

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA  
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT



**KARNATAKA RESIDENTIAL EDUCATIONAL  
INSTITUTIONS SOCIETY, BENGALURU**



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**GET THROUGH  
PACKAGE**

**2021-22**

**10  
STANDARD**

**PREPARED BY**

**MASTER RESOURCE PERSONS**

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**ANALYSIS OF STATE LEVEL PREPARATORY  
QUESTION PAPER 2021-22**

**PROSE SECTION**

Q. NO.	TYPE OF QUESTIONS	LESSON	MARKS
18.	SHORT ANSWER QUESTION	DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR	2
19.	SHORT ANSWER QUESTION	DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR	2
20.	SHORT ANSWER QUESTION	THE CONCERT	2
21.	SHORT ANSWER QUESTION	THE CONCERT	2
25.	LONG ANSWER QUESTION TYPE 1	A HERO	3
27.	LONG ANSWER QUESTION TYPE 2 [EXTRACTS]	THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS	3
28.	LONG ANSWER QUESTION TYPE 2 [EXTRACTS]	GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO	3
29.	LONG ANSWER QUESTION TYPE 2 [EXTRACTS]	COLOURS OF SILENCE	3
<b>TOTAL 8 QUESTIONS</b>			<b>20</b>

TYPE OF QUESTIONS	AREA	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	MARKS
SA	PROSE	4	4X2=8
LA 1	PROSE	1	1X3=3
LA 2	PROSE [EXTRACTS]	3	3X3=9
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>

## **A HERO**

### **Summary**

Swami argued with his father regarding a newspaper report. Father challenged Swami to prove his courage by sleeping in his office room that night. Swami played many tricks to escape from his father but he was unsuccessful. Father left him in the office room. All heard stories of devils and ghosts and different kinds of sounds haunted him in the office room. He slept under a bench. A nightmare of a tiger too harassed him a lot. He bit the leg of person who was there in the office room. That person was the most wanted burglar of the district. Thus Swami caught the notorious house breaker of the district. Headmaster, teachers of the school, his classmates and police appreciated the Swami's bravery and congratulated him.

### **Points to be remembered :**

- There was an argument between Swami and his father with regard to a newspaper report.
- His father challenged him to sleep in his office room alone to prove his courage.
- He tried to divert the attention of his father.
- All tricks of Swami to escape from his father failed.
- Swami's mother and granny were unable to save Swami from his father.
- Swami's father made him sleep in the office room that night.
- The heard stories of devils and ghosts and different kinds of noises increased fear in Swami's mind.
- Swami fell asleep under the bench. That became to be a much safer place, more compact and reassuring for him.
- A tiger chased him and troubled him a lot in a nightmare.
- He opened his eyes with lot of effort and saw a burglar in the office room.
- He hugged the burglar very tightly and bit his ankle very strongly.
- Swami had bitten into the flesh of one of the most notorious house-breakers of the district.
- Swami became a hero overnight.
- His classmates, teachers, headmaster, police inspector and all people showered congratulations on him.
- Swami slept beside his granny next night before the arrival of his father.
- His father was unable to make him sleep in his office room again because of the strong opposition from mother.
- Swami felt relieved and continued the habit of sleeping beside granny in the passage.

### **Answer the following questions in 5-6 sentences.**

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

Swami slept under the bench. It became a safer, compact, and reassuring place for him. He closed his eyes, covered his body with a blanket and started to sleep. Nightmares troubled him a lot. In the dream a tiger chased him and scratched the ground with its claws. It made a big sound. He was unable to move and escape from the tiger. His feet stuck to the ground. He tried to open his eyes but he could not do that. That terrific dream continued. Swami made painful sounds. He opened his eyes and he could not get granny

beside him. He touched the wooden leg of the bench. He sweated with fright. He was frightened to see moving creature in the room. He considered it a devil and imagined his murder by it. He crawled out from the bench, hugged it very tightly and bit it very strongly.

**2. Why was Swami honoured and how?**

Swami bit the leg of a burglar. He caught the most notorious house-breaker of the district. Police were searching for that burglar from many days. Thus Swami helped police to arrest the burglar. So he was honoured. He became a hero overnight. He looked like a hero to everybody. People congratulated him. His classmates looked at him with great respect. His teacher patted his back and felt proud of him. His headmaster called him a true scout and appreciated his courage. Police thanked him for catching the most wanted and notorious burglar of the district. Everybody praised his act of bravery. Thus Swami was honoured by all.

**3. Narrate how Swami became a hero overnight.**

There was an argument between Swami and his father with regard to a newspaper report of a boy and his fight with a tiger. Swami disagreed with the statement of his father. His father challenged him to prove his courage by sleeping in his office room alone that night. Swami played many tricks and tried to escape from his father. All his tricks failed in front of his father. Finally his father made him sleep in his office room. Swami slept under the bench. It became a safer, compact, and reassuring place for him. He closed his eyes, covered his body with a blanket and started to sleep. Nightmares troubled him a lot. The dream of a tiger frightened him a lot. He opened his eyes touched the wooden leg of the bench. He sweated with fright. He was frightened to see moving creature in the room. He considered it a devil and imagined his murder by it. He crawled out from the bench, hugged it very tightly and bit it very strongly. Swami bit into the flesh of the most notorious house-breaker of the district. The burglar made a painful sound very loudly. His crying sound made father, cook, and a servant to rush up to the office room. They attacked on the burglar. Police came and arrested him. Thus Swami helped police to catch the most wanted burglar of the district. Thus Swami became a hero overnight. People congratulated him. His classmates looked at him with great respect. His teacher patted his back and felt proud of him. His headmaster called him a true scout and appreciated his courage. Police thanked him for catching the most wanted and notorious burglar of the district. Everybody praised his act of bravery.

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

Swami made many desperate attempts to escape from his father. First he tried to change the subject by talking about cricket club, captain, the admission of elders to the club and purchase of new bats and balls. Father came to the same topic of sleeping in the office room. He asked his father to postpone the day of sleeping in the office room. He told his father of sleeping in the office room from the first day of next month. Father refused it. Swami went quietly and secretly to his bed beside his granny and covered his body with a blanket. He snored, stirred, groaned and acted like a sleeping person. Swami appealed his mother and granny to save him from his father. Swami requested his father to allow him to sleep in the hall. Swami told about the dust, scorpions and darkness in the office room.

He also begged his father to allow him to keep a burning lamp in the office room. All these attempts failed in front of his father. He was unsuccessful to convince his father. His father continued the same order of sleeping in the office room. He forcibly sent Swami to the office room.

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

Swami was an ordinary boy. He never cared of newspapers report much. One day his father read a newspaper report and told it to Swami. It was about the bravery of a village boy and his fight with a tiger. He faced the tiger boldly, climbed up a tree and stayed half a day on it till the people killed tiger. His father asked Swami to give his opinion about the report. He told that only strong and grown-up person could fight with a tiger not a boy. Father became angry and he explained that courage was everything and more important than age and strength. Swami did not accept his father's words. He told that strength and age were very important than the courage. His father asked him to sleep in the office room alone that night and prove his courage. Swami never dreamt of sleeping in the office room. He feared to sleep there. He slept beside the granny every day. He never expected such a situation in his life. In this way an unexpected event made Swami sleep in the office room and put him in trouble.

**6. Swami made a comment on the newspaper report. Was he right? How did his view differ from that of his father?**

Swami's comment was not right. The newspaper report was about the fight of a brave boy with a tiger and his stay on the tree till people killed the tiger. He told that only strong and grown-up person could fight with a tiger not a boy. Swami questioned how could a boy fight with a tiger. Father explained that courage was everything, age and strength were not important. An elephant powered man could be a coward and a man with a little strength could show a great courage according to Swami's father. He told that less powered man could do anything with courage. Swami disagreed with his father's view. Strength and age were more important than the courage for him. He told that boy could not fight with a tiger only with the courage. According to Swami only elders and mighty people could fight with a tiger not a small boy. Swami gave more stress to age and strength and not to the courage. In this way Swami's view differed from his father's view.

**7. Why did Swami feel relieved at the end?**

Swami slept beside his granny next night before the arrival of his father. Swami's father returned from the club and searched for him. Swami did not want to sleep alone in the office room once again. Father found the sleeping Swami. Father called Swami a clever boy and asked him to wake up. Then mother of Swami lost her temper and supported Swami. She shouted at his father to leave the child alone and not to risk his life again. Swami's father told her that she was spoiling Swami. He also warned her not to blame him later. Swami heard the conversation under the blanket and became very happy to hear his father's words. Swami thought that his father would not force him to sleep in the office room again from next day. So Swami felt relieved finally.

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

### **Summary**

Roma Talreja was 21-year-old call centre executive. On December 10, 2010, she came to the railway station to catch the train to reach her house. She boarded a heavily packed train. Suddenly she fell out of the moving train down on to the ground more than a metre below and became unconscious. Another train came from the opposite direction. Twenty-year-old Baleshwar Mishra was standing near the door in that train. He saw Roma lying next to the tracks. He quickly pulled the train's red emergency chain and jumped out of the moving train. Roma's condition was very serious. Blood was flowing out of a gash behind Roma's head. He lifted Roma and took her to the road. He took Roma to Divine Hospital in Ghansoli with the help of a Gujarati tempo-truck driver. Baleshwar informed Dinesh about Roma's accident and asked him to come to Divine Hospital in Ghansoli. Dr Anil Agarwal, the medical director admitted her immediately to the ICU without any paperwork saw the extent of Roma's injuries. Doctors gave deep wound sutures to her. There was no any severe damage according to the X-rays. She got her consciousness back at the night. Baleshwar visited the spot of accident and collected the belongings of Roma with the help of railway employee. Baleshwar came to meet Roma the next morning and asked about her health. Roma got recovered in a few days. She understood completely that she was alive only because of the help given by Baleshwar. She was amazed to learn of the manner in which she had been rescued. She expressed her gratitude to Baleshwar for saving her life.

### **Points to be remembered :**

- Roma Talreja was a call centre employee.
- While returning home from the office, Roma boarded a Metro train. She couldn't find the proper place. She got jammed between some people and she was pushed. She lost her balance and fell on the tracks.
- Baleshwar was standing near the door of another train which came from opposite direction. He saw the accident. Without getting any help from others, he pulled the emergency chain and ran to help her.
- He carried her in his hands and reached the road.
- Gujarati speaking truck driver helped him to take her to hospital.
- At Airioli, Roma got only the first aid because of lack of facilities.
- Baleshwar informed Roma's brother Dinesh about the accident and asked him to reach Ghansoli
- Dr. Agarwal admitted her without any paper work in Devine multi-specialty hospital.
- Baleshwar revisited the spot of accident and collected the belongings of Roma.
- Next day Baleshwar came to visit gave her missing belongings.
- Finally Roma thanked Baleshwar for saving her life.

**Read the extracts and answer the following questions.**

**1. "Please help me take her to a hospital." But no one stopped.**

(a) Who is the speaker?

Baleshwar is the speaker.

(b) Who does 'her' refer to?

'Her' refers to Roma Talreja.

(c) Why didn't they stop?

They feared getting trapped in the courts or with the police so they didn't stop.

**2. "There's a girl by the tracks!"**

(a) Who made this exclamation?

Passengers of the train which was coming from the opposite direction.

(b) Why was the exclamation made?

Passengers of the train saw the blood covered Roma near the tracks. Her condition was very serious. So they cried out.

(c) Who did pull the train's red emergency chain?

Baleshwar pulled the train's red emergency chain.

**3. "There's a closer place I know of,"**

(a) Who is the speaker of the above statement?

Baleshwar is the speaker of the above statement.

(b) Why did he choose that place?

He knew that Airoli was at least 10 kilometres away. Roma's condition was very critical. She immediately needed the treatment. So he chose that place.

(c) What happened after going to that place?

Hospital lacked personnel and equipment. Doctor gave Roma the basic first aid and advised Baleshwar to take Roma to a nearby hospital.

**4. "Chacha, can I borrow your mobile?"**

(a) Who is the speaker?

Baleshwar is the speaker.

(b) Who does 'chacha' refer to?

The word 'chacha' refers to Gujarati tempo-truck driver.

(c) Why did he borrow the mobile?

He borrowed mobile to inform Roma's brother Dinesh about Roma's accident.

**5. "Whom can 'I' call? He asked quickly.**

(a) Who asked this question?

Baleshwar asked this question.

(b) Who was this asked to?

This was asked to Roma Talreja.

(c) Why did he ask quickly?

He feared that she would become unconscious again. So he asked this quickly to inform her family about the her critical condition.



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

(a) Who was new to Mumbai?

Baleshwar Mishra was new to Mumbai.

(b) Why did he come to Mumbai?

He came to Mumbai in search of job.

(c) What made him feel that the people of Mumbai were afraid?

He requested passengers to help him to shift Roma to the hospital but nobody volunteered. That made him that the people of Mumbai were afraid.

**7. "Let's go and help her!"**

(a) Who shouted this?

Baleshwar Mishra shouted this.

(b) Why did the speaker speak this sentence?

Speaker told this sentence to save the life of Roma.

(c) What was the response of the passengers of his compartment?

The passengers of his compartment responded negatively. They didn't volunteer to help Roma.

**8. "Behenji, aap theek hai?"**

(a) Who asked this?

Baleshwar Mishra asked this.

(b) Who does the word 'behenji' refer to?

The word 'behenji' refers to Roma Talreja.

(c) What response could he get from the listener?

Listener was unconscious. He couldn't get any response from the listener.

**9. "Take the girl to Airoli"**

(a) Who did give this suggestion?

Cop gave this suggestion.

(b) Whom did the speaker give this suggestion to?

Speaker gave this suggestion to Baleshwar.

(c) Did the listener accept his suggestion?

Listener didn't accept his suggestion.

**10. "Your sister Roma has fallen off a train and we're taking her to Divine Hospital in Ghansoli."**

(a) Who is the speaker here?

Baleshwar is the speaker here.

(b) Whom did the speaker give this information to?

Speaker gave this information to Dinesh, Roma's brother.

(c) What was the listener doing when speaker gave this information?

Listener was wrapping up his day at his marketing job at a retail outlet in Ulhasnagar when speaker gave this information.

**11. "Oh, I couldn't thank him,"**

(a) Who does the word 'him' refer to?

'Him' refers to the tempo-truck driver.

(b) Who couldn't thank?

Baleshwar couldn't thank.

(c) Why did the speaker think like this?

Tempo-truck driver helped Baleshwar a lot to shift Roma to the hospital. He left the hospital without informing anybody. So Baleshwar felt like this.

## **GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO**

### **Summary**

Don Anselmo lived in Rio en Medio. He had a land. He tilled it. It was beautiful and fertile. It had an old fashioned and attractive house. There was a beautiful and gnarled orchard in the land. It was filled with many trees and fruits. A small river ran through his land. He was the oldest person in his village. Almost all people of the village were his relatives. He planted a tree in his orchard for every born child of his village. Americans and the storyteller did lot of effort to convince him to take double amount of money for his land as it was more than eight acres. Anselmo rejected the offer and sold his land to Americans for only twelve hundred dollars. Americans shifted to the land after a month by making a little renovation. Children of Rio en Medio played under the trees, built little play fences around them, took blossoms in the land and disturbed Americans a lot. They tried politely to stop to the playing children in their land and they failed to stop them. Americans requested politely Don Anselmo to stop the children playing games in their purchased land. Anselmo openly rejected their request. He made a strange argument. He told Americans that he had sold only the land and not the trees in it. He told them that he was not the owner of the tree. Trees in his orchard belonged to the children according to him. He considered children as the real owners of the trees. He had no right to sell the trees of his land according to him. He instructed Americans to meet the children for finding solution to their problem. Americans completely failed to convince Anselmo. They met every child of Rio en Medio and convinced them to sell their trees. Americans paid money and purchased every tree of their own land individually from each child of Rio en Medio. They took most of the time of the next winter to purchase all trees and own them.

**Read the following extracts and answer the following questions.**

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

[a] Who is old man referred here?

Don Anselmo is old man referred here.

[b] What was negotiation about?

Negotiation was about purchasing the land of Don Anselmo.

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

Don Anselmo was in no hurry. What he had the most of was time. So it took months to come to an understanding.

**2. "They are willing to pay you for the additional land as well, at the same rate per acre."**

[a] Who does the word 'they' refer to?

The word 'they' refers to Americans.

[b] Who said this?

Story teller said this.

[c] Why did the speaker tell this sentence?

Anselmo's land was more than eight acres. It extended across the river. So the speaker told this sentence to avoid cheating Anselmo.

**3. "These Americans are buena gente, they are good people"**

[a] Who said this?

Story teller said this.

[b] Who was this said to?

This was said to Don Anselmo.

[c] When did the speaker tell these words?

When Anselmo came to the office of the narrator, the speaker told these words.

**4. "The trees in the orchard are not mine."**

[a] Who does 'mine' refer to?

The word 'mine' refers to Don Anselmo

[b] When did he say so?

When the story teller complained against the children who were overrunning the orchard and requested Anselmo to stop the children playing their games in the land of Americans, he said so.

[c] Who according to the speaker do the trees belong to?

The trees belong to the children of Rio-en-Medio according to the speaker.

**5. "We have all learned to love these Americans."**

[a] Who is the speaker here?

Don Anselmo is the speaker here.

[b] When did the speaker tell this sentence?

When the narrator requested Anselmo to stop the children playing in the land of Americans, the speaker told this sentence.

[c] Who did the speaker tell this sentence to?

The speaker told this sentence to the story teller.

**6. "I did not sell the trees because I could not"**

a. Who was the speaker here?

Don Anselmo was the speaker here.

b. Who was he speaking to?

He was speaking to story teller and Americans.

c. Why could not he sell the trees?

He couldn't sell the trees because they belonged to the children of Rio-en-Medio according to him.

**7. "We have made a discovery."**

a. Who said this statement?

The story teller said this statement.

b. What was the discovery?

The land was more than eight acres. It was the discovery.

c. How did they discover?

They discovered it by surveying the land.

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

a. Who is the 'I' refer to here?

Ans: 'I' refers to Don Anselmo.

b. Who is the 'you' here?

'You' is narrator.

c. What is the mood of the speaker?

The speaker felt that he was being insulted.

**7. "I know these Americans are good people, and that is why I have agreed to sell to them"**

[a] Who said this?

Don Anselmo said this.

[b] When did the speaker tell this sentence?

When the narrator offered Anselmo the double amount of money for his land the speaker told this sentence.

[c] Why did the speaker tell this sentence?

Anselmo did not like story teller's way of talking to him so he said this sentence.

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

[a] Who is the seller here?

Don Anselmo is the seller here.

[b] Who did want to buy the land of speaker?

Americans wanted to buy the land of speaker.

[c] When did the speaker tell this sentence?

When the narrator offered Anselmo the double amount of money for his land the speaker told this sentence.

**9. "I argued with him but it was useless."**

[a] Who does the word 'I' refer to?

The word 'I' refers to the narrator.

[b] What argument did the speaker make?

Speaker made the argument of convincing Anselmo to take double amount of money for his land.

[c] Who does the word 'him' refer to?

The word 'him' refers to Don Anselmo.

**10. "They came everyday and played under the trees"**

[a] Who does the word 'they' refer to?

The word 'they' refers to the children of Rio en Medio.

[b] What did they do else?

They built little play fences around them and took blossoms.

[c] How did they respond to Americans when they were told to stop their games?

They only laughed and talked back good-naturedly in Spanish.

**11. Finally I broached the subject.**

[a] Who broached the subject?

Story teller broached the subject.

[b] What was the subject about?

Subject was about requesting Anselmo to stop the children playing in the land of Americans.

[c] Who did the speaker broach the subject to?

Speaker broached the subject to Don Anselmo.

**12. They are good people and want to be your good neighbours always.**

[a] Who made this statement?

Story made this statement.

[b] Who does the word 'your' refer to?

The word 'your' refers to Don Anselmo.

[c] When did the speaker make this statement?

Speaker made this statement when Anselmo came to the office of the narrator for the second time.

**13. "I did not sell them the trees in the orchard."**

[a] Who said this?

Don Anselmo said this.

[b] Who does the word 'them' refer to?

The word 'them' refers to Americans.

[c] When did the speaker tell this sentence?

Speaker told this sentence when storyteller requested Anselmo to stop the children of Rio en Medio playing in the land of Americans.

**14. "This was bad, Don Anselmo,"**

[a] What was bad according to the speaker?

Refusing to stop the children of Rio en Medio playing in the land of Americans was bad according to the speaker.

[b] Who is the speaker here?

Storyteller is the speaker here.

[c] When did the speaker tell this sentence?

When Anselmo openly denied to stop the children of Rio en Medio playing in the land of Americans, the speaker said this sentence.

## **DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR**

### **Summary**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a voracious reader. He had an insatiable thirst for books. The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the USA and the life and work of Mahatma Phule made him devote all his time and talents for the amelioration of his underprivileged brethren. Babasaheb was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly and made effective contributions to the debates in the Assembly on a variety of subjects. Indian National Congress made him the Chairman Drafting Committee. He is remembered as the pilot of the various provisions of the Indian Constitution. He had a combination of tact, frankness, and utmost patience. He had the rare gift of unravelling the most complicated legal concepts in a simple language. Observations made by Ambedkar on the Constitution of India and the importance of constitutional methods to achieve social objectives are remarkable. Jawaharlal Nehru chose Dr. Ambedkar to be the first Law Minister of independent India as a recognition to Dr. Ambedkar's skills in the field of law and legislation, honour to Ambedkar's vision of social justice and as a tribute to his success in campaigns against social injustice. Noble and ignoble are only two valid divisions according to Buddha. Tamil poetess Avvai spoke about the existence of charitable and misers as the two castes. Gandhiji reminded the higher castes of their duty towards the Depressed Classes. Babasaheb Ambedkar reminded lower castes of their inherent rights to equality with the higher and more powerful castes. Nehru described Dr. Ambedkar as 'a symbol of revolt'.

### **Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each.**

#### **1. How did the fourteenth amendment of the American Constitution benefit the Black Americans?**

The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the USA gave freedom to the Black Americans. It released Black Americans from their slavery.

#### **2. Dr. Ambedkar was not in the Congress party. Yet he was made the chairman of the drafting committee. Why?**

Ambedkar had an idea of social philosophy. He had an undying faith in the dignity of human beings. Indian National Congress clearly knew very well about it. The farsighted and objective leaders of Indian National Congress had great trust and confidence in the knowledge and efficiency of Ambedkar to frame the best constitution. So they made Ambedkar the chairman of the drafting committee.

#### **3. Ambedkar had 'rare gifts.' What were they?**

He had the rare gift of explaining the most difficult legal concepts in a simple, common and understandable language. He had great tact and frankness, and utmost patience. These were the rare gifts of Ambedkar.

#### **4. Constitution is a fundamental document to both the ruler and the ruled. How?**

The Constitution is a fundamental document. It clearly defines the position and power of the three organs of the State the executive, the judiciary and the legislature. It also defines the powers of the executive and the powers of the legislature as against the citizens. It explains fundamental rights of all citizens of the nation. It limits the authority of all organs to avoid complete tyranny and complete oppression. In this way constitution is a fundamental document to both the ruler and the ruled.

#### **5. Nehru chose Ambedkar as law minister for three reasons. What are they?**

Jawaharlal Nehru chose Dr. Ambedkar to be the first Law Minister of independent India for three reasons. Nehru had identified Dr. Ambedkar's skills in the field of law and legislation. This was a recognition of Dr. Ambedkar's skills in the field of law and legislation. Nehru wanted to honour Ambedkar's vision of social justice. So it was a tribute to Ambedkar's vision of social justice. There was a need of inserting this vision into the new Indian polity. Dr. Ambedkar had succeeded in his own campaigns against social injustice. So Dr. Ambedkar's selection as a law minister was a tribute to his success in campaigns against social injustice.

#### **6. After independence, members of the Scheduled Castes have found doors opened to them. How?**

Members of the Scheduled Castes have been given equal opportunities in all fields. No legal bars exist today for self-expression or self-advancement of these people. They are enrolling in higher learning institutes and entering public services. They have occupied high offices of State, both at the Centre and in the States. They have become judges, ambassadors and governors. They have acquitted themselves creditably in all these positions of responsibility.

#### **7. All people should be given equal opportunities to prove themselves. How are the members of the Scheduled Castes proving themselves?**

Members of the Scheduled Castes expressing their views today. They have the opportunities for their self-advancement. They are getting admissions in higher learning institutes. They are entering public services. They have become officers of high ranks both at the centre and in the states. They are working as judges, ambassadors and governors. They have shown their efficiency and knowledge in all these responsible positions.

#### **8. Babasaheb Ambedkar considers public agitation in free India as unconstitutional. Why?**

Babasaheb Ambedkar always stressed the importance of constitutional methods to achieve social objectives. He described the methods of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and satyagraha as the "grammar of anarchy". These methods must be used in a struggle against an alien power. The right to rebellion is recognised and valid against a government without people's consent in alien or national dictatorship. Rebellion right is not good and valid in a democracy. The democracy is based on free and fair elections. Misdirected and volatile agitations always result in the loss of lives and public property according to Ambedkar. So he considers public agitation in free India as unconstitutional.

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

About 2500 years ago the Buddha had questioned the caste divisions in India. He told about the existence of only two valid divisions. Those are the divisions between noble, wholesome and ignoble, unwholesome. Tamil poetess Avvai gave the same opinion. There are only two castes in the world according to her. Those are Charitable and misers. Charitable are superior because they help others. Misers are inferior because they don't give anything to others.

**10. How did Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar bring about a veritable revolution in social thought?**

Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar openly rejected the caste system and declared the oneness of the Hindu community. Gandhiji reminded the higher castes of their duty towards the Depressed Classes. Babasaheb Ambedkar reminded lower castes of their inherent rights to equality with the higher and more powerful castes. Gandhiji stressed the duties and the Ambedkar stressed the rights together. In this way they brought about a veritable revolution in social thought.

**11. Why did Nehru describe Dr. Ambedkar as 'a symbol of revolt'?**

Dr. Ambedkar had the great qualities like perseverance, persistence. He showed virulence of his opposition to keep the people's mind awake. He did not allow them to become satisfied about unforgettable matters. He helped for the development of depressed classes in our country. Those depressed classes had suffered for so long in the past. Ambedkar only kept the spark of revolt in the minds of depressed people. He revolted strongly against the discrimination of depressed people. Ambedkar was a prominent champion of the oppressed and depressed in India. So Nehru described Dr. Ambedkar as 'a symbol of revolt'.

**12. Ambedkar had a great thirst for books when he was a student. Explain.**

Ambedkar had a great habit of reading books. He was a voracious reader in his entire life. He had an insatiable thirst for books. He reduced his daily needs and bought many books. He bought about 2,000 old books in New York. He purchased many books at the time of the Second Round Table Conference in London. He returned India with 32 boxes of books. Thus we can clearly state that Ambedkar had a great thirst for books when he was a student.

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

The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the USA and Mahatma Phule's life influenced Ambedkar a lot. They totally changed the views of Ambedkar. He understood the need and necessity of reforming the conditions of depressed people. So he decided finally to devote all his time and talents for the development and uplift of his underprivileged brethren.



**14. There were great luminaries on the Drafting Committee. Dr. Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot. Give reasons.**

Being the Chairman of the Drafting Committee Dr. Ambedkar thought of every possible requirement of the new polity. He studied the constitutions of various countries. He borrowed the examples and experience of other nations. He considered the different needs of our own society. He worked step by step. He gradually framed very excellent fundamental rights in the Constitution of India. He had the great tact and frankness, and utmost patience. He framed the meaning and scope of the different provisions of the Draft Constitution. He solved all tough and complicated legal concepts in an easy language. He explained them to the common people in an easy and understandable language. Ambedkar steered the total process of constitution construction like a pilot. His contribution was more remarkable than other luminaries in framing our Indian constitution. So Dr. Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot.

**15. Write a short note on Dr. Ambedkar's idea/perception of the three pillars of State.**

Dr. Ambedkar had a clear perception of the mutuality of the three pillars of State-the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary. He realised need of having clear and untrammelled jurisdiction of each pillar. He had a sense of the importance of the role of citizens. Constitution should clearly define the powers and positions of three organs of the state. It should also define the powers of the executive and the powers of the legislature as against the citizens. There must be limitation upon the authority of the organs to avoid tyranny and oppressive rule. There must be safety to the citizens from these organs.

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

The Constitution is a fundamental document. It defines the position and power of the three organs of the State-the executive, the judiciary and the legislature. It also defines the powers of the executive and the powers of the legislature as against the citizens. It mentions about Fundamental Rights of all citizens. The purpose of a Constitution is not only to create the organs of the State but to limit their authority. There must be limitation upon the authority of the organs to avoid tyranny and oppressive rule. These are the significant observations of Dr. Ambedkar on the constitution.

**17. What made Dr. Ambedkar describe the methods of Civil Disobedience, Non-cooperation and Satyagraha as the "Grammar of anarchy"?**

Babasaheb Ambedkar always stressed the importance of constitutional methods to achieve social objectives. He described the methods of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and satyagraha as the "grammar of anarchy". The observation of Ambedkar gets importance in the context of public agitation in free India. These methods must be used in a struggle against an alien power according to him. The right to rebellion is recognised and appropriate against a government without people's consent in alien or national dictatorship. Rebellion right is not good and valid in a democracy. The democracy is based on free and fair elections. Misdirected and volatile agitations always result in the loss of lives and public property.

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

Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar openly rejected the caste system. Both declared the oneness of the Hindu community. Gandhiji reminded the higher castes of their duty towards the Depressed Classes. Babasaheb Ambedkar reminded lower castes of their inherent rights to equality with the higher and more powerful castes. Gandhiji stressed the duties and the Ambedkar stressed the rights together. Thus they brought about a veritable revolution in social thought and tried to wipe out caste discrimination from India.

## **THE CONCERT**

### **Summary**

It is a story of a talented boy called Anant. He was a great fan of Pandit Ravi Shankar. He lived with his family in Gaganpur very happily. Suddenly cancer attacked on him. He became very ill. His family members took him to Bombay for the treatment. Doctors failed to cure him and asked his family members to take him home back. He was in Aunt Sushila's house. He was bedridden. One day, he got the information of Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert from his sister Smita. He wished to meet the musicians and listen to their music. Meeting P.R.S and listening to his music was the chance of a life time for him. Smita felt very bad at her inability to take Anant to the concert. She went to the concert with her father. She heard the echo of her brother's voice in every beat of tabla. She met the musicians at the end of the concert. She explained them the painful story of Anant and his great wish of meeting them. She requested them to come her house and play music for her brother. Musicians understood the need of meeting Anant and satisfying his wish. They accepted the request and came to the house of Anant the next morning. They performed in front Anant. He listened to the melodious music played by the musicians and took his last breath. Thus wonderful music played by the musicians gave Anant a peaceful death.

### **Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each.**

#### **1. Why do you think the mother cautioned the Smita?**

Mother's son Anant was ill. He was suffering from cancer. He was sleeping on the bed. He needed sleep and rest. His health condition was very bad. She did not want Smita to disturb her sick son. Anant was a great fan of Pandit Ravishankar. He always wanted to see Pandit Ravishankar and listen to his music. Smita shouted the news of Pandit Ravishankar performance. So she cautioned the girl to keep silence.

#### **2. Why did not Anant want to miss the chance of meeting Pandit Ravi Shankar?**

Anant always wished to see Pandit Ravishankar and hear his music. That was the chance of a life time for him. He was a big fan of Pandit Ravishankar. He loved sitar music a lot. He had never got such an opportunity to meet and hear Pandit Ravishankar. So it was a great chance

for him to meet Pandit Ravishankar. So he didn't want to miss the chance of meeting Pandit Ravi Shankar.

**3. How can you say that Anant was seriously ill?**

Anant's health condition was very poor. He was bedridden. He suffered from cancer disease. He was facing problem even to speak the words properly. He was unable to get up without others help. He had cough problem. He had the difficulty of breathing. He breathed with the support of oxygen cylinder. He was dependent on others to do physical activities. Thus we can say that he was seriously ill.

**4. For a moment Smita had forgotten something. What was it? In what way was the truth frightening to Smita?**

For a moment Smita had forgotten the illness of her brother Anant. Smita's brother suffered from the cancer. Doctors failed to treat and recover the Anant. She already knew about the expected death of her brother Anant. The word cancer worried and troubled her a lot. The possible death of her brother frightened. Thus the truth of confirmed and expected death of her brother Anant was frightening to Smita.

**5. Do you consider Anant a talented boy? Justify with the support of the text.**

Yes, we consider Anant a talented boy. He was only fifteen years old. He was the best table-tennis player and the fastest runner in the school. He learnt sitar. He attended sitar classes with his sister Smita. He was better than his sister in many things. He composed his own tunes and surprised his sitar guru. Thus we can state that Anant was a multi-talented boy.

**6. What hopes did Anants family have?**

Anant's family had hopes in the miracles of modern science. They had the hope of complete recovery of Anant from the deadly disease cancer. They hoped that Anant would be cured at the hospital and walk and run again like a normal person. Anant would participate in the table-tennis tournament and he would play sitar. He would become a great sitarist. These were the high hopes of Anant's family.

**7. Why did Anant's family come to Bombay?**

Anant's family had hopes in the miracles of modern science. They had the hope of complete recovery of Anant from the deadly disease cancer. They hoped that Anant would be cured at the hospital and walk and run again like a normal person. So Anant's family came to Bombay to get the treatment for Anant.

**8. Why were Smita's eyes filled with tears?**

Both Anant and Smita learned sitar lessons and liked sitar music a lot. Anant wished a lot to meet and hear Pandit Ravi Shankar. He called it as the chance of a life time. He was suffering from cancer disease. His health condition was very bad and serious. Smita knew very well about the possible death of the Anant at any time. He was unable to attend the concert of Pandit Ravishankar. He expressed his wish of attending the concert. Smita was not able to take him to the concert. So her eyes filled with the tears.

**9. As Smita sat listening to the music, she was spellbound. But all the while, her mind was echoing something else. What was that?**

She listened to the unfolding ragas, slow plaintive notes and fast twinkling sounds of music. But all the while her decided plan ringing continuously in her mind. It was very firm and strong in her mind. She had already planned in the evening to bring Pandit Ravishankar to her house to perform music for her ill brother Anant. She heard Anant's voice "The chance of a life time" in every beat of tabla.

**10. Why did Smita go to the concert?**

Smita's brother Anant wished to meet Pandit Ravi Shankar and listen to his music. She was unable to take him to the concert as he was bedridden. She wanted to fulfil the wish of her brother. So she went to the concert to request musicians to come to her house for performing music for Anant.

**11. Describe the nervousness of Smita when she went towards the musicians?**

Pandit Ravishankar was moving away after the end of the concert. There was a heavy crowd around him. She moved very quickly by pushing others aside to reach Pandit Ravishankar. She was very worried. Her heart beat loudly and her knees felt weak and tongue became dry.

**12. How did musicians respond to the request made by Smita?**

She told musicians the sorrowful story of her diseased brother and his great wish of meeting and listening to them. Musicians understood the need of meeting Anant and performing music for him. Pandit Ravi Shankar got the approval of Ustad Allah Rakha and told Smita that they would perform music for Anant the next day. They came to Anant's house next morning and performed music for him.

**13. How did Smita convince musicians to come to her house for satisfying Anant's wish?**

She told musicians the sorrowful story of her diseased brother. She explained them the great wish of her sick brother to meet and listen to their music. She also described her brother's inability to attend the concert. Musicians understood the need of meeting Anant and became ready to performing music for Anant. Thus Smita convinced musicians to come to her house for satisfying Anant's wish.

**14. How can you say that the response of the musicians to the request of Smita was unusual?**

Yes, response of the artists was unusual. Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha were very famous musicians. They were usually very busy. They had tight schedule of their programs. They didn't have time to listen to such requests. Smita went to the musicians and explained them about the bad health condition of her brother Anant and his great desire to meet the musicians. She requested them to come to her house to play music for Anant. Finally musicians understood the need of meeting Anant and playing music for him and agreed to go the house of Anant to perform music for him. They went to Anant's house next day and performed music for him. Thus we can tell that the response of the artists was unusual.

**15. The neighbours of Aunt Sushila could not believe their eyes. Why do you think they felt like this?**

Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha were the famous musicians. They were very busy. Normal people had to take appointments before meeting them. Neighbours never expected the visit of great musicians to the normal person's house like aunt Sushila. Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha stopped their car exactly in front of Sushila's house. Both musicians came out of their car. They went inside Sushila's house to play music for Anant. The visit of great musicians to Sushila's house surprised the neighbours a lot. So neighbours could not believe their eyes.

**16. How can you say that the concert was not entertaining to Smita?**

The concert was not entertaining to Smita. She attended concert only to satisfy the wish of her brother. She made a plan to bring musicians to her house. So she went to the concert only to execute her plan. She did not fully concentrate herself on listening to the music. Anant's words 'the chance of a life time' continuously echoed in her mind. She heard Anant's voice in every beat of tabla. Her plan strongly and steadily remained in her mind at the time of listening to the music. Her mind continuously thought of bringing musicians to her house to perform music for Anant and satisfying his wish. Thus we can say that the concert was not entertaining to Smita.

**17. Why did Ustad Sahib and Pandit Ravi Shankar agreed to perform for the boy?**

Smita explained the musicians about the bad health condition of her brother Anant and his great desire to meet the musicians. She requested and convinced them to come to her house to play music for Anant. Requesting words of Smita made musicians to accept her appeal. Finally musicians understood the need of meeting Anant. They considered Anant's case as special. They fully sympathized at the condition of Anant and agreed to go the Anant's house to perform music for him.

**18. How did Smita fulfil her brother's wish?**

Smita explained the musicians about the bad health condition of her brother Anant and his great desire to meet the musicians. She requested and convinced them to come to her house to play music for Anant. Finally musicians agreed to go the Anant's house to perform music for him. They performed music in Anant's house the next day and made Anant happy. Thus Smita fulfilled the wish of her brother Anant.

**19. How do you say that Anant was better than Smita in many other things?**

Anant was a talented boy. He was the best table-tennis player and the fastest runner in the school. He was learning sitar. He attended sitar classes with his sister Smita. He composed his own tunes and surprised his sitar guru. Thus we can state that Anant was better than his sister in many things.

## COLOURS OF SILENCE

### Summary

Satish met with an accident in Kashmir when he was crossing a rickety bridge. He fell into the rapids and became unconscious. He was severely injured. He got confined to the bed. He suffered frequently from bouts of fever and infections, especially of the ear. He became deaf. Doctors were unable to cure his deafness. His school cancelled his admission due to his frequent absence and hearing problem. He couldn't get admission anywhere. His father and brother spent time with him and taught him the words and pronunciation. Father gave him many books and asked him to read them. One day Satish was attracted by a unique, beautiful and energetic bird. It made Satish start painting. He involved himself in painting. It became his pastime. His father opposed his habit of painting. Satish continued painting in spite of his father's opposition. Finally father understood the feelings of his son and brought painting materials for him. He admitted Satish in the best school of arts. Satish not only learnt painting but also sculpture and architecture. He became the foremost artist of India. Exhibitions of his works have been held all over the world and displayed in prestigious museums. He has published four books of his works in various arts. He was awarded the Order of the Crown for the best architectural design of the 20th century for his design of the Belgian Embassy in New Delhi. He has also been honoured with the Padma Vibhushan. His life of achievement is ample proof that physical disability is no barrier to success.

### **1. "Why are you speaking so softly?"**

[a] Who said this sentence?

Satish said this sentence.

[b] Who did he ask this question to?

He asked this question to Surender.

[c] Why did he ask this question?

He was deaf. He was unable to hear the words of Surender. So he asked this question.

### **2. "Look, how the water is rushing at that spot!"**

[a] Who said this sentence?

Satish said this sentence.

[b] Whom did the speaker tell this sentence?

Speaker told this sentence to Inder.

[c] When did speaker tell this sentence?

When he was crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids, he told this sentence.

### **3. "We will have to look for a new school,"**

[a] Who said this sentence?

Mr. Avtar Narain said this sentence.

[b] Whom did the speaker tell this sentence?

Speaker told this sentence to Satish.

[c] Why did the speaker decide to look for a new school?

School cancelled the admission of Satish due to his frequent absence and hearing problem.

So the speaker decided to look for a new school.

**4. "Beta, you have to go to school and learn."**

[a] Who is the speaker here?

Mr.Avtar Narain is the speaker here.

[b] When did the speaker tell this sentence?

When Satish didn't show his willingness to go to a new school, the speaker told this sentence.

[c] What response could speaker get from Satish?

After a lot of persuasion, he finally agreed to go along to the new school.

**5. "This is a school for normal boys."**

[a] Who is the speaker here?

The headmaster of the school is the speaker here.

[b] When did the speaker tell this sentence?

When father took Satish to a new school for getting admission, the speaker told this sentence.

[c] Why did the speaker tell this sentence?

Speaker told this sentence because Satish was deaf.

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

[a] Whom did the speaker tell this sentence?

Speaker told this sentence to Satish's father Mr.Avtar Narain .

[b] When did the speaker tell this sentence?

When father took Satish to a new school for getting admission, the speaker told this sentence.

[c] How did Satish's father feel after listening to this sentence?

Father became angry. He argued that his son was not dumb.

**7. "My son is not dumb, sir! His hearing is a little bad."**

[a] Who is speaker here?

Mr.Avtar Narain is speaker here .

[b] Who does the word 'his' refer to?

The word 'his' refers to Satish.

[c] When did the speaker tell this?

When the headmaster asked Avtar Narain to take Satish to the school for deaf and dumb children, the speaker told this sentence.

**8. "He is under treatment and will soon be fine!"**

[a] Who was under treatment?

Satish was under treatment.

[b] Who said this sentence?

Avtar Narain said this sentence.

[c] When did the speaker tell this?

When the headmaster asked Avtar Narain to take Satish to the school for deaf and dumb children, the speaker told this sentence.

**9. "Why, what's the matter with you, Satish?"**

[a] Who asked this?

Surender asked this.

[b] Whom did he ask this?

He asked this to Satish.

[c] When did he ask this?

When Satish told Surender that he was ill, he asked this.

**10. "They are for you Satish. I will find out the best school of arts for you."**

[a] What was brought by the speaker?

Paints, brushes of all shapes and sizes and several rolls of drawing sheets were brought by the speaker.

[b] Who did want to find out the best school of arts for Satish?

Avtar Narain wanted to find out the best school of arts for Satish

[c] What response did the speaker get from Satish?

Satish's eyes were filled with tears and he hugged his father tightly. His heart was filled with love for his stern father.

**11. "We must always be optimistic about his chances of recovering,"**

[a] Who was optimistic about Satish's chances of recovering?

Avtar Narain was optimistic about Satish's chances of recovering.

[b] Whom did the speaker tell this?

Speaker told this to Satish's mother.

[c] What is meaning of the word 'optimistic'?

Meaning of the word 'optimistic' is hopeful.

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

[a] What does the word 'this' refer to?

The word 'this' refers to painting.

[b] Who does the word 'you' refer to?

The word 'you' refers to Satish.

[c] When did the speaker tell this?

When Satish was busy mixing the colours on his palette, the speaker told this.

**13. "Artists make a pittance and live in poverty."**

[a] Who made this statement?

Avtar Narain made this statement.

[b] What is the meaning of the word 'pittance'?

Meaning of the word 'pittance' is low, insufficient payment or allowance

[c] When did the speaker tell this?

When Satish's mother asked his father why he was taking away his source of entertainment, the speaker told this.

**14. "It has been more than three years since he became ill, how do you possibly think that he can recover his hearing?"**

[a] Who was ill?

Satish was ill.

[b] Who asked this?

Mother of Satish asked this.



[c] How did the speaker feel about her son's condition?

The speaker felt hopeless about her son's condition.

**15. "Why decide that he is going to remain deaf all his life?"**

[a] Why did the speaker tell this?

Avtar Narain was optimistic about Satish's chances of recovering. So he told this.

[b] Who said this sentence?

Avtar Narain said this sentence.

[c] Whom did the speaker tell this?

Speaker told this to his wife [Satish's mother].

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

[a] What was an idle pastime?

Painting was an idle pastime.

[b] Whom did the speaker tell these words?

Speaker told these words to Satish.

[c] When did the speaker tell these words?

When Avtar Narain found Satish with his painting, he told these words.

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

[a] Who asked this question?

Satish's mother asked this question.

[b] When did the speaker ask this?

When Avtar Narain called painting as an idle pastime and told Satish to read and get some knowledge, the speaker asked this question.

[c] Who did the speaker ask this question to?

The speaker asked this question to Avtar Narain.

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

[a] Who is the speaker here?

Avtar Narain is the speaker here.

[b] Whom did the speaker tell this sentence?

Speaker told this sentence to Satish.

[c] Why did the speaker tell this?

Avtar Narain wanted Satish to get some knowledge by reading the books so he told this.

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

[a] Who is the speaker here?

Avtar Narain is the speaker here.

[b] What was the chosen field?

Painting was the chosen field.

[c] Why did the speaker tell this?

Speaker told this sentence to Satish because he accepted that his destiny lay in canvas and paint. .

**20. "If you want to get on in life, you have to read a lot."**

[a] Who gave this advice?

Avtar Narain gave this advice.

[b] Whom did the speaker tell this sentence?

Speaker told this sentence to Satish

[c] When did the speaker tell this?

When Avtar Narain brought armful of books for Satish and gave them to him, he told this sentence.

**POETRY SECTION**

**Quote from memory**

There are two poems for memorization i.e. The quality of mercy and The blind boy among these two there will be the choice

**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:  
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..

### **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 the 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 I ever keep awake

With me 'twere always day.

With heavy sighs I often hear Y

ou 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.

### **GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE**

- The poet's grandmother was a genius.
- She could climb any kind of tree even at the age of sixty-two.
- She learnt climbing trees from her loving brother at the age of six.
- Once she climbed a tree, but could not come down.
- Her family members rescued her.
- The doctor advised her bed rest for one week.
- It was like hell for her.
- The moment she was better, she demanded a house in the treetop.
- Her son fulfilled her wish.
- Granny lived there happily.

This poem by Ruskin's Bond poetically describes his granny's love for trees. The poet begins the poem by calling her 'genius' as she could climb any type of tree easily. She had learnt it from her brother when she was six; and As she grew old, she was advised not to climb trees as it looked disgraceful but she did not listen. It was feared that one day she would fall. One day she climbed a tree, but could not come down. She was rescued from the tree top the doctor took her temperature and advised her bed rest for a week. Everyone felt relieved as this would stop granny's tree-climbing the granny grew miserable lying in the bed. It was just like the hell for her .She called the poet's father and told him to build a house in the treetop. The dutiful dad did the granny's wish. With the poet's help he built a beautiful treetop house for the granny. The granny moved into the treetop house. The poet took her meals up the treetop house. She had a wonderful time living in the treetop house.

### **THE SONG OF INDIA**

- The poem is written by V.K.Gokak.
- The two speakers are the poet and mother India.
- The poet wishes to sing about the Himalayas, the three seas, the rock-cut temples, clear dawn, seers and prophets, lakes etc.,
- Mother India tells him to sing about beggars, lepers and of helpless children.
- The poet gets annoyed.
- Mother India rises draped in clear blue sky.
- Milky white oceans are around her.
- She writes "The Book of the Morrow".
- She wants a glorious India free from the darkness of ignorance.

Vinayaka Krishna Gokak wrote the poem in the style of a dialogue between Mother India and the Poet. In this poem, the poet is eager to tell about a wonderful picture of India's natural beauty, technology, philosophy, freedom struggle vision of the past.

In the poem "The Song of India," the speaker asks what he should sing for his motherland, if he should praise the Himalayas, or the seas but mother says it could be about the beggars and lepers who are seen in the streets or the filthy. Similarly, the debates whether to sing about the country's rich cultural legacy or the freedom warriors who risked their lives for the country.

He wonders if he should sing about our country's progress once more. The Mother replied that he would sing a song about those who are suffering because of their ignorance; about the weak infant...

According to the speaker, Our mother India must write our destiny's book, erasing all of our sorrows. It should be a clear dawn tomorrow. Our nightmare should be able to depart in the middle of the night. We need to start writing about our bright future... We can be appropriately proud of our country's natural beauty, rich cultural legacy, ancient wisdom, glorious freedom battle, and industrial success as Indians. At the same time, we must not neglect the various problems that trouble our nation, such as poverty, sickness, environmental degradation, ignorance, illiteracy, unemployment, caste and class strife, and a slew of other types of exploitation

## **Jazz Poem Two**

- Jazz musician is a poor black man compared to black Ancient Mariner.
- His face is old and unshaven.
- His shirt is faded and necktie is undone.
- His jacket is worn out.
- His stomach is sagging.
- His shoes are run down and have paper in them.
- An alto saxophone hangs across his chest.
- He spreads the Black Gospel of Jazz through his music.
- While playing music he is no longer a poor black man, but a bird which flies high and higher.

Jazz Poem Two is a poem written by Carl Wendall Hines, Jr. This poem describes an old Jazz player and how he is standing like a black Ancient Mariner. His face was old and wrinkled. Jazz player was in pathetic condition. Jazz player always closed his eyes. He wore old and faded coat. He wore old necktie. His old shoes have papers in them. His jacket was holding his sagging stomach. Player's rough and unshaven face shows pain. Across his chest is an old alto saxophone supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger. At first he keeps his head down and appears lifeless. When it is turn to play he lifts the saxophone to his lips, suddenly he filled with a new life. There is power in his music which draws people to listen. The poet says that now he is no longer an ordinary man. He is like a bird flying higher and higher, totally lost in the beautiful music.

### **2 marks questions**

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

- **Ans:-** the Jazz player has wrinkled, unshaven face and has tired look. He wore a faded blue shirt, an old necktie and a jacket. His shoes are too old and worn out.

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

- **Ans:-** the Jazz player is poor, old man. He has lived the hard life. He bore the insults and pain in his life he doesn't want anyone to speak to him so he keeps his head down.

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

- **Ans:-** The Jazz player wants to convey the world that he is a black man and he had been sent by the heaven to preach the message of the God to all by his musical notes.

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

- **Ans:-** As the Jazz player starts playing the saxophone he forgets his pains and misery. He remains no more an old black man. He feels like a bird which is free of the worries of the world and flies high high and higher in the tranquil sky.

## **I am the Land**

- In this poem, 'land' is the speaker.
- People think that they own the land. They shout.
- But the land has patience. She waits.
- She stares with car lot eyes.
- People plough, plant trees, fruit and grass.
- The land feels it as tickling.
- Children dance on the land.
- Soldiers come with guns.
- The chainlink necklace chokes her.
- She self-asserts saying, "You cannot put a fence around the planet earth."

"I Am The Land" is a short poem in which the poet has personified land and it underlines the fact that man tries to dominate land, though he doesn't own it. He takes pride in possessing the land, buys and sells it. The land waits patiently. When someone plants trees, grass or when children dance on it, the land feels a happy and tickle. However, the land is angry when the man tries to make boundaries using wires and fences. The poem ends with a thought-provoking stanza that questions 'Can you fence the planet earth?'

### **1) "Then someone tickles me, plants life.... Fruit."**

- a. What constructive activities are conducted on land?
  - Man gives life to land by planting trees, growing fruits and grass on it.
- b. How does the land react to it?
  - The land reacts patiently.
- c. Which figure of speech is employed here?
  - Personification

### **2). "You cannot put a fence around the planet earth"**

- a. Who is the speaker here?
  - The earth mother/ mother land is the speaker
- b. What is the tone of the speaker ?
  - Self assertion
- b. Why does it feel so?
  - The speaker (land) is angry because people come with guns and put fence all around it creating boundaries and barriers.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY READING**

### **NARAYANPUR INCIDENT:**

- The students marched in complete silence. There were no slogans and no shouts. They gave a letter to the DSP to quit India.
- Babu and Manju were disappointed because they expected that the students would protest and be violent.

- Even the police had expected the protest to be violent.
- Later that night, Suman and another boy brought a 'mysterious parcel' to Mohan's house.
- A cyclostyling machine was there in the mysterious parcel which they used to make copies of Mahatma Gandhi's speech.
- Mr. Patil, the sub inspector, came to Mohan's house to give a warning about the raid.
- Mohan's mother believed Mr. Patil and gave away the cyclostyling machine to him.
- This story shows us that though some Indians had been working for the British, they were helping the freedom fighters secretly.

### **ON TOP OF THE WORLD:**

- Dicky Dolma was born and brought up in Palchan, Himachal Pradesh.
- She lost her mother and brother when she was 11 years old.
- She wanted to climb the Mount Everest from her childhood.
- She was fascinated by the beauty of the mountain peaks. Every morning when she woke up, she saw them.
- She joined the mountaineering course at Manali in 1991.
- Her father was bedridden and she had financial problems. But she didn't give up.
- She climbed the Mount Everest on May 10, 1993 and became the youngest woman to do so.
- The view from Mt. Everest was much more breathtaking than she had imagined.
- Besides mountaineering she is also interested in skiing and loves to listen to music.
- Her life shows us that success always follows hard work and dedication.

### **A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED:**

- Haneef was a soldier in the Indian Army.
- He lost his father when he was just eight years old.
- His mother taught the children that one's duty is the most important thing in life.
- Haneef would often go out to help people because it gave him a kind of joy.
- Life for him was 'Ekdam Bindas'.
- Drawing, making beautiful cards out of waste material, reading and playing drums were his hobbies.
- He joined the Indian Army as a soldier.
- He earned his family glory.
- After his death Turtuk sector was renamed as sub sector Haneef in memory of Haneef Uddin's bravery.

## **GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**

### **IDENTIFY THE INFINITIVES**

Infinitive: It is the base form of the verb.

- a. To Infinitive: Which is used with 'to' before the base form of the verb is called infinitive verb. Example:

1. Students and the teacher agreed to eat after the class.
2. We all have planned to visit at the restaurant.
3. One day they came back to the office to complain.

- b. Bare infinitive: The infinitive without the marker 'to' is used after the auxiliaries- shall, should, will, would, may, might, do, did, can, could, must, need and dare.

Example:-

1. I shall come anytime.
2. They must write now.
3. I can drive car.

Read the following conversation and identify the infinitive.

1. Raju: come home please,

Suman: I need some more time to work here friend.

Raju: ok then, see you soon.

Ans: to work

2. Leema: thank you so much my dear,

Kala: Its been long time to see you.

Leema: I feel blessed to meet you.

Ans: to see

3. Suma: come let's play,

Jyothi: No, I have lot of home work to complete,

Suma: please finish your work fast.

Ans: to complete

### **CORRECT FORM OF THE WORDS**

**Fill in the blanks with correct form of the words:**

1. Some students are easily prone to distraction (distract).
2. Saroja is a beautiful girl (beauty)
3. We should always make the right decision (decide).
4. Children are beautiful creation (create) of God.
5. Ravi is a active person. (act)
6. His hard work enabled him to pass his examination. (exam )
7. The judgment went in our favor. (judge)
8. Granny felt miserable during my stay at the hospital. (MISERY)
9. He was the right person to fill the vacancy. (VACANT)
10. She always does her homework with great accuracy. (ACCURATE)



11. Suma is a protective mother. (protect)
12. First impression is the best impression. (impress)
13. It is a very expensive car. (expense)
14. Suraj ran quickly and caught the bus. (quick)

### **TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES USING, TOO.....TO..... AND SO.....THAT.....NOT**

#### ➤ **How to transform these two sentences into one sentence using too....to**

- To combine these two sentences.
- Remove full stop between the two sentences.
- Remove the phrase 'he cannot' and replace it with for + an 'object' if necessary. (If the subjects of the two sentences are different then only)
- Add 'to' before the verb in the second sentence and make it an 'infinitive'.
- Add 'too' before the adjective in the first sentence.
- Remove 'so/very'. (if it is given in the first sentence)
- Put a full stop at the end.

#### ➤ **How to transform these two sentences into one sentence using So....that....not**

- Remove 'full stop' between the two sentences.
- And replace it with the conjunction 'that'.
- Remove capital letter of the second sentence and make it small.
- Remove 'too/very'. (if it is given in the first sentence)
- Add 'so' before the adjective in the first sentence.
- Put a 'full stop' at the end.

#### **1. The book is very costly. He cannot buy it.**

The book is too costly for him to buy.

The book is so costly that he cannot buy it.

#### **2. It is very hot. We cannot go out.**

It is too hot to go out.

It is so hot that we cannot go out.

#### **3. He is brave. He cannot accept the failure.**

He is too brave to accept the failure.

He is so brave that he cannot accept the failure.

#### **4. It is very cold. We cannot go outside.**

It is too cold to go outside.

It is so cold that we cannot go outside.

#### **5. She is very weak. She cannot dance well.**

She is too weak to dance well.

She is so weak that she cannot dance well.

## **PREFIX AND SUFFIX**

### **IN**

- |                                 |                               |                              |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. ability X inability          | 2. accurate X inaccurate      | 3. active X inactive         |
| 4. adequate X inadequate        | 5. animate X inanimate        | 6. applicable X inapplicable |
| 7. appropriate X inappropriate  | 8. capable X incapable        | 9. comparable X incomparable |
| 10. complete X incomplete       | 11. consistent X inconsistent |                              |
| 12. convenience X inconvenience | 13. correct X incorrect       | 14. decent X indecent        |
| 15. discipline X indiscipline   |                               |                              |
| 16. definite X indefinite       | 17. direct X indirect         | 18. divisible X indivisible  |
| 19. effective X ineffective     | 20. equal X unequal           | 21. expensive X inexpensive  |
| 22. sufficient X insufficient   | 23. valid X invalid           | 24. visible X invisible      |
| 25. glorious X inglorious       | 26. gratitude X ingratitude   | 27. justice X injustice      |

### **IM**

- |                               |                             |                           |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. balance X imbalance        | 2. material X immaterial    | 3. mature X immature      |
| 4. measurable X immeasurable  | 5. memorial X immemorial    | 6. mobile X immobile      |
| 7. mobilize X immobilize      | 8. mortal X immortal        | 9. modest X immodest      |
| 10. moral X immoral           | 11. movable X immovable     | 12. mutable X immutable   |
| 13. partial X impartial       | 14. patient X impatient     | 15. perfect X imperfect   |
| 16. perfection X imperfection | 17. permanent X impermanent | 18. personal X impersonal |
| 19. possible X impossible     | 20. polite X impolite       | 21. probable X improbable |

### **IR**

- |                                |                              |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. rational X irrational       | 2. regular X irregular       | 3. respective X irrespective |
| 4. repairable X irreparable    | 5. relevant X irrelevant     | 6. resolute X irresolute     |
| 7. responsible X irresponsible | 8. reversible X irreversible | 9. religious X irreligious   |

### **UN**

- |                    |                        |                                |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. known X unknown | 2. certain X uncertain | 3. comfortable X uncomfortable |
| 4. clean X unclean | 5. common X uncommon   |                                |

- 6.employment X unemployment 7. even X uneven 8. fit X unfit  
 9. faithful X unfaithful  
 10. fortunate X unfortunate 11. grateful X ungrateful 12. happy X unhappy  
 13. healthy X unhealthy 14.important X unimportant 15. lucky X unlucky

### **MIS**

1. behave X misbehave 2. calculate X miscalculate 3. chance X mischance  
 4. conduct X misconduct 5. fortune X misfortune 6. guide X misguide  
 7. handle X mishandle 8. judge X misjudge 9. lead X mislead  
 10. place X misplace 11. spell X misspell 12. spelt X misspelt  
 13. manage X mismanage 14. print X misprint

### **IL**

1. health X ill health 2. favour X illfavour 3. legal X illegal  
 4. legible X illegible 5. liberal X illiberal 6. literate X illiterate  
 7.logical X illogical

### **DIS**

1. advantage X disadvantage 2. agree X disagree 3. allow X disallow  
 4. appear X disappear 5. approve X disapprove 6. believe X disbelieve  
 7. comfort X discomfort 8. connect X disconnect 9. continue X discontinue

### **NON**

1. sense X nonsense 2. stick X nonstick 3. stop X nonstop  
 4. flammable X nonflammable 5. vegetarian X nonvegetarian  
 6. controversial X noncontroversial

## **COLLOCATIONS**

**Combine the word in column 'A' with its collective word in 'B':**

- |           |                                    |               |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. speedy | [walk, cooking, recovery, reading] | Ans: recovery |
| 2. quick  | [cure, walk, sleep, cry]           | Ans: cure     |
| 3. fast   | [bus, train, ship, jet]            | Ans: train    |
| 4. commit | [answer, homework, mistake, wrong] | Ans: mistake  |
| 5. do     | [homework, food, money, noise]     | Ans: homework |
| 6. strong | [water, milk, honey, coffee]       | Ans: coffee   |
| 7. break  | [record, climbing, lunch, supper]  | Ans: record   |
| 8. take   | [race, chance, walk, haircut]      | Ans: chance   |
| 9. catch  | [electricity flood, fire, storm]   | Ans: fire     |
| 10. make  | [money, business, homework, house] | Ans: money    |
| 11. arm   | [chair, bench, table, desk]        | Ans: chair    |

- |           |  |                |
|-----------|--|----------------|
| 12. pay   | [attention, exam, development, donation] | Ans: attention |
| 13. board | [bus, seat, bed, bike]                   | Ans: bus       |
| 14. loud  | [voice, whisper, blink, simile]          | Ans: voice     |

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 – bee, bay, paper, bird
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. hand – pants, sari, socks, kerchief
15. Mutinous- mechanic, scientists, sailors, things

### **HOMO PHONES**

Two or more words having similar pronunciation but different spelling and meaning are called Homophones.

- 1) To = I go to Mysore.                      Too = I eat sweets. I eat fruits too.                      Two                      =I have two eyes.
- 2) Right = This is my right hand. / My answer is right.                      Write = I write poems.  
Rite = We perform final rites.
- 3) Principal = Chandrashekar is our principal.                      Principle = He has good principles.
- 4) Pray = I pray God every day.                      Prey = He lion got its prey.
- 5) Week = Seven days make a week.                      Weak = You are very weak.
- 6) Adopt = Lakshmibai adopted a child.                      Adapt = Birds are adapted for flying.  
Adept = Sachin is an adept in batting
- 7) Rome = Rome is a city.                      Roam = Don't roam in the city.
- 8) Accept = Vivekananda accepted Sri Rama Krishna as his guru.  
Except = I like all fruits except orange.
- 9) Advice = It is a good advice.                      Advise = The doctor advised not to eat oily food.
- 10) Practice = Practice makes one perfect.                      Practise = Practice well for exams.
- 11) Effect = The effect of the flood was very bad.  
Affect = The flood affected the people of Karnataka.
- 12) Hair = My hair is black.                      Heir = Tippusultan was the heir of Hyderali.  
Hare = The hare lives in the forest.
- 13) Been = (Be- participle from) I had been to Mysore.                      Bean = I eat beans.

## **SYLLABLES**

1 syllable words	2 syllable words	3 syllable words
quiz , whole, school, wide, bus little, cake, light, dress, peace world, match, pump, roar, old that, mourn, home, lawn, lame tank, new, shine, pour, state now, day, man, same, time, war floor, bird, sad, ban, clean.	quiz , whole, school, wide, bus little, cake, light, dress, peace world, match, pump, roar, old that, mourn, home, lawn, lame tank, new, shine, pour, state now, day, man, same, time, war floor, bird, sad, ban, clean.	Conscience, reflection, direction, continent, adventure Determine, primary,

## **“FOR PRACTICE”**

Ancient            Poor            Warmth            suffer            year            round  
exist world            beautiful            mountain            extreme            departure  
journey            little  
rage            first            mile            happy            hungry            plenty  
immediate direction            hundred            people            consonant            college  
probability            idea Ocean            conscience            accept            canteen  
again            reflection            whole continent            adventure            Section  
describe awake            moment            alone spoil            car            impulsive  
implore astonishment            wizard            mystery p ominous            renegade  
radiant            deliberation

## **ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION**

1. Who travels to work place daily - Commuter
2. Person who enters a building in order to steal. – Burglar
3. A person without money and food. - Destitute
4. Person who makes Sound in pain. - Groan
5. Person who is imprisoned. - Prisoner
6. A person who predicts the future. - Astrologist
7. A person who loves his country. - Patriot
8. One who designs the building. - Architect
9. One who does something for the first time. - Debut
10. A building in which monks live. - Monastery
11. A person one who is disloyal to his motherland. - Traitor
12. A person trained travel in a space. - Astronaut
13. One who collects, Writes and distributes news and other information - Journalist
14. Art or making figures in stone, wood, metal. - Sculptor

15. A piece of land which fruit trees are grown. - Orchard
16. A small narrow stream or river. - Creek
17. Someone whose job is to look after a school or a large building. - Janitor
18. A type of religious music in which religious songs are sung . - Gospel

### EDITING(2M)

The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and correct them and re-write the paragraph in the space provided. Clues are given

1. In a fury the old monster blew through his long beard and Wangjia bread-bag flew into the sky. Before his eyes, the blue mountain and green rivers were turned into a boundless desert with not a scrap of food to be found.

Clues a. Apostrophe to be used                      b. noun plural to be used

Ans: a. Wangjia- Wangjia's      b. mountain- mountains

- 2.Swami hurriedly got up and spread his bed under the bench and crouch there. It seemed to be a much safer place, more compact and reassuring.

Clues a. Capital letter to be used                      b. Verbal mistake to be corrected

Ans: a. swami- Swami                      b. crouch- crouched

3. Baleshwar Mishra has a very different story. The lanky youngster from Mirzapur, UP, is unemployed high-school dropout who'd recently come to Mumbai.

Clues a. Use capital letter wherever necessary.  
corrected

Ans : a. mumbai- Mumbai                      b. unemployed- an employed

4. But this school didn't want him for the same reason. "This is a school for normal boys. Why don't you took your son to the school for deaf and dumb children.

Clues a. Spelling mistake to be corrected  
corrected.

Ans: a. children- children?                      b. took- take

5. In the atmosphere of the on going cold wars with political tensions hanged over our heads, scientists and engineers from the opposite sides the Iron Curtain had to find a solution.

Clues a. Plural mistake to be corrected.

b.Verbal mistake to be corrected.

Ans a. wars-war                      b. hanged-hanging

**ACTIVE VOICE TO PASSIVE VOICE (1mark)**

## # Identify the Subject, the verb and the Object

## #Change the Object into Subject.

# Put the suitable helping verb or auxiliary verb.

#Change the verb into their past participle form.

#Add the preposition “by”

### #Change the subject into object.

### **SIMPLE PRESENT**

A.V- Ram writes a letter

P.V- A letter is written by Ram.

A.V- They write letters.

P.V- Letters are written by them

### **PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

A.V-I am writing a letter

P.V- A letter is being written by me

A.V- They are writing letters

P.V-Letters are being written by them

### **PRESENT PERFECT**

A.V- Kala has written letters

P.V- Letters have been written by Kala.

A.V- Shiva and Giri have written a letter- P.V- A letter has been written by Shiva and Giri.

### **SIMPLE PAST**

A.V. Rahim wrote a letter

P.V- A letter was written by Rahim.

A.V- She wrote the addresses

P.V- The addresses were written by her.

### **PAST CONTINUOUS.**

A.V- He was writing a book

P.V- A book was being written by him.

A.V- They were writing answers

P.V- Answers were being written by them.

### **PAST PERFECT**

A.V- Latha had written questions

P.V- Questions had been written by Latha.

### **EXAMPLES**

1. He makes pots.

Ans: Pots are made by him.

2. They have published a new travelogue.

Ans: A new travelogue has been

published by them. 3. He asked them to write a letter of apology. Ans: They were asked to write a letter of apology by him.

### **IF CLAUSE**

1st Condition, (V1-will)

Ex: If I work hard, I will score good marks.

2ndCondition, (V2-would)

Ex: If I worked hard, I would score good marks.

3rdCondition, (had+V3-would have) Ex: If I had worked hard, I would have scored good marks.

1. Malini:Padmini, you said on the other day that you would buy a diamond necklace. Did you buy it? Padmini:Yes, I wanted to buy. I asked my mother to give me money. But she didn't give.

If mother had given me money.....

a. I would buy it

b. I could buy it

c. I can buy it

**d. I would have**

**bought it.**

2. Suresh:Father, I would like to score 100% marks in S.S.L.C public Examination. Is it possible?

Father:It is possible.

Suresh:How?

Father:Study well. Have concentration while you are reading and writing.

If you do so.....

**a. You will score 100%**

b. You could have scored 100%

c. You may score 100%

d. You might score100%

3. Amaravathi: Bhanumathi, you look very pale and you have become very weak. What is the reason?

Bhanumathi: I had severe headache and fever instead of medical shop, when there was no improvement, I consulted the doctor.

If I had consulted the doctor in the beginning.....

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| a. I will not become weak       | <b>b. I would not have become weak</b> |
| c. I shall not have become weak | d. I was not going to become weak.     |

### **LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS**

1. Patient: Good evening sir,

Doctor: Very good evening. What's wrong with you?

Patient: I have lots of chest burning sensation.

Doctor Yes, you will have to give up smoking now onwards.

- |          |           |                      |                |
|----------|-----------|----------------------|----------------|
| a. Order | b. Advice | <b>c. suggestion</b> | d. Instruction |
|----------|-----------|----------------------|----------------|

2. Aaveena: Excuse me Samhitha, Shall I have your pen?

Samhitha: Yes, by all means.

- |                        |                       |                              |    |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----|
| a. Seeking information | b. Seeking suggestion | <b>c. Seeking permission</b> | d. |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----|

Seeking help 7. Bindu: You're stepping on my saree.

Passenger: Oh, I'm really sorry.

Bindu: That's O.K

- |               |            |               |                       |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| a. Regretting | b. Abusing | c. Suggesting | <b>d. Apologising</b> |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------|

8. Principal: Sir we are planning to organize a workshop for the teachers of English.

Resource person: That's a good idea. But .....what can I do for you?

Principal: We would be delighted if you could come and spare some time with our teachers.

- |                      |               |              |               |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>a. Invitation</b> | b. Permission | c. Direction | d. Suggestion |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|

### **REPORTED SPEECH**

1. Santhosh: Good morning, Sachin.

Sachin: Very good morning.

Santhosh: Where did you go yesterday?

Sachin: I went to bengaluru to meet my friend.

**Ans: Santhosh and Sachin greeted each other. Santhosh asked Sachin where he had gone the previous day. Sachin replied that he had gone to bengaluru to meet his friend.**

2. Sahana: I have been to delhi last week.

Akila: Did you see the Taj?

Sahana: Yes, what a nice monument it is!

**Ans: Sahana told Akila that she had gone to Delhi the previous week. Akila asked if she had seen the Taj, sahana replied positively and exclaimed with joy that it was a very nice monument.**

3. Son : Why are they asking for money, mummy?

Mother : It is because they are poor, darling



On seeing the beggars the son .....  
When the mother replied that .....

4. Husband : Did you talk to the doctor?  
Wife: Yes, It is important for you to rest.  
Husband asked his wife .....  
She .....

## **LINKERS**

### **Fill in the blank using suitable linker**

1. The rain stopped, so we decided to continue our journey.
2. When I reached home, I was surprised to see Gopi waiting for me.
3. Ravi raised his voice and shouted at his friend.
4. The teacher advised Uma to write neatly because her handwriting was not good.
5. As Sumathi is blind, the dog is leading her.

The summons came from the Soviet president \_\_\_\_\_ I had to go there. At the meeting, I was shown a letter from the American president \_\_\_\_\_ to my surprise, \_\_\_\_\_ a few days, I was called to Geneva. The meeting was held. So \_\_\_\_\_ we could hold talks. (and, that, after, so)

Ramya \_\_\_\_\_ Rashmi are friends. Ramya is very weak in studies. \_\_\_\_\_ Rashmi helped her in reading and writing \_\_\_\_\_. Their parents are enemies \_\_\_\_\_ Rashmi goes Ramya's house, they get angry on her. Any how they are continuing as friends. (and, so, if, but)

Once a student by name Shekhar came to the class late. The teacher asked him the reason for late. He said \_\_\_\_\_ he was not well. \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher did not believe him. \_\_\_\_\_ the student was standing outside the class \_\_\_\_\_ two hours. (for, so that, but)

Animal life \_\_\_\_\_ plant life are completely depending on the climatic condition. Even the geographical condition plays a very important role on it. \_\_\_\_\_ they are always inter linked. Every human being has curiosity of all the changes in the nature. \_\_\_\_\_ the nature doesn't wait for him for any purpose. \_\_\_\_\_ he tries to play with the nature, it teaches him a big lesson. (if, so, and, but)

## **CORRECT FORMS OF VERBS**

- 1) If two men fight (fight) in the street, the police man separates (separate) them and everybody thinks (think) how silly they are.
- 2) Chandrasekhar retired (retire) in 1981. He was awarded (be+ award) benefit show.
- 3) There was (be) a world war in 1014, Most of the countries were (be) in it.
- 4) Cricket is an interesting game. It originated (originate) in England

- 5) The British ruled (rule) India for two centuries, It was freed (be free) from them on 15th August 1947. 6) Raju met (meet) me yesterday, He told (tell) me an interesting story.  
 7) Why did (do) you go to Bangalore last week?  
 8) I went (go) to Bangalore yesterday to attend the wedding.  
 9) The cow gives (give) us milk.  
 10) Shariff is (be) an intelligent man He works (work) from 10Am to 6PM every day.

1. Neither he nor you are wrong. (is/are)
2. His father and uncle have their own business. (has/have)
3. The first innings was very interesting. (was/were)
4. Either Amrutha or her friends have taken it. (has/have)
5. Everyone of the boys was sitting silent in the hall. (was/were)
6. Every leaf has fallen from this tree. (has /have)
7. Each of the boys has done his homework. (has /have)
8. He, as well as you, are intelligent. (is/are)
9. Bread and butter was his daily diet. (were/was)
10. Either you or he has done it. (has/have)

### QUESTION TAG

Sl.no	Positive	Negative Tag	Positive
1	Is	Isn't	Is
2	Are	Aren't	Are
3	Am	Aren't	Am
4	Was	Wasn't	Was
5	Were	Weren't	Were
6	Do	Don't	Do
7	Does	Doesn't	Does
8	Did	Didn't	Did
9	Has	Hasn't	Has
10	Have	Haven't	Have
11	Had	Hadn't	Had
12	Can	Can't	Can
13	Could	Couldn't	Could
14	Shall	Shan't	Shall
15	Will	Won't	Will
16	Should	Shouldn't	Should
17	Would	Wouldn't	Would
18	Must	Mustn't	Must
19	Might	Mightn't	Might
20	May	Mayn't	May

- 1) Everyone liked him. Didn't they?
- 2) I am a famous lawyer. (+ VE) Aren't I?
- 3) You have done a fine job. (+ VE) Haven't you?
- 4) The beggar maid was more fair. (+ VE) Wasn't she?
- 5) It rained heavily yesterday. (+ VE) Didn't it?
- 6) People in the past were happy. (+ VE) Weren't they?
- 7) Films are not interesting nowadays. (- VE) Are they?
- 8) The whole India admires Gandhiji. (+ VE) Doesn't it?
- 9) Sunitha walks faster than Suma. (- VE) Doesn't she?
- 10) She saved me from danger. (+VE) Didn't she?

### **W/H QUESTIONS (1Mark)**

W/H WORDS – Who Where, Why, How, When, What, Which, Whose, Whom, What kind, What time, How many, How much, How long, How often, How far, How old.

Who	Asking about a person
Where	Asking about a place
Why	Asking about a reason
How	Asking about a manner
When	Asking about a time
What	Asking about a thing
Which	Asking about a choice
Whose	Asking about a possession
Whom	Asking about an object of a verb
What kind	Asking about a description
What time	Asking about an exact time
How many	Asking about a quantity(countable)
How much	Asking about an amount or price
How Long	Asking about a duration or length
How often	Asking about a frequency
How far	Asking about a distance
How old	Asking about an age

1. Radha Made 3 errors.

- a) Why did Radha make errors?
- b) What will Radhha make?
- c) How many errors did Radhha make?
- d) What errors did Radha make?

2. Spoorthi buys a dictionary tomorrow.

- a) When does Spoorthi buy a dictionary?
- b) When is Spoorthi going to buy a dictionary?
- c) When would Spoorthi buy a dictionary?
- d) When is Spoorthi going to buy a dictionary?

3. The attender went to the post office to post the letter.

- a) Why will the attender go to the post office?
- b) Why does the attender go to the post office?
- c) Why did the attender go to the post office?
- d) Why was the attender going to the post office?

4. The cow eats grass.

- a) What would the cow eat?                      b) What does the cow eat?  
 c) What did the cow eat?                      d) What is the cow eating?
5. Sathisha was honoured by the minister.  
 a) Who honoured Sathisha?                      b) How was Sathishahonoured?  
 c) Who was Sathishahonoured by?                      d) Why was Sathishahonoured?
6. Children are playing in the Garden.  
 a) Where do children play?                      b) Where are the children playing?  
 c) Where did the children play?                      d) Where were the children playing?
7. I get up early in the morning.  
 a) When do you get up?                      b) When did you get up?  
 c) When would you get up?                      d) When are you getting up?

## **PREPOSITIONS**

**Prepositions of place:**-at, on, in, under, beneath, by, behind, between, above, below.

**Prepositions of Time:**-at, on, in, till, until, during, for, since.

**Preposition of Movement:**-at, on, from...to, to, towards, onto through, across, over, above, along, around, up, down.

**Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition.**

1. Mamatha is an MSc. She is working in a college.
2. When I was walking along the road a car stopped...by..... me.
3. Don Anselmo wore the same faded coat, carried the same stick and was accompanied ...by..... the boy again.
4. Rahul went to Bangaluru ...for..... higher studies.
5. Raju is an intelligent boy. He is studying ...in.. 10thstandard.
6. There is an old story ...of..... a physician who was curingdeadly diseases. An old man went to get treatment ...for....falling hair.
7. I saw a small crowd which had gathered in front ...of..... thepark gate. I stood...for..... a while to watch the scene.
8. Raghav is a teacher. He works hard ...for..... the welfare ofhis students.
9. Madhuri was filled ...with..... Surprise when her namewas called.
10. Sri Lanka lies ...to..... the south of India.

## **ARTICLES**

- 1) Daksha is **a** clever lady.
- 2) Dr. Sarabhai solved **the** problems of his classmates in **an** easy way
- 3) Mr. Bheem Rao is **an** M.L.A. He is **a** man of words.
- 4) Lalitha is **the** daughter of Mallappa, She is **an** intelligent girl.
- 5) The Ganga is **a** holy river.
- 6) This is **an** H.M.T watch
- 7) Shashikumar is **an** M.P. He is **an** M.A. in political science,
- 8) The Bible is **the** holy book of Christians.
- 9) As **a** young boy, Raju would sleep in **the** garden during summer.

10) The student came to school half **an** hour late but **the** teacher did not punish them.

## **DEGREES OF COMPARISON**

**Change the following sentence into comparative, /positive, /superlative degree.**

1. Rajani is wiser than Suma. (Comparative)

- Suma is not so wise as Rajani. (Positive)

- Suma is not as wise as Rajani. (Positive)

2. Bhima was stronger than Ghatodgaja. (Comparative)

- Ghatodgaja was not so strong as Bhima. (Positive)

- Ghatodgaja was not as strong as Bhima. (Positive)

3. Ravish is the most intelligent boy in the class. (Superlative)

- Ravish is more intelligent than any other boy in the class. (Comparative)

- No other boy in the class, is as intelligent as Ravish. (in the class.) (Positive)

4. Bengaluru is one of the richest city in India. (Superlative)

- Bengaluru is richer than most other cities in India. (Comparative)

- Very few cities in India are as rich as Bengaluru. (Positive)

5. Ramesh is not one of the cleverest boy in the class. (Superlative)

- Some boys of the class are cleverer than Ramesh. (Comparative) **OR**

- Ramesh is less clever than some other boys of the class.

- Ramesh is not so clever as some other boys of the class. (Positive)

## **INFINITIVE**

**Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive**

• Manjula: Where are you going?

• Kavitha: To Mysore.

• Manjula: Why are you going?

• Kavitha: I want some books. So I am going to purchase them.

A. go                      B. want                      **C. to purchase** D. are

**Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive**

Manoj: Where are you going?

Kiran: To Hassan

Manoj: Why are you going?

Kiran: TO buy balloons

Manoj: Is Hassan famous for balloons?

Kiran: Yes merchants and farmers come to Hassan to buy balloons.

A. are                      B. go                      C. To Hassan                      **D. to buy**

**Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive**

Meghana: Hi Arathi, will you come with me to the market? I want to buy vegetables.

Arathi: Sure. Shall we go by bus?

- A. take                      B. come                      **C. To buy**                      D. go

**Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive**

James - Vijayapura is very hot in April. Which is the ideal time to visit this historical city?

Abdul - November, December and January are the ideal months to visit Vijayapura.

- A. very                      B. hot                      C. Visit                      **D. to visit**

**Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive**

Rajesh : I'm Rajesh, Shivaraj's friend.

Sania : That's fine, but he's gone out.

Rajesh : Could you please inform him to be at the footballground by 5 p.m. evening?

- A. speak                      **B. to be**                      C. could                      D. has gone

**Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive**

Prema : Why're you late today, Sneha?

Sneha : Oh! I missed the bus and had to walk all the way.

- A. missed                      B. had                      C. late                      **D. to walk**

**PARTS OF SPEECH**

**Identify the part of speech of the underlined word.**

1. Rajan gave up the smoking habit.
2. All the students and their class teacher went off the class.
3. The police is successful to find out the notorious burglar.
4. Tanuja is the wisest girl in the class.
5. Harish left for Mysuru immediately.
6. Prabhu asked Shankar if he could make flowers.
7. Where are you going?
8. I left my shoes under the kitchen table.

**Answers**

**Identify the part of speech of the underlined word.**

1. Rajan - noun
2. and - conjunction
3. notorious - adjective
4. wisest - adjective
5. immediately - adverb
6. if - conjunction
7. are - verb

8. under - preposition

### **USING WORDS IN SENTENCES AS NOUN AND VERB**

**Act:** Sudeep acted superbly. (verb)

His action is superb. (noun)

**Address:** Mr. Narendra Modi addressed the people.(verb)

His address is not clear.(noun)

**Aim:** Arjuna aimed at the bird.(verb)

His aim is very high.(noun)

**Answer:** Ananda answered all questions.(verb)

His answer is correct.(noun)

**Bank:** My father banked the money in a bank.(verb)

His bank is very near.(noun)

**Break:** He breaks the glass.(verb)

Break is very important in a vehicle.(noun)

**Catch:** Gum catches papers. (verb)

His catch is very tight.(noun)

**Challenge:** Father challenged swami to sleep alone in the office room.(verb)

His challenge is very funny.(noun)

**Charge:** He charged more money.(verb)

The charge is very high.(noun)

**Conduct:** Our teachers conducted a tour to Hampi.(verb)

His conduct is very nice.(noun)

**Compare:** Anselmo is compared with ChrliChaplin.(verb)

Tehre is no comparison between them.(noun)

**Dance:**Dilip danced very nicely.(verb)

His dance is very nice.(noun)

**Doubt:** My father doubted my ability.(verb)

His doubt is baseless.(noun)

**Estimate:** My father estimated my result.(verb)

His estimation is very high.(noun)

**Face:** My father faced many problems.(verb)

His face is round and smiling.(noun)

**Finish:** My brother finished his home work.(verb)

His finish is a new record.(noun)

**Guard:** My teacher guarded us from bad things.(verb)

His guard is important for my life.(noun)

**Guess:** My teacher guessed that I get 1st class.(verb)

His guess is correct.(noun)

### **WRITE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORD GIVEN IN THE BRACKETS**

#### **Answers**

1. There is no ...comparison... between them (compare)
2. The judge said that only fresh evidence would make him change his.....judgement.....  
(judge)
3. I didn't notice any serious...difference....of opinion among the debaters. (differ)
4. Hermits are famous for their ...wisdom....(wise)
5. ....Necessity..... is always be the mother of invention. (necessary)
6. The committee has made final ...decision..... to make Jagadish captain of the team. (decide)



## **COMPOSITION AND COMPREHENSION**

### **Converting a Profile into a paragraph**

Learner can use the following format in order to convert a profile into a paragraph

**You can write he or she depending on the profile of the person.**

Here is the profile of Mr/Mrs\_\_\_\_\_. He/ She was born on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_. His parents are \_\_\_\_\_. His/her age is \_\_\_\_\_. His / Her qualifications are \_\_\_\_\_. His/ Her profession is \_\_\_\_\_. His/ Her family is \_\_\_\_\_. The spouse/ husband \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Children. His/ Her Hobbies are \_\_\_\_\_. The reasons for popularity are \_\_\_\_\_. He / She is known as \_\_\_\_\_. He/ She was honoured by \_\_\_\_\_ awards. He/ She passed away on \_\_\_\_\_.

**Here is an example for you.**

**Below is a profile of Dr. Vikram Write a paragraph using the clues given.**

**Name : Dr.Vikram.**

**Age : 45 Years**

**Qualification : M.Sc , PhD.**

**Occupation : Associate Professor in Chemistry. Mysore university.**

**Hobbies : playing chess , Reading novels .**

**Reasons for popularity : Friendly person , guides students with soft words .**

**Awards : Best thesis award for the year 2014 by a reputed organisation.**

Here is the profile of doctor Vikram. His age is 45 years. He has completed his MSc and PhD. Now he is working as associate professor in chemistry at Mysore university .His hobbies are playing chess reading novels. Reasons for is popularity are he is a friendly person and he guides his students with soft words and behaves politely. His Thesis was awarded as the best thesis for the year 2014 by a reputed organization.

Name: Mr.Shankrappa

Age: 46years

Qualification: M.SW.

Profession: Social worker and Head of an NGO

Reason for popularity: friendly personality, concern towards poor and suppressed people.

Awards: State Award for his social service.

Hobbies: Listening to Mukesh Kumar songs, painting.

This is the profile of Mr Shankrappa. His age is 46 years his qualifications of M.SW He is a social worker and ahead of an NGO. Reasons for his popularity are friendly personality and concerned towards to and suppressed people. He got state award for a social service.

### Story development

#### Points to remember

- First read the clues or hints carefully.
- Arrange all ideas in a systematic manner and frame simple sentences by using all the clues with due attention to correct usage of language.
- At the end of the story write the moral of the story.
- Use suitable grammatical sentences.

Few examples are given as below;

A fox fell into well \_\_\_\_\_ not come up \_\_\_\_\_ a goat came that way \_\_\_\_\_ fox said tasty water \_\_\_\_\_ foolish goat jump to drink \_\_\_\_\_ cunning fox jump \_\_\_\_\_ out of well \_\_\_\_\_ run away \_\_\_\_\_ moral.

Once a fox was roaming near village all of a sudden it fell into a well. He could not come up. A goat came that way and it saw the fox in the well. The fox saw it and said " how tasty the water is ". The foolish goat got greedy and jumped into well to taste the water. The cunning fox jumped and dates back and came out of the well without helping the goat it ran away. Think before you act.

2. A flight of doves \_\_\_\_\_ search food \_\_\_\_\_ saw rice \_\_\_\_\_ began to eat \_\_\_\_\_ trapped in net \_\_\_\_\_ hunter came \_\_\_\_\_ old dove advice \_\_\_\_\_ flew together \_\_\_\_\_ fly in on hill \_\_\_\_\_ mouse helped \_\_\_\_\_ freed \_\_\_\_\_ thank mouse \_\_\_\_\_ moral .

One day a flight of dove is flying in search of food. They saw some rice on the ground. They landed on the ground and began to eat. Suddenly a net fell on them trapped in a hunter's net. The hunter was coming near. The old dove advised them to fly together. The hunter ran

after but they flew away they flew on a hill where their friend mouse live. The mouse cut the net and freed the doves. The doves thanked them. The moral of the story is unity is the strength.

### **Letter writing;**

**Dear students,**

You will have a 5 marks question in your examination like

- a) Imagine that you are Aradhya/Arun studying in 10<sup>th</sup> class. Write a letter to your father explaining about your preparation for examination
- b) Write a letter to you class teacher requesting 3 days leave.

So let's learn what is letter writing?

### **There are two types of letters**

- 1) Formal letters/official letters
- 2) Informal letters/personal letters

#### **1. Formal letter:**

Formal letters are written to officials or for a purpose in a particular format. The formal letters format has five steps.

- 1) **Senders address address:** Address should be written on top of the left with date (imaginary names given in question)
- 2) **Date must be mentioned** ad( In the form of Date Name of the month and year.Ex: 5<sup>th</sup> Feb 2022
- 3) **Receivers address:** Receiver address should be written just below the date with The ( The Manager, The Editor, The Principal and continue the given address in the letter,)
- 4) **Solutation:** Includes, respected sir/ madam, dear sir or Mr., Mrs., DR, miss, ms along with their names.
- 5) **Subject or matter:** Write the subject of letter keep It brief and if possible in one line.
- 6) **Body of the letter:** This is main part of the letter
  - ❖ Divide your letter into paragraphs
  - ❖ Write every new point in separate paragraphs.
  - ❖ Letter should have 3 paragraphs introduction main subject and conclusion.
- 7) **Ending/closing:** Sign off with a correct closing statement like.

You're faithfully your obedient, you're sincerely

Let's see one example/sample letter format of a formal letter

From(sender address)

\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

To,  
(Receiver address)

\_\_\_\_\_

Respected sir/(salutaion)

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Body of the letter\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Thanking you  
Yours faithfully  
(signature)

### LETTER -1

Imagine that you are Ramesh/Radha living in Chitradurga. Write a letter to the editor column of The Indian Express news paper focusing on the problem of Damaged roads in your locality. (the problem of damaged roads many accidents traffic jam .)

Ramesh

Taralubalu Nagar

Chitradurga

15<sup>th</sup> Jan 2022

The editor

The Indian Express

Bangalore.

Respected sir,

Subject: the problem of damaged roads in our locality.

In our area the roads are damaged to a great extent because of that we are unable to travel properly. There are number of accidents takes place very oftenly. Many times traffic jam also occur due to this problem. So kindly highlight this problem you newspaper and bring attention of the concern authorities to solve this problem.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(Signature)

### **LETTER -2**

Imagine that you are Lokesh/Laxmi living in Holalkere, Chitradurga. Write a letter to the The District Collector focusing on the problem of insufficient drinking water supply in your area use the given clause.

(Do not supply regularly, supply for 10 minutes only. Water is not clean.)

Laxmi

Holalkere

Chitradurga

01<sup>st</sup> Feb 202

The District Collector

The Office Of District Collector

Chitradurga.

Respected Madam,

Subject: Regarding insufficient water supply.

As per above matter I wish to bring it into common notice about the insufficient supply of pure drinking water in our area. The water supply is not sufficient; the water board supplies water for only for few minutes. Moreover the water they supply is not suitable for drinking. It causes so many health issues in our area. So we request you to solve this problem.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

(Signature)

### **Informal / personal letters**

Personal letters or informal letters are written to relatives, friends in a systematic format.

Personal letter has 4 steps

- 1) Sender or writers address with date
- 2) Salutation or greeting
- 3) Body of the letter
- 4) Senders name and signature

You not need to write receiver address.

### **Informal letter format**

From address

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Greeting(dear, dearest, lovely, hi hello)

( Body of the letter)\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Your loving daughter/son, friend, brother  
Name and sign.

To address

### INFORMAL SAMPLE LETTER-1

Imagine that you are Mohan maanasa studying in SSLC MDRS Buvanahalli Tumakur .Write a letter to your father about your preparation for annual examination.

Mohan

10<sup>th</sup> class

MDRS Bhuvanahalli

Tumkur

Date 23 Feb 2022

Dear father,

Here I am fine I expect same from your side dear father my studies are going on nicely now our state level preparatory exams are going on and I have done my best regularly I'm reading around 8 towers excluding the school hours so I hope definitely I will get more than distinction marks my preparation is very nice and I pray God to bless me with good result also and I need your blessings also convey my regards to chintu and mom also.

Yours lovingly

Mohan.

Vishwanath

2<sup>nd</sup> Cross

Basavalayout

Tumkur.

### INFORMAL SAMPLE LETTER-2

Imagine that you are Rajahekhar /Rohini studying in 10<sup>th</sup> class MDRS Bommanakatte Holalker Tq Chitradurga Dist. Write a letter to your Uncle inviting him on your school annual day function.

From,  
Rajahekhar  
10<sup>th</sup> class  
MDRS Bommanakatte  
Holalker Tq  
Chitradurga Dist.

Date: 03<sup>Rd</sup> Feb 2022

Dear uncle,

Here I am fine with my health and studies, I hope you also fine there, I am very happy to invite you forever school anniversary it has been fixed on 28th February 2022 so I cordially invite you for the celebration and make me happy by attending that function. Don't forget to bring aunt and kids to the function I am taking part in a group dance. So please make time to attend the function.

Yours lovingly  
Rajashekhar

Ramakrishna  
Near BESCOM office  
Vidyanagar  
Chitradurga.

## **ESSAY WRITING**

### **Stages of essay writing**

- a) **Introduction**- keep introduction short preferable in one paragraph.
- b) **Statement of the given topic**,
- c) **The main body**- in this part focus on main subject and write your view deeply.



**d) Conclusion-** write a short conclusion at the end of your essay/ summarize your essay and write it clearly.

**Before starting the essay select the correct topic on which you have to write the essay writing because you should not waste your time by altering the topics**

**Some examples for essay writing.**

### **1. SWACHA BHARAT ABHIYAN:**

Cleanliness is godliness so keeping in mind and to honour Shri Mahatma Gandhi's vision of clean India. Our govt. administrated a campaign called "Swacha Bharat Abhiyan". It was launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2018 by our honorable prime minister of India Sri Narendra Modi.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan set a lot of objectives to achieve so that India could become cleaner and better. It not only appealed the sweepers and workers but all the citizens of India. It aims to build sanitary facilities for all. It offers hand pumps, proper drainage system, bathing facility and more. This will promote cleanliness amongst citizens. It's another object is to make people aware of health and education through awareness programs and to bring awareness to dispose of waste mindfully.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a great start to make India cleaner and greener, if all the citizens could come together and participate in this drive India will soon flourish. Moreover when the hygienic conditions of India will improve all of us will benefit equally. Show as citizens of India primary duty to keep our surroundings neat and clean and make India as a clean and shining country.

### **2. COMPUTER:**

(Introduction): -Now the whole globe has become like a village with the influence of computer .we can't imagine a day without the use of computer and its application. Now a days computer has become one of the important part of our life. We are using computer in every field of our life. Day by day the use of computer is increasing. Computer has revolutionized the entire world.

Computer is an electronic device it can be used to do all sorts of human work. Computers are technically improving day by day, whether it is scientific, research, medicine, space or weather research, computer helped us to lot.

This computer may very useful but it has twin faces on one side it is a boon. On, other side it is a curse. It's uses completely depend on us. Till now it is the greatest invention of mankind that has saved thousand and millions of lives. It has increased the speed of mankind's growth.

(Conclusion): - No doubt computer is a useful device; it is helping us in every field and have made our work easy. It is good when we used it for good. If misused that will be a curse to the mankind.

### **3. MOBILE PHONES:**

Introduction: there are many electronic devices like television computer mobile phones but nowadays mobile phones have taken a vital role in our day to day life. .Mobile phone has become one of the most useful and important need of our daily life.

Mobile phone is a multiple task electrical device. It can be used for calls, video calls, internet surfing, photography and playing games, banking and etc., usefulness of mobile has made it so popular and a necessary tool. That's why today we can see it in everybody's hand like omnipresent.

Mobile has changed its form, work and shape many times. Today we see latest technically powerful mobiles, called Smartphone.

(Conclusion):- No doubt mobiles are very useful and important thing, but it has dual face if it is used in proper way it becomes a boon. And another face, if misused, it will become a curse of science and technology to the mankind. So let us take the best benefit of the mobile phones and make our life a better one.

### **4. EFFECT OF COVID-19 A PANDEMIC DISEASE**

Introduction; In olden days we suffer from many diseases but at current situation the most troublesome disease is COVID-19 .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 all over 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 14 days. 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. In order to see the better future it's our prayer duty to follow all these steps to be away from this deadly disease.

## Picture reading

Strategies to make picture reading and paraphrasing easier

- Observe the picture carefully
- Identify the things both in Kannada and English language
- Then note down the names of the things in the picture in English words with correct spellings
- The learner must use the phrase there please for singular nouns and there are for plural nouns



This is the picture which shows many musicians playing different musical instruments .they're wearing shop from colour dresses with turban on their heads .they're sitting any discipline in the manner .there are 6 members Probably one lady is dancing we can observe her foot. They are using folk musical instrument. Similar to shehenoy, dholak kangra . It reflects our culture .these men are of different ages.







### Unseen passage;

- ❖ Read the passage thoroughly to grasp the meaning.
- ❖ Wild reading attention must be given to different names, statements, dates, events, the words related to questions asked after the passage to find the answers.
- ❖ Sometimes ladner must be in a position to give suitable title by grasping the gist of the passage.
- ❖ Examples for unseen passages.

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

### Questions:

- 1) How did Ashoka usually spend his time?
- 2) Write any two works of Ashoka which he did for the welfare of his subjects.

### Answers

- 1). He spent all his time for thinking of the welfare of his subjects.
- 2). He had planted trees on either side of the roads; he had dug wells by the roadside; he had built rest houses for both men and women.

Once a man found an Eagles egg and placed it under a brooding hen. The eagle hatched with the chickens and grew to be like them. He clucked and cackled, scratched the earth for worms, flapped his wings and managed to fly a few feet in the air. Years passed, one day an eagle now grown old saw a magnificent bird above him in a sky. It glided in graceful majesty

against the powerful wind with scarcely a movement of its golden wings. Spellbound the eagle asked 'who is that that?' "That is the king of the birds the eagle", said his neighbour. He belongs to the sky. We belong to the earth we are chickens show the eagle lived and died a chicken for the days what he thought he was.

1. Why do you think that the eagle died like a chicken?
2. What explanation is given to eagle about the bird flying in the sky?