

ZILLA PANCHAYATH AND OFFICE OF THE DDPI,
KOLAR

ENGLISH IS SO EASY

**QUESTION BANK, KEY ANSWERS,
FA. ACTIVITIES AND FA MODEL
QUESTION PAPERS**

PRACTICE USE

2021

KOLAR DIST

UNIT 1: PROSE: A HERO

I. Answer the following questions 2-3 sentences:

2 Marks

1. Swami's father drew his attention to a report in the newspaper. What was the report about?
2. What comment did Swami make when he heard the newspaper's report?
(Or) Swami disputed the theory. What was the theory?
3. What challenge did Swami's father put to him? Why did Swami conclude that his father's proposition was frightful? (or)
4. What was the challenge put forward by Swami's father?
5. How did Swami try to divert his father's attention?
(or)
6. What desperate attempts did Swami make to escape from his father?
7. How did Swami's father respond when Swami said that it was not possible for boy to fight a tiger?
8. Why do you think Swami looked at his granny and mother when his father asked him to sleep in the office room?
9. Why did Swami say that there were scorpions behind the law books?
10. Why did his father want him to sleep alone in the office room?
11. What did his granny say when Swami tiptoed to his bed?
12. Why did Swami look at his granny and his mother while following his father to the office room?
13. In which part of the office did swami decide to sleep? Why did he select that place?
14. As silence deepened in the room, what was Swami reminded of?(or)
15. There was absolute silence in the room. In spite of it some noises reached Swami's ears. What were they?
16. What frightful dream did Swami experienced when he was sleeping in the office?
17. What did Swami feel when he saw something moving in the darkness? What did he do?
18. Give one instance to show that the granny had a great love for Swami.
19. Swami was a timid boy who accidently becomes a hero. Justify.
20. "Congratulations were showered on Swami next day." How did Swami's classmates, teachers and the headmaster congratulate him?
21. What did the father say about Swami's sleeping habit?
22. The inspector suggested Swami to join the police department, when he grew up. Why?
23. Why did Swami relieve at the end?

II. The most expected 3 marks questions:

1. How did Swami become a hero overnight though he was not courageous? (or)
2. How was Swami successful in fulfilling the intention of his father to prove his courage?
3. A report about a boy in the news paper was an unexpected event in Swami's life. Justify.
4. Narrate Swami's dreadful experience when he was lying under the bench.

III. Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow:

3x1=3

1. "It is disgraceful sleeping beside his granny or mother".

- a. Who made this statement?
- b. Who slept beside his granny or mother?
- c. Why did he sleep beside her?

2. "Can I have a lamp burning in the room?"

- a. Who wanted a lamp?
- b. Whom did he ask a lamp?
- c. What reply did the speaker get?

3. "How could a boy fight a tiger"?

- a) Who said this?
- b) Whom did he say?
- c) Where did the incident take place?

4. "Leave alone strength, can you prove courage?"

- a) Who said this?
- b) Who should prove courage?
- c) What was the view of Swami's father regarding courage?

5. "You must sleep alone hereafter"

- a) Why did Swami's father want him to sleep alone?
- b) Whom did he usually sleep with?
- c) Where was Swami asked to sleep?

6. "Your office room is very dusty and there may be scorpions behind your law books"

- a) When did Swami make this remark?
- b) Why did Swami make this remark?
- c) What does it show about his character?

7. "He wished that the tiger had not spared the boy."

- a) Who does the word 'boy' refer here?
- b) What does the underline word imply?
- c) Why did the boy make such statement?

8. "Ayyo!" something has bitten me".

- a) Who is the 'me' refer to?
- b) Who had bitten him?
- c) Why did the speaker shout terribly?

9. "The inspector said why you don't join the police when you are grown up".

- a) Why do you think the inspector said this?
- b) Who does 'you' refer to?
- c) What did Swami want to become?

10. "Congratulations were showered on Swami next day."

- a) Why was Swami congratulated?
- b) Do you think that he deserve the praise? Justify.
- c) What do congratulations mean in the context?

11. "No you must do it. It is disgraceful sleeping beside granny or mother like a baby."

- a) Who is the 'you' refer here?
- b) When did the speaker say so?
- c) Why did he ask him to do so?

12. "Why do you look at me when you say that?"

- a) Who does 'me' refer to?
- b) What did he say?
- c) Who should he look at according to the speaker?

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

- a) Who said this?
- b) Whom did he say this to?
- c) Why did he say so?

14. "If you do it I will make you laughing stock of your school"

- a) Who said this?
- b) What is the 'you' referring here?
- c) How would the speaker make him the laughing stock?

POETRY: Grandma climbs a tree.

Answer in two three sentences

2 marks

1. What do you know about the grandma's son from the poem? (Or) "my dad knew his duties." what did he think his duty was?
2. What was the fear of people about granny's habit?
3. What had the doctor recommended? What was the reaction of the kids to this advice?
4. 'For being happier in a tree than in lift'. What does it mean?
5. Why does the poet consider his grandmother a genius?
6. What was considered as disgraceful?
7. What did grandmother demand from the poet's father?
8. Who provided expert assistant in the construction of the tree house?
9. According to the poet what was grandmother's right?
10. What did the neighbors advice the grandma? How did she respond to them?

Answer the following questions in eight to ten lines:

3 or 4 mark

1. Describe in your own words how the poet's grandma was a genius and how she upheld her right to reside in a tree.
2. Summarize the poem the 'Grandma climbs a tree'.
3. Ruskin bond's grandmother had an unusual habit of climbing trees. Justify
4. How was she successful in fulfilling her desire to live in a tree house?

Read the extracts and answer the following:

3x1=3

1. "Ever since childhood, she had this gift for being happier than a lift".

- a. Who does she refer to?
- b. What was the gift she had?
- c. Where was she happier?

2. "I strongly recommend a quite week in bed rest."

- a) Who strongly recommended a quite week in bed rest?
- b) Why was she suggested rest for a week?
- c. what was the response from others?

3. "For her it was like a brief season in hell?"

- a) Name the figure of speech?
- b) Why did she feel like a hell?
- c) What does the word 'her' refer here?

4. "I'll lie here no longer"

- a) Who said this?
- b) Where was she?
- c) Why couldn't she lie there no longer?

5. "that's alright you will have what you want dear. I will start work tonight."

- a) Who does 'you' refer to?
- b) Who said the above statement?
- c) What did he consider his duty was?

6. "With my expert assistance he soon finished the chore":

- a) Who assisted whom?
- b) What did he assist for?
- c) What does the word chore mean?

7. "She sits there in state and drinks sherry with me"

- a) Whodoes 'she' refer to?
- b) Who is the speaker?
- c) What does the word 'there' refer to?

Do as directed:

1. He said, "I'm an English teacher."(Rewrite into indirect speech).
2. He handed everyone a pocket of sweets. (Begin with everyone)
3. King Krishnadevaraya would perform heavy exercise every morning.(Use used to)
4. When the king came to know of this he was furious (use no sooner than).
5. You have been very fortunate. (Re-write as exclamatory)
6. I can edit innumerable times.(Add a question tag)
7. According to Swami's father courage is important. (Write the opposite of the underlined word)
8. Mr.Kishore is ____ M.L.A.(Add articles for the sentence)
9. You like to visit Tajmahal._____(add question tag)
10. I saw a horror movie today.(identify adjective)
11. None of his friends believes him (identify pronoun)
12. She handed me the plate. (change the sentence into passive voice)
13. The news surprised me. (change into passive voice)
14. Canteen, vanish, people, reflection. (identify the word with three syllables)
15. The _____ has been pleasant during this month.(weather/whether)
16. The whole class was made to stay back for an____. (Hour/our)
17. If I had been the prime minister, I _____have rooted out corruption.(would/could)
18. Swami's father sat gloomily gazing ____ the newspaper on his lap Swami threw himself on his bed and pulled ____ blanket over his face.(complete the blank with preposition)
19. Ramesh ____ Ganesh went to the bus station.____ they missed bus.
20. A person trained to travel in a space. (Give one word for)
21. He _____ a horse at the Marina Beach (rode, road) choose the appropriate word given in the brackets.
22. Combine the word *strange* with the words given in the brackets (look, like, lock, lord)
23. Which one of the following words has only two syllables?
Attitude, table, temperature, friend.

I. Answer the following questions in 2/3 sentences each. 2 Marks

1. “There’s a Girl by the Tracks!” How did the girl fall on the tracks?
2. What did Baleshwar Mishra do as soon as he saw the girl lying next to the tracks?
3. Why was there no help in sight when Baleshwar found Roma? How did he manage to reach the road?
4. Who volunteered to help Baleshwar? How did he help him? **OR** How did the Tempo Truck driver help Baleshwar? **OR** Who helped Baleshwar to take Roma to the Hospital? How? How does the Tempo truck driver play a vital role in saving Roma’s life?
5. How did the doctor at divine multispecialty hospital treat Roma?
6. Why did Baleshwar re visit the spot where Roma had fallen? **OR** How did Baleshwar find Roma’s belongings?
7. When Roma recovered what did she say about Baleshwar Mishra?
8. Why were the people of Mumbai afraid? **OR** Why do you think Baleshwar had this opinion? **OR** Baleshwar remarked the people of Mumbai were afraid according to him, why were they afraid?
9. “Take the girl to Airoli” suggested the cop but Baleshwar disagreed why? **OR** What was the cop’s suggestion? Was it right according to Baleshwar?
10. Was Baleshwar right in asking Roma her name while she lying in critical condition? Justify.
11. Baleshwar had a good memory or a great memory do you agree? Give Examples.
12. The doctor of the Divine Multi Specialty hospital admitted Roma without any formalities. What made him to do so?
13. What was Roma’s reaction after her recovery?
14. If Baleshwar had not come towards to help Roma what would have happened to her?
15. What was a regular scene in and around India’s most metropolises? Why?
16. What had happen to Baleshwar when he jumped out of still moving train?
17. Who was Roma Talreja? What happen to her while she was trying to settle near the train’s door?
18. How did Baleshwar spend that day before his rescue of Roma?
19. What was Roma doing at her home after her shift?
20. What made Roma stirred and her eyes fluttered open? Did she open her eyes? How it was benefit to Baleshwar?

II. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow. 3 Marks**1. “There’s a Girl by the Tracks!”**

- a) Who cried or reacted out this?
- b) Towards who did they cried out?
- c) Here girl refers to whom?

2. “ Let’s go and help her”

- a) Who did he shout this out?
- b) Why others didn’t come to help her?
- c) What happen to her?

3. “ Your sister Roma has fallen off a train and we’re taking her to Divine Hospital Ghansoli”

- a) Whom does ‘your’ refer to?
- b) Name the speaker.
- c) Where was the speaker at this time?

4. **“Take the girl to Airoli” suggested the cop “There is a hospital there”**

- a) What had happened to the girl?
- b) Why did Baleshwar not agreed with this?
- c) What did he do instead?

5. **“ Roma stirred and her eyes fluttered open”**

- a) Where was Roma at that time?
- b) What could have made her react so?
- c) How did her reaction help Baleshwar?

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

- a) Why was Baleshwar unable to thank him?
- b) Who does ‘him’ refer to?
- c) What does it reveal about the tempo truck driver?

7. **“Please help me to take her to a hospital”**

- a) Who did the speaker seek help from?
- b) Why did he have to take her to a hospital?
- c) What was the response of his request?

8. **“ I hope I am not too late”**

- a) Who is ‘I’ refer here?
- b) Why was he thinking so?
- c) What was the situation?

9. **“ My sister is injured”**

- a) Who is the speaker?
- b) Whom does ‘sister’ refer to?
- c) How she was injured?

10. **“ I think it is an astonishing thing that a stranger jumped off a train and risked his life for me”**

- a) Who is the stranger?
- b) Where did those words said?
- c) How did the stranger helped here?

11. **“ I am new to Mumbai but I noticed that people here are afraid”**

- a) Why did he come to Mumbai?
- b) When did he say so?
- c) Why were the people afraid?

12. **“Sister, are you ok?” but there was no response.**

- a) Who asked this question?
- b) Who does ‘sister’ refer to?
- c) Why he couldn’t get response?

13. **“Behenji, aap Teek Hai” he asked.**

- a) Who does ‘Behenji’ refer to?
- b) What happen to her?
- c) How did he help her?

14. “Chacha can I borrow our mobile”

- a) Who wanted the mobile?
- b) Who does Chacha refers to?
- c) Why did he need mobile?

15. “ I can never repay Baleshwar”

- a) Who said this?
- b) Who is Baleshwar Mishra?
- c) Why can't she repay?

16. “There is closer place I know”

- a) Who is the speaker?
- b) What happened after going to that place?
- c) What was Baleshwar's next choice?

17. “Whom can I call” he asked quickly, fearing that she would black out.

- a) Whom do I refer to?
- b) What was the listener's answer?
- c) Black out means _____.

18. “How are you feeling?”

- a) Who asked this?
- b) Whom does 'You' refer to?
- c) Where did he ask this?

19. “I am on my way”

- a) Who was on his way here?
- b) To whom did he spoke these words?
- c) Where was the speaker at that time?

20. “So, why did he do it”

- a) Who is the he here?
- b) What did he do?
- c) Why did he do it?

III. Answer the following questions in 5/6 or 7/8 sentences. (3/4 marks)

1. Describe briefly how Baleshwar helped Roma who was lying by the tracks.
2. Write about personal details of Baleshwar Mishra and Roma Talreja.
3. 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.” Does this relate to the lesson “There is a Girl by the Tracks”. How?
4. Explain how Roma Talreja met with an accident?

I. Answer the following question in 2 to 3 sentences each (2 Marks)

- 1) Mercy is compared to something in the first two lines of the poem. What is it? How is this comparison apt, justify by your answer.
- 2) The speaker says that mercy is twice blessed. What does she mean by this?
- 3) Scepter why the force of temporal power in contrast. What or whose quality does mercy stand for?
- 4) What is mercy compared to? How is the comparison?
- 5) How do you justify that as mercy is the mightiest when compared to temporal power of being?
- 6) Mercy seasons justices explain this statement?
- 7) What does scepter mean? What does it show?
- 8) The quality of mercy below what do these lines mean
- 9) "The Earthly power becomes divine power"
 - a) Who has the earthly power?
 - b) When does it become divine power?
- 10) Identify the figures of speech.
 - a) It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven.
 - b) It is mightiest in the mightiest.
- 11) Who wrote the poem quality of mercy? Who was the speaker of this poem?

II. Read the following extracts and answer the question that follows.

- 1) **"His scepter shows the force of temporal power".**
 - a) How does the scepter show temporal power?
 - b) What quality does mercy stand for?
 - c) Temporal power or scepter means?
- 2) **"But mercy is above the scepter sway it is enthroned in the heart of king it is attribute to god himself it droppeth as the gentle Rain".**
 - a) How is mercy different from a scepter?
 - b) What is compared to gentle rain from heaven?
 - c) Why does the speaker feel it is twice a blest?
- 3) **"And earthly power doth then show like god"**
 - a) When does earthly power resemble god's divine power?
 - b) The king pronounces judgment how should it be?
 - c) What happens when mercy seasons justice?
- 4) **"It is mightiest in the mightiest"**
 - a) What does 'It' refer to?
 - b) Mightiest Means _____
 - c) Name the poem.

III. Answer the following questions in 5/6 or 7/8 sentences.

(3/4 marks)

1. Summarize in your own words the substance of poem quality of mercy?

IV. Quote from memory

1) The quality _____

Upon _____
_____ Takes.

2) 'Tis mightiest _____

His _____
_____ Majesty.

3) The throned _____
_____ Power

The attribute _____
_____ Kings;

4) It is enthroned _____
_____ Himself.

And _____
_____ justice.

Vocabulary.

- 1) Baleshwar was so far away from Roma. Antonym word for underlined word is ____.
- 2) Take the girl to Airoli suggested cop but Baleshwar _____ Agreed. (Prefix for the word Agreed.)
- 3) Collocative word for 'Regular is _____ 'Station, center, scene, corner.
- 4) Which of the following word has two syllables? 'Admitted, arrived, hospital, people'.
- 5) Baleshwar Mishra was _____ to Mumbai (New/Knew) chose the correct homophone.
- 6) 'Give one word' for the following sentences.
 - a) One who travels to work place daily?
 - b) The man that a woman is engaged to.
 - c) A stitch that is used to saw wound together.

Grammar

I. Fill in the Blanks.

- 1) Baleshwar Mishra was _____ unemployed high School dropout (Fill in the blank with suitable Article)
- 2) I think it is, astonishing that _____ stranger would jump off a train. (Fill in the blank with suitable Article)
- 3) Baleshwar and the driver had to choice _____ to move her back into the truck. (Fill in the blanks with suitable Linker)
- 4) a) The Lanky youngster _____ Mirzapur, UP. (Fill in the blank with preposition)
b) Her hands reached _____ the steel railing above. (Fill in the blank with preposition)
c) That Morning _____ December 10, 2010. (Fill in the blank with preposition)
- 5) Fill up the blank with appropriate tense from of the verbs given in bracket.
Baleshwar _____ (grab) the train's red emergency chain & pulled it down.

II. Do as directed.

- 1) Add suitable Question tag
 - a) Baleshwar was so far away from Rama.
 - b) He advised that she be moved to nearby hospital.
 - c) I can never repay Baleshwar.
- 2) Frame a question to get underlined word as answer.
 - a) Baleshwar Mishra was quickly telling the driver what had happened.
 - b) They fear getting trapped in the courts.
- 3) Change the following sentence into passive voice
 - a) Baleshwar helped Rama with the help of truck driver.
- 4) Fill in the blanks with suitable If clause.
 - a) If Baleshwar had not come forward to help Rama what _____ happened to her?
(Will, would, would have, had)
- 5) Identify the Language function of the underlined sentence.
 - a) Cop "Take the Girl to Airoli"
(Request, suggest, invite, order)
- 6) The on duty physician wasn't able to do more than give basic first aid. (Choose and write the correct infinitive. (Give, wasn't, able, to do)
- 7) Degrees of comparison.
 - a) Baleshwar had a good memory.
OR Baleshwar had the best memory (change the sentence in to positive/ comparative degree)
- 8) Identify the parts of speech for the underlined word
 - a) Baleshwar quickly telling the driver what had happened.
 - b) Baleshwar Mishra had a good memory
- 9) Use the word **carry** as noun/ verb in your own sentence.
- 10) Change the sentence in to reported speech.
 - a) Baleshwar asked Roma "Whom can I Call"?
 - b) Baleshwar "How are you feeling"?
 - c) Roma to Dinesh "I can never repay Baleshwar".
 - d) Baleshwar said to Dinesh, "Your sister – Roma has fallen off a train and were taking her to hospital".
 - c) Baleshwar asked truck driver "Chacha, can I borrow your mobile"
- 11) Baleshwar was a dunce. He couldn't get job (use too – to / so - that -not)

III. Editing Paragraph.

- 1) A Paragraph is given below, it has two errors – Edit the paragraph and rewrite it. Roma was still can conscious. But her X-rays showed that although the injuries look severe, all she needed were deep wound sutures.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

- a) Verbal mistake to be corrected.
 - b) Spelling to be corrected.
- 2) Impulsive Baleshwar went and grab the trains red emergency chain and pulled it dawn frantically.
- a) Adverbial mistake to be corrected.
 - b) Verbal mistake to be corrected.
 - c) Apostrophe to be used.
 - d) Spelling mistake to be corrected.

IV. Profile Writing

Given below is a profile write a paragraph using the clues given below.

Name	:	Baleshwar Mishra
Age	:	20 years old
Education	:	High school dropout
State	:	Mirzapur up
Profession	:	unemployed
Reason For	:	
Boarding the train	:	Searching for job

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Why did Americans want to buy Anselmo's land? OR Describe Anselmo's property?
2. Where did Don Anselmo live? What work did he do?
3. Explain briefly the appearance and manners of Don Anselmo? OR Write about the old man's appearance and his social living condition.
4. How did the old man greet the people who had been waiting for him?
5. What did the Americans discover after the survey?
6. "The story teller offered the old man almost the double of what he had quoted earlier" Why?
7. What was the reaction of the old man to the story teller's offer?
8. After the survey why did the Americans offer double the quoted price for the old man's land?
9. Why did the story teller say that the Americans are "Buena gente" (good people)?
10. Why do you think Don Anselmo did not sell the trees in the Orchard?
11. "Don Anselmo and Americans both are generous in their own way "Justify
12. What was the complaint of Americans?
13. What were the changes made by Americans to Don Anselmo's property? OR
What were the changes made on the ranch after it was sold?
14. What did the story teller request Don Anselmo to do after the complaint?
15. What was Don Anselmo's reply to the story teller's request?
16. Why was the story teller unable to convince the old man?

EXTRACTS

1. **"It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man"**
 - a. What was the negotiation about?
 - b. Why did it take months to come to an understanding?
Or why did the negotiation take long time?
 - c. Who is the old man?
 - d. With whom did the old man negotiated with?
2. **"The old man removed his hat and gloves carefully"**
 - a. Who was the old man referred here?
 - b. Whose style did it remind the writer of?
 - c. Why do you think he removed his hand and gloves slowly?
3. **"We have made a discovery"**
 - a. Who made a discovery?
 - b. What did they discover?
 - c. What was the result of the discovery?
4. **"These Americans are Buena gente, they are good people, and they are willing to pay you for the additional land as well, at the same rate per acre"**
 - a. Who are willing to pay for the additional land? OR Who are the good people referred here?
 - b. Who calls them good people?
 - c. How did the listener (other) react to the above statement?
5. **"Finally he signed the deed and took the money but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon"**
 - a. Why did he refuse to take extra amount?
 - b. Who signed the deed?
 - c. What was the deed about?

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

- Who is "friend" refer to?
- What did his friend tell to the old man?
- What made him to react so?

7. "I have agreed to sell my house and land for twelve hundred dollars and that is the price"

- When did the speaker say this?
- Who is "I" referring to?
- To whom did he agree to sell his land?

8. "I did not sell the trees because, I could not, and they are not mine"

- Whom, according to the speaker does the trees belong to?
- Why did the speaker say the trees does not belong to him?
- When did the speaker say so?

9. I argued with him but it was useless"

- Who is "I" refers to?
- What did he argue with him?
- Why it has become useless?

10. The trees in that orchard are not mine senior they belong to the children of the village

- Which was the village?
- Why were the trees belong to children?
- What is "senior" refer to?

11. "One day they came back to the office to complain. The children of the village were overrunning their property"

- Who does "they" refer to?
- What was their complaint?
- What is "the property" referred here?

12. "There was nothing we could do, legally we owned the trees but the old man had been so generous"

- Who were the legal owner of the trees?
- Why do you think the old man was son generous?
- Who did they buy the trees from?

13. "They are good people and want to be your good neighbours always"

- Who is the speaker of above statement?
- Who are the neighbors' referred here?
- To whom do they want to be good neighbors' always?

14. "Legally we owned the trees but the old man had been so generous"

- Who does "we" refer to?
- Here "old man" refers to?
- To whom was the old man generous actually?

3 MARK QUESTIONS:

- I did not sell the trees because I could not, they are not mine" How did the old man support this statement?
- Don Anselmo and Americans were generous in their own ways. Explain
- At last the problem of ownership was resolved, but it took a long time. What might be the reasons for it.
- What were the problems faced by Americans after purchasing the property of Don Anselmo? How the problem was finally resolved?
- Don Anselmo's reaction to the offer of money was not expected. Justify
- Don Anselmo's appearance and manners were quite unusual. How do you support this statement.
- Don Anselmo's passion for his land and the children of Rio en Medio were appreciable. Substantiate this statement in the textual support

POEM: I AM THE LAND

2 MARK QUESTIONS:

1. What does the phrase “car lot eyes stare” suggest?
2. “I wait” is repeated five times in the poem. What quality of the speaker is highlighted with this repetition? Identify the figure of speech
3. List the figures of speech “personification” used in the poem “I am the land”
4. Which actions of man are tolerated by the earth?
5. How is the action of soldiers affect the earth?
6. What are the activities which go on over the land

EXTRACTS:

1. “You say you own me, I wait”

- a. Who do “you” and “I” refer to?
- b. What is owned here?
- c. How does the person wait

2. “You shout, I lie patient. You buy me, I wait with muddy holes”

- a. Who is shouting here?
- b. Who is lying patiently?
- c. What do muddy holes and car lot eyes refer to?

3. “Then someone tickles me, plants life fruit grass trees”

- a. Who does “someone” refer to?
- b. Who is tecked?
- c. What is the effect of that tickling on it?

4. “You come with guns a chain link necklace chokes me now”

- a. Who came with guns?
- b. Who is choked here?
- c. What does “chain link necklace” mean?

5. “YOU CANNOT PUT A FENCE AROUND THE PLANET EARTH”

- a. Who cannot put fence around the earth?
- b. What is the mood of the speaker expressed here?
- c. Why cannot we put a fence around the earth?

3 Mark Questions:

How does the poet describe that the earth has an ocean of patience in the poem “I am the land”

Give one word for the following sentences

1. Unusual and attractive especially in an old fashioned way.
2. A small narrow stream or river.
3. A branch of a tree with twisted hard lumps.
4. A piece of land in which fruit trees are grown.
5. Type of small deer which has large beautiful eyes.
6. A very large farm.
7. A group of people related to family that existed long ago.
8. Look at things fixedly for long time.
9. To cut off some branches of a tree to make it grow better.
10. Raise the topic.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Fill in the blank using appropriate question tag

- a. The old man bowed to all of us, _____?
- b. They are not mine, _____?

2. Fill in the blank using appropriate “If” clause

If I had saved money I _____ given you.

3. Choose and write the correct homophone.

- a. When they _____ (cell/sell) real property everything belongs to them

4. Find two syllable word

Ranch, deed, broach, dollar

5. They had ____plastered the old house (prefix for the word “plastered”)

6. Frame the question

- i. His house was small, wretched but quaint
- ii. He removed his hat and gloves carefully

7. Write proper passive voice

- i. Finally I broached the subject
- ii. I have planted a tree for that child.

8. Identify the “infinite verb”

- i. One day they came back to the office to complain.

9. Write appropriate verb forms

When he _____ (arrive) he repeated his previous preliminary performance

10. Fill in the blank with appropriate article

- i. Don Anselmo was _____ man of principle

11. Fill in the blank with appropriate prepositions:

He was accompanied _____ the boy again

12. Fill in the blank with appropriate conjunctions

I did not sell the trees _____ I could not.

13. Degrees of comparison:

Americans are as good as Africans (Change the sentence into **comparative degree**)

14. Identify the parts of speech

He removed his hat and gloves carefully

15. Reported speech

Anselmo: “We have all learned to love these Americans”

EDITING:

These Americans, they are good peoples and are willing to pay at the same rate per acre

- a. Capital letter to be corrected
- b. Singular to be used

PICTURE WRITING:



I. Write correct collocatives. Eg: wall-clock, table-salt, birth-certificate, brisk-walk

1. Driving-(license, book, pen, table)
2. Play-(box, ground, park, place)
3. heavy-(water, milk, rain, cotton)
4. waste-(boy, money, oil, light)
5. pay-(attention, man, woman, boy)
7. bank-(Money, pay, draft, cheque)
8. comfort-(play, zone, tab area)
9. peer-(share, load, toy, group)
10. road-(safety, traffic, cross, van)
11. money-(draw, tax, order, change)
12. action-(sign, play, movie, law)

II. Use the given words and fill in the blanks

Listen to a story at the end and list out all the phrasal verbs

III. Rewrite the story in your own words

Use collocative words in your sentences

Unit-04: Dr. B R AMBEDKAR

Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each

1. How can you say that Ambedkar had a great thirst for books when he was a student?
2. Nehru chose Dr. Ambedkar as the Law Minister. What might have prompted him to do so?
3. How did the fourteenth amendment to the US Constitution and Mahatma Phule influence Dr. Ambedkar?
4. There were great luminaries on the Drafting Committee. Dr. Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot. Give reasons?
5. Ambedkar had 'rare gifts'. What were they?
6. Write a short note on Dr. Ambedkar's ideas/perception of the three pillars of the State?
7. What are the significant observations of Dr. Ambedkar on the Constitution?
8. How did Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi try to wipe out caste discrimination from India?
9. What made Dr. Ambedkar describe the methods of Civil disobedience, Non-Co-operation and Satyagraha as the "grammar of anarchy"?
10. After independence, members of the Schedule Castes have found doors opened to them. How?
11. Why did Dr. Ambedkar consider public agitation in free India as unconstitutional?
12. Dr. Ambedkar was not in the Congress party. Yet he was made the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. Why?
13. Why did the British magnify the caste distinctions?
14. When did Dr. Ambedkar pass away? How did Pandit Nehru describe him?
15. He raised it 'brick by brick'. What did he raise? Who does 'he' refer to?
16. Social discrimination still exists in India. Justify?
17. How many castes are there in the world according to the Tamil poetess Avvai? Name them?
18. What are the facilities provided by the Social Welfare Department? Mention any two?
19. Who was Mahatma Phule? What did he work for?

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow

1. "He had an insatiable thirst"
 - a. Who does 'he' refer to?
 - b. For what did he have insatiable thirst?
 - c. What does 'insatiable' mean?
2. "Newspapers started by him"
 - a. who is the 'him'?
 - b. Name the newspapers started by him?
 - c. What were the newspapers recognized as, by him?
3. "He raised it brick by brick, the magnificent edifice"
 - a. What does 'the magnificent edifice' mean?
 - b. How did he do it?
 - c. Who raised 'it'?
4. "A symbol of revolt" he said.
 - a. Who made this statement?
 - b. Who is the symbol of revolt?
 - c. Why is he described so?

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5. "Grammar of anarchy" once he described.
 - a. Who does 'he' refer to?
 - b. What does 'anarchy' mean?
 - c. What does he refer to as 'grammar of anarchy'?

6. "They brought about a veritable revolution in social thought."
 - a. Who are 'they'?
 - b. What revolution is referred here?
 - c. How did they bring about the revolution?

7. "The only valid divisions are the divisions between those who are noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome?"
 - a. Who said these words?
 - b. When did he say these words?
 - c. What does the word 'division' refer to in this context?

8. "The one who took such an important part in our activities has passed away"
 - a. Who said this?
 - b. Who passed away?
 - c. What is the meaning of the phrase 'pass away'?

9. "The day is not far off when Babasaheb Ambedkar dream of samata will become reality".
 - a. What is 'samata' here?
 - b. . Who said this?

10. "I have no doubt whether we agreed with him or not in many matters....."
 - a. Who said this?
 - b. Who does 'him' refer to?
 - c. Who did the speaker say these words?

Answer the following questions in five or six sentences each

1. Ambedkar was a voracious reader. How do you justify the statement?
2. What were the opinions of the Buddha and Avvai regarding the caste divisions?
3. Why did Nehru describe Dr. Ambedkar as a 'symbol of revolt'?
4. Constitution is a fundamental document to both the ruler and the ruled. How?
5. Dr. Ambedkar worked for the development of the depressed classes. Explain.
6. Jawaharlal Nehru made a moving reference in the Lok Sabha when Dr. Ambedkar died. What was that?

POEM: THE SONG OF INDIA

Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each

1. Identify the two speakers in the poem. What does the poet want to sing about?
2. What are the epics? Why does the poet call the temples ‘epics in stone’?
3. How is the natural beauty of India explained by V K Gokak in the poem?
4. What does the mother want the poet to sing about instead of natural beauty?
5. “India is filled with poverty.” What examples in the poem explain this?
6. What according to the poet are the signs of the development of modern India?
7. How does the mother India show the brighten future of India to the poet?
8. Who is the poet querulous about? Why?
9. What according to the poet is the contribution of the seers and the prophets?
10. What do the night, the sun god and the clear dawn represent?
11. What is the picture of India that you get in the first stanza of the poem?
12. How does the poet describe the Mother’s anger? Name the figure of speech used in the line.
13. What does the Motherland writing the ‘book of the Morrow’ signify?

Read the given statements carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1. Querulous, I said. “is there no song that I can sing of you”
 - a. Whom does ‘I’ refer to here?
 - b. What do you mean by querulous?
 - c. What is the tone of the speaker?

2. Sing of the beggar and the leper, that swarm my streets, Sing of the filth and the dirt.
That foul my sylvan retreats.”
 - a. Who is the speaker?
 - b. What does ‘sylvan retreats’ mean?
 - c. Why does the speaker ask to sing about the beggar and the leper?

3. “That beats into my ears like gong, that flew about me a pitiful thing, like great white bird.”
 - a. Whom does ‘pitiful thing’ refer to?
 - b. What does ‘that’ mean?
 - c. Name the figure of speech use here?

4., and wrote the book of the morrow”
 - a. Who says this?
 - b. Who wrote the book of Morrow?
 - c. What does the book of morrow symbolize?

5. Shall I sing, Of the Himalayas with their snow –born peaks, of the three seas that wash you palm”
 - a. Who does ‘I’ refer to?
 - b. How are the Himalayas described here?
 - c. Name the three seas.

6. “Of these you may sing, but sing also of the strikes, early and late”.
 - a. Who is the speaker?
 - b. Who does ‘you’ refer to?
 - c. What does ‘of these’ refer to?

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

7. "Shall I sing of your rock-cut temples, epics in stone"?
- Why does the poet call the temples 'epics in stone'?
 - What figure of speech is used here?
 - What do you mean by an 'epic'?
8. Nervous, I yet would ask, deeming it my task."
- Who made this statement?
 - Why was the speaker nervous?
 - What was the task?

III Answer the following in 5 or 6 sentences each

- What is the picture of India that you get in stanza 1 of the poem?
- Write in brief your vision of the future of India

IV Answer the following in 8 or 10 sentences

- Write the substance of the poem 'The Song of India'.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Give one word for the following

- Very eager for knowledge..
- Make something better....
- That which cannot be satisfied...
- Ability to see, hear or understand...
- Controlled by one country or organization ...
- Liable to change rapidly....
- Calmly satisfied with one...

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles

- He was drawn to _____ 14th amendment of the US Constitution.
- He had _____ insatiable thirst for books.
- The votary of _____ classless society and women uplift.
- The Constitution is _____ fundamental document.
- Nehru chose Dr. Ambedkar to be _____ first Law Minister.
- He was born to _____ Mahar family.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

- Newspapers, started _____ him.
- They are enrolling themselves _____ institutes of higher learning.
- A democracy based _____ free and fair elections.
- The British wanted to strengthen their hegemony _____ us.
- I have no doubt that, whether we agreed _____ him or not.
- He was drawn to the fourteenth amendment _____ the US Constitution.

Use the following words as indicated.

- Anticipate, as verb and noun
- Draw, as verb
- Contribute, as verb and noun

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Choose, as verb

Achieve, as verb and noun

Stress, as verb

Question, as verb and noun

Agree, as verb

Fill in the blanks with suitable linkers

_____ the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Dr. B R Ambedkar anticipated every conceivable requirement of the new polity.

_____ Babasaheb passed away, Pandit Nehru made a moving reference.

One trait which marked Babasaheb during his life was _____ he was a voracious reader.

_____ in the USA, he was drawn to the fourteenth amendment to the US Constitution.

Babasaheb was influenced by the life _____ work of Mahatma Phule.

DR. Ambedkar was not in the Congress party _____ he was made the Chairman.

It is a document _____ defines the position and power of the three organs of the State

The depressed classes _____ Gandhiji had termed ' Harijans'.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate tense form of the words given in brackets in each sentence.

The Constitution _____ [be] a Fundamental Document.

Dr. Ambedkar always _____ [stress] the importance of constitutional methods.

Pandit Nehru _____ [choose] Dr. Ambedkar to be the first Law Minister.

Dr. Ambedkar did the same by _____ [remind] them of their inherent rights to equality.

Babasaheb _____ [pass] away in 1956.

Dr. Ambedkar _____ [be + elect] to the Bombay Assembly.

They _____ [be + enrol] themselves in institutes of learning.

Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in each sentence given below.

Dr. Ambedkar was greatly influenced by Mahatma Phule.

He was made the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

He performed his task matchlessly.

They brought about a veritable revolution.

It was given to them to repudiate caste.

The hollowness of these divisions sought to bring all the communities together.

Such agitations invariably result in loss of life and property.

He had an insatiable thirst for books.

Write the correct form of the word given in brackets in each sentence

It is an _____ [interest] observation.

Dr. Ambedkar's work will be truly complete when social discrimination is _____ [complete] eliminated from our society.

Much progress has been achieved in providing _____ [equal] to the people.

Pandit Nehru made a _____ [move] reference.

Dr. Ambedkar had a clear _____ [perceive] of the mutuality of the three pillars of the State.

He had a sense of _____ [important] of the role of citizens.

Dr. Ambedkar explained with a _____ [combine] of tact and frankness.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

Frame a question to get the underlined word as answer in each of the given sentences.

The Constitution is a fundamental document.

He performed his task matchlessly.

Dr. Ambedkar passed away in 1956.

Pandit Nehru chose Dr. Ambedkar to be the first Law Minister.

He had an insatiable thirst for books.

Gandhiji termed the depressed classes as 'Harijans'.

The 14th amendment to the US Constitution gave freedom to the Black Americans.

Syllabify the following words and write the number of syllables against each word

Constitution

Conference

Influenced

Recognise

Included

Whole

Trait

Importance

Polity

Human

Document

Matchlessly

Authority

Violation

Add question tag to the following sentences

This was recognition of Dr. Ambedkar,

Dr. Ambedkar stressed the importance of constitutional methods,

The British rulers exaggerated caste distinctions,

I have no doubt,

Ambedkar's dream will become a reality,

Write the opposite of the underlined word in each sentence

a. No legal bars exists today _____.

The member of the Scheduled castes find doors which had been closed to them for centuries, being _____.

Babasaheb always stressed the constitutional methods. He _____ believed in unconstitutional methods.

There will be complete tyranny and his mission will be _____

Editing

The following paragraphs have two errors each. Edit and rewrite them. Clues are given.

1. *The Constitution is a fundamantel document. It is a document which define the position and power of the State.*

- i) Spelling mistake to be corrected.
- ii) Verbal mistake to be corrected.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

Ans: The Constitution is a fundamental document. It is a document which defines the position and power of the State.

2. Jawaharlal Nehru chose Dr. ambedkar to be a first Law Minister of independent India.

- i) Capital letter to be used
- ii) Article to be corrected

Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru chose Dr. Ambedkar to be the first Law Minister of independent India.

3. While in the USA, he was drawn on the fourteenth amendment of the US Constitution which give freedom to the Black Americans.

- i) Suitable preposition to be used
- ii) Verbal mistake to be corrected

Ans: While in the USA, he was drawn on the fourteenth amendment of the US Constitution which gave freedom to the Black Americans.

UNIT-5: THE CONCERT



I. Answer to the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

1. What chance didn't Ananth want to miss? Why did he miss it?
2. "Aunt Sushila was a generous lady" Justify
3. How did Smitha fancily look upon Ananth after he was discharged from the hospital?
4. How do you say that Ananth was a talented boy?
5. How did Smitha enjoy the concert?
6. How did Smitha fulfill her brother Ananth's wish?
7. "The response of Pandit Ravi Shankar and Usthad Alha Rakha to Smitha's request was unusual" Justify.

II. Answer to the following questions in 8-10 sentences each

1. "Both Smitha and Pandit Ravi Shankar deserve the appreciation of readers" Substantiate your answer with reference to "The Concert".

III. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.

(3 Marks)

1. "You'll wake him up"

- a. Who said this?
- b. Who would wake up?
- c. Why does he need rest?

2. "I've always wanted to hear him and see him"

- a. Who is the speaker?
- b. Who does he want to hear and see?
- c. Why does he want to hear him?

3. "It is a chance of a life time"

- a. What is a chance of a life time?
- b. Who was it said to?
- c. Why did he feel so?

4. "We mustn't miss the chance"

- a. Who said this?
- b. What was the chance?
- c. Why was the speaker so eager to make use of it?

5. "Take him home, Give him things he likes, indulge him"

- a. Who said this statement?
- b. Who did 'him' refer to?
- c. Why did he say so?

6. "Your father will take you"

- a. Who is the speaker?
- b. Who is 'you' here?
- c. Where would father take them?

7. ***“Panditji is a busy man, You must not bother him with such requests”***
- Who said this?
 - Who is ‘him’ here?
 - Why did the speaker make this statement?
8. ***“Tomorrow morning we perform for the boy”***
- Who would perform?
 - Who is the boy here?
 - Why would they perform for the boy?
9. ***“A walk in the park might make you feel better”***
- Who does ‘you’ refer to?
 - Who suggested a walk in the park?
 - How was her mood in the park?
10. ***“But they didn’t voice their fears”***
- Who were ‘they’ here?
 - What did they fear of?
 - How did they behave towards him?
11. ***“They could not believe their eyes. It is it’s not possible? They said.***
- Who could not believe their eyes?
 - Why couldn’t they believe their eyes?
 - Why did they feel that because it was not possible?
12. ***“Enjoy yourself, lucky you”***
- Who said this?
 - Who is considered lucky?
 - Why is she lucky?

UNIT -5

POEM: JAZZ POEM TWO



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

- Briefly discuss the physical appearance of the Jazz player
- How does Jazz player change as he plays on the saxophone?

II. Answer the following questions in 8 - 10 sentences each

- Summarize “JAZZ POEM TWO” in your own words

UNIT 6: THE DISCOVERY

I. Answer the following in 2-3 sentences each.

1. What according to Columbus is his worst enemy? Why does he feel so?
2. How did the seamen show their anger against Columbus?
3. How did Pepe prove his loyalty?
4. Give a short description of the appearance of Columbus.
5. What did Guillermo demand of Columbus?
6. How does Pedro try to defend the drunken seamen? Was he right in defending them?
7. How did Columbus deal with the mutiny on the ship Santa Maria?
8. According to Columbus, What was the one thing that he had discovered?
9. Columbus was always furious when he heard the seamen's song. Why did it make him furious?
10. "This is a voyage of discovery." What had Columbus set out to discover?
11. How was Pepe an exception in the play 'The Discovery'?
12. What mood of the seamen is conveyed from the song?
13. Why were the seamen desperate?
14. Columbus feels that whatever he does, it is God's will. What 'will' of God does he like to fulfill through this journey?
15. What can one learn from the character of Columbus?

II. Answer the following questions in about 6-8 sentences:

1. "In spite of hardship, Columbus succeeded in the mission". How?
2. Give some instances to show that Pepe was loyal to Columbus till the end?
3. Illustrate how Columbus and his seamen differed in their views in the voyage of 'The Discovery'.
4. How did the crew members express their discontent with Columbus?
5. "Patience has its limits." Substantiate the statement in view of the seamen's desperation.
6. Write a brief note on Pepe's character.
7. Write a brief character sketch of Columbus.
8. What did Columbus actually discover?

III. Read each of the following extracts and answer the questions given below.

1. "**Mutiny is an ugly word, Sir**".
 - a. When did the speaker make this statement?
 - b. What does 'mutiny' mean?
 - c. Why did the seamen revolt against Columbus?
2. "**Dark deeds are better done in the dark**".
 - a. Who is the speaker?
 - b. When did the speaker say so?
 - c. Who does the statement refer to?
3. "**Cowards! Cowards! You will have to kill me first**".
 - a. Who is the speaker?
 - b. Whom did the speaker call cowards?
 - c. When did the speaker say these words?
4. "**What! Does the child stand between me and death?**"
 - a. Who is referred to as 'child' here?
 - b. Who is the speaker?
 - c. When did the speaker ask this question?

5. **“Why should one man have the lives of fifty in his hands?”**
- Who is the speaker?
 - Who does ‘one man’ refer to?
 - What does he mean by this statement?
6. **“The first man to move shall spend the rest of the night ‘in irons’.”**
- Who said this?
 - What made the speaker say this?
 - What does ‘in irons’ mean in this context?
7. **“It is, Sir! Glory be to God!”**
- Who said this?
 - Why did he thank God?
 - Who is ‘sir’ here?
8. **“I am your captain. Your duty is to obey me as mine is to obey the Royal Sovereigns of Spain who sent me.”**
- Who does ‘I’ refer to?
 - Who had to obey him?
 - Why were they disobedient to him?
9. **“Give the order to heave to.”**
- Who gave this order?
 - What do you mean by the phrase ‘heave to’?
 - Why did the speaker give this order?
10. **“I prefer your company to theirs.”**
- Who is ‘I’ referred to here?
 - Whose company is preferred?
 - When does the speaker say so?
11. **“They are simple men and must have their relaxation”.**
- Who is the speaker here?
 - Who are ‘simple men’ according to the speaker?
 - Why did the speaker say so?
12. **“There are limits to patience, sir.”**
- Who made this statement?
 - Who does ‘sir’ refer to?
 - When did the speaker say so?
13. **“Shan’t we sing to keep our spirits?”**
- Who asked this question?
 - What had they sung?
 - Who did he ask this question to?
14. **“A good sailor knows his place.”**
- When did the speaker say so?
 - Who is the speaker?
 - Is it a piece of advice or an indirect command?
 - how did the listener react?
15. **“They are simple men and must have their relaxation.”**
- Who does ‘they’ refer to?
 - Who is the speaker?
 - Was the speaker right in defending them? Justify it.

16. **“A curb for my tongue”**
- Who said these words?
 - Why did he say so?
 - Who did the speaker say this to?
17. **“I do not claim your confidence, sir”**
- Who is referred as ‘I’?
 - When did the speaker say these words?
 - Whose confidence did the speaker mean?
18. **“Everybody doubts expect me.”**
- Who does ‘me’ refer to?
 - What did every one doubt about?
 - Why were they in doubt?
19. **“They are horrible when they drink too much.”**
- Who does ‘they’ refer to here?
 - Who said this?
 - What made the speaker say that they become horrible when they drink too much?
20. **“The Santa Maria will be lighter for his carcass.”**
- Who made this statement?
 - Who informed it to Columbus?
 - Who is Santa Maria?
21. **“Discipline knows no buts.”**
- When did the speaker say so?
 - Who is the speaker?
 - What does the statement mean?
22. **“Discipline is a thing of past, sir. It’s you or us.”**
- Who does ‘you’ refer to?
 - What trait does it reveal about the speaker?
 - Why did the speaker say so?
23. **“He shall know what it is like in irons.”**
- Who said these words?
 - What does ‘in irons’ mean in the context?
 - Who does ‘he’ refer to?
24. **“We are thirty to one.”**
- Who is referred as ‘We’?
 - Who is ‘one’ in the context?
 - What does it mean in the context?
25. **“I will perform it myself.”**
- Who is the ‘I’?
 - When did the speaker say so?
 - What does ‘it’ mean in the context?
26. **“Who shall navigate her?”**
- Who is addressed as ‘her’?
 - Who is the speaker?
 - Why should it be navigated?

27. **“There’s plenty here who can do that.”**
a. What’s plenty there?
b. What is being discussed?
c. When is it discussed?
28. **“Have him down! Pitch him overboard!”**
a. Who exclaimed it?
b. Whom was it declared on?
c. Why do they want to kill him?
29. **“That is the only discovery so far,”**
a. What was the discovery?
b. Who made the discovery?
c. What was the impact of the statement?
30. **“Shall simple men judge their betters?”**
a. When did the speaker say so?
b. Who do ‘simple’ men refer to?
c. What does the statement mean?
31. **“We may as well wait till tomorrow, at any rate.”**
a. Who made this statement?
b. What are they ready to wait for?
c. What were they ready to do otherwise?
32. **“Desperate men do not always act up to best that is in them, sir.”**
a. Who are the ‘desperate men’ referred to?
b. Why were they desperate?
c. What does the statement mean?
33. **“We are like bats trying to fly by day.”**
a. Who made this statement?
b. Who does ‘we’ refer to?
c. What does the statement mean in the context?
34. **“We have not all your visions, captain.”**
a. Who said this?
b. Why did the speaker say this?
c. What was the vision of the captain?

POEM: BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST

I. Read each of the following extracts and answer the questions given below.

1. **"Then we kissed the little maiden" and we spoke in better cheer"**
 - a. Who does 'we' refer to?
 - b. Who was the little maiden?
 - c. Why did they kiss her?
 - d. Why were they back in cheer?

2. **"But his little daughter whispered, as she took his icy hand"**
 - a. Whose daughter was she?
 - b. What did she tell him?
 - c. What was the effect of her words on the sailors?

3. **"We were crowded in the cabin, Not a soul would dare to sleep"**
 - a. Who does the word 'we' refer to here?
 - b. Why was it so?
 - c. What does "dare mean"?

4. **"We are lost!" The captain shouted**
 - a. Who does 'we' refer to?
 - b. Why did the captain say this?
 - c. How did his daughter react to the situation?

5. **"Isn't God upon the ocean, Just the same as on the land?"**
 - a. Who is the speaker here?
 - b. When was this said?
 - c. What was the result of these words? OR How does the statement make an impact on others?

6. **So we shuddered there in silence', For the stoutest held his breath,**
 - a. Who does 'we' refer to?
 - b. What does 'stoutest' mean in the context?
 - c. Why did he hold his breath?

7. **"Tis a fearful thing in winter, To be shattered by the blast."**
 - a. What is referred to as a 'fearful thing'?
 - b. How did it affect the sailors?
 - c. What does shatter mean?

II Memorization.

III. Answer the following in 2-3 sentences:

1. The crewmates kissed the maiden and spoke in better cheer. What made them feel cheerful?
2. How did the tempest affect the sailors?
3. How did the little maiden fill the sailors with confidence?
4. When the captain shouted, 'we are lost' how did his daughter react?
5. The speaker and the crew mates sat in the darkness and prayed. What did they hear?
6. "Isn't god upon the ocean just the same as on the land." Who asked this question? What does it mean?

IV. Answer the following in 5-6 sentences:

1. The little maiden filled the sailors with confidence. Justify.
2. How did the sailors reach the harbour safely?

V. Answer the following in 8-10 sentences:

1. Write in your own words the substance of the poem 'Ballad of the Tempest'.

VOCABULARY

I. Give one word for the following

1. Pink and healthy person- ruddy
2. Events not easily understood-mysteries
3. High deck at the end of the ship-poop
4. To frighten or surprise suddenly-startle
5. Amusingly in an intimate way-whimsically
6. Suggesting that something bad is going to happen-ominous
7. Without any fear-impetuously
8. To shine dimly or intermittently- blink
9. A lever or wheel controlling the rudder of a ship for steering-helm
10. In irons- chained
11. A sudden running of people excited or afraid- stampede
12. To discuss issues and make decision carefully-deliberation
13. A person who travels by sea-sailor

II. Combine the word in column A with its collocative word in B.

A	B
1. Fast	[table, food, water, breakfast]
2. Rustling	[fruits, leaves, waves, vegetables]
3. rapid	[growth , progress, movement, speed]
4. Lay	[attention, emphasis, notice, order]
5. Commit	[report, pass, success, mistake]

III. Which one of the following words has one syllable?

1. Father, Cheque, Office, Travel.
2. Remain, behind, lawn, Arrange.
3. Enemy, Supreme, School, Beauty.

Which one of the following words has two syllables?

1. Committee, capacity, combine, call.
2. Quiz, difficult, lemon, whole.
3. Ball, car, love, kilo

IV. Fill in the blanks with correct word given in brackets:

1. We ___ friends at school. The butcher sells _____(meet, meat)
2. Mr. Lokesh is the ___ of our school.(principle, principal)
3. The _____ of the rope was so strong that it could_____ be removed by us.(not, knot)

V. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word given in brackets:

1. Short stories are very _____ (interest) for children to read.
2. The art of _____ (educate) is to educate the heart.
3. _____ is the mother of invention (necessary)
4. Masks and sanitizer area ____ from covid19 infection (protect)
5. Teacher is a _____ person (knowledge)

LANGUAGE IN USE

Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentence:

1. Ramya : Hello Salma, Good morning
Salma : Good morning, Ramya.
Ramya : Why are you carrying so many files? They are heavy. I'll carry them for you.
Salma : Thank you. It is very kind of you.
- a) Giving suggestion b) Offering help c) Making a request d) Expressing gratitude.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

2. Mother : Hello my dear child, why are you looking sad today ?

Adithya : Yes mother, I am a bit upset as I got II nd place in running race.

Mother : Oh ! Is it ? Come on my boy, it's a happy thing that you won II nd place. Practice well, you will do better next time.

Adithya : Sure mother, next time I'll work hard and win Ist place.

Mother : Good.

- a. Advice b. Order c. Request d) Obey.

3. Rajesh : May I use your pen ?

Suresh : Of course, my friend.

The language function of the underlined sentence is

- a) order b) seeking permission c) prohibition d) advice.

4. Shreya : Hello daddy, my teacher has asked me to give a speech on Republic Day.

Father : That's great ! Go ahead speak well my dear.

Shreya : Will you please help me to prepare the speech dad ?

- a) Request b) Order c) Suggestion d) Encouragement.

5. Stranger : Shall I park my vehicle here sir ?

Owner : No, you shouldn't.

(The underlined word shows)

- a) order b) advice c) request d) prohibition.

Fill in the blanks using the suitable linking words given in brackets:

1. Sam and his friends always work enjoy together.

2. Players went to a hotel it was closed.

3. Jaya and Rashmi are sisters. Rashmi is active Jaya is lazy.

4. Jesus took the blind man to a quiet place away from the crowd and gently touched his eyes, he could only see few movements.

5. All that Satish could do was sit and stare out of the window read.

6. Narendra asked Ramakrishna he had seen God. Ramakrishna said, "Yes, I have. If you wish, I can show you." Narendra said he would meet him the next day.

7. Anil is a spendthrift .he lost all the money.....his wife is upset.

8.Sonu Sood is very rich he thinks it is his duty to help poor people

9. The flight in which I travelled was delayed.....the sky was very cloudy

10. Kuvempu was the poetwrote Ramayana Darshanam.

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1 marks each

PREFIXES

ADD SUITABLE PREFIXES FOR THE UNDERLINED AND FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Geetha looks well but her sister always looks _____
2. This information may be _____ to you but it is very important to me.
3. Raj's behavior is decent while Ram's is _____ .
4. The minister approved the project but the officer _____ it.
5. Smitha gave advantageous points but to me it was _____ .

FILL IN THE BLANKS BY CHOOSING CORRECT WORD:

1. Ganesh was badly _____ in an accident .(bruised/bruising)
2. His dream of participating in kabbadi tournament was _____(shattering /shattered)
3. Doctor _____ the patient (examination/examined)
4. Don Anselmo _____ to sign the sale deed(agreed/agreement)
5. Thomas Alva Edison _____ electric bulb (invented/invention)

FILL IN THE BLANK WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF TENSE :

1. The CM _____ (be+leave) for Delhi this evening by a special plane.
2. When I went there she _____ (be+play)
3. India _____ (be) a democratic country
4. Moments later, his father _____ (leave) the room
5. Uma is a poor girl. She _____ (earn) money by giving tuition.

PROFILE WRITING

GIVEN BELOW IS A PROFILE OF MR. RAMAKRISHNA , THE SCHOOL CLERK

WRITE A PRAGRAPH USING THE GIVEN CLUES :

3 marks each

Age- around 40 years

Height and weight- 6 feet, solid built

Family- one son and a daughter –college going

Reasons for his popularity- helpful, best gardener

Education- B.com graduate

Hobbies- gardening, bee keeping, coin collection.

READ THE GIVEN PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTION THAT FOLLOW : 4 MARKS

King Ashoka was a kind ,wise and righteous ruler. He spent all his time for thinking of the welfare of his subjects . he had a strong desire to make his subjects happy . His subjects could meet him at any time and in any place he had trees planted on the either side of the roads; he had wells dug by the roadside; he had rest houses built for both men and animals . he was respected by everyone.

1. what kind of a ruler was Ashoka? How did he usually spend his all time?
2. write any 2 works of Ashoka which he did for the welfare of his subjects.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 2 OR 3 SENTENCES : 2 MARKS EACH

1. Why was Satish confined to bed? What was the worst thing for him?Why was it so?
2. Many schools refused to take in Satish. How did it affect him?
3. Satish's parents where both his well-wishers. But each cared for him in a different way. How?
4. How did the beautiful bird inspire Satish ?
5. Satish discovered another past time. What was that?

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

6. what action of Satish changed his father's attitude ?
7. Why was Satish's father against drawing?

READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS AND ANSWER THE QUESTION THAT FOLLOW: 3 m each

1. "we have to look for a new school"
 - a. who is the speaker?
 - b. why did Satish father have to look for a new school?
 - c. Satish was unhappy about this. What was the reason?
2. " you can learn a great deal of things just by reading"
 - a. why did his father encourage him to read?
 - b. which books did he read ?
 - c. how did reading influence Satish?
3. "it is no career for a bright boy"
 - a. who made this statement?
 - b. what does it refer to?
 - c. what made the speaker think so?

Answer the following questions in a paragraph about 8-10 sentences each:

1. Narrate the circumstances that made Satish to stay at home.
2. "Physical disability is no barrier to success". Justify the statement with reference to the life of Satish Gujral.
3. Describe the bird that Satish Gujral saw from his window. What effect did it have on him?

POEM: BLIND BOY (MEMORIZE THE FULL POEM)

Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each:

2 marks each

1. How does the blind person understand whether it is day or night?
2. How does the blind boy pacify himself?
3. What is the message of the poem "The blind boy"?

Answer the following questions in 8-10 sentences each:

4M

1."We should feel happy with what he had and never go after what we can't get". How has the poet brought about this message in the poem "The Blind Boy"?

OR

Write the summary of the poem "The Blind Boy".

Read the extract and answer the following questions :

3M

1. "I feel him warm but how can he or make it day or night"
 1. Who is the "I" here?
 2. Whose warmth does he feel?
 3. Why does he wonder how he makes day or night?
-
2. "Then let not what I cannot have my cheer of my mind destroy"
 1. What made the speaker say these words?
 2. What was the reply of that speaker?
 3. How does he wish to live?

Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each

(2 marks)

1. In addition to war what other manmade disasters cited by Author?
2. What is meant by mutually assured destruction?
3. What did the writer learn from his experiences in Geneva?
4. According to Keilis-Borok ,”being a scientist is more exciting than being a doctor or an Engineer” Why?
5. Despite low income why do some people choose to become Scientist?
6. Why did the scientists meet at Geneva?
7. Who can best ensure our safety in the world? How?
8. “Science is our indispensable guardian and care taker” support this statement with a few examples which illustrate the writers stand.
9. According to Keilis-Borok “science is an exciting adventure” Explain.
10. Which are the two factors that cause earth tremors?

Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each

(3marks)

1. what does the Author mean by the phrase ‘ The Iron curtain’?
2. which are the natural and manmade disaster that threaten our civilization?
3. why does the writer say that while there is science there is hope of survival and well being for all of us?
4. Scientist are the most practical people in the world. Justify the statement.
5. Make a list of lessons that the writer learnt at the geneva summit

Read the following extract and answer the following questions

(1x3=3 marks)

1. “If you are so clever why are you so poor” Who is the person refer to as “you” and “clever”?
 - a) What does the writer intend show with this statement?
 - b) From which lesson is this line extracted?
2. “The technical experts were summoned to solve the problem that arose”
 - a) Where were the technical experts summoned?
 - b) What was the problem before the experts?
 - c) Who summoned the technical experts?

Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each

(2 marks)

1. As the Astronaut is flying out of the earth he has the doubts about his return. How does he convey this?
2. The poet says "Calendar and clocks" are useless in space. Give reason.
3. The speaker has the feeling that he is imprisoned. Why did the poet feel like this?
4. The speaker says, 'tea cups circling around me like planets around the sun'. Why does it happen only in the space not on the earth?
5. How would people on the earth watch astronaut? Would it affect him anyway?
6. Give some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem.

Answer the following questions in five or six sentences

(3 marks)

- 1 What were the thoughts of the astronaut when he was to go out into the space in the next morning?

Read the following extracts and answer the following questions

(1x3=3)

1. "There won't be any calendar, there won't be any clock daylight will be on switch and winter under lock"

- a) Where is the speaker experiencing this?
- b) Why will be no calendar and clock in space?
- c) What does 'winter under lock' mean?

2. "For no body to visit me not a friend in hail in solitary confinement as complete as any goal"

- a) What meaning do these convey?
- b) Why do you think the speaker would have this feeling?
- c) What does solitary confinement mean?

3."with the tea cup circling around me like the planets around the sun. Will be the center of gravity, a universe of one"

- a) Where would be the speaker experiencing this?
- b) Why would he feel so?
- c. Why doesn't it happen on the earth?

4."Tracking through your telescope any upward shooting star, but you needn't think I'll give a damn for or what you are?"

- a) How do people track astronaut?
- b) Does it make any effect on him?
- c) What is the meaning of the line?

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

1. Narayanapur Incident

1. Why had the students been marching? How was it an unusual March?
2. Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed by with the way students were marching. What was the reason?
3. What was there in the mysterious parcel? What suspicion did the police have about that?
4. Why had Patil, the sub inspector come there? Who believed him? What was the result?

2. On Top Of the World

1. Give a brief account of Dicky Dolma's hardship and challenges she faced before she was qualified for this venture.
2. How has Dolma described her preparedness for the task of scaling Mount Everest?
3. What inspired Dicky Dolma to take up the challenge of mountaineering?

3. A Great Martyr Ever Cherished

1. What did Haneef choose as his mission? Why did he do so?
2. How was Haneef's early life? (Or) "Life for Haneef in the beginning was never a smooth sail" Why?
3. The absence of mother from home taught the children something. What was that?
4. Haneef was an introvert. Substantiate.
5. Describe Haneef as a young man with varied talents and interests?
6. How is Haneef's bravery honoured by the people and the government?

4. The Bird Of Happiness

1. Why were the people of Tibet unhappy? What did the old folk say about happiness?
2. How came forward to bring back the bird of happiness? How did the folks depart him?
3. What was the first monster's demand? What was Wangjia's reply to him?
4. What did the second monster ask Wangjia to do? What was the punishment given by him?
5. What was Wangjia's response to the third monster? How did third monster treat him?
6. Why did Wangjia feel that he would not make it?
7. Briefly describe how the bird brought back the happiness in the land of Tibet?

PART-B

Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles:

1. Copper isuseful metal.
2. He is nothonorable man.
3.reindeer is a native of Norway.
4. Honest men speak.....truth.
5. Do you see.....blue sky?
6. Aladdin hadwonderful lamp.
7. He returned after.....hour.
8.sun shines brightly.
9.lion isking of beasts.
10. You arefool to say that.
11. French iseasy language.
12. Mumbai isvery dear place to live in.
13. She isuntidy girl.
14. I boughthorse,ox andbuffalo.
15. If you see him,give him.....message.
16. The guide knowsway.
17. Let us discussmatter seriously.
18. Man,thou art.....wonderful animal.
19. India is one ofmost industrial countries in Asia.
20. He ishonor to this profession.

Identify the part of speech for the following:

1. She went to the market and bought some eggs.
2. I want to go now.
3. What are you doing there?
4. There is a mouse underneath the piano.
5. Masons build houses.
6. John is my best friend.
7. She looked up but didn't see anything.
8. My family live in different parts of India.
9. That was a difficult question.
10. She was very impressed with her results.
11. Although she is poor, she is happy.
12. Have we bought enough chairs?
13. The policeman didn't run fast enough to catch the thief.
14. I bought a beautiful dress at the mall.
15. I left my shoes under the kitchen table.
16. If we finish our work quickly we can go to the movies.
17. I want to go to a university in the United States.
18. Well, I don't think I'll be home before 6.
19. Andy knocked on the door but nobody answered.
20. After lunch let's go out for a coffee.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate tense form of the words

1. Joe had hoped to go to Harvard,but he(go) to MIT instead.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

2. Yesterday Mark got up early.He ate breakfast,then(take)the bus to work.
3. He used to go to bed late,but now he(go) to bed before 10.
4. Our friends.....(be+eat)dinner at home tonight.
5. He usually(do)his homework in his room.
6. They(come)here next week to visit my office.
7. I(fall) asleep yesterday when I(be+watch) TV.
8. My sister.....(work) as a waitress.
9. Tom's not here.He's out (visit)his mother.
10. They (be+work)on the project at the moment.
11. Do you still(belong) to the tennis club.
12. She often (go) shopping on the weekend.
13. The criminal (attack)the victim with a blunt object.
14. The police (leave) no stone unturned to trace the culprits.
15. The robber (strike)him a blow on the head.
16. I(visit) the TajMahal last month.
17. The terrified people..... (flee) to the mountains.
18. It's not worth (pay) so much money for this concert.
19. Your friend's (wait)for you for over an hour.
20. When I reached the station the train had(leave)

Frame the questions to get Underlined words as the answer

1. Riya met the minister yesterday to discuss about her locality.
2. Peacock is our national bird.
3. The flower pot fell on the floor.
4. She usually wears jeans.
5. They built a castle in the sand.
6. He stayed at home because he was ill.
7. He drove fast.
8. Rahul went to Bangalore yesterday.
9. They play tennis twice a week.
10. Fifty kids were at his party.
11. He lived in London for a year.
12. He flew to Manchester.
13. He lives in a big house.
14. I saw her yesterday.
15. They came home at midnight.
16. They greet their teacher.
17. Tom helped in the garden.
18. She bought three bottles of juice.
19. My grandparents live in Calcutta.
20. The men pulled the animal out using ropes.

Complete the sentences using the correct form of words:

1. She..... (put)her bag in her room every day.
2. He(not/do)his homework before going out yesterday.
3. We both(be)teachers.We enjoy that job.
4. None of them(be)present yesterday.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

5. I have two.....(child),they are 10 and 8.
6. I am interested in(talk) English.
7.(smoke)is bad for you,give it up please.
8. She speaks very(fast),I can't understand her.
9. He(hard)works.He will never pass his exams.
10. We..... (be) never at home.We enjoy going out.
11. She was a kind and(cheer)women.
12. The rich man was not very(mercy).
13. I want to visit all(interest) places in India.
14. Several important(mathematics)concepts originated in India.
15. The big home was not(afford)to us.
16. The leaves on the ivy branch were very.....(notice).
17. The soldiers fought(courage).
18. The sweeper found him laying(help)in his room in wet clothes and shoes.
19. We are(impression)with your work.
20. Everybody seeks attention and(appreciate).

Use the given words as noun and verb in meaningful sentences:

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Conduct | 2. Insult | 3. Digest | 4. Produce |
| 5. Record | 6. Admire | 7. Advice | 8. Pay |
| 9. Dance | 10. Smile | 11. Cook | 12. Wait |
| 13. Dream | 14. Draw | 15. Paint | 16. Watch |
| 17. Run | 18. Drink | 19. Laugh | 20. Preparation |

Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions:

1. Peter was very happyhis new computer.
2. My dream is to travelthe world.
3. How would you go?.....plane?
4. The traffic in the city was so heavy.It took us two hours to driveit.
5. When the film finished,we all had tears.....our eyes.
6. That novel isn'tHenry James.It'shim.
7. I woke up.....midnight.
8. She'sher way to home.
9. I'm very fonddrinking green tea.
10. I am looking forward.....have a meeting with you next week.
11. At the moment,she is recovering.....her injuries.
12. I was not quite satisfiedthe exam results.
13. My dad shouted.....mw because I didn't do what he said.
14. wearing a seat belt can save you.....being killed in a car.
15. The customers came to shop to complain.....their service.
16. We decided.....buying the new car.
17. I brought many things.....my stay in New York.
18. The lights are moving.....us.
19. I'm goingCanada on Monday.
20. Please sit down.Mr.Brown will beyou in a moment.

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions:-

1. Raju will play today.....he gets a chance.
2. She is.....intelligenthard working.
3. You can't succeed.....you work hard.
4. We must reach there.....anyone else.
5. Sam isa foola stupid.
6.he is busy, he spends time with his family.
7. I fell asleep I was watching TV.
8. Samuel was eating foodthe postman arrived.
9. I was very angry, I didn't argue.
10. She was unhappy, she was rich.
11. I like him very much.....he is my best friend.
12. I can't believe you.....you speak the truth.
13. Lilly is tall..... Sweetly.
14. Suresh is cleverproud.
15. I can't attend the meeting.....I am suffering from fever.
16. This is the villageI lived in my childhood.
17. Veda is kind.....humble.
18. You better keep quiteyou will be sent outside.
19. We aren't going to the park.....it's raining.
20. There's snow on the streetit's not too cold.

III. Write the appropriate question tags for the following:

1. He is late this morning,.....?
2. The hotel was quite good,.....?
3. She cooks well,.....?
4. You can't tell the difference,.....?
5. They always sleep after lunch,.....?
6. You're coming with us,.....?
7. Mary plays football,.....?
8. You didn't have any lessons this morning,.....?
9. The students see it every day,.....?
10. Ann is on holiday,.....?
11. There are lots of cars here,.....?
12. I am not disturbing you,.....?
13. Tom does his work very well,.....?
14. This isn't very pleasant,.....?
15. She likes quite places,.....?
16. Tourists used to come here,.....?
17. You haven't got a computer,.....?
18. He has to fill a form,.....?
19. Everything is all right,.....?
20. Smoking ruins our health,.....?

IV. Change the following sentences into passive voice:

1. She made a third attempt.
2. The boy asked a difficult question.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

3. She wrote an award winning novel.
4. Megha was writing a poem.
5. The police caught the thief.
6. Mother was making a cake.
7. The terrorists blew up the bridge.
8. He did not help me.
9. She had received a parcel.
10. What did she buy?
11. You will not disturb me.
12. Mother is preparing food.
13. Were the children playing hockey?
14. Wasn't she singing a song?
15. She has read this book.
16. He had not helped him.
17. You can do this work.
18. He may help you.
19. I have written a book.
20. People cut the trees.

V. Identify the syllables in the following words:

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Cake | 2. School | 3. Canteen | 4. Examination | 5. Book | 6. Station |
| 7. Coconut | 8. Determination | 9. Standard | 10. Mistake | 11. Principal | 12. Sentence |
| 13. Teacher | 14. Minister | 15. Mathematics | 16. Cousin | 17. Kingdom | 18. Enthusiasm |
| 19. Establishment | 20. Co-operation | | | | |

VI. Combine the words in column A with its collocatives in column B:

- | A | B |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Lunch | (box,table,chair,supper) |
| 2. Class | (student,peon,school,teacher) |
| 3. Money | (post,order,treasure,bank) |
| 4. Pay | (attention,interest,concentration,focus) |
| 5. Curly | (hair,journey,man,fight) |
| 6. Quick | (food,shower,bus,drink) |
| 7. Huge | (pen,crime,fever,profit) |
| 8. Great | (tree,picture,detail,deal) |
| 9. Strong | (love,food,weather,coffee) |
| 10. Seriously | (well,poor,sleeping,ill) |
| 11. Binding | (force,book,pen,man) |
| 12. Vast | (ocean,sand,tree,road) |
| 13. Deafening | (noise,song,race,silence) |
| 14. Achieve | (knowledge,success,marks,money) |
| 15. Ride | (bicycle,car,train,plane) |
| 16. Cute | (novel,child,plant,building) |
| 17. Melodious | (song,story,book,girl) |
| 18. Major | (food,journey,work,problem) |
| 19. Eradicate | (poverty,taxes,violence,forests) |
| 20. Remarkable | (song,failure,flower,achievement) |

VII. Change into positive degree:

1. Delhi is hotter than Bombay.
2. The pen is mightier than the sword.
3. Australia is larger than any other island.
4. Chemistry is easier than Physics.
5. Bhima was stronger than Bakasura.
6. Asia is the largest continent in the world.
7. Venkappaiah is more intelligent than most other boys in the class.
8. Lead is the heaviest of all metals.
9. Murthy is the tallest boy in the class.
10. Light travels faster than anything else.

VIII. Change into comparative degree:

1. Calcutta is the most thickly populated city in India.
2. Silver is not so costly as gold. V
3. Kalpana is one of the most intelligent girls in the class.
4. The elephant is the strongest animal.
5. Very few places in India are as cool as Shimla.
6. No other man was as strong as Bhima.
7. Some people do not have as much power as money.
8. To practice is not so easy as to preach.
9. He is the most intelligent man.
10. This is the easiest lesson in the book.

IX. Change into superlative degree:

1. Shakuntala is better than any other play in Sanskrit.
2. No other Pandava was so wise as Dharmaraya.
3. Very few countries are as rich as America.
4. The tiger is more ferocious than all other animals.
5. No other mango in India is as good as the Bombay mango.
6. Very few kings were as great as Akbar.
7. Kumar is stronger than most other men in the village.
8. No other animal is so useful as the cow.
9. Banana is cheaper than any other fruit.
10. Bangalore is more expensive than any other city in India.

X. Change the following sentences into reported speech:-

1. She says, "I am a doctor".
2. The boy said, "I go to school to learn".
3. They said, "We did not make mistakes".
4. I said to him, "You have taken my purse".
5. She said to me, "You did not admit your mistakes".
6. He said to her, "I bought these books yesterday".
7. He said, "Ram, take that bird away".
8. He said, "What do you want?".
9. Krishnappa said, "Gopal, will you change places with me?"

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

10. I said to Mohan, "Can you come tomorrow?"
11. The voice said, "Nakula, answer my questions and then drink water".
12. The inspector said to them, "Please don't stand here".
13. "Avoid bad company, Mohan", said the father.
14. "Stop writing", asked the room Superintendent to the examinees.
15. The old farmer said to his sons, "Don't quarrel among yourselves".
16. The leader said, "Farewell, my countrymen".
17. The teacher said, "Rajiv, if you don't work hard, you will fail".
18. The teacher said, "Oil floats on water".
19. The boy said, "Two and two make four".
20. He said, "Face is the index of mind".

XI Prefixes and Antonyms:

- | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Difficult. | 2. Full | 3. Broad | 4. Kind | 5. Lose | 6. Life | 7. Dirty |
| 8. Encourage | 9. Weak | 10. Patriot | 11. Justice | 12. Legal | 13. Like | |
| 14. Spell | 15. Correct | 16. Wise | 17. Grace | 18. Happy | 19. Regular | 20. Forget |
| 21. Efficient | 22. Appear | 23. Health | 24. Violence | 25. Own | 26. Possible | 27. Verbal |
| 28. Relevant | 29. Loyal | 30. Complete | 31. Lucky | 32. Honest | 33. Vegetarian | 34. Proper |
| 35. Grateful | 36. Obey | 37. Agree | 38. Usual | 39. Patience | 40. Comfort | 41. Perfect |
| 42. Mortal | 43. Employed | 44. Responsible | 45. Pure | 46. Honor | 47. Done | 48. Just |
| 49. Said | 50. Heat | | | | | |

XII one word substitution:-

1. A person who enters a building in order to steal
2. One who travels to the workplace daily
3. A person without money and food
4. Speak in a very unkind way
5. An angry look or expression
6. Say something not clearly enough
7. Feeling in a way that things will not improve
8. To make movements with hands and arms
9. To breathe in a noisy way
10. A frightening dream
11. Do something with no hope
12. One who is trained in doing acts of public service
13. Suddenly feel frightened
14. The man that a woman is engaged to
15. A stitch that is used to sew a wound together
16. Decorated road carried by a king or queen as a symbol of power
17. Unusual and attractive especially in an old fashioned way
18. Small narrow stream or river
19. A piece of land in which fruit trees are grown
20. Type of small deer which has large beautiful eyes
21. Someone whose job is to look after a school or a large building
22. To cut off some branches of a tree to make it grow better
23. Very eager for knowledge
24. That which cannot be satisfied

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

25. Controlled by one country or organization
26. Good for one's health or well being
27. Look at things fixedly for a long time
28. Conflict between the privileged and the underprivileged
29. A great performer especially a musician
30. Mood quickly and suddenly towards a particular place
31. A feeling of a very great surprise
32. An act or event that does not follow the laws of nature
33. To twist and turn the body or part of it with quick short movements
34. A person who is especially good at some art or achievement
35. Threads in a piece of cloth started to come apart
36. The state of being alone
37. A type of religious music in which religious songs are sung very loudly.
38. Events not easily understood
39. Suggesting that something bad is going to happen
40. Ability to do right thinking
41. A narrative composition in rhythmic verse suitable for singing
42. A dangerous path of a river which flows very fast because it is a steep and sometimes narrow
43. to draw pictures of patterns while thinking about something else or when you are bored
44. The art of producing beautiful writing
45. Art of making figures in stone, wood, metal etc.
46. A feeling of friendship when people work together
47. A state that continues to live or exist
48. Scientific method of finding out about a crime
49. To make something happen very quickly
50. Part of a spacecraft that separates from the main rocket.

XIII Editing:-(without clues)

1. amrita was thrilled to be on Mount Everest form where she could sea the whole countryside
2. the mla of the locality booked two buses all the poor went on a trip to nanjangud did you also go
3. I heard this news long time back i also bought it to the notise of my uncle
4. a ship sank in the middle of the night were there any survivors
5. my parents sister brother and me went to mysuru for the weekend
6. rohan is an 8 year old boy he is very nice and queit he has big ice and his classmates are scared of him this makes rohan feel lonely
7. scientists are strange people arent they
8. sudha is a deerest friend of mine we also study and play together
9. What is your name asked the teacher i said that my name is kavitha
10. River cauvery is providing drinking water to many people in Karnataka

XIV. IF CLAUSE:

1. If I had money,I _____ gone on world tour.
2. If it had rained, you _____ become wet.
3. If I had known you were coming, I _____ come to the bus stop to pick you.
4. If you had come on time,you _____ missed the bus.
5. If I had your address, I _____ visited you.
6. If Ramu had helped me, I _____ completed the project.

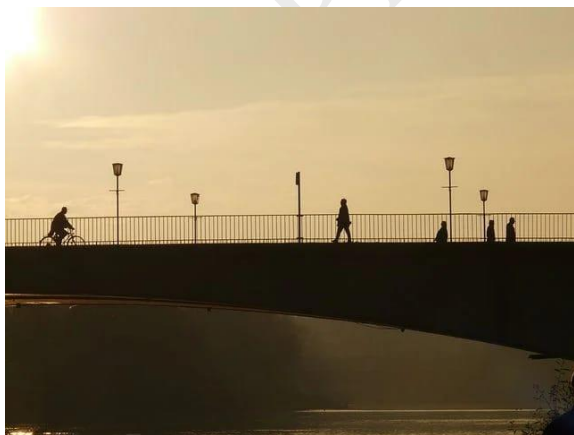
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7. I _____ passed the exam if I had not worked hard.
8. Had I known about your birthday, I _____ brought a present.
9. I _____ come if you had told me.
10. If I had not eaten so much, I _____ fallen sick.

XV. LANGUAGE FUNCTION:

1. I have a party at home. Please attend the party. _____.
2. I would have loved to come to the party but please excuse me as I have to attend a wedding. _____.
3. I would love to be a part of the celebration .I will be there. _____
4. What time is the route number 317 bus expected? _____
5. Do you think I should pack an extra dress? _____
6. May I come in? _____
7. Yes, I can stitch all kind of clothes. _____
8. Go straight, turn to left, and look towards right there, you find the building. _____.
9. You may get your report cards by last week of this month. _____
10. I think you should be more regular to the school if you want to pass the SSLC examinations. _____.

XVI : PICTURE DESCRIPTION:





XVII ESSAY TOPICS:-

1. Environmental pollution
2. Save forest save earth
3. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
4. Importance of education
5. Importance of science in education
6. Social evils a curse to the society.
7. Save girl child, literate girl child.
8. Uses of computers.
9. Newspapers
10. Mass media
11. Importance of health and hygiene
12. Ban on plastics.
13. Cultural heritage of our nation
14. National integration
15. National symbols.

XVIII PROFILE WRITING:-

1. Name: Jehangir ratanji dadabhoy Tata
Born : July 29th 1904
Died : November 29th 1993
Education : in France, Japan and England
Achievement:.. India's first pilot.
Chairman of Tata and sons for 50 years
Launched India's first international airlines
Bharat Ratna in 1992.
2. Name:.. Bismillah Khan
Born:.. 21st March 1916
Died : 21st August 2006
Birthplace :. Bihar
Instrument:.. Shehnai
Achievement:.. Bharat Ratna, Padmavibhushan, Padma Bhushan,
Padma Shri, Sangeet Natak academy award.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

3. Name: Rajaramanna
Born : January 28th 1925
Birthplace:. Tumkur
Died:.. September 24th 2004
Education: B.Sc. and M.Sc. Madras Christian College
Ph.D. king's college London
Career : Chairman IISC
Nuclear scientist and physicist
President, Indian National Science Academy
Secretary, Defence Research
Awards:.. Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar Award, Padmavibhushan,
Padma Bhushan, padmashri, Meghanad Saha Medal.
4. Name :. Girish Gowda
Born :. January 26th 1988
Birthplace:.. Hosanagara , Karnataka
Event :. High jump
Coach:.. Mr.Satyanarayana
Achievement:.. Silver medal 2012 Summer Paralympics
Rajyotsava award, Arjun award , padmashri
5. Name :. Kalpana Chawla
Born. :. March 26th 1962
Birthplace :. Harayana
Died :. Space shuttle disaster on February 1st 2003
Career :. Astronaut
Education:.. M.S. in aerospace engineering
PhD in university of Colorado
Posts :. Scientist in NASA
Awards :. Posthumously awarded congressional
Space Medal of honor
NASA special flight medal
NASA distinguished service medal.

XIX GUIDED PARAGRAPH:-

1. The crows ___ laid eggs ___ eggs eaten up by snake ___ every time a matter of worry for poor crows ___ at last they hit upon an idea ___ the crows flew to the village ___ saw a lady taking her bath at the well ___ picked up her necklace ___ lady raised an alarm ___ villagers ran after the crow ___ the crow threw necklace at snake's hole ___ the villagers killed the snake ___ recovered the necklace ___ crows then have lived happily thereafter.
2. A hungry fox in search of food ___ sees a crow with a piece of meat ___ wishes to get it for himself ___ flatters the crow's beauty and his melodious voice ___ begs him to sing ___ foolish crow opens its beak to caw ___ the piece of meat drops to the ground ___ the fox gobble it up.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

3. A greedy dog ____ got a piece of flesh ____ wanted to eat it alone ____ went out of the town ____ crossed a river ____ dogs saw his reflection ____ thought another dog with a piece of meat in water ____ the dog barked to get that piece of flesh ____ piece fell down ____ the greedy dog was deprived a piece of flesh.
4. Lion ____ King of forest ____ kills many animals ____ survivors' terrified ____ hare offers to save them ____ tells lion another lion in forest ____ lion wants to see and kill him ____ hare takes lion to deep well ____ lion sees his own reflection ____ jumps thinking it is the other lion.
5. Woodcutter cutting down a tree ____ axe falls into the river ____ he prays to river God ____ river God appears with a golden axe ____ "Is this yours?" ____ "No" ____ river God shows the silver axe ____ "Is this yours?" ____ "No" ____ river God shows him his own axe ____ "Is this yours?" ____ yes ____ river God gives him all the three axes.
6. A farmer about to die ____ calls his four quarreling sons ____ gives a bundle of sticks to the eldest son and asks him to break it ____ he cannot ____ old man asks second son to break the bundle ____ he too cannot ____ then the third son he too fails to break and the fourth too fail to break the bundle ____ old man unties the bundle and asks the sons to break the sticks one by one ____ they break the sticks very easily ____ United we stand divided we fall.
7. A donkey carrying a load of salt ____ fell into the river ____ dissolved in the water ____ next day a donkey crossed the stream with another load salt ____ deliberately fell into the stream ____ it was a trick ____ the next time ____ plan ____ the master loaded with the cotton ____ donkey lies down in the stream ____ loaded heavier.
8. Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland ____ defeated by the enemy ____ drove him out of the country ____ hid himself in a cave ____ saw a spider ____ it tried to climb up the wall ____ made several attempts ____ succeeded at last ____ Bruce learn the lesson he made a final attempt he became victorious.
9. A hare and a tortoise began a race ____ the hare ran faster ____ the tortoise moved slowly ____ the hare was proud of his speed ____ he was much ahead of the tortoise ____ slept on the way ____ the tortoise moved ahead of the hare ____ won the race.
10. A silly cricket Sing's 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.

XXCOMPREHENSION PASSAGES:-

1. Many years ago eskimos did not have permanent homes. They wandered from place to place and then settle 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.
 - A) Why did Eskimos wander from place to place? What did they do for their living?
 - B) Why did the Eskimos shift their residence? What were their main items of food?
2. 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 begin to beg for mercy. He said, "O king

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

of 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 the same lion was caught in a hunter's net. He began to roar loudly. He tried hard to free himself but in vain. The mouse whose life 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 the sharp teeth and set the lion free. The lion thanked the mouse.

- A) Where was the lion? Why did he catch the mouse?
- B) Why did the mouse save lion and how?

3. The 10th film festival for children and young people opened on November 14; 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 'Dhak Ghar', 'Ganga Bhavani', 'Abhayam', 'Lawanya Preeti'. In all, 131 films from over 30 countries were screened. The money collected from the festival is to be used for helping poor children.

- A) Where was the tenth film festival organized? What was the main intention of the festival?
- B) List the names of the films screened in the festival?

4. Once the wind and the sun had an argument. "I am stronger than you", said the wind. "No you are not", said the sun. Just at that moment they saw a traveler walking across the road. He was wrapped in a shawl. The sun and the wind agreed that whoever could separate the traveler from his shawl was stronger. The wind took the first turn. He blew with all his might to tear the traveler's shawl from his shoulders. But the harder he blew the tighter the traveler gripped the shawl to his body. The struggle went on till the wind's turn was over. Now it was sun's turn. The sun smiled warmly. The traveler felt the warmth of the smiling sun. Soon he let the shawl fall open. The sun's smile grew warmer and warmer, hotter and hotter. Now the traveler no longer needed his shawl. He took it off and dropped it on the ground. The sun was declared stronger than the wind.

- A) What was the argument between the sun and the wind? How did they decide to test their strength?
- B) How did the sun win the test?

5. Once upon a time there was a saint called Venkatappa. There is an interesting legend about him. Nobody knows whether it is true or not. Once he went on a pilgrimage journey to the Himalayas. He had killed his wife in a fit of anger and he wanted to do penance to please the gods and to show that he was sorry for his sin. When he got to the Himalayas he went to a tiny ashram. There he decided to stand on one leg. He faced the snows of the Himalayas and stood on one leg for ten years at the end of this time, he heard one day, the sweet melodious voice of his wife. She was singing a song which she used to sing soon after he had married her. Suddenly she herself appeared from Snow Mountains. Venkatappa knew that his sin had been forgiven.

- A) Why did Venkatappa want to penance?
- B) How long did Venkatappa stand on one leg? When did he think that his sin was forgiven?

XXI LETTER WRITING:-

Imagine you are Niranth/Nitya studying in 10th Standard, Government High School, Kolar.

2. Write a letter to your father asking his permission to join an excursion arranged in your school.
3. Write a letter to your uncle thanking him for a birthday gift.
4. Write a letter your friend about your preparation for the examination.
5. Write a letter to your sister congratulating on her success in the examination.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

6. Write a letter to your mother asking her to send money to buy a book.
7. Write letter to your class teacher requesting her or him to grant you two days leave.
8. Write a letter to your headmaster requesting him to issue your transfer certificate to join College.
9. Write a letter to the sub-inspector of police complaining about the theft of your bicycle.
10. Write a letter to manager of a company applying for the post of a clerk.
11. Write a letter to the commissioner of municipality about bad drainage system in your locality.
12. Write a letter to the manager KSRTC requesting to issue your bus pass.
13. Write a letter to the chief executive officer of your district requesting to sanction funds to build a room in your school.

THE END

DDPI OFFICE KOLAR

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR
OFFICE OF THE DDPI, KOLAR 2021-22
2nd LANGUAGE ENGLISH
CHAPTERWISE KEY ANSWERS

Unit-1 : A Hero

I. Answer the following questions 2-3 sentences :

2marks

1. The newspaper report was about the bravery of a village lad, who while returning home by the jungle path came face to face with a tiger. He stayed half a day on the tree till some people came and killed the tiger.
2. Swami commented that the boy can't kill the tiger and he must be a grown up person.
- 3, 4) Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone in the office room. He concluded that his father's proposition was frightful because he always slept beside his granny and any change in this arrangement kept him awake all the night.
- 5, 6) He tried to change the subject by asking his father to join the cricket club. He requested his father to allow him to sleep in the office room from the first of next month. He told his father that the office room was very dusty and there were scorpions behind the law books.
7. Swami's father responded that anyone who had courage can do anything. Strength and age were not important. Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone in the office room to prove his courage.
8. Swami looked at his granny and mother when his father asked him to sleep in the office room because he thought they would stop his father and support him. He did not like to sleep in the office room alone.
9. Swami said that there were scorpions behind the law books to escape from sleeping alone in the office room.
10. Swami's father wanted him to sleep alone in the office room to prove his courage.
He also not wanted swami to sleep beside his granny like a baby.
11. Swami's granny asked him to listen to her story before sleeping and told him not to cover his face while sleeping.
12. Swami looked at his granny and mother when his father asked him to sleep in the office room because he thought they would stop his father and support him. He did not like to sleep in the office room alone.
13. He decided to sleep under the bench it seemed to be much safer place, more compact and reassuring.
14. 15) Swami reminded the stories of devils and ghosts he had heard in his life. His friend Chum Mani had seen the devil in the banyan tree at his street end. Poor Muniswami's father spat out blood when the devil slapped him.
16. Swami had nightmares that a tiger chasing him. His feet got stuck to the ground. He desperately tried to escape but his feet would not move; He heard the scratching of tiger's claws, and then a loud thud... Swami couldn't open his eyes and the nightmare continued...
17. He realized that it was devil moving so to save himself he crawled out hugged it and used his teeth as an immortal weapon.
18. Granny was telling stories to Swami before going to sleep.
19. Swami was a timid boy who couldn't sleep alone in the office room. To prove his courage he accepts his father's challenge with difficulty. But, on the same night a burglar enters his room, Swami thought it was a devil and he crawled himself and hugged it and used his teeth as immortal weapon

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

leading to the arrest the notorious burglar of the town. Hence he accidentally becomes a hero overnight.

20. Congratulations were showered on Swami next day because he had bitten deep into the notorious house breaker of the district which helped police to arrest the burglar.
21. Swami's father said "all right molly-coddle and spoil him as much as you like. Don't blame me afterwards". If he had not changed his habit of sleeping with granny.
22. The inspector suggested Swami to join the police department because he had dug his teeth in the notorious burglar's leg leading to his arrest.
23. Swami felt relieved at the end to hear that his father was giving up the idea of making him to sleep alone in the office room.

II. The most expected 3 marks questions:

1. Swami inevitably had to sleep in the office room. He spent that night with the fear of devils and the nightmares. Then he saw something moving in the darkness. He thought that his end had come and the devil would carry him away. Finally as an attempt for survival he dug his teeth as an immortal weapon on the notorious burglar's leg leading to his arrest. The police were grateful to him. His classmates looked upon him with respect, his teacher patted him back and his headmaster appreciated that he was a true scout. Thus Swami became 'A Hero' overnight though he was not courageous.
2. The newspaper carried a report about a village lad who fought bravely against a tiger, while he was returning home by the jungle path. Swami argued that a boy could not fight a tiger; he had to be a strong grown-up person. His father challenged him to sleep alone in the office room. That night, while swami was sleeping, he saw a dark figure. Thinking it to be a devil, Swami dug his teeth into its leg but it turned out to be a notorious burglar whose loud cry brought others to the scene helping in catching the burglar and swami became 'A Hero over 'night.
3. 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 fell asleep. He began to have a nightmare that a tiger was chasing him. He tried to escape but, his feet got stuck to the ground. He desperately tried to escape but his feet would not move; he heard the scratching of tiger's claws, and then a loud thud...Swami couldn't open his eyes and the nightmare continued, he groaned in despair. He put his hand out to feel his granny's presence, but he touched wooden leg of the bench. He came back to his lonely state. He thought something was moving thinking it was devil, he used his teeth as an immortal weapon dug his teeth in the burglar's legs leading to his arrest and became 'A Hero' overnight, and congratulations showered on Swami.

III. Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow:

3x1=3

1.
 - a. swami's father made this statement.
 - b. Swami slept beside his granny.
 - c. He slept beside granny because any change in the arrangement kept him awake.
2.
 - a. Swami wanted a lamp.
 - b. He asked a lamp from his father.
 - c. The speaker replied that he must learn not to be afraid of darkness.
3.
 - a) Swami said this.
 - b) He said to his father.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

- c) The incident took place in a village lad who while returning home by a jungle path, came to face to face with a tiger.
4. a) Father said this to Swami.
b) Swami should prove courage.
c) Swami's father had a view that courage is important than strength and age are not important.
5. a) Swami's father wanted him to sleep alone because to prove his courage.
b) He usually slept with his granny.
c) Swami was asked to sleep in the office room alone.
6. a) Swami remarked, when his father asked him to sleep alone in the office -room.
b) Swami made this remark, when his father asked him to sleep alone in the office
c) It shows the timid character Swami.
7. a) It refers to the boy in the newspaper.
b) The underlined word implies that that the tiger should have killed boy.
c) The boy made the statement because his father was impressed by the boy's bravery and challenged swami to sleep alone in the office room.
8. a) Here 'Me' refers to the burglar.
b) Swami had bitten him thinking that it was devil.
c) The speaker shouted terribly because his ankle was bleeding.
9. a) The inspector said that thinking Swami as a brave boy.
b) 'You' refers to Swami.
c) Swami wanted to become an engine driver, a railway guard, or a bus conductor.
10. a) Swami was congratulated because he helped in catching the district's notorious burglar.
b) Yes, because to save himself he bravely caught hold the burglar and bit him leading for his arrest.
c) Praise or an achievement.
11. a) 'You' refers to Swami here.
b) The speaker said when Swami was sleeping beside granny.
c) He asked him to do so to prove his courage.
12. a) 'I' refers to Swami's mother.
b) He said that Swami should leave the habit of sleeping beside granny like a baby.
c) According to the speaker he should look at his mother or swami's granny.
13. a) Swami said this.
b) He said to his granny.
c) He said if the house is on the fire don't talk to me because to escape from sleeping alone in the office room.
14. a) Swami's father said this.
b) The 'you' is refers to Swami.
c) The speaker would tell his school mates that Swami is afraid of darkness.

*Poem: Grandma Climbs A Tree.***I. Answer in two three sentences:****2 marks**

1. Grandma's son was a dutiful man, he said alright for his mother's demand and built a house in the treetop with a door and windows.
2. The people had feared that she would have a terrible fall.
3. The doctor recommended grandma a quiet week in the bed. Family members and kids sighed with relief.
4. Grandma was happier in a tree than in lift because she had the gift of climbing tree ever since her childhood having learnt from her brother at the age of six.
6. The poet considered his grandmother was a genius because she could climb a tree spreading or high up there in a trice at the age of sixty two.
7. Climbing the trees at the age of sixty two was considered as disgraceful by the people
8. As soon as she became better, Grandma demanded her son to build a house in a treetop.
9. Ruskin bond the poet provided expert assistant to his father in the construction of the tree house.
10. According to the poet's grandmother's right was to reside in a tree as she felt happier in a tree.
11. The neighbours advised grandma to grow old gracefully and stop climbing the trees, but she replied that she would grow disgracefully.

I. Answer the following questions in eight to ten lines: 3 or 4 mark.

Grandma climbs a tree summary: In this poem Ruskin bond is the speaker, he speaks about his grandma. His grandma was 62 years old, she behaved like a child, she had a childish nature but the poet called his grandma as genius because she could climb a tree at the age of 62 years. Grandma felt happier on a tree than in a lift. Grandma had been climbing trees since six years; she learnt the art of climbing from her loving brother. 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 the doctor strictly advised her to take bed rest for a week. The kids and family member sighed with relief and tucked up her well. She felt miserable in the bed. The moment she became stronger she demanded her son to build a house in the treetop. Her son was a dutiful and a caring person, he built a house in a treetop for his mother with the poet's expert assistance. Now grandma sits there upholding her right to reside in a tree.

Read the extracts and answer the following:**3x1=3**

1.
 - a. 'She' is refers to the poet's grandma.
 - b. The gift was to climb any tree spreading or high up there in a trice.
 - c. She was happier in a tree than a lift.
2.
 - a. The doctor strongly recommended a quite week in bed .
 - b. One day she climbed the tree but couldn't come down after the rescue the doctor suggested "Rest for a week."
 - c. Others sighed with relief.
3.
 - a. The figure of speech mentioned here is 'simile'.
 - b. She felt like a hell in the bed because she was away from climbing trees.
 - c. 'Her' refers to grandma.
4.
 - a) Grandma said this
 - b) She was lying on the bed
 - c) She couldn't lie there no longer because It was like a brief season in hell
5.
 - a) 'You' refers to grandma.
 - b) The above statement was said by her son (Ruskin bond's father)
 - c) He considered his duty was to respect his mother's wants.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

- 6)
- a) Ruskin bond assisted his father to finish the chore.
 - b) He assisted his father in building a house in a treetop.
 - c) Chore means 'task'.
- 7.
- a) She refers to poet's grandmother.
 - b) The speaker is the poet Ruskin bond.
 - c) 'There' refers to the house built on the treetop.

III. Do as directed:

- 1. He said that he was an English teacher.
- 2. Everyone was handed with a pocket of sweets by him.
- 3. Every morning King Krishnadevaraya used to perform heavy exercise.
- 4. No sooner the king came to know of this than he was furious.
- 5. How fortunate you have been!
- 6. Can't I?
- 7. Courage X timid
- 8. an
- 9. Don't you?
- 10. Adjective is horror
- 11. him
- 12. The plate was handed to me by her.
- 13. I was surprised by the news.
- 14. Canteen, vanish, people, reflection. (Identify the word with three syllables)
Reflection.
- 15. Weather
- 16. Hour.
- 17. would
- 18. At the
- 19. And but
- 20.
- 21. Rode
- 22. Strange - look
- 23. Table.

Answer the following questions in 2/3 sentences each.

2 Marks

1. Roma had squeezed herself near the door of the crowded ladies compartment of a Mumbai local train. She was jammed between other women, suddenly she got pushed, lost her foothold and was thrown out of the coach.
2. Baleshwar saw the girl immediately pulled the red emergency chain of the train. As the train slowed, he asked the other passengers to go with him to help the girl. No one came forward. Then Baleshwar bravely jumped off the still moving train and rushed towards the girl.
3. There was no help in sight because they were alone somewhere between two stations. Baleshwar lifted Roma nervously and made his way to cross the tracks, crossed through some shrubbery and followed the direction of the sounds until found the road.
4. A tempo truck driver stopped when he saw Baleshwar standing by the road holding the injured girl in his arms. He helped Baleshwar to lay the girl down in the back of his truck and drove them to a small hospital, but there were lack of facilities. So, he took her to a bigger hospital where she could be treated well.
5. The Medical Director of the hospital saw the extent of Roma's injuries and immediately admitted her to the ICU without any paperwork. X-rays were taken out and the doctors found that she needed surgery. She was taken care of very well and recovered within a few days.
6. Roma's brother, Dinesh, had told him that her cell phone and handbag were missing. Baleshwar revisited the spot where Roma had fallen. With the help of a railway employee he was able to recover some of her belongings.
7. Roma was amazed to hear about the way she had been rescued. She wondered how a stranger 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 she could never repay him for what he had done.
8. The people of Mumbai were afraid because they fear getting trapped in the courts or with the police being inconvenienced perhaps.
9. Baleshwar felt that the girl needed medical help immediately. Airoli was at least 10 kilometers away and he knew of a small hospital close by. So, he did not agree with the cop.
10. Baleshwar was right in asking Roma her name. He also got her brother's name and phone number. With this he was able to call her brother and inform him about Roma's accident.
11. Yes, Baleshwar had a good memory. Roma had given him her brother's cell phone number and he memorized it quickly before she lost consciousness again. Thus, he was able to contact Dinesh and inform him about the accident.
12. The Medical Director of the hospital saw the extent of Roma's injuries and immediately admitted her to the ICU without any paperwork. X-rays were taken out and the doctors found that she needed surgery.
13. Roma said that she can't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there. Amazed to learn of the manner in which she had rescued.
14. If Baleshwar had not come towards to help Roma she would have bleeding alone and may die.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

15. The regular scene was commuters travel to work place daily in packed coaches of local trains.
16. As Baleshwar landed on the ground a burst of pain shot up in his ankle. But there was no real damage. Just his old rubber slipper's sole torn off as a result of his fall.
17. Roma Talreja was a call center executive. She was trying to squeeze herself into a ladies compartment tried to settle near the door the train moved fast Roma jammed between other women she tried to hold steel rod but lost her weak foothold and fell down.
18. He spent his day with a friend, grabbed lunch and watched movie. He boarded the train home and thinking of his future.
19. She was looking forward to having supper with her parents and brother and a long phone chat with her fiancé Vijay.
20. The tempo truck lurched forward at that time Roma opened her eyes. It was helpful to Baleshwar to get details about her and also to collect phone number.

II. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow. (3Marks)

1.
 - a) The Commuters of the coach.
 - b) The Girl who fallen by the tracks.
 - c) Roma Talreja
2.
 - a) Baleshwar towards the passengers.
 - b) They were afraid of being inconvenienced perhaps.
 - c) She fallen from the train and injured
3.
 - a) Dinesh Talreja
 - b) Baleshwar Mishra
 - c) In the back of tempo truck
4.
 - a) Fallen from the train and unconscious.
 - b) It was 10 kms away
 - c) He took her to the closer place he knew.
5.
 - a) Back of Tempo truck.
 - b) The Vehicle's unsteady move.
 - c) It helped him to know her name and Brother's phone number.
6.
 - a) The truck driver slipped away with his truck.
 - b) Tempo truck driver.
 - c) His humanity and Helping nature.
7.
 - a) Motorists who drove by.
 - b) She was injured and unconsciousness
 - c) No one stopped.
8.
 - a) Baleshwar Mishra
 - b) He couldn't find Roma.
 - c) Later he found her beside the tracks.
9.
 - a) Baleshwar Mishra
 - b) Roma Talreja
 - c) Fallen from the train.
10.
 - a) Baleshwar Mishra
 - b) In the hospital
 - c) By carrying her to the hospital in time.
11.
 - a) To find Job

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

- b) After Roma's recovery.
c) They were afraid of getting trapped in the courts or with the police.
12. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
b) Roma Talreja.
c) She was unconscious.
13. a) Roma Talreja.
b) Fallen from the train and was unconscious.
c) By carrying her to the hospital.
14. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
b) Tempo truck Driver.
c) To call Roma's brother.
15. a) Roma Talreja.
b) An unemployed high school dropout.
c) Because he saved her life.
16. a) Baleshwar Mishra
b) Lack of facility both personal and equipment.
c) Shifting her to other hospital.
17. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
b) Dinesh
c) to become unconscious.
18. a) Baleshwar Mishra
b) Roma Talreja
c) In the Hospital.
19. a) Dinesh Talreja
b) Baleshwar.
c) Ulhasnagar.
20. a) Baleshwar Mishra
b) Saved the Girl's life.
c) She needed help.

III. 1. When Baleshwar saw the girl lying on the tracks, he jumped down from the moving train and ran towards her. There was no help in sight, so he lifted her up, crossed the tracks and walked till he reached the road. He waited patiently with the girl in his arms for a long time. He stopped several motorists, but no one heeded to his call. Finally, a tempo truck driver stopped and helped him to take the girl to a hospital nearby where she was given first aid. The doctor there advised him to take her to a larger hospital. Baleshwar did this and the girl got the necessary medical care. Within a few days she recovered finally.

2. This saying of Dalai Lama's relates a lot to this lesson. Baleshwar saw Roma lying on the tracks. Both didn't know each other. Even then, he pulled the chain and got off the train to help her. He showed humanity and kindness towards Roma. Had he not done this; anything could have happened to her. He took her to the hospital and even informed her brother about her injuries. In this way he made us realize that showing love and compassion towards others is the true religion.

I.

- b) Mercy is compared to the gentle rain from heaven to the earth. It is very apt because mercy is not forced and it should be showed naturally like rain.
- c) The quality of mercy is twice blessed. The person who shows mercy gets the blessing as he has helped the other person. The receiver is blest because he is forgiven.
- d) Sceptre is a symbol of worldly power of a king. It creates fear among people. Mercy is divine power and is seated in the heart of king.
- e) Mercy is compared to the gentle rain from heaven to the earth. It is very apt because mercy is not forced and it should be showed naturally like rain.
- f) The king who has sceptre in his hand creates a feeling of fear in the minds of others but the king who has a feeling of mercy in his heart possesses divine quality of mercy.
- g) Mercy is God's like and divine power; good than all Characters it always tempers his own quality.
- h) Sceptre means a decorated rod carried by a king or queen as a symbol of power. It shows the mighty power of the king.
- i) The quality of mercy below what do these lines means we can't
- j) The Earthly power becomes divine power.
 - a. God himself.
 - b. When it is showed by all at that time it becomes divine power.
- k) Identify the figures of speech.
 - d) Simile
 - e) Personification.
- l) William Shakespeare
Speaker: Portia

Extracts.

1.
 - a) The Sceptre shows a royal power.
 - b) Divine Quality.
 - c) A decorated rod carried by a king or queen as a symbol of power.
 2.
 - a) Sceptre creates awe while Mercy makes a man happy and it is divine.
 - b) Mercy
 - c) One who gives and one who takes.
 3.
 - a) When a mercy enters the heart of kings and earthly power doth then show likes God's.
 - b) Justice shouldn't be too harsh it should be seasoned with Mercy.
 - c) When the King shows mercy it becomes divine and he is blessed.
 4.
 - a) Mercy
 - b) Powerful
 - c) Quality of mercy.
- 12) 1. The Quality of mercy is not forced. It drops down from heaven as a gentle rain upon the earth; blessing both the giver and the receiver. This quality is very might and is like a majestic enthroned Monarch who is looked with awe due to his sceptre and crown. The sceptre creates awe and fear in the hearts of the people. But mercy is above this. It resides in the hearts of the kings and is a quality of God himself. If mercy is a part of justice, then this earthly power shines like a Godly power.
- 13) The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

Upon the place beneath, it is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
‘Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown.
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway;
It is enthroned in the heart of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God’s
When mercy seasons justice.

Vocabulary.

- 1) Baleshwar was so far away from Roma. Antonym word for underlined word is **near**.
- 2) Take the girl to Airoli suggested cop but Baleshwar **disagreed**. (Prefix for the word Agreed.)
- 3) Collocative word for ‘Regular is **Scene** ‘Station, centre, scene, corner.
- 4) Which of the following word has two syllables?
Admitted, arrived, hospital, **people**.
- 5) Baleshwar Mishra was **New** to Mumbai (New, Knew) chose and write the correct homophone.
- 6) Give one word for the following sentences.
 - a) One who travels to work place daily? **Commuter**
 - b) The man that a woman is engaged to. **Fiancé**
 - c) A stitch that is used to saw wound together. **Suture**

Grammar:

I. Fill in the Blanks.

- 1) Baleshwar Mishra was **an** unemployed high School dropout (Fill in the blank with suitable Article)
- 2) I think it is, astonishing that **a** stranger would jump off a train. (Fill in the blank with suitable Article)
- 3) Baleshwar and the driver had to choice **but** to move her back into the truck.
(Fill in the blanks with suitable Linker)
- 4)
 - a) The Lanky youngster **from** Mirzapur, UP. (Fill in the blank with preposition)
 - b) Her hands reached **for** the steel railing above. (Fill in the blank with preposition)
 - c) That Morning **on** December 10, 2010. (Fill in the blank with preposition)
- 5) Fill up the blank with appropriate tense from of the verbs given in bracket.
Baleshwar **grabbed** (grab) the train’s red emergency chain & pulled it down.

II. Do as directed.

- 1) Add suitable Question tag
 - a) Baleshwar was so far away from Rama. **Wasn’t he?**
 - b) He advised that she be moved to nearby hospital. **Didn’t he?**
 - c) I can never repay Baleshwar. **Can I?**
- 2) Frame a question to get underlined word as answer.
 - a) Baleshwar Mishra was **quickly** telling the driver what had happened.
How was Baleshwar Mishra telling the driver what had happen?
 - b) They got fear **for getting trapped in the courts**.
Why did they get fear?

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

- 3) a) Roma was helped by Baleshwar with the help of truck driver.
4) a) would have
5) a) Suggest
6) to do
7) a) Baleshwar had a good memory than any other.
8) a) Adverb
b) Adjective
9) Use the word carry as noun/ verb in your own sentence.
He is carrying a bag.
10) a) Baleshwar asked Roma whom he could call.
b) Baleshwar asked Roma how she was feeling.
c) Roma said to Dinesh that she could never repay Baleshwar.
d) Baleshwar told to Dinesh that his sister Roma had fallen off a train and has been taking her to hospital.
e) Baleshwar asked truck driver if he could borrow his mobile.
11) Baleshwar was too dunce to get job (too---to)
Baleshwar was so dunce that he could not get job (so... that... not)

d) Editing Paragraph.

1. a. Looked
b. Unconscious.
2. a) Impulsively
b) Grabbed
c) Train's
d) Down

IV. Profile Writing

Here is a paragraph about Baleshwar Mishra his age is 20 years a high school dropout from Mirzapur UP
An unemployed the reason for boarding the train was searching for job.

UNIT-3: GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO

1.
 - Anselmo’s house was small and wretched but quaint.
 - The little creek ran through his land
 - His orchard was gnarled and beautiful
2.
 - Don Anselmo lived up in Rio en Medio where his people had been for hundreds of years.
 - He tilled the same land what they tilled.
3.
 - His coat was old, green and faded
 - He wore gloves. They were old and torn, his fingertips showed through them
 - He carried a cane but it was only the skeleton of a worn out umbrella
4.
 - he old man bowed to all of them.
 - Then he removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully
 - Then he handed his things to the boy stood behind him
5.
 - Americans sent an engineer to survey Anselmo’s land. He had discovered that
 - Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres.
 - His land extends across the river.
6.
 - The story teller offered the old man almost the double of what he had quoted earlier because,
 - He discovered that Anselmo owns more than eight acres.
 - They did not want to cheat Anselmo.
7.
 - The old man hung his head for a moment in thought,
 - Then he stood up and stared at story teller’s offer.
 - He had called the Story teller “friend” and continued “I do not like to have you speak to me in than manner”.
8.
 - The story teller said that the Americans are Buena gente because,
 - They did not want to cheat Anselmo.
 - They were willing to pay Anselmo double the money for his land.
9.
 - Anselmo did not sell the trees in the orchard because,
 - All the children of Rio en Medio are his relatives in one or the other way.
 - He planted a tree in the name of each child born in Rio En Medio.
10.

Don Anselmo is so generous in his own way that

 - He did not accept double money offered by Americans
 - He planted a tree in the name of each child born in Rio en Medio

Americans were generous in their own way that

 - They did not want to cheat Anselmo
 - They offered Anselmo double money for his land which was more than eight acres
11.
 - The story teller’s friends complained that,
 - The children of the village were over running the property purchased by Americans.
 - The children came every day, played under the trees and took blossoms.
12.
 - Americans had re-plastered the old house, pruned the trees, patched the fence and moved in summer.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

- 13.
- The story teller told Anselmo that according to the deed,
 - The Americans had complete possession of the property but the children of the village over ran the orchard every day.
 - So he requested Anselmo to stop the children from doing this.
- 14.
- Don Anselmo replied that he had sold his property to the Americans because
 - they were good people but he did not sell them the trees in that orchard.
- 15.
- The story teller was unable to convince the old man because
 - The old man insisted that he had sold the property and not the trees which belonged to the children.
 - So, he had not taken double money fixed for the land.

EXTRACTS:

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

a. What was the negotiation about?

The negotiation was about the rate of land

b. Why did it take months to come to an understanding?

OR Why did the negotiation take long time?

It took months to come to an understanding because Anselmo was not in hurry; he was having lot of time

c. Who is the old man?

The old man was Don Anselmo

d. Who did the old man negotiate with?

The old man negotiated with Americans

2. "The old man removed his hat and gloves carefully"

a. Who was the old man referred here?

The old man referred to "Don Anselmo"

b. Whose style did it remind the writer of?

He reminded of Charlie Chaplin.

c. Why do you think he removed his hat and gloves slowly?

His gloves were torn so he removed his hat and gloves slowly.

3. "We have made a discovery"

d. Who made a discovery?

Americans made a discovery.

e. What did they discover?

They discovered that his land extends across the river and it is double of eight acres

f. What was the result of the discovery?

Americans were ready to pay double money

4. "These Americans are Buena gente, they are good people, and they are willing to pay you for the additional land as well, at the same rate per acre"

a. Who were willing to pay for the additional land?

OR Who are the good people referred here?

The good people referred to Americans as they were willing to pay for the additional land

b. Who called them good people?

Sedillo called them good people

c. How did the listener (other) react to the above statement?

The old man hung his head for a moment in thought, and then he stood up and stared at Sedillo

5. "Finally he signed the deed and took the money but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon"

a. Why did he refuse to take extra amount?

He refused to take extra amount as he was an honest man and decided to take the money what he had quoted before.

b. Who signed the deed?

Anselmo signed the deed

c. What was the deed about?

The deed was about land which was sold by Anselmo to Americans

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

a. Who is "friend" refers to?

Friend referred to Sedillo

b. What did his friend tell to the old man?

The old man said Americans were good people and they were ready to pay double money

c. What made him to react so?

Anselmo thought it is insult to take double money

7. "I have agreed to sell my house and land for twelve hundred dollars and that is the price"

a. When did the speaker say this?

When Sedillo said Americans were ready to pay double money for the land

b. Who is "I" referring to?

I referring to Anselmo

c. To whom did he agree to sell his land?

He had agreed to sell his land to Americans

8. "I did not sell the trees because, I could not, and they are not mine"

a. Whom, according to the speaker does the trees belong to?

The trees belonged to the children born in Rio En Medio

b. Why did the speaker say the trees do not belong to him?

The speaker said so, because he planted a tree in the name of each child born in Rio En Medio

c. When did the speaker say so?

When Sedillo said according to the deed Americans had the complete possession of the land

9. I argued with him but it was useless"

a. Who is "I" refers to?

I referred to Sedillo/story teller

b. What did he argue with him?

He had argued with him to take the money which was fortunated to him

c. Why it has become useless?

Anselmo thought it is insult to take extra money

10. The trees in that orchard are not mine senior they belong to the children of the village

a. Which was the village?

The village was Rio En Medio

b. why were the trees belong to children?

Anselmo planted the trees in the name of each child.

c. What is "senior" refer to?

Senior refer to mister(Sedillo)

11. "One day they came back to the office to complain. The children of the village were overrunning their property"

a. Who does "they" refer to?

They refers to Americans

b. What was their complaint?

Children were over running in the orchard and took away the blossoms

c. What is the property referred here?

Property referred to the orchard and the trees in the orchard

12. "There was nothing we could do, legally we owned the trees but the old man had been so generous "

a. Who was the legal owner of the trees?

Americans were the legal owners of the trees

b. Why do you think the old man was so generous?

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

Old man did not take the money which was in his fate
He loved the kids as much as he loved the trees

c. Who did they buy the trees from?
They bought the trees from trees after many winters

13. “They are good people and want to be your good neighbours always”

a. Who is the speaker of above statement?
Sedillo is the speaker of the above statement

b. Who are the neighbours referred here?
Americans are the neighbours referred to

c. To whom do they want to be good neighbours always?
They wanted to be good neighbours to Spain

3MARKS

1.”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 man in the village.
- Almost everyone there was related him and all the children of Rio en Medio were nieces and nephews.
- He planted a tree for every child that was born in the village.
- So, the trees in the orchard belonged to the children
- Hence there was no way he could sell the trees along with the land

2. Don Anselmo and Americans were generous in their own ways. Explain

- The Americans informed Don Anselmo that after survey, they found that he owns more than eight acres and were willing to pay double the agreed amount
- This shows that the Americans were generous and they did not want to cheat him.
- Once again when the old man stuck to his words that the trees belong to the children, they bought the trees individually from the villagers Don Anselmo, however was a man of principles and refused to take anything more than the amount agreed upon and expressed his generosity.

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

Or

What were the problems faced by Americans after purchasing the property of Don Anselmo? How the problem was finally resolved?

- After buying the property from Anselmo by Americans the children of Rio en Medio began to overrun the orchard and spend most of their time there.
- This was brought to the notice of Anselmo and he was asked to stop the children.
- 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 tree 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.

5. Don Anselmo’s reaction to the offer of money was not expected. Justify

- Anselmo agreed to sell his land for twelve hundred dollars.
- After the survey the Americans found that the land was more than eight acres and they were willing to offer twice the amount for the extra land.
- The old man could have been happy but as he heard this old man hung his head for a moment and stared at the story teller.
- He felt that he was being insulted. He told them that he had agreed to sell his property for twelve hundred dollars to the Americans because they are good and stuck to his words.
- This reaction of the old man is truly unexpected.

POEM: I AM THE LAND

1. "I wait" is repeated five times in the poem. What quality of the speaker is highlighted with this repetition?
Human beings are troubling the earth. They say that they own the lands proclaim that the land is theirs. Mother earth has an ocean of patience and bears all the cruelty committed by man.
2. Bring out the contrast between the speaker and the read in the poem,- I AM THE LAND
The speaker in the poem is land. It says that it is always patient and bears all that done to it. The reader uses the land in many ways. He digs the land, grows fruits and trees and even fights for land.
3. What are the activities which go on over the land?
Man buys land, digs land and plants trees, grows fruit on it. Children dance and play on hand. Man, also fences and makes boundaries over the land.
4. _You cannot put a fence
Around the plant earth!
Is this a tone of weakness or self-assertion? Give reason for your answer.
It is a tone of self-assertion. The poet mocks at those who are greedy. They wage wars to acquire more land. The earth has given everything to us. Whatever injustice we are doing, the earth bears everything patiently. We cannot put a fence around the mother earth.

EXTRACTS

4. **"You say you own me, I wait"**
 - d. Who do "you" and "I" refer to?
"You" refer to people; "I" refer to the earth.
 - e. What is owned here?
People own the earth.
 - f. How does the person wait?
The earth waits with patience.
5. **-"You shout, I lay patient. You buy me, I wait with muddy holes"**
 - d. Who is shouting here?
The people are shouting.
 - e. Who is lying patiently?
The earth is lying patiently.
 - f. What do muddy holes and car lot eyes refer to?
Muddy holes refer to the virtual holes on the earth.
6. **"Then someone tickles me, plants life fruit grass trees"**
 - A. Who does "someone" refer to?
Someone refers to the farmers
 - b. Who is ticked?
The earth is tickled by the farmer
 - g. What is the effect of that tickling on it?
It is making the earth smile with several plants' flowers, fruits and trees.
4. **"You come with guns a chain link necklace chokes me now"**
 - a. Who came with guns?
The soldiers came with guns to fight against their enemies.
 - c. Who is choked here?
Earth is choked by the war mongers
 - b. What does "chain link necklace" mean?
The fence between the nations is like a necklace around the neck of earth
5. **"YOU CANNOT PUT A FENCE AROUND THE PLANET EARTH"**
 - a. Who cannot put fence around the earth?
People cannot put fence around the earth.
 - c. What is the mood of the speaker expressed here?
The earth is in a mood of self-assertion.
 - g. Why cannot we put a fence around the earth?
The earth is round and it is almost covered with water.

3 Mark Questions

How does the poet describe that the earth has an ocean of patience in the poem “I am the land”

- In the poem, “I am the land” the poet depicts the mother earth as the speaker.
- Mother earth tells that she waits with patience when people claim that the land belongs to them.
- They occupy the land, plough, plant trees, grow fruits and grass. The children dance and play on the land.
- The land bears everything without a complaint. The soldiers come with guns fighting for the land.
- People build fences on the land to divide nations which suffocates like chains in her neck.
- But mother earth mocks at the people’s behavior with a tone of self-assertion.

Give one word for the following sentences

1. Unusual and attractive especially in an old fashioned way. -**Quaint**
2. A small narrow stream or river. -**Creek**
3. A branch of a tree with twisted hard lumps. -**Gnarled**
4. A piece of land in which fruit trees are grown. -**Orchard**
5. Type of small deer which has large beautiful eyes. -**Gazelle**
6. A very large farm. -**Ranch**
7. A group of people related to family that existed long ago. -**Descendants**
8. Look at things fixedly for long time. -**Stare**
9. To cut off some branches of a tree to make it grow better. -**Prune**
10. Raise the topic. -**Broach**

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

6. Fill in the blank using appropriate question tag

- c. The old man bowed to all of us, _____?
- d. They are not mine, _____?

Ans: Didn't he?
Ans: Aren't they?

7. Fill in the blank using appropriate “If” clause

If I had saved money I _____ given you.

Ans: Would have

8. Choose and write the correct homophone.

- d. When they _____ (cell/sell) real property everything belongs to them

Ans: sell

9. Find two syllable word

Ranch, deed, broach, dollar

Ans: dollar

10. They had ____plastered the old house (prefix for the word “plastered”)

Ans: Replastered

6. Frame a question

- i. His house was small, wretched but quaint
- ii. He removed his hat and gloves carefully

Ans: How was his house?

Ans: How did he remove his hat and gloves?

7. Write proper passive voice

- i. Finally I broached the subject
- ii. I have planted a tree for that child.

Ans: Finally the subject was broached by me.

Ans: A tree for that child has been planted by me.

8. Identify the “infinite verb”

- i. They are willing to pay you for the additional land as well.
- ii. One day they came back to the office to complain.

Ans: to pay

Ans: to complain

16. Write appropriate verb forms

When he _____ (arrive) he repeated his previous preliminary performance

Ans: arrived

17. Fill in the blank with appropriate article

- i. Don Anselmo was _____ man of principle

Ans: a

18. Fill in the blank with appropriate prepositions:

He was accompanied _____ the boy again

Ans: the

19. Fill in the blank with appropriate conjunctions

I did not sell the trees _____ I could not

Ans: because

20. Degrees of comparison:

Americans are good people (Change the sentence into comparative degree)

Ans: Americans are better than other people.

21. Identify the parts of speech

He removed his hat and gloves carefully

Ans: Adjective

EDITING

These Americans, they are good peoples and are willing to pay at the same rate per acre

- a. Capital letter-Americans
- b. Singular to be used-people

Ams: These Americans, they are good people and are willing to pay at the same rate per acre

PICTURE WRITING



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I. Answer the following in two or three sentences each:

1. Ambedkar was a voracious reader. He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. He purchased about 2000 books from New York. He bought 32 boxes of books from London.

2. Ambedkar had a great skill in law and legislation. He had the vision of social justice. Therefore Nehru chose him to be the Law Minister.

3. When in U.S.A. Ambedkar was drawn to the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the U.S.A. which gave freedom to the Black Americans. He saw a parallel of the situation of the depressed class in India.

He was greatly influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule, the votary of the classless society and women's upliftment.

4. Dr. Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee. He was tactful, frank and had utmost patience. He explained the most complicated legal concepts which could be easily understood even by a layman.

5. Dr. Ambedkar was tactful, frank and had utmost patience. He had the rare gift of unravelling the most complicated legal concepts in a language which even the layman can understand.

6. Dr. Ambedkar had a clear perception of the three pillars of the state—the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. He realised that the jurisdiction of the each should be clear and untrammelled. He had a sense of the importance of the role of the citizens.

7. The Constitution is a fundamental document. It defines the position and power of the three organs of the State—the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. The purpose of the constitution is not merely to create the organs of the State but to limit their authority to avoid tyranny and oppression.

8. Gandhiji tried to wipe out caste discrimination from India by reminding the higher castes of their duty towards the depressed classes. Ambedkar did the same by reminding of their inherent rights to equality with the higher and more powerful castes. Gandhiji stressed the duties and Dr Ambedkar stressed the rights.

9. The methods like Civil Disobedience, Non-Co-operation and Satyagraha might be utilized against alien power but not to be used in a democracy based on free and fair election. Misdirected and volatile such agitations definitely result in the loss of lives and public property. So Ambedkar described these methods as the 'Grammar of Anarchy'.

10. Members of the Scheduled Castes are enrolling themselves in the institutes of higher learning and entering public services. They occupy high offices of state, both at the centre and in the state. Judges, ambassadors and governors have been drawn from their ranks.

11. Public agitation can be used against alien power but not in a democracy based on free and fair election. Such agitations, if misdirected definitely result in the loss of lives and public property. So Ambedkar considered it as unconstitutional.

12. Babasaheb was elected to the Bombay Legislative assembly. He debated on variety of subjects in the Assembly. His flair for legislative work became evident to the whole nation and he had undying faith in the dignity of human beings. This made the congress party to make the Chairman of the drafting committee though he was not in the congress party.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

13. The British magnified the caste distinctions. They initiated 'Divide and Rule' policy. Under this policy they exaggerated caste distinctions and divided the people of India further to strengthen their hegemony over us.

14. Dr. Ambedkar passed away in December 1956. Pandit Nehru described Babasaheb as "a symbol of revolt".

15. He raised brick by brick the magnificent edifice of the fundamental rights. He refers to Dr. Ambedkar.

16. Though the Constitution of our country guarantees equal rights to all the citizens, still there is discrimination in our society on the basis of caste, creed, religion and region. We witness harassment of weaker sections of the society. There is discrimination in pay ratio. The victims are subjected to face legal action while the real culprits roam freely.

17. According to the Tamil poetess Avvai, there are only two castes in the world namely the charitable who give and are superior and the misers who do not give and are inferior.

18. The following are the facilities provided by the Social Welfare Department.

- * National overseas Scholarship for the SC's/ST's.
- * Free coaching scheme for SC and OBC students.
- * Navachethana - a scheme for imparting training of unemployed youths.
- * Incentive scholarships to I to IV students and high school going girls.

19. Mahatma Phule was a renowned social activist and a thinker from Maharashtra. He worked for the classless society and women's upliftment.

II. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

1. a) Ambedkar
b) Books/reading
c) 'That which cannot be satisfied'.
2. a) Ambedkar
b) 'Mooknayak', 'Bahishkrit Bharat' and 'Samata'
c) "Voices of depressed classes.
3. a) The Fundamental Rights
b) He drew from examples and experience of other nations and the needs of our own society.
c) Dr B R Ambedkar.
4. a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Dr B R Ambedkar
c) He always fought against social injustice.
5. a) Dr B R Ambedkar
b) "Absence of government" or "confusion and disorder"
c) "Civil Disobedience" and "Non-cooperation".
6. a) Gandhiji and Dr B R Ambedkar
b) Revolution in "social thought"
c) Gandhiji stressed on the duties of higher class people
Dr B R Ambedkar stressed on the inherent right.
7. a) Buddha
b) About 2500 years
c) Caste system

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

8. a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Dr B R Ambedkar
c) 'to die'/death
9. a) 'equality'
b) Sri R. Venkataraman
10. a) Pandit Nehru
b) Dr B R Ambedkar
c) The speaker said this in the Lok Sabha at the time of Dr B R Ambedkar's death.

Answer the following questions in five or six sentences each:

1) Babasaheb as a student in fact throughout his life was a voracious reader. He had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. In New York he is said to have purchased about 2000 old books. At the time of the Second Round Table Conference in London, he bought so many books that they had to be sent to India in 32 boxes.

2) According to Buddha "The only valid divisions are the divisions between those who are noble and wholesome and those are ignoble and unwholesome". The Tamil poetess Avvai said, there are only two castes in the world, namely, the charitable who give and are superior and the misers who do not give and are inferior.

3) Pandit Nehru described Dr B. R. Ambedkar as a 'symbol of revolt' because he raised a voice against the discrimination against scheduled caste which had suffered for so long time in the past. Dr B. R. Ambedkar had perseverance, persistence and sometimes virulence of his opposition to all such discrimination, which really kept the people's mind awake and did not allow them to become complacent about matters which could not be forgotten and helped in rousing up those groups in our country.

4) The Constitution is a fundamental document. It is a document which defines the position and power of the three organs of the State the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. It also defines the powers of the executive and the powers of the legislature as against the citizens. The purpose of a constitution is not merely to create the organs of the state but to limit their authority, because if no limitation was imposed upon the authority of the organs, there will be complete tyranny and complete oppression.

5) Dr B R Ambedkar always worked for the upliftment of the depressed classes. He raised his voice against social injustice and fought for the rights of the depressed class. He demanded separate electorates for dalits and reservation of seats in educational institutions for them. He signed the Poona Pact that give reserved seats to the depressed classes in provincial and central legislative councils. He always reminded the depressed classes of their inherent right of equality with the higher class people.

6) When Babasaheb passed away in December 1956. Jawaharlal Nehru made a moving reference in the Lok Sabha. Describing Babasaheb as 'a symbol of revolt'.

He said, "I have no doubt that, whether we agreed with him or not in many matters that perseverance, that persistence and that, If I may use the word, sometimes virulence of his opposition to all this did keep the people's mind awake and did not allow them to become complacent about matters which could not be forgotten and helped in rousing up those groups in our country which had suffered for so long in the past. It is therefore sad that such a prominent champion of the oppressed and depressed in India and one who took such as important part in our activities has passed away.

- 7) Refer 2 to 3 sentences answer No 16

Poem: The song of India

Answer the following in 2 or 3 sentences:

1. The two speakers in the poem are the poet and the mother India. The poet wants to sing about the country for the mother.
2. Epics are long poem or story about the heroic deeds. In India such historical and mythological stories are carved on the walls of the most of the temples. So the poet calls the temples 'epics' in the stone
3. India is covered with the Himalayan Mountains and snow born peaks. All the dirt is washed by the three seas of India. Its days are bright.
4. The mother India wants the poet to sing about the beggars and lepers who swarm her street. She also wants the poet to sing about the filth and dirt filled in her land.
5. Millions of people with wrinkled face who toil but ignored, many children are helpless who are born in bleak dark home. These examples in the poem explain that India is filled with poverty.
6. Dams, steel mill, the ship building yards, modern technology and atomic energy are the sign of the development of modern India.
7. The mother offers the poet a glimpse of the glory that the future promises to be. The mother rises with the blue sky draping her milk white foam of the ocean circling her and the waves acting as her throne.
8. The poet is querulous with the mother because the motherland did not wish to listen to the song about physical features, temples, dams and lakes and technology of the nation. The poet wants to sing a song that is pure and which will remains in memory forever.
9. Seers and prophets have shaped the people and the society. Their knowledge and experience are the guiding forces for the common people.
10. The night represents all sorrows and worries. The Sun god represents cancelling all sorrows and the clear dawn shows the bright future.
11. In the first stanza the poet describes the unique features of India, Himalaya snow-capped mountains and peaks the three oceans viz. The Arabian Sea the bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean which surround our Mother India.
12. Angry Mother's words strike the poet's ears like a gong. Here the figure of speech is simile.
13. It means the poet's desire or wish of the motherland or mother sitting on the throne and writing the book of the morrow which signifies the earth's destiny.

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

1. a) The poet V.K.Gokak
b) 'Complaining'
c) The speaker's tone is that of 'anger'
2. a) Mother India
b) 'a place of seclusion in deep wood'.
c) Because mother India feels them as her own children whose life goes unnoticed.
3. a) 'Pitiful' thing refers to the poet.
b) 'That; means mother India's anger.
c) Simile.

4.
 - a) The poet V. K. Gokak
 - b) Mother India wrote the book of morrow
 - c) It symbolizes bright future and earth's destiny.

5.
 - a)The poet V. K. Gokak
 - b) Snow – born peaks
 - c) The Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal

6.
 - a) The Mother India
 - b) The poet V. K. Gokak
 - c) 'of these' refer to the signs of modern India.

7.
 - a) historical and mythological stories are carved on the walls of the temples.
 - b) Metaphor
 - c) Epics are the long stories or poem about the heroic deeds

8.
 - a)The poet V. K. Gokak
 - b) because the mother India was angry
 - c) 'Task' means to ask the mother what song to sing.

Answer the following questions in five or six sentences each:

1. The poet describes the natural beauty of our country in the 1st stanza. He describes the unique features of India. He describes the Himalayas with their snow-born peaks which enhances the beauty of our country. The poet also describes the three seas, The Indian Ocean, The Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea which wash the mother's palm. The poet also describes the clear and bright day.

2. 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 suffering come to an end and new things and views will come and make the people happy. The God will protect the earth and saves all. I envision of very bright future of India. An India, where all the 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.

Answer the following questions in 8 -10 sentences:

The poem 'Song of India' by V.K. Gokak is in the form of a dialogue between the poet and our motherland India. The poet asks Mother India what aspect of his country he should glorify through a song. He wonders and the three oceans. The poet wants to sing about the country's historical temples, the soldiers who died fighting for the nation, the saints and the technologies. However Mother India requests the poet to sing about the lepers and the beggars on her street, the helpless children and other things or people of less importance.

Through the poem V K Gokak conveys that we must be proud of our glorious country but at the same time we must not forget the problems that our country is facing. We must strive to eradicate these problems from our motherland.

Vocabulary and Grammar

One word answer

1. Voracious
2. Amelioration
3. Insatiable
4. Perception
5. Hegemony
6. Volatile
7. Complacent

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles

1. The
2. An
3. The
4. A
5. The
6. A

Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions

1. by
2. in
3. on
4. over
5. with
6. of

Use the following words as indicated

1. anticipate: The author anticipated objections to his theory.-(verb)
Anticipation: The author's anticipation was fair.-(noun)
2. draw: Meena draws a beautiful picture.-(verb)
3. contribute-The volunteers contributed their time towards cleaning up the city- (verb)
Contribution- Their contribution was appreciated-(noun)
4. choose :She chose Sohan as her dance partner.-(verb)
5. Achieve – He achieved his dream of climbing of Mount Everest. -(verb)
Achievement- His achievement was praised. -(noun)
6. stress: Gandhi stressed the duties of the higher class people.- (verb)
7. agree: Don Anselmo agreed to pay only 1200 dollars.- (verb)
Agreement – The agreement was final.-(noun)
8. Question-People question my honesty. (verb)

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable linkers

1. As
2. When
3. that
4. While
5. and
6. yet
7. which
8. who

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate tense form of the words given brackets in each sentence:

1. is
2. stressed
3. chose
4. reminding
5. passed
6. was elected
7. are enrolling

III. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in each sentence given below:

1. Adjective
2. Noun
3. Adverb
4. Pronoun

5. Verb
6. Noun
7. Adverb
8. Adjective

IV. Write the correct form of the word given in each sentence:

1. interesting
2. completely
3. equality
4. moving
5. perception
6. importance
7. combination

V. Frame a question tag to get the underlined word as answer in each of the given sentences:

1. What is Constitution?
2. How did he perform his task?
3. When did Dr.B.R. Ambedkar pass away?
4. What did Pandit Nehru choose Dr.Ambedkar as?
5. Who had an insatiable thirst for books?
6. What did Gandhiji term 'the depressed classes'?
7. How did the 14th amendment to the US Constitution favour the Black Americans?

VI. Syllabify the following words and write the number of syllables against each word.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| 1. cons/ti/tu/tion | - | 4 |
| 2. con/fe/rence | - | 3 |
| 3. in/flu/enced | - | 3 |
| 4. re/cog/nise | - | 3 |
| 5. in/clu/ded | - | 3 |
| 6. /whole/ | - | 1 |
| 7. /trait/ | - | 1 |
| 8. im/por/tance | - | 3 |
| 9. po/li/ty | - | 3 |
| 10. hu/man | - | 2 |
| 11. do/cu/ment | - | 3 |
| 12. match/less/ly | - | 3 |
| 13. au/tho/ri/ty | - | 4 |
| 14. vio/la/tion | - | 3 |

VII. Add question tag to the following:

1. Wasn't this?
2. Didn't he?
3. Didn't they?
4. Have I?
5. Won't his?

VIII. Write the opposite of the underlined word in each sentence

1. illegal
2. opened
3. never
4. incomplete

IX. Editing

1. The Constitution is a fundamental document. It is a document which defines the position and power of the State.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru chose Dr.Ambedkar to be the first Law Minister of independent India.
3. While in the USA, he was drawn to the fourteenth amendment of the US Constitution which gives freedom to the Black Americans.

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UNIT – 05 THE CONCERT.

I. Answer to the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

Ans: 1. Ananth didn't want to miss the chance of attending Pandith Ravi Shankar's concert. He had always wanted to see him and hear him. He missed the chance on that day because he was suffering from Cancer and couldn't even get up.

Ans: 2. Whenever Smitha's family came to Bombay for Ananth's treatment; they stayed in Aunt Sushila's house. Though Sushila's house was small. She provided them a room.

Ans: 3. Ananth family members did not voice their fears. They laughed and smiled. They did not tell him what doctor had said. They gave him whatever he wanted and kept him happy.

Ans: 4. Ananth was the best 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 to the astonishment of his guru.

Ans: 5. As Pandith Ravi Shankar played the first notes, Smitha was filled with wonder, spellbound, she listened to the ragas, the slow sad notes and the fast twinkling ones. But at the same time her mind was full of the plan she had made.

Ans: 6. Smitha's plan was to request Pandith Ravi Shankar to play for her brother. As soon as the concert was over she approached Panditji and told him about Ananth's ill health and his wish. Her plan was successful.

Ans: 7. Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Alha Rakha were busy people with so many professional commitments. It would be difficult for them to agree to each and every request. The musicians were kind enough and agreed to play for Ananth in Sushila's apartment.

II. Answer to the following questions in 8-10 sentences each

Ans-1: 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 play. So, she approached Pandit Ravi Shankar and told him about Ananth's condition and requested him to come her house and play the Sitar. No one could imagine that a great musician like Pandit Ravi Shankar would accept her invitation. He accepted her invitation. He played for the boy. Ananth was happy and in the next moment he was no more.

I. READ THE EXTRACTS ANSWERS.

1.
 - a) Anant's or Smita's mother said this
 - b) Anant would wake up.
 - c) Anant was suffering from cancer so he needed rest.

2.
 - a) The speaker is Anant.
 - b) He wanted to hear and see Pandit Ravi Shankar.
 - c) Ananth a sitar player and fan of Pandith Ravi Shankar

3.
 - a) Hearing and seeing Pandit Ravi Shankar is a chance of life time.
 - b) It was said to Smitha
 - c). Because he is in the death bed.

4.
 - a) Anant said this.
 - b) The chance of attending Pandit Ravi Shankar's music concert.
 - c) As the boy was suffering from cancer and was very ill. He thought he might not get another chance. So he was eager to make use of it.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

5. a) Doctors' who were treating Anant.
b) 'Him' refers to Anant.
c) Anant's condition grew worst with each passing day.
6. a) Anant's or Smitha's mother.
b) 'You' refers to Anant.
c) Father would take her to Pandit Ravi Shankar's music concert.
7. a) The Moustachioed man said this.
b) 'Him' refers to Pandit Ravi Shankar.
c) Because Smitha wanted to request Pandith Ravi Shankar to perform for Ananth
8. a) Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakah would perform.
b) The boy here refers to Anant
c) They wanted to fulfill Anant's wish.
9. a) 'You' refer to Smita.
b) Aunt Sushila.
c) Smita felt alone in the midst of people.
10. a) They refers to Anant's father, mother and sister.
b) The boy had not many days to live.
c) They laughed, talked and surrounded him. They gave whatever made him happy.
11. a) Aunt Sushila's neighbors could not believe their eyes.
b) Because Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakah came to aunt Sushila's house to play for Anant.
c. Because Pandith Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakah were great Maestros and were well busy
12. a) Anant said this.
b) Smita is considered lucky.
c) She is lucky because she is going to attend the music concert of Pandit Ravi Shankar with her father. But Anant could not go because of his ill health.

POEM: JAZZ POEM TWO

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

Ans: 1. The Jazz Player has a wrinkled old face; he is unshaven and has a tired look full of worries. He wears a faded blue shirt an old necktie and jacket. His shoes too are old and worn out.

Ans: 2. 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.

II. Answer the following questions in 8 - 10 sentences each

Ans: 1. 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 run down. 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 produces.

UNIT-6 THE DISCOVERY**I. Answer the following in 2-3 sentences each.**

1. According to Columbus, his worst enemy was his uncontrolled tongue. He felt sorry because he had short temper and uncontrolled tongue.
2. The seamen rushed in an angry mass towards Columbus growling like wild animals when he tried to stop them from singing song which showed their discontent.
3. Pepe was the only person who had faith in Columbus and tried to warn him about how desperate the others had become. When the seamen rushed to kill Columbus, Pepe stood before them with his arms spread out and told them that they would have to kill him first. His loyalty put others to shame.
4. Columbus was tall well-built man. His hair was prematurely white and had a fair complexion.
5. Guillermo shouted that he they all were homesick and had no hope for success. He demanded that Santa Maria should be turned back towards Spain at once.
6. When Columbus said that the seamen were drunk too much, Don Pedro defended the drunken seamen because they were simple men, they did hard work and they had the right to relax. Being an officer, Pedro's duty was to take care of the seamen. Yes, he was right in defending them.
7. Columbus was an able captain, he was confident of his mission. When seamen tried to attack him he controlled them with his authoritative voice. He asked Guillermo and others to obey his orders as he was their captain; he tried to reason with them.
8. Columbus said that he had discovered one thing - that if a man had a vision, he must follow it alone. He should not expect loyalty, friendship, discipline or obedience from others.
9. Being a Captain, Columbus had great responsibility. By nature he had a strong will. He was not ready to give up his task. But the Seamen were very simple and ordinary men and they were home sick. The discontented seamen sang the song to criticize their Captain. So, whenever he heard the song he became furious.
10. Columbus had set out to discover a new world, where he would find new wealth and a new territory for his king and queen to rule.
11. Pepe was loyal to his captain and believed that the captain would reach his destiny while the other seamen were home sick, they wanted to return back. They even tried to attack him while Pepe stood before them with his arms spread out and told them that they would have to kill him first.
12. The seamen who had been away from home for a long time had not sighted land. The song conveys the dissatisfied and discontented mood.
13. All the crew-mates had lost their hope. They lost their belief on the leader. According to them, their captain was wrong; He did not know the route exactly. They were homesick. They were eager to join their families. They thought that taking so much of risk to get nothing was of no use. So they felt desperate.
14. Columbus felt that it was the will of God that he should discover a new world which would bring wealth to his country and help them to bring new souls on the path to God.
15. Columbus could discover new world with his patience, perseverance and loyalty to his King and Queen. Surely one can achieve success with these traits.

II. Answer the following questions in about 6-8 sentences:-

1. Columbus had set out to discover a new world, where he would find new wealth and a new territory for his king and queen to rule. After sailing for so many days, Columbus and his men could not sight a land. They were tired and wanted to return to their homes and families. But Columbus would not give up. The seamen felt that Columbus was perhaps possessed by the Devil. He was risking their lives and taking them on a voyage which would take them nowhere. Guillermo and the other sailors under him revolted and disobeyed Columbus. Columbus patiently faced all the difficulties. With patience and perseverance Columbus succeeded in the mission.

2. Pepe was the only person who had faith in Columbus that Columbus would discover a new world. And tried to warn him about how desperate the others had become. The sailors like Juan and Guillermo rebelled against him. When the seamen rushed to kill Columbus, Pepe stood before them with his arms spread out and told them that they would have to kill him first. His loyalty put the others to shame.

3. Columbus had trust in God. He believed God. God's will is to discover the new world and it should be given to their King and Queen. God implanted the desire to solve the mysteries that is to find the new world. According to Columbus this is God's will and he had to fulfill it. All the crew-mates had lost their hope in the task. They lost their belief on the leader. According to them, their captain was wrong; he did not know the route exactly. They were homesick. They were eager to join their families. They thought that taking so much of risk to get nothing was of no use. Columbus had firm will to discover the new world. By nature, he was a risk taker to achieve his goal. His fellowmen did not support his unshaken desire. They all opposed him.

4. The seamen who had been away from home for a long time had not sighted land. The song expressed the sea men's love for drinking which was a sign of their deep discontent. Columbus wanted to punish Guillermo Ires, who had disobeyed Columbus. So he ordered that Guillermo should be brought to him. Francisco tried to protest, against this. While all the seamen rushed in an angry mass towards Columbus growling like wild animals.

5. Diego along with the seamen were tired of the voyage and wanted to return home, but Columbus was firm and would not give up. All the crew-mates had lost their hope in the task. They lost their belief on the leader. According to them, their captain was wrong; he did not know the route exactly. They were homesick. They were eager to join their families. They thought that taking so much of risk to get nothing was of no use. So they felt desperate and their patience seems to have reached their limits.

6. Pepe was a young boy. He had great respect for Columbus. Pepe was an obedient, loyal, and devoted servant of Columbus. He believed that the captain would reach his destiny. When the other seamen tried to attack Columbus, Pepe stood before them with his arms spread out and told them that they would have to kill him first. This act of his made him the most beloved of Columbus.

7. Columbus is the captain of the ship Santa Maria. He had all the qualities to be an able captain. He knew his responsibilities. He had trust in God. He had a strong will power; he was determined to reach his destiny. He was a risk taker to achieve his goal. He controlled the revolting sea men with his authoritative approach. He knew the importance of discipline and wanted his sea men to maintain it. He appreciated the trust Pepe had on him.

8. In his long speech Columbus said that he wanted to discover the new world but during the voyage he discovered a new experience. That was when a man is given a vision, he must follow it alone. Loyalty passes like seaweed on an outgoing tide. Friendship breaks as a mast hollowed by worms. Discipline, duty and honorable obedience are bubbles that burst at the first contact. There remains no one else but oneself.

III. Read each of the following extracts and answer the questions given below.

1

- a. When Pedro said to Diego “I hope we are not entertaining mutinous thoughts”
- b. Mutiny means revolt against the country
- c. It was too long since the seamen had left their home and they felt that they were moving towards nowhere

2.

- a. Columbus is the speaker.
- b. Guillermo told Columbus that the Santa Maria should turn back to Spain as the seamen were desperate and was ready to kill Columbus. In the end he was ready to wait till the next day.
- c. The statement refers to Guillermo’s disobedience with Columbus.

3.

- a. Pepe is the speaker.
- b. The speaker calls Guillermo and other seamen as cowards
- c. When Guillermo and the other seamen came to kill Columbus, Pepe said this.

4. a. Pepe is referred to as ‘child’ here.

b. Columbus is the speaker.

c. When the seamen rushed to kill Columbus, Pepe stood before them with his arms spread out and told them that they would have to kill him first. To this Columbus said so.

5.

a. Diego said these words to Pedro

b. ‘one man’ refers to Columbus.

c. These words mean that Columbus had no right to spoil their lives.

6.

a. Columbus said this.

b. When Guillermo and other seamen rush in angry mass towards Columbus, he controlled them in authority said this

c. in irons’ mean ‘chained’ in this context.

7.

a. Pedro said this.

b. When Pedro saw the light, he was very happy and with gratitude remembered the God's glory

c. Columbus is referred as ‘sir’ here.

8.

a. ‘I’ refers to Columbus.

b. Guillermo and other seamen had to obey him.

c. They were disobedient when they lost their patience and wanted to go back to Spain.

9.

a. Columbus gave this order.

b. The phrase ‘heave to’ means to stop.

c. The speaker gave this order as they have reached the land.

10.

a. Pepe is referred as ‘I’ here.

b. He prefers the company of Columbus.

c. When Columbus asks him why he is not with the other seamen he says so.

11.

- a. Pedro is the speaker here.
- b. Seamen are the 'simple men' according to the speaker.
- c. Columbus remarked that the seamen drink too much and behave badly. Pedro defended the seamen with these words.

12.

- a. Diego made this statement.
- b. 'Sir' refers to Pedro.
- c. The seamen who had been away from home for a long time had not sighted land. He was desperate and wanted to go back to Spain, so he said these words.

13.

- a. Diego asked this question.
- b. The song they sung had no fear about Columbus. They were

Homesick and had no hope for success. So they were expressing their

Discontentment even when Columbus could hear them

- c. he asked this question to Juan.

14.

- a. When Columbus saw Diego on the quarter deck.
- b. Columbus is the speaker.
- c. It is an indirect command to Diego.
- d. Diego tried to suppress his anger and with a scowl goes off from there

15.

- a. They' refers to the seamen
- b. Pedro is the speaker?
- c. Don Pedro defended the drunken seamen because they were simple men, they did hardwork and they had the right to relax. Being an officer, Pedro's duty was to take care of the seamen. Yes, he was right in defending them.

16.

- a. Columbus said these words.
- b. He says so because his tongue speaks words of discomfort to others who are in his favour too.
- c. The speaker says this to Pedro.

17.

- a. 'I' refer to Pedro.
- b. Columbus did not like Pedro support the drunken seamen and authoritatively answers him. This hurts Pedro and he says these words.
- c. The speaker meant to claim the confidence of Columbus.

18.

- a. 'Me' refers to Pepe.
- b. Every one doubt about the success of the voyage.
- c. All the crew-mates had lost their hope in the task. They lost their belief on the leader they doubted that they would never reach land.

19.

- a. 'They' refers to seamen.
- b. Pedro said this.
- c. They sing song that conveys the dissatisfied and discontented mood. They show no discipline and remain growling like wild animals

20.

- a. Guillermo Ires Made this statement.
- b. Pepe informed it to Columbus.
- c. Santa Maria is name of the ship that takes Columbus and the seamen to the new land.

21.

- a. When he asked Francisco to bring Guillermo Ires to him for speaking against him. Francisco hesitated to obey his order. So he says this.
- b. Columbus is the speaker.
- c. Columbus meant that one should not hesitate to enforce discipline.

22.

- a. 'You' refers to Columbus.
- b. What trait does it reveal about the speaker? In disciplined
- c. The seamen who had been away from home for a long time had not sighted land. He was desperate and wanted to go back to Spain, so he said these words.

23.

- a. Columbus said these words?
- b. In the context 'in irons' means gaol/chains
- c. 'He' refers to Guillermo

24.

- a. 'We' is referred to the seamen.
- b. Columbus is 'one' in the context.
- c. All the seamen are united against Columbus.

25.

- a. Columbus is referred to 'I' here.
- b. When all the seamen are united against Columbus and decline to obey his orders he says so.
- c. He would chain Guillermo and put him in irons.

26.

- a. Santa Maria is addressed as 'her'.
- b. Columbus is the speaker.
- c. All the seamen wanted to return back to Spain against their captain's orders hence need someone to navigate.

27.

- a. There are plenty of seamen who could captain the ship.
- b. Who would captain the ship back to Spain, in the absence of Columbus.
- c. When Guillermo expresses the desperate mood of the seamen and their desire to return back to Spain even without the orders of Columbus.

28.

- a. Seamen exclaimed it.
- b. It was declared on Columbus.
- c. All the crew-mates had lost their hope in the task. They lost their belief on the leader they doubted that they would never reach land so they wanted to kill him and return back home.

29.

- a. He discovered that when a man is given a vision, he must follow it alone.
- b. Columbus made the discovery.
- c. When Columbus was disappointed with the behavior of the Seamen, he gave a long speech about the discovery he had made. The seamen later decided to wait for the next day.

30.

- a. When Jaun says that they are simple men, Columbus replies it.
- b. 'simple' men refer to the seamen.
- c. The statement means that the simple men do not have vision. They cannot understand what is right or wrong. They simply follow their leader.

31.

- a. Guillermo made this statement.
- b. They are ready to wait for another day and to see the land
- c. They were ready to kill Columbus and turn Santa Maria to Spain.

32.

- a. Seamen are the 'desperate men' referred here.
- b. The seamen who had been away from home for a long time had not sighted land. So they were desperate and wanted to go back to Spain,
- c. Desperate men couldn't think and take wise decision and put the best which they are capable of..

33.

- A. Diego made this statement.
- b. 'We' refers to the seamen.
- c. When Bats try to fly in the day I've in light they go nowhere.

34.

- A. Pedro said this.
- b. Columbus said that the seamen drink too much; Pedro defended them and tried to show the difference in the visions of Columbus and the seamen.
- c. Vision of the captain is to discover a new world.

BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST

I. Read each of the following extracts and answer the questions given below.

1.

- 'we' refers to the sailors on ship.
- The little maiden was the Captain's daughter.
- The little girl brought hope to the sailors by saying that there is God even on the sea.
- the hope brought cheer in them.

2.

- She was the Captain's daughter.
- His daughter remained calm. Holding her father's hand she asked if God could protect them on land would he not protect them on sea.
- the crew-mates got some hope. A sudden change occurred in their heart. They kissed her and cheered up

3.

- 'we' refers to the sailors on ship.
- Because the sailors were afraid that the storm would destroy the ship and their lives.
- "Dare" mean the bravest of the brave.

4.

- 'We' refers to the sailors on ship.
- The storm was very fierce and the captain feared that the ship would be torn apart any moment.
- His daughter remained calm. Holding her father's hand she asked if God could protect them on land would he not protect them on sea.

5.

- Little Maiden is the speaker.
- When the captain feared the ship was caught in the storm, he shouted 'we are lost!' then the captain's daughter said these words
- The little girl brought hope to the sailors by saying that there is God even on the sea.

6.

- 'We' refers to the sailors on ship.
- The 'stoutest' in the context means brave, determined
- He holds his breath out of fear.

7.

- To be caught in the violent storm is referred to as a 'fearful thing'.
- The sailors crowded in the cabin in fear and lay awake saying a silent prayer in the dark.
- Shatter means to break apart.

Memorization.

WE were crowded in the cabin,
Not a soul would dare to sleep,--
It was midnight on the waters,
And a storm was on the deep.

'Tis a fearful thing in winter
To be shattered by the blast,

And to hear the rattling trumpet
Thunder, 'Cut away the mast!'

So we shuddered there in silence,--
For the stoutest held his breath,
While the hungry sea was roaring
And the breakers talked with death.

As thus we sat in darkness
Each one busy with his prayers,
'We are lost!' the captain shouted,
As he staggered down the stairs.

But his little daughter whispered,
As she took his icy hand,
'Isn't God upon the ocean,
Just the same as on the land?'

Then we kissed the little maiden,
And we spake in better cheer,
And we anchored safe in harbor
When the morn was shining clear.

James Thomas Fields

III. Answer the following in 2-3 sentences:

1. The crewmates kissed the maiden and spoke in better cheer. What made them feel cheerful? The captain's daughter the little maiden asked her father if God protected them on land, would he not protect them on the sea. Her faith in God brought hope to the sailors and they kissed her in joy.
3. That was dark, stormy night in winter when the ship was out at sea. Huge waves dashed against the ship and the roar of the sea filled the sailors with fear. The sailors would not dare to sleep owing to fear.
3. The Captain's daughter was a little, innocent girl. In this situation she reacted calmly. She took the Captain's ice-cold hand and whispered, "God is there upon the sea as the God on the land". This truth and hopefulness changed the entire fearful scenario.
4. The storm was very fierce and the captain feared that the ship would be torn apart any moment, he shouted 'we are lost!' His daughter remained calm. Holding her father's hand she asked if God could protect them on land would he not protect them on sea.
5. They heard the storm raging at sea, then the sailors sat in the darkness and prayed; the captain staggered down the stairs and shouted 'we are lost'.
6. The daughter of the captain of the ship asked this question. She wanted to remind everyone on ship that God is everywhere. He would protect and also save them even when they are on the ocean. Thus, her faith in God filled the sailors with a new hope.

V. Answer the following in 5-6 sentences:

1. In the midnight during winter season their ship was caught by the violent storm and so the sailors would not dare to sleep owing to fear. The Captain's daughter was a little, innocent girl. In this situation

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

she reacted calmly. She took the Captain's ice-cold hand and whispered, "God is there upon the sea as the God is on the land". This truth and hopefulness changed the entire fearful scenario. By hearing the innocent words of the little maiden, the crew-mates got some hope. A sudden change occurred in their heart. They kissed her and cheered up.

2. The ship was out at sea in a stormy night. The huge waves and the roar of the sea filled the sailors with fear. They crowded together in the dark in one cabin. Even the bravest among them could not sleep. Captain too gave up hope. The Captain's daughter was a little, innocent girl. She took the Captain's ice-cold hand and whispered, "God is there upon the sea as the God is on the land". Her faith in God filled the sailors with a new hope. By morning, the storm cleared and they reached harbor safely.

V. Answer the following in 8-10 sentences:

1. "The Ballad of the Tempest" poem is written by James T Fields. In this poem, it was dark, stormy night in winter a ship was out at sea. Huge waves dashed against the ship and the roar of the sea filled the sailors with fear. They crowded together in one cabin. Even the bravest among them could not sleep. They just sat in the darkness and prayed. As the storm continued, the captain too gave up hope and said that nothing could save them. At that point, the captain's little daughter held his hand and quietly asked if God protected them on land then why not on sea. Her faith in God filled the sailors with a new hope. By morning, the storm cleared and they reached harbor safely.

VOCABULARY

I. Give one word for the following

1. - ruddy
2. -mysteries
3. -poop
4. -startle
5. -whimsically
6. -ominous
7. -impetuously
8. - blink
9. -helm
- 10.- chained
- 11.-stampede
12. -deliberation
13. -sailor

II. Combine the word in column 'A' with its collocative word in 'B'.

A

B

1. Fast food
2. Rustling leaves
3. Rapid growth
4. Lay emphasis
5. Commit mistake

II. Which one of the following words has one syllable?

1. Cheque,.
2. Lawn,.
3. School,

III. Which one of the following words has two syllables?

1. Combine,
2. Lemon.
3. Kilo

IV. Fill in the blanks with correct word given in brackets:

- 1.Meet, meat
- 2.Principal
- 3.Knot not

V. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word given in brackets:

- 1.Interesting
- 2.Education
3. Necessity
4. Protection
5. Knowledgeable

LANGUAGE IN USE

Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentence:

1. (B) Offering help
2. (A) Advice
3. The language function of the underlined sentence is
(B) Seeking permission.
4. (D) Encouragement.
5. The underlined word shows
(D) Prohibition.

Fill in the blanks using the suitable linking words given in brackets:

1. And 2.before 3.but 4. but 5. or 6. if , that 7.so 8.As 9.as 10.who

ADD SUITABLE PREFIXES FOR THE UNDERLINED AND FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Unwell
2. Unimportant
3. Indecent
4. Disapproved
5. Disadvantageous

FILL IN THE BLANKS BY CHOOSING CORRECT WORD:

1. Bruised
2. Shattered
3. Examined
4. Agreed
5. Invented

FILL IN THE BLANK WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF TENSE:

1. Is leaving
2. Was playing
3. Is
4. Left
5. Earns

PROFILE WRITING

**GIVEN BELOW IS A PROFILE OF MR.RAMAKRISHNA, THE SCHOOL CLERK
WRITE A PARAGRAPH USING THE GIVEN CLUES**

Mr.Ramakrishna works as a clerk in a school. He is around 40 years old. His height is 6 feet good weight and well-built body. He has a family of one son and a daughter who are college going. He is popular because he is helpful and he is also a best gardener. He is a B.com graduate. His hobbies are gardening, bee keeping and coin collection.

READ THE GIVEN PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOWS:

1. Ashoka was a kind, wise and righteous ruler. He spent all his time by thinking about the welfare of his subjects.
2. He dug wells by the roadside.
He had rest houses built for both men and animals.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO OR THREE SENTENCES:

1. After the accident, Satish's legs became very weak, requiring several operations. He frequently suffered from bouts of fever and infections of the ear. So he was becoming deaf and he could not bear the silence.
2. Satish became moody and could not talk freely with others. He began to avoid going out to play with the other children.
3. Satish's father was optimistic and hoped that Satish's hearing would come back, Instead of wasting time on drawing, he wanted Satish to study. Satish's mother did not have the hope that he would recover. She was happy that her son had found good pass time in drawing and she did not want to stop him.
4. Satish 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. He soon began to spend a lot of time making different sketches.
5. Painting and sketching was the another pastime he discovered. He began filling pages with doodles. His strokes were according to his moods. He was good at Urdu calligraphy. So sketching came to him naturally.
6. Satish was busy mixing the colors on his palette. Though he saw his father standing and staring at his painting, he continued with his mixing. This action of Satish changed his father's attitude.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

7. Satish's father felt that artists would not make much money. He wanted a bright future for his son. He thought that it was possible only by studying hard. He thought drawing as waste of time.

READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS AND ANSWER THE QUESTION THAT FOLLOW:

1. a. Satish's father
b. Because of his frequent absence and hearing problem, the school could not keep him.
c. He couldn't talk to other children and where they would make fun of his deafness.
2. a. To get on in life, his father encouraged him to read.
b. The books of Lala Lajpat Rai, Munshi Premchand, Sarat Chandra and others.
c. It was as if whole world opened out to him. He realized that there were others suffered more than him.
3. a. Satish's father made this statement.
b. The word 'it' refers to drawing and painting.
c. drawing is an idle pastime. He would not make a living out of it.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN A PARAGRAPH ABOUT 8-10 SENTENCES EACH:

1. One Satish was hiking with his father and brother. They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids Satish 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 ear infections. He could not hear. The teacher did not allow him to come to school because he couldn't hear and frequently absent for the class. His father tried to get admission for 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.

2. SatishGujral 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 a black crest. That made him take up drawing and painting. His father admitted him to one of the best schools of arts. Within a short time, Satish learnt not only drawing and painting but also about life. Today Satish 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 government of India has honoured him with the PadmaVibhushan. He has also been awarded the order of the crown.

3. One day when Satish Gujral was looking gloomily into the corner of his garden, he saw a beautiful bird. He had not seen such a beautiful bird before. It had a longish tail and a black crest. It had restless energy Its eyes kept darting here and there, its whole body ready for flight any moment. Satish stared at the bird for a long moment . When it flew away, he took out his notebook and pencil and sketched the bird from memory. He got interested in drawing and painting. His father admitted him to one of the best schools of arts. Satish became one of the best artists in India.

POEM-7: THE BLIND BOY

Full poem memorization

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 2 OR 3 SENTENCES EACH:

1. Whenever the blind person is awake it is day, when he is asleep it is night for him. Sun does not make his day or night.
2. People sympathize with the blind boy. But the boy does not want to be unhappy about what he cannot get though he is poor and blind, he feels rich because he is happy.
3. We should be happy and contented with what God has given us. We should not spoil our Happines by trying to get what we can't get.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 8-10 SENTENCES EACH:

1. The poem peeps into the feelings of the boy who cannot see. The blind boy is the speaker in the poem.He wonders what light is like for he has never seen it. He wishes to he know what his blessings of sight are. People around him talk of the beautiful things they see. They say

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

that that sun shines bright but he can only feel the warmth of the sun. He cannot understand how the sun brings about night and day. To him day is when he is awake and night when he sleeps. So if he remained awake it would continue to be day for him. The blind boy hears people pitying him but he does not feel sorry for himself. He decides that he will not make himself unhappy over something he cannot get. He would be happy as a king by being ever cheerful.

READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOWS:

- 1
 - a. The Blind boy
 - b. The sun
 - c. The blind boy cannot see the sun rising or setting. So he wonders how he can make day or night.

2.
 - a. When people felt sorry for the blind boy and felt that he cannot enjoy many things, then the blindboy said these words.
 - b. The blind boy does not want to be unhappy about things he can't get.
 - c. He wishes to remain cheerful at all times.

POEM-8: SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL

Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternatives:

- I.1) D. Scientists
- 2) C. Leo Tolstoy
- 3) C. discovery
- 4) A. nuclear weapon test ban
- 5) B. financial institutions

II. Answer the following questions in Two or Three sentences each:

- 1) In addition to war the author has cited the following manmade disaster, they are self-inflicted destruction of mega cities, environmental catastrophes, economic and social crisis, massive release of radioactivity from a nuclear waste disposal and are outburst of massive violence.
- 2) Mutually assured destructions means that a nuclear attack by one superior would be met with an overwhelming nuclear counter attack such that both the attacker and the defender would be annihilated.
- 3) The writer of the Geneva summit learnt that the scientists have people for them all over the world. While there is science there is hope for survival and well-being of humanity.
- 4) According to Keilis - Borok than being a doctor or an Engineer because, to them science in an adventure and the discovery made is the reward. Instead of money they enjoy freedom, friendship and the joy of uncovering one of the mysteries of nature.
- 5) Despite low income some people choose to become scientist because, science is an adventure and the discovery made is the reward. Instead of money they enjoy freedom, friendship and the joy of uncovering one of the mysterious of nature.
- 6) The scientists met at Geneva because the three nuclear powers were willing to come to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test. And hence the technical experts were summoned to solve the problem that arises.
- 7) It is the scientists with their tools that are up to the challenge and can ensure our safety in the world.
- 8) Keilis-Borok feels that only the basic research in science can create a springboard, for developing new disaster –preparedness industry. If humanity used it is their indispensable guardian and caretaker. Be it tsunami, be it terrorism, money alone cannot tackle the problems. Scientific solutions are the only hope.
- 9) According to Keilis-Borok, science is an exciting adventure where the major reward comes from the discovery itself. They may not get the reward. Instead of money, they enjoy freedom, discovering the mysteries of nature and teamwork.
- 10) The earth tremors are caused by two factors
 - a) By the seismic waves during the earthquake.
 - b) By the underground nuclear explosion

III. Answer the Following questions in five or six sentences each (3 Marks):

- 1) “Iron curtain” as referred to as a barrier. It was outwardly difficult for the opposite sides of the iron curtain to find out the solution for the problem of violation of the agreement.
- 2) The natural and manmade disaster that threaten our civilization are earthquakes, self – inflicted destruction of megacities, environmental catastrophes, economic and social crisis, a massive release of radioactivity from a nuclear waste disposal, an outburst of mass violence.

IV. Read the following extracts and answers the following extracts:

1. (a) The person referred to as ‘you’ and ‘clever’ is the scientist.
(b) He intends to show that although scientists are very wise, their wisdom.
2. (a) The technical experts were summoned at Geneva.
(b) The three nuclear powers were willing to come to an agreement putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test. Hence the technical experts were summoned to solve the problem that arose.

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR
POEM: 8 OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMMOROW MORNING

I.

1. As the astronaut is flying out of the earth he has the doubt about his return he conveys this by saying that we can start countdown and take a last look pass him his helmet from its plastic hook and cross his name from the telephone book.
2. The poet says calendar and clocks are useless in space because, there is no seasons and no day night.
3. The speaker is alone and he feels lonely. He cannot have contact with anybody. No one can visit him.
4. On the earth, each object is bound to earth surface by its gravity. But in space the object lose weight and the gravitation power of the earth. Then they move freely around some object of more weight. So the tea cups circle around the poet like the planets around the sun.
5. People would watch astronaut on television, and track him through that telescope. Anyhow the poet will not care and will not be affected in anyway.
6. Writing letters, people visiting, knocking at the door.

II.

1. The astronaut feels that he is deprived of many things in space. There will be no calendars or clock. There will be no bond of friendship or relations.

III. Extracts.

1.

- a) In the space
- b) Because there won't be any season and there won't be day and night.
- c) Winter under lock means, in space weather is chill.

2.

- a) The line conveys that the poet will be alone in space.
- b) The poet would have this feeling because nobody can visit him in the space.
- c) Solitary confinement means, in space there is no communication, no letters, nobody to visit.

3.

- a) In the space.
- b) Because he will be alone in the space.
- c) It doesn't happen on the earth because the earth has the force of gravity, but in space there is no gravitational force.

4.

- a) Through telescope
- b) No it does not have any effect on him.
- c) The line means that he will not have time to think about us.

Supplementary Reading

NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

- 1) 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.
- 2) The students marched back to their homes when the D.S.P asked them to go back. Manju and Babu Thought that the students were scared of the police. According to Manju and Babu the students have protested.
- 3) There was a Cyclostyle machine in the mysterious parcel. The police suspected that Mohan and his Family were making copies of the Mahatma's speech.
- 4) 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 of his house. He asked him to the Cyclostyle 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 cyclostyle machine and papers.

ON TOP OF THE WORLD

- 1) Dicky Dolma lost her mother when she was 11. She lost her elder brother too.
- 2) Dolma got training in the mountaineering institute at Monali. Her determination and hard work helped her to secure 'A' grade .She believed that success always follows dedication, determination and hard work .She used to practice four hours every day before the task of Scaling Mount Everest.

A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

- 1) Hanif knew that life for him was short; he wanted to serve the nation. Therefore he joined Indian Army as a soldier. He believed that a person working for the nation could change lives.
- 2) 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 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 Hanif and his brothers to do their work independently. They got up early on their own and got ready for school .They learnt that one's duty is very important to come up in life.
- 4) Hanif began to make friends at the age of fourteen. He often went out of his way to help people .By doing so, he derived joy. Seniors appreciated Hanif's helping nature.
- 5) Hanifuddin's life was always 'ekdambindas' ,he dabbled in art, sketched very well. He made beautiful cards out of waste material. He read books and loved playing the drums.
- 6) Hanif bravely does life on the air of the cold mountains and on the pairs. A hardship now exists in his name and his family started a school in Kullu under the Hanif scholarship.

THE BIRD OF HAPPINESS

- 1) The area was very poor .It had no rivers or good land, no warmth or fresh flowers, no trees or green grass. The people suffered from hunger and cold all year round .So they were never happy Old folk used to say that happiness was a beautiful bird living on a snowy mountain far away in the east. Wherever the bird flu, happiness went with it.

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- 2) An extremely bright boy named Wangjia was sent to find the Bird of Happiness. On his departure, the girls of the village offered him barley wine and the mothers spread barley grains on his head to wish him a good journey.
- 3) 1st Monster asked to kill Lousong's mother. Wangjia replied that he loved his own mother and he would never kill another mother. (punishment.. The smooth road became scree, his legs foot cut pieces)
- 4) 2nd monster asked to poison old gaffer Silong. Wangjia's replied that he was fond of his grandma so, he would never kill Silong. (punishment.. Wangjia's bread bag flew into the sky)
- 5) 3rd monster asked to remove Bhima's eye balls , Wangjia replied that no one had the right to destroy girls eyes so, he couldn't. (punishment.. Gouge out the eye balls of the Wangjia then Wangjia became a blind)
- 6) The 1st monster got angry with Wangjia, so he blew through his beard and immediately the smooth road became a vast scree. As Wangjia walked on the screen his boots got torn, his feet got cut and his hands torn to shreds. He wondered if he would ever make it.
- 7) The patience, selflessness and courage shown by Wangjia . Though Wangjia was just a boy, he faced each of the monsters bravely then he brought back the bird of happiness for his area.

**ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR
PART B**

GRAMMAR PART

I.

- 1) a 2) an 3) the 4) the 5) the 6) a 7) an 8) the 9) the 10) a 11) an 12) a 13) an 14) an
15) the 16) the 17) the 18) a 19) the 20) an

II.

- 1)Verb 2)Adverb 3)Adverb 4)Preposition 5)Noun 6)Adjective 7)Adverb 8)Noun
9)Adjective 10)Adverb 11)Conjunction 12)Adjective 13)Adverb 14)Adjective 15)Preposition
16)Adverb 17)Noun 18)Interjection 19)Conjunction 20)Preposition

III.

- 1) Went 2) Took 3) Goes 4) Are eating 5) does 6) 7) fell was watching 8) works
9) Visiting 10) are working 11) belongs 12) goes 13) attacks 14) left 15) struck 16) visited
17) fled 18) paying 19) waiting 20) left

IV.

- 1) Why did Riya meet the minister yesterday?
2) Which is our National bird?
3) What fell on the floor?
4) What does she usually wear?
5) What did they build in the sand?
6) Why did he stay at home?
7) How did he arrive?
8) Where did Rahul go yesterday?
9) How often do they play tennis?
10) How many kids were present at the party?
11) How long did he live in London?
12) Where did he fly?
13) Where does he live?
14) When did I see her?
15) When did they come home?
16) Whom do they greet?

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17) Who helped in the garden?

18) How much juice did she bring? Or How many bottles of juice did she bring?

19) Where do my grandparent live?

20) What did the men pull out using ropes?

VI.

1) about 2) across 3) by 4) through 5) in 6) by 7) at 8) on 9) of 10) to

11) from 12) with 13) at 14) from 15) about 16) of 17) for 18) around 19) to

20) with

II.

1)if 2)neither, nor/ not only, but also 3)unless 4)before 5)either, or ? both, and

6)through 7)while 8)when 9)but / still 10)although/ though 11)because/ since 12)until

13)as 14)but 15)because/since 16)where 17)and 18)otherwise 19)because20)though

III.

1)Isn't he? 2)wasn't it? 3)doesn't she? 4)can you? 5)don't they? 6)aren't you? 7)doesn't she?

8)did you? 9)don't they? 10)isn't she? 11)aren't there? 12)amI? 13)doesn't he? 14)is it?

15)doesn't she? 16)weren't they? 17)have you? 18)hasn't he? 19)isn't it? 20)does it?

IV.

1) A third attempt was made by her

2) A difficult question was asked by the boy

3) An award winning novel was written by her

4) A poem was being written by Megha

5) The thief was caught by the police

6) A cake was being made by mother

7) The bridge was blast up by the terrorists

8) I was not helped by him

9) A parcel had been received by her

10) What was bought by her?

11) I will not be disturbed by you

12) Food is being prepared by mother

13) Was hockey being played by the children?

ENGLISH QUESTION BANK 2021-22 DDPI OFFICE, KOLAR

14) Wasn't a song being sung by her?

15) This book has been read by her

16) He had not been helped by him

17) This word can be done by you

18) You may be helped by him

19) A book has been written by me

20) The tree is cut by people

V.

1) Cake--Cake 1

2) School--School 1

3) Canteen--Can-teen 2

4) Examination---Ex-am-i-na-tion 5

5) Book1

6) Sta-tion2

7) Co-Co-nut3

8) De-ter-mi-na-tion5

9) Stan-dard2

10) Mis-take2

11) Prin-ci-pal3

12) Sen-tence2

13) Tea-cher2

14) Min-is-ter3

15) Math-e-mat-ics4

16)cous-in2

17) king-dom2

18) En-thu-si-asm4

19) Es-tab-lish-ment4

20) Co-op-er-a-tion5

VI.

1) Lunch-box

2) Class teacher

3) Order

4) Attention

5) Hair

6) Shower

7)Profit

8) deat

9) coffee

10) ill

11) force

12) Ocean

13) noise

14) Success

15)Bicycle

16) Child

17) Song

18) Problem

19) poverty

20) achievement

VII.

1)Bombay is not so hot as Delhi

2)The sword is not as mighty as the pen

3)No other island is as large as Australia

4)Physics is not as easy as chemistry

5)Bakasura was not so strong as Bhima

6)No other continent in the world is as large as asia

7)Few boys in the class are as intelligent as Venkappaiah

8)No other metal is as heavy as lead

9)No other boy in the class is as tall as Murthy

10)No other things travel as fast as light

III.

- 1)Calcutta is more thickly populated than any other city in India
- 2)Gold is costlier than silver
- 3)Kalpana is more intelligent than most other girls in the class
- 4)The elephant is stronger than any other animal
- 5)Shimla is cooler than most or many other places in India
- 6)Bhima was stronger than any other man
- 7)Money is more power full than some people
- 8)To preach is easier than to practice
- 9)He is more intelligent than any other man
- 10)This is easier than any other lesson in the book

IX.

- 1)Shakuntala is the best play in Sanskrit
- 2)Dharmaraja was the wisest Pandava
- 3)America is one of the richest countries
- 4)The tiger is the most ferocious animal
- 5)Bombay mango is the best mango in India
- 6)Akbar was one of the greatest kings
- 7)Kumar is one of the strongest men in the village
- 8)The cow is the most useful animal
- 9)Banana is the cheapest fruit
- 10)Bangalore is the most expensive city in India

X.

- 1)She says that she is a doctor
- 2)The boy said that he went to school to learn
- 3)The said that they had not made mistakes
- 4)I told him that he had taken my purse
- 5)She told him that I had not admitted my mistakes

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- 6)He told her that he had bought those books the previous day
- 7)He ordered Ram to take that bird away
- 8)He asked what he wanted
- 9)Krishnappa asked Gopal if he would change places with him
- 10)I asked Mohan if he could come tomorrow
- 11)The voice ordered Nakula to answer It's questions and then drink water
- 12)The inspector requested them not to stand there
- 13)The father advised Mohan to avoid bad company
- 14)The room superintendent advised the examinees to stop writing
- 15)The old farmer advised his sons not to quarrel among themselves
- 16)The leader wished farewell to his countrymen
- 17)The teacher told Rajiv that if he didn't word hard, he would fail
- 18)The teacher said that oil floats on water
- 19)The boy said that two and two makes four
- 20)He said that face is the index of mind

XII.

- 1)Amrith was thrilled to be on Mount Everest from where she could see the whole countryside
- 2)The M.L.A of the locality booked two buses. All the poor went on a trip to Nanjangud Did you also go?
- 3)I heard this news long time back .I also bought it to the notice of my uncle.
- 4)The ship sank in the middle of the night were there any survivors?
- 5)My parents , sisters, brother and me went to Mysore for the weekend
- 6)Rohan is an 8 year old boy. He is very nice and quiet. He has big eyes and his classmates are scared of him. This makes Rohan feel lonely.
- 7)Scientists are strange people, aren't they?
- 8)Sudha is the dearest friend of mine, We also study and play together
- 9)What is your name? asked the teacher. I said that my name is Kavitha.
- 10)River Cauvery is providing drinking water to many people in Karnataka

XIV.

- 1)Would have 2)Would have 3)Would have 4)Would not have 5)Would have 6)Would have 7) Would have
- 8)Would have 9)Would have 10)Would not have

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A handbook with two-in-one approach for teachers and students. This handbook for teachers and guidance book for completing all activities in easy way to the SSLC students.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT MARKS ANALYSIS

SKILLS: L.S.R.W.

CLASS:10th

TOPIC					
FA-1	WORK	MARKS	PROSE	POETRY	GRAMMAR
	ACTIVITY-1	15	1. A HERO	1 GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE	
	ACTIVITY-2	15	2. THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS	2 QUALITY OF MERCY	
	ACHIEVEMENT TEST-1	20	PROSE 1 AND 2	POETRY 1 AND 2	SR 1
TOTAL MARKS:	50				

TOPIC					
FA-2	WORK	MARKS	PROSE	POETRY	GRAMMAR
	ACTIVITY-1	15	3. GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO	3. I AM THE LAND	
	ACTIVITY-2	15	4. DR. B.R.AMBEDKAR	4. SONG OF INDIA	
	ACHIEVEMENT TEST-1	20	PROSE 1 AND 2	POETRY 1 AND 2	SR 2
TOTAL MARKS:	50				

TOPIC					
FA-3	WORK	MARKS	PROSE	POETRY	GRAMMAR
	ACTIVITY-1	15	5. THE CONCERT	5. JAZZ POEM TWO	
	ACTIVITY-2	15	6. THE DISCOVERY	6. BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST	
	ACHIEVEMENT TEST-1	20	PROSE 1 AND 2	POETRY 1 AND 2	SR 3
TOTAL MARKS:	50				

TOPIC					
FA-4	WORK	MARKS	PROSE	POETRY	GRAMMAR
	ACTIVITY-1	15	7. COLOURS OF SILENCE	7. THE BLIND BOY	
	ACTIVITY-2	15	8. SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL	8. OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING	
	ACHIEVEMENT TEST-1	20	PROSE 7 AND 8	POETRY 7 AND 8	SR 4
TOTAL MARKS:	50				

Consolidated Marks Format

FA - 1				FA - 2				FA - 3				FA - 4				GT	RED
A1	A2	WT	T	A1	A2	WT	T	A1	A2	WT	T	A1	A2	WT	T	200	to 20%
15	15	20	50	15	15	20	50	15	15	20	50	15	15	20	50		

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES**SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES****SKILL: LISTENING****OBJECTIVES:**

1. Enables the students to enrich the listening ability
2. To develop the skill of attentive listening
3. To enable the students to receive the correct pronunciation
4. To enable the students to understand the spoken language
5. To make the students to respond.

SL NO	Rubrics/Parameters	MARKS
1	Listening specific Information	3
2	Comprehending specific information	3
3	Remembering specific information	3
4	Recording the Information accurately	3
5	Writing the Information Neatly	3
TOTAL MARKS:		15

Activity-1: Homophones

- Teacher collects the paragraph / story with lots of homophones in it (one can use Google also)
- Teacher reads the paragraph / story to the students
- Asks students to listen carefully
- Teacher reads paragraph / story again
- Asks the students to find out homophones in the passage and list them
- Asks the students to write the listed homophones neatly
- Collect the sheets and assess

Activity-2: Fill in the gaps in a story

- Teacher reads a story first time
- Asks students to listen to the story attentively
- Teacher reads the story second time deleting the key words in between the story
- Asks the students to record the deleted words
- Asks the students to write the same story on their own
- Collect the sheets and assess

Activity-3: Guess the word and write.

- Frame atleast twenty one word substitutions / puzzles/ riddles
- Asks the students to guess the word
- Asks the students to write the words
- Collect the sheets and assess

Activity-4: Jumbled sentences

- Collect atleast twenty jumbled sentences
- Read the jumbled sentences in the class
- Asks the students write correct order
- Collect the sheets and assess

Activity-5: Imagine and draw

- Describe a situation/Scenario/place
- Asks label the important places of things
- Collect the sheets and assess

Activity-6: Collocations

- Dictate the first word and ask students to write collocative word for it
- Collect the sheets and assess

Activity-7: Antonyms /Prefixes

- Say the words and ask them to write antonyms/prefixes of the words
- Collect the sheets and assess

Activity-8: Poem (Memorization)

- Play the audio of memorization poems continuously
- Asks the students to sing and write the poems
- Collect the sheets and assess

Activity-9: Syllabification

- Collect the words
- Pronounce the words
- Asks the students to find the syllables to each word
- Let them write those words and syllables
- Collect the sheets and assess

Activity-10: Verbs to Nouns

- Say the verb forms of a word
- Asks the students to say Noun forms
- Asks them to write both the forms
- Collect the sheets and assess

SKILL: SPEAKING**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Enables the students to enrich the Speaking skill
2. To develop the correct intonation
3. To enable the students speak with correct pronunciation
4. To enable the students to develop good communication
5. To make the students to respond.

SL NO	Rubrics/Parameters	MARKS
1	Pronunciation / intonation	3
2	Vocabulary	3
3	Accuracy / Fluency	3
4	Communication	3
5	Writing / Recording	3
TOTAL MARKS:		15

Activity-1: Profile

- Divide the students into pairs
- Provide the profile format to them
- Ask them to collect each other's profile and record it
- Ask them to write it in a paragraph
- Collect the sheets and assess

Activity-2: Poem-Song /Rhyme

- Ask students to collect a rhyme or a song
- Let them sing it in the class
- Ask them to write it neatly
- Collect the sheets and assess

Activity-3: Speech on a topic

- Ask them to collect information about a topic given by the teacher before individually
- Let them speak about the topic first
- Ask them to read the written script
- Collect the sheets and assess

Activity-4: Narrate a story

- Ask students to collect a story
- Ask them to narrate the story in the class
- Let them write the story and submit
- Collect the sheets and assess

Activity-5: Interview for a job

- Divide the class into pairs
- Ask them to take roles as interviewer and candidate
- Conduct an interview session
- Let them record it in a paper

Activity-6: Debate

- Divide the students into pairs
- Give them a topic and ask them to debate on it
- Record their part of debate
- Collect the sheets and assess

Activity-7: News Reading activity/picture reading

- Ask them to record one News
- Let them read the news
- Ask them to write the news on a paper

Activity-8: Tongue Twisters

- Collect atleast 10 tongue twister
- Ask the students to practice them
- Let them say it in the class
- Record it and assess

Activity-9: Riddles

- Ask students to collect riddles (10 each)
- Let them ask in the class
- Write the riddles with answers neatly

Activity-10: Extempore / pick and speak

- Arrange an extempore activity
- Ask students to pick a slip and speak on the topic they got
- Ask them to write their respective topic and into in a paper

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FA I – ACHEIVEMENT TEST: 2021-22

Sub: English

Class: X

Max Marks-20

Time-45 minutes

I. Four alternatives are given for the following questions. Choose the correct answers along with the letter of alphabet **1X1=1**

1. Identify the language function of the above sentence

Would you please bring books to my home?

- a. request. b. permission c. giving advice d. suggestion

II. DO AS DIRECTED **3x1=3**

2. Scramble the letters to form words using the meaning clues in brackets

b o u d t _____(suspect)

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word

I _____ a horse at the Golden Beach (road/rode)

4. Use correct verb forms

Each of the boys(have/has) done his homework.

III. Answer in 2-3 sentence each **2X2=4**

5. Others had feared that Granny would fall from the tree one day. What was their suggestion to grandma and grandma's response to their suggestion?

6. Congratulations were showered on Swami. How the headmaster, teachers and his friends did praise swami?

IV. Read the following extract and answer following questions **1X3=3**

7. "I hope I'm not too late"

- a) Who do I refer here?
b) Why did he hope so?
c) What did he do?

V. Quote from memory: **1X4=4**

8. The quality of mercy _____

_____ and him that takes

VI. Read the passage and answer the following questions

I once took drama. I wanted to tell my co actor 'stars were twinkling, dogs were barking and a thief broke the wall and took away the clock' but when I went on the stage I said, stars were barking ,dogs were twinkling, and thief broke the clock and took away the wall' the audience had a great laugh. That day onwards I decided not to go on stage.

9. Why do you think the audience, on hearing the dialogue burst in to laughter? **1**

10. Why did the speaker decide not to go on the stage? **1**

VII. Read the following profile and write in a paragraph **3**

11.

Name- Roma,

Age-20,

Education – B.com

State- Maharastra

Profession-call center executive

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FA II – ACHEIVEMENT TEST: 2021-22

Sub: English

Class: X Max Marks-20

Time-45 minutes

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1x1=1

1. Don Anselmo was the oldest man in the village, _____
a. is he? b. was he? c. Wasn't he? d. isn't he?

II. Do as directed

1x3=3

2. Fill in the blank using the appropriate prefix of the underlined word.
My friend is very active where as I am _____.(unactive / inactive)

3. Read the given conversation and change the underlined sentence into passive voice

Mother: Charvi, What are you doing?

Charvi: Mom, I am writing a letter.

4. Identify the 'parts of speech' of the underlined word

Platinum is a metal. It is very expensive.

III. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it in the answer booklet

2x1=2

5. Ragini had meet with an accident last Sunday. She was injured seious. She was admitted to the hospital.

Clues:

- a. Verbal mistake to be corrected
b. Adverbial mistake to be corrected

IV. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each:

2x2=4

6. Why did Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru choose Dr. Ambedkar as a first law minister of India?
7. What quality of the land is highlighted in the poem?

V. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each.

1x4=4

8. Write the summary of the poem "The song of India" written by V.K. Gokak

VI. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow

1x3=3

9. "Chacha, can I borrow your mobile?"

- a. "I" refers to whom?
b. Who is the cha-cha here?
c. Why did he want the mobile?

VII. 10. Study the picture given below. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph

1x3=3



I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions or in complete statements. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answers along with its letter of Alphabet **1x2=2**

1. Name the language function of the underlined sentence.

Student: May I get in sir?

Teacher: Yes, You may

- a. Order b. request c. giving permission d. asking permission

2. Identify Infinitive in the given sentence

Satish: I am going to the market

Manju: Even I am going to the market to buy the vegetables

- going b. to the market c. going to d. to buy

II. Do as directed.

1x3=3

Fill in the blanks with right form of verbs

3. My uncle _____ (have) a cow. He _____ (buy) it from the market yesterday.

Change the given sentence to comparative degree

4. *Goa is the smallest state in India.*

Write one word for the following sentence

5. *A musical performance given in public.* _____

III. The following paragraph has two errors, Edit the paragraph

1x2=2

6. The next day as Smitha with her father were leaving for an concert. Her brother smlied and said enjoy yourself.

Clues:

- a. article to be corrected b. spelling to be corrected

III. Answer the following questions in two-three sentences

2x2=4

7. How can you say that Ananth was a talented boy?

8. Briefly describe the jazz player as a great performer?

IV. Answer the following in three four sentences

1x3=3

9. According to seamen Columbus has the lives of fifty in his hands . Explain..

V. Read the following extract and answer the questions given below

1x3=3

10. "We were crowded in the Cabin, Not a soul would dare to sleep"

- a. Who does the word "we" refer to?
b. Not a soul would dare to sleep. Why was it so?
c. Who's Cabin was that?

V. Complete the given story using the clues given below

3x1=3

11. An ant—fell into a river not able to come out---a bird saw---leaf---dropped climbed—the wind drove—ant reached bank—saved thanked---a hunter—catch the bird---it saw—biting—a hunter—ran away—saved thanked

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions or in complete statements. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answers along with its letter of Alphabet

1x1=1

1. Which one of the following words has two syllables?
A) Continent B) age C) people D) direction

II. Rewrite as directed.

1x4=4

2. Combine the sentence using too---to
It is very hot. We cannot go out
3. Fill in the blank with correct phrasal verb
We look _____(up to/up for) our elders for guidance
4. Change the following sentence into Reported/Indirect speech
He said to me, "Where are you going?"
5. Use the word "Honest" as noun in a sentence of your own

III. Answer the following questions

2x2=4

6. According to Keilis Borok, what were the two important problems to be solved at the Geneva Summit?
7. Why do the tea cups circle around the poet like planets around the sun?

IV. Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below

1x3=3

8. "If you want to get on to life, you have to read a lot. You can learn a great deal of things"
a. Who is the speaker here?
b. Who does "You" refer to?
c. How did the speaker encourage reading?

V. Quote from memory

1x4=4

9. You talk _____

_____ day or night

VI. 10 Write an essay on any one of the following

1x4=4

- a. Covid-19
b. Importance of Sports
c. National Integration
