



ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ (ಆಡಳಿತ). ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

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ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣತೆಗೊಂದು ಕೈಗನ್ನಡಿ

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ – ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್



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The formula for success is simple –
Practise and concentration, then...
More practise and more concentration

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 2-3 SENTENCES EACH(2 MKS):

DR.B R AMBEDKAR

1. How can you say that Ambedkar was a voracious reader?

OR

Give examples to show that Dr.B.R.Ambedkar had an insatiable thirst for knowledge?

- He bought books by curtailing his daily needs.
- In New York, he purchased 2,000 old books.
- In London, he bought many books.
- They packed the books in 32 boxes.

2. How did the fourteenth amendment to the U.S. constitution and Mahatma Phule influence Ambedkar?

- The fourteenth amendment to the U.S constitution gave freedom to the Black Americans.
- He saw at once the parallel of the situation for the depressed Classes in India.
- Mahatma Phule, influenced Ambedkar to devote all his time and talents for the amelioration of the underprivileged.

3. 'There were great luminaries on the Drafting committee. Dr. Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot'. Give reasons.

- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar anticipated every requirement of the new polity.
- He drew examples and experiences of other nations.
- He realized the needs of our own society.
- He raised brick by brick, the magnificent edifice of the Fundamental Rights in the constitution of India.
- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar had tact and frankfulness, and patience.
- He explained the meaning and the scope of the Draft Constitution.

or

- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar knew the wants of the new polity.
- He took the examples and experiences from other countries and knew the needs of our people.
- He explained the scope of the draft constitution, efficiently.
- He convinced leaders frankly, patiently and tactfully.

4. Write a short note on Dr.B.R.Ambedkar's perception /idea of the three pillars of state.

Or

What are the significant observations of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar on the constitution?

- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar had a clear perception of the mutuality of the three pillars of the State-the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.
- He realized that the jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled.

5. Nehru chose Dr.B.R.Ambedkar as the law minister. What might have prompted Nehru to do so?

- He had skills in the field of law and legislation.
- His vision of Social justice.
- His own campaigns against social injustice.

6. What made Dr.B.R.Ambedkar describe the methods of civil Disobedience, Non-cooperation and Satyagraha as the 'Grammar of anarchy'?

Or

What made Dr. Ambedkar describe the methods of Civil disobedience, Non-cooperation and Satyagraha as the "Grammar of Anarchy"?

Or

'Babasaheb Ambedkar considers public agitation in free India as unconstitutional'.

Why?

- These methods of rebellion do not suit a democracy based on free and fair elections.
- They may result in loss of public property and lives.

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

- Gandhiji reminded the higher castes of their duties towards the depressed classes.
- Babasaheb Ambedkar reminded the depressed classes of their rights.
- Gandhiji stressed the duties, Ambedkar stressed the rights together.

8. After Independence, members of the Scheduled Castes have found doors opened to them. How?

- Reservations in all the fields for the Scheduled Castes have given them the opportunity to progress.
- It makes India a classless and casteless society.

9. Why did Nehru describe Dr. Ambedkar as a 'Symbol of revolt'?

- He raised his voice against the injustice found in the society.
- He fought for the classless and casteless society.
- He made various provisions in the draft constitution for the upliftment of the depressed classes.
- He convinced all the leaders as he was a very good orator.
- He was frank, tactful. He had a vision of social justice.

10. What were the opinions of the Buddha and Avvai regarding the caste divisions?

According to Buddha only two castes

- The noble and wholesome people and the ignoble and unwholesome people.

According to the Tamil Poetess Avvai

- The charitable who give and are superior, the misers who do not give and are inferior.

11. Constitution is a fundamental document to both the ruler and the ruled. How?

- Ambedkar framed the constitution.
- The constitution gave the liberty and powers to the three pillars but at the same time limited their authority.
- The constitution has explained clearly about not only the rights but also about the duties of every citizen of India.

12. Why is Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, considered as a champion of the depressed classes in India?

- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar spent all his time and talent for the improvement of the depressed classes.
- He wrote about it in his newspapers – Samata, Mookanayak, etc.
- He set up institutions – Hitakarani Sabha to bring awareness among people.
- He fought to bring equality in the society.
- He tried to uplift the depressed classes through the rights and duties in the constitution.

13. What are the significant observations of Dr. Ambedkar on the constitution?

- The constitution defines the position and power of the three organs viz., the executive, the legislative and the Judiciary.
- It also defines the powers of the organs against the citizens.
- Its main purpose is not merely to create the organs but to limit their authority to check, otherwise, there will be tyranny or oppression.

THE CONCERT (2 marks)

1. Smitha got excited after reading the newspaper. Why?

- Smitha got excited after reading the newspaper because it had the news of Pandit Ravi Shankar's music concert at the Shanmukhananda Auditorium the next day.

2. Why do you think the mother cautioned the girl?

- Smitha's brother, Anant had been struck with cancer.
- He was very sick and was lying on the bed.
- So, the mother cautioned Smitha not to disturb Ananth.

3. Did Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha keep their promise? If yes, how?

- Yes, Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha kept their promise.
- Next day they went to Anant's house and played for the boy.

4. How can you say that Anant was a talented boy? OR Why do you consider Anant a talented boy? (June-20)

- Anant was the best table tennis player in the school.
- He was the fastest runner.
- He was learning to play sitar.
- He was able to compose his own tunes.

5. ' They had come with high hopes.' What hopes did Anant's parents have?

- Due to the miracles of modern science, Anant would be cured at the hospital.
- He would again walk and run.
- He would play the sitar and would be a great sitarist one day.

6. How did Smita fulfill her brother's wish?

OR

Suddenly a daring thought came to Smita .What was the thought?

OR

Why do you think Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha agreed to play for Anant?

- Smita planned to request Pandit Ravishankar to play for her brother.
- After the concert Smita went up to the stage and approached Pandit Ravishankar.
- She explained the condition and the wish of her brother.
- He was touched by her brother's story.
- They came to her house and played for him.

7. What makes the readers appreciate Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha ?

OR

The artists visiting Anant were unusual. Justify.

OR

Why do you think the response of the artists was unusual?

- Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha were great maestros.
- They were busy people.
- Despite their busy schedule, they accepted Smita's invitation.
- They visited Anant's home and played for him.

8. What was the intention of Smita's going to the concert ?

- Smita's intention was to listen to the sitar by Pandit Ravishankar.
- Then to request him to come to her house and play for her brother Anant.
- She wanted to fulfill her brother's last wish.

9. How did Anant's family treat him without 'voicing their fears' ?

- They laughed and smiled and talked and surrounded Anant with whatever made him happy.
- They fulfilled his every need and gave whatever he asked for.

10. How did Smita enjoy the concert?

- As Panditji played the first notes, Smita was filled with wonder.
- Spellbound, she listened to a variety of ragas.

JAZZ POEM 2 (2 marks)

1. How has the poet described the facial expressions of the Jazz player? (2015)

- The Jazz player's face is wrinkled.
- He looks worried.
- He has not shaved.
- His head is bent down.

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

- The Jazz player is very poor.
- He has many difficulties.
- He is tired of life.
- He has faced many insults.

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

- The Jazz player is a black man.
- But still he shows the world that music is divine.

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

Or

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

- The Jazz player plays divine music.
- He becomes one with the music.
- He feels like a bird flying higher and higher.
- He forgets the pains of his life.

5. How is the poverty of the Jazz player described?

Or

How is the physical appearance of the Jazz player described?

- The Jazz player is an old black man
- He has a rough unshaven face.
- His face is wrinkled.
- He looks tired.
- He has a sagging stomach.
- He wears a faded blue shirt, a loose necktie, an old jacket and torn shoes.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

I. Answer the following in about 2 to 3 sentences each:

1. Why was the march said to be an unusual one? OR How did the students' leaders manage the protest?

- They walked in complete silence. No shouts, no slogans. It was a silent march with Mahatma Gandhi's photo.

2. Why were Babu and Manju disappointed with the way the students were marching?

- Babu and Manju were disappointed as there were no shouts, no slogans.
- They expected violence.
- Babu and Manju thought the students were scared of the police.

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

- The 'mysterious parcel' contained a 'cyclostyle machine'.
- The police thought that they were making copies of Mahatma Gandhi's speech.
- Police thought some people were hiding there.

5. Why had Patil, the sub – inspector come to (visit) Mohan's house?

Or

How do you say that Mr. Patil's visit to Mohan's family helped them?

- Patil knew that the police would search Mohan's house.
- There was a cyclostyling machine in Mohan's house.
- Patil came to warn about the raid.
- Patil came to help Mohan's family.
- He took away the machine and helped them.

A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

1. The writer speaks of the 'smile' that welcomes anyone who enters Hanif's house.

What more do we know about this 'smile'?

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

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

OR

Hanifuddin had to battle with hardships right from his early age. Give a few examples to illustrate this.

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

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

OR

In what way did the absence of the mother make Hanif and his brother responsible?

OR

How did Hema Aziz teach her children that one's duty is the most important thing in life'?

- Hanif's mother, a vocal artist.
- She had to go with the performance wing.
- She left the children alone.
- They got up early and did their work.
- They learnt that one's duty is important.

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

- Hanif made friends only at the age of fourteen.
- He dabbled in arts.
- He read many books.
- He was helping others.

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

OR

Hanif was talented with varied talents and interests. How?

OR

Hanif was a young man with varied talents and interests. Justify.

OR

How was life for Hanif 'ekdam bindaas'?

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

7. What were the dreams of Hanif?

- Hanif dreamt that he would rise up the ranks.
- One sector would be named after him.

Answer the following questions in 4 or 5 sentences each: (3 marks)

A HERO

1. Narrate Swami's dreadful experience when he was lying in the office room?

- In the office room he remembered the stories of devils and ghosts.
- He slept under the bench.
- Swami had a nightmare that a tiger was chasing him.
- He heard a rustling sound.

- He saw something moving in the dark.
- He felt that it was the devil and it would attack him.
- He caught the figure and bit it hard to save his life.

2. Narrate how a newspaper report led Swami to a commanding challenge?

- A report was about a village boy who had a fight with a tiger.
- He said that a boy could not fight a tiger.
- His father said that courage was more important.
- Swami did not accept this.
- His father challenged him to show his courage by sleeping alone in the office room.

3. Narrate how a coward like Swami became a hero overnight?

- A newspaper reported about a village boy who had a fight with a tiger.
- He said that a boy could not fight a tiger.
- His father said that courage was more important.
- Swami did not accept this.
- His father challenged him to show his courage by sleeping alone in the office room.
- While Swami was sleeping alone, he saw a dark figure
- Believing it to be the devil, he bit into its leg.
- But it was a burglar.
- He became a hero.

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

- Swami tried to change the topic.
- He said that he would sleep next month onwards.
- He pretended to be asleep.
- He looked at granny and mother for help.
- He said that the office room was very dusty and there were scorpions behind the law books.

5. Who honoured Swami? Why was he honoured and how?

- When Swami was alone in the office, he saw something moving.
- He held and bit it.
- It was a burglar.
- People congratulated him.
- His classmates respected him, teachers patted him, and the Headmaster called him a true scout.
- Inspector told him to join the police.

COLOURS OF SILENCE (3 MKS)

1. How did the bird inspire Satish to become a great artist?

- Satish saw a bird.
- It had a longish tail and a black crest.
- It had restless energy.
- It was darting here and there.
- It was ready for flight.
- After it flew away, Satish drew the bird out of his memory.
- He started drawing from then.
- He joined the best school of arts.
- He became a great artist.

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

Or

Many schools refused to take in Satish. How did it affect him?

Or

Why was Satish confined to bed? What was the worst thing for him?

- Satish met with an accident.
- Satish often fell sick. So he was irregular to school.
- So he was confined to bed.
- He could not hear.
- Children made fun of his deafness.
- Satish became very moody.
- He was alone in his silent world.
- Silence was the worst thing for him.

3. How did Satish's father, mother and brother Inder try to help him?

- Satish's father spent time with him every day.
- He brought him books.
- His brother Inder sat with him for hours.
- He taught him words and pronunciation.
- His mother supported him to paint.

4. 'Physical disability is no barrier to success'. Substantiate this statement with examples from the life of Satish.

- Satish met with an accident.
- He lost his hearing.

- He could not go to school.
- One day he saw a bird and was inspired.
- He began to draw.
- He soon became a great artist.
- He exhibited his works all over the world.
- He got many awards like Padma Vibhushan.
- Though he was disabled, he was successful.

5. What are the achievements of Satish Gujral?

Or

How can you say that Satish Gujral was a famous artist?

- Satish Gujral was famous in painting, sculpture and architecture.
- He was also a writer.
- He published four books.
- He exhibited his works all over the world.
- He got many awards like Padma Vibhushan.

6. How did Satish meet with an accident?

or

Narrate the accident that confined Satish to bed?

- Satish, his father and brother went hiking in Kashmir.
- They were crossing a rickety bridge.
- The boys stopped to look at the water under the bridge..
- Satish's foot slipped.
- He fell into the water.
- When he got up, he was in the hospital.

THE SONG OF INDIA (3 marks) (summary)

- The poet, V K Gokak is the speaker.
- He and mother India talk to each other.
- He wished to sing about the beauty of India, temples, the freedom fighters, seers and prophets.
- He wished to sing about dams, lakes, steel mills, ship yards, nuclear developments.
- But mother India told him to sing about the beggars, sufferings, wars, strikes, etc
- The poet got angry.

- Mother rose. She wrote 'The book of Morrow'.
- She cancelled all the sorrows and pains.
- She gave a vision of a beautiful India.

Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow: (3 mark questions)

A HERO

1) "Courage is everything, strength and age are not important"

a) Who is the speaker?

Swami's father

b) When did the speaker say so?

When Swami and father began to argue.

c) What does the speaker intend to say?

Courage is important and age or strength is not important.

2) "How can it be father? Suppose I have all the courage, what could I do if a tiger should attack me?"

a) Who is the speaker?

Swami

b) Why did the speaker say so?

The speaker believes that strength and age are important.

c) How did the response affect him?

His father asked him to sleep alone in the office room to show his courage

3) "Leave alone strength, can you prove that you have courage?"

a) Who posed this challenge?

Swami's father

b) Did he accept the challenge? If not, why?

No, he did not accept the challenge. It was a frightful proposition for him.

c) Why did the speaker pose this challenge?

Because Swami said that Strength and age are important but not courage.

4) "From the first of the next month, I'll sleep alone, father."

a) Who wanted to sleep alone?

Swami wanted to sleep alone.

b) Why did he request his father to allow him to sleep alone from the first of next month?

To escape from his father.

c) Where did he often sleep?

Swami used to sleep with his granny.

5) “No, you must do it now. It is disgraceful sleeping beside granny or mother like a baby.”

a) Who commanded like this?

Swami’s father

b) What does ‘it’ refer to in the first statement?

‘It’ refers to Swami sleeping alone in the office room.

c) What is shameful here?

Swami slept beside his granny or mother like a baby.

6) “Your office room is very dusty and there may be scorpions behind your law books”

a) Who said these words?

Swami said these words.

b) Why did the speaker complain that there were scorpions in the office room?

No, there were no scorpions actually. It was just an excuse to escape from his father.

c) Where did he want to sleep instead?

He wanted to sleep in the hall.

7) “I’ll make you the laughing stock of your school.”

a) Who does ‘you’ refer to?

Swami

b) Who wanted to make him the laughing stock of his school?

Swami’s father wanted to make Swami the laughing stock of his school.

c) Why did he say so?

Because Swami used to sleep beside his granny like a baby.

8) “Aiyo! Something has bitten me,”

A) Who cried “Aiyo! Something has bitten me?”

The burglar cried.

b) Why did he make an agonized cry?

He made an agonized cry as Swami had bitten him.

c) What was the result of the tumbling?

The burglar fell amidst the furniture with a bleeding ankle.

d) What happened next?

Swami's father and a servant came to the office room and caught the burglar.

9) "Congratulations were showered on him the next day."

a) Who was congratulated? Why?

Swami was congratulated. He helped to catch a burglar.

b) What was the act of bravery done by him the previous day?

He had bitten deep into the flesh of the burglar.

c) Why was he considered as the true scout?

Because he helped the police to catch the burglar.

10) "Please, please shut up granny. Don't talk to me, and don't let anyone call me even if the house is on fire. If I don't sleep at once, perhaps I shall die."

a) Who requested like this?

Swami

b) Where was the speaker at that moment?

In the passage, beside his granny.

c) Why did he request so?

Because he wanted to escape from his father by just pretending to be asleep.

11) "Let me sleep in the hall, Father, Your office room is very dusty and there may be scorpions behind your law books"

a) Who wanted to sleep in the hall?

Swami

b) Why did the speaker complain that there were scorpions in the office room?

To escape from his father.

c. Why did father want him to sleep in the office room?

To make him a courageous boy.

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

a) Who was afraid of darkness?

Swami

b) What was the good habit according to the speaker?

Having Courage and bravery

c) Why did the speaker suggest so?

Because swami had the habit of sleeping beside his granny like a baby. He wanted him to get courage

13) "He wished that the tiger had not spared the boy"

a. Who is the 'he' here?

Swami

b. Why did Swami has such thoughts?

His father wouldn't compel him to sleep alone in the office

c. Who is 'the boy' here?

The brave boy, who fought with a tiger

14) "A frightful proposition, Swami thought"

a. What does frightful 'proposition' mean here?

Suggestion

b. What was the frightful proposition?

Sleeping alone in the office

c. Why did Swami feel it as frightful?

He always slept beside granny or mother and he was afraid of darkness.

15) "You think you are wiser than the newspaper?"

a. Who is the 'you'?

Swami

b. What was in the newspaper?

The bravery of a village boy

c. What made him say so?

Swami said that a boy could not fight a tiger.

16) "Why don't you join the police when you are young."

a. Who said this?

The inspector

b. Who is the 'you'?

Swami

c. What reply did the speaker get?

Certainly yes

THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS

1) "It's a regular scene"

- a) Which is the regular scene referred to here?

The people swarming into the train and getting down hurriedly.

- b) Where can one find this regular scene?

In populated Metropolis.

- c) Do you think is this necessary? If not 'why?

No, it is not necessary. If the people rush like that, the children, women or aged or handicapped may fall down on the tracks.

2) "There is a girl by the tracks"

- a) Who is the girl mentioned here?

Roma

- b) Whose voices were these?

The people in the opposite train.

- c) Why did the voices cry out?

The people saw Roma falling from the train on the tracks.

- d. Why was she by the tracks?

she was pulled down from train

3) "Behanji,aap theek hai? he asked. But there was no response and no help in sight. "

- a) Who does behanji refer to here?

Roma.

- b) Why was there no response?

Because Roma was injured seriously and unconscious.

- c) Who took her to hospital?

Baleshwar

4) "My sister is injured, Please help me take her to a hospital." But no one stopped.

- a) Who does 'sister' refer to here?

Roma

- b) Who requested so?

Baleshwar

- c) Who does 'no one' refer to here?

'No one 'refers to the motorists on the road.

d) Why was she taken to a hospital?

She fell down on the tracks and was seriously injured.

5) “Take the girl to Airoli,”

a) Who suggested it?

The cop.

b) Who is the girl here?

Roma.

c) Why did Baleshwar disagree to his suggestion?

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

d) What did he do then?

He took her to a nearby hospital to give first aid.

6) “Oh, I couldn’t thank him,” Baleshwar thought.

a) Who was not thanked?

The tempo-truck driver was not thanked.

b) Who couldn’t thank?

Baleshwar

c) Why should he thank him?

Because the tempo-truck driver helped Baleshwar to take Roma to the hospital when nobody was ready to help him.

d) Why couldn’t he thank him?

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

7) “I can’t imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn’t been there.”

a) Who does ‘I’ and ‘she’ refer to here?

Roma

b) Who rescued her?

Baleshwar

c) What would have happened if Baleshwar Mishra had not been there?

She would have bled to death on the tracks alone.

8) “I think it’s astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for me. I can never repay Baleshwar. ”

a) Who is the stranger here?

Baleshwar

b) What was astonishing for the speaker?

The stranger Baleshwar Jumped off a moving train and risked his life for Roma.

c) Why couldn't she repay him?

Because if Baleshwar had not saved her in time, she would have bled to death on the tracks alone.

d) Why was Baleshwar there?

to help Roma

e) When was this statement made?

When she recovered and knew about the help.

9) "I'm new to Mumbai, but I've noticed that people here are afraid."

a) Who is the speaker of this statement?

Baleshwar

b) What did they fear about?

They feared about getting involved in courts or with the police.

c) What is the effect of that on the life of the people of Mumbai?

Nobody is helping one another in danger.

10) Let's go and help her.

a) What happened there?

There was a girl by the tracks.

b) Why did they have to help?

She had fallen from the train.

c) Who should go there?

People in the train

11) "I hope I am not too late"

a) Who do I refer here?

Baleshwar

b) Why did he hope so?

He knew she was hurt badly and hoped he could help her

c) What did he do?

He carried her to the roadside and shifted her to the nearby hospital.

12) "Chacha, can I borrow your mobile?"

a) Who wanted the mobile?

Baleshwar

b) Who is the chacha here?

Truck driver

c) Why did he want the mobile?

To inform Roma's family about her accident.

13) "His heart hammering his chest, Baleshwar shoved off the still- moving train".

a) Why was his heart hammering his chest?

Because he saw Roma Talreja on the tracks. But nobody came forward to help her.

b) Why did he shove off the train?

Because he saw if anybody was ready to help her. But nobody came forward . So he volunteered to help her.

c) "His heart hammering his chest". What does it tell about him?

He was filled with fear for the girl who was on the track.

GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN - MEDIO

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

a. What was the negotiation about?

Selling land to the Americans.

b. Why do you think it took months to come to an understanding?

He was in no hurry. He wanted to be careful.

2. "I said to him, "We have made a discovery."

a. What was the discovery?

Don Anselmo had 8 acres more land.

b. What did the speaker offer as a result of this discovery?

double the amount agreed.

3. "Friend", he said, "I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner."

a. Who is the friend here?

Ans: Narrator

b. What made the speaker displeased?

He was a man of his words. He felt insulted.

4. "The trees in that orchard are not mine."

a. According to Don Anselmo who did the trees belong to?

The children of the village.

b. Why did he feel so?

He planted a tree in the name of every new born child.

5. “We have made a discovery.”

a. What was the discovery?

Don Anselmo’s land was almost twice than said by Don Anselmo. (Don Anselmo had eight more acres.)

b. What was the result of the discovery?

The Americans came forward to give almost twice the amount for the extra land.

6. “These Americans are Buena gente, they are good people, and they are willing to pay you for the additional land as well.”

a. Who were called good people or ‘Buena gente’?

The Americans

b. Who said this to whom?

This was said by the narrator to Don Anselmo.

c. Why were the Americans called good people?

They were willing to pay extra money for the extra land.

7. “But I did not sell them the trees in the orchard.”

a. Who was this said to?

Don Anselmo

b. Who said this?

Narrator/ story teller/ author

c. When did Don Anselmo say this?

When the Americans complained that the children were disturbing them.

d. Why could not Anselmo sell the trees?

According to Anselmo the children of the village were the owners of the trees.

So he had no right to sell those trees.

8. “I did not sell the trees because I could not. They are not mine.”

a. Who was this said to?

The narrator and Americans.

b. Why did Anselmo say that the trees were not his?

Anselmo had planted each tree in the name of every new born child in the village. So he had no right to sell the trees in the land.

THE SONG OF INDIA

1. "Shall I sing of your clear dawn with pure gold streaks"

- a) Who is the 'I'?

The Poet

- b) Who is he addressing?

Mother India

- c) What does 'clear dawn with pure gold streaks' suggest

It suggests that there is a bright future for India when sorrow will disappear and a good life will dawn.

2. "Of your children that died to call you their own"

- a) Who were these children?

Soldiers

- b) Whose children were they?

They were the children of Mother India.

- c) Why did they die?

They die for the country's freedom and protection.

3. "Sing of wrinkled face indexing ignorance"

- a) Who should sing this?

The poet

- b) Who gives this suggestion?

Mother India

- c) What does 'wrinkled face indexing ignorance' mean?

It refers to the old people, the illiterate people of the country.

4. "On which she sat and wrote the book of morrow"

- a). Who does she refer to?

Mother India

- b). Where did she sit?

She sat on the throne of waves filled with a bright light.

- c) What does 'Book of Morrow' mean here?

It refers to the future of the country.

5. "Querulous, I said :Is there no song that I can sing for you?"

- a) What is the meaning of 'Querulous'?

Complaining

B) Who was querulous?

The poet

c) What was the reason for this feeling?

The poet wanted to sing about the beauty and glorious history of our country but mother wanted something different from him so he was querulous.

COLOURS OF SILENCE

1. 'Why do you take away his source of entertainment?'

a) Who is the speaker?

Satish's mother

b) Who does 'you' refer to ?

Avatar Narain

c) Whose source of entertainment was it?

Satish's

d) What was his source of entertainment?

Drawing

e) Why did he take away his source of entertainment?

It would not bring enough money

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

a) Who is the speaker?

Avatar Narain / Satish's father

b) Who is the 'you' ?

Satish

c) What was his past time?

painting, drawing

d) Why did the speaker not like his past time?

Artists live in poverty according to him.

e) Why did the speaker give more importance for reading?

He wanted Satish to study to come up in life.

3. "You want to do this very badly, don't you?"

a) Who is the speaker?

Satish's father

b) Who does 'you' refer to?

Satish

c) What does he want to do badly?

Drawing

d) What did the speaker do then?

He agreed unwillingly.

4. " You will learn arts and make your life in your chosen field."

a) Who is the speaker?

Satish's father

b) Who is the ' you ' ?

Satish

c) What did he want to become?

an artist

d) How did he react to his father's decision?

His eyes filled with tears. He hugged his father tightly.

5. " If you want to get on in life, you have to read a lot. You can learn a great deal of things by reading." (June – 20)

a) Who is the speaker here?

Satish's father

b) Who does ' you ' refer to?

Satish Gujral

c) How did the speaker encourage reading?

Giving an armful of books

6. Will you come to school tomorrow?

A. Who asked this question?

Satish's friend Surender asked this question.

B. Why did he shake his head?

Because Satish was suffering from fever and infections.

C. Did he continue his education in the school?

No, he had to leave that school.

7. What will you do in life if you don't get education, eh?

A. Who asked this question to whom?

Satish's father

B. Why did he asked this question?

Because Satish refused to go to another school.

C. Why could he hear only snatches of his words?

He was suffering from ear infections.

8. They are for you Satish. I will find out the best school of arts for you.

A. What does „they“ refer to?

They“ refer to the painting materials as palette, colours, brushes etc.

B. Who is the person encouraging here?

Satish“s father

C. Why did his father allow Satish to continue Painting?

Finally, he understood that his son“s field of interest is painting.

SUMMARY (4 marks)

GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

- Grandma is a genius.
- She could climb trees even at 62.
- Her brother taught her when she was 6.
- Her well-wishers asked her to be graceful.
- But grandma said she wanted to age disgracefully.
- Once she climbed a tree, but could not come down.
- She was rescued
- A doctor advised her to take a week's bed rest.
- Grandma missed climbing trees.
- Lying on the bed was like a brief season in hell.
- After a few days, she was better.
- She told her son to build a house on the tree.
- The poet and his father built a tree house with windows and a door for grandma.
- Grandma and the poet enjoyed sherry on the tree top.
- Grandma lived there happily.

JAZZ POEM TWO

- An old jazz musician is standing in the corner of the street.
- His face is unshaven, wrinkled and weary.
- His dress is shabby.
- He has filled paper to cover the holes of the shoes.
- He picks up his saxophone and starts playing.

- He then forgets that he is a human being and becomes a heavenly bird.
- But when he stops playing he becomes a black man.

DEVELOP A STORY USING THE CLUES GIVEN BELOW

1. An old woman ----greedy ----a goose lying a golden egg everyday ----sold earned-----
-not satisfied - become rich-----thought of hundreds of golden eggs in its stomach -----killed
-----got only one --- moral.

The old woman and the golden goose

Once upon a time there lived an old greedy woman. She reared a goose that laid one golden egg everyday She sold it and got money. She was not satisfied. She wanted to become rich. She thought the goose had hundreds of golden eggs in its stomach. So she killed the goose to get those golden eggs but she got only one. She lost her goose.
Moral is- Greed brings grief.

2. A silly cricket - sings all the summer - does not store food - dying of hunger in winter
– goes to an ant - begs for food - ant refuses - remarks - dance all the winter - moral.

The ant and the cricket

Once upon a time there lived a silly cricket. He did not store food in the spring season. He spent away his time singing and dancing. When Winter came, the ground was wet and was covered with snow. His cupboard was empty. He thought that he would die of starvation. The cricket at last went to the ant and begged him to lend some food. The ant asked the cricket what he had done in summer and spring. The cricket replied that he sang in summer and spring. The ant said, "We ants neither borrow nor lend". Ant said to the cricket, "Go, sing and dance in the winter too".
Moral - save for the future.

(NOTE: Practise writing the stories for the outlines given below)

3. an ant –walking—stream----fell-----a dove saw it-----pity ----gave leaf ---the ant
climbed----another day---hunter---aimed at ---ant --- bit –leg – missed the aim—hunter ran
away—dove thanked. Moral.

4. In a village---a clever elephant –river nearby—go for a bath daily—passing a tailor shop---banana daily. One day -----did not give a banana—pricked with a needle---- elephant angry ---came with muddy water—sprayed- shop –dirty—repented.

5. A hungry fox - saw a crow with a piece of meat in its beak. Fox thought of a plan - praised the crow - the crow listened - felt very happy - fox requested the crow to sing a song - foolish crow very pleased - began to sing - the piece of meat fell down - Fox picked up - ran away

LETTER WRITING

1. Imagine that you are Sangeetha / Uday, studying in 10th std,GHS, Kuvempu Nagar, Mysore. Write a letter to your Headmaster requesting him to issue your transfer certificate.

From:

Date:_____

To:_____

Sir,

Sub:_____

As per the above subject lam

_____ So kindly look into this matter and do the needful.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

2. Imagine you are Sathish/Saranya, #22, 2nd cross, 3rd main, JP Nagar, Bangalore.

Write a letter to the Editor of the newspaper focusing on the problem of irregularity of buses to your area. Clues are given below :

Buses do not come in time — inconvenience to daily commuters — bring it to the notice of the higher authorities.

3. Imagine you are Radha / Rakesh studying in Xth Standard, Govt. High School, Bijapur.

Write a letter to the General Manager of KMF Dairy, Shivamogga, requesting permission to visit the Dairy.

4. Imagine that you are Sunita / Sandeep, studying in Xth Standard, Govt. High School,

Kolar. Write an application to the Chairman of your Village Panchayat, requesting him to provide sufficient water supply to your area.

5. Imagine you are Pavan / Pavithra studying in Xth Standard Sharada

Vidyasamsthe, Bengaluru. Write a letter to the Bank manager, SBI, about opening a savings bank account to get scholarship money.

PROFILE WRITING

(3 marks)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Birth | He/ she was born on..... |
| 2. Birth place / Native | He / She is from..... |
| 3. Education | He / she did..... |
| 4. Height and weight | He / she iscms
He / she iskgs |
| 5. Family | He / she has |
| 6. Occupation / Profession | He / she is |
| 7. Nationality | He / she is |
| 8. Awards / prizes | He / she got |
| 9. Age | He / she is |
| 10. Length of service | He / she has worked for..... |
| 11. Known for | He / she is known for |
| 12. Hobbies | His / her hobbies are |
| 13. Nick name | His / her nickname is |
| 14. Reason for popularity | He / she is popular because |
| 15. Academic achievement | His / her academic achievements are |

16.Place of work	He / she is working at
17.Carrier	He / she has a rich carrier
18.Employed	He / she is employed at
19.Residency	He / she resides at
20. Death	He / she died in /on

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

Name	:	Mr.Venkatesh
Age	:	30 years
Profession	:	Doctor
Qualification	:	M.B.B.S
Name and Address	:	Govt. Hospital Malipatna
Native place	:	Basavapatna
Reasons 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. His qualification is M.B.B.S. He is working at Govt.Hospital, Malipatna. His Native place is Basavapatna. 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	:	27th 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 27th July, 1964. She was an Indian. Her other names were Payyoli Express and Golden Girl. She was known for track and field (athletic) events. 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	:	Helpful to society, friendly and engaged in social work
Education	:	M.A, Ph.D
Awards	:	National award
Hobbies	:	Gardening, helping poor students, Writing and reading books.

Mr. Ravishankar is 52 years old. He is a professor. His height is '5.6' and weight is 64 kgs. 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 and reading books.

UNSEEN PASSAGE

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

1. One hot summer day, a lion was lying fast asleep under a shady tree in the forest. A little mouse happened to pass that way. He ran across his body and woke him up. The lion got angry and caught him with his paw. He was about to kill him when the mouse began to beg for mercy. He said, "O king of the forest, forgive me and spare my life. I might be able to pay back for your kindness someday". The lion laughed and let it go. A few days later, a lion was caught in a hunter's net. He began to roar loudly. He tried to free himself but could not. The mouse, whose life he had spared, heard his roar. He at once ran to the place where the lion was roaring. He bit the ropes of the net with his sharp teeth and set the lion free. The lion thanked the mouse.

Questions

- 1. Why did the lion get angry with the mouse?**
- 2. How did the mouse help the lion?**

2. Swami Vivekananda was born to Vishwanath Datta and Bhuvaneshwari Devi in Calcutta on Monday, 12 January 1863. His childhood name was Narendranath Datta or simply Narran. The Datta family was rich, respectable, and renowned for charity, learning, and a strong spirit

of independence. Vishwanath Datta was an attorney-at law in the Calcutta High Court. He was proficient in English and Persian languages. Bhuvaneshwari Devi was a pious woman. She was deeply religious. Narendranath was an all rounder. He could sing well. He was good at sports and had a ready wit. He liked to meditate. He would get lost in his thoughts about God.

Questions.

- 1. Who were the parents of Swami Vivekananda? How was the Datta family?**
- 2. Narendranath was an all rounder. Give reasons.**

3. Many years ago Eskimos did not have permanent homes. They wandered from place to place and then settled down for some time. Their main occupations were fishing and hunting. They caught whales, sharks, seals and the fish that are found in the icy waters of the North Pole. They also hunted animals that are found in the Polar Regions. When they did not get any more food, the Eskimos shifted their residence to another area. They did very little cooking. Their main items of food were fish and meat. It was never cooked. They preferred to eat it raw.

Questions:

- 1. Why did the Eskimos wander from place to place?**
- 2. What do they say about their hunting?**

4. The tenth film festival for children and young people opened in November at Hyderabad. The popular American film 'Babe' was shown on the first day and everyone enjoyed the film. On the second day a European film named 'Star kid' was screened. Some of the Indian films shown were 'Dak ghar', Ganga Bhavani, Abhayam, Mudhalia and Lavanya Preeti. In all, films from over 30 countries were screened. The money collected from the festival is to be used for helping poor children.

Questions:

- 1. Name the films which were shown at the Tenth Film Festival.**
- 2. What will the organizers do with the money collected from the festival?**

5. Charlie Chaplin was born on 16th April at Kennington in London. At an early age, Charlie performed on stage with his father and brother, Sydney. By the age of eight, Charlie Chaplin was already a seasoned stage performer. His skill as a comedian developed under the

guidance of Fred Karno. He became a world famous comedian and he is liked by all the people of the world.

Questions:

1. How do you say, —'Charlie Chaplin was a born actor'?
2. Why do the people of the world like Charlie Chaplin?

GRAMMAR

USE THE WORD AS NOUN / VERB

Sl No	Word	Noun	Verb
1	Face	I have a smiling face .	I face a problem.
2	Water	This water is clean. / I drink water .	I water the plant.
3	Cook	He is a good cook .	He/She cooks well.
4	Name	His name is Rama.	He named his dog Tom..
5	Call	I got a call .	I will call you.
6	Report	I have a report .	I report to a job.
7	Place	This place is very nice.	I placed it in its position.
8	Play	I write a play .	I played cricket.
9	Trap	He was in the trap .	I trap the mouse.
10	Train	I have boarded the train .	I train the students.

Underline the correct infinitive:

1. My sister went to the kitchen to find me.
2. Harish went to the teacher to ask a doubt.
3. Revathi went to the village to see her grandparents.
4. My sister went to the terrace to dry clothes.

5. Veena suddenly remembered that she had to go to hospital for her regular checkup.
6. Meena and Ramya went to the garden to water the plants.
7. Radha's mother walked to the stage boldly to give a speech.
8. Kids walked to the aquarium to watch the beautiful fish.
9. Ramya's mother told Ramya to complete her homework and then go to the market.
10. Chitra went to the school to ask for her transfer certificate.

SYLLABIFICATION. 1 MARK

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

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

Ways to count Syllables.

1. The Listen Method.

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

2. The Chin Method.

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

Teachers Can Use Any Other Easy Method To Teach Syllabification.

NUMBER OF SYLLABLES

One syllable (monosyllabic)	Two syllable (disyllabic)	Three syllable (trisyllabic)
quiz , whole, school, wide, bus, cake, light, dress, peace, world, match, pump, roar, old, that, mourn, home, lawn, lame, tank, new, shine, pour, state	accept, again, people, section anger, English, freedom, ago Idea, vanish, forbid, marine, remain, canteen, relate, erase behind, induce, forget, impress contain, arrange, table, apple	reflection, direction, continent, adventure determine, primary

Look at the following pictures and write a paragraph.

1.



It is a beautiful picture of a park. In the picture, family members are enjoying a picnic. They are playing and enjoying. They are happy and relaxing. Father is playing with the boy. Mother is reading a book to the girl. They have some eatables on the mat. The given picture shows a happy family.

2.



The given picture shows a girl playing with an elephant. It is a morning scene. The elephant is also enjoying playing with the girl. The elephant has raised its trunk to show it is happy. The elephant has sharp tusks but the girl is not afraid of it. It is a beautiful scene which shows man can live peacefully in the wild and with the wild.

*****ALL THE BEST*****