fluttered open".

a) Where was Roma at that time?

Roma was on in the truck.

b) What could have made her react so?

Roma was taken to the hospital in the vehicle suddenly lurched forward. This probably stirred Roma and she opened her eyes.

c) How did her reaction help Baleshwar?

Seeing this quickly, Baleshwar asked her name whom he could call. Roma gave her name and her brother's phone number.

### 3. "Oh, I could not thank him, "Baleshwar thought.

a) Who is the him?

'Him' refers to truck driver.

b) Why was Baleshwar unable to thank him?

The truck driver helped him to take Roma to the hospital but soon he slipped away from the hospital so he could not thank him.

c) What does it reveal about the truck driver?

It reveals that truck driver is a good man. He does not expect anything but always ready to help others.

#### 4) "I think it is an astonishing thing that a stranger jumped off a train and risked his life for me."

a) Whom does 'I' refer to?

'I' refers to Roma.

b) Who is the stranger?

The stranger is the Baleshwar Mishra.

c) How did the stranger help the speaker?

The stranger helped the speaker by taking her to hospital.

## 3. "Let us go and help her."

a) Who shouted like this?

Baleshwar shouted like this.

b) Who wanted help?

Roma Talreja wanted help.

c) Why did not others come to help?

Others were afraid of court and police.

## 4. I am new to Mumbai but I have noticed that people here are afraid."

a) Why had he come to Mumbai?

He came to Mumbai in search of job.

b) Whom does I refer to?

Lefers to Baleshwar.

c) Why were the people afraid?

People were afraid of police and court.

#### 5. "please help me to take her to a hospital"

a) Who did the speaker seek help from?

From the truck driver.

b) Why did he have to take her to the hospital?

Roma had fallen from a moving train and had hurt herself and met with an accident.

c) What was the response to his request?

Many drivers did not stop. At last one truck driver stopped his truck and took Roma to the hospital.

## 6. "Ten minutes later, they arrived at a small hospital."

a) Who does 'they' refer to?

Baleshwar and Roma arrived at a small hospital in a truck.

b) How did the nurses help?

The nurse took Roma in and gave basic first aid.

c) Why did the doctor advise them to go to a nearby hospital?

Roma was seriously injured in the accident. The hospital lacked the facility of personnel and equipment.

## 7. "Chacha, can I borrow your mobile?"

a) Who is 'Chacha'?

The truck driver.

b) Who did the speaker want to speak to?

The speaker wanted to speak to Dinesh Talreja, Roma's brother

c) What did he want to say?

He wanted to say that his sister met with an accident and they were taking her to Divine Multispecialty Hospital in Ghansoli.

# 8. That's when they noticed that the driver having done all he could had slipped away with his truck "Oh I couldn't thank him."

a) How had the truck driver helped Baleshwar?

The driver stopped his truck and took Roma to the smaller as well as bigger hospitals.

b) What might be reason for the truck driver to slip away without telling Boaleshwar?

The driver took Roma who had met with an accident to the hospital. He might have feared that if he stayed there for some more time, police may come to the hospital and question him. Another reason might be that he did not expect even a word of thanks for his service.

c) Why did Baleshwar want to thank him?

The driver stopped the truck and took Roma to the hospital otherwise the girl would have died.

## 9. "Help me, "Baleshwar pleaded.

a) Who did Baleshwar request for help?

Baleshwar requested the tempo truck driver for help.

b) Why did he request for help?

Roma was severely injured and he wanted to take her to the hospital.

c) How did the other help him?

The tempo-truck driver took both Baleshwar and Roma to the smaller hospital and also Divine multi-Speciality hospital in his truck.

d) What does 'plead' mean?

Request or to ask something in a serious and emotional way/ beg

## 10. I can't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there?

a) Who is the 'I'?

Roma Talreja

b) Where was the speaker then?

In the hospital

c) What does 'there' refer to in the context?

There refers to the place where Roma had fallen on the tracks.

d) When did the speaker say these words?

The speaker said when she felt better.

e) What would have happened to the speaker?

The speaker would have died.

## POEM: QUALITY OF MERCY:

## QUOTE FROM MEMORY

The quality of mercy is not strain'd; The attribute to awe and majesty,

It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;

Upon the place beneath, It is twice blest:

But mercy is above this sceptred sway;

It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.

It is enthroned in the heart of kings;

Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes. It is an attribute to God himself;

Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes

And earthly power doth then show likest god's

The throned monarch better than his crown. When mercy seasons justice.

His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,

#### GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO:

#### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO THREE SENTENCE EACH:

- 1. "don Anslmo's dress makes us think that he might be poor" why?
  - \* Don Anselmo lived in a small house.
  - \* His coat was old, green and faded.
  - \* He wore torn gloves.
  - \* He carried a cane which was the skeleton of a worn-out umbrella.

## 2. What makes you think that Don was a gentleman?

- \* Don was a man of principles. When Americans offered him twice the money (2400 dollars).

  Don refused to accept it.
- \* It was because he had agreed to sell his property for 1200 dollars.
- \* He had planted a tree in the name of the child when a child born in his village.

## 3. Why were the Americans willing to pay double the amount to Don for his land? Why did Don refuse to take it?

- \* The surveyor measured Don's land. It was found that his land was more than 8 acres, almost double the extent.
- \* So the Americans were willing to pay double the amount 2400 dollars.
- \* Don said that he had agreed to sell his land for 1200 dollars. As he was a man of principles, he refused to take more.

#### 4. The Americans were really good people. Give example.

\* When Americans came to know that Don's orchard measured more than 8 acres, they were willing to pay Don double the amount 2400 dollars. Don said that the trees in the orchard did not belong to him but to the children.

- \* The Americans instead of taking legal action bought the trees individually from Son's descendants.
- 5. Why didn't the Americans take legal action against Don? How did they get the ownership of the trees?
  - \* Don was a generous person. He had refused to take double the amount from the Americans.
  - \* When Don told the Americans that he did not own the trees but the children owned them, they did not take legal action against him because of his generosity.
  - \* They bought the trees from the descendants of Don.
- 6. "Don Anselmo was passionate about his land and the children of Rio En Medio." Justify.
  - \* Don Anselmo had inherited the land from his mother. He tilled the land.
  - \* Almost everyone in the village was his relative.
  - \* He had planted a tree for everyone in the village was his relative.
  - \* He felt that the trees belonged to the children.
  - \* He told the story-teller that he had sold only the land but not the trees.
- 7. "Don Anselmo and the Americans were generous in their own way." Give examples.
  - \* The story-teller offered 2400 dollars to Don Anselmo. But Don Anselmo refused to take it because he had agreed to sell his land to the Americans for 120 dollars.
  - \* Legally, the trees in the land belonged to the Americans. As Don was a generous person, they bought the trees from the descendants of Don instead of taking legal action.

## ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR TO SIX SENTENCES EACH:

- 1. Don Anselmo and the Americans were generous in their own ways. Explain.
  - \* Don Anselmo was a man of principles.
  - \* He refused to take money offered by the Americans.
  - \* He took money which earlier agreed upon.
  - \* The Americans were good people. When they came to know the land was more than 8 acres they were ready to pay more money than agreed earlier.
  - \* They did not want to cheat old man.
  - \* When the old man asserted that the trees belonged to the children of the village, they bought the trees individually from the villagers.
- 2. "I did not sell the trees because I could not, they are not mine." How did the old man support this statement?
  - \* The old man explained that he was the oldest person in the village.
  - \* Almost everyone was related to him.

- \* After he became the owner of the house, he planted a tree for every child that was born in the village.
- \* So the trees in the orchard belonged to the children.
- \* Every young person in the village owned a tree.
- \* There was no way he could sell the trees along with the land.

## 3. Don Anselmo's reaction to the offer of money was not unexpected. Justify the statement.

- \* Don Anselmo agreed to sell his land and house to the Americans for 1200 dollars.
- \* The land was 8 acres, but story-teller told that it was more than 8 acres that is 1600 acres.
- \* He further said that Americans were good people and they will pay you double money.
- \* But the old was not agreed and refused take extra money.
- \* He had agreed to take 1200 dollars for the land and house and he would keep up his word.
- \* The man's reaction was truly unexpected.

# 4. What problem did the Americans face after purchasing the property from Don? How the problem was finally solved?

- \* The Americans got the property from Don and moved into the house after a month.
- \* They found that children of the village came to the orchard and play.
- \* They played under the trees and took blossoms.
- \* The Americans requested and complained to Don about the disturbance of the children in the orchard.
- \* Don replied that the land was his but trees in the orchard belonged to the children.
- \* He said that he planted a tree when a child was born in the village and therefore the trees belonged to them.
- \* At last the Americans bought the trees from the villagers.

## 5. Give a brief account of the dialogue between the story-teller and Don Anselmo before the signing of the deed.

- \* Just before the deed was to be signed, the story-teller told Don Anselmo that they had got the land surveyed and it was discovered that his property extended to eight acres more.
- \* The Americans were good people and offered to pay him double the amount.
- \* The old man did not jump at the offer.
- \* Instead he felt insulted. He declared that he had agreed to sell his land and house for twelve hundred dollars and that was the price he would accept.
- \* The story-teller tried to make him change his mind but it was useless.
- \* Finally the deed was signed according to the old man's wishes.

# 6. At last, the problem of ownership was resolved, but it took a long time. What might be the reasons for it?

- \* The old man sold his land and house to the Americans.
- \* Soon after they moved in, the children of the village began to overrun the orchard and spend most of their time there.
- \* This was brought to the notice of Don Anselmo and he was asked to stop the children.
- \* Don Anselmo claimed that he had sold the land to them but not the trees.
- \* He had planted a tree for each child born in the village and the trees belonged to the children, not to him.
- \* The owners were left with no choice.
- \* They had to buy the trees individually from the villagers and this took a long time.

#### THREE MARKS EXTRACTS:

## 1. "One day they came back to the office to complain."

a) Who does 'they 'refer to?

To the Americans

b) Who did they complain about?

The Americans complained about the children coming to their orchard.

c) What was their complaint about?

They complaint that the children came to the orchard and played under the trees and took blossoms.

When they were asked not to come and play, they just laughed and talked back.

## 2. "This was bad, Don Anselmo" I pleaded.

a) Who pleaded?

The story-teller.

b) What does 'this' refer to?

Don said that he sold only the land but nit the trees.

c) What was Don's reply? or How did Don defend that he was not wrong?

Don explained, hat when a child was born in the village; he planted a tree in its name. Therefore the trees belonged to the children and he had no right to sell them.

## 3. "I did not sell the trees because, I could not, they are not mine."

a) Who, according to the speaker did the trees belong to?

According to the speaker, the trees belonged to the children.

b) When did the speaker say so?

The story-teller highlighted the legal point. He said to Don, when one sells the property he sells also everything that is grown on the land. Therefore trees belonged to the Americans.

c) What made the speaker say that the trees were not his?

Don told the story-teller that when a child was born, he planted a tree in its name. Therefore the belonged to the children and were not his.

## 4. "I argued with him but it was useless."

a) Who argued with him?

The story-teller argued with him.

b) Who does the 'him' refer to?

The word 'him' refers to Don.

c) What was his argument?

The story-teller told Don that his land was more than 8 acres and almost twice the size and the Americans were prepared to pay him for the additional land.

d) How did the others react to it?

Don said that he had already agreed to sell his land for 1200 dollars and he would not accept more.

## 5. "One day they came back to the office to complain."

a) Who does 'they 'refer to?

To the Americans

b) Who did they complain about?

The Americans complained about the children coming to their orchard.

b) What was their complaint about?

They complaint that the children came to the orchard and played under the trees and took blossoms.

When they were asked not to come and play, they just laughed and talked back.

## c) "I sold them my property because I knew they were good people, but I did not sell them the trees in the orchard."

a) Who did he sell the property to?

Don sold his property to the Americans.

b) When did the speaker say these words?

The Americans complained that children came to their orchard and played under the trees. The story-teller requested Don to stop the children from entering the orchard.

c) Was the speaker legally right in not selling the trees? Give reason for your answer.

The speaker was not legally right. When he sells the property it means whatever grows on it belongs to the buyer (Americans). Legally speaking, Don had also sold the trees.

#### DR B R AMBEDKAR

## ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO THREE SENTENCE EACH:

- 1. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar had a great thirst for books when he was a student. Explain.
  - \* Throughout his life Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was a voracious leader.
  - \* He had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought books by curtailing his daily needs.
  - \* In New York he purchased about 2,000 books and that they to be sent to India in 32 boxes.
- 2. How did the fourteenth amendment to the US Constitution and Mahatma Phule influence on Dr.B.R.Ambedkar?
  - \* While in U.S.A. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was drawn to the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the U.S.A. which gave freedom to the Black Americans.
  - \* He was at once the parallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India.
  - \* On returning India he was greatly influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule, the votary of classless society and women's up liftment.
  - \* This made him to devote all his time and talents for the betterment of his underprivileged brethren.
- 3. There were great luminaries on the Drafting Committee Dr. Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot. Give reasons.
  - \* Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee.
  - \* He was tactful, frank and had utmost patience. He explained clearly the meaning and scope of the different provisions of the Draft constitution.
  - \* He explained the most complicated legal concepts which could be easily understood even by a layman.
- 4. Write a short note on Dr.B.R.Ambedkar's idea/perception of the three pillars of state.
  - \* Dr.B.R.Ambedkar had a clear idea about mutuality of the legislature, the Executive and the judiciary.
  - \* He said that the jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammeled.
  - \* He had a sense of the importance of the sole of citizens.
- 5. What are the significant observations of Dr. Ambedkar on the constitution?
  - \* The constitution is a fundamental document which defines the position and power of the three organs of the state –the executive, the judiciary and the legislature.
  - \* It also defines the powers of thee executive and legislature as against the citizens.
  - \* The other purpose of constitution to limit their authority to avoid tyranny and oppression by the legislature and the Executive.
- 6. Nehru choose Dr.Ambedkar as the law minister. What might have improved Nehru to do so?
  - \* Ambedkar had a great skill in law and legislation.

- \* He had the vision of social justice.
- \* Therefore, Nehru chose him to be Law Minister of India.

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

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

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

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

#### 9. The Constitution is a fundamental document. What does it contain?

- \* The constitution is a fundamental documentwhich defines the position and power of the three organs of the state- the legislature, the execututive and the judiciary.
- \* It also defines the powers of executive and legislature as against the citizens.

## 10. What is the purpose of a constitution?

- \* The purpose of the constitution is not merely to create the organs of the state but to limit their authority.
- \* If no limit is imposed upon the authority of the organs, there will be complete tyranny and oppression.

## 11. "In the four decades and more since independence much progress has been achieved in equality of opportunities to the people." Name a few such opportunities.

- \* Members of scheduled castes find the doors opened for them.
- \* No legal bar exists for self-expression and self-advancement.
- \* They have enrolled themselves in engineering, medical, technical and administrative courses.
- \* They have occupied the posts of judges, ambassadors, governors etc.

## 12. "There are only two caste divisions in the world according to Buddha and Avvai." Name them.

- \* According to Buddha there are only two divisions but not castes in the society. They are the noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome.
- \* According to Avvai, there are only two castes and they are the charitable who give and are superior and the misers who do not give and are inferior.

#### 13. What do the Buddha and Avvai say about the caste distinctions?

- \* According to Buddha there are only two divisions but not castes in the society. They are the noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome.
- \* According to Avvai, there are only two castes and they are the charitable who give and are superior and the misers who do not give and are inferior.

## READ THE EXTRACTS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:

#### 1. He had an insatiable thirst for books.

a) Who is the "he"?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b) Who had an insatiable thirst for books?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

c) What does "insatiable" mean?

That cannot be satisfied

d) Illustrate an example for the above statement?

He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. He purchased about 2,000 old books in New York.

## 2. He saw at once the parallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India

a) Who does 'he' refer to?

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar

b) What is the parallel situation mentioned here?

Situation of Black Americans in the USA and situation of the depressed classes in India.

c) How were the "depressed classes" in India at that time?

They were exploited.

3. They brought about a veritable revolution in social thought.

a) Who are 'they'?

Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

b) What 'revolution' is referred to here?

Bringing equality between higher castes and depressed classes.

c) How did they bring about the revolution?

Dr.B.R. Ambedkar reminded the depressed classes of their rights to equality and Gandhiji reminded the higher castes of their duties towards the depressed classes.

## 4. Who could have dreamt that one born to a Mahar family would one day become not only a Law Minister but a Law –Maker....?

a) Who is referred to as 'Law Minister' here?

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

b) Who chose him to be the Law Minister?

Jawaharlal Nehru.

c) Why is he recognized as the Law maker?

Because he had skills in the field of law and legislation.

#### 5. I have no doubt whether we agree with him or not in many matters, that perseverance.

a) Who said this?

Jawaharlal Nehru.

b) Who does 'Him'refer to?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

c) When did the speaker say these words?

At the time of Ambedkar's death.

#### 6. The one who took such an important part in our activities has passed away.

a) Who said this?

Jawaharlal Nehru.

b) Who passed away?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkaru.

c) What is the meaning of the phrase 'passed away'?

It means dead

#### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN EIGHT TO TEN (8 to 10) SENTENCES:

- 1. There were great luminaries on the Drafting Committee. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot. Give reasons.
  - \* Dr.B.R.Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot of the Drafting Committee as his explanation to the assembly was done with great patience, tact and frankness.
  - \* He unraveled the most complicated legal concepts in a simple language which even the laymen understood. It was a rare gift. He had done this task matchlessly.
  - \* He understood the distinctive needs of our own society by drawing examples and experiences of other nations and subsequently raised the magnificent system, brick by brick which now stands as the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India.

#### 2. What is the significant observation of Dr.B.RAmbedkar on the constitution?

- \* Dr. Ambedkar made a significant observation on the constitution.
- \* He observed that the constitution is a fundamental document which defines the position and power of the three organs of the state-the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.
- \* The purpose of a constitution is not merely to create the organs of the state but to limit their authority also.

\* If no limitation was imposed upon the authority of these organs, there will be complete tyranny and oppression.

## 3. How did Dr.B.R.Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi try to wipe out caste discrimination from India?

- \* The British rulers exaggerated caste distinctions and divided the people of India in order to strengthen their power over us.
- \* Both Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar rejected the caste system and declared the oneness of the Hindu community.
- \* Gandhiji did so by reminding the higher castes of their duty towards the depressed classes and Baba Saheb did the same by reminding them of their rights to equality with the higher and more powerful castes.
- \* With one person stressing the duties and the other stressing the rights, together they brought about a revolutionary change in the social thinking.

#### THE SONG OF INDIA

## ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO THREE SENTENCE EACH:

- 1. Why is the poet querulous'? What does he want to do?'
  - \* The poet is querulous because the motherland did not wish to listen a song about physical features, temples, dams and lakes, technology of the nation.
  - \* The poet wants to sing a song that is pure and which will remain in memory forever.
- 2. What are the epics? Why does the poet call the temples as epics in stone'? OR How are the Indian temples, epics in stone'?
  - \* Epics are long poems, typically the ones derived from ancient oral tradition, narrating the deeds and adventures of heroic or legendary figures or the historyof a nation.
  - \* The poet calls temples "epics in stone" because each temple has a story to unfold.
  - \* Moreover, on the walls of each temple, there are numerous sculptures narrating many a story.
- 3. What, according to the poet, is the contribution of the seers and prophets?
  - \* The seers and the prophets guide the man who is alone on his pilgrimage.
  - \* In other words, they offer spiritual guidance.
  - \* They put people on the right path with their teachings and preaching.

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

\* The poet is querulous because the motherland did not wish to listen a song about physical features, temples, dams and lakes, technology of the nation.

- \* The poet wants to sing a song that is pure and which will remain in memory forever.
- 5. Write in brief the vision of the future of India.

OR

## What does the Motherland writing the Book of 'Morrow' signify?

- \* "The Book of the Morrow" refers to the future of India.
- \* Despite all the squalor, dirt, problems and poverty, the Mother is still hopeful of a bright future.
- \* She is protective towards her children and knows that the morning is going to be bright without the nightmare.
- 6. Write in brief your vision of the future of India.
  - \* According to the poet, the future of our country can open up on mother's forehead.
  - \* It is like earth's destiny.
  - \* All the sorrows and sufferings come to an end and the new things and views will make the people happy.
  - \* The Sun God will protect the earth and save all.
  - \* I envision of a very bright future for India.
  - \* An India where all its people work hard for the development of the country.
  - \* All Indians should be happy and live harmoniously with each other.
  - \* There should be no discrimination and all the people should be treated as equal.

#### READ THE EXTRACTS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:

- 1. "Shall I sing of your clear dawn with its pure gold-streaks?"
  - a) Who is the 'I'?

The poet.

b) Who is the speaker addressing?

Mother India

c) What does clear dawn with its pure gold streaks suggest?

The beauty of the early morning with the golden rays of the sun.

- 2. "Sing of the wrinkled face Indexing ignorance."
  - a) Who should sing this?

The poet

b) Who gives this suggestion?

Mother India

c) What does 'Indexing ignorance' refer to?

The old and illiterate people of the country.

# 3. "Said the mother in indignant words. That beat into my ears like a gong. That flew about me, a pitiful thing, like great white birds"

a) Who is the speaker?

The mother India.

b) What does 'that' refers to?

The path followed by the seers and prophets.

c) What is the figures of speech mentioned here?

Simile

d) Why does speaker say so?

Because the path that seers and prophets followed beat into her ears like gong because the path flown about her as pitiful thing.

### 4. 'Is there no song that I can sing of you'

1) Who does 'I' refer to?

The poet

2) What feeling does speaker express in the line?

The poet is querulous.

3) Why does the speaker feel so?

Mother India rejects all the appeal of the poet to sing a song for her.

## 5. 'Nervous, I yet would ask, deeming it my task.'

a) Who is the speaker?

The poet

b) What would the speaker yet ask?

To sing a song for her.

c) What does the phrase 'my task' refer to?

Singing a song for mother India in praising its glorious history.

d) Why does the speaker feel nervous?

The mother India does not ready to accept his request for singing song.

## 6. 'Shall I sing of your rock cut temples, epics in stones,'

a) Who is the listener of this line?

Mother India.

b) What does the phrase 'epic in stone' refer to?

The stories of Ramayana and Mahabharatha are sculpted in Indian temples.

c) What does the line tell about?

It tells about rich and glorious culture and heritage of India.

## 7. 'A song bathed in the stainless blue unvapouring in the void?'

a) Who is the speaker?

The poet

b) When does the speaker make the statement?

When mother India rejects all the song the poet the poet wants to sing for her, the poet feels like that.

c) What does the phrase 'unvapouring in the void'?

A song doesn't disappear into nothingness.

#### SUMMARY OF THE POEM SONG OF INDIA

- \* This poem is in the form of a dialogue where the two speakers are the poet and the mother India.
- \* The poet wishes to sing depicting the natural beauty of India like the snow-capped Himalayas, the three seas, the rock cut temples, the dawns, the lakes, the shipbuilding yards, the steel-building yards, the steel-mills.
- \* But Mother India tells him to sing a song of the beggars, lepers who swarm the streets.
- \* She asks him to sing for millions of people who work hard to earn a iron men who came in the wake of strikes.
- \* The poet gets annoyed and asks why he could not sing any song whole heartedly in her praise "Mother India raises on hearing his words, looking beautiful draped in clear blue sky with milky white oceans moving around her.
- \* She writes the "The Book of the Morrow" in which she wants a glorious India where people do not suffer, where they are literate and not biased by caste and class system.
- \* She wants an India which is free from the darkness of ignorance and which is full of the light of the light of the knowledge.

## THE CONCERT

## ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO THREE SENTENCE EACH:

- 1. Why did Smitha get excited after reading the newspaper?
  - \* Smitha got excited after reading the newspaper because it had the news of Pandit RaviShankar's music concert at the Shanmukhananda Auditorium the next day.
- 2. Why did Smitha's family move to Bombay?
  - \* Smitha's brother Ananth was suffering from cancer.
  - \* They moved to Bombay from their native town Gaganpur, so that he could be treated at the cancer hospital in the city.
- 3. For a moment, Smitha had forgotten something. What was it?

\* For a moment, Smitha had forgotten that Ananth was very ill and not in a position to go to the concert.

## 4. Do you consider Ananth a talented boy? Justify your answer.

- \* Yes, Anant was a talented boy.
- \* He was the best table tennis player in the school and the fastest runner.
- \* He was learning to play the Sitar and was already able to compose his own tunes.

## 5. "They had come with high hopes", what hopes did Ananth's parents have?

- \* Ananth's parents had high hopes in the miracles of modern science.
- \* They thought that he would be cured in the hospital
- \* Then he could talk and run again and hoped that he would become a great satirist one day.

#### 6. What did the doctors say to Ananth's parents? Were they words of hope or words of despair?

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

#### 7. Why were the neighbors surprised?

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

## 8. Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha performed in the boy'shouse. How was this an unusual incident?

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

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

- \* Ananth was a music lover and was also learning to play sitar.
- \* Listening to Sitar maestro's music and attending his concert was the chance of life time for Anant.

#### 10. 'Suddenly a daring thought came to her' what was the daring thought?

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

#### 11. How did Smitha enjoy the concert?

- \* Smitha was spellbound by the music.
- \* As the first notes came over the air, she felt as if the gates of enchantment and wonder were opening.
- \* But every beat of Tabla reminded her of Ananth's voice.

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

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

#### 13. Why did Ananth's mother have a catch in her throat?

- \* Ananth was suffering from cancer and he was bed-ridden. When he heard of Pandith Ravi Shankar's recital.
- \* He excitedly raised himself up on his elbows.
- \* This made Ananth's mother emotional.
- \* She murmured with a catch in her throat.

#### READ THE EXTRACTS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:

- 1. Pandith Ravi Shankar is a busy man. You must not bother him with such a request."
  - a) Who said these words?

The moustachioed man

b) Who made this request?

Smitha

c) What was the request?

To come to her house to play sitar for her brother.

#### 2. "What shall we do, Ustad Saheb?"

a. Who put this question?

Pandith Ravi Shankar

b. Who was Ustad Saheb?

Tabla master.

c. When did the speaker say these words?

When Smitha

## 3. "They could not believe their eyes." It is..... it is not possible," they said.

a. Who does 'they' refer to?

The neighbours of Smitha

b. What was not possible, according to them?

Pandith Ravi Shankar, a great Sitar player and Ustad Allah Rakha came to Smitha's house to play the Sitar for Ananth.

c. Why did they think so?

Pandith Ravi Shankar was a great Sitar player. He was a very busy man who would have no time to come to Smitha's house and play the Sitar for the boy. When they saw Pandith Ravi Shankar and the tabla master, they were surprised.

#### 4. "They had come with high hopes"

a. Who does they refer to?

Smitha's family.

b. What were their high hopes?

They hoped that Ananth would be cured of cancer as there were expert doctors in the hospital. Ananth would again walk and run and take part in the forthcoming table tennis tournament. He would also play the Sitar.

c. Why were their hopes not fulfilled?

Ananth's condition grew worse. The doctor asked Smitha'family to take him home and give him whatever he likes. They understood that ananth would not live for many days.

## 5. "I spoke to him and he will come tomorrow morning"

a. Who is the 'I'?

Smitha

b. Who did he speak to?

To pandith ravi Shankar.

c. What did he speak to him?

The speaker spoke to pandith ravi Shankar about the sickness of Ananth and his desire to listen to the Sitar. As Ananth was not in a position to come, she requested Pandith Ravi Shankar to come to her house and play the Sitar for her brother.

## 6. You'll wake him up. You know he needs all the sleep and rest he can get"

a. Who was sleeping?

Anant was sleeping.

b. Why does he need rest?

Ananth was suffering from cancer and had become very weak. So he needed rest.

c. What was happening there?

Smitha was reading newspaper loudly.

## 7. "But they did not voice their fears"

a. What did Ananth's parents fear?

Ananth's parents feared that the boy had not many days to live.

b. Why did speaker behave towards him

They knew that he had not many days to live

c. How did they behave towards him?

They laughed, talked and surrounded Anant with whatever made him happy. They fulfilled his every need.

## 8. "Enjoy yourself, lucky you!"

a. Who considered as lucky?

Smitha

b. Why is she lucky?

She is lucky because she was going to attend the music concert of Pandit Ravi Shankar, with her ather.

c. Why did speaker say like this?

Ananth could not go because of his ill health

## 9. "Tomorrow morning we perform for the boy"

a. Who would perform for the boy?

Pandit Rivishankar and -Ustad Allah Rakha would perform for the boy.

b. Why would they perform?

Because they understood the boy's pathetic condition.

c. Where was the concert arranged?

The concert was arranged at the apartment / in Ananth's home.

## 10. "I must hear him and see him."

a. Who is the 'I'?

Ananth

b. Who did he want to see?

Pandith Ravi Shankar.

c. What did he want to hear?

His sitar playing.

## 11. "Sh-sh", said her mother pointing to the figure sleeping on the bed.

a. Who is the 'figure' referred to here?

Ananth

b. What does 'Sh' mean?

To keep quiet.

c. Who did the speaker say this to?

To Smitha

## 12. 'A walk in the park might make you better.'

a. Who suggested this and to whom?

Aunt Susheela suggested this to Smitha.

b. What made the speaker suggest this?

When she saw that Smitha is in sadness, she suggested a walk in the park might make Smitha feel better.

c. How did Smitha react to it?

Smitha went to the park and had a walk.

#### 13. "This is not the last time they are going to play."

a. Who said this and to whom?

Mother said to Ananth.

b. Who does 'they' refer to?

Pandith Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha.

c. What would the play?

Pandithji would play the Sitar and Ustadji would play the Tabla.

#### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR TO SIX (4 to 6) SENTENCE EACH:

## 1. Why do you think that Smitha and Ravishankar deserve the appreciation of readers?

- \* Smitha and her brother Ananth had practiced the Sitar.
- \* Smitha came to know that there was a concert by Ravi Shankar.
- \* She could not take Ananth with her because he was suffering from cancer.
- \* She went to the concert with her father and enjoyed Ravi Shankar's recital.
- \* She wanted her brother also to listen to Ravi Shankar's playing the Sitar.
- \* So, she approached Ravi Shankar and told him about Anatha's condition and requested him to come to her house and play the sitar.
- \* No one could imagine that a great musician like Pandith Ravi Shankar would accept her invitation.
- \* He accepted her invitation.
- \* He played for the boy.
- \* Anant was happy and in the next moment he was no more.

#### JAZZ POEM TWO

## ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO THREE (2 to 3) SENTENCE EACH:

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

- \* The Jazz player has a wrinkled old face.
- \* He is unshaven and has a tired look.
- \* He wears faded blue shirt. An old neck tie and jacket.
- \* His shoes too are old and worn out.

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

- \* The Jazz player is a poor, old man.
- \* He has led a hard life.
- \* He is tired and keeps his head down.

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

\* The Jazz player wants to convey to the world that he is a black man who can draw people towards religion and convey the message of God through his music.

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

- \* As the Jazz player starts to play on the saxophone he is no longer an old, black man.
- \* He produces wonderful music and appears to be like a bird flying higher and higher.

## 5. Why does the poet say that the Jazz player is no longer a man when he plays?

- \* When he starts plying he forgets his age and misery.
- \* He gets immersed in the music and is in a world of his own.
- \* It appears as if he is a bird flying higher and higher.

## READ THE EXTRACTS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:

## 1. "his rundown shoes have

Paper in them and his

Rough unshaven face shows

Pain in each wrinkle."

a) Why do the shoes have paper in them?

Because they are old and torn and he has put paper in them to be able to wear them.

b) What does the description of the face suggest?

The Jazz player was a poor man. He has led a hard life

c) What does 'pain' mean in the context?

Sufferings

### 2. "gently he lifts it now

To parted lips, see? to

Tell all the world that

He is a Black Man."

a) What does he lift?

The Jazz player lifts an old alto Saxophone to his lips.

b) How had he kept it?

The saxophone lay across his chest, supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger.

c) What message does he want to convey?

Though his music, he wishes to convey the message of god to his listeners.

### 3. "He is no longer a man, no not even a black man, but (yeah!) a bird"

a) When is he no longer a man?

As the Jazz player begins to play on his Saxophone he is a changed man.

b) What do these lines suggest?

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

c) Why is he compared to a bird?

When the Jazz player started playing he was like a bird flying higher and higher.

# Describe the physical appearance of the Jazz player. What special skill did he have?

- \* this poem vividly describes an old Jazz player and how he is transformed when he plays the music he loves.
- \* The Jazz player has a rough unshaven face and sagging stomach.
- \* He wears a faded blue shirt, a loose necktie and an old jacket.
- \* His shoes are rundown.
- \* Across his chest is an old alto Saxophone supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger.
- \* The Jazz player at first has a weary expression on his face.
- \* He keeps his head down and appears lifeless.
- \* When it is his turn to play he lifts the Saxophone to his lips.
- \* Suddenly he is filled with a new life.
- \* He is no longer a helpless old man.
- \* There is power in his music which draws people to listen.
- \* The poet says that now he is no longer an ordinary man.
- \* He is like a bird flying higher and higher totally lost in the beautiful music he predeceases

#### COLOURS OF SILENCE

# ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 2 TO 3 SENTENCE EACH:

### 1. Sathish discovered another pastime. What was that?

- \* Sathish sat on his bed. He began filling pages and pages with doodles.
- \* His strokes varied with his moods-angry, soothing and humorous.
- \* He was good at Urdu calligraphy.
- \* So, sketching came naturally to him.

# 2. Why was sathish's father against drawing? What did he tell his son?

- \* Father felt that Sathish would not make a living out of drawing.
- \* He told his son that artists live in poverty. He advised him to study in order to get on in life.
- 3. After observing Surendar's work in drawing and painting his father became happy, but he did not openly express this. He left the room returned a couple of hours later. He got Sathish something: what were they?
  - \* Sathish's father went to the shop.
  - \* He returned to the house with tins containing paint, brushes of all sizes and shapes and several rolls of drawing sheets.
  - \* He kept all of them on Sathish's table.

### 4. What awards has Sathish secured?

- \* Sathish was awarded the Order of the Crown for the best architectural design of the 20<sup>th</sup> century for the design of the Belgian Embassy in New delhi.
- \* The Govt. of India has honoured him with Padma Vibhushan.

### 5. How did Sathish meet with an accident?

- \* On a holiday in Kashmir, Sathish had gone hiking with his father and brother.
- \* As they were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids, Sathish looked down at the rushing waters.
- \* His foot slipped and losing his balance he fell into the rapids.

### 6. Why was sathish confined to bed?

- \* Sathish's legs became weak, requiring several operations on them.
- \* He suffered frequently from bouts of fever and infections of the ear.
- \* So he was confined to bed.
- \* He became deaf and he could not bear the silence.

### 7. Many schools refused to take Sathish in. how did it effect him?

- \* Sathish became very moody after he was rejected by the school.
- \* He could not talk freely to others.
- \* Sathish began to avoid going out to play with the other children.

### 8. Sathish read a number of books. what effect did the books have on Sathish?

- \* The books made him feel depressed and left a deep impression on his sensitive mind.
- \* He came to know that there was so much suffering in the world and he thought about this for long hours.

### 9. Give a short description of the bird that Sathish saw one day.

- \* It was a beautiful bird with a longish tail and a black crest.
- \* It was full of energy.
- \* Its eyes moved here and there and its whole body seemed ever ready for flight.

# 10. How did the beautiful bird inspire Sathish?

- \* Sathish stared at the bird for a long time.
- \* After it flew away, he took out his note book and pencil and made a sketch of the bird from memory.
- \* He liked the picture and soon began to spend a lot of time making different sketches.

### 11. Write a short description on the achievements of Sathish Gugral. What do you learn from his life?

- \* Sathish Gujral is among the foremost artists in India, excelling in painting, sculpture and architecture.
- \* Exhibitions of his work have been held all over the world.
- \* He is also writer and has been published four books of his works in the various arts.
- \* From his wife we learn that physical disability is no barrier to success.

### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 4 TO 6 SENTENCE EACH:

1. Narrate the circumstance that compelled sathish to stays at home.

or

### Everything seemed like scences from some pantomime show to Sathish? Why?

- \* One day holiday sathish was hiking with his father and brother.
- \* They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids.
- \* Sathish looked down at the swirling water below him. His foot slipped. He lost his balance and fell into the rapids.
- \* As a result of this his legs and head were injured. His legs became weak.
- \* He suffered frequently from bouts of fever and infections.
- \* He could not hear.

- \* The head master did not allow him to come to school because he was hard of hearing and frequently absent for the class.
- \* His father tried to get admission for him in some other school, but in vain.
- \* When he went outside to play with children, they teased him. Therefore he was compelled to stay at home.
- 1. "physical disability is no barrier to success". Justify the statement with reference to the life of sathish Gujral.
  - \* Sathish gujral, met with an accident and became deaf.
  - \* He was refused admission by schools because he was not a normal boy.
  - \* Boys made fun of him and therefore he remained at home.
  - \* One day he saw a beautiful bird which had a longish tail and crest. That made him take up drawing and painting.
  - \* His father admitted him to one of the best schools of art.
  - \* Within a short time Sathish learnt not only drawing and painting but also about life.
  - \* Today Sathish is one of the best artists in India. Exhibitions of his work have been held all over the world.
  - \* He has published four books in arts.the govt.of india has honoured him with the padma vibhushan.
  - \* He has also been awarded the order of the crown.

### READ THE EXTRACTS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:

- 1. You want to do this very badly, don't you?
  - a. Who said these words?

Sathish's father

b. What do you think made Sathish's father say this?

Though his father was against to it, Sathish continued to drew and paint. His father realized that his son had a great love and talent for art.

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

He bought paints, Brushes of all shapes and sizes and several rolls of drawing sheets for Sathish.

- 2. "He saw a bird that was unlike any he had seen before."
  - a. When did he see the bird?

When, Satish was looking gloomily into the far corner of the garden.

b. What was the most interesting thing about the bird?

The most interesting thing about the bird was its restless energy.

c. What did he do soon after the bird flew away?

He took out a notebook and pencil. He sketched the bird from memory with a few deft strokes.

# 3. "He had discovered another pastime which he could indulge in."

a. Who is the 'he'?

Satish.

b. What was the pastime which he had discovered?

He filled pages and pages with doodles. His strokes varied with his moods.

c. What was his father's reaction?

His father said that it was an idle pastime. He asked him to read books and get some knowledge.

### 4. "We will have to look for a new school," his father said.

a. Why did Sathish's father have to look for a new school?

The school in which Sathish was studying refused to take Sathish into the school.

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

Sathish did not want to go to a school where he couldn't talk to other children and where they would make fun of his deafness.

c. What does to look for mean in the context?

'Search' or' find out'

### 5. "You can learn a great deal of things just by reading."

a. Why do you think Sathish's father encouraged him to read?

Sathish could not goi to school. Being deaf he could not hear things. So, his father encouraged him to read and learn about things.

b. What books did Sathish read?

Sathish read books like 'The life of garibaldi,the work of the' Munshi premchand'.'sarath Chandra and several others.

c. How did these books influence Sathish?

As Sathish began to read, it was as if a whole world opened out to him. He realized that threre were others who had suffered more than him.

### 6. "Sathish! Why didn't you come to school today?"

a. Who asked him this question?

Surendar

b. How many times did he ask this question?

Three times

c. Why did he ask him many times?

He was hard of hearing

d. What reply did he get from Sathish?

Sathish replied that he was not well and he had been down with something or the other.

# 7. "This is a school for normal boys. Why don't you take your son to the school deaf and dumb children?"

a. Who said this and to whom?

The headmaster of the school to Sathish's father.

b. When did the speaker say so?

Sathish was deaf and he would not do well in the school. So the head master suggested to get him admitted to a school for the deaf and dumb.

c. Why did he refuse to admit the boy to his school?

Sathish was deaf and he would not do well in the school. Sathish was deaf and dumb.

# 8. "My son is not dumb, sir. His hearing is a little bad. He is under treatment and will soon be fine".

a. Who argued thus?

Avthar narain (Sathish's father)

b. Who did he argue with?

With the head master

c. When did he argue?

When the headmaster said that he should admit his son in the school that for deaf and dumb.

### 9. "This is an idle pastime. You would do better to read and get some knowledge".

a. Who said this and to whom?

Avthar narain said to his son.

b. What does 'pastime' mean?

Something one enjoys during leisure time.

c. What was his pastime?

Drawing and painting

d. Why did the speaker say that it was an idle pastime?

The speaker thought that Sathish would not get knowledge with an idle pastime. It would be a waste of time.

# 10. "It has been more than 3years since he became ill. How do you think he can recover his hearing?"

a. Who said these words and to whom?

Sathish's mothers said to Avtar narain

b. How did Sathish lose his hearing?

After he met with an accident.

c. When did the speaker says these words?

Sathish father had the hope that Sathish would be able to hear. So, he wanted him to srtudy and be ready for school. He did not like Sathish indulging in idle pastime.

# 11. "We must always be optimistic about his chance of recovering."

a. Who said these words and to whom?

Avtar Narain said this to his wife.

b. Who was pessimistic and about whom? Sathish's mother about sathish's chances of hearing.

c. What made him say so?

Sathish 's mother said to her husband, it has been more than three years since he has been ill, how do you possibly think that he can recover his hearing?

# 12. "Sathish's eyes filled with tears and he did uncharacteristic thing."

a. When did Sathish's eyes fill with tears?

When Sathish's father took some painting things and drawing papers to give Sathish.

b. What does 'uncharacteristic' mean?

Not typical

c. What uncharacteristic thing did he do?

Sathish hugged his father tightly, his heart is full of love for his stern father.

# 13. "You will learn art and make your in your chosen field."

a. What did Sathish want to become?

Wanted to become an artist

b. Why was his father not happy with Sathish becoming an artist first?

At first according to him art would not fetch much money and it would only be a pastime. He wanted him to study and achieve something in his life.

c. How did he encourage him later?

By providing him paints brushes of all shapes and sizes and several roles of drawing sheets.

### THE BLIND BOY

### **MEMORIZATION**

O say what is that thing call'd light, Which I must ne'er enjoy.
What are the blessings of the sight, O tell your poor blind boy!
You talk of wondrous things you see, You say the sun shines bright; I feel him warm but how can he Or make it a day or night?
My day or night myself I make, When'ver I sleep or play;

And could I ever keep awake
With me 'twere always day'
With heavy sighs I often hear
You mourn my hapless woe;
But sure with patience I can bear
A loss I ne'er can know.
Then let not what I cannot have
My cheer of mind destroy:
Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,
Although a poor blind boy.

### NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

### Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentence each:

- 1. Students were marching. How did the police supervise?
  - \* Policemen appeared all along the road.
  - \* Some of them walked in front of the students and some others by their sides.
- 2. Who were Babu and Manju looking for? How was he dressed and what was he holding?
  - \* Babu and Manju were looking for Mohan.
  - \* Mohan was dressed in white pyjamas and cream-coloured shirt.
  - \* He was carrying a picture of Mahatma.
- 3. Who did the students meet at the barred gates? What did they give him? How did he react to it?
  - \* The students met the DSP.
  - \* One of the students handed him a piece of paper.
  - \* The DSP laughed showing all his teeth.
  - \* He took the paper without glancing at it and nodded.
- 4. Why were the students not happy with police officer's behavior? What did they do before they returned?
  - \* The police officer laughed at the students.
  - \* He received the paper but did not even glance at it.
  - \* The students turned their backs on him and one of them shouted Mahatma Ghandhi Ki Jai. Other students shouted back loudly.
- 5. What made the students march in complete silence?
  - \* If the students had created trouble and behaved badly, the police would have arrested them and kept them in gaol.
  - \* They were not prepared to go to gaol.
- 6. What did Patil the sub- inspector tell Amma about her husband?
  - \* The sub-inspector Patil told Amma that her husband and he were classmates and he was far above him.
  - \* He was a scolar and he always helped him.
- 7. What did the sub-inspector tell Ammaa bout the reason for his coming to her house?
  - \* The sub-inspector told Amma, "I heard the Sahib saying that you are having a Cyclostyling machine and your people are making copies of mahatma's speech and hiding some people in your house."

# 8. Mohan burst out again, "What are you doing Amma?" What was Amma doing?

- \* Amma went to the room and gave way the cyclostyling machine and the papers to the sub-inspector.
- \* The sub-inspector said that he would get it out of its way and she could have it when it was safe.

### 9. Why had the students been marching? How was it an unusual march?

- \* The students were marching to give a notice to the collector.
- \* Even though there were policemen, they marched as if the policemen didn't exist.
- \* They marched silently without any slogans.

# 10. A police officer was seen talking to the student leaders. Can you guess what the officer had been talking to them about?

- \* The students met the DSP and one of them handed him a piece of paper.
- \* The police officer didn't even glance at it.
- \* This shows that he might have advised them to go back.
- \* He might have told them to stop their agitation.

# 11. Babu and manju were a bit disappointed with the way students were marching. What was the reason?

- \* The students marched back to their homes when the DSP asked them to go back.
- \* Manju and Babu thought that the students were scared of the police.
- \* According to Manju and Babu the students should have protested.

# 12. What did the police expected about the way of protest? How did the student leaders manage the protest?

- \* The police expected thee students to shout slogans like 'British, Quit India' and cause violence.
- \* This would make the police arrest, beat them up and imprison them.
- \* The students without causing violence gave a notice to the DSP.
- \* They thought that if they were arrested and kept them in prison, it would not be possible to continue their agitation.

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

- \* There was a cyclostyling machine in the mysterious parcel.
- \* The police suspected that Mohan and his family were making copies of Mahatma's speech.

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

- \* Patil, the sub-inspector was the classmate of Mohan's father.
- \* He came to Mohan's house to give a warning about the police raid on his house.

- \* He asked him to give the cyclostyling machine and all other papers pertaining to the agitation against the British.
- \* He assured that he would return the same after the police raid. Amma believed him and gave the cyclostyling machine and papers.

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

- \* People wanted to fight against the British and get freedom.
- \* Some Indians seemed to support the British but they were waiting for the British to quit India.
- \* These people helped the freedom fighters secretly.
- \* The Sub-inspector Patil indirectly helped Mohan.

### GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

- 1. What did Hanif choose as his mission? Why did he do so?l
  - \* Hanif knew that life for him was short. He wanted to serve the nation.
  - \* Therefore he joined the Indian army as a soldier.
  - \* He believed that a person working for the nation would change lives.
- 2. Life for Hanif in the beginning was never a smooth sail. Why was it so?
  - \* Hanif lost his father when he was just 8 years old.
  - \* He had two young brothers. His mother was a vocal artist.
  - \* She travelled with the performance wing of the information and broadcasting ministry.
  - \* Therefore she would have to leave Hanif and his three brothers alone.
- 3. The absence of mother from home taught the children something. What was that?
  - \* The absence of mother from home taught Hanif and his brothers to do their work independently.
  - \* They got up early on their own and got ready for the school.
  - \* They learnt that one's duty is very important to come up in life.
- 4. How does the writer describe the 'introvert' Hanif?
  - \* Hanif began to make his friends at the age of 14. He often went out of his way to help people.
  - \* By helping others he was rejoicing. Many people appreciated his helping nature.
- 5. What was Hanif's experience in IMA training for 6 months?
  - \* Hanif felt that the training was tough.
  - \* He had to take cold water bath at midnight.
  - \* The gentle Hanif was a changed man.
- 6. How was life for Hanif always 'Ekdam Bindas'?
  - \* Hanif dabbled in art. Sketched well.

- \* He made beautiful cards out of waste materials.
- \* He read books and loved playing the drums.
- 7. What were the dreams of Hanif? Do you they were fulfilled?
  - \* Hanif had dreamed that he would rise up the ranks. This dream couldnot be fulfilled because he was killed in the Kargil war.
  - \* His another dream was that a post named after him. This dream came true when the subsector was named after him.
- 8. What can the youths learn from Hanif's life?
  - \* Youths should learn to stand on their own legs.
  - \* They must be ready to sacrifice anything for the nation.
  - \* They are expected to face difficulties boldly.

### **Collocations:**

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

- 1. Rapid [growth, progress, movement, speed]
- 2. Long [small, hen, run, food]
- 3. Earth [land, water, quake, sun]
- 4. Railway [station, chair, run, stop]
- 5. Post [book, box, paper, table]
- 6. Honey [moon, sun, star, earth]
- 7. Wall [door, table, clock, journey]
- 8. Blood [post, water, book, bank]
- 9. photo [studio, table, lady, man]
- 10. Money [coins, letter, stamp, order]
- 11. Charming [hot, girl, answer, book]
- 12. Self [myself, discipline, mother, stars]
- 13. Wheel [nurse, conductor, constable, stand]
- 14. Hand [pants, sari, socks, kerchief]
- 15. Twinkling [stars, moon, sun, earth]
- 16. Break [lunch, dinner, fast, last]
- 17. Freedom [fighter, boxer, wrestler, swimmer]
- 18. Leave [answer, question, letter, box]
- 19. Brisk [run, walk, sing, dance]
- 20. Shake [leg, mouth, hands, eye]
- 21. Mouth [talking, eating, watering, licking]

22.	Nuclear	-	[land, weapon, bottle, bolt]
23.	Speedy	-	[recovery, damage, task, time]
24.	Dimple	-	[chin, cheek, hair, lips]
25.	Lay	-	[attention, emphasis, notice, order]
26.	Land	-	[quake, house, lord, rain]
27.	Pay	-	[emphasis, attention, order, request]
28.	Strong	-	[water, milk, coffee, honey]
29.	Wavy	-	[girl, hair, lady, story] June-2015
30.	Lay	-	[attention, emphasis, notice, order] April-2016
31.	Land	-	[quake, house, lord, rain] June-2016
32.	Rapid	-	[growth, progress, movement, speed] April-2017
33.	Earth	-	[water, quake, land, soil] MQP -2015
34.	Bullock	-	[carriage, cart, wheels, track]
35.	Table	-	[bag, salt, man, paper]
36.	Sugar	-	[bread, cane, bag, fruit]
37.	Independent	-	[Indian, mission, power, organ]
38.	Running	-	[bag, water, door, pencil]
39.	Small	-	[water, needle, apartment, hair]
40.	Self	-	[idol, reproach, cry, truth]
41.	Rickety	-	[pavement, gloves, bridge, bird]
42.	Nuclear	-	[earth, weapon, violence, attack]
43.	Speedy	-	[payment, attack, progress, recovery]
44.	Make	-	[violence, weapon, decision, ideas]
45.	Fish	-	[watering ,sea-level, dress, out of water]
46.	Cold		[tea, war, chance, time]
47.	Conduct	-	[plan, survey, paper, thoughts]
48.	Prescribed	-	[talk, look, medicine, photo]
49.	Job	-	[repair, work, hunt, finish]
50.	Convey	-	[deed, money, message, effort]
51.	Twinkling	-	[earth, moon, sun, star]
52.	Twinkling	-	[ears, hands, mouth, eyes]
53.	Achieve	-	[money, success, house, trees]

### ANTONYMS (OPPOSITES):

4	A . •	<b>T</b> 7	т.	•
	Active	X	Page	1370
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2. Affluent X Poor

3. Always X Never

4. Accept X Reject/Refuse

5. Attack X Defend

6. Arrive X Depart

7. Arrival X Departure

8. Achievement X Failure

9. Alive X Dead

10. Aristocratic X Poor

11. Acknowledge X Reject

12. Ancient X Modern

13. Appeal X Command

14. Big X Small

15. Broad X Narrow

16. Brave X Timid

17. Bold X Timid

18. Below X above

19. Buy X Sell

20. Begin X End

21. Best X Worst

22. Beautiful X Ugly

23. Brave X Coward

24. Bud X Flower

25. Cool X Hot

26. Clever X Foolish

27. Careful X Careless

28. Celebrate X Mourn

29. Clever X Fool

30. Certain X Uncertain

31. Come X Go

32. Coward X Brave

33. Cut X Join

34. Cowardice X Bravery

35. Cruelty X Kindness

36. Dream X Realize

37. Difficult X Easy

38. Dirty X Clean

39. Demolish X Construct

40. Defeat X Victory (Win)

41. Dry X Wet

42. Encourage X Discourage

43. Ever X Never

44. Full X Empty

45. Famous X Notorious

46. First X Last

47. Former X Later

48. Friend X Enemy

49. Frown X Smile

50. Great X Silly

51. Grieving X Enjoying

52. Give X Take

53. Generous X Miser

54. Good X Bad

55. Glad X Grieve

56. Glad X Sad

57. Happy X Unhappy

58. High X Low

59. Help X Hinder

60. Heavy X Light

61. Hard X Soft

62. Initially X Finally

63. Ignorant X Intelligent

64. Intelligent X Dull

65. Increase X Decrease

66. Interesting X Boring

67. Kind X Cruel / Unkind.

68. Kill X Save

69. Lose X Gain

70. Life X Death

71. Laugh X Weep

72. Long X Short

73. Lenient X Strict

74. Lady X Gentleman

75. Less X More

76. Leader X Follower

77. Large X Small

78. Light X Dark

79. Late X Early

80. Mean X Great

81. Mighty X Weak

82. More X Less

83. Mighty X Feeble

84. Miser X Generous

85. Master X Servant

86. Master X Student

87. Notice X Ignore

88. Native X Foreign

89. Never X Always

90. New X Old

91. Now X Then	111. Reward X Punishment	131. Silly X Great
92. Near X Far	112. Right X Wrong	132. Silent X Aggressive
93. Notorious X Famous	113. Rich X Poor	133. Stop X Allow
94. Outer X Inner	114. Remember X Forget	134. Save X Spend
95. Oblige X Refuse	115. Right X Left	135. Suffer X Enjoy
96. Order X Request	116. Reprimand X Praise	136. Strong X Weak
97. Open X Close	117. Request X Order	137. True X False
98. Patriot X Traitor	118. Strength X Weakness	138. Triumph X Defeat
99. Presence X Absence	119. Serious X Casual	139. Tell X Ask
100. Permanent X Temporary	120. Safe X Unsafe/Dangerous	140. Together X Singly
101. Profit X Loss	121. Soft X Hard	141. Tough X Smooth
102. Proud X Humble	122. Same X Different	142. Useful X Useless
103. Present X Absent	123. Slow X Fast	143. Vanish X Appear
104. Prolific X Barren	124. Superior X Inferior	144. Wise X Foolish
105. Powerful X Powerless	25. Success X Failure	145. Weak X Strong
106. Poverty X Richness	126. Sweet X Bitter	146. Won X Lost
107. Quick X Slow	127. Strong X Weak (Feeble)	147. Widow X Widower
108. Quit X Join	128. Superiority X Inferiority	148. Wrong X Right
109. Question X Answer	129. Stronger X Weaker	149. Whisper X Shout
110. Reward X Insult	130. Special X Ordinary	150. Wide X Straight

### PREFIXES:

Active X Inactive

IN: IM:

Ability X Inability Balance X Imbalance Accurate X Inaccurate Material X Immaterial

Adequate X Inadequate Measure X Immeasurable

Visible X Invisible Memorial X Immemorial

Animate X Inanimate Mobile X Immobile

Appropriate X Inappropriate Mobilize X Immobilize

Capable X Incapable

Applicable X Inapplicable Modest X Immodest

Comparable X Incomparable Moral X Immoral

Consistent X Inconsistent Movable X Immovable

Mature X Immature

Mortal X Immortal

Convenience X Inconvenience Mutable X Immutable

Correct X Incorrect Partial X Impartial

Complete X Incomplete Patient X Impatient

Decent X Indecent Perfect X Imperfect

Discipline X Indiscipline Perfection X Imperfection

Definite X Indefinite Permanent X Impermanent

Direct X Indirect Personal X Impersonal

Divisible X Indivisible Possible X Impossible

Dependent X Independent Polite X Impolite

Effective X Ineffective Probable X Improbable

Equal X In equal Precise X Imprecise

Expensive X Inexpensive Proper X Improper

Experience X In experience Pure X Impure

Human X Inhuman Portable X Importable

Glorious X Inglorious IR:

Gratitude X Ingratitude Rational X Irrational

Justice X Injustice Regular X Irregular

Sufficient X Insufficient Repairable X Irreparable

Secure X Insecure Relevant X Irrelevant

Significant X Insignificant Resolute X Irresolute

Separable X Inseparable Responsible X Irresponsible

Soluble X Insoluble Religious X Irreligious

Valid X Invalid Reversible X Irreversible

DIS:

Advantage X Disadvantage Agree X Disagree

Allow X Disallow Appear X Disappear

Approve X Disapprove Believe X Disbelieve

Comfort X Discomfort Connect X Disconnect

Count X Discount Harmony X Disharmony

Honest X Dishonest Honor X Dishonor

Continue X Discontinue Like X Dislike

Loyal X Disloyal Obedient X Disobedient

Obey X Disobey Place X Displace

Integrate X Disintegrate Please X Displease

Respect X Disrespect Similar X Dissimilar
Satisfy X Dissatisfy Interest X Disinterest

MIS:

Behave X Misbehave Calculate X Miscalculate

Chance X Mischance Conduct X Misconduct

Handle X Mishandle Judge X Misjudge

Guide X Misguide Lead X Mislead

Place X Misplace Print X Misprint

Manage X Mismanage Spell X Misspell

Spelt X Misspelt Sincere X Insincere

Understand X Misunderstand Use X Misuse

Trust X Mistrust

NON:

Sense X Nonsense Stick X Non stick

Stop X Nonstop Flammable X Non flammable

Vegetarian X Non vegetarian Controversial X Noncontroversial

UN:

Known X Unknown Certain X Uncertain

Clean X Unclean Comfortable X Uncomfortable

Common X Uncommon Employment X Unemployment

Expected X Unexpected Even X Uneven

Fit X Unfit Faithful X Unfaithful

Fortunate X Unfortunate Grateful X Ungrateful

Happy X Unhappy Healthy X Unhealthy

Heard X Unheard Important X Unimportant

Load X Unload Lucky X Unlucky

Pleasant X Unpleasant Popular X Unpopular

Reliable X Unreliable Satisfactory X Unsatisfactory

Successful X Unsuccessful Selfish X Unselfish

Touchable X Untouchable idy X Untidy

Usual X Unusual Worthy X Unworthy

Well X unwell Natural X Unnatural

Necessary X Unnecessary

#### IL:

Health X ill health Favour X il favour
Legal X illegal Legible X illegible
Liberal X illiberal Literate X illiterate

Logical X illogical

### Syllable:

Syllable is the sound of a vowel (A, E, I, O, U) that is created when pronouncing the letters A, E, I, O, U or Y. The number of times you hear the sound of vowel is the number of syllables.

# Method to count syllables:

- i) The listen method:
  - a) Say the word.
  - b) How many times do you hear A, E, I, O, U as a separate sound?
  - c) This is the number of syllables.
- ii) The chin method:
  - a) Put your hand under your chin.
  - b) Say the word.
  - c) How many times your Chin touch your hand?
  - d) This is the number of syllables.

### Examples:

- 1. One syllable words: eye, eat, tea, zoo, go, shoe, key, moon, greed, friend, grand, car, school, whole, Quiz, whole, wide, school, moon, week, sweep, soul, drop, wrong, crown, knees.
- 2. Two syllable words: canteen, daughter, college, father, honest, empty, remain, prepare people, section, English, ago, idea, tailor, anger, vanish, talent, again, canteen, people, section, taller, English, anger, ago, idea, father, college, paper, legal, accept, vacant.
- 3. Three syllable words: accident, beautiful, affection, relation, selection, familiar, direction, adventure, continent, primary, determine, conscience, reflection, determine, primary, continent, direction, adventure, consonant.
- 4. Four syllable words: conversation, legislature, ceremony, agriculture, relaxation, Conversation, calculator, binoculars, electrician.
- 5. Five syllable words: probability, determination, beneficial, alliteration

### Give one word for each of the following:

- 1. A person who enters a building in order to steal. burglar
- 2. A person who reads for knowledge(voracious)
- 3. To speak in a very kind way. (polite)

- 4. To talk in a slow voice. (whisper)
- 5. To make movement with hands. (gesture)
- 6. Lower the body close to the ground. (crouch)
- 7. One who travels to workplace daily. (commuter)
- 8. A man to whom a woman is engaged to be married. (fiancé)
- 9. A person who loves his country. (patriot)
- 10. A piece of enclosed land planted with fruit trees. (orchard)
- 11. A person who is very skilled in a particular field or activity. (wizard)
- 12. One does the scientific study of the sun, moon etc. (astronomer)
- 13. A person who drives an aeroplane. (pilot)
- 14. A person who makes sound in pain. Groan
- 15. A period of ten years. (decade)
- 16. A person who loves his country. (Patriot)
- 17. A person without money and food. Destitute
- 18. The study of mountains. Orology
- 19. A person who is imprisoned, prisoner
- 20. To speak in a very kind way. (polite)
- 21. A person who makes figures in stone, wood, metal etc. (sculptor)
- 22. To speak in very unkind way.(sneer)
- 23. An angry look/expression of anger.(scowl)
- 24. Feeling in a way that things will not improve.(gloomily)
- 25. Say something not clearly enough.(mumble)
- 26. Feeling helplessly.(tumbling)
- 27. A deep breath taken when surprised.(gasp)
- 28. A decorated rod carried by a king or queen as a symbol of power.(scepter)
- 29. A small narrow stream or river.(creek)
- 30. Look at the thing fixedly for long time.(stare)
- 31. Suffocation makes one breathless.(choke)
- 32. To get something back.(redeem)
- 33. A narrate composition in rhythmic verse suitable for singing.(ballad)
- 34. Space for ship.(Harbor)
- 35. Art or making figures in stone, wood, metal etc.(sculpture)
- 36. Show sorrow or regret.(mourn)
- 37. Sound indicating sadness.(sigh)
- 38. A state that continues to live or exist.(survival)

- 39. A new activity that involve risk.(venture)
- 40. An event not easily understood/something that people do not know anything about.(mystery)
- 41. Part of the spacecraft separated from the main.(capsule)
- 42. One who does the scientific study of the sun, moon, etc.(astronomer)
- 43. A period of ten years.(decade).
- 44. A person who makes bread.(baker)
- 45. A person who makes wooden objects or structures.(carpenter)
- 46. A person who designs buildings and supervises their constructions.(architect)
- 47. A person who makes and repairs iron tools.(blacksmith)
- 48. A doctor who performs surgery.(surgeon)
- 49. A person who cleans and takes out teeth and fits artificial teeth.(dentist)
- 50. A person who is unable to walk or move properly.(cripple)
- 51. One who looks bright side of things.(optimist)
- 52. A goods carried by a ship, plane or large vehicle. Cargo

### HOMOPHONES

Fill in t	the blank by using homophonic words given in the brackets:
1.	We hadmany apples to carry. (too/two)
2.	Ia horse at the Marina Beach. (road/rode)
3.	Did you have a for lunch? (pear/pair)
4.	The books are overon the shelf. (their/there)
5.	This is a (story/storey) told by a (night/knight)
6.	Once a went to meet our chief minister S M Krishna (former/farmer)
7.	Raju and I went to a shop to dresses a car. (by/buy)
8.	Yesterday I watched a movie . I already the story from my brother. So it did not seem
	to me. (knew/new)
9.	I have the of Sunset at Agumbe many times in my life. (scene/seen)
10.	A hunter went to a forest in search of a game(their/there)
11.	The hunter saw a( deer/dear) behind a big tree.)
12.	The cap seller under the tree for a while. (wrested/ rested)
13.	The hunter his failure in catching the animal and returned home .(excepected/accepted)
14.	I in Malur.( leave/live)
15.	Mr. Nagarajan is the of Unique International School.( principal/principle)
16.	A big was found on the Ozone layer. (whole/hole)
17.	They notes everyday.(right/write)

	18.	The pho	ne is ver	y useful now a days.( sell/cell)
	19.	Ishvarya Ra	ii is a	_ lady.(fare/fair)
	20.	Many ships	arrived a	at Channai ( fort/port)
	21.	Rama and R	ahim ar	e good but children are not so(there/their)
	22.	Can you	_me? (h	ere/hear)
	23.	Gandhiji's p	rinciple	s were and non-violence.( piece/peace)
	24.	Don't in	the cor	ridor.(wonder/wander)
	25.	Tiger pounce	ed upon	a in the forest.( deer/dear)
	26.	There are	stud	ents in the play ground. (sum/some)
	27.	Most of the	cooking	vessels are made up of (steel/steal)
	28.	The in E	Bombay	is very hot.(weather/whether)
	29.	There are se	ven day	s in a(week/weak)
	30.	I have	my lapt	op.(last/lost)
	31.	Arjun saw a	huge	on the bank of the river. ( which/witch)
	32.	We half	an hour	for Shantha everyday before going to school.(weight/wait)
	33.	This is a	_ about	the king Dasharatha.(story/storey)
	34.	What is the l	bus	_ from Bidar to Gulbarga?(fair/fare)
	35.	Suma is a	girl.(	fare/fair)
	36.	Keep (q	uite/qui	et)
<del>j</del> ra	amm	ar (language	e in use)	
Qu	estio	n tags:		
Vot	te the	e following r	ules wh	ile making question tags:
	Use	auxiliary vei	rb + sub	ject in pronoun
	Use	the contraste	ed form	of not that is n't, (isn't, aren't, don't, doesn't, haven't, won't, can't etc)
	Use	question ma	rks at th	e end.
	If th	ne statement o	doesn't l	have either auxiliary verb or modal verb do, does or did. Look at the
ol	lowi	ng example a	and lear	n to make question tags.
	am	& aren't	:	I am not a studentam I? Negative sentence
				I am a studentaren't I? Positive sentence
	is &	k isn't	:	Kamala is not my friend is she? Negative sentence
				Kamala is my friendisn't she? Positive sentence
	are	& aren't	:	Children are not in the classare they? Negative sentence
				Children are fond of sweetsaren't they? Positive sentence
	was	& wasn't	:	Madan was my neighborwasn't he? Positive sentence
				56

			Madan was not my neighborwas he? Negative sentence
5.	were & weren't	:	They were studying in the hallweren't they? Positive sentence
			They were not studying in the hallwere they? Negative sentence
6.	can & can't	:	I can swim in the seacan't I? Positive sentence
			I can not swim in the sea can I? Negative sentence
7.	will & won't	:	Lata will come soonwon't she? Positive sentence
			Latha will not play for the teamwill she? Negative sentence
8.	has & hasn't	:	Smitha has typed a letterhasn't she? Positive sentence
			Smitha has not typed a letterhas she? Negative sentence
9.	Had & hadn't	:	Raju had met the P Mhadn't he? Positive sentence
			Raju had not met the P Mhad he? Negative sentence
10.	Do & don't	:	People know the factdon't they? Positive sentence
			People do not know the factdo they? Negative sentence
11.	Did & didn't	:	Swami slept alonedidn't he? Positive sentence
			Swami did not sleep alonedid he? Negative sentence
12.	Does & doesn't	:	Suma runs fastdoesn't she? Positive sentence
			Suma does not run fastdoes she? Negative sentence
13.	Should & should	n't:	You should fallow meshouldn't you?
			You should not eat sweetsshould you? Negative sentence
14.	Could& couldn't	::	India could win the matchcouldn't it? Positive sentence
			India could not tolerate terrorismcould it? Negative sentence
15.	Shall& should	:	We shall give you a chanceshan't we? Positive sentence
		4	We shall not tolerate youshall we? Negative sentence
Not	te: Negative state	ment ta	ke positive question tag and positive statements take negative question tags. The
stat	ements which hav	ene	ever, nothing hardly, barely, seldom, no, etc take positive tags.
	Examples: or	ur teach	ner never comes to school late does he/ she?
	Nothing is eas	sy - is it	?
	Ramani could	hardly	breathe - could she?
	Barking dog se	eldom ł	pites- does it?
	• He can barely	tolerate	e the paincan he?

# SPECIAL CASES:

- Lift the box- can you?
- Let me play shall I?
- Let us take some rest- shall we?

- Call the first witness -will you?
- Don't talk loudly will you?
- Close the door will you?

### IF CLAUSES:

If clauses are also called conditional clauses.

There are three kinds in it.

# They are:

1. First conditional clause: (it speaks about possible things.)

Eg: if you study well, you will pass the exams.

If you play well, you will win the match.

2. Second conditional clause: (it speaks about improbable things. Here things are hardly possible)

If you studied well, you would pass the exams.

If you played well, you would win the match.

If I were a bird, I would fly every where.

3. Third conditional clauses: (it speaks about impossible thingsiot is spoken after the task is over)

Eg: if I had studied well, I would have scored more.

If I had played well, I would have won the match.

# Note the following structure:

1. First conditional clause:

If clause: The main clause:

 $If + sub + V_1 + S \qquad \qquad sub \ will + v_1$ 

If you study well you will pass the exams.

2. Second conditional clause:

If clause: the main clause:

If  $+ \text{sub} + \text{v}_2$  (were)  $\text{sub} + \text{would} + \text{v}_1$ 

if I were a bird I would fly every where.

3. Third conditional clases:

If clause: the main clause:

 $If + sub - had + v_3 \qquad would + have + v_3$ 

If you had studied well you would have passed the exams.

### LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS:

A language function explains why someone says something.

For example, if I am taking class I'll have to give instructions.

Giving instructions is the language functions.

### We use imperative sentences.

### 1. Forms of greeting

- \* Hi,hello, How are you?, How do you do?
- \* I am fine, Ok thanks, Glad to meet you., Pleased to meet you
- \* Good morning, afternoon, night, It is nice to meet you
- \* It is pleasure to meet you

# 2. Forms of request

- \* Could you, would you, if you don't mind, can you, an I have the lamp?
- \* Could I ask you the time? Would you mind if I borrowed your pen, please?
- \* May I have the bill please

### 3. Forms of agreeing to help:

\* O sure, certainly, yes of course, why not, by all means, that's right/you're right, exactly/absellutely

# 4. Forms of disagreeing

- \* I am sorry, I wish I could but....,
- \* It is out of order, I see what you are saying but...
- \* That's a valid point, but..

### 5. Forms of inviting

\* Could/would, if you don't mind, don't miss.., please attend my birthday p[arty.

### 6. Forms of declining

\* I am sorry, I wish I could

### INFINITIVE

- 1. <u>Infinitive:</u>It is the base form of the verb.
  - a. <u>To Infinitive:</u>Which is used with 'to' before the base form of the verb is called infinitive verb.

### **Example:**

- 1. Sanju and Geeta agreed to meet at 2 O'clock.
- 2. I'll arrange to see the CM.
  - <u>a) Bare infinitive:</u>The infinitive without the marker 'to' is used after the auxiliaries- shall, should, will, would, may, might, do, did, can, could, must, need and dare.

FINITE VE	RBS	NON FINITE VERBS			
Present tense (V1)	Past tense (V2)	Past participle (V3)	Gerund (V4)	Infinitive (V5)	

Am/is/are/be	Was/were	been	being	To be
Do/does	did	done	doing	To do
Have/has	had	had	having	To have
Write/writes	wrote	written	writing	To write
Drink/drinks	drank	drunk	drinking	To drink
See/sees	saw	seen	seeing	To see
Watch/watches	watched	watched	watching	To watch
Purchase/s	purchased	purchased	purchasing	To purchase
Buy/s	bought	bought	buying	To buy

_					
	Drink/drinks	drank	drunk	drinking	To drink
	See/sees	saw	seen	seeing	To see
	Watch/watches	watched	watched	watching	To watch
	Purchase/s	purchased	purchased	purchasing	To purchase
	Buy/s	bought	bought	buying	To buy
	Read the following con	aversation and iden	tify the infinitive		
`	Manjula :where are yo		<u>ury the milituve.</u>		
,	Latha: I am going to m		uhles		
	Manjula :Is it? I too co	, ,	ioles.		
	Latha: Let both of us w	•			
		am c) will	d) to buy	Answer: d)	to buy
`	Master: I have a guest	,	,		-
,	Cook: Fine sir, is dhal			don't forget to make so	onic sweets.
		prepare.	c) forget.	d) <u>to make</u>	
)	Chef: What shall I coo		c) lorget.	d) to make	
,	Master: Prepare somet		I am expecting two	guests to come for di	nner
	Chef: Alright sir what		Tam expecting two	guests to come for un	mer.
	Master: Okay, also ma		1		
	Chef: Yes sir.	ke some matts salav	<b>.</b> .		
		expecting.	c) <u>to come</u>	d) make	
`	Mother: Sunanda when		c) to come	d) make	
,	Sunanda: I am going to	, ,	ome books		
		are	c) am	d) <u>to buy</u>	
)	Ram: Good morning jo		c) um	u) <u>to buy</u>	
,	John: very good morni	•	vou Ram where	are vou going?	
	John: I am going to ma		•	are you going.	
		am	c) <u>to buy</u>	d) going to	)
)	Sachin: when do you c		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, ,	
,	•	do you	c) <u>to meet</u>	d) coming	in most you.
)	Amar: Hai, what do yo	•	· ·	<i>5,</i> coming	
	,				

	Akbar: I would li	ke to play games			
	a) Would	b) like	c) do		d) <u>to play</u>
8)	John: Is there an	ything specific you wo	ould like to lear	m?	
	Jack: Yes, I woul	d like to play sitar.			
	a) Would	b) like	c) <u>to</u>	play	d) learn
9)	Ramesh: How do	you spend your holid	ays?		
	Suresh: I am plan	ning to travel around	the world.		
	a) Do	b) spend	c) pla	nning	d) to travel
10)	Raghu: Raki, why	y are you smilling? Wl	hat's the reason	1.	
	Raki: Nothing, m	y friend joked and ma	de me smile.		
	a) Are	b) smilling	c) jok	ced	d) <u>smile</u>
11)	Ashok: Did you r	niss the bus?			
	Akash: Yes, I'd b	petter not to be late			
	a) <u>To be</u>	(b) had	c) dic		d) miss
Que	estions for practio	ce:			
1.	I am expecting tw	vo guests to come for o	dinner.		7
	a) prepare	b) expecting	c) to come	d) make	Answer:
2.	, 1 1	cle to take my dad to the		t's it.	
	a) don't	b) to take	c) have	d) hospital	Answer:
3.	She is an anxious	to know her result am	nma.		
	a) is	b) anxious	c) to know	d) result	Answer:
4.	I went to post off	ice to post a letter.			
	a) are	b) went	c) late	d) to post	Answer:
5.	I would better no	t to be late.			
	a) to be	b) would	c) did	d) better	Answer:
6.	I would like to da	ance with you.			
	a) would	b) you	c) to dance	d) with	Answer:
7.	He is going to pla	ay cricket with his frie	nds.		
	a) to play	b) going	c) is	d) cricket	Answer:
8.	You need not say	thanks in friendship.			
	a) need	b) thanks	c) friendship	d) say	Answer:
9.	I love to read that	t book.			
	a) love	b) to read	c) book	d) that	Answer:
10.	Our English teach	her helped me to learn	English easily.		
	a) do	b) helped	c) easily	d) to learn	Answer:
			61		

11.	He need to sleep well.	
	a) need b) to sleep c) well d) he Answer:	
12.	She wanted to invite her friend to her birthday party.	
	a) wanted b) birthday c) to invite d) party Answer:	
Fill	in the blank with appropriate tense forms of the verbs given in bracket:	
1.	Prajwal(be + study ) in a government school.	
	Ans: is studying	
2.	Sarala(be + earn) money by giving tuition.	
	Ans: is earning / was earning	
3.	Mr. Likhith(be + award ) Ph.D by Mysore University in 2015.	
	Ans: was awarded	
4.	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar(be + draw ) to the 14 <sup>th</sup> amendment of the constitution of the USA.	
	Ans: was drawn	
5	Congratulations( (be + shower ) on Swami the next day.  Ans: were showered	
6.	Vishwanath is my friend. He( (be + work ) in a bank.	
	Ans: is working	
7.	When Don Anselmo came into the office, the people(be + wait) for him. Ans: w	vere
	waiting	
8.	Last year, Sanjay ( have + visit ) Mysore.	
	Ans: had visited	
9.	One day, I saw a boy who ( be+ cry ).	
	Ans: was crying	
10.	Dinesh Talreja ( be + wrap) up his day at a retail outlet in Ulhasnagar.	
	Ans: was wrapping	
11.	Baleshwar revisited the spot where Roma (have + fall ).	
	Ans: had fallen	
12.	You can see him now, how he (be + stand ).	
	Ans: is standing	
13.	Smitha (have + know) the frightening truth that Anant (be + go) to die.	
	Ans: had known, was going	
14.	The chief minister of Karnataka ( be + leave ) for Delhi this evening by a special plane.	
	Ans: is leaving	
15.	Encyclopaedia (give) us basic information on every subject. (June-20)	
	62	

	Ans: gives
16.	Daily, Laxmi (be + go) in a car to reach her office in a time. (Sept-20)
	Ans: is going
Fill	in the blank with appropriate tense forms of the verbs given in bracket:
1.	Prajwal (be + study) in a government school.
	Ans: is studying
2.	Sarala (be + earn) money by giving tuition.
	Ans: is earning / was earning
3.	Mr. Likhith (be + award) Ph.D by Mysore University in 2015.
	Ans: was awarded
4.	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar (be + draw) to the 14 <sup>th</sup> amendment of the constitution of the USA.
	Ans: was drawn
5.	Congratulations (be + shower) on Swami the next day.
	Ans: were showered
6.	Vishwanath is my friend. He (be + work) in a bank.
	Ans: is working
7.	When Don Anselmo came into the office, the people (be + wait) for him.
	Ans: were waiting
8.	Last year, Sanjay ( have + visit ) Mysore
	Ans: had visited
9.	One day, I saw a boy who (be+ cry).
	Ans: was crying
10.	Dinesh Talreja (be + wrap) up his day at a retail outlet in Ulhasnagar.
	Ans: was wrapping
11.	Baleshwar revisited the spot where Roma (have + fall).
	Ans: had fallen
12.	You can see him now, how he ( be + stand).
	Ans: is standing
13.	Smitha (have + know) the frightening truth that Anant (be + go) to die .
	Ans: had known, was going
14.	The chief minister of Karnataka ( be + leave ) for Delhi this evening by a special plane.
	Ans: is leaving
15.	Encyclopaedia (give) us basic information on every subject. (June-20)
	Ans: gives
	63

16.	Daily, Laxmi (be + go) in a car to reach her office in a time. (Sept-20)
	Ans: is going
Cho	oose the appropriate auxiliary verb and fill in the blank:
1.	One of the boys Punished. (was / were)
	Ans: was
2.	Every leaf fallen from this tree. (has / have)
	Ans: has
3.	Every one of the boys sitting silent in the hall. (was / were)
	Ans: was
4.	Bread and butter his daily diet. (were / was)
	Ans: was
5.	The first innings very interesting. (was / were)
	Ans: was
6.	Either Amrutha or her friends taken it. (have / has)
	Ans: have
7.	Either Ravi or Suresh taken my bike. (has/ have)
	Ans: has
8.	Either you or he done it. (have / has)
	Ans: has
9.	Neither the children nor their mothers Admitted to hospital. (was/were)
	Ans: were
10.	He, as well as, you intelligent. (is/are)
	Ans: are
11.	His father and uncle their own business. ( have / has )
	Ans: have
FIL	L IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE PREPOSITION:
1.	Raghav is a teacher. He works hard the welfare of the students.
	Ans: for
2.	Madhuri was filled Surprise when her name was called out.
	Ans: with
3.	Mr. Ramesh usually comes to office bus.
	Ans: by
4.	They build a bridge the river.
	64

	•
_	Ans: across
5.	Anant was died Cancer.
	Ans: of
6. -	Malathi was awarded Ph.D the Mysore University. Ans: by
7.	The boy jumped the well. Ans: into
8.	Kiran waited an hour for his sister at the bus stop.
	Ans: for
9.	Vinay is not afraid Anything. Ans: of
10.	Please don't be angry me.
	Ans: with
11.	Come and sit next me.
	Ans: to
12.	The ship sailed the world.
	Ans: around
13.	Columbus was a man discovery.
	Ans: of
14.	I argued him but it was useless.
	Ans: with
15.	14 Satish is good Urdu calligraphy.
	Ans: at
16.	Don't you want hear a story?
	Ans: to
17.	Swami's classmates looked him with respect.
	Ans: at
18.	In the meeting of the old man and the Americans, they talked Rain and the old man's
	family.
	Ans: about
19.	Ambedkar bought books curtailing his daily needs.
	Ans: by
20.	Satish has an insatiable thirst books.
	Ans: for
21	Raju is a good teacher. He hails a family of musicians.
	Ans: from
22	There are number newspapers kannada and English.
	Ans: of, in
	65

23.	Anant suffered Cancer.
	Ans: from
24.	Mr. Ravish usually comes to office 9.30 a.m.
	Ans: at
25.	This book is different that book.
	Ans: from
26.	The boy sat the two old women
	Ans: between
27.	The little creek ran his land.
	Ans: through
28.	Satish stared the bird.
	Ans: at
29.	It is not good practice to throw plastic the road.
	Ans: on
	29. Shivu sweated fright.
	Ans: with
30.	KRS dam has been constructed the river Kaveri. (June-20)
	Ans: across
31.	Ramesh was confined bed because of fever.(Sept-20)
	Ans: to
Fill	in the blank using suitable linker:
1.	Think wellYou speak.
	Ans: before
2.	Kiran was ill, he completed his work.
	Ans: Although
3.	The flight in which I travelled was delayedthe sky was very cloudy.
4	Ans: because
4.	I hopewe are not entertaining mutinous thoughts.
	Ans: that
5.	They sailed they reached the island.
	Ans: until
6.	Columbus was furioushe heard the seamen song.
	Ans: when
7.	Pepe was a boy, he was very useful to Columbus.
1	66

	Ans: Although					
8.	Raju is poor happy and contented.					
	Ans: but					
9.	It rained heavily, we reached home in time.					
	Ans: though					
10.	Don Anselmo's house was smallwretchedquaint.					
	Ans: and, but					
11.	Bhavana Chetana are friends they are very different from each other.					
	Ans: and, but					
12.	Nisarga is a famous doctor. He didn't want to charge much he is very rich.					
	Ans: as					
13.	Go back I will punish you.					
	Ans:or					
DE	GREES OF COMPARISON:					
1.	Positive degree : No other as and as					
	[Shows that two things are similar in some way]					
2.	Comparative degree : than any other [Comparing two things]					
3.	Superlative degree : the est, st.					
	[To show the highest degree of a quality, when more than twothings are compared]					
Exa	amples					
1.	No other boy in the class is as intelligent as Suresh. [Positive degree]					
	Suresh is more intelligent than any other boy in the class. [Comparative degree]					
	Suresh is the most intelligent boy in the class. [Superlative degree]					
2.	No other country in Asia is as big as India. [P D]					
	India is bigger than any other country in Asia. [C D]					
	India is the biggest country in Asia. [S D]					
3.	No other girl in the class is as beautiful as Arpitha. [P.D]					
	Arpitha is more beautiful than any other girl in the class. [C.D]					
	Arpitha is the most beautiful girl in the class. [S.D]					
4.	No other city in Karnataka is as hot as Kalburgi. [P.D] Kalburgi is hotter than any other city in					
	Karnataka. [C.D] Kalburgi Kalburgi is the hottest city in Karnataka. [S.D]					
Pra	actice Questions:					
I.	Change the following sentence into comparative degree:					
	67					

1. Amith was the most handsome boy in our family.

Ans: Amith was more handsome than any other boy in our family.

2. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.

Ans: Mount Everest is higher than any other peak in the world.

3. Asia is the largest continent in the world.

Ans: Asia is larger than any other continent in the world.

4. Ooty is the coolest place in India.

Ans: Ooty is cooler than any other place in India.

5. Mahatma Gandhiji was the greatest man of our nation.

Ans: Mahatma Gandhiji was greater than any other man of our nation.

### CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO POSITIVE DEGREE:

1. Mahatma Gandhiji was greater than any other man of our nation.

Ans: No other man of our nation was as great as Mahatma Gandhiji.

2. Iron is more useful than any other metal.

Ans: No other metal is as useful as Iron.

3. Ooty is cooler than any other place in India.

Ans: No other place in India is as cool as Ooty.

4. Amith was more handsome than any other boy.

Ans: No other boy was as handsome as Amith.

5. Asia is larger than any other continent in the world.

Ans: No other continent in the world is as large as Asia.

6. Mount Everest is higher than any other peak in the world.

Ans: No other peak in the world is as high as Mount Everest.

### Change the following sentence into superlative degree:

1. No other animal is as ferocious as wolf.

Ans: Wolf is the most ferocious animal.

2. No other fruit is as cheap as Banana.

Ans: Banana is the cheapest fruit.

3. Bangalore is more expensive than any other city in India.

Ans: Bangalore is the most expensive city in India.

4. Manoj is taller than any other boy in the class.

Ans: Manoj is the tallest boy in the class.

5. Goa is smaller than any other state in India. (June-20)

Ans: Goa is the smallest state in India.

II.	When we make a	comparison	of two	persons	or	things	we	have	only	positive	and	comparati	ve
	degrees:												

- 1. Mahesh is not as tall as Rohit. [P.D]
- 2. Rohit is taller than Mahesh. [C.D]
- 3. Divya is taller than Kavya. [C.D]
- 4. Kavya is not as tall as Divya. [P.D]
- 5. Deeksha is more beautiful than Sandhya. [C.D]
- 6. Sandhya is not as beautiful as Deeksha. [P.D]

### **PREPOSITION**

They show relationship between an action or state and a person place or thing.

Above	Along	Between	Out	Outside	Too
about	Among	Beside	Through	Till	With
Cross	At	Beyond	Until	Like	Beneath
After	Before	Opposite	For	Near	Unless
Against	On	Since	From	Next	Unto
Off	Round	Ву	In	То	Concerning
Past	Under	Despite	Inside	Of	Тор
Towards	Below	Down	Into	Over	Bottom

### KINDS OF PREPOSITION:

۱.	Generally people have great affection their native place. <b>Ans – On</b>
2.	The Americans bought the trees the descendants of Don Anselmo. Ans – from
3.	Dr. Ambedkar had talented skill the field of law and legislation. Ans - in
1.	Our school is organizing kite flying competition on the students. Ans – for
5.	Working hard satisfy everybody's wants. <b>Ans</b> – <b>to</b>
5.	During my second month Nursing school, our professor gave us a pop quiz. Ans – of
7.	Suresh arrives Bangalore City Railway station at 6.am. Ans – at
3.	The tiger was shot by me my new gun. Ans – with
€.	He came the room. Ans – into
10.	The loan will be repaid a year. Ans – within
11.	The ship sailed the Atlantic. Ans – across
12.	I saw him walking the park. <b>Ans – towards</b>

13.	Tippu fought his enemy. <b>Ans – against</b>
	He crawled out from the bench, hugged it with all his might and used his teeth. <b>Ans – under</b>
	The bus went the corner. <b>Ans – around</b>
	I had to go him. Ans – without
	I hate my friend. Ans – with
	He sent the pin an apple. Ans – through
	She walked the fence. Ans – along
	He stood the door. <b>Ans – behind</b>
	You must return sunset. Ans – before
	The house was the river. <b>Ans – beside</b>
	They were a rickety bridge over sum rapids. <b>Ans – crossing</b>
	Doctor was a hard worker at home and clinic. <b>Ans – the</b>
	I went the market and bought apple to the children. <b>Ans – to</b>
	Geetha comes from an affluent family she gets up 5. Am every day morning. <b>Ans – at</b>
	Kabir is an angry person so he is not respected any one. Ans – by
	Columbus set out a voyage it a ship to discover. New land. <b>Ans – for</b>
29.	The milk is hot I can't drink it. <b>Ans – too</b>
30.	Babu sat alert and attentive. <b>Ans – outside</b>
31.	It was deserted in little while the 9.o, clock siren went <b>Ans – off</b>
32.	Mohan and suman stayed and Mohan close the door of the room. <b>Ans – inside</b>
33.	Grandma could not come the tree. <b>Ans – down</b>
34.	Get from here. <b>Ans – out</b>
35.	We will meet the class. Ans – after
36.	We will discuss the skills. Ans -about
37.	the pain and loss, Hanif has earned hen his family a glory that will see them through the years.
	Ans – despite
38.	Wangijia walked ester wards for many days he saw a head of him a large mountain. Ans – until
39.	In a fury the old monster blew his long beard and wangjia's bread bag flew in to the sky.
	Ans – through
40.	He walks 10 meters towards south and takes a left turn shanthala silk house. <b>Ans – near</b>
41.	A 10 year old girl his in conversation on with her father the telephone. <b>Ans – over</b>
42.	He stayed half day sum people came that way and killed the tiger. Ans – till
43.	He is very good boy the boys. <b>Ans – among</b>
44.	is past. <b>Ans – past</b>
45.	Baleshwar and the driver had no choice but to move her back the truck. Ans – into
	70

46. Gandhiji did so by reminding the higher castes of their duty the depressed classes. <b>Ans – towards</b>
47. The day as smitha and her father were leaving for the concert. <b>Ans – next</b>
48. He is going from this place. <b>Ans – away</b>
49. Crew crowded a cabin and prayed. <b>Ans</b> – <b>in</b>
50. For a movement Asha stared the bird. <b>Ans – at</b>
ARTICLES
The articles play a very important role in ensuring that we speak and write correct English.
A wrong use of articles can sometimes lead to a change in the meaning of the words altogether.
Use of some articles depends strictly on the sounds produced by them. They are called determiners.
Classification: 1. Definite article- the is known as definite article.
2. Indefinite article- a, an are known as indefinite articles.
Articles are really adjectives.
Read the following:
I had an apple and a banana for lunch.
Here someone says this an apple, a banana because this is the first time they talk about.
The apple was rotten but the banana was nice. Now he says the apple, the banana because another man knows
which banana? And which apple? He means the apple and the banana he had for lunch.
Read another example: A bus hit an electric pole. The bus was damaged and the electric pole bent. Luckily, the
people in the bus had no serious injuries.
Fill in the blanks with the appropriate articles.
* He was great freedom fighter. He fought against British. a, the
* Shankar was honest person. He comes to office at 9 a.m. an, the
* Ravi is M.L.A because most of voters supported him. an, the
* You can't put fence around planet earth. a, the
* They shouted that there was girl by tracks. a, the
* Happiness was beautiful bird living on a mountain in east. a, the
* There are number of newspaper in English Indian Express is one of the
leading newspaper. a, the
* She was old woman. She carried stick in her hand. an, a
* Anant was lover of music. He was learning to play sitar. a, the
* They went toisland. It wasbeautiful island. an, a
* There arenumber of batsmen but Dhoni isbest batsman. a, the
* Rivers have playedimportant role in shapinghistory. an, the
71

	*	I amS S L C student studying in	city. an, a
	*	She ishonest girl who is the daughter of	far
Fra	me	e questions to get the underlined words as answers:	
l.	Н	e goes to school at <u>nine o'clock.</u>	
	A	t what time does he go to school?	
2.	M	anjula's father was late as he missed the bus.	
	W	hy was Manjula's father late?	
3.	Sł	ne speaks Russian language <u>fluently.</u>	
	Н	ow does she speak Russian language?	
1.	Tl	he black dog bit the postman.	
	W	hom did the black dog bite?	
5.	Tl	he cuckoo lays its eggs in other bird nests	
	W	There does the cuckoo lay its eggs?	1
<b>5</b> .	D	avid watered the roses.	
	W	Tho watered the roses?	47
7.	Pr	ress this button to start the motor bike.	
	Н	ow to start the motor bike?	
3.	Н	e goes to St. Joseph College.	
	W	Thich college does he go?	
€.	M	r. Abdullah lives in <u>Madras</u> .	
	W	here does Mr. Abdullah live?	
10.	<u>Tl</u>	he storm delayed the mountain climbers by two days.	
	W	That delayed the mountain climbers by two days?	
11.	Su	ujay and Supriya are Radha"s cousins.	
	W	ho are Radha"s cousins?	
12.	Y	oga keeps the body fit and healthy.	
4	H	ow does yoga keep the body?	
13.	Tł	he children love playing with Rambo.	
	W	hat do children love?	
14.	Tl	ne novel was written in 1946.	
	W	Then was this novel written?	
15.	Sı	undaram earns money by stitching clothes.	
	Н	ow does Sundaram earn money?	
16.	I c	ome from <u>a village.</u>	

\_farmer. an a

	Where do you come from?		
17.	Murthy plays <u>football</u> .		
	What does Murthy play?		
18.	Shalini celebrates her birthday on Sunday.		
	When does Shalini celebrate her birthday?		
19.	General Kariappa was a man of principles.		
	Who was a man of principles?		
LIN	NKERS/CONJUCTIONS/CONNECTORS		
	A conjunction is a joining word. It joins words or groups of words.		
	Hints: Joins pronouns		
Fill	in the blanks with suitable linkers		
1)	ManjunathI were childhood friends. Ans: and		
2)	Latha istallwell built. Ans: not only, but also		
3)	She is a fine playerShe is so small. <b>Ans: although</b>		
4)	The teacher punished him He had broken the window pane. <b>Ans: because</b>		
5)	Choose a watcha clock. Ans: or		
6)	He will passHe works hard. <b>Ans: if</b>		
7)	Dr. S. Radhakrishna wasan educationista statesman. Ans: both, and		
8)	Let us go to bedit is twelve. Ans: as		
9)	Make haythe sun shines. Ans: while		
	We all love hershe is humble. <b>Ans: because</b>		
	Rahim and Vincent are good friendsthey live in different places. <b>Ans: but</b>		
	Bhavana Chetana are twins. Ans: and		
	Abdul Kalam was a disciplined person he was from a poor family. <b>Ans: but</b>		
14)	AshaAnusha are twins they are very different from each other. <b>Ans: and, but</b>		
15)	he was ill, Kiran completed his work. <b>Ans: though</b>		
	All schools in Shivamogga were closed for a weekof torrential rain. Ans: because		
17)	Vinuthaher sister entered the housethere was no electricity. <b>Ans: but</b>		
18)	B) Both my sistermy brother are going to Shivamogga for the competitions. Ans: and		
19)	You may go,I will stay back. <b>Ans: but</b>		
20)	I have never met LathaI left school. Ans: since		
21)	) Sushma said that the movie was fantastic,I watched it. Ans: so		
	) She went to the mall,couldn't find anything that fits her needs. <b>Ans: and, but</b>		
23)	Keep quiet go out. Ans: or		
	73		

, /	You	will not pass the testyou study hard. Ans: unless/until
25)	You	will pass the testyou study hard. Ans: if
Heir	ıa ta	otoo, sothatnot
	_	I am young drive the car. Ans: too, to
	2)	The book is hard read. <b>Ans: too, to</b>
	3)	We need you help us its heavy. Ans: to, too
	4)	They had much fun, and agree go back tomorrow. <b>Ans: too, to</b>
	5)	Salma is tired attend the function. Ans: too, to
	6)	Mahi good help people. Ans: too, to
	7)	It's cold go swimming at the beach. <b>Ans: too, to</b>
	8)	The box is heavy lift it. Ans: too, to
	9)	Parimala was short touch the ceiling. Ans: too, to
İ	10)	My grandmother is weak walk so far. Ans: too, to
PU'l	ΓTF	HE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER TO MAKE MEANINGFUL SENTENCES:
	1)	a newspaper/ reads/ every day/ milton.
	2)	football/ don't like/ very much/ I.
	2)	football/ don't like/ very much/ I. lost/ I/ my watch/ last week.
	<ul><li>2)</li><li>3)</li><li>4)</li></ul>	football/ don't like/ very much/ I. lost/ I/ my watch/ last week. Tom/ the letter/ slowly/ read.
	<ul><li>2)</li><li>3)</li><li>4)</li><li>5)</li></ul>	football/ don't like/ very much/ I. lost/ I/ my watch/ last week. Tom/ the letter/ slowly/ read. Mumbai/ do you know/ very well?
	2) 3) 4) 5) 6)	football/ don't like/ very much/ I. lost/ I/ my watch/ last week.  Tom/ the letter/ slowly/ read.  Mumbai/ do you know/ very well?  ate/ we/ very quickly/ our dinner.
	<ul><li>2)</li><li>3)</li><li>4)</li><li>5)</li><li>6)</li><li>7)</li></ul>	football/ don't like/ very much/ I. lost/ I/ my watch/ last week.  Tom/ the letter/ slowly/ read.  Mumbai/ do you know/ very well?  ate/ we/ very quickly/ our dinner.  did you buy/ in England/ that jacket.
	2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8)	football/ don't like/ very much/ I. lost/ I/ my watch/ last week.  Tom/ the letter/ slowly/ read.  Mumbai/ do you know/ very well? ate/ we/ very quickly/ our dinner. did you buy/ in England/ that jacket.  I/ very well/ French/ don't speak.
	2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9)	football/ don't like/ very much/ I.  lost/ I/ my watch/ last week.  Tom/ the letter/ slowly/ read.  Mumbai/ do you know/ very well?  ate/ we/ very quickly/ our dinner.  did you buy/ in England/ that jacket.  I/ very well/ French/ don't speak.  crossed/ the street/ they/ carefully.
	2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9)	football/ don't like/ very much/ I. lost/ I/ my watch/ last week.  Tom/ the letter/ slowly/ read.  Mumbai/ do you know/ very well? ate/ we/ very quickly/ our dinner. did you buy/ in England/ that jacket.  I/ very well/ French/ don't speak.
	2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 10)	football/ don't like/ very much/ I. lost/ I/ my watch/ last week.  Tom/ the letter/ slowly/ read.  Mumbai/ do you know/ very well? ate/ we/ very quickly/ our dinner. did you buy/ in England/ that jacket.  I/ very well/ French/ don't speak. crossed/ the street/ they/ carefully.
	2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 10)	football/ don't like/ very much/ I. lost/ I/ my watch/ last week.  Tom/ the letter/ slowly/ read.  Mumbai/ do you know/ very well? ate/ we/ very quickly/ our dinner. did you buy/ in England/ that jacket.  I/ very well/ French/ don't speak. crossed/ the street/ they/ carefully. from my brother/ borrowed/ a bag/ I
	2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 10)	football/ don't like/ very much/ I.  lost/ I/ my watch/ last week.  Tom/ the letter/ slowly/ read.  Mumbai/ do you know/ very well?  ate/ we/ very quickly/ our dinner.  did you buy/ in England/ that jacket.  I/ very well/ French/ don't speak.  crossed/ the street/ they/ carefully.  from my brother/ borrowed/ a bag/ I  ERS:  Milton reads a newspaper every day.
	2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 10)	football/ don't like/ very much/ I. lost/ I/ my watch/ last week.  Tom/ the letter/ slowly/ read.  Mumbai/ do you know/ very well? ate/ we/ very quickly/ our dinner. did you buy/ in England/ that jacket.  I/ very well/ French/ don't speak. crossed/ the street/ they/ carefully. from my brother/ borrowed/ a bag/ I
ANS	2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 10)  SWI 1) 2)	football/ don't like/ very much/ I. lost/ I/ my watch/ last week.  Tom/ the letter/ slowly/ read.  Mumbai/ do you know/ very well? ate/ we/ very quickly/ our dinner. did you buy/ in England/ that jacket.  I/ very well/ French/ don't speak. crossed/ the street/ they/ carefully. from my brother/ borrowed/ a bag/ I  ERS: Milton reads a newspaper every day. I don't like football very much.
ANS	2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 10)  SWI 1) 2) 3)	football/ don't like/ very much/ I.  lost/ I/ my watch/ last week.  Tom/ the letter/ slowly/ read.  Mumbai/ do you know/ very well?  ate/ we/ very quickly/ our dinner. did you buy/ in England/ that jacket.  I/ very well/ French/ don't speak.  crossed/ the street/ they/ carefully.  from my brother/ borrowed/ a bag/ I  ERS:  Milton reads a newspaper every day.  I don't like football very much.  I lost my watch last week.
ANS	2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 10)  SWI 1) 2) 3) 4)	football/ don't like/ very much/ I. lost/ I/ my watch/ last week.  Tom/ the letter/ slowly/ read.  Mumbai/ do you know/ very well? ate/ we/ very quickly/ our dinner. did you buy/ in England/ that jacket.  I/ very well/ French/ don't speak. crossed/ the street/ they/ carefully. from my brother/ borrowed/ a bag/ I  ERS:  Milton reads a newspaper every day. I don't like football very much. I lost my watch last week. Tom read the letter slowly.

	8) I do	on't speak French very well.	
	9) The	ey crossed the street carefully.	
	10) I bo	orrowed a bag from my brother.	
Mo	odifiers:	, ,	r to alter something. A modifier changes, clarifies, qualifies, or ence in order to add emphasis, explanation or detail. Modifiers as adjectives or adverbs.
Ed	iting: (T	'wo marks)	
Αr	oaragrapł	h is given below. It has two errors. E	dit the paragraph and write it.
1.		_	use. She goes round her constituency every week. She carries
_,		a box. People offer her fruits and she	
	a) Artic	cle to be corrected	b) Conjunction to be corrected.
	Ans: a)	a M.Pan M.P.	b) and_but.
2.	Mr. Vis	shwanath is an enginer. He gets up ea	arly in the morning regular.
	a) Spel	lling mistake to be corrected.	b) Adverbial mistake to be corrected.
	Ans:	: a) enginerengineer	b) regularregularly.
3.	Impulsi	ively, Baleshwar went and grabed the	e train's red emergency chain and pulled it down frantical.
	a) Spel	lling mistake to be corrected.	b) Adverbial mistake to be corrected.
	Ans:	: a) grabedgrabbed	b) franticalfrantically.
4.	Swami	rose silent and tiptoed to his bed in	n the passage; Granny was sitting up on her bed, and remarked,
	"Boy ar	re you already feeling sleepy? Don't	want to here a story?
	a) Adv	verbial mistake to be corrected	b) Spelling mistake to be corrected.
	Ans:	: a) Silent_silently	b) herehear.
5.	Don An	nselmo Came in. He bowed to all of	us. Then he removed his hat and glove.
	a) Capi	ital letter to be used	b) Noun plural to be sed.
	Ans: a)	don anselmoDon Ans	selmo b) glove -gloves
6.	6.R.K.	Narayan is widely consider to be o	one of the India's greatest Engish Language novelist known for
	simple	writing style.	
	a) Verb	bal mistake to be corrected.	b) Number should be corrected. (plural)
	Ans: a)	consider - considered	b) novelist - novelists.
7.	Last Su	unday, jacky and I went to the be	each. When we arrived, we thought it was going to rained.
	Luckily	y, the sky cleared up.	
			75

	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech		
	to the corresponding past tense in indirect s	- T		
*	Rule 1: When the reporting verb of direct speech is in past tense then all the present tenses are changed			
-		tenses, etc. We will discuss each of these factors one by one.		
		rect speech there are various factors that are considered, such as		
WOI	rds. Rules for converting Direct into Indirect	speech:-		
Dir	rect speech is known as repeating the exact	words spoken and Indirect speech is known as reporting the		
	1. Direct Speech 2. Indirect	Speech		
spe	aker's message in our own words. Thus, the	message can be conveyed in 2 ways.		
Rep	ported Speech is also known as Direct and I	ndirect Speech or Narration. In Indirect Speech, we convey the		
DII	RECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH			
	Ans: a) peace -piece	b) sudden -Suddenly		
	a) Spelling mistake to be corrected	b) Adverbial mistake to be corrected.		
	from his hand and fell into the deep water.			
12.	A poor wood cutter was cutting a big po	eace of wood near a wide river. Sudden his old axe slipped		
	Ans: a) exibit - exhibit	b) How wonderful it is!		
	a) Spelling mistake to be corrected	b) Use correct punctuation mark.		
	parents for up to fifteen years or more. How			
11.	Whales are normally gentle. Many Whale	es exibit strong family ties. The young ones remain with their		
	Ans: a) coverred - covered	b) "my lovely child, have you come here for me?"		
	a) spelling mistake to be corrected			
	Happiness. "My lovely child, have you cor	me here for me''.		
10.		verred mountain and there he heard the voice of the Bird of		
	Ans: a) greatgreatly			
•	a) Adverbial mistake to be corrected			
	votary of a classless society and womens uplift.			
9.		e great influenced by the life and work of Mahatmaphule, the		
	,	b) inderInder		
	a) Tense form of verb to be corrected	b) Use capital letter wherever necessary		
ο.	rickety bridge over some rapids.			
8.		hiking with his father and brother inder. They were crossing a		
	Ans: a) jacky - Jacky	b) rained - rain.		

Present simple (Subject +V1st + Object	Past simple (Subject +V2 + Object)
Present continuous (Subject +is/am/are+V1 +ing+ Object)	Past Continuous (Subject +was/were+V1 +ing+ Object)
Present perfect (Subject + has/have+V3+Object	Past perfect (Subject+had+V3+Object)
Past simple (Subject+V2+Object)	Past perfect (Subject+had+V3+Object)
Past Continuous (Subject +was/were+V1 +ing+ Object)	Past perfect continuous (Subject +had been+V1 +ing+ Object)
Future simple (Subject+ will/shall+V1+object)	Present Conditional (Subject+ would+V1+object)
Future Continuous (Subject +will/shall+be+V1 +ing+ Object)	Conditional Continuous (Subject +would+be+V1 +ing+ Object)

## **❖** Rule 2:

Simple Present Changes to Simple Past	Direct: "I am unwell", she said. Indirect: She said that she was unwell.
Present Continuous Changes to Past Continuous	Direct: "I am playing the guitar", she explained. Indirect: She explained that she was playing the guitar.
Present Perfect Changes to Past Perfect.	Direct: "I have been to Boston", she told me. Indirect: She told me that she had been to Boston.

## **Rule 3 : Past Tense & Future Tense**

Tenses	Examples
Simple Past Changes to Past Perfect	Direct: She said, "Irvin arrived on Sunday." Indirect: She said that Irvin had arrived on Sunday
Past Continuous Changes to Past Perfect Continuous	Direct: "We were playing basketball", they told me. Indirect: They told me that they had been playing basketball
Future Changes to Present Conditional	Direct: She said, "I will be in Scotland tomorrow."  Indirect: She said that she would be in Scotland the next day.
Future Continuous Changes to Conditional Continuous	Direct: He said, "I'll be disposing of the old computer next Tuesday."  Indirect: He said that he would be disposing of the old computer the following Tuesday

## DEVELOP A STORY USING GIVEN CLUES

- \* Read the hints twice or thrice carefully.
- \* Include all the characters and clues and a paragraph of 6-8 sentences.
- \* Include the moral of the story if possible.

	*	Even if the story is in present tense, write it in past tense. (Grammatically correct sentences fetch
		complete marks)
1.	TI	HE THIRSTY CROW:
	Н	ot day thirsty crow look for water here and there see pot of water
	a l	ittle water plan pick pebbles put into the pot water come updrank flew
aw	ay h	appily.
	Ar	ns: One hot day a thirsty crow was looking for water. It flew here and there. It saw a pot of water. There
wa	s a l	ittle water in it. The crow could not reach water. It thought of a plan. It picked up some pebbles and
put	the	m into the pot. Water came up. It drank water and flew away happily.
2.	TI	HE WOOD CUTTER AND THE AXE.
	Ar	honest wood cuttercutting tree near a riveraxe fallprayed godriver
	go	ddess gave golden axe refused silver axerefused iron axetook
	go	ddess gave three axesmoral.
	Ar	as: There was an honest wood cutter in a village. One day he was cutting a tree near a river in the forest.
His	saxe	e fell into the river. He prayed God to help him. The river goddess appeared and gave him a golder
axe	e. He	e refused saying, "It's not mine". The goddess gave him silver axe. He refused it saying, "It's no
mi	ne".	The goddess gave him the iron axe. He took it happily. The river goddess was pleased and gave him al
the	thre	ee axes. Honesty is the best policy.
3.	TI	HE FOX AND THE GOAT
	A	fox fell into well not come up a goat comefox said tasty -water
		foolish goat jump to drink cunning fox jumpout of wellrun-away -moral.
	Ar	ns: Once a fox fell into a well. He could not come up. A goat came that way and saw the fox in the
	we	ell. The fox saw it and said, "How tasty the water is!" The foolish goat jumped into the well to taste
	wa	ter. The cunning fox jumped onto its back and came out of the well. Without helping the goat it rar
	aw	vay. Think before you leap.
4.	TI	HE BEAR AND THE TWO FRIENDS:
	Tv	vo friends in forest faced a bear one climbed a treeother lay on ground
		bear smeltthought deadgo awayman on tree come down asked about the
	be	ar man on the ground say not to believe false friend moral.
	Ar	ns: One day two friends were going through a forest. There came a bear. One of them climbed a tree
	Bu	t the other could not. So he lay down on the ground breathless. The bear came near and smelt him.
Th	inki	ng he was dead, it went away. The man who was there on the tree came down and asked the friend
wh	at th	ne bear had told him. He told him that the bear advised him not to believe a false friend. A friend in need
is a	ı frie	end indeed.
Ĭ		

5.	THE GOLDEN EGG		
	A cloth merchant in village had hen lay golden egg dailybecome rich		
	greedy killed hen get nothingbecome poor moral.		
	Ans: There lived a cloth merchant in a village. He had a hen. It laid golden egg every day. Selling it, h		
	became a rich man. He became greedy. He planned to get more golden eggs at a time. He killed the her		
	He got nothing except blood. He became poor. One who desires more, loses all.		
6.	UNITY IS STRENGTH		
	A flight of doves search food saw ricebegan to eat trapped in net		
	hunter come old dove advise flew together fly on hillmouse help		
	freed thanked mouse. Moral.		
	Ans: One day a flight of doves flying in search of food. They saw some rice scattered on the ground. They		
lan	ded on the ground and began to eat. Suddenly a net fell on them. They were trapped in a hunter's ne		
The	e hunter was coming near. An old dove advised them to fly together. The hunter ran after, but they flew		
far	away. They flew on to a hill where their friend mouse lived. The mouse gnawed the net and freed th		
dov	ves. The doves thanked him.		
7.	THE FOX AND THE GRAPES		
	Hungry foxjumped many timesjumped many times		
	could not get give up say, "grapes are sour."		
	Ans: One day a fox was hungry. It came to a vineyard near a village. He saw many bunches of grape		
	hanging. He jumped to eat grapes but missed. He jumped again and again but failed to get grapes. Givin		
	up he went away saying," these grapes are sour."		
8.	THE RABBIT AND THE TURTLE		
	A rabbit and a turtle racerabbit ahead tired and sleptturtle walk step by step		
	reach final point win race moral.		
	Ans: One day a rabbit and a turtle began a race. The rabbit raced ahead of the turtle. When he reache		
	half the way the rabbit saw back. The turtle was far away from him. The rabbit was tired and slept under		
a tr	ree. The turtle walked step by step and passed by the rabbit. He reached the final point before the rabb		
	and won the race. Slow and steady wins the race.		
9.	THE TURTLE AND THE GEESE		
	Two geese and turtle in a pond close friends famine no food ,no water		
	decide to go to another pondgeese fly turtle not fly Geese Plan-		
	hold two ends of stick in beak turtle to hold the middle in mouthwarn not t		
	speak fly over a villagechildren laughturtle angryshout lost hold fell died		
	<b>Ans:</b> There lived two geese and a turtle in a pond. They were close friends. Once there was a famine. There		

was lack of food and water. The three friends decided to move to another pond. The geese could fly but not the turtle. The geese planned to take the turtle with them. They held the two ends of a stick in their beaks and told the turtle to hold the middle of the stick in its mouth. They warned it not to speak. When they were flying over a village, some children saw them and laughed at them. The turtle became angry and shouted at them. It lost its hold, fell and died.

# **PROFILE WRITING: (3 Marks)**

1. Given below is a profile of Mr. Venkatesh . Write a paragraph based on the information.

Age : 30 years
Profession : Doctor
Qualification : M.B.B.S

Name and Address : Govt. Hospital Malipatna

Native place : Basavapatna but resides at MalipatnaReasons for his popularity:

works after 5 p.m – always cheerful

### Does not demand money from patients.

**Ans:** Mr. Venkatesh is 30 years old. He is a doctor. He did M.B.B.S.. He is working at Govt. Hospital, Malipatna. His Native place is Basavapatna but resides at Malipatna. He is a very popular person in his locality because he works after 5 pm. He is always cheerful. He does not demand money from patients.

2. Given below is a profile of P. T. Usha. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Born : 27<sup>th</sup> June, 1964 Nationality : Indian

Other names : Payyoli Express, Golden Girl

Known for : Track and field athlete

Employed : Indian Railways

Awards : Padmashree.

**Ans:** P.T. Usha was born on 27<sup>th</sup> July, 1964. She was an Indian. Her other names were Payyoli Express and Golden Girl. She was known for track and field athlete. She was employed in Indian Railway. She was awarded Padmashree.

3. Given below is a profile of Dr. Ravishankar, a professor. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Age : 52 years

Height and weight : 5.6 feet, 64 kgs

Family : Two sons, Engineers

Reason for his popularity: More helpful in the society, more friendly and engaged in social work

Education : M.A, Ph.D

Awards : National award

Hobbies : Gardening, helping poor students, Writing books and reading books.

**Ans:** Mr. Ravishankar is 52 years old. He is a professor. His height is '5.6' and weight is 64kgs. He has two sons. They are engineers. He did M.A, Ph.D. The reasons for his popularity- is more helpful in the society, more friendly and engaged in social work. He was awarded the national award. His hobbies are gardening, helping poor students, writing books and reading books

4. Given below is the profile of Rabindranath Tagore. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Known as : Gurudev

Birth : 7<sup>th</sup> May, 1861

Parents : Debendranath Tagore and Sarala Devi

Occupation : Writer, Painter, Singer

Notable works : Gitanjali, Jana Gana Mana, Rabindra Sangeet etc.

Award : Noble prize for literature in 1913

Death : 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1941.

Ans: Rabindranath Tagore was known as Gurudev. He was born on 7<sup>th</sup> May,1861. His parents were Debendranath Tagore and Sarala Devi. He was a writer, painter and a singer. His notable works were Gitanjali, Jana Gana Mana and Rabindra sangeet etc. He was awarded Noble prize for literature in 1913. Hewas died on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1941.

**5.** Given below is a profile of Sarojini Naidu . Write a paragraph using the same:

Birth : 13<sup>th</sup> February, 1879

Place : Hyderabad

Father : Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyya, a scientist

Mother : Mrs. Varada Sundari, a Bengali poet

Spouse : Muthyala Govindarajulu Naidu

Profession : Politician, freedom fighter, Governor of Agra and Oudh, writer

Death : 2<sup>nd</sup> March . 1949

Works : The Golden Threshold (1905), The Bird of Time (1912)

The Broken Wing (1917)

Ans: Sarojini Naidu was born on 13<sup>th</sup> February, 1879 in Hyderabad. Her father was Dr.Aghornath Chattopadhyya was a scientist. Her mother Mrs.Varada Sundari was a Bengali poet. Her spouse Was Muthyala Govindarajulu Naidu. She was a politician, freedom fighter,Governor of Agra and Oudh and writer. She was died on 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 1949. Her works were The Golden Threshold (1905), The Bird of Time (1912) and The Broken Wing (191)

#### Interpretation of the Pictures - 3 Marks

#### **Instructions:**

Observe the given picture clearly.

- Identify the main idea /theme behind the picture.
- See the picture and find out the main characters/ animals/things/ ideas/ people etc.
- Begin the paragraph "this picture is about....."
- Remember the action words relating to the picture.
- Remember the helping words relating to the picture
- Think in your mind 'adjectives' adverbs' relating to the picture.
- Try to use suitable linkers.
- Add your own images/ quotations/ important sayings etc
- Conclude with common/educative statements.

1. Study the following picture; write in a paragraph of description or an account of what the

picture suggests to you.



Bengaluru 25 years ago

Now

**Answer:** There are two pictures here. One is Bangalore before 25 years ago. Second one is 'Bangalore now'. There are many differences here. Before 25 years ago Bangalore was very beautiful. There were less houses/buildings. Roads were with fewer vehicles. We could also see green trees and birds flying freely.

But now everything has changed in Bangalore. Population explosion, expansion of cities, more buildings, and pollution is 'the highlights of present day Bangalore'. So we should plant moretrees, control vehicles and pollution. "Save Earth and save Bangalore"

Study the following picture; write in a paragraph of description or an account of what thepicture suggests to you.



**Answer:** Here we see two pictures. One is before independence of India. Second one is after independence. In 1<sup>st</sup> picture all people were experiencing the cruel rule of the British. They did notenjoy any freedom, freedom of speech, no freedom of movement and joy. Even the Nature/tree isbare / without leaves.

In 2<sup>nd</sup> picture the situation is free. All are dancing, enjoying, singing. They are free now. Birdsare flying freely. Trees are full of green leaves. Freedom is our basic need. We should enjoy it without harming others

3. Study the following picture; write in a paragraph of description or an account of what the picture suggests to you.



Answer: The picture is about; "an accident scene" because of population explosion and movement of more vehicles causes accidents on roads. One has to take care while driving on roads. Obey road safety rules. Here a college going girl met with an accident. The passersby and her friends saw the accident and rushed to help her. Her books are scattered on the road. All are frightened. The driver also scared looking at the girl. Her friends give her water and first aid and call the ambulance take her to the hospital.

### ESSAY: (4marks)

#### 1. Mobile phone

A mobile phone is a communication device, often also called as cell phone. It is a device mainly used for voice communication. However, technological developments in the field of communication have made the mobile phones smart enough to be able to make video calls, surf the internet, play games, and take high resolution pictures. Because of this mobile phones today are also called '' smart phones.''

World's first ever made mobile phone was demonstrated way back in 1973, by the Motorola's then president and CEO, John Francis Mitchell and an American Engineer, Martin Cooper. That mobile phone weighed around 2 kilograms. Since than the mobile phones have evolved in technology and shapes. They have become smaller, slimmer and more useful. Today mobile phones are available in various shapes and sizes, having different technical specifications and are used for number of purposes.

#### 2. Uses of Internet

Internet is one thing that we cannot imagine our lives without. It is used in every sphere of life.

It has brought the world closer. It is the invention of modern and high technology science. It provides us amazing facility of searching any information from any corner of the world by any one. Using internet we can send any big or small message, information very quickly within seconds to anyone's computer, mobile or other digital device like tablets, P.C etc. It is a vast storage of information as it has more than billions of running websites related to the domestic, business, academic, governmental etc. We can say it is a network of networks. It is also a great source of entertainment. In today's times when everyone is busy with their own lives, internet can prove to be our best friend. From e-book to movies to music – everything we need for entertainment is available on the internet.

### 3. Importance of sports and games

Sports and games are very important for us. They keep us healthy and fit. They offer us a change from the monotony of daily life. They are useful means of entertainment and physical activity. They help in characterbuilding. They are means of mental and physical growth. During sports and games we come to learn many things. We learn mental balance in the midst of hopes and despair. They make us learn how to tackle the difficult situation. Sports develop a sense of friendliness. They develop in us team spirit. They help in developing mental and physical toughness. They shape our body and make it strong and active. They remove tiredness and lethargy. They improve blood circulation. This improves our physical well-being. They are integral part of education. Education without them is incomplete.

#### 4. Environment

The surroundings in which we live together constitute the environment. This environment includes the atmosphere, the water bodies, the forests and land resources. All these are vital to man's life. But man has been misusing and polluting them. The air around us is being polluted by poisonous gases and smoke from factories and emission from vehicles. Rivers, lakes and oceans are being polluted by poisonous wastes fromfactories and agricultural lands. Forests are being denuded through over exploitation. In the last few decades, man has been throwing out enormous amounts of garbage, polluting the land around him. All living things, big and small are affected by the various forms of pollution. Exposure to pollution will result in chronic health problems. The ecological balance is being threatened. Unless we show more respect to the environment, this century could turn out to be the dark age of pollution. It is our world. Let us join handsto save it.

#### 5. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a campaign launched by the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi as a nationwide cleanliness campaign. It is implemented to fulfill the vision and mission of clean India one day. It was launched especially on the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. As he always dreamt and was very keento make his country a clean country. He had tried for clean India during his time by motivating people. But it wasn't successful. Now the Government of India again started the Abhiyan to make clean India. It was started on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2014 on the 145<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. It is a big challenge for all the citizens of India. It is only possible if each and every person living in India would understand this campaign, their own responsibility and try to join hands together to make it a successful mission.

### LETTER WRITING:

1. Imagine that you are Pranav/Pramila studying Xth standard, Sarvodaya High School, Khanapur. Write a letter to your father requesting him to send 2000 rupees for your study tour.

From

Pranav

Sarvodaya High School Khanapur

Date: 14-12-2017

Dear Father

I am well with my study here. I hope you are also fine. I study for six hours a day. Our teachers are guiding well for annual exams. Our school teachers have planned for a study tour. It is very important as we are visiting many historical places like Mysore, Beluru Halebeedu, Samanathpura. I need 2000 rupees so I request to send me the amount that I might join my friends in this tour. Tell my regards to dear mom.

YoursAffectionatey

Pranav

To

Shri. Lokesh P.K.

2. Imagine you are Kiran / Keerthana studying in Government High School, Koppala.Write a letter to your friend describing 'Republic Day' celebrations in your school.

Kiran,

Government High School, Koppala.

30-1-2020

My dear Arun,

I am fine here. I do hope you are fine there. I am writing this letter to share with you howwe celebrated

71<sup>st</sup> Republic Day in our school.

On 26<sup>th</sup> January all of us assembled in the school field. Exactly at 8.30 a.m S D M C president hoisted the flag. Then we sat on the ground in line. After prayer and welcome, some of us and the teachers spoke about Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Sardar Vallabha Bhai Patel. They stressed about our duties to the nation. The headmaster in his presidential speech gave us a inspiring speech on unity is strength. After vote of thanks, we were given sweets. Convey my regards to uncle and aunt.

Yours loving friend,

Kiran

To

Arun

Koppala

Letter Writing: (5 marks)

3. Imagine that you are sangeetha / uday , residing at 'Shiva Nivas' # 24, 3<sup>rd</sup> cross, Kuvempu Nagar, Mysore. Write a letter to your head master requesting him to issue your transfer certificate.

From

Uday,

Shiva Nivas, #24, 3<sup>rd</sup> Cross, Kuvempu Nagar, Mysore.

02-06-2019

To

The head master, Government High School, Mysore.

Sir,

Sub: Request for transfer certificate

I was a student of 10<sup>th</sup> standard of your school during the academic year 2018 – 19. I passed my S.S.L.C examination in April 2019. My register number is 2019226424.

Now I need my transfer certificate to join P.U.C. I request you kindly to issue my transfer certificate and oblige.

Yours obediently,

Uday

4. Imagine that you are Pallavi / Praveen studying in Government High School, Bellary. Write a

letter to the commissioner, city corporation, Bellary, complaining about the bad roads in your area.

From

Praveen,

Government High School, Bellary.

25 -09 -2019

To

The Commissioner, City Corporation, Bellary.

Sir,

Sub: Bad condition of roads in our area

With reference to the above subject, I would like to bring to your kind notice that the roads in our area are in very bad condition. There are many pot holes in the road. There are no foot paths. Every day accidents are taking place. So, I request you Kindly to repair the roads as early as possible.

Thanking you'

Yours faithfully,

Kiran

### UNSEEN PASSAGE

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

- 13. Once addressing a huge gathering Dayananda Saraswathi thundered. "Your ancestors were not uncivilized men living in forests. They were great men who enlightened the world. Your history is not astory of defeats. It is the story of the conquerors of the world. Your vedic scriptures are not the songs of cowards. They are immortal truths which shaped mighty souls like Sri Rama and Sri Krishna. Arise, Arise, awake and be proud of your glorious history. Take inspiration from it to mould the present. Shame upon your modern education which fills you with contempt for your ancestors
- a. What does Dayananda Saraswathi say about our ancestors?

Ans: They were not uncivilized men living in forests. They were great men who enlightened the world.

b. What does the speaker advise us to do?

Ans: He advises us to arise, awake and feel proud of our glorious history. Take inspiration from it to mould the present

**14.** Man has altered many of the physical features of the earth with the tools of science. He has transformed woodlands and prairies into a farm land. He has constructed lakes and dams to irrigate or to harness

hydroelectric power. By cutting through mountain, he has almost modified the very face of the earth. However his attempt to bring about change in the physical environment have not always been beneficial. Today pollution of the air and water endangers the health of our planet. The automobile exhausts and smokes from the factories are affecting our health. Pollution from oil is killing marina life. The whole ecological balance of the sea is getting changed due to oil slick. Industrial and domestic wastes have choked several rivers. Conservationists strongly feel that if mankind and life were to survive on the earth man must limit the growth of technology.

a. What are the effects of pollution?

Ans: Pollution of the air and water endangers the health of our planet. The automobile exhausts and smoke from the factories are affecting our health. Pollution from oil is killing marina life. The whole ecological balance of the sea is getting changed due to oil slick.

b. How has man altered the earth?

Ans: Man has transformed woodlands and prairies into farmland. He has constructed lakes and dams to irrigate or to harness hydroelectric power. By cutting through mountain, he has almost modified the very face of the earth.

15. In every country, people imagine that they are the best and the cleverest and others are not so good as they are. The Englishman thinks that he and his country are the best; the Frenchman is very proudof France and everything French. The Germans and Italians think no less of their countries and many Indians imagine that India is in many ways the greatest country in the world. This is wrong. Everybody wants to think well of himself and his country. But really there is no person who has not got some good and bad qualities. In the same way there is no country which is not partly good and partly bad. We must take the good wherever we find it and try to remove the bad wherever it may be.

We are of course, most concerned with our country, India. Unhappily, it is in a bad way today. Most of our people are poor and unhappy. They have no joy in their lives. We have to find out how we can make them happier. We have to see what is good in our ways and customs and try to keep it, and whatever is bad we have to throw away. If we find anything good in other countries, we should certainly take it.

a. What should we do to make our people happier?

Ans: We have to see what is good in our ways and customs and try to keep it, and whatever is bad wehave to throw away. If we find anything good in other countries, we should certainly take it.

b. What do people think about themselves and others in every country?

Ans: In every country people imagine that they are the best and the cleverest and others are not so goodas they are. Everybody wants to think well of himself and his country.

### ACTIVEANDPASSIVEVOICE

Active voice Passive voice

The caretaker locks the door. The doors are locked by the caretaker.

The waiter <u>carries</u> the trays. The trays <u>are carried</u> by the waiter.

• For the simple past tense, use was or were with a past participle to form thepassive voice.

Active voice Passive voice

Dad <u>drove</u> us home. We <u>were driven</u> home by Dad. He caught the ball. The ball was caught by him.

• For the present continuous tense, use **am**, **is** or **are** with **being** followed by apast participle, to form the passive voice.

Active voice Passive voice

The waves <u>are washing</u> away The sandcastle <u>is being washed</u>the sandcastle.

away by the waves.

She <u>is working</u> on the computer. The computer <u>is being worked</u> upon by her.

• For the past continuous tense, use **was** or **were** with **being**, followed by a pastparticiple, to form the passive voice.

Active voice Passive voice

Jimmy <u>was making</u> our costumes. Our costumes <u>were being made</u> by Jimmy. She <u>was</u> reading a book.

The book was being read by her.

• For the future tense, use **shall** or **will** with **be**, followed by a past participle, toform the passive voice.

Active voice Passive voice

The choir <u>will sing</u> the next hymn. The next hymn <u>will be sung</u> by the choir. We <u>will celebrate</u> her birthday.

Her birthday <u>will be celebrated</u> by us.

• For the present perfect tense, use **have** or **has** with **been**, followed by a pastparticiple, to form the passive voice.

Active voice Passive voice

Ali <u>has scored</u> two goals. Two goals <u>have been scored</u> by Ali.I <u>have seen</u> that

movie. That movie <u>has been seen</u> by me.

• For the past tense, use **had** with **been**, followed by a part participle, to form the passive voice.

Active voice Passive voice

Ali has scored two goals.

Two goals have been scored by Ali.

I <u>have seen</u> that movie. That movie <u>has been seen</u> by me.

For the past tense, use **had** with **been**, followed by a part participle, to form the passive voice. **Active voice** Passive voice The hunter <u>had caught</u> a fox. A fox <u>had been caught</u> by the hunter Sheila <u>had given</u> A gift had been given to Rina by Sheila. a gift to Rina. 90

