



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

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ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್.ಸಿ “SECOND LANGUAGE ENGLISH” ಕಲಿಕಾ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ

ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ

ಡಾ. ಆರ್ ವಿಶಾಲ್ ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಯುಕ್ತರು,
ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಡಾ.ವಿಜಯ ಮಹಾಂತೇಶ್ ದಾನಮ್ಮನವರ್ ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಾಂತೇಶ್ ಜೀಳಗಿ ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಜಿ ಎಸ್. ಕರಿಚಣ್ಣನವರ್ ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಪ್ರೌಢಶಿಕ್ಷಣ)
ಅಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಛೇರಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್ ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ)
ಅಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಛೇರಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್ ಹೆಚ್ ಕೆ.ಇ.ಎಸ್

ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಸಹನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು
ಸಿ.ಟಿ.ಇ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಂಗರಾಜು ಹೆಚ್.ಕೆ ಕೆ.ಇ. ಎಸ್

ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು(ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ)
ಡಯಟ್ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ.ಆರ್.ತಿಪ್ಪೇಶಪ್ಪ ಕೆ.ಇ. ಎಸ್

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು(ಆಡಳಿತ)
ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಸಲಹೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ ಸಿ	ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ಶ್ರೀ ರವಿ ಎಲ್	ಉಪಯೋಜನ ಸಮನ್ವಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಕೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಎಂ.	ಉಪಯೋಜನ ಸಮನ್ವಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಕೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಕೆ	ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು., ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು
ಶ್ರೀ ಅಂಬಣ್ಣ ಟಿ	ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು., ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ವಲಯ
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ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಬಿ.ಸಿ	ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು., ಹರಿಹರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು
ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜೀವ್ ಜಿ.ಇ	ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು., ಹೊನ್ನಾಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು
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ಸಮನ್ವಯ

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸುಧಾ.ಕೆ.ಸಿ.

ವಿಷಯ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕರು,
ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಸಹಕಾರ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಸಂಘ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಸಹಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಂಘ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

DISTRICT RESOURCE TEAM

AMBIKA T

ASSITANT MASTER
G.H.S. THORANGATTE
JAGALUR

ANIS SULTHANA

ASSITANT MASTER
K.P.S BANNIKODU
HARIHAR

BEAULA SIRONMONEY D

ASSITANT MASTER
K.P.S BILICHODU
JAGLUR

BASAVARAJ H

ASSITANT MASTER
G.U.H.S KAREKATTE
CHANNAGIRI

CHANNAMMA D N

ASSITANT MASTER
G.H.S (U. K. E) BASAVAPATTANA
CHANNAGIRI

KANTHAPPA G B

ASSITANT MASTER
G.H.S HULIKATTE
DAVANAGERE (SOUTH)

SHIVAKUMAR A. M

ASSITANT MASTER
G.H.S KENCHIKOPPA
HONNALI

RAVI KUMAR H P

ASSITANT MASTER
K.P.S MAYAKONDA
DAVANAGERE(SOUTH)

VAGESH MALKIVODEYAR

ASSITANT MASTER
G.H.S. AVARAGOLLA
DAVANAGERE (NORTH)

SHANKAR

PARASANNANAVAR

ASSITANT MASTER
G.H.S GOVINKOVI
NYAMATHI

SHASHI N

ASSITANT MASTER
G.H.S., AJJIHALLI
CHANNAGIRI

ZAKIR HUSSAIN

ASSITANT MASTER
K.P.S SANTHEBENNURU
CHANNAGIRI



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If you believe in yourself
anything is possible.
Best Of Luck For Exam

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Unit-1- HUMOUR**A HERO****By- R K Narayan****2 MARKS QUESTIONS****1. Why, according to Swami's father, was courage important?**

Ans- According to Swami's father, a man may have the strength of an elephant and yet be a coward; whereas another may have the strength of a straw, but if he has courage, he can do anything. For Swami's father, strength and age were not important, courage was everything.

2. What challenge did Swami's father give him?

Ans- Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone in his office room that night which was a frightful proposition. Swami always slept beside his grandmother. So, any change in this arrangement made him frightful.

3. Why did Swami go to sleep before his father returned from the club?

Ans- Swami did not want his father to make him sleep in his office again that night. So, he went to sleep before his father had returned from the club.

4. How was the burglar caught by Swami? OR How did Swami catch the burglar?

Ans- When the burglar was bitten by Swami, he was unaware and shouted loudly that something had bitten him. He also lost his control and fell down amidst the furniture and was caught by Swami's father, their cook and a worker, who gathered there on hearing the noise.

3 MARKS QUESTIONS**1. How did Swami try to change the subject when his father challenged him to sleep alone?**

Ans- When Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone, Swami hoped that he was only joking. He mumbled 'Yes' weakly and tried to change the subject by talking about his cricket club. He said loudly and with a lot of enthusiasm that they were going to admit even elders in their club thereafter. He added that they were going to buy brand new bats and balls. But before he could continue any further, his father cut in and insisted that he had to sleep alone thereafter.

2. 'Swami felt relieved at the end' - Justify

Ans- After the burglar incident Swami's mother intervened and told Swami's father that he shouldn't risk Swami's life by making him sleep alone. Swami's father mumbled that she could do what she liked and that he shouldn't be blamed later. Swami followed the conversation from under the blanket. He felt greatly relieved on realizing that his father had given up on him and would no longer compel him to sleep alone.

3. How was Swami's view about courage different from that of his father? Or. 'Swami was wiser than his father' - Justify.

Ans- Referring to the newspaper, Swami's father said that a man may have the strength of an elephant and yet be a coward; whereas another may have the strength of a straw, but if he has the courage, he could do anything. Courage was everything, strength and age was not important.

4. How did Swami become a hero overnight? OR. Why did everyone congratulate Swami?

Ans- As Swami slept in his father's office, he was woken up by a rustling sound. In the darkness, he saw something moving towards him. As it came nearer and nearer, he crawled out from where he was, hugged it with all his might and bit into it. The burglar gave out a loud cry. In a moment his father, cook and a servant came there and covered him. Next morning it was big news. By knowing the story, the police showed their compliments. Congratulations were showered on Swami because the burglar was one of the most notorious house-breakers of the district. In this way he became a hero overnight.

3 MARKS QUESTIONS (RC)

1. "Can you prove you have courage?"

a. Who was asked to prove his courage?

Ans- Swami was asked to prove his courage.

b. Why was he asked to prove his courage?

Ans- Swami was asked to prove his courage because he argued with his father that strength and age are more important than courage.

c. What did the speaker ask him to do to prove his courage?

Ans- The speaker, his father, asked him to sleep alone that night in his office to prove his courage.

2. "It is disgraceful sleeping beside granny or mother like a baby."

a. Who is being called a baby?

Ans- Swami is being called a baby.

b. What was considered disgraceful?

Ans- Sleeping beside his granny or mother was considered disgraceful.

c. Why did the speaker think that it was disgraceful?

Ans- According to his father, one who is grownup should sleep alone.

3. "Aiyo, something has bitten me".

a. Who said this? OR Who is the speaker?

Ans- The burglar.

b. Who has bitten him?

Ans- Swami has bitten him.

c. How did the speaker suffer after being bitten?

Ans- His ankle was hurt and finally he was handed over to police.

4. "Congratulations were showered on Swami the next day".

a. Why was Swami congratulated?

Ans- Swami had caught one of the notorious housebreakers of the district.

b. Do you feel Swami deserved the praise?

Ans- No, Swami did not deserve the praise.

c. Give reason for your answer.

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

5. "If you do it, I'll make you the laughing stock of your school."

a. Who is the 'you' here?

Ans- The 'you' refers to Swami.

b. What did Swami's father expect him to do?

Ans- Swami's father expected Swami to roll up the bed and go to granny's side at night.

c. How do you think the speaker makes him the laughing stock?

Ans- By telling his friends about his sleeping beside granny or mother and about his fearfulness.

6. "You must sleep alone hereafter!"

a. Who said this?

Ans- Swami's father.

b. Who did he usually sleep with?

Ans- Swami usually slept with his granny

c. Why did Swami's father want him to sleep alone?

Ans- Though Swami was now in the second form, he slept beside granny or mother like a baby. This, according to Swami's father, was shameful. Swami's father wanted his son to prove that he had the courage to sleep alone.

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

a. Who is the speaker here?

Ans- Swami is the speaker.

b. Why did he make this remark?

Ans- Because he wanted an excuse for not sleeping in the office room.

c. What does it reveal about his character?

Ans- He was afraid to sleep alone and he did not have the courage to tell this to his father.

8. "You think you are wiser than the newspaper?"

a. Who said this?

Ans- Swami's father.

b. Who is the 'you' here?

Ans- Swami.

c. What was in the newspaper?

Ans- The news about the bravery of a village lad who had come face-to-face with a tiger.

GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

-RUSKIN BOND

3 MARKS QUESTIONS

Both the narrator (speaker in the poem) and his father were very considerate towards Grandma. Substantiate the statement.

The narrator admires his grandma and calls her a genius. When she boldly chooses to be disgraceful, he readily supports her. When the doctor advises rest for grandma, he lovingly tucks her up in bed. However, he feels sorry for the grandma as he knows that being confined to bed is a torture for grandma.

All these details show how much the narrator loves his grandma. His father too is equally considerate. When grandma demands a house on the treetop, he readily agrees and builds one on the treetop with the help of his son. After the house is built, every day, the narrator climbs the tree to give Grandma company over a glass of sherry.

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

According to the poet 'Grandma was a genius' - Justify

OR

Write the summary of the poem Grandma Climbs a Tree.

The poem Grandma Climbs a Tree is written by Ruskin Bond. In this poem we can see the poets' unconditional love for his family. It shows his ability to enjoy unusual events and actions. She learned to climb trees with her brother when she was six. The speaker says that his grandmother is a genius as she could climb trees spreading or high. Even at the age of 62 she climbs trees. One day she climbed a tree and could not come down. After the rescue, doctors advised her to take one-week bed rest. Staying in bed is like hell for her. So, she demands a house in tree top as soon as she recovers. Her son fulfills her wish.

UNIT TEST -1**A HERO , GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE****I. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer with its letter of alphabet. 2x1=2**

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

Swami : "From the first of next month, I'll sleep alone, Father."

Swami's Father : No, you must do it now.

- a) ability b) order c) request d) obligation

2 Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blank: Swami never went to Dehli,.....

- a) Wasn't he? b) Didn't he? c) Does he? d) Did he?

II. Do as directed**4x1=4**

3. One who is trained in doing acts of public service -

4. Use the word "tumble" as verb in a sentence of your own.

5. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate word given the brackets.

Ajit couldn't solve _____ of the _____s in the classroom. (sum, some)

6. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition. Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1913 _____ his book, "Gitanjali".

IV. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each**3x2=6**

12. Why did Swami feel that his father's proposition is frightful?

13. What did the newspaper read about the village lad?

15. Why were congratulations showered on Swami?

V. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow**2x1=2**

16. "Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?"

a) Who said this to whom? b) Why was the speaker suggest so?

VI. Answer the following question in about 8 – 10 sentences**1x3=3**

17. According to the poet, his grandmother was a genius. Substantiate it.

VII. Write a letter using the clues given below**1x3=3**

18. Imagine that you are Manoj/Mahati, 10th Std, GHS Basavapattana. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about the roads and drainage system in your locality.

Or

Write a letter to the Headmaster asking for the five days leave to attend your sister's marriage.

Unit-2- COMPASSION

THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS

-DEVEN KANAL

2 MARK QUESTIONS

I. Answer the following questions in 2 - 3 Sentences each:

1. How did Roma fall on the tracks?

Ans: Roma had squeezed herself near the door of the crowded ladies' compartment of a Mumbai local train. Suddenly she got pushed, lost her foothold and was thrown out of the coach.

2. What did Baleshwar Mishra do as soon as he saw the girl lying next to the tracks?

Ans: On seeing the girl on the tracks, Baleshwar 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. Who Volunteered to help Baleshwar? How did he help him?

Ans: 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 it lacked facilities. So, he drove them to a bigger hospital where she could be treated well.

4. How did the doctors at Divine Multi Speciality Hospital treat Roma?

Ans: 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.

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

Ans: Roma's brother, Dinesh, had told Baleshwar that Roma's 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.

6. After Roma's recovery, what did she say about Baleshwar?

Ans: Roma was amazed to hear about the manner in which 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.

7. "Take the girl to Airoli," Suggested the cop. But Baleshwar disagreed. Why did he do so?

Ans: 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.

8. Was Baleshwar right in asking Roma her name while she lay in a critical condition? Justify your answer.

Ans: Baleshwar was absolutely right in asking Roma her name. He also got from her, her brother's name and phone number. With this he was able to call her brother and inform him about Roma's accident.

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

Ans: If Baleshwar had not come forward to help Roma, she would have bled to death. Luckily Baleshwar took her to the hospital in time and got her treated.

10. How did the tempo truck driver play an important role in saving Roma?

Ans: The tempo truck driver played an important role in saving Roma by offering a place in his truck to take Roma to the hospital. He lent his phone to inform her family and he didn't expect money or thanks in return.

11. Baleshwar had a good memory. Do you agree with this? Give Examples to support your answer.

Ans: Yes, Baleshwar had a good memory. Roma had given 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.

3 MARK QUESTIONS (RC)

II. Read the following extracts and answer the questions given:

1. There's a girl by the tracks!"

a. Who cried out?

Ans. A train passenger

b. Why was she by the tracks?

Ans. She had lost her balance and was thrown out of the train.

c. Who was the girl?

Ans. Roma Talreja was the girl.

2. Let's go and help her.

a. Who said this?

Ans. Baleshwar Mishra said this.

b. To whom it was said?

Ans. It was said to passengers.

c. Why did they have to help her?

Ans. She had fallen from the train.

3. They fear getting trapped in the courts or with the police.

a. Who said this?

Ans. Baleshwar Mishra

b. To whom does "They" refer here?

Ans. "They" refers to the people of Mumbai.

c. Why do they fear?

Ans. They fear because they may have to go to the courts or police station many times to give witnesses leaving their jobs.

4. "I can never repay Baleshwar"

a. Who is Baleshwar?

Ans. Baleshwar is a young man who helped Roma.

b. Who is the speaker?

Ans. Roma Talreja is the speaker.

c. Why can't she repay?

Ans. He has done a great deed. He saved her life from dying.

5. 'I am new to Mumbai, but I have noticed that people here are afraid'

a. Who is the speaker?

Ans. Baleshwar Mishra is the speaker.

b. Why did the speaker come to Mumbai?

Ans. The speaker Baleshwar came to Mumbai to hunt (seek, search) a job.

c. Why were the people afraid?

Ans. The people were afraid because they would get trapped in the courts or with police.

6. "Whom can I call"? he asked quickly fearing that she would black out once more.

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans. 'I' refers to Baleshwar.

b. What does the phrase 'black out' mean?

Ans. Black out means unconscious.

c. Why did the speaker want to call?

Ans. The speaker wanted to call to inform about the accident of Roma, to her brother.

7. It's a regular scene.

a. What is the regular scene?

Ans. The commuters who travel to work daily, swarm out to the train.

b. Where was the scene?

Ans. The scene was at Mumbai suburban station.

c. Name the lesson it is taken from.

Ans. The name of the lesson is "There's a Girl by the Tracks!"

8. "Whom can I call?" He asked quickly.

a. Who asked this question?

Ans. Baleshwar Mishra asked this question.

b. Why did he ask quickly?

Ans. He asked quickly because he feared that Roma would black out and become unconscious again.

c. What was the reply?

Ans. Her brother Dinesh, she replied.

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

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

Ans. The tempo truck driver.

b. Why did the speaker need the mobile?

Ans. Baleshwar wanted to inform about the accident of Roma Talreja to Dinesh Talreja.

c. After borrowing the mobile, who did the speaker call?

Ans. The speaker called Roma Talreja's brother, Dinesh Talreja.

III. Answer the following questions in 5 - 6 Sentences each:

1. Give a brief account of how Baleshwar helped the girl on the tracks.

Ans: When Baleshwar saw the girl lying on the track. 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 a number of 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 an equipped hospital. Baleshwar did this and the girl got the necessary medical care. Within a few days she finally recovered.

QUALITY OF MERCY

By- William Shakespeare

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 mighty and is like a majestic enthroned Monarch who is looked upon 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.

Quote from memory the poem 'Quality of Mercy' (8 lines only)

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
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.

- William Shakespeare

UNIT TEST 2

There's a Girl by the Tracks!, Quality of Mercy & Narayanpur Incident

I. Choose and write the complete answer with its letter of alphabet.

2x1=2

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blank:

Baleshwar impulsively pulled the chain to stop the train,.....

- a) Didn't he? b) Did he? c) Does he? d) Doesn't he?

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

Baleshwar : Chacha, Can I borrow your mobile?

Chacha : Here it is.

- a) ability b) order c) request d) obligation

II. Do as directed:

4x1=4

3. One who travels to work place daily.

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

A B

Railway (station, stop, park, roads)

5. Use the word "glance" as verb in a sentence of your own.

6. Fill in the blank with suitable linker.

They fear getting trapped in the courts _____ with the police.

III. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite the sentence.

Clues are given

1x2=2

7. "I'm new from Mumbai, but I've noticed that people here are afraid?" says Baleshwar.

- a) Preposition mistake to be corrected. b) Punctuation mark to be corrected.

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

3x2=6

8. How do you say that Baleshwar had a good memory?

9. Write a note on Gujarati tempo truck driver's help in saving Roma's life.

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

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

2x1=2

10. "Whom can I call?" a) Who said this to whom? b) Why did the speaker want to call?

VI. Complete the poem

1x2=2

The quality _____ Or The throned _____

_____ it becomes. _____ sceptered sway;

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

1x2=2



Unit-3- NATIVITY

GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO

— JUAN A. A. SEDILLO

2 MARK QUESTIONS

**1. "Don Anselmo was a man of principles." Or
What makes you think that Don Anselmo was a gentleman? Or**

How can you say that Don Anselmo was generous?

Ans :- Don Anselmo did not accept the extra amount offered by the Americans for the extra land . He stuck to the amount he had quoted. This shows that he was a gentleman, a generous man and a man of principles.

2. Why do you think the Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land?

Ans:- The Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land because the orchard was beautiful and a small creek ran through his land. There was also a small, old and attractive house in the land.

3. What did the Americans discover after the survey?

Ans: - After the survey, the Americans discovered that the land was more than eight acres and it extended across the river.

4. The storyteller offered the old man almost double of what he had quoted earlier. Why?

Ans: - The storyteller offered the old man almost the double price because they discovered that the old man's land was more than eight acres and extended across the river.

5. How can you say that the Americans were generous or truthful?

Or

"The Americans were good people" justify.

Ans: - The Americans discovered that the old man's land was more than eight acres and were ready to pay double the price. And in the end, though they legally owned the trees they bought them individually from the children because they were generous, 'truthful and good people.

6. Why did the Americans complain about the children of Rio En Medio?

Ans: - The Americans complained about the children because the children were over running the property. They came every day and played under the trees. They built little play fences around them and took blossoms.

7. How did Don Anselmo show his concern to the children of Rio En Medio?

Ans: - Don Anselmo planted a tree every time a child was born in the village. And he did not sell the trees when he sold the land as he thought that the real owners of the trees were the children.

3 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Explain briefly the appearance and manners of Don Anselmo.

Ans:- Don Anselmo wore an old, green faded coat. He wore gloves which were old and torn and his fingertips were seen through them. He carried a cane which was a skeleton of a worn-out umbrella.

When he entered the room, he bowed to all and slowly removed his hat and gloves which reminded the writer the style of Charlie Chaplin.

2. Don Anselmo and Americans were generous in their own way. Give examples.

Ans:- Don Anselmo was a man of principles. He refused to take the extra amount offered by the Americans and accepted the amount which he had quoted earlier. This shows that Don Anselmo was generous.

The Americans were good people. They offered double the amount when they came to know that the land was more than eight acres. And when the old man said that the trees belonged to the children of the village, they bought the trees individually from the villagers though they legally owned them. This shows that the Americans were generous.

3. "Don Anselmo was passionate about his land and the children of Rio En Medio". Justify.

Ans:- Don Anselmo had inherited the land from his mother. He tilled the same land which his ancestors tilled. Almost everyone in the village was his relative. Whenever a child was born in the village, he planted a tree in the name of that child. He felt that the trees belonged to the children and not to him. Thus, he told the storyteller that he had sold only the land and not the trees.

3 MARK QUESTIONS (RC)

1. "We have made a discovery."

a. Who is the speaker?

Ans:-The Narrator / storyteller.

b. "We" refers to whom?

Ans:- "We" refers to the narrator and the Americans.

c. What did they discover?

Ans:- They discovered that the old man's land was more than eight acres.

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

a. Who does the old man refer to?

Ans:- Don Anselmo

b. What was the negotiation about?

Ans:- The negotiation was about the sale of the old man's land.

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

Ans:- Because the old man was not in a hurry.

d. Who is the speaker?

Ans:-The Narrator

e. What does negotiation mean in this context?

Ans:- "Negotiation" means official discussion.

3. "These Americans are Buena gente."

a. Who said this?

Ans:- Don Anselmo

b. What does Buena gente mean?

Ans:- Buena gente means good people.

c. Why does the speaker call Americans as Buena gente?

Ans:- Because the Americans discovered that the land was more and offered double the amount.

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

a. Who is the speaker?

Ans: - The Narrator.

b. Who does 'him' refer to?

Ans: - "Him" refers to Don Anselmo.

c. What was the argument for?

Ans: - His argument was that they offered an extra amount because the land was more than eight acres and Don Anselmo wouldn't accept it.

5. "I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner."

a. Who said this?

Ans: - Don Anselmo.

b. It was said to whom?

Ans: - The Narrator.

c. When did the speaker say this?

Ans: - When the narrator offered an extra amount for the land, the speaker felt insulted and said this.

d. "I" and "you" refer to whom?

Ans: - "I" refers to Don Anselmo and "you" refers to the narrator.

6. "One day they came back to the office to complain."

a. Who does "they" refer to?

Ans: - "They" refers to Americans.

b. Who did they complain about?

Ans: - They complained about the children of that village.

c. What was their complaint?

Ans: - They complained that the children of that village were over running their property. The children came to the orchard every day, built little play fences around them and took blossoms.

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

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

Ans: - According to the speaker, the trees belonged to the children of Rio en Medio.

b. When did the speaker say so?

Ans: - When the storyteller highlighted the legal point that when one sells the property, he sells everything that is grown on the land. The speaker said this.

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

Ans: - The speaker said so because whenever a child was born in Rio En Medio, he planted a tree in the name of that child. So, the trees belonged to those children.

8. "This was bad Don Anselmo" I pleaded.

a. Who pleaded? / "I" refers to whom?

Ans: - The storyteller.

b. What was wrong according to the speaker?

Ans: - Don Anselmo saying that he sold only the property not the trees in that land was bad according to the speaker.

c. What was Don Anselmo's reply? / How did Don Anselmo defend himself?

Ans: - Don Anselmo defended that the trees don't belong to him because whenever a child was born in that place, he planted a tree in the name of that child. So, they belong to the children.

9. "That is why I have agreed to sell to them, but I do not care to be insulted."

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans:- Don Anselmo.

b. Whom did he agree to sell the land?

Ans:- He agreed to sell to the Americans.

c. Why did he agree to sell them?

Ans:- He wanted to sell to them because they were good people.

10. "The trees in the orchard are not mine, señor."

a. Who said these words?

Ans:- Don Anselmo.

b. Who is the "señor" referred to?

Ans:- "Señor" refers to the story teller.

c. Who according to the speaker did the trees belong to?

Ans:- According to the speaker the trees belonged to the children of Rio En Medio.

d. What is the meaning of "señor"?

Ans:- "Señor" is a word of respect in Spanish which means mister.

11. "They are not mine."

a. What does 'they' refer to?

Ans:- "They" refers to the trees in the orchard.

b. Who said this?

Ans:- Don Anselmo.

c. According to the speaker, whom does "They" belong to?

Ans:- According to the speaker 'they' belong to the children of Rio En Medio.

12. "I am the oldest man in the village."

a. Who does "I" refer to?

Ans:- Don Anselmo.

b. To whom was it said?

Ans:- The Narrator.

c. How can you say that he is the oldest man in the village?

Ans:- Everyone in the village were his **sobrinos and nietos**, his descendants.

13. "Finally, I broached the subject"

a. Who is the "I"?

Ans:- The Narrator.

b. Who did he broach the subject to?

Ans:- He broached the subject to Don Anselmo.

c. What was the subject?

Ans:- The subject was requesting Don Anselmo to stop the children from coming to the orchard.

I AM THE LAND

- *Marina de Bellaganta*

ONE-MARK QUESTIONS.

1. Which quality of land is highlighted in the poem?

Ans:- Patience.

2. Who do you think is the speaker in the poem?

Ans:- Land

3. Name the figure of speech which can be applied to the whole poem?

Ans:- Personification

4. When does the land feels choked?

Ans:- When people put boundaries the land feels choked.

5. What is the tone of the speaker in the lines, "YOU CANNOT PUT A FENCE AROUND THE PLANET EARTH."

Ans:- Self – assertion.

SUMMARY

The poem "I Am the Land" is written by Marina de Bellaganta. In this poem the speaker is mother earth. Mother earth tells us that she waits with patience when people say that the land belongs to them. People occupy the land, plough, plant trees, grow fruits and grass. The children dance and play on the land. The land bears everything patiently but it feels suffocated when they put boundaries. But mother earth mocks at the behaviour of the people in a tone of self-assertion that they cannot put a fence around the planet earth.

UNIT TEST 3

Gentleman of Rio en Medio, I am the Land & On Top of the World

I. Choose the correct answer and write the answer with its letter of alphabet. 2x1=2

1. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinite

The author : Don Anselmo, you know these Americans are good people.

Don Anselmo : We have learnt to love these Americans.

b) are b) know c) learnt d) to love

2. Read the conversation and fill in the blank with the correct 'If clause' choosing from the given alternatives:

The Americans: If we had not purchased, the land the children _____ troubled us.

a) Would have b) Wouldn't have c) should've d) Shouldn't have

II. Do as directed 4x1=4

4. A piece of land in which fruit trees are grown is

5. Fill in the blank with appropriate verb forms of the verbs given in brackets.

Chaplin once _____ (do) that in a picture; in a bank he _____ (be) the janitor.

6. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition.

When you sold _____ them you signed a document.

7. Fill in the blank with suitable linker.

He carried a cane, _____ it was only the skeleton of a worn-out umbrella.

III. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it in the answer book. Clues are given 1x2=2

It took months of negotiation to came to an understanding of the old man.

a) verb to be corrected b) Preposition to be corrected

IV. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each 3x2=6

9. Why did Don Anselmo refuse to take more money for his land?

10. Both Don Anselmo and the Americans are generous in their own way. Explain.

11. How did Dolma face hardship and challenges in scaling Mount Everest?

V. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow 2x2=4

12. "These Americans are buena gente".

a) What is the meaning of 'buena gente'? b) Why did the speaker call the Americans buena gente?

13. "You cannot put a fence around the planet Earth"

a) Who does 'you' refer to? b) What mood of the speaker is mentioned here?

VII. Write an essay on any one following topic given below 1x2=2

A) Covid -19 : A pandamic in India B)Use of mobiles during lock down C) Mass Media

Unit-4- NATIONAL VISIONARY

DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

-Sri R. Venkataraman

2 MARK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Discuss about the trait that marked Babasaheb during his student days.

Ans- One trait which marked Babasaheb during his student days was that he was a voracious reader. He had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought books by curtailing his daily needs.

2. Babasaheb was a voracious reader. How?

Ans- Dr Ambedkar was a voracious reader. In New York, he is said to have purchased about 2000 old books. He bought 32 boxes of books from London at the time of the second-round table conference.

3. What influence did the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the USA have on Dr Ambedkar?

Ans- The 14th amendment of the constitution of the USA gave freedom to the black Americans. He saw a parallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India. On returning home Dr Ambedkar realised the feasibility of reform and decided to devote all his time and talents for the upliftment of the underprivileged brethren.

4. How did Mahatma Phule influence Babasaheb?

Ans- Dr Ambedkar was greatly influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule, the votary of classless society and women's upliftment. Dr Ambedkar decided to devote all his time and talents for the amelioration of his underprivileged brethren. He started newspapers to voice the sufferings of the depressed classes.

5. What rare gift did Dr Ambedkar have?

Ans- Dr Ambedkar had the rare gift of unravelling the most complicated legal concepts in a language which the laymen understood. Babasaheb and BN Rao perform this task matchlessly.

6. Why is Dr Ambedkar considered a champion of the depressed classes in India?

Ans- Dr Ambedkar fought for the rights and equality of the depressed classes. The fight was an organised-constitutional one which was done through mass media and educating the masses. He became successful in providing constitutional remedies for the depressed and the oppressed. Hence, he is rightly called the champion of the depressed classes.

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

Ans- Mahatma Gandhi reminded the higher castes of their duties towards the depressed classes. Dr Ambedkar did the same by reminding them of their inherent rights to equality with the higher and the more powerful castes.

8. Nehru describes Ambedkar as a symbol of revolt. Why?

Ans- . A section of people in India were ill-treated and deprived of their rights in the society. Dr Ambedkar was the first one to raise voice against this discrimination and worked hard to improve the condition of the depressed classes. Hence Nehru has rightly called him "a symbol of revolt".

9. What made Nehru choose Dr B R Ambedkar as the first law minister of free India?

Ans- He had a vision of social justice and was a champion of the depressed classes. Dr Ambedkar was an expert in the field of law and legislation. In recognition of this, Nehru to choose Ambedkar as the first law minister.

10. How does the constitution serve as the fundamental document to both the ruler and the ruled?

Ans- The constitution is a fundamental document for both the ruler and the ruled. It defines the powers and functions of the ruler- the government and the rights and duties of the ruled- the citizens.

11. What could be the reason for the British rulers to magnify the caste discrimination in India?

Ans- The British followed the policy of 'divide and rule'. They used the caste distinctions in Indian society as a strong weapon to divide the people and strengthen their hegemony over the Indians.

12. What made Dr Ambedkar describe the methods of civil disobedience, non-co-operation and Satyagraha as the 'grammar of anarchy'?

Ans- According to Dr. Ambedkar, the methods of civil disobedience, non-co-operation and Satyagraha are weapons against a foreign rule. But in a democratic country these methods sound unconstitutional and lead to anarchy. These methods result in the loss of lives and public property.

13. How has the Tamil poetess Avvai and Buddha defined caste divisions?

Ans- The Tamil poetess Avvai divides caste as the charitable who give and are superior and the miser who do not give and are inferior.

Buddha defines caste thus: the noble and wholesome and ignoble and unwholesome.

3 MARK QUESTIONS (RC)

Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow:

1. "Dr Ambedkar had a clear perception of the mutuality of the three pillars of the state."

a. Name the three pillars of the state.

Ans-The three pillars of the state are the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.

b. According to Dr Ambedkar, how should the jurisdiction of each state be?

Ans- The jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled.

c. What does the word 'perception' mean here?

Ans- 'perception' means the ability to see, hear and understand.

2. "Who could have dreamt that one born to a mahar family would become not only a Law minister but also a lawmaker?"

a. Who is the person referred here?

Ans- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

b. Who chose him to be the law minister?

Ans- Jawaharlal Nehru.

c. Why was he chosen as the law minister?

Ans- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was chosen as the law minister because of his skills in the field of law and legislation and his vision of social justice.

3. "His flair for legislative work became evident to the whole nation."

a. Who does 'his' refer to?

Ans- The 'his' refers to Dr B R Ambedkar.

b. How does his flair for the legislative work become evident?

Ans- Babasaheb made effective contributions to the debates in the assembly.

c. What does the word 'flair' mean?

Ans- "Flair" means an ability to do something.

4. "It was given to two great Indians of our time to repudiate caste and decline the oneness of the Hindu community."

a. Name the two great Indians referred.

Ans- Gandhiji and Dr B R Ambedkar are the two great Indians.

b. What did one remind the higher castes?

Ans- Gandhiji reminded the higher caste of their duties towards the depressed classes.

c. What did the other remind of the depressed classes?

Ans- Babasaheb reminded the depressed classes of their inherent rights to equality.

5. "He had an insatiable thirst for books."

a. Who does the 'he' refers to?

Ans- 'He' refers to Dr B R Ambedkar.

b. How can you say that he had an insatiable thirst for books?

Ans- Dr Ambedkar had bought 2000 old books from New York and 32 boxes of books from London.

c. What does 'insatiable' mean?

Ans- 'Insatiable' means impossible to satisfy.

Answer the following questions in a paragraph each.

1. What important observations did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar make on the constitution of India?

Ans- The constitution is a fundamental document. It defines the powers and position of the three organs of the state- the legislature, the judiciary and the executive. It also defines the powers of the executive and legislature as against the citizens. The purpose of the constitution is not merely to create the organs of the state but to limit their authority. Limitations have to be imposed on the three organs of the state. Otherwise, there will be complete tyranny and oppression. The jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled.

2. Dr. Ambedkar was a voracious reader. Substantiate.

Ans- Dr Ambedkar was a voracious reader during his student days and throughout his life. He had an insatiable thirst for books. He curtailed his daily needs and saved money to purchase books. He had purchased 2000 old books from New York and 32 boxes of books from London during the Second Round Table Conference.

3. How did Dr Ambedkar try to get social justice for the Depressed Classes?

Ans- Dr Ambedkar being influenced by the 14th amendment of the constitution of the USA tried to get equality to the depressed classes in India. He was also influenced by the work of Mahatma Phule towards a classless society and women's upliftment. He started newspapers Mooknayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samatha as authentic voices of the depressed classes. He set up the Hitakarini Sabha and the labour party of India as vehicles of change. Dr Ambedkar reminded the depressed classes of their inherent rights to equality with the higher and more powerful caste. Today the depressed classes occupy important positions in all the organs of the state.

THE SONG OF INDIA

-V K GOKAK

2 MARK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. **What makes the poet call the temples, 'epics in stone'?**

Ans- Epics are long poems or stories of legends. Many of our temples are built of stones and the walls of these temples are engraved with the stories of such legendary heroes of the past. Hence the poet calls the temples 'epics in stone'.

2. **Who does the poet refer to when he says 'children that died to call you their own'?**

Ans- The 'children of your own' refers to the children of mother India who fought against the enemies and sacrificed their lives to get freedom. It also refers to the soldiers who guard our nation.

3. **What has been the role of seers and prophets in India?**

Ans- The seers and prophets are people with spiritual powers. They have shown the people the righteous path of life and the way to attain salvation.

4. **What are the concerns of mother India that beat like going into the poet's ears?**

Ans- The concerns of the mother are that there are millions of people who toil and people with wrinkled faces indexing ignorance. Also, the helpless children born in dark homes.

5. **How proud is the poet about the technological progress of India?**

Ans- The poet is proud of the great dams, the Steel Mills and The ship building yards. He is also proud of the men who had worked hard to develop technologies so that India could take a place in the atomic age.

6. **Why is the mother sad about strikes and class war?**

Ans- The mother is sad about the strikes and the class war which again keep the people divided. This is once again a hindrance in the progress of our country.

7. **What do the night the sun God and the clear dawn represent?**

Ans- The night represents darkness and misery. The Sun god represents a ray of hope which removes darkness. The clear dawn represents a bright future for our country.

3 MARK QUESTIONS (RC)

Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow:

1. **'Sing of the beggar and the leper.'**

a. Name the poem from which the line is taken.

Ans- The Song of India.

b. Identify the speaker of the line.

Ans- Mother India is the speaker.

c. What does the beggar and the leper symbolize?

Ans- The beggar and the leper symbolise poverty and ill-health.

2. **'... That foul my sylvan retreats.'**

a. Who does "My" refer to in the given line?

Ans- "My" refers to BharatMata

b. Whom are the words spoken to?

Ans- These words are spoken to the poet/the patriot.

c. What foul does the speaker's sylvan retreats?

Ans- Filth and dirt foul the sylvan retreats.

3. 'Sing of the helpless child'

a. Identify the poem in which the above line appears.

Ans- The Song of India.

b. Who is the speaker and listener of the line?

Ans- The speaker is mother India and the listener is the poet/the patriot.

c. Where is the helpless child born according to the speaker?

Ans- The helpless child is born in bleak, dark homes.

4. 'It was clear dawn. Like a nightmare fled the night'

a. Who felt that it was a clear dawn?

Ans- The poet.

b. When did he feel this?

Ans- When he saw the mother writing a bright future for the country.

c. What is the message in this line?

Ans- The message is that the sorrows will disappear and a bright future is ahead for the country.

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

a. Who is nervous?

Ans- The poet is nervous.

b. What does he want to ask?

Ans- The poet wants to ask the mother what he should sing about the country.

c. Why does he want to ask?

Ans- The poet loves and is proud about his country. He wants to praise his country.

Answer the following questions in a paragraph each.

1. What does the mother want the poet to sing about?

Ans- The mother wants the poet to sing about the various negative factors in the country. She wants him to speak about the beggar, the leper, the aged, the illiterate and the helpless children. She asks the poet to sing about the filth and the dirt around. The mother also asked the poet to sing about the strikes and the class war in the country.

2. What are the things the poet feels proud about India?

Ans- The poet, Gokak is proud about the natural beauty of the country - the snow-covered Himalayas, the three oceans which surround India and the beauty of the morning when it is touched by the golden rays of the Sun. The poet is also proud about India's glorious past, her temples which are 'epics in stone', the soldiers and freedom fighters and the seers and prophets. The poet takes pride in the industrial progress made by the country, the dams, the Steel Mills, the ship building yards and most important the technological advancement in the atomic field.

3. Describe the appearance of the mother at the end of the conversation.

Ans- The poet was perplexed as to what he could sing of the country. At that time there was a vision before his eyes; he saw the mother rising from the sky. The milk white oceans surrounded her. Their waves seemed to be filled with beautiful light forming a throne for the mother on which she sat and wrote the destiny of the nation. Her forehead had the bright sunlight which appeared as rays of hope to remove the darkness around and bring brightness to the country. This symbolises a bright future for the country.

4. Summarise the poem, 'The Song Of India' in your own words.

Or

Describe briefly the substance of the conversation between the poet and the mother.

Ans- The poem, 'The Song Of India' is a conversation between the mother India and the poet, Gokak, a patriot. The poet is proud of his country and is in all praise about its natural beauty whereas the mother is concerned about the leper and the beggar and the dirt and filth around. The poet is proud about the rock cut temples, the martyrs of the nation and the prophets and seers whereas the mother expresses her concern about the old, the hardworking, the ignorant and the helpless. The poet wishes to sing about the progress in the country the dams, the lakes, the Steel Mills, the ship building yard and many more but the mother is worried about the strikes and the class war. The poet is confused if he could sing nothing about his country but the mother gives him a vision of brightness.

UNIT TEST 4

DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR, THE SONG OF INDIA**I. Choose the correct answer and write the answer with its letter of alphabet.****7x1=7**

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blank:

No legal bars exist today for self-expression or self-development.

- a) Didn't they? b) Did they? c) Do they? d) Don't they?

2. Which of the following words has one syllable?

Before, empty, treaty, through

3. Climbing a tree to pluck mangoes is a thrilling experience.

The finite verb here is _____.

- a) climbing b) to pluck c) thrilling d) is

4. Change the following sentence into passive voice.

My brother has distributed all the invitation cards.

5. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense forms of the verbs given in brackets.

Newspapers _____ (start) by him such as the Mooknayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samata _____ (be) at once recognized as authentic voices of the Depressed Classes.

6. Fill in the blank with suitable linker.

Mahatma Gandhi _____ Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, to repudiate caste and to proclaim the oneness of the Hindu community.

7. Raju: Where is the post office?

Ramu: Go straight and take a left turn

Raju: Thank you.

- a) giving directions b) offering help c) seeking permission. d) expressing agreement

II. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each**3x2=6**

8. Why did Nehru choose Ambedkar as the first law minister of India?

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

10. What, according to the poet, is the contribution of seers and prophets?

III. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:**2x2=4**

11. "He saw at once the parallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India".

- a) Who does 'he' refer to? b) What was parallel in USA?

12. "Sing of the beggars and lepers that swarm my streets".

- a) Who does 'my' refer to? b) What does 'swarm' mean?
c) Why does the speaker ask to sing about the beggars and lepers?

IV.13 Given below is a profile. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:**1x3=3**

Name: Rabindranath Tagore Birth: Kolkata, 7th May, 1861

Well-known as: Poet, story writer, painter, educationist

Popular Works: Gitanjali, Jana Gana Mana

Award: Nobel Prize for Literature (1913) Death: 1941

Unit-5-MUSIC THE AMBROSIA

THE CONCERT

-Shanta Rameshwar Rao

2 MARK QUESTIONS

I. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences each.

1. Why was Smita excited when she read the newspaper? Why do you think the mother cautioned the girl?

Ans: Smita was excited as she read an announcement in the newspaper that Pandit Ravi Shankar was going to play at the Shanmukhananda Auditorium the next day. Smita's brother who was lying on the bed was very sick so her mother cautioned her to be quiet.

2. Why did Smita and family come to Bombay? Who did they stay with ?

Ans: Smita's brother, Anant had been struck with cancer. They had come to Bombay so that he could be treated with the cancer hospital in the City. They stayed with aunt Sushila.

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

Ans: Anant's parents had hopes in the miracles of modern science. They thought that he would be cured. Then he could walk and run again and even take part in the coming table tennis tournament. They even hoped that he would become a great sitarist one day.

4. Do you consider Anant, a talented boy? Justify your answer.

Ans: Anant was a talented boy. He was the best table tennis player in the school and the fastest runner. He was learning to play the sitar and he was already able to compose his own tunes to the astonishment of his guru.

5. How did Smitha enjoy the concert?

Ans: Smitha was spell bound and she was filled with wonder as the pandit played first notes. She listened to the raagas, the slow sad notes and the fast-twinkling ones. At the same time her mind was full of the plan that she had made.

6. What was Smita's plan to help her brother? Was she successful?

Ans: Smita's plan was to request Pandit Ravishankar to play for her brother. As soon as the concert was over, she went up to the stage and approached Ravishankar. She told him about her sick brother and how he desired to hear him and Ustad play. Yes, her plan was successful and they agreed to play for her brother.

7. How did Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha keep their promise?

Ans: After listening to Smita's story Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha agreed to come and play for the boy. The next day they came to Smita's house and sat down on the divan and played for the boy.

8. The neighbours couldn't believe their eyes. Why do you think they felt like this?

Ans: The neighbours saw two men getting out of a taxi which pulled up outside their block. The neighbours could not believe their eyes because these two men were Pandit Ravi Shankar, the sitar maestro and Ustad Allah Rakha, the great tabla master.

3 MARK QUESTIONS (RC)

II. Read the extract and answer the following questions.

1. "We mustn't miss the chance".

a. Who said this?

Ans: Anant said this.

b. What chance did the boy not want to miss?

Ans: The boy did not want to miss the chance of listening to Pandit Ravishankar's play.

c. Why do you think the boy would not get a chance in his future?

Ans: Because he was suffering from cancer.

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

a. Who said this to whom?

Ans: Anant's mother said to Anant.

b. Who are going to play?

Ans: Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha are going to play.

c. What are they going to play?

Ans: They are going to play sitar and tabla.

3. "But they didn't voice their fears".

a. Who does 'they' refer to?

Ans: 'They' refers to Anant's parents and sister.

b. What did they fear?

Ans: They feared that the boy had not many days to live.

c. How did they behave with him?

Ans: They fulfilled all his needs. They laughed and smiled and surrounded him with whatever made him happy.

4. "Pandit Ravishankar is a busy man. You must not disturb him with such request".

a. Who said these words?

Ans: The moustachioed man said these words.

b. Who does the word 'you' refer to?

Ans: 'You' refers to Smita.

c. What was the request?

Ans: The request was to come and play for her brother who is suffering from cancer.

5. "They could not believe their eyes".

a. Who does 'they' refer to?

Ans: 'They' refer to neighbours.

b. What was not possible according to them?

Ans: According to them, Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad coming to Smitha's house and playing for the boy was not possible.

c. Why did they think so?

Ans: Because they were great players and they would be very busy and no time to come to Smita's house and play the music.

6. "They had come with high hopes".

a. Who does 'they' refer to?

Ans: 'They' refers to Anant's family members.

b. What were their high hopes?

Ans: They hoped that Anant would be cured at the hospital.

c. Why were their hopes not fulfilled?

Ans: Anant's condition grew very worse with each passing day. The doctors suggested his parents to take Anant home and give him what he likes.

7. "It is the chance a of lifetime".

a. Who said this?

Ans: Anant said this.

b. What was the chance?

Ans: The chance was to listen to Pandit Ravi Shankar's sitar.

c. Why was he not able to get the chance on that day?

Ans: He was suffering from cancer and not able to get up. So, he could not go to the concert with his sister.

III. Answer the following in 8-10 sentences each:

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

Ans: Smitha and Anant studied and played together. Anant had practised and composed tunes of the sitar. Smitha came to know that there was a concert by Pandit Ravi Shankar but she could not take Ananth with her as he was suffering from cancer. She went to the concert with her father and enjoyed the music. She wanted her brother also to listen Ravishankar play the sitar. So, she went to Ravishankar and told him about her brother's condition. She requested him to come and play for her brother. Pandit Ravishankar accepted her invitation. The next day Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha came to Smitha's house and played for him. Ananth was so happy that the very next moment he was no more.

JAZZ POEM TWO

- Carl Wendall Hines, Jr

2 MARK QUESTIONS

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

1. Write a short description of the jazz player.

Ans: The Jazz player has a wrinkled old face. He is unshaven and has a tired look. He wears a faded blue shirt, an old necktie and jacket. His shoes are old and worn out.

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

Ans: The jazz player is a very poor and old man. He has led a hard life. He is tired and keeps his head down.

3. What message does the jazz player convey as he plays on the saxophone?

Ans: Jazz player wants to convey to the world that he is a black man. He draws the attention of people towards the religion and conveys the message of God through his music.

4. Why does the poet say that the jazz player is no longer a man when he plays?

Ans: When a player starts playing, he forgets his age and misery. He gets immersed in music and is in a world of his own. It appears as if he is a bird flying higher and higher.

II. Read the extract and answer the following questions:

1. "His run-down shoes have paper in them and his rough unshaven face shows pain in each wrinkle"

a. Why do the shoes have paper in them?

Ans: The Jazz player is a poor man. His shoes are old and torn so he has put paper in them to be able to wear them.

b. What does the description of the face suggest?

Ans: It suggests that he does not care for his appearance. He has let your heart live, so his face is wrinkled.

c. What does pain mean in this context?

Ans: pain means suffering.

2. "Gently he lifts it now to parted lips, see?"

To tell that the world that He is black man"

a. What does he lift?

Ans: He lifts his old Alto saxophone.

b. How had he kept it?

Ans: He kept it across his chest supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger.

c. What message does he want to convey?

Ans: He wanted to convey the message of God to all the people through music.

3. "He is no longer a man, no not even a black man."

a. Who is no longer a man?

Ans: The Jazz player is no longer a man.

b. Why is he no longer a man?

Ans: When Jazz player starts playing his saxophone, he becomes a changed man.

c. Why does he compare to a bird?

Ans: When the Jazz player starts playing Saxophone, he was like a bird flying higher and higher.

III. Answer the questions in 8 to 10 sentences:

1. Describe the physical appearance of Jazz player.

Ans: The jazz player has a rough unshaven face and sagging stomach. He wears a faded blue shirt and a loose necktie undone and an old jacket. His shoes are run down. He holds an old Saxophone across his chest that is supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger. He keeps his head down and appears lifeless. When he starts playing saxophone he is filled with new life. He has the power in his music that draws people to listen. Now he is no longer a helpless old man but he is like a bird flying higher and higher.

UNIT TEST - 5

THE CONCERT AND JAZZ POEM TWO

I. Choose the correct alternative and write the answer with its letter of alphabet. 3x1=3

1. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinite

Smita had known the frightening truth that Anant was going to die.

- a) had b) known c) was d) to die

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

Take him home. Give him the things he likes, indulge him.

- a) suggesting b) requesting c) enquiring d) giving direction

3. Read the conversation and fill in the blank with the correct "if clause" choosing from the given alternatives:

If Anant had lived he _____ been a great sitar player.

- a) Would have b) Will have c) could have d) was

II. Do as directed**4x1=4**

5. Change the following sentence into passive voice.

They did not voice their fears.

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

A	B
Blood	post, water, book, bank

7. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense forms of the verbs given in brackets.

She had been so _____ (excite) seeing the announcement that she had not remembered that her brother _____ (be) very ill.

8. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition.

Sitting _____ her father in the gallery, Smita heard as in a dream.

IV. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each 3x2=6

9. How can you say that Anant was a talented boy?

10. How did Smitha fulfill her brother's wish?

14. Why do you think that the Jazz player is no longer a man?

V. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow**1x2=2**

16. "You must not bother him with such requests"

- a) Who said this to whom? b) What was the request?

VI. Answer the questions in 8-10 sentences:**1x3=3**

17. How do you say that the Jazz musician was a pathetic figure and a commanding artist?

VII. Develop the story using the clues given below**1x2=2**

An Ant ... pond..... get out of the pond-drown A dove..... ant drowninghelp the dove
dropped leaf climbed the leafsaved. Just then a hunter wished ... dove.....bit his leg
.. dropped the net. saved.

Unit-7-Enabling the disabled

COLOURS OF SILENCE

- National Book Trust of India

TWO MARK QUESTIONS

1. Why did Surender visit Satish?

Ans- Surender visited Satish because Satish had not gone to school and he was confined to bed as he met with an accident.

2. Why did not Satish go to school?

Ans- Satish did not go to school since he met with an accident and was confined to bed.

3. Why did Satish lose his hearing?

Ans- As a result of the accident his legs required several operations, frequent fever and infections affected his hearing.

4. Why did not schools give admission to Satish?

Ans- Satish had hearing problems, headache and fever often, so, schools did not admit him.

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

Ans- Satish became very moody after he was rejected by schools, he could not talk freely to others he began to avoid going out to play.

6. Why did not Satish want to go to a new school?

Ans- Satish did not want to go to a new school because he thought that other children would make fun of him and tease him for his deafness.

7. After a lot of persuasion Satish agreed to go to a new school. Do you think he was accepted in the new school?

Ans-No, Satish was not accepted there because the headmaster informed them that their school was a school for normal children.

8. How did Satish's father and brother help Satish?

Ans- Inder helped Satish by teaching words and pronunciation. The father also talked to him and brought books to read.

9. How did the bird change Satish's life?

Ans- Satish was inspired by the bird. He sketched the bird with a few strokes later he developed his career in drawing and painting.

10. Why was Satish's father against Satish's drawing?

Ans- Satish father did not want his son to make his living by drawing, he thought artists make a pittance and live-in poverty.

11. What was the new pastime discovered by Satish? Was father happy with it?

Ans- Drawing and painting was the new pass time discovered by Satish. Father was not happy.

12. How did Satish Express his gratitude towards his father?

Ans- Satish felt very happy he hugged his father tightly and his heart was filled with love for his stern father.

13. Which action of Satish changed his father's attitude?

Ans- Satish was mixing colours on his palette and became aware of his father's presence and did not stop doing it all. He knew that his father was against painting.

14. Why is Satish Gujral popular all over the world?

Ans- Satish Gujral is one of the few artists who are accomplished in several art forms like painting, sculpture and architecture.

THREE MARK QUESTIONS.**1. How did Satish meet with an accident?**

Ans- Satish went to Kashmir with his father and brother. They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids. Satish lost his balance and fell into the water.

2. Describe the bird that Satish saw.

Ans- The bird had a longish tail a black crest and restless energy. Its eyes darted here and there and it was ready to fly any moment.

3. "Both the parents were well-wishers but each cared for him in a different way. How did Satish's parents care for him? Support your answer with at least one example.

Ans- Satish's father wanted him to gain a lot of knowledge so he brought many books for him. His mother on the other hand was a soft-hearted lady who felt that he should be allowed to do painting if he was happy in doing so.

4. What made Avatar Narain angry?

Ans- The headmaster refused Satish to continue in his school. He suggested Narain to take his son to the school of deaf and dumb children.

5. How do you say that physical disability is not a barrier to success?

Ans- Satish met with an accident and lost his sense of hearing. He could not go to school, his life became boring but he changed his life and excelled in painting and with his father's encouragement he is now one of the few artists who are accomplished in painting, sculpture, architecture and writing.

6. How can you say that Satish Gujral is popular all over the world?

Ans- Satish Gujral became popular all over the world because of several art works that were displayed in the prestigious museums like the museum of Modern Art New York, The Hiroshima collections Washington and the National Gallery of Modern Art New Delhi.

3 MARK QUESTIONS (RC)**1. "Look how the water is gushing at that spot"**

a. Who is the speaker of this statement?

Ans- Satish is the speaker of this statement.

b. To whom is this said?

Ans- This is said to brother Inder.

c. Where did the speaker go?

Ans- The speaker had been for holiday in Kashmir.

2. "What will you do in life if you don't get education?"

a. Who is the speaker of this statement?

Ans- Avatar Narain is the speaker.

b. Whom does 'you' refer to?

Ans- You refers to Satish Gujral.

c. Why is the speaker showing concern towards him?

Ans- Satish is unable to go to school so his father is convincing him.

3. "Why don't you take your son to the school for deaf and dumb children?"

a. Who is the speaker of this statement?

Ans- The headmaster of the school is the speaker.

b. Whose son is referred to here?

Ans- Avatar Narain's son is referred here.

c. Why is the speaker suggesting this?

Ans-The speaker is suggesting this because Satish has lost his sense of hearing and he cannot be given admission in a school for normal children.

4. "This is an idle pass time you would do better to read and get some knowledge"

a. Who is the speaker in the above statement?

Ans- Mr Avatar Narain is the speaker.

b. What is an idle pass time according to him?

Ans- Satish's interest in drawing and painting.

c. Why does the speaker give more importance to reading?

Ans- Because Avatar Narain wanted his son to read and gain knowledge.

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

a. Who is the speaker of the above statement?

Ans- Avtar Narain is the speaker.

b. To whom he is speaking?

Ans- He is speaking to Satish Gujral.

c. Why is the speaker advising him to read?

Ans- Since Satish was unable to go to school because of hearing problems his father advised him to read and gain knowledge and gave him an arm full of books.

6. "We will have to look for a new school".

a. Who is the speaker?

Ans- Avatar Narain is the speaker.

b. Whom does 'we' refers to?

Ans- We refers to Avtar Narain and Satish Gujral.

c. Why does he say that he has to look for a new school?

Ans- Because of frequent absence, the school Satish was attending till then, informed Mr Avtar Narain that they could not keep Satish.

7. "Why do you take away his source of entertainment?"

a. Who is the speaker in this line?

Ans- Satish's mother is the speaker.

b. Why did the speaker make this statement?

Ans-As a mother she was more concerned about son's pastime and happiness in the form of drawing.

c. What was the source of entertainment?

Ans- Drawing and painting.

8. "It has been more than three years since he became ill".

a. Who is the speaker of this statement?

Ans- Satish's mother is the speaker.

b. Whom does 'he' refers to?

Ans- 'He' refers to Satish Gujral.

c. Why has he been ill?

Ans-Satish met with an accident and lost his sense of hearing.

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

a. Whose statement is this?

Ans-This is said by Avatar Narain.

b. What made him say so?

Ans- AvatarNarain said this when he saw his son mixing the colours and painting in spite of him noticing him.

c. What did the speaker do then?

Ans-The speaker encouraged his son by bringing Paints and brushes.

10."I will find the best school of arts for you".

a. Whom does 'I' refers to?

Ans- 'I' refers to Avtar Narain.

b. To whom he is speaking?

Ans-He is speaking to Satish Gujral.

c. Why is the speaker searching for an art School?

Ans-Because Satish was interested in drawing and painting.

The Blind Boy - Memorization (if Asked, it will be for four marks)

O say what is that thing call'd light,
which I must ne'er enjoy,
what are the blessings of the sight,
O tell your poor blind boy

You talk of wondrous things you see,
you say sun shines bright;
I feel him warm, but how can he
Or make it day or night?

My day or night myself I make,
When'er I sleep or play;

And could ever keep awake
With me 'twere always day

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

By:- Colley Cibber

Unit - 6

The Colors of Silence, The Blind Boy & A Great Martyr Ever Cherished**I. Choose the correct alternative and write the answer with its letter of alphabet. 3x1=3**

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blank:

He has to study if he has to make something out of his life,.....

- a) Has he? b) Hasn't he? c) Does he? d) Doesn't he?

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

Chithra: Why were you absent yesterday?

Dhanya: My brother met with an accident.

Chithra: Oh! I'm really sorry. Don't be upset. He will be alright soon.

- a) Expressing sympathy b) Expressing gratitude
b) Expressing condolence d) Seeking help

3. Read the conversation and fill in the blank with the correct 'if clause' choosing from the given alternatives:

Mahesh: Did you return Vinod's book?

Neela: If I had met him last week, Igiven her the book.

- a) Would have b) should've c) Wouldn't have d) Shouldn't have

II. Do as directed**4x1=4**

4. Change the following sentence into passive voice.

Surender gave him a strange look.

5. Identify and write the name of parts of speech of the underlined word.

Nisarga is a famous doctor.

6. Fill in the blank with appropriate prefix to make antonym for underlined word.

Sita is regular to school, but her sister is _____.

7. Fill in the blank with suitable linker.

His life of achievement is ample proof _____ physical disability is no barrier to success.

III. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each**3x2=6**

8. Why was Satish confined to bed?

9. Physical disability is not a barrier to success. Explain.

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

IV. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow**1x2=2**

11. "This is an idle pastime, you would do better to read and get some knowledge".

- a) Who said this and to whom? b) Why did the speaker say so?

VI. Complete the poem**1x2=2**

12. You talk of _____ or Then let _____

_____ night _____ blind boy.

VII. 13. Write a letter using the information given below**1x3=3**

Imagine that you are Radha/ Ravi, X class, Government High School, Davangere

Write a letter to your father describing your annual exam preparation. Or

write a letter to your class teacher asking for 3 days leave on the pre text of your brother's marriage.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING [2 x 2= 4 marks]

1.NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

- Shashi Deshapande

2 MARKS QUESTIONS**1. Why had the students been marching? How was it an unusual march? OR****Why were the students marching in the street? Why was it termed uncommon? OR****What makes you think that the students' march was quite different?**

Ans: The students were marching to serve a notice to the collector for the British to quit India. They marched as if the police didn't exist. They walked in complete silence. There were no slogans, no shouts.

2. Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way students were marching. What was the reason?

Ans: Babu and Manju expected a lot of slogans, shouting and violence. But the march ended peacefully.

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

Ans: There was a cyclostyling machine in the mysterious parcel. The police suspected that Mohan and his family were making copies of Mahatma's speech. They also suspected that people were hiding there.

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

Ans: Patil the sub-inspector came to Mohan's house to give a warning about the raid on their house. Mohan's mother believed him. A raid from police was avoided.

5. What had the police expected about the way of protest? How did the students' leader manage the protest? OR**The student leaders managed the protest to go peacefully. Why?**

Ans: The police expected the students to shout slogans and cause violence. This would make the police to arrest and keep them in prison. But the students' leaders did not want to be arrested. So, they marched back silently.

2 -ON TOP OF THE WORLD

-Dicky Dolma

2 MARK QUESTIONS**1. When did Dicky Dolma climb the Mount Everest? How does she describe this achievement?**

Ans: Dicky Dolma climbed the Mt. Everest on May 10,1993. She said that the view from above is something only an Everest would understand but can't be described in words. It was much more breath taking than she could ever imagine.

2. What makes you think Dicky Dolma's life as a girl was sorrowful? OR**What hardships did Dicky Dolma face in her early life?**

Ans: Dicky Dolma lost her mother when she was 11. She lost her elder brother too. She had financial hardships also.

3. How has Dolma described her preparedness for the task of scaling Mount Everest?

Ans: Dolma got training in the mountaineering institute at Manali. Her determination and hard work, helped her to Secure "A" grades. She believed that success always follow dedication, determination and hard work. She used to practise four hours every day.

4. What can we learn from Dolma's life?

Ans: Whenever hurdles come, we must face them boldly. Dolma's determination and hard work, Zeal for the work is emulating.

3. A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

Edited:

Meha Mathur and Tessy Koshy

2-MARK QUESTIONS

1. The writer speaks of the 'smile' that welcomes anyone who enters Hanif's house. What more do we know about this 'smile'?

Ans: Hanif was a soldier. He participated in the Kargil war in 1999. He sacrificed his life for the sake of the country. The smile which welcomes the visitors entering the house is from the framed portrait of Hanif.

2. What did Hanif choose as his mission?

Ans: Hanif joined the Indian army as a soldier. Because he knew that life for him was short. He wanted to serve the nation.

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

Ans: Hanif began to make friends at the 14th year of age. He would often go out of his way to help people. It gave him a certain kind of joy.

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

Hanifuddin "A Great Martyr" was a talented young Man". Describe. OR

How was Hanif able to keep himself cheerful throughout? OR

How was life for Hanif always 'ekdam bindas'?

Ans: Hanif was a young soldier. He gave up his life at the age of 25. He dabbled in art, sketched very well. He made beautiful cards out of waste material. He read books. He loved playing drums.

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

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

Ans : Hanif's mother Hema Aziz had a touring job. 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.

PART-B

PUNCTUATION MARKS

FULL STOP = at the end of a sentence	COMMA = To separate items in a series	COLON = To introduce a list.
SEMICOLON = To join to independent clauses	QUESTION MARK = To show that it is a question.	EXCLAMATION = After an exclamatory sentence.
SLASH = To separate letters, numbers etc	APOSTROPHE = To show when a letter has been left out, to show possession	AT = For email address
Brackets = To add extra information.	QUOTATION MARKS = To highlight something, for titles, to write the exact words of the speaker	CAPITALS (Rules are explained below)

When to use Capital Letters in English?

- 1) At the beginning of a sentence. E.g.- We are here. They are going.
- 2) First letter of any proper noun. E.g. – Supriya, Davanagere, Reynolds, Tommy...
- 3) The first-person singular number. E.g.- I
- 4) For titles. E.g.- 'A Hero', 'Quality of Mercy'
- 5) For abbreviations. E.g.- KSRTC, ISRO, NASA, SSLC...

PARTS OF SPEECH

There are **8 PARTS OF SPEECH** in the English language: They are -

Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection

Parts of speech	Function	Examples	Sentences
Noun	Thing or person	Pen, dog, work, R	Shila baked cake.
Pronoun	replaces a noun	I, you, he she it they	He is very clever.
Verb	action or state	Go, come, take, bring	He opens the shop.
Adverb	Describe a verb, adjective or adverb	Silently quickly badly	Hanif writes quickly .
Adjective	Describes a noun	Good bad beautiful small big	Children like big chocolates.
Preposition	Links a noun to another word	In on at after before under	An old man sitting under the tree.
Conjunction	Joins clauses or sentences	But because as when that it while and	I am very hungry but there is no food in the kitchen.
Interjection	Exclamation	Oh Alas Ouch Wow	Wow! what a beautiful flower!

Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words in the given sentences.

1. Pure pearls are very precious.
2. The discovery of the new land is an interesting story.
3. Rubber is obtained from special plants.
4. The Gregorian calendar has a provision for leap year.
5. Everyone who goes to school learns arithmetic.
6. My PE teacher speaks loudly.
7. Police forces are needed to maintain peace, law and order.
8. Mr. Verma has bought a new car. It is red in colour.
9. Suma received a call and immediately rushed home.
10. The first inter- continental motor race was held in Sicily.

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

If the **subject is plural** then the **verb must also be plural** and if the **subject is singular** then **verb must also be singular**.

Note : -

1. Some singular subjects: -
Either, neither, anyone, each-one, someone, somebody, nobody, every one, everything, everybody, physics, crowd, bread and butter, gang, etc.
2. If you add 's' to a verb then it becomes singular. E.g :- run – runs
3. All uncountable are singulars.

Make changes necessary if any in the bellow sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Everyone are happy at the party.
Ans: is | 2. Neither of them-are a student.
Ans: is |
| 3. Neither the children nor their mothers were admitted to hospital.
Ans: was | 4. Rani and Sita was attending a show.
Ans: were |
| 5. One of the boys are Punished.
Ans. is | 6. She want to draw a picture.
Ans:- wants |
| 7. They is playing football.
Ans:- are | 8. Rani and Ravi is singing a song.
Ans:- are |
| 9. Vijay and Sujay walks in the park.
Ans:- walk | 10. The students plays games in the evening.
Ans:- play |
| 11. The crowd are very big today.
Ans:- is | 12. Physics are very thrilling subject.
Ans:- is |
| 13. Bread and butter are his daily diet.
Ans- is | 14. The first innings were very interesting.
Ans :- was |
| 15. He, as well as , you are intelligent.
Ans:- is | 16. Any one of the bats can be chosen.
Ans :- bat |

WH' QUESTIONS

What	ವಸ್ತು (ಏನು)	Who	ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ (ಯಾರು)
When	ಸಮಯ (ಯಾವಾಗ)	Why	ಕಾರಣ (ಏಕೆ)
Whose	ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ (ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು)	Where	ಸ್ಥಳ (ಎಲ್ಲಿ)
Whom	ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ (ಯಾರು/ ಯಾರಿಂದ)	How	ಕಾರಣ (ಹೇಗೆ/ ವಿವರಣೆ)
How long	ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯ	How far	ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರ
How much	ಎಷ್ಟು ವಸ್ತುಗಳು (ಎಣಿಸಲಾರದ)	How many	ಎಷ್ಟು ವಸ್ತುಗಳು (ಎಣಿಸಬಹುದಾದ)
Which	ಆಯ್ಕೆ (ಯಾವ)	How old	ಎಷ್ಟು ವಯಸ್ಸು

1. My name is Ravishankar. (ಏನು)
What is your name?
2. Rama and Lakshmana are sons of Dhasharatha. (ಯಾರು)
Who are the sons of Dhasharatha?
3. India got freedom on 15th august 1947. (ಸಮಯ) **When** did India get freedom?
4. He failed because he didn't study well. (ಕಾರಣ)
Why did he fail?
5. The football belongs to Ravi. (ಯಾರು)
Who did the football belong to?
6. Gandhiji was born at Porabandar. ಸ್ಥಳ (ಎಲ್ಲಿ)
Where was Gandhiji born?
7. I like Sita and not Sunitha. (ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು)
Whom do you like?
8. Ramakrishna died of cancer. (ಹೇಗೆ/ ವಿವರಣೆ)
How did Ramakrishna die?
9. He waited at the stop for 1 hour for the bus. (ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯ)
How long did he wait for the bus?
10. He walks 5 km from his house daily. (ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರ)
How far does he walk daily?
11. I have 10 kilos of sugar with me. (ಎಷ್ಟು ವಸ್ತುಗಳು (ಎಣಿಸಲಾರದ)
How much sugar do you have?
12. He bought 10 pencils for his brother. ಎಷ್ಟು ವಸ್ತುಗಳು (ಎಣಿಸಬಹುದಾದ)
How many pencils did he buy?
13. I like the red colour pen in the box. (ಆಯ್ಕೆ (ಯಾವ)) **Which** pen do you like?

THE ARTICLES

There are two articles

1. **A / An** (indefinite article) 2. **The** (definite article)

Usage: - The article '**A**' is used with a noun that begins with a **consonant sound**.

For example: - a dog, a bat, a pen etc.

The article '**An**' is used with the nouns that begin with vowel **sounds**: - **A E I O U**

For example: - an apple, an umbrella, an ink box, an end, an owl, **an M.L.A, an M.P** etc.

The article '**The**' is used when...

1. **The noun is definite** (a noun already used once in the given sentence or paragraph). E.g.: - A dog is chasing a cat, but the cat climbs the tree and the dog comes back empty handed.
2. **Music instruments**: - the flute, the guitar etc.
3. **famous buildings**: - the Taj, the Eiffel tower
4. newspapers, deserts, trains, space objects
5. **water sources** ... lakes, rivers, seas, oceans etc.
6. **Superlatives, Ordinals**: - the fastest, the first.

7. **Some exceptions:** - Honest, hour, host etc. some words like these with 'H' in the beginning will take 'AN' only. E.G.: - an honest man, a hotel, an hour etc.

Unicorn, European, university these words take 'A'. E.g.: - a university, a unicorn, a European.

Fill in the blanks with suitable article.

1. Rekha is _____ prettiest girl in our class.
2. Which shirt do you like? _____ blue one?
3. Mr. Joshi is _____ best teacher in our school.
4. There is _____ party at Roman's house tonight.
5. She has _____ very nice cat.
6. A report about a boy in the newspaper was _____ unexpected event in Swami's life.
7. Anant was _____ best table-tennis player in the school.
8. This is not _____ last time they are going to play.
9. He is _____ M.L.A.
10. _____ Bhagavat Gita is the holy book of Hindus.
11. My sister is _____ architect. After graduating, she too got _____ job.
12. _____ Pacific Ocean is _____ largest ocean on earth.
13. _____ Sun rises in the East and sets in _____ West.
14. Sathish saw _____ bird that was unlike he had ever seen before.
15. We reached _____ restaurant by 7 o' clock.

COLLOCATION

Collocation is a grouping of familiar words that seem to belong together because of their continual use and thus creating a coherent meaning. Suppose, it is said heavy rain instead of big or strong rain, it conveys the implication that it is raining heavily. 'Strong rain' or 'big rain' offers the same meaning and they are grammatically correct, but the utilization of 'big rain' or 'strong rain' will sound outlandish. Thus, we use 'heavy rain' for better English.

Combine the word in column 'A' with its collocative word in "B"

A	B	Answer
1. Curly/ Wavy	[hair, girl, lady, story]	Curly / Wavy hair
2. Strong	[juice, milk, coffee, honey]	Strong Coffee
3. Twinkling	[star, moon, sun, earth]	Twinkling Star
4. Table	[bag, man, paper, salt]	Table salt
5. Lay	[attention, emphasis, notice, order]	Lay emphasis
6. Brisk	[run, walk, sing, dance]	Brisk Walk
7. Rapid	[growth, progress, movement, speed]	Rapid Growth/ progress/decline
8. Honey	[star, earth, moon, joy]	Honey moon
9. Rustling	[fruits, leaves, waves, vegetables]	Rustling leaves
10. Iron	[steel, curtain, land, book]	iron curtain
11. Speedy	[damage, task, time, recovery]	Speedy recovery
12. Handsome	[place, sight, boy, post]	Handsome boy
13. Freedom	[fighter, boxer, swimmer, wrestler]	Freedom Fighter
14. Walking	[bag, purse, stick, cane]	Walking stick
15. Earth	[land, water, quake, sun]	Earth quake

16. Commit	[wrong, success, crime, right]	Commit crime/suicide/mistake
17. Raise	[sun, doubts, laughs, parallel]	Raise Doubts
18. Land	[quake, house, lord, rain]	Landlord
19. Mouth	[water, piece, walk, peace]	Mouth piece
20. Book	[worm, ant, hand, pen]	Book worm
21. Voracious	[man, reader, sight, book]	Voracious reader
22. Self	[discipline, myself, mother, stars]	Self-discipline
23. Wall	[door, table, clock, robe]	Wall clock
24. Lunch	[dinner, box, food, supper]	Lunch box
25. joint	[damage, account, commence]	Joint account
26. Gentle	[rain, fire, race, board]	Gentle rain
27. Cold	[Sun, hot, war, issue]	Cold war
28. Scare	[pigeon, crow, peacock, eagle]	Scare crow

FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERBS

- Finite verb** is a verb that shows **tense** (present or past) on its own.
- write (v1), eat (v1), jumps (v1), walked (v2), slept (v2) etc.

Example:

Non- finite (Infinitive) is a verb that **needs an auxiliary verb** to show the tense. *Example:* - writing, playing, eaten, to write etc all these verbs depend on some other words to show the tense.

A crude method

finite verbs

1. All auxiliary verbs, modals

non-finites

2. main verbs without auxiliary verb or modal :- run, eat, sit etc.
3. past participles :- ran, eaten, sat etc.
4. verbs with 'ING' :- running, eating, sitting etc.
5. verbs beginning with 'to' :- to run, to eat, to sit etc.

Identify infinitives in the sentences given below.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 They leave today. | 2 We should obey our parents. |
| 3 They are going to the school. | 4 Raju has met his friends yesterday. |
| 5 We ate masala dosa. | 6 I want to go to Bangalore. |
| 7 He ran to catch the bus. | 8 I hate camping. |
| 9 I need to go to bed. | 10 Sailing is my favorite sport. |
| 11 She did not want to wake me. | 12 I struggle to understand to tax policy. |

QUESTION TAGS

Question tags are short questions at the end of a sentence.

- To confirm if the said statement is true or not
- To get the attention of the listener

RULES:

- The sentence and the Question Tag must be in the **same tense**.
- Question tags are usually formed with the **Helping verb** from the statement and the appropriate pronoun of the subject.
- Negative sentences need positive question tags and visa versa.
- For negative Question Tag use **contracted form** of 'helping verb'
E.g., aren't, didn't, isn't etc.
- A question mark is a must (?)
- If there is no auxiliary verb then use **DO form of auxiliaries** depending on the subject.

Let's see how to form Question tags

- Rajesh can speak English, **can't he?**
- **Note:** - follow the above pattern, here, Rajesh is a male so **pronoun "he"** is used.
- "Your neighbors never use their car, **do they?**"
- "She never came back again, **did she?**"
- "You are hungry, aren't you?"
- "He is from Scotland, isn't he?"
- "She plays the piano, doesn't she?"
- "They have good connections with that company, don't they?"

❖ **Exceptions**

- Some verbs / expressions have different question tags. For example:
- I am - I am a teacher, aren't I?
- Positive imperative - Stop daydreaming, will / won't you?
- Negative imperative - Don't stop singing, will you?
- Let's - Let's go to the beach, shall we?
- Have got (possession) - He has got a car, hasn't he?
- There is / are - There aren't any spiders in the bedroom, are there?
- This / that is - This is Paul's pen, isn't it?

Questions for practice: -

- Let's start now, _____ (November, 2014)
a) can we? b) shall we? c) do we? d) must we?
- 2 Gopal bought some sweets this morning, _____ (June 2015)
a) doesn't he? b) won't he? c) didn't he? d) can't he?
3. The Old man sat under a tree to rest, _____ (June 2016)
a) did he? b) doesn't he? c) didn't he? d) wasn't he?

4. Satish is not interested in music, _____ (April 2016)
 a) isn't he? b) hasn't he? c) is he? d) has he?
5. She is very brilliant, _____ (June 2017)
 a) isn't she? b) is she? c) hasn't she? d) has she?
6. I like English, _____ (April 2015)
 a) do I? b) don't I? c) am I? d) aren't I?
7. Gopi broke the glass, _____ (2018 April)
 a) did he? b) was he? c) wasn't he? d) didn't he?

SYLLABIFICATION

Ways to count syllables:

1. The 'Listen Method' Rules

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

2. The 'Chin Method' Rules

- Put your hand under your chin
- Say a word slowly
- How many times does your chin touch your hand?
- This is the number of syllables

3. Write the word in kannada and count the letters

- E.g.: - 1. EXAMINATION - / ಎ / / ಕ್ಷಾ / / ಮಿ / / ನೇ / / ಷನ್ / = 5
2. PREPARATION - / ಪ್ರಿ / / ಪ / / ರೇ / / ಷನ್ / = 4
3. SCHOOL - / ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ / = 1

MONO SYLLABIC	BISYLLABIC	POLYSYLLABIC
Lawn	Father	Cylinder
Boy	College	Computer
cheque	Paper	Adventure
Graph	gazelle	excited
Greed	again	suggestion
Moon	Apart	beautiful
School	Answer	solitude
smart	Combine	senator

Find the mono syllabic word

- Remain, Behind, Lawn, Arrange.
- Butter, Boy, Beauty, Balance.
- Father, Cheque, Office, Travel
- Table, Honest, Graph, Device
- Idea, Ago, Again, Greed
- Moon, kilo, honesty, prepare
- School, beauty, Neckless, Accept.

Find the bisyllabic

1. Continent, Age, People, Direction
2. School, Friend, Park, Lanky.
3. Excited, Fiancé, Concert, Senator.
4. Change, Plane, Legal, State.
5. Lawn, Shine, Canteen, School.

HOMOPHONES

6. Homophones are words that pronounce the same, but differ in meaning and spelling.

7. ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಉಚ್ಚಾರಣೆ ಆದರೆ ಅರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪೆಲ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಬೇರೆ

8. Examples :

9. 1. The day was warm, so the students ate [**ate**/eight] their lunch outside.

10. 2. He has two [**two**/too] dogs.

11. 3. The Earth orbits around the sun[son/**sun**].

12. 4. Their son[**son**/sun] is an only child.

13. 5. The [son/**sun**] sun was shining through the window.

14. 6. She [new/**knew**] knew how to speak English.

15. 7. He started a [**new**/knew] job on Monday.

16. 8. He held the railing as he walked down the [**stairs**/stares].

17. 9. The cat sits in the window and [stairs/**stares**] at the squirrel.

18. 10. I can [sea/**see**] the mountains in the distance.

19. 11. Fishermen make their living from the [**sea**/see].

20. 12. I'll [sea/**see**] you at the meeting next week.

21. 13. The actors had to shoot the [**scene**/seen] three times.

22. 14. The cat was last [scene/**seen**] in the backyard.

23. 15. It's going to rain today [weather/**whether**] you like it or not.

24. 16. The [**weather**/whether] on the weekend is supposed to be sunny.

25. 17. The tree [blue/**blew**] over in the storm.

26. 18. We painted the ceiling [**blue**/blew].

27.Fill in the blank with the suitable word given in brackets:

28. 1. Mr. Ramesh is the..... of our college. (Principle / principal)

29. 2.Jhon the horse to the railway station. (Rode / road)

30. 3. The..... (Not, knot) of the rope was so strong that it could..... (Knot, not) be removed by us.

31. 4. Ravi thought..... (Of / off) a plan to solve his problem.

32. 5. Now a days bus has been raised (fair, fare) She is alooking lady.

33. 6. is a cute animal (hare, heir) He is the onlyof that property.

34. 7. My father is an person (idol, ideal). Indians follow worship.

35. 8. Every day we to god (prey, pray) Lion is waiting for its

36. 9. Ramesh told me an interesting(story, storey) That building has four.....

37. 10. We half an hour for Sahana every day before going to school. (Weight/wait)

38. 11. Suma her cell phone. (Lost/last)

39. 12. The phone is very useful now a days. (Sell/cell)

PREFIXES

Prefixes are the set of words that are added at the beginning of words to get new words.

PREFIXES	MEANING	EXAMPLES
In	Not, without	Inaction, invisible
Un	against	Unrest, unable
Non	not	Non-fiction, non-veg
Ir	not	Irresponsible
Il	Not,	Illogic, illegal
Im	Not, without	Impossible, imperfect
Dis	Not, opposite, absence	Disqualify, disagree
De	Reverse, opposite	Decode, decrease
Re	Again, back	Rearrange
Mis/mal	Bad, wrong	Mismatch, malpractice

I Fill in the blanks with correct prefixes to the underlined word to make them opposite / antonym

1. Pepe obeyed Columbus but the seamen _____.
2. Everything is possible, nothing is _____ if we work hard.
3. British believed in violence but Gandhiji believed in _____.
4. Jack was certain that the train will arrive on time but Jill was _____.
5. Sita is regular to school but her sister is very _____.
6. Civilized people should not resort to _____ means to get their things done.
7. Literate people should teach _____ people to read and write.
8. Driving vehicle with license is legal but without license is _____.
9. Man is Mortal but his good deeds are _____.
10. God appeared before the sage, granted his wish and _____.

SUFFIXES

Suffixes are the set of words that are added at the end of words to get new words.

SUFFIXES	MEANINGS		EXAMPLES
Ment	Condition of	ಆ ರೀತಿಯಿರುವುದು	Argument, punishment
Ness	State of being	ಆ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು	Awareness, sadness
Ship	Position held	ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು	Friendship, ownership
ity / ty	Quality of	ಆ ಗುಣ ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು	Inactivity
er / or	One who	ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು	Teacher, narrator
Ism	Belief	ನಂಬಿಕೆ	communism
Ist	One who	ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು	Chemist, plagiarist
Stion / tion	State of being	ಆ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು	Transition, concession

Fill in the blanks with correct prefixes to the underlined word to make them opposite / antonym

- India won the champion_____ at Sharjah.
- She looked at her reflection ____ in the mirror.
- The rate of employ_____ in India has been rising steadily.
- Why are you afraid of the examina_____.
- The teach_____ is teaching English now.
- The aware_____ of covid -19 symptoms is very important.

LINKING WORDS (CONJUNCTIONS)

And	ಮತ್ತು	After	ಆನಂತರ	Not only... But also ಅದಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ...ಇದೂ ಸಹಿತ	
That	ಅದು	So	ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ		
Because	ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ	Though	ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ/ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ	But	ಆದರೆ
Both	ಅವೆರಡೂ	As	ಅದಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ	If	ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ
Then	ಹಾಗೆಆಗಿದ್ದರಿಂದ	Or	ಅಥವಾ	When	ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ
Yet	ಅದಾದನಂತರವೂ	For	ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ	with	ಜೊತೆಗೆ

Some more examples: -

Although, after, before, because, how, if, once, since, so that, until, unless, when etc.

Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

1. Swami rose silently _____ tiptoed to his bed in the passage.
2. _____ you work hard, you will pass your exam.
3. She can paint well, _____ she can't cook.
4. Don Anselmo sold island _____ he didn't sell his trees.
5. Every person in Rio en Medio born _____ the railroad came to Santa Fe owns a tree in that orchard.
6. The doctors had shaken their heads Smitha _____ her parents could understand.
7. It's a nice gift _____ I don't like it.
8. Sathish couldn't talk freely with anyone _____ he was unable to hear a single word.
9. She is _____ intelligent _____ beautiful.
10. Raju _____ Ravi are best friends. Raju is hardworking _____ Ravi is lazy.
11. _____ Raju is a poor man, he is generous.
12. You will pass the exam _____ you work hard.
13. Ram left early _____ he was afraid of missing the train.
14. We shall stay here _____ you return.
15. _____ I was writing my homework, my father brought snacks.

PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object.

Here is a list of commonly used prepositions:

above, across, against, along, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, by, down, from, in, into, near, of, off, on, to, toward, under, upon, with and within.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions.

1. We were _____ the meeting, when you called me.
2. Ambedkar had an insatiable thirst _____ books.
3. Anant was awake, breathing the oxygen _____ the cylinder.
4. There was thunderous applause _____ the vast audience and it lasted _____ two minutes.
5. Minister felt nervous _____ the sight _____ a huge audience.
6. The birds are flying _____ the hills.
7. We go to school _____ 10 o'clock.
8. KRS is built _____ the river Cauveri.
9. He is an MA _____ History.
10. Write an Essay _____ Covid 19, a pandemic.
11. Many of his friends went _____ him _____ their problems.
12. My sister has been living in France _____ two years.
13. She comes _____ a big family.
14. I have two pairs of new shoes for the picnic. What _____ you?
15. I am fond _____ music and dance.

` IF ` CONDITION

THERE ARE 4 'IF' CONDITIONS

I Match the followings

A

1. First conditional
2. Second conditional
3. Third conditional
4. Fourth conditional

B

- a. Simple present + Simple present
- b. Past perfect + would have+v3
- c. Simple Past + would + verb
- d. Simple present + will/wont + verb

II Fill in the blanks with correct 'If clause'

1. If I have camera I ____ take photos.
2. If I had camera I ____ take photos.
3. If I had saved money I ____ bought camera.

III Read the conversation and choose the correct If clause to complete it.

1. Hema: I wanted to buy a finger ring for my mother on her birthday.
Lata: Ok. Then why have you not bought yet?
Hema: I don't have enough money now, If I had saved money I ____ it for sure.
a) would have bought b) had bought
c) have had bought d) will have bought

2. Doctor: Why didn't you come yesterday?
Patient: Sorry sir, I had no money.
Doctor: If you had told me earlier I _____ not charged anything
a) would have b) will have
c) shall have d) may have

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

A sentence with a certain degree of adjective can be changed into the other two degrees without changing the meaning.

The Three Degrees are -

- 1) Positive Degree 2) Comparative Degree 3) Superlative Degree

Let's study them...

I Positive Degree. (No other+ noun + HV + as + adj +as + noun)

E.g.:- No other + player + was + as great as + Rahul Dravid

II Comparative Degree. (Noun + HV + adj (+er) + than any other + Noun)

E.g.:- Rahul Dravid + was + greater + than other + player

III Superlative Degree. (Noun + HV + the + adj (+est) + noun)

E.g:- Rahul Dravid + was + the + greatest + player

Examples:

- 1) No other peak is as high as Mt Everest. (PD)
 Mt Everest is higher than any other peak. (CD)
 Mt Everest is the highest peak. (SD)
- 2) Very few animals are as ferocious as tiger (PD)
 Tiger is more ferocious than most other animals. (CD)
 Tiger is one of the most ferocious animals. (SD)
- 3) No other bird is as beautiful as peacock in the world. (PD)
 Peacock is more beautiful than any other bird in the world. (CD)
 Peacock is the most beautiful bird in the world. (SD)

Change the following sentences into the other degrees.

- 1) Kalidas was the most famous Sanskrit poet in India.
- 2) No other city is as large as Tokyo in the world.
- 3) Diamond is more precious than most other things.
- 4) No other student was as intelligent as Naren in the class.
- 5) Jupiter is bigger than any other planet in the solar system.
- 6) Vatican City is the smallest country in the world.
- 7) No other actor was as talented as Dr Rajkumar in sandalwood.
- 8) 'Naakutanti' is one of the best works in Kannada literature.
- 9) Duryodhana was worse than any other Kourava.
- 10) Very few snakes are as poisonous as king cobra.

LANGUAGE FUNCTION

The purpose/tone of the sentence (speaker) can be called as language function.

(ವಾಕ್ಯ ಹೇಳುವವನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ, ಧ್ವನಿ)

1. Choose the language function for the underlined sentence from the alternatives given below:

Digant: Hello Raj, why are you so dull? What can I do for you?

Raj: Would you help me by lending Rs. 50,000?

Digant: With pleasure.

- (A) Permission (B) Instruction (C) Ability **(D) Request.**

2. Poorvi: Can you run 100 meters in 9 seconds?

Lavanya: No, I can't.

(A) **ability** (B) suggestion (C) order (D) obligation

3. Old man: Excuse me, can you help me in locating the book, 'War and Peace'?

Librarian: Sure. Go to the sixth row and the book is on the third shelf.

Old man: Thank you very much.

(A) Advice (B) **Giving directions** (C) Order (D) Request.

4. Class teacher: Who will tell a story?

Students: Sir, Geetha.

Class teacher: Geetha, please tell a story.

(A) Order (B) **Request** (C) Obey (D) Advice.

5. Seetha: Can I go to tour, Mother?

Mother: Yes, my dear, you can.

(A) Agreeing (B) Asking for direction (C) **Giving Permission** (D) Guessing

6. Raju: Can I use your laptop?

Ravi: sure, why not?

(A) wish (B) Guessing (C) Refusal (D) **Seeking permission**

7. Vinuta: It is cloudy. It may rain.

Manjula: yes, I think so.

(A) request (B) **possibility** (C) wish (D) greeting

8. Guru: Where had the Head Master been?

COMBINING SENTENCES

Convert the following 'too...to--' sentence into 'so..that.. not ' structure and vice versa.

Examples:-

1. Ravi is too weak to run.
Ravi is so weak that he cannot run.

2. The Rolls-Royce is too expensive for me to buy.

The rolls Royce is so expensive that I cannot buy.

3. The weather was so bad that I couldn't travel.
The weather was too bad for me to travel.

4. The match was so tough that I couldn't win.

The match was too tough for me to win.

Change the following sentences using 'so...that...not'.

1. The bag was too heavy for the little boy to carry.
2. The problem was too complicated for the old man to solve.
3. Chinmayi is too strong to be defeated.
4. The roots of The Banyan tree are too strong to be de-rooted.

Change the following sentences using 'too...to'.

1. The origin of traditions is so mysterious that we cannot trace.
2. This year it is so cold that we cannot go for a holiday.

WORDS AS VERBS AND AS NOUNS

Use the given words as verbs and as nouns in sentences of your own:

1. Run Verb - The batsman couldn't <u>run</u> fast. Noun - Ranji made 58 <u>runs</u> .	2. Dinner Verb - I like to <u>dine</u> with my family. Noun - The table is set for <u>dinner</u> .
3. Produce Verb - The farmer <u>produces</u> food grains for us. Noun - Rangappa sells his agricultural <u>produce</u> in the local market. The <u>production</u> of garments has become cheap in the recent years	4. Wash Verb - We should <u>wash</u> our hands frequently. Noun - In the first <u>wash</u> my new dress got shrunk.

Use the following words as verbs and as nouns in your own sentences.

Blame, Drive, Sanitize, Walk, Conduct, Arrest

OPPOSITE WORDS OR ANTONYMS

Fill in the blanks with the opposite words to the underlined words.

e.g :- Nowadays, most of the students are very clever but a few are dull / dunce / foolish
or

The opposite word to be filled in the blank for the underlined word is dull / dunce / foolish.

1. Our Teacher **Always** speaks kindly. She **never** speaks harshly.
2. Don't **close** the window, Leave it **open**
3. The bird had **appeared** on the tree, as Satish started to draw it, it **disappeared** from the branch.
4. We should neither **borrow** nor **lend** blood but donate it.
5. Ranji's team **won** in the Saturdays cricket match and the opposite team **lost** the game.
6. Smitha's calculations are **accurate** but Sneha's calculations are **inaccurate**
7. Vishnu's father is a **legal** advisor, but his uncle is involved in **illegal** smuggling.
8. Cotton is **light**, iron is **hard/weight**
9. Riteesh is **kind** but Rajesh is **unkind/cruel**

10. I don't like dull colours, I like dark colours.
11. Peacock is a beautiful bird while owl is an ugly bird.
12. Climbing the stairs is ascending but coming down is descending.
13. Drivers prefer smooth roads to hard ones
14. Children should come forward to participate in the classroom activities but not go backward
15. Bengaluru is above the sea level, Kerala's Kuttanadu is below the sea level.
16. Sheela can remember stories but forget lessons.
17. Bharathi is tall but her sister is short
18. Raju is a strong boy but his friend is weak
19. Kavitha is regular to class but her sister is irregular
20. Sunitha is happy with her result but her friend Pragathi is unhappy.
21. I always get up at 5 O'clock in the morning but my brother never gets up at 5 O'clock.

CORRECT FORM OF VERBS

Note:-

- Understand the tense of the given sentence.
- Identify the number of the subject
- 'be' means 'be' group of helping verbs – is, am, are, was, were
- Based on the above points use the correct form of the given word.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Shyam ____ (clean) his taxi every day.
2. My father ____ (inspire) me to become a dancer.
3. The Chief Minister ____ (be + go) to New Delhi next Sunday to attend a conference.
4. The weather ____ (be) pleasant today. I ____ (will) like to take a stroll.
5. One of the boys ____ punished.
6. The next day as Smita and her father ____ (be + leave) for the Concert, her brother ____ (smile) and said, 'Enjoy yourself'.
7. I ____ (be) looking for a good job. Hope someone ____ (help) me.
8. Raju ____ (be + study) in 9th standard last year. Now, he ____ (be) in 10th standard.
9. Satish had ____ (discover) another past time which he could indulge in, ____ (sit) on his bed.
10. The thief ____ (be arrest) by the police. He ____ (steal) a golden necklace. Now he ____ (be) in jail.
11. Some of the boys ____ (be + play) cricket today. They ____ (be) in high spirits.
12. This news ____ (be) fake.
13. The Minister ____ (be + meet) party high command by tomorrow evening.
14. My sister's marriage ____ (be + arrange) to take place on 20th May.
15. They have ____ (draw) a beautiful picture.

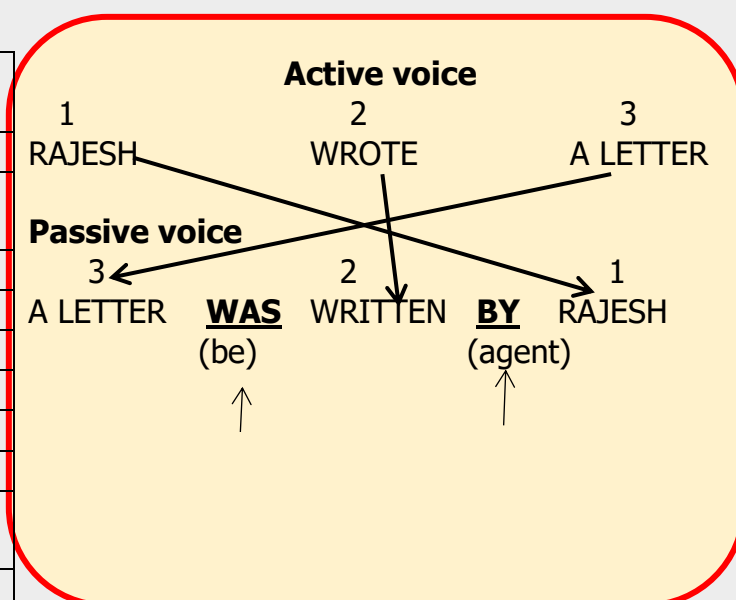
ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Rules for change active voice into passive voice :-

TENSES	ACTIVE VOICE (Question)	PASSIVE VOICE (Answer)
1.SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE	Subject + V ₁ + Object	Object (sub) + am/is/are + V ₃ +by+Subject(obj)
2.SIMPLE PAST TENSE	Subject + V ₂ + Object	Object (sub) + was/were + V ₃ +by+Subject(obj)
3.SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE	Subject + will/shall + V ₁ + Object	Obj (sub) +will be/shall be +V ₃ +by+Subject(obj)
4.PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE	Subject + am/is/are + V ₁ ing + Object	Object (sub) + am/is/are+ being +V ₃ +by+Subject(obj)
5.PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE	Subject + was/were + V ₁ ing + Object	Object (sub) + was/were + being +V ₃ +by+Subject(obj)
6.PRESENT PERFECT TENSE	Subject + have/has+V ₃ + Object	Obj (sub) + have been/has been+V ₃ +by+Subject(obj)
7.PAST PERFECT TENSE	Subject + had + V ₃ + Object	Object (sub) + had been+V ₃ +by+Subject(obj)
8.FUTURE PERFECT TENSE	Subject+will have/shall have+V ₃ +Object	Obj(sub)+will have been/shall have been+V ₃ +by+Subject(obj)

Clues to find out the right answer in options :-

Active voice	Passive voice
I	By me
We	By us
You	By you
He	By him
She	By her
It	By it
They	By them
Was/is/were/are/am	Was/is/are/am/were + being
Has/have	Has/have + been



e.g.:- I. Read the conversation:

Teacher : Teja, have you completed the homework?
Teja : Yes sir, I completed my homework.

The passive form of the underlined sentence is

- a) The homework had been completed by me b) The homework completed by me
c) The homework was completed by me d) The homework is being completed by me

Answer: - b) The homework has been completed by me

Questions for practice: -

1. They have completed the homework

- a) The homework had been completed by them
- c) The homework has been completed by them

(2017 April)

- b) The homework has been completed by them
- d) The homework is being completed by them

2. The chief guest distributed the prizes

- a) The Prizes were distributed by the Chief guest
- c) The Prizes have been distributed by the Chief guest

(2017 June)

- b) The Prizes are distributed by the Chief guest
- d) The Prizes are being distributed by the Chief

3. We are attending to that work now.

- a) That work was attended to now.
- c) That work is attended to now.

(2016 D.L.P)

- b) That work is being attended to now.
- d) That work will be attended to now.

4. Somebody has stolen it.

- a) It is stolen
- c) It was stolen

(2018 S.L.P)

- b) It has been stolen
- d) It had been stolen

5. I have bought all these dress

- a) All these dress have been bought by me
- c) All these dress has been bought by me

- b) All these dress had been bought by me
- d) All these dress were bought by me

6. I have solved all the problems

- a) All the problems had been solved by me
- c) All the problems were solved by me

(2017 Midterm)

- b) All the problems has been solved by me
- d) All the problems have been solved by me

7. She has given a book

- a) A book was given by her
- c) A book is given by her

- b) A book has been given by her
- d) A book will be given by her

8. I broke it while playing

- a) It is broken by me while playing
- c) It was broken by me while playing

- b) It had been broken by me while playing
- d) It is being broken by me while playing

9. She is singing a song

- a) A song is sung by her
- c) A song has sung by her

- b) A song was being sung by her
- d) A song is being sung by her

find the correct passive form for the underlined sentence from the choices.

10. Leela has written a book

- a) A book had been written by her
- c) A book has been written by her.

- b) A book is written by her
- d) A book will be written by her

11. Do the work

- a) Work is done by you
- c) Let me do the work.

- b) Work was done by you
- d) Let the work be done

12. I have written all the answers correctly

- a) All the answers are written correctly by me
- c) All the answers are being written correctly by me

- b) All the answers have been written correctly by me
- d) All the answers were written correctly by me

13. The students will like the new pattern.

- a) The new pattern will be liked by the students
- c) The new pattern is being liked by the students

- b) The new pattern would be liked by the students
- d) The new pattern can be liked by the students

14. The thieves planned the robbery very carefully.

- a) The robbery was planned by the thieves very carefully.
- b) The robbery will be planned by the thieves very carefully
- c) The robbery is planned by the thieves very carefully
- d) The robbery is being planned by the thieves very carefully

15. She is cooking food in the kitchen

- a) The food is being cooked by her
- b) The food was cooked by her
- c) The food was being cooked by her
- d) The food has been being cooked by her

REPORTED SPEECH

Speech:- Speech means a talk or a dialogue between two or more persons.

There are two kinds of speech

- 1. **Direct speech**
- 2. **Indirect speech**
- 3.

Direct speech:- Saying (quoting) the exact words of the speech is called the direct speech.

Indirect speech:- Quoting what a speaker said without using his exact words is called the indirect speech.

➤ Clues

S.I no	Direct speech	Indirect speech
1.	Write/writes (V1)	Wrote (V2)
2.	Wrote (V2)	Had + V3
3.	am	was
4.	is	was
5.	are	Was/were
6.	Was/were + ing	Had been + ing
7.	Have/has	had
8.	Has been/have been	Had been
9.	had	had
10.	Had been	Had been
11.	will	would
12.	shall	Should/would
13.	can	could
14.	may	might
15.	Have to/has to	Had to
16.	must	Had to
17.	should	Had to
18.	Do	Did/ V2
19.	does	Did/ V2
20.	did	Had +V3

3. Change of Pronouns

<u>Direct speech</u>	<u>Indirect Speech</u>
1. I	- he/she
2. My	- his/her
3. We	- they
4. Us	- them
5. Our	- their
6. You	- he/she/him/her
7. Your	- his/her/their
8. Me	- him/her
9. Myself	- himself/herself/themselves.

4. Change of Adverbs and Adjectives

<u>Direct speech</u>	<u>Indirect Speech</u>
1. Here	- there
2. Thus	- so
3. Come (form)	- go (form)
4. Just	- then
5. This	- that
6. It	- it
7. These	- those
8. Now	- then
9. Ago	- before
10. Today	- that day
11. Tomorrow	- the next day/the day before
12. Tonight	- that night
13. Yesterday	- the previous day or the day before
14. Next week	- the following week
15. Last night	- the previous night
16. Next day	- the day after

Questions for practice:-

I. Read the following conversation and rewrite into a reported speech :

e.g :-

Employer : Why did you leave your job?

Applicant : They didn't meet my requirement.

Answer:- An applicant went for an interview to an office. The employer asked why he had left his job.
The applicant replied that they had not met his requirement.

01 Raghu : How is your father, sir?

Kiran : He is doing good but his age is 100 years.

Answer:- Raghu asked Kiran how his father father.

Kiran replied that he was doing good and his age was 100 years.

02 Balu : Did you buy a Ford car?

Satish : My father wants me to buy a Maruthi car.

Answer :- Balu after greeting Satish asked him if he had bought a Ford car.

Satish replied that his father wanted him to buy a Maruthi car.

03 Father : Go to the railway station at 4 P.M. and bring your grandpa.

Ravi : I will daddy, don't worry.

Ans:- **Father asked Ravi to go to the Railway station at 4 pm and to bring his grandpa.
Ravi Replied that he would and not to worry.**

04 Anil : At what time will you meet me at the Airport?

Ravi : I will be there at 5 P.M

Ans:- **Anil asked Ravi at what time he would meet him at the Airport.
Ravi replied that he would be there at 5pm.**

05 Raju : Are you working in this company?

Rakesh : Yes, I am. I joined this firm last year.

Ans:- **Raju asked Rakesh if he was working in that company.
Ravi agreed and replied that he was and he had joined that firm the previous year.**

06. Latha : What are you doing?

Nikhitha : I am completing my maths homework?

Ans:- **Latha asked Nikhitha what she was doing.
Nikhitha replied that he was completing her maths homework.**

07 Parent : How is my son doing?

Teacher : He is doing very well.

Ans:- **Parent asked teacher how his son was doing.
Teacher replied that he was doing very well.**

08 Kalpana : When did you purchase this new dress?

Ranjitha : I purchased it yesterday.

Ans:- **Kalpana asked Ranjitha when she had purchased that new dress.
Ranjitha replied that she had purchased it the previous day.**

09 Kavitha : Where are you going today?

Pallavi : I am going to mysore today.

**Kavitha asked Pallavi where he was going that day.
Pallavi replied that he was going to Mysore that day.**

10 Akhila : May I come in , sir?

Teacher : Yes, You may come in.

Ans:- **Akhila asked teacher if he might come in.
Teacher agreed and replied that he might come in.**

PROFILE WRITING

Clues:-

- **What you need is – is, am, are, was, were, he, she, it, that, these, those to write a simple paragraph on any profile.**
- **Make simple sentences for each point.**
- **Arrange all sentences in a neat paragraph.**

For example: - here is a profile of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam. Write it in a paragraph.

1. (a) full name : Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam
- (b) Born : 15 October 1931, Rameshwaram
- (c) Education : Aerospace Engineering, Madras Institute of Technology.
- (d) Awards : Bharat Ratna , Veer Savarkar Award, Hoover Medal , Padma Vibhushan etc.,
- (e) Died : 27 July 2015 Shillong

Dr APJ Abdul Kalam's full name **is** Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam. **He was** born on 15 October, 1931 in Rameshwaram. **His** educational qualifications **were** Aerospace Engineering from the Madras Institute of technology. **He** won the Bharat Ratna, Veer Savarkar Award, Hoover Medal, Padma Vibhushan and many more. **He** died on 27 July 2015 in Shillong.

Following is some profiles. Write them in paragraphs.

2. **Kamala Das:** Pen name Madhavi Kutty

Born : 31 March, 1934, Punneyurkulam

Spouse: Madhava Das

Awards: Kerala state Film Award for Best story

Works: My Story, Ente Katha, The Old Playhouse, etc

Died : 31 May ,2009 , Pune.

3. **Sudha Murthy**

Born : 19 August 1950, Shiggaon

Spouse: Mr Narayan Murthy

Education: Engineering Bhoomareddy College of Engineering and Technology

Profession: Engineering tutor, Author, social worker, etc

4. **Dr Ravish Hegde**

Born : 26 November, 1954 , Udupi

Educational qualification : M.A(English) ,M.Phil and Ph.D.

Profession : Professor of English, Mangalore University.

Achievements : Seminar at the International Teachers' Conference, 2010, Berlin.

Notable service : teachers English to the rural students free of cost.

DEVELOPING A STORY

Clues:-

- Use simple past verbs.
- Make a logical links between the points.
- Cover all points given in the clues.

Some examples are given here...

1. In a village – a clever elephant – there- a river near by - go for bath daily – passing by a tailor shop – the tailor – bananas daily – one day not given bananas – pricked needle- elephant angry – came with muddy water in its trunk – sprayed – tailor's shop dirty – he repented.

Ans: Once there lived a clever elephant in a village. He used to a river for bath daily. After the bath he was passing by a tailor's shop. The tailor gave him bananas to eat daily. One day the tailor was not in a good mood. The elephant came as usual. The tailor did not give him bananas. He pricked the elephant's trunk with needle. The elephant felt angry. He went to the river and came with muddy water in it's trunk. On his way back he stopped at the tailors shop. He sprayed all the muddy water on the tailor's shop. The tailor's shop was dirty. So, he repented.

2. A fox – hungry – couldn't find food – came to a village- grape garden – very happy – jumped – couldn't get – angry – sad grapes sour.

Ans: One day a fox was hungry. He went in search of food. But he couldn't find. At last he came to a village. There he saw a grape garden. He was very happy. He wanted to eat them. The grapes were high up. So he jumped again and again but in vain. He couldn't get. He felt angry and sad. He went away saying "these grapes are sour." **Moral ` Its easy to despise what you cannot have.'**

3. A lion asleep in a forest – awakened by a mouse – lion angry about to kill it with his paw – the mouse begs for mercy – promises to pay back his kindness – the lion caught in a trap – the mouse – gnaws, releases him – lion grateful to the mouse.

Ans : A lion was enjoying a sound sleep in the forest. A mouse ran across his body and awakened him. The lion got angry and about to kill it. The mouse pleaded for mercy. The mouse also promised the lion that it would pay back his kindness. The lion forgave it and let it go. Some months later the same lion was caught in the trap. The lion roared loudly. Hearing the lion's roar the mouse came up to the lion and began to gnaw the ropes of the trap. It cut the ropes and set the lion free. The lion was very grateful to the mouse.

Moral ` Mercy is rewarded.'/ `Do well and have well.'

4. A thirsty crow – hot summer – searched for water - didn't get – saw a jar – little water – thought of a plan – dropped small stones – water came up – drank water – away happily.

Ans : It was a hot summer. A crow was very thirsty. He searched for water everywhere but didn't get. At last he saw a jar. The jar had very little water at the bottom. He thought of a plan. He picked up some small stones and dropped them into the jar one by one. The water came up. He drank the water and flew away happily.

Moral ` Where there is a will, there is a way.'

5. In a distant village – farmer – a magical hen – one golden egg – everyday – the richest man – greedy – thought of an idea – take out all the eggs – big knife – cut her stomach – no eggs – hen died – moral.

Ans: A farmer was lived in a distant village. He had a magical hen. The hen laid one golden egg every day. He sold the egg and became very rich soon. He was a greedy. A wicked idea came to his mind. He thought

that the hen had many golden eggs inside it. He wanted all the golden eggs at the same time. So, he took a big knife and cut the hen's stomach, but found no eggs. The hen was dead.

Moral 'Greed is a curse.' / 'Never be greedy'.

6. A poor wood cutter – cutting wood – tree on a river bank – axe fell into the river – goddess – golden axe – refused – silver axe – refused – wooden axe – accepted- goddess gave golden and silver axes – blessing – moral.

Ans: One day a poor wood cutter was cutting wood on the bank of a river. Suddenly his axe fell into the river. The river was deep. He could not take his axe out. He sat on the bank and began to weep. The goddess of water appeared him and asked the reason of his weeping. She dived into the water and brought a golden axe. The wood cutter refused to take it. She again dived and brought a silver axe. The wood cutter refused to take it. Then she brought an wooden axe. The wood cutter accepted gladly. The goddess was much pleased. She gave him golden and silver axes. **Moral 'Honesty is the best policy.'**

Complete the story using the following clues:-

1. Three friends – two geese, a tortoise – decide to migrate – food, water – geese fly – tortoise can't – devise a way – carry tortoise – hold stick with their beaks – tortoise not to speak – hold the middle of the stick – children clap – tortoise angry – bursts out – fell – moral.
2. Once- crow found – piece of cheese- comforted herself on a bench- before eating- fox passed by- fox saw piece of cheese- mouth watered- somehow I could get- ideas flashed- your voice sweet and melodious- oblige me- a song- crow smarter- placed cheese under her foot- asked- shall I sing?

PICTURE READING

Clues:-

- Study the given picture properly.
- Try to guess what it is about.
- Write down key points that you see in the picture.
- Use each point in a sentence.
 - You can begin your sentences like- There is a/ There are....., The man / woman is doing....., This picture is about..... We can see..... in the picture.



This picture is about school going. There is a woman. And there is a girl. The girl is wearing a uniform dress. The woman is wearing a saree. The woman is holding the bag. The woman is taking the girl to school.

Study the given pictures and write a paragraph about them separately.



ESSAY

Clues:-

- Make all the key points you recall at that time on the given topic
- Make one or two introductory sentence/s
- Arrange the related points and make sentences each point.
- Write each related points group in separate paragraph.
- Close the essay with your personal opinion on the topic.

Here are some essays for you to practice...

1. COVID-19 A PANDEMIC:

Today the whole world is living under the threat of covid-19 pandemic. This is the most contagious disease, cause illness in human and animals. Now it has been spread allover the world. Every country is suffering a lot from it.

Covid- 19 is a disease caused by the corona virus. The first victim of covid- 19 found in china's Wuhan city in Dec 2019. And the first case in India is found January-2020. This disease mainly infects the respiration system of human body. Its common symptoms may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose and all cold symptoms. This disease spread from others who have the virus. This disease spread from person to person. This virus is mainly transmitted through contact. The incubation period of this disease is 1 to 14days. The sad thing is that, medicine for this disease is still not available. Scientist around the world are busy in inventing medicine for covid-19 disease.

Millions of human being has lost their lives around the earth. It is causing enormous damage to lives as well as economy of all nations. We can prevent this disease by taking simple precaution like washing hands with soap often; sanitizing and wearing mask, maintaining social distance. Everyone must remember that 'CARE IS BETTER THAN CURE.

2. USES OF INTERNET

Internet is one thing that we cannot imagine our lives without. It is used in every sphere of life. It has brought the world closer. It is the invention of modern and high technology science. It provides us amazing facility of searching any information from any corner of the world by any one. Using internet we can send any big or small message, information very quickly within seconds to anyone's computer, mobile or other digital device like tablets, P.C etc. It is a vast storage of information as it has more than billions of running websites related to the domestic, business, academic, governmental etc. We can say it is a network of networks. It is also a great source of entertainment. In today's times when everyone is busy with their own lives, internet can prove to be our best friend. From e-book to movies to music – everything we need for entertainment is available on the internet.

3. IMPORTANCE OF SPORTS AND GAMES

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

4. WATER POLLUTION

Water is essential to all living beings. We get water from wells, tanks and rivers. Availability of pure drinking water is becoming difficult these days. Because, water is being polluted by many. Urbanization and industrialization are the two chief factors for the pollution of water. The domestic sewage, chemical wastes from industries and factories, chemicals used by the farmers to grow food, cattle dung and fodder wastes are being washed off into the river and thus water is polluted.

Water pollution has been causing a number of problems to human beings, plants and animals. Plants grow with the help of polluted water are indirectly poisoning animals and human beings. Polluted water may cause Cholera, Dysentery, Jaundice, Typhoid etc. In the polluted rivers and seas fishes, birds, whales etc die.

To prevent water pollution we must purify rivers using chemicals, control the use of dangerous pesticides and insecticides and spread the message of clean water.

5. SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN

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

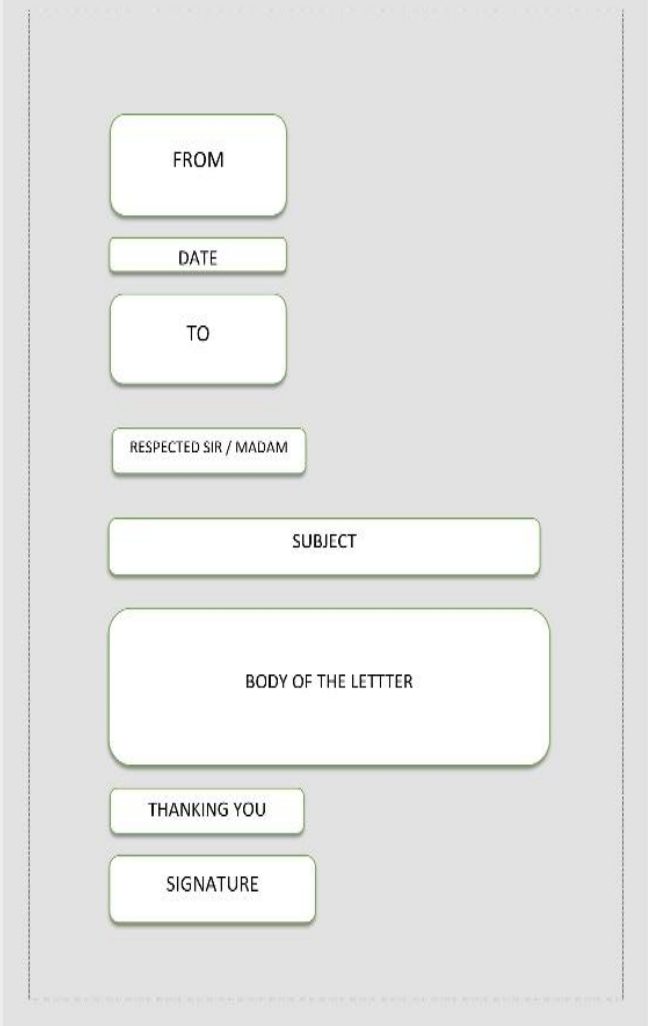
LETTER WRITING

There are mainly 2 types letters.

1. **Formal letter** and **Informal letter**

Today lets know about the formal letter.

I. Draw lines to Match the boxes in **column A** with the topic in **column B**

 <p>FROM</p> <p>DATE</p> <p>TO</p> <p>RESPECTED SIR / MADAM</p> <p>SUBJECT</p> <p>BODY OF THE LETTER</p> <p>THANKING YOU</p> <p>SIGNATURE</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Date 2. Salutation 3. Body of the letter 4. Complementary closure 5. Sender's address 6. Signature line 7. Receiver's address 8. Salutation 9. Subject line 10. Concluding remarks
A	B

Lets practice with one example...

Follow these steps:-

1. Identify the addresses.

3. Complete the clues

2. Identify the subject

4. Write in the exact format.

Imagine that you are **Ramesh / Sita** from **GHS Ajjihalli, Davangere**. Write a letter to **your Head master requesting 2 days of leave** to attend your sister's marriage.

From

Ramesh / Sita ,
10th standard,
GHS Ajjihalli,
Davngere.

14th January,

To

The Head Master,
GHS Ajjihalli,
Channagiri.

Respected Sir/madam,

Subject: Requesting 2 days of leave.

Sir, as I have to attend my sister's marriage, I could not attend the classes. So please sanction me 2 days of leave from 14th July to 16th July.

Thanking you

Yours Faithfully
Ramesh / Sita.

DDPI OFFICE DAVANGERE, MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 1 -2021-22

Subject: SECOND LANGUAGE ENGLISH Subject Code : 31E

Time : 3 hrs. Max. Marks : 80

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 the alphabet.

4 x 1 = 4

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blank:

They aren't funny, _____

A. aren't they? B. do they? C. don't they? D. are they?

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

Preethi: Good morning, Sneha.

Sneha: very good morning.

Preethi: Let's not waste our time, shall we begin our work?

A) offering help B) Making suggestion c) seeking help d) praying

3. Fill in the blank using the appropriate word/words to complete if clause:

Meena : You look sad. Why are you worried Reena?

Reena : I didn't get a seat. If I had worked hard I..... got a seat in the college of fashion design.

a) would have b) should have c) could have d) might have

4. Read the given conversation and select the infinitive:

Mother: Vasuda, where are you going now?

Vasuda: I am going to the University to write the exam.

a) Going b) are c) am d) to write.

II. Do as directed:

12 x 1 = 12

5. Which one of the following words has three syllables?

Go, beautiful, intentional, implore

6. Write the correct form of the word given in bracket:

The(construct) of all his sentences is very clumsy.

7. Fill in the blank using suitable linker:

Everybody had heard of Einstein,hardly anyone could understand his Theory of Relativity.

8. Combine the word in column-A with its collocative word in column-B:

A

B

bitterly

[disappointed, accepted, accustomed]

9. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition:

They are playing _____ ground.

10. Identify the parts of speech of the underlined word:

Vishwanath is an industrious student.

11. Fill in the blank using correct article:

Chandrashekhara is President of our club.

12. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in bracket:

Ravisha _____ (be + study) in 10th standard last year.

13. Use the word, 'walking' as noun in own sentence:

14. Change into superlative degree:

No other city in the world is so big as London.

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

Sister : Brother, I need your help?

Brother : sister, I am busy right now. But I will request my friend, he will help you.

Sister : Oh ! Fine, thank you.

Brother : you are welcome.

16. Read the following conversation and change the underlined sentence into reported speech:

Child: I want a balloon, which I can release into the air.

Balloon man : Which colour balloon do you want?.

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

2 x 1 = 2

17. Swami felt cut off from humanity. She was pained and angry. He did not like the strain of cruelty he saw in his fathers nature. a) pronoun mistake to be corrected. b) Punctuational mistake to be corrected.

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

7 x 2 = 14

18. Why is Ambedkar remembered as the pilot of the drafting committee?

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

20. Why did Smitha get excited after reading the newspaper?

21. Aunt Sushila was a generous lady; how would you justify this statement?

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

23 Why were Babu and Manju a bit disappointed with the way the students were marching?

OR

What had the police expected about the way of protest?

24. Hanif was talented with varied talents and interests. How? OR

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

V. Answer the following questions in 5-6 sentences each :

2 x 3 = 6

25. How did Swami catch the burglar?

26. According to mother India, what is the vision of the future of India?

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

4 x 3 = 12

27. "I think it's astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for me. I can never repay Baleshwar".

a) Who is the Stranger here?

b) What was astonishing for the speaker?

c) Why couldn't she repay him?

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

a) Who are meant by 'you' and 'I' here?

b) What was the speaker's decision?

c) What made him get upset with the speaker?

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

a) Why do you think Satish's father encouraged him to read?

b) How did reading influence Satish?

c) Was Satish successful in reading?

30. 'A song bathed in the stainless blue Unvapouring in the void?'

a) Who is the speaker?

b) When does the speaker make the statement?

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

VII. Given below is a profile of CV Raman. Write a paragraph using the clues given

below :

1 x 3 = 3

31. Date of Birth : 07th Nov 1888

Parents : Chandrasekhar Iyer and Parvathi Ammal

Nationality : Indian

College : Presidency college Chennai 1907

Contribution : Scattering of light

Awards : Nobel prize for physics 1930

VIII. Develop a story using the clues given below:

1 x 3 = 3

32 A shepherd boylooked after a flock of sheep cried wolf? For fun..... neighbours gathered in a large number no wolf the boy laughed at them..... one day wolf really came the boy cried for help..... neighbours didn't believe him..... the wolf killed the boy and his sheep.

IX. Study the picture given below:

1 x 3 = 3

33. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.



X. Quote from memory :

1 x 4 = 4

34. O say what _____ It is enthroned _____
 _____ enjoy, OR _____ himself;
 what are _____ And earthly _____
 _____ blind boy. _____ justice.

XI. 35. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : 2 x 2 = 4

George Washington was the first President of the United States of America. He was born over two hundred years ago in the state of Virginia on February 22. When George was a boy, he had lots of fun exploring the woods and forests near his home.

He enjoyed hunting, boating, and fishing. He lived on a farm and helped his father with the chores that needed to be done. George went to school until he was 14 years old. His favourite subject was Mathematics. George was a good, quiet boy who got along well with others.

George grew up to be a tall and strong man. He joined the military. He was a great leader and helped with many battles. He is best remembered as a leader of the continental army. He helped the Americans win the revolutionary war against Great Britain for independence

Questions.

- a) Why is George best remembered?
- b) How did he help the Americans?

XII. Answer the following question in about 8-10 sentences:

1 x 4 = 4

36. Write the substance of the poem "Grandma climbs a tree". OR
 The pathetic figure of Jazz player is lifted by his music. Justify.

XIII. Write an essay on any one of the following:

1 x 4 = 4

37. a) Ban on plastic.
- b) National Festivals.
- c) Corruption hinders a country's growth.

XIV. Write a letter using the information given below:

1 x 5 = 5

38. Imagine you are Sumit / Suma studying in Government High school, Chitradurga
 Write a letter to your friend about your school trip to Mysore. Or
 Write a letter to Chairman, Municipality, Chitadurga, complaining about water problem

DDPI OFFICE DAVANGERE, MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 2 -2021-22

Subject: SECOND LANGUAGE ENGLISH Subject Code: 31E

Time : 3 hrs. Max. Marks : 80

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 the alphabet. 4 x 1 = 4

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blank :

She plays the piano, _____?

- A. did she B. didn't she C. does she D. doesn't she

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

Student : May I get in Sir?

Teacher : Yes, come in.

Student : Thank You sir.

- A. Apologizing B. Requesting C. Refusing D. Seeking permission

3. Fill in the blank using the appropriate word/words to complete the if clause :

Neighbour: Hi Ranjith, Did you get a seat in the college you desired ?

Ranjith : No uncle, my application was rejected due to my low scores.

Neighbour : I am sorry to hear this. If you had worked harder, you got a seat in the college.

- A. would not have B. would have C. will have D. should have.

4. Identify the parts of speech and fill in the blank:

Shila sings melodiously. The word melodiously is a _____

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

II. Do as directed:

12 x 1 = 12

5. Combine the word in column-A with its collocative word in column-B

A

B

Sticky

[situation, area, condition, air]

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

large, beautiful, junction, dabble.

7. Identify the infinitive in the given sentence:

We have decided to work for the department, but some of them were mum.

8. Fill in the blank using correct article:

Veena wants to beengineer.

9. Fill in the blank with appropriate homophone:

The children got..... (**Bored, board**) during the lecture.

10. Fill in the blank using suitable linker:

.....the watch was expensive, Ramesh bought it.

11. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition:

India became a Republic 26th January 1950.

12. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in bracket:

He(live) with his parents at the moment.

13. Use the word "Run" as verb in a meaningful sentence:

14. Change the sentence into superlative degree:

Goa is smaller than any other state in India.

15. Combine the following sentence using too....to:

The coffee is very hot. I cannot drink it.

16. Change the following sentence in to indirect speech:

The teacher said, "Help others, the God will help you".

III. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it in the answer booklet: **2 x 1 = 2**

17. When we speak about saying or doing things better, a question arises about comparission, because better usually follows 'than'?

a) spelling mistake to be corrected. b) Punctuational mistake to be corrected.

IV. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentence each: **7 x 2 = 14**

18. How did the fourteenth amendment to the US Constitution and Mahatma Phule influence Ambedkar?

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

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

21. What was the daring thought that came to Smita?

22. 'The neighbours could not believe their eyes'. Why do you think they felt like this?

23. How do you know that Mohan's mother was supportive of their struggle? OR

What suspicion did the police have about the mysterious parcel?

24. Hanif was a young man with varied talents and interest. Justify this statement.? OR

What were the dreams of Hanif? Do you think they were fulfilled?

V. Answer the following questions in 5-6 sentences each: **2 x 3 = 6**

25. 'Physical disability is no barrier to success to Satish'. Justify.

26. Describe the picture of India from the poet's view in the poem 'Song of India'.

VI. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: **4 x 3 = 12**

27. "Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?"

a) Who gave this suggestion?

b) Why did he give this suggestion?

c) What did the listener actually want to become later in his life?

28. "Oh I could not thank him"

a) Who was not thanked?

b) Why should he be thankful?

c) Why could not he thank him?

29. "The trees in the orchard are not mine."

a) Who is the speaker here?

b) According to the speaker, who else do the trees belong to?

c) Why does he feel that the trees don't belong to him?

30. "Sing of the filth and the dirt

That foul may sylvan retreats"

a) Who makes this statement?

b) To whom is it addressed?

c) Why do you think she wants him to sing of filth and dirt?

VII. Given below is a profile. Write a paragraph using the clues given below: 1 x 3 = 3

31. Name : Rahul Dravid

Date of birth : 11th Jan 1973

Place of birth : Indore

Nick name : The great Wall Of India

Occupation : A Great Indian cricketer

Role : Right hand batsman, wicket keeper

Achievements : I C C hall of fame, cool cricketer

Hobbies : listening music, reading novels

VIII. Develop a story using the clues given below :

1 x 3 = 3

32. Once- a wood cutter- poor man- went to forest- collecting wood, -sell to the market-one day- axe- fell into the water- Goddess appeared golden axe- silver axe- his iron axe- accepted- blessed- gave all axes- lived happily.

IX. Study the picture given below :

1 x 3 = 3

33. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.



X. Quote from memory:

1 x 4 = 4

34. The quality of _____

_____ mightiest; it becomes

OR

My day or night _____

_____ I often hear

XI. 35. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : 2 x 2 = 4

The Abacus is the earliest form of a mechanical computer invented more than 5000 years ago, probably in China, it consists of a wooden frame with coloured beads that can be moved parallel rods. Calculations are made by moving the beads up and down.

The Abacus is still being used in the far east and in Russia. A skilled operator can make calculations at least as quickly as a pocket calculator. As recently in 1983 more than two million of these were being produced. Each year in Japan, where they are known as 'Sorobans'

a) What does an Abacus consist of?

b) How is the Abacus useful?

XII. Answer the following question in about 8-10 sentences: 1 x 4 = 4

36. Express in your own words that the poet's grandmother was different from other women of her age..

OR

Explain the physical appearance and the feelings of the Jazz player

XIII. Write an essay on any one of the following: 1 x 4 = 4

37. a) 'Clean India Campaign'

b) 'Influence of smart phones' (positive and negative impact)

c) pollution

XIV. Write a letter using the information given below: 1 x 5 = 5

38. Imagine that you are Swathi / Shankar, studying in Government High School, Sringeri.

Write a letter to your father about your achievement in FA's and preparatory exams. OR

Write a letter to the president of town panchayath regarding supply of clean drinking water to your school.

PASSING (ABRIDGED) PACKAGE**POEMS FOR MEMORISATION****QUALITY OF MERCY**

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
 It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
 Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
 '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 god 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 shows likest God's
 When mercy seasons justice.

By:- William Shakespeare**THE BLIND BOY**

O say what is that thing call'd light,
 which I must ne'er enjoy,
 what are the blessings of the sight,
 O tell your poor blind boy

You talk of wondrous things you see,
 you say sun shines bright;
 I feel him warm, but how can he
 Or make it day or night?

My day or night myself I make,
 When'er I sleep or play;
 And could ever keep awake
 With me 'twere always day

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

By:- Colley Cibber

A Hero

Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences: (2 Mark Questions)

**1. Swami 's father drew his attention to a report in the newspaper. What was the report about?
OR**

What was the special news about the bravery of a village lad?

Ans.: The newspaper report was about the **bravery of a village boy** who had come **face to face with a tiger** while returning home by the jungle path.

2. How did Swami's classmates, teachers and the headmaster congratulate him?

Ans.: Swami's classmates looked at him **with respect**. His **teachers patted** his back. The headmaster said that Swami was **a true scout**.

3. What was the challenge of Swami 's father to him? OR What was the frightful proposition given to Swami?

Ans: Swami's father challenged him **to sleep alone in his office room** that night which seems a frightful proposition to Swami. Swami always slept beside his grandmother, so **any change in this arrangement made him frightful**.

4. Why were congratulations showered on Swami? OR How did Swami become A Hero overnight?

Ans: Swami **had bitten the burglar** thinking him the devil. Then the burglar's cry made Swami's father and others **rush to him and arrest**. So, congratulations were showered on Swami.

5. Swami had a nightmare when he was sleeping in the office room. What was it?

Ans.: Swami dreamt that **a tiger was chasing** him. He **desperately tried to escape** but **his feet did not move**. The tiger was at his back. He could hear its claws scratching.

6. What comment did Swami make when he heard the newspaper report? OR How did his view differ from that of his father?

Ans: Swami **felt** that it was not possible for **a boy** to fight a tiger and he must have been a **strong and grown-up** person who had done this. His father disagreed saying that **strength and age are not so important**. What really needed was **courage**.

7. What desperate attempts did Swami make to escape from sleeping alone in the office?

OR What were the excuses asked by Swami in order to escape from sleeping alone?

OR What did Swami tell his father about the office room?

Ans: Swami said that he would sleep alone from **the first of next month**. He also said that the office was **dusty** and there might be **scorpions** behind his law books.

8. Do you think Swami really wanted to join the police? If not, what did he want to be?

Ans: No, Swami was not **interested to join the police**. He wanted to become an **engine driver, railway guard or a bus conductor**.

Extract based questions

1. "Aiyo! Something has bitten me"

a) Who said this? / Who does 'me' refer to? / Who made this cry?

Ans-The burglar

b) Who had bitten him?

Ans- Swami

c) What was the result of it?

Ans- The burglar was arrested

II. Answer the following in 5-6 sentences: (3 Mark Questions)

1. A report about a boy in the newspaper was an unexpected event in Swami's life. Justify. OR How do you say the newspaper report was a turning point in Swami's life?

Ans: The newspaper carried a **report** about a **village lad** who **had fought bravely against a tiger**, while he was returning home by the jungle path. Swami argued that **a boy could not fight a tiger**, he had to **be a strong, grown-up person**. His **father disagreed** saying that **courage was more important**. Swami did not agree. His father challenged him to show his courage **by sleeping alone** in the office that night. While Swami was sleeping there, he saw a dark figure **thinking it the devil**. Swami **dug his teeth** into its leg. But he was a **notorious burglar** whose **loud cry** brought others to the scene. The burglar was **caught**, and Swami became **a hero overnight**.

2. Narrate how a coward boy Swami became a hero overnight?

OR What were the dreadful experiences that Swami had when he was sleeping alone?

Ans: Swami **had to sleep** in the office room **inevitably**. He spent that night with the **fear of the devils** and the **nightmares**. Then He saw **something moving** in darkness. He thought that his end had come, and the devil had come to carry him away. Finally, as an attempt for survival he hugged it with all his might and **used his teeth as a mortal weapon** on it. It was **not the devil but the burglar** who cried with agony and fell amidst the furniture with a bleeding ankle. The **notorious house breaker of the district** **was arrested** by the police. The police were **grateful** to him. Thus, unknowingly Swami **became a hero overnight**.

GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREES

- Ruskin Bond, in this poem, tells us how his grandmother had a passion for climbing any kind of trees.
- She learnt it from her brother at the age of 6 and continued even at 62.
- When all the family members went to the town, she climbed the tree and slipped and couldn't come back.
- She was rescued (saved) and the doctor advised her to rest for a week, it was a period of hell for her.
- After her recovery, she asked for a treehouse.
- The poet's father made her a tree house and she stayed there happily

THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS

Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences:

(2 Mark Questions)

1. How did Roma fall on the tracks?

Ans: Roma had **squeezed** herself near the door of the **crowded ladies' compartment** of a Mumbai local train. Suddenly she **got pushed, lost her foothold** and was **thrown out of the coach**.

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

Ans: 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 it lacked facilities. So, he **drove them to a bigger hospital** where she could be treated well.

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

Ans: 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.

4. After Roma's recovery, what did she say about Baleshwar?

Ans: Roma was surprised 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.

5. Baleshwar had a good memory. Do you agree with this? Give examples to support your view.

Ans: 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. So, **he was able to contact Dinesh** and inform him about the accident.

6. 'Take the girl to Airoli', Suggested the cop. But Baleshwar disagreed. Why did he do so?
OR

Why did Baleshwar refuse to take Roma to Airoli?

Ans: 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.

Extracts

1. "There is a girl by the tracks!"

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans- passengers of the train

b) Who is the 'girl' referred here?

Ans- Roma Talreja

c) Why was she by the tracks?

Ans- she had slipped down from the moving train.

2. "let's go and help her"

a) What happened there?

Ans- A girl fell down from the moving train.

b) Why did they have to help?

Ans- Because she needed help as she fell down from the train.

c) Who should go there?

Ans- Other passengers of the train.

3. "Take the girl to Airoli, suggested cop, there is a hospital there". But Baleshwar disagreed.

a) Who is the girl here?

Ans- Roma Talreja

b) Why did Baleshwar disagree to his suggestions?

Ans- Because Airoli was a far place. She needed quick treatment.

c) What did he do then?

Ans- He took her to a nearby hospital.

4. "Oh I could not thank him"

a) Who was not thanked?

Ans- The tempo truck driver.

b) Why should he be thankful?

Ans- Because the truck driver helped in taking the injured girl to hospital.

c) Why could not he thank him?

Ans- Truck driver went off without any mention.

5. "I think it's astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for me. I can never repay Baleshwar"

a) Who is the stranger here?

Ans- Baleshwar Mishra

b) What was astonishing for the speaker?

Ans- A stranger saving her life.

c) Why couldn't she repay him? Ans- It was the greatest help /He saved her life.

6. "I can't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there"

a) Why was Baleshwar there? Ans- Baleshwar was going back home by another train.

b) When was this statement made? Ans- When Roma fully recovered from her injuries

c) What would have happened if he had not come there? Ans- She could have died.

7. " I hope I am not too late"

a) Who do 'I' refer here? Ans- Baleshwar Mishra

b) Why did he hope so? Ans- Because she had a severe fall from the moving train.

c) What did he do? Ans- He jumped quickly to save her life.

8. " Chacha can I borrow your mobile"

a) Who wanted the mobile? Ans- Baleshwar Mishra

b) Who is the 'Chacha' here? Ans- The truck driver

c) Why did he want the mobile? Ans- To inform Roma's family about her accident.

9. "It's a regular scene"

a) What is the regular scene referred to here? Ans: People rush to catch train.

b) Where can one find this regular scene? Ans- At metropolitan cities.

c) Why is it a regular scene? Ans- Because of more population.

10. "There is a girl by the track", the voices cried out

a) Who is the girl mentioned here? Ans- Roma Talreja

b) Who's voices were those? Ans- Other passengers of the train

b) Why did the voices cry out? Ans- They saw the falling of the girl by the train.

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

a) Why was his heart hammering his chest? Ans- He had seen an accident.

b) Why did he shove off the train? Ans- to save the girl

c) His heart hammering his chest, what does it say about him? Ans- He was a kind-hearted person.

12. "Please help to take her to a hospital."

a) Who is the speaker? Ans- Baleshwar Mishra

b) Who does 'her' refer to? Ans- Roma Talreja

c) Why did he take her to the hospital? Ans- She was severely injured

13. "I can never repay Baleshwar."

a) Who is Baleshwar? Ans- The boy who saved Roma's life

b) Why can't she repay? Ans- Because it was the greatest help

c) Who is the speaker?

Ans- Roma Talreja

14. "My sister is injured, please help me take her to a hospital but no one stopped"

a) Who does 'sister' refer to here?

Ans- Roma Talreja

b) Who requested here?

Ans- Baleshwar Mishra

c) Why was she taken to a hospital?

Ans- she had head injury in the accident

15. "Behanji aap theek hai"

a) Who does Behanji refer to here?

Ans- Roma Talreja

b) Who is the speaker?

Ans- Baleshwar Mishra

c) Why was there no response?

Ans- She was unconscious

16. "There's a closer place I know of"

a) Who is the speaker of the above statement?

Ans- Baleshwar Mishra

b) Why did he choose that place?

Ans- Roma had head injury

c) What happened after going to that place?

Ans- She could get first aid help

The Gentleman of Rio en Medio

1. Explain briefly the appearance and manners of Don Anselmo?

Ans: Don Anselmo wore an **old, green faded coat**. His **gloves** were too **old and torn** and his **fingertips showed** through them and carried **a cane** which was **the skeleton of a worn – out umbrella**. When he entered the room, he **bowed** to all and slowly removed his hat and gloves.

2. What did the Americans discover after the survey? OR

The storyteller offered the old man almost the double of what he had quoted earlier. Why?

Ans: After the survey, the Americans **discovered** that Don Anselmo **owns more than eight acres** of land which extends across the river.

1. Why did the storyteller say that Americans are 'buena gente'?

Ans: The storyteller said that the Americans are '**buena gente**' because they **did not want to cheat** Don Anselmo and they were willing to pay Don Anselmo **twice the money** for his land.

2. Why do you think Don Anselmo did not sell the trees in the Orchard?

Ans: Don Anselmo planted **a tree for every born child** and so the trees in the Orchard belong to the **children** of Rio-en-Medio. Hence Don Anselmo could sell only the Orchard land but not the trees in the Orchard.

3. How do you say that Don Anselmo was generous?

OR 'Don Anselmo was a man of principles.' Justify.

Ans: Don Anselmo was generous and a man of principles. Because he was **a man of principles**, he **refused** to take **the extra money** offered by the Americans for his land.

Extracts

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

a) Who are meant by 'you' and 'I' here? Ans- Author/ storyteller/ A A. Sedillo and Don Anselmo

b) What was the speaker's decision?

Ans- He was not ready to get extra money from the Americans.

c) What made him get upset with the speaker? Ans- offer of the Double amount

2. "The trees in the orchard are not mine."

a) Who is the speaker here? Ans- Don Anselmo

b) According to the speaker, who else do the trees belong to?

Ans- To the children of Rio en medio

c) Why does he feel that the trees don't belong to him?

Ans- He had planted them on their birth. So, the trees belong to them.

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

a) Who does the old man refer to? Ans- Don Anselmo

b) What was the 'negotiation' about? Ans- The selling of the property of Don Anselmo

c) Why did it take months to come to an understanding? Ans- The old man was not in hurry

4. "I did not sell the trees in the orchard".

a) To whom did he say this? Ans- To the Americans and the mediator

b) Why didn't he sell the trees? Ans- Trees belonged to the children of the village

c) Who does 'I' refer here? Ans- Don Anselmo

5. "These Americans are Buena gente".

a) What is the meaning of Buena gente according to the text? Ans- Good people

b) Why did the speaker call Americans 'buena gente'? Ans- they didn't cheat and were kind-hearted.

c) Who is the speaker of the above sentence? Ans- Author / storyteller

6. "I argued with him but it was useless".

a) Who is the speaker here? Ans- Author/ storyteller

b) Who did he speak to? Ans- Don Anselmo

c) What was the argument about? Ans- About the extra land and extra money

7. Behind him walked one of his innumerable kin- a dark young man with eyes like a gazelle.

a) Who does 'him' refer to in this context? Ans- Don Anselmo

b) What does 'Gazelle' mean? Ans- A deer

c) From which lesson the lines are extracted? Ans- Gentleman of Rio en medio

The Song of India

1. The poem, The Song of India, is a conversation between mother India and the poet, Gokak.
2. The poet is proud of his country and is in all praise about her natural beauty whereas the mother is concerned about the beggar and the leper and the dirt and the filth around.
3. The poet is proud about the rock cut temples, the martyrs of the nation and the prophets and seers whereas the mother expresses her concern about the old, the hardworking, the ignorant and the helpless.
4. The poet wishes to sing about the progress in the country, the dams, the lakes, the steel mills, the ship building yards and many more but the mother is worried about the strikes and the class-war.
5. The poet is confused if he could sing nothing about his country but the mother gives him a vision of brightness.

The concert

Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each:

1. Why did Smitha get excited after reading the newspaper?

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

2. Do you consider Anant a talented boy? Justify your answer.

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

3. What was the chance of a lifetime for Ananth?

Ans: Ananth was a **music lover** and was also **learning to play sitar**. Listening to **Sitar maestro's music and attending his concert** was the **chance of lifetime for Anant**.

4. What was the daring thought that came to Smita?

OR How did Smitha fulfill her brother's wish?

Ans: The daring thought that came to Smitha was **to request the music wizard to come home to play Sitar for Anant**.

5. How did Smitha enjoy the concert?

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

6. 'The neighbours could not believe their eyes'. Why do you think they felt like this?

Ans: The neighbours could not believe their eyes **when they saw music maestros get down from the taxi in front of their blocks** because they **never expected such famous people to heed to the request of a small girl to fulfil her brother's wish**.

II. Answer the following in 6-8 sentences:

1. Why do you think that Smitha and Ravi Shankar deserve the appreciation of readers?

Ans: Smitha could not take Anant with her to the concert because **he was suffering from cancer**. She **went to the concert** with her father and **enjoyed Ravi Shankar's recital**. She **also wanted her brother** to listen to **Ravi Shankar's music**. So, she **approached Ravi Shankar** and talked all about Anant and **requested him** to come to his house **and play sitar**. **No one could imagine** that a **great musician like Ravi Shankar would agree** to her request. But he along with **tabala maestro Ustad Allah Rakha played for Anant**. Thus, **Smitha and Ravi Shankar deserve** our **appreciation**.

Extracts:

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

a) Who was sleeping?

Ans: Anant was sleeping

b) Why does he need rest?

Ans: Ananth was suffering from cancer and had become every weak. So, he needed rest.

c) What was happening there?

Ans: Smitha was reading newspaper loudly about the concert

2. "We mustn't miss the chance"

a) What chance did the boy not like to miss?

Ans: The boy did not like to miss the chance of attending Pandit Ravishankar's music concert.

b) Why is he so eager to make use of it?

Ans: The boy himself was a Sitar player. He was suffering from Cancer. He thought he might not get another chance, so he was eager to make use of it.

c) Do you think the boy would get a chance in future? Ans: No

3. "Take him home. Give him the things he likes, indulge him"

a) Who said the above statement?

Ans: Doctors who were treating Ananth

b) Why did they say so?

Ans: Ananth's condition grew worse with each passing day and the doctors knew that the boy had not many days to live. This made them say so.

c) Were these words of hopes or despair? Ans: Despair

4. "A walk in the park might make you feel better"

a) Who suggested a walk in the Park?

Ans: Aunt Sushila suggested a walk in the park.

b) How was her mood in the Park?

Ans: Smitha felt alone in the midst of people who were walking, running, playing etc. She was lost in her thoughts.

c) Why did the speaker make the statement?

Ans: Smitha cried with sadness knowing Ananth had not many days to live.

5. "But they did not voice their fears"

a) Who did not voice their fears?

Ans: Ananth's parents.

b) Why didn't they voice their fears?

Ans: They knew that Ananth had not many days to live. They wanted to hide the cancer issue of their son.

c) How did they behave towards him?

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

6. "Enjoy yourself, lucky you!"

a) Who is considered lucky?

Ans: Smitha

b) Why is she lucky?

Ans: She is lucky because she was going to attend the music concert of pandit Ravi Shankar, with her father.

c) Why did the speaker say this?

Ans: Ananth could not go because of his ill health

7. "Panditji is a busy man. You must not bother him with such requests"

a) Who was bothering panditji?

Ans: Smitha

b) What was the request made?

Ans: The request was made to Pandit Ravishankar to come to the house and play for Anant.

c) Why was she bothering?

Ans: Ananth was suffering from cancer and she wanted to fulfil his desires

8. "No, how can I? We've always done things together"

a) Who has done the things together?

Ans: Anant and Smitha

b) Why is it not possible now?

Ans: It was not possible now because Ananth had cancer and was confined to bed. He could not go anywhere with Smitha.

c) How was she consoled?

Ans: By making a plan, by requesting Pandit Ravishankar to come to her house for Ananth.

9. "Tomorrow morning we perform for the boy"

a) Who would perform for the boy?

Ans: Pandit Ravishankar and -Ustad Allah Rakha would perform for the boy.

b) Why would they perform?

Ans: Because they understood the boy's condition. Last wish of dying

Anant

c) Where was the concert arranged?

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

10. They could not believe their eyes. 'It is It's not possible?' they said.

a) Who could not believe their eyes? Ans: Neighbours could not believe their eyes.

b) What couldn't they believe their eyes?

Ans: Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha came to Aunt Sushila's house to play for Anant

c) Why could they not believe it?

Ans: They thought they were great persons and could not come to home and play for the boy.

Jazz Poem Two

- The poet describes the old man's face as unshaven which shows pain.
- He wore a faded blue shirt, a loose neck tie and wore an old jacket.
- His shoes were rundown and he wore an old Alto saxophone across his chest.
- When he lifted the saxophone to play there was a complete transformation.
- He was no longer an ordinary man; he was like a bird flying higher and higher

and preached the music of a black Gospel of jazz to make others happy.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING**1. NARAYANPUR INCIDENT****I. Answer the following in about 2-3 sentences each****1. Why were the students marching in the street? Why was it termed uncommon?**

Ans.: The students were marching to give a notice to the collector, for the British to quit India. It was uncommon because they walked silently without shouting slogans or behaving in a violent manner. Even though there were policemen, they marched as if the policemen didn't exist.

2. Can you guess what the police officer had been talking to the student leaders?

Ans. : The students met the D.S.P. and one of them handed him a piece of paper. The Police Officer didn't even glance at it. This shows that he might have advised them to go back. He might have told them to stop their agitation.

3. Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way students were marching. What was the reason?

Ans.: The students marched back to their homes silently and Manju and Babu thought that the students were scared of the police. According to them, the students should have protested. Hence, they were disappointed.

4. What had the police expected about the way of protest? How did the student leaders manage the protest?

Ans.: The police expected the students to shout slogans and cause violence. This would make the police to arrest them, beat them up and imprison them. But the students leaders did not want to be arrested then, as they had a lot more to do. Therefore, they marched back silently.

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

Ans.: The 'mysterious parcel' contained a 'cyclostyle machine'. The police suspected that Mohan and his family were making copies of Mahatma's speech. They also suspected that some people were hiding these.

6. Why had Patil, the sub – inspector come to Mohan’s house? Who believed him? What was the result?

Ans.: Patil the sub-inspector came to Mohan’s house to give a warning about the raid of his wife. As he was a close friend of Mohan’s father, he asked Mohan to give him the cyclostyle machine and all proof pertaining to the agitation against the British. Mohan’s mother believed him and allowed him to take away all these things.

7. How do you know that Mohan’s mother was supportive of their struggle?

Ans.: When Suman and their friend brought the cyclostyle machine, she asked them to keep it in the puja room. When the sub-Inspector came in initially, she acted as if everything was normal and nothing revolutionary took place at their home.

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

Ans.: People wanted to fight against the British and get freedom. Some Indians were working for the British but they were waiting for them to quit India. These people helped the freedom fighters secretly. The sub-Inspector Patil also indirectly helped Mohan’s family.

HOMOPHONES

Choose the correct word: (Homophones)

1. Ravi has a bean in his pocket (been, bean) Deepa has been to Mysore
2. There are many children playing in the park. Their schools are closed for three days (there, their)
3. I go to school every day (to, too) Don’t drive too fast.
4. Faded clothes can be dyed (died, dyed) The dog died of hunger
5. The company suffered heavy loss last year. We have to respect the laws of our state (laws, loss)
6. You are too late (too, two) I have two eyes
7. This road leads to Mysore (rode, road) I rode a car
8. We are fond of sweets (of, off) The flight has taken off
9. Now a day’s bus fare has been raised (fair, fare) She is a fair looking lady
10. He is walking with bare foot (bear, bare) It is too sensitive to bear
11. In that film cast is not good (caste, cast) We should eradicate caste system
12. She has a very good eye sight (site, sight) I purchased a site in Mysore
13. Farmers go to dairy to give the milk (dairy, diary) I have a habit of writing diary
14. Hare is a cute animal (hare, heir) He is the only heir of that property
15. Gandhiji is an ideal person (idol, ideal) Indians follow idol worship
16. Every day we pray to god (prey, pray) Lion is waiting for its prey
17. Ramesh told me an interesting Story (story, storey) That building has four storeys

COLLOCATIVE

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

A	B
1. Book –	worm, ant, hand, pen
2. long –	small, hen, run, food
3. earth –	land, water, quake, sun
4. railway –	station, chair, run, stop
5. post –	book, box, paper, table
6. honey –	moon, sun, star, earth
7. wall –	door, table, clock, journey
8. blood –	post, water, book, bank
9. photo –	studio, table, lady, man
10. money –	coins, letter, stamps, order
11. charming –	girl, hot, answer, book
12. self –	discipline, myself, mother, stars
13. wheel –	stool, paper, book, chair
14. police –	nurse, conductor, constable, stand
15. hand –	pants, sari, socks, kerchief
16. twinkling –	stars, moon, sun, earth
17. break –	lunch, dinner, fast, last
18. freedom –	fighter, boxer, wrestler, swimmer
19. leave –	answer, question, letter, box
20. brisk –	run walk, sing, dance
21. shake –	leg, mouth, hands, eye
22. mouth –	talking, eating, watering, licking
23. nuclear –	land, weapon, bottle, bolt
24. speedy –	recovery, damage, task, time

Question Tag: - Question tags are short questions at the end of statements.

They are, mainly used in speech when we want:

- **To confirm that something is true or not,** or
- **To encourage a reply** from the person we are speaking with.

Question tags are usually formed with the auxiliary or modal verb from the statement and the appropriate subject.

A **positive** statement is followed by a **negative** question tag. {usually it's order is like this, Used Aux+not+sub(pronoun of the subject)followed by a Question(?)}

- Jack **is** from England, **isn't** he?→ In this sentence used Aux. is "is", since the statement is Affirmative, not is used+ sub is here name of a person for which we can use pronoun 'He' then the question mark(?)

A **negative** statement is followed by a **positive** question tag.

- They **aren't** funny, **are** they?
- He **shouldn't** say things like that, **should** he?

When the verb in the main sentence is in the present simple we form the question tag with **do / does**.

- You *play* the guitar, **don't** you?
- Chandru *likes* tennis, **doesn't** he? Here Chandru is the third person so in simple present tense does is used

PROFILE WRITING

Clues:-

- **What you need is – is, am, are, was, were, he, she, it, that, these, those to write a simple paragraph on any profile.**
- **Make simple sentences for each point.**
- **Arrange all sentences in a neat paragraph.**

For example: - here is a profile of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam. Write it in a paragraph.

- (a) full name : Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam
- (b) Born : 15 October 1931, Rameshwaram
- (c) Education : Aerospace Engineering, Madras Institute of Technology.
- (d) Awards : Bharat Ratna , Veer Savarkar Award, Hoover Medal , Padma Vibhushan etc.,
- (e) Died : 27 July 2015 Shillong

Dr APJ Abdul Kalam's full name **is** Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam. **He was** born on 15 October, 1931 in Rameshwaram. **His** educational qualifications **were** Aerospace Engineering from the Madras Institute of technology. **He** won the Bharat Ratna, Veer Savarkar Award, Hoover Medal, Padma Vibhushan and many more. **He** died on 27 July 2015 in Shillong.

Following is some profiles. Write them in paragraphs.

- Kamala Das:** Pen name Madhavi Kutty

Born : 31 March, 1934, Punnayurkulam

Spouse: Madhava Das

Awards: Kerala state Film Award for Best story

Works: My Story, Ente Katha, The Old Playhouse, etc

Died : 31 May ,2009 , Pune.

- Sudha Murthy**

Born : 19 August 1950, Shiggaon

Spouse: Mr Narayan Murthy
 Education: Engineering Bhoomareddy College of Engineering and Technology
 Profession: Engineering tutor, Author, social worker, etc

4. Dr Ravish Hegde

Born : 26 November, 1954 , Udupi
 Educational qualification : M.A(English) , M.Phil and Ph.D.
 Profession : Professor of English, Mangalore University.
 Achievements : Seminar at the International Teachers' Conference, 2010, Berlin.
 Notable service : teachers English to the rural students free of cost.

DEVELOPING A STORY

Clues:-

- Use simple past verbs.
- Make a logical links between the points.
- Cover all points given in the clues.

Some examples are given here...

7. In a village – a clever elephant – there- a river near by - go for bath daily – passing by a tailor shop – the tailor – bananas daily – one day not given bananas – pricked needle- elephant angry – came with muddy water in its trunk – sprayed – tailor's shop dirty – he repented.

Ans: Once there lived a clever elephant in a village. He used to a river for bath daily. After the bath he was passing by a tailor's shop. The tailor gave him bananas to eat daily. One day the tailor was not in a good mood. The elephant came as usual. The tailor did not give him bananas. He pricked the elephant's trunk with needle. The elephant felt angry. He went to the river and came with muddy water in it's trunk. On his way back he stopped at the tailors shop. He sprayed all the muddy water on the tailor's shop. The tailor's shop was dirty. So, he repented.

8. A fox – hungry – couldn't find food – came to a village- grape garden – very happy – jumped – couldn't get – angry – sad grapes sour.

Ans: One day a fox was hungry. He went in search of food. But he couldn't find. At last he came to a village. There he saw a grape garden. He was very happy. He wanted to eat them. The grapes were high up. So he jumped again and again but in vain. He couldn't get. He felt angry and sad. He went away saying "these grapes are sour." **Moral ` Its easy to despise what you cannot have.'**

9. A lion asleep in a forest – awakened by a mouse – lion angry about to kill it with his paw – the mouse begs for mercy – promises to pay back his kindness – the lion caught in a trap – the mouse – gnaws, releases him – lion grateful to the mouse.

Ans : A lion was enjoying a sound sleep in the forest. A mouse ran across his body and awakened him. The lion got angry and about to kill it. The mouse pleaded for mercy. The mouse also promised the lion that it would pay back his kindness. The lion forgave it and let it go. Some months later the same lion was caught in the trap. The lion roared loudly. Hearing the lion's roar the mouse came up to the lion and began to gnaw the ropes of the trap. It cut the ropes and set the lion free. The lion was very grateful to the mouse.

Moral ` Mercy is rewarded.'/ 'Do well and have well.'

10. A thirsty crow – hot summer – searched for water - didn't get – saw a jar – little water – thought of a plan – dropped small stones – water came up – drank water – away happily.

Ans : It was a hot summer. A crow was very thirsty. He searched for water everywhere but didn't get. At last he saw a jar. The jar had very little water at the bottom. He thought of a plan. He picked up some small stones and dropped them into the jar one by one. The water came up. He drank the water and flew away happily.

Moral 'Where there is a will, there is a way.'

11. In a distant village – farmer – a magical hen – one golden egg – everyday – the richest man – greedy – thought of an idea – take out all the eggs – big knife – cut her stomach – no eggs – hen died – moral.

Ans: A farmer was lived in a distant village. He had a magical hen. The hen laid one golden egg every day. He sold the egg and became very rich soon. He was a greedy. A wicked idea came to his mind. He thought that the hen had many golden eggs inside it. He wanted all the golden eggs at the same time. So, he took a big knife and cut the hen's stomach, but found no eggs. The hen was dead.

Moral 'Greed is a curse.' / 'Never be greedy'.

12. A poor wood cutter – cutting wood – tree on a river bank – axe fell into the river – goddess – golden axe – refused – silver axe – refused – wooden axe – accepted- goddess gave golden and silver axes – blessing – moral.

Ans: One day a poor wood cutter was cutting wood on the bank of a river. Suddenly his axe fell into the river. The river was deep. He could not take his axe out. He sat on the bank and began to weep. The goddess of water appeared him and asked the reason of his weeping. She dived into the water and brought a golden axe. The wood cutter refused to take it. She again dived and brought a silver axe. The wood cutter refused to take it. Then she brought an wooden axe. The wood cutter accepted gladly. The goddess was much pleased. She gave him golden and silver axes. **Moral** 'Honesty is the best policy.'

Complete the story using the following clues:-

3. Three friends – two geese, a tortoise – decide to migrate – food, water – geese fly – tortoise can't – devise a way – carry tortoise – hold stick with their beaks – tortoise not to speak – hold the middle of the stick – children clap – tortoise angry – bursts out – fell – moral.
4. Once- crow found – piece of cheese- comforted herself on a bench- before eating- fox passed by- fox saw piece of cheese- mouth watered- somehow I could get- ideas flashed- your voice sweet and melodious- oblige me- a song- crow smarter- placed cheese under her foot- asked- shall I sing?

PICTURE READING

Clues:-

- Study the given picture properly.
- Try to guess what it is about.
- Write down key points that you see in the picture.
- Use each point in a sentence.
 - You can begin your sentences like- There is a/ There are....., The man / woman is doing....., This picture is about..... We can see..... in the picture.



This picture is about school going. There is a woman. And there is a girl. The girl is wearing a uniform dress. The woman is wearing a saree. The woman is holding the bag. The woman is taking the girl to school.

Study the given pictures and write a paragraph about them separately.



LETTER WRITING

There are mainly 2 types letters.

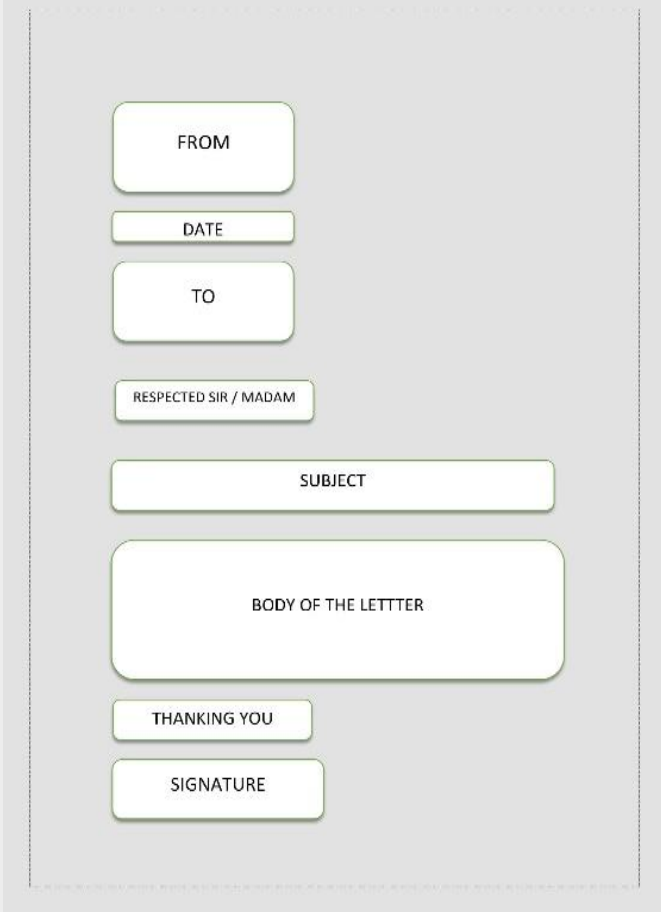
2. Formal letter and Informal letter

Today lets know about the formal letter.

II. Draw lines to Match the boxes in **column A** with the topic in **column B**

A

B

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Date 12. Salutation 13. Body of the letter 14. Complementary closure 15. Sender's address 16. Signature line 17. Receiver's address 18. Salutation 19. Subject line 20. Concluding remarks
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Lets practice with one example...

Follow these steps:-

1. Identify the addresses.

3. Complete the clues

2. Identify the subject

4. Write in the exact format.

Imagine that you are **Ramesh / Sita** from **GHS Ajjihalli, Davangere**. Write a letter to **your Head master requesting 2 days of leave** to attend your sister's marriage.

From

Ramesh / Sita ,
10th standard,
GHS Ajjihalli,
Davngere.

14th January,

To

The Head Master,
GHS Ajjihalli,
Channagiri.

Respected Sir/madam,

Subject: Requesting 2 days of leave.

Sir, as I have to attend my sister's marriage, I could not attend the classes. So please sanction me 2 days of leave from 14th July to 16th July.

Thanking you

Yours Faithfully
Ramesh / Sita.